

JUDICIAL 185 DEPARTMENT

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16th January 1880, No. 109.

Rampa Country.

Read the following papers :—

No. 111-A. *From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., First Member of the Board of Revenue on Special Duty, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Gokavaram, 4th August 1879, Rampa No. 2.*

Adverting to your telegram to my address, dated 1st instant, you will have been informed by my demi-official note, dated 31st ultimo, that previous to its receipt I had visited the Rékapalle Taluk, and I now beg to submit the result of my inquiries conducted on the spot as to the cause of the people of that locality taking part with the Rampa insurgents.

2. In the dense jungles, which cover the hill sides in the eastern portion of the taluk, the Koyas and Reddies follow the system of cultivation known as "kumeri" down south and as "podu" in these parts. This hardly needs description. The jungle is felled and burnt and the land cultivated for three years, when the plot is abandoned and a fresh clearing made. Up to 1875 the taluk was included in the Central Provinces, and under that administration the hill tribes were unrestricted as to the choice of locality for "podu" cultivation, and on payment of 4 annas per axe were at liberty to cultivate as much as each axe could clear. This is roughly estimated at about three acres. A gang of twenty men would thus clear sixty acres, for which they would have to pay Rs. 5. After the transfer to Madras they were charged 4 annas per acre, so that they now have to pay three times as much as they formerly did, or Rs. 15 for sixty acres instead of Rs. 5. To this, however, no grave objection was taken; but last year two important innovations were introduced—one was the restriction of "podu" cultivation to certain demarcated localities, and the other the promulgation of an order that if, even in the tract demarcated for "podu," a tree of the reserved class was cut, the duty on it was leviable from the cultivators, unless they delivered the timber either at the office of the Jungle Darogah at Woodagudiem, or at the Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Bhadrachalam. This was considered a crowning grievance, and, as a matter of fact, the people cut and burnt the trees on their clearings without distinction, and declined to pay the tax on the reserved classes. The total amount involved was, as far as I could ascertain (the Jungle Darogah's records having been destroyed by the insurgents when they attacked Woodagudiem), about Rs. 500. The circumstance of the hill cultivators having refused to pay this additional tax on their "podu" clearings as being contrary to custom was brought to the notice of the Collector when he came to the taluk in March for the Jamabandi, but he had only been there a day or two when he was hastily recalled by the outbreak in Rampa and the report of the Sub-Collector and Superintendent of Police being surrounded by the insurgents at Chódavaram. He had thus no opportunity of making a personal inquiry into the matter on the spot. Had this been afforded him, I am inclined to think that he would not have issued the order which, I am advised, he subsequently did on receiving a list of the defaulters, directing that double the amount of tax should be levied on all reserved trees cut and burnt by the cultivators. This order reached the taluk about the end of June or the beginning of July when the rising in the adjacent tract of Rampa was in full swing, and one of the insurgent ringleaders, Ammal Reddy, was beating up for recruits on the border. It was promptly acted upon by the Tahsildar and the Curnams directed to collect the double tax. Some few paid it grumblingly, but the majority flatly refused to do so, and many of these have doubtless allied themselves to the Rampa insurgents. I was told, however, by the Jungle Darogah, an intelligent man, who, under the Central Provinces Government and our own, has been in constant contact with the hill tribes for seven years,

* This is confirmed by a report just received from Guilanore, who says they are beginning to come in.

that they were only half-hearted* in the matter, and that a little concession would bring them back to their villages. I directed him, the Tahsildar not having

arrived from Bhadrachalam, to make it widely known that the order to collect double tax would be rescinded, and that I would represent, for favorable consideration, their wishes, that no tax should be charged for trees of any description felled on tracts demarcated for "podu." With this concession he told me he had reason to believe they would be satisfied. As the Tahsildar was expected to arrive any day at Rékapalle, I told the Darogah to intimate to him that no further collections were to be attempted, and that he would receive formal instructions to this effect from the Collector. When I saw Mr. Foster on my return to Rajahmundry he agreed with me as to the policy of the concession under existing circumstances, and promised to issue the necessary orders.

3. In the course of my inquiries I came to know that yet another impost, and that a wholly illegal one, has been laid on the people of this taluk from last year by levy a transit duty varying from Rs. 2 to As. 10 per 100 logs of timber brought down to the river from the Government Forests. The villages along the bank belong to this man, and his gumastah levies this toll before the logs are allowed to be floated. Considering that this timber has all paid duty to Government before it is allowed to leave the forest and is covered by a Government pass, it is hardly to be wondered at that this additional tax levied by the Rékapalle Proprietor should be regarded as a grievance. I brought this circumstance also to the Collector's notice, and he promised to put a stop to the practice.

4. From the above statement of facts, I think it will appear to Government as it does to me that considerable allowance should be made for the hill tribes who have been induced to throw in their lot with the Rampa insurgents. Their action is the not unnatural result of a too sudden interference with what they have for ages been accustomed to consider their rights and privileges. Up to 1875 they have been allowed to exercise these without let or hindrance, but in the short space of three years these have been curtailed to such an extent that they have only the shadow of what they formerly enjoyed, whilst at the same time their assessment has been trebled, and, on the top of all, at a singularly inopportune moment, when the adjacent country was in an excited and disturbed state, came the imposition of a penalty which it is probable many of them had not the means to defray. What course was left to them? They know nothing of appeal to superior authority. They inhabit a tract isolated from European supervision, and those who collect the taxes from them are to them the Sircar. The Jungle Darogah informed me that they lay their troubles at his door, and it was on this account that his house and office at Woodagudiem were attacked and plundered.

5. In regard to the policy to be adopted in future, I venture to offer a few suggestions.

The discontent of the hill tribes in the east of the Rékapalle Taluk appears to have been excited by a laudable desire on the part of the Collector to restrict "kumeri" or "podu" cultivation, and I believe, but am not sure, that his proposals in that direction were assented to by the Board of Revenue. Now the first point for consideration appears to me to be;—Is this mode of cultivation, under all circumstances and in all localities, an unmixed evil, which it should be the aim and object of a civilised administration to restrict as much as possible and ultimately to abolish? In thickly-populated tracts, where cultivation has largely trenched upon the limits of the jungle, where food is plentiful and timber and fuel are scarce, forest conservancy in all its branches is doubtless most necessary. But it is not so in the backwoods of

* The tract may be more extensive, but the map I have does not show it.

America or in the Australian bush. I would ask Government to glance at the tract* of country comprised in the map between the 81° and 82° 30' parallels of longitude and 17° 30', 18° 30' of latitude, and to decide whether it is politic to irritate the half-savage tribes who are thinly scattered over it by restrictions which, under existing circumstances, appear to me to be wholly unnecessary. They have been carrying on this "podu" cultivation for ages, and what is the result? There still remains an unbroken tract of almost impenetrable forest covering an area of 5,000 square miles, the haunt of wild beasts and robbers, and the present refuge of many simple inoffensive persons whom

an ultra-civilization has driven out to herd with them. The Jungle Darogah, who has been in these parts since 1863, made the following statement to me; I give it in his own words taken from notes I made at the time:—

"In regard to 'podu' cultivation, my experience is that in the course of ten years or so after the land has been cultivated the forest reproduces itself, and I can show many tracts where it has so reproduced itself." My own observation confirms this view of the case, and it was in consequence of my having seen numerous clearings in various stages of renewed growth that I put the question to him. The inappreciable mark which ages of this mode of cultivation have made upon the forests points also to the same conclusion.

6. Holding these views, I am inclined to think that it was a mistake to alter the system under which "podu" was managed under the Government of the Central Provinces. I would not now, however, revert to the axe tax, but would continue the acreage assessment, on the understanding that the rate of 4 annas is not to be exceeded; but I would abolish, as unnecessary, the restriction as to locality, and would exempt "podu" cultivators from payment of duty on all trees felled and burnt in the course of their agricultural operations. The teak of these parts is of small stunted growth and notoriously inferior in quality, and that these hills produce no very valuable timber, may be inferred from the fact that the duty on first-class timber is only Re. 1 per tree, and on fourth-class is only 3 annas.

7. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Foster in view to his correcting any inaccuracies into which I may have been betrayed, and to his offering such remarks as his long experience of the district may suggest as likely to assist Government in coming to a decision.

No. 111-B. From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavari District, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 15th August 1879, No. 58.

The subject of "podu" cultivation has been so prominently brought to the notice of Government as regards the Bhadrachalam Taluk, that I have only a very few remarks to make on Mr. Sullivan's letter to you of the 4th instant, No. 2, of which he sent me a copy.

2. I would ask Government to read the accompanying extracts from the reports of Mr. Boileau, the Deputy Conservator deputed to explore the forests in the Bhadrachalam Taluk, and the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, dated the 25th February, 1879, No. 474, which contains the report of the Conservator of Forests, Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome, who traversed a good portion of the forests.

3. It will be seen that Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome says that "nearly the whole of both the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle has been at no very distant date fine forest, but as the whole has been and is still being felled over for podu cultivation, a gradual but certain deterioration is going on." He remarks, "Surely a given area should be strictly reserved against this ruinous system of kumeri, so that in future years fine tracts of timber may be available, instead of the whole woodland being allowed to deteriorate into an unhealthy, stunted sort of vegetation, which must be its fate if the present system is allowed to remain in force." He adds, "There is little or no large timber now available except here and there isolated trees; the rainfall and soil are both suited to the growth of fine forest, and its non-existence is only caused by the periodical fellings and burnings; there is now no growth of many years' duration, but if reserves were formed at once, fine forest would be ensured; if delayed, it will be a question of doubt, every rotation of felling or burning causing considerable deterioration."

4. The podu cultivation was carried on while in the Central Provinces by indiscriminate felling of trees, and this attracted my attention when the taluks were transferred to this district. I entertained the views which have been subsequently

shared by both the professional officers, Mr. Boileau and Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome. I represented the matter to the Board of Revenue* as remarked by Mr. Sullivan, who agreed with me and directed the setting apart of tracts of land within which podu cultivation could be carried on, and the charging of all land cultivated beyond those limits with prohibitive rates of assessment.

5. So far therefore there is at least no difference of opinion in regard to the advisability of permitting the continuance of podu cultivation indiscriminately, which, in my opinion, has proved a most prolific source of waste of wood.

6. Again, in carrying this podu or axe cultivation, it is not necessary to cut down the teak and other trees specially reserved under the Forest Rules. The Koyas have been very often warned to reserve them, but they universally failed to do so. On one occasion 444 teak trees and 744 teak rafters were cut comparatively in a small area, and several others in some other villages. The then Tahsildar recommended a penalty, but I refused to do so as it would be hard on the hill people. I may instance a case in which seven Koyas cut down as many as 1,034 teak trees in an area of twenty-eight acres. I ordered the wood to be sold. This is sufficient, I believe, to show how reckless are the Koyas and others of Government property, and I could not allow this state of things to continue. The warnings were of little use: the people did not stop but went on their own way again. At the same time I did not wish to prevent the people from carrying on a cultivation to which they were rightly or wrongly accustomed. I therefore issued orders that the people could cultivate the land set apart for such purpose under the orders of the Board of Revenue, and that they could cut down even the reserved trees (teak, &c.), if it is indispensably necessary for the cultivation, but that they should in such cases pay their value at once or by instalments as they choose, or if they do not wish to pay, that they can deliver the trees so cut to the Jungle Darogah at Woodagudiem or the Tahsildar at Bhadrachalam according to the distance from the place where they are cut. Where these instructions have been disobeyed, I have directed to charge the value of trees cut at double rates. In the first place it is unnecessary very often to interfere with teak and other trees for axe cultivation, and in the second place there was no alternative left to prevent the wilful and reckless destruction of Government property. The people, be they Koyas or others, could not be left to themselves, and they could be prosecuted for the wilful destruction criminally, but this I often refused to do from considerations of the circumstances of the locality. I do not see how they could have otherwise been dealt with, so as to keep them in order and prevent damage to Government Forests.

7. The 4 annas per axe, or it may be said per man, permitted, it would appear, the cultivation of any extent he pleased, and no notice was taken of the extent of land actually cultivated by himself or his friends. So, I do not wonder if an axe is said to clear as much as three acres; but certainly there are opinions opposed to this, and, indeed, the late Tahsildar of the taluk, writing in January 1876, says, that it had been usual to pay 4 annas for land cleared with an axe, and this is generally an acre. It may be that this opinion is not strictly correct, but I cannot think that 4 annas an acre is an assessment bearing hard on the people. No doubt the system of charging area by measurement bears hard on those that could cultivate any extent of land when left to themselves, but this can be no reason for their being dealt with as the proprietors of the soil.

8. Referring to the tax which the inferior proprietor of the Rékapalle Taluk is said to be in the habit of collecting on the timber cut in the Government jungles and brought down the river, I have written to the Tahsildar to put a stop to the practice at once if it exists, and to report at once as to how he came to do so; but knowing what the inferior proprietor is, I can hardly believe that he is able to collect the tax. I never heard of it until Mr. Sullivan spoke to me about it, but I would be able to ascertain the truth of the reports received by Mr. Sullivan in a few days. I do not delay sending on this report, as the Government want it in their telegram received yesterday.

9. Then, the cause of the disturbance in the Rékapalle Taluk, I confess I cannot as yet make out, but I must say that the impression of the people in the taluk

convinces me that it has nothing to do with the taxes imposed or the restrictions placed on podu cultivation. I give hereunder an extract from an arzi of the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam, dated the 22nd July 1879, No. 138, the disturbance having been commenced by an attack on Woodagudiem on the 10th idem:—

"The Rampa insurgents took to their side the Reddies, Koyas, and all others of Rékapalle Taluk. They then sent word to the Koyas of the villages in the Bhadrachalam Taluk and the latter are joining them simply on account of that message. It is said that they installed Kondla Bhimireddi of Rékapalle for that taluk, the Koyas and others of the taluk having joined them. It is also said that they are doing their best to extend their outrages to Bhadrachalam Taluk also. Neither Sepoys nor Police have come here as yet from Lower Godavari. The insurgents are collecting people without any fear. The people are afraid that these insurgents would attack any village any moment and loot it. They did not listen to me when I tried my best to convince them that there was no fear. Many of the residents of Woodagudiem and the villages in its neighbourhood and of those lying between Woodagudiem and this place have left their houses and ran to the other side (Nizam's) of the river. The insurgents have spread out rumours that they would attack those places where they could find the Government officials whom they want to kill. As there are Government officials here and as there were news that the insurgents would attack this place, all its residents, with the exception of the Government officials, have gone to the Nizam's side with their things.

I have made inquiries as to the cause of the Rampa insurgents coming down here, and I learn that the Jungle Darogah of Rékapalle misconducted himself by beating and abusing the Reddies, Koyas, and others without any reason, and committed such other offences. In particular, some time ago, he kicked Kondla Bhimireddi, who is now installed for the Rékapalle Taluk. Bhimireddi therefore went and brought the Rampa insurgents and got the people of Rékapalle, &c., to their side. In support of this statement, I beg to state that I hear that one Madireddi Narayana Rao, who was moving about Rékapalle village, calling himself a brother-in-law of the Jungle Darogah, was arrested and beaten by the insurgents, and that they subsequently released him on his representing that he is not a brother-in-law of the Darogah. I am also told that they arrested the Jungle Chuprassi, Marakam Ramayya, and beat him and then bound him up and kept him in the office of the Darogah. It is also said that they arrested another Jungle Chuprassi, Bada Karum, but that the latter effected his release and ran away. The Darogah seems to have received intimation previously that the insurgents were coming to Woodagudiem and he made his escape with his children, without informing the villagers about it. When the insurgents arrived at Woodagudiem, it is said they first sought for the Darogah and they then sent word to the people on the Nizam's side to send away to Woodagudiem the Darogah who, they said, was their opponent.

From these, and other circumstances, I think that the Rékapalle Taluk people underwent difficulties on account of the Darogah and that the Rampa insurgents had therefore the opportunity of coming down here."

10. It will be seen that the Tahsildar believes in the report that the enemies of the Jungle Darogah have allied themselves to the Rampa insurgents simply from their dislike to him. He mentions nothing about podu in that arzi; but in a subsequent one he says the people want to carry on podu cultivation wherever they like, and they want the Pullari tax abolished. The last has been in force for many years exactly in the same form as now.

11. I should not, however, be surprised if the Rékapalle people take advantage of the opportunity afforded them for claiming all the concessions possible, and it is not to be wondered at that they will be only too glad to get them.

12. I, however, considered that some concession, such as the remission of the value of trees cut down coming as it were from Mr. Sullivan, would have a salutary effect in inducing the people of the taluk to be quiet, and I have accordingly, as requested by him, issued orders to that effect as it can do no harm if it is granted for a year, and as it may be reimposed if Government wish it.

13. I must say that I cannot agree in considering the people of Rékapalle as half savage. They are utterly different from the Rampa people. In fact, the Koyas have a reputation for being remarkably good cultivators.

14. I quite agree with Mr. Sullivan that the teak of these parts is of small stunted growth and notoriously inferior quality, but this is attributed by the Forest Officers to the periodical fellings and burnings, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome observes that "there is now no growth of many years duration, but if reserves were formed at once fine forest would be ensured; if delayed, it will be a question of doubt, every rotation of felling or burning causing considerable deterioration."

15. In conclusion, I may remark that the rates varying from 1 rupee to 3 annas are not applicable to teak trees, which are always reserved in the Bhadrachalam and R&kapalle Forests.

No. 111-C. *From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., First Member of the Board of Revenue on Special Duty, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajahmundry, 27th September 1879, No. 34.*

I have the honor to report on the subjects referred to in G.Os., dated 3rd July 1879, No. 1565, and 18th idem, No. 1684.

2. I propose to record, in the first place, the opinions which my inquiries have led me to form, then to state, in some detail, the grounds on which my conclusions are based, and finally to suggest the course of action which should be adopted in view to remove the causes of discontent which have led to the present disturbances.

3. I attribute them—

- (1st) to repeated acts of aggression and oppression on the part of the Mansubdar, dating from the time when, under official authority, the agreement of 1847-48 was arranged between himself and the Hill Muttadars;
- (2nd) to an administrative error in having brought the Rampa country under the operation of the Abkari law, from which it had been practically exempted for a long series of years, and in not extending the benefits of the Agency system which obtains in all the surrounding hill country;
- (3rd) to the absence of proper supervision and control on the part of the European Officers in both the Revenue and Police Departments.

4. Regarding the extent to which the recent disturbed state of the country can be attributed to the conduct of the Mansubdar. The Government are aware, from the correspondence printed with G.O., Judicial Department, dated 5th May 1879, No. 1036, that he owed his position entirely to the intervention of the State on his behalf in 1848, when the Hill Muttadars, who had previously driven him out of the country, were induced by the Collector to acknowledge him as their Chief, and to agree to pay him an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000 in certain defined shares for the whole Rampa country. It was felt at the time that the truce entered into was a

* *Vide Extract Proceedings, dated 24th August 1848, No. 445.*

hollow one, and the Board of Revenue, whilst giving a qualified support to the proposed reinstatement of the Mansubdar, expressed themselves doubtful as to the successful issue of the experiment. The grounds on which they recommended that the trial should be made will be found at paragraph 3 of the Proceedings quoted. They were "that wild and unproductive tracts, which, from the character of the country and the climate, must be difficult of management by the Officers of Government, are always best confided to the administration of their Native Chiefs." And, where the Chief is a man of vigour and hill ranges, as did the former Mansubdar who ruled the country up to 1835, the soundness of the principle put forward by the Board cannot be impugned. But it is precisely these essential qualities of a ruler that, from the first, were found wanting in his illegitimate son the ex-Mansubdar. This individual had not the vigour to control, nor did he ever make the slightest attempt to win, by conciliatory measures, the respect and affection of his feudatories. The Government resolved, however, that the trial should be made, and in 1848 directed that he should be replaced in possession of the Rampa country when he bound himself under distinct penalties to preserve the peace of the country and never to exact a larger revenue from the Muttadars than they in a counterpart engagement had agreed to pay him. A

† Dated — December 1865.

April 1879, No. 755, will show how, owing to his unpopularity with the hill tribes,

he entirely failed to maintain order, and how matters went on from bad to worse, until in 1862* disturbances broke out which had to be suppressed by Government.

* Query 1860.

The experiment, the issue of which the Board of Revenue, writing in 1848, regarded as not "free from uncertainty," had clearly failed, and when order was restored they supported the recommendation of the Collector that the country should be resumed. This proposal was negatived by the Government; but as it was considered that the Mansubdar was "on the terms of his tenure responsible for maintaining the peace of the country in which he had signally failed," it was held "that he might fairly be charged with a proportion of the expense of the Police which the Government now had to incur." He was accordingly debited with one-third of the cost of the Police force which was, thenceforth to be maintained in Rampa, and the matter was allowed to drop. The recommendations of the Collector and the Board, that the country should be resumed, seem to have been based merely on the proved incompetency of the Mansubdar to keep the Hill Muttadars in order; but no inquiry appears to have been made as to whether any infringement of the agreement of 1848 on his part had led to the disturbances which broke out ten years subsequently. Had this been done, it would have been clearly shown that the ink with which the agreement was written was hardly dry before the Mansubdar commenced the series of aggressions on the estates of the Hill Chiefs, which he has been permitted to continue unchecked until he got nearly half the country under his direct control. In 1848 he annexed the Muttas of Bandapilli on the pretext of there being no heirs, and instead of taking from it a tribute of Rs. 40, which was all he was entitled to, he has realised a revenue of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. In 1849 he appropriated the Muttas of Chopacanda on the same pretext, and has been realising from it a revenue of Rs. 116 instead of a tribute of Rs. 20, which was all he was entitled to levy. The circumstances of these two Muttas are stated in detail in the settlement memoir which accompanies this report, a reference to which will show that, even supposing that Muttas escheated to the Mansubdar in default of heirs, his action in the case of these two estates was that of high-handed usurpation, inasmuch as there were direct successors to both in existence at the time, who up to the present have been kept out of their inheritance.

5. I have especially referred to these two acts of spoliation on the part of the Mansubdar as to them or rather to the non-intervention of the authorities on behalf of the sufferers I trace the origin of that distrust in the Government which found expression on the occasion of the rising in March last. These Hill Chiefs had been persuaded by the Officers of Government to agree to pay tribute to a man whom they hated, and whose authority over them they repudiated, on the understanding, expressed in writing, that this payment was to protect them from all further demands and interference on his part. To this arrangement he bound himself under penalties to conform, and it was only natural that the Hill Chiefs should consider that as the agreement was made under the auspices of the State, the Government would take care that its terms were enforced. But this was not done, and when the popular voice made itself heard in 1858 the causes of the outbreak were not sought for. Had the facts which have since come to light been then brought to notice, it is probable that the Government would have taken the step which has now been found necessary and removed the Mansubdar. All that was done, however, was to debit him with one-third of the cost of the Police force which, in consequence of his inability to maintain order, it was found necessary to establish in the hill country. This, as events have shown, was rather to his liking, as it enabled him to carry on his aggressions on the hill properties under the shadow of the Sircar's authority.

† Cf. paragraph 6 of Mr. Gribble's letter, No. 116, dated 12th June 1871:

"She refused on the grounds that no arrears were due. Venkier then told her that if she did not pay he would fetch the Police from the station who would put them in the stocks and bring them down to Rajahmundry. He then wrote a letter to the Station Officer, but did not despatch it."

Finding that he could do so with impunity, he continued these aggressions until, under various pretexts, he had got eight Muttas entirely under his own control from which he realised rents far in excess of the tribute he was entitled to; in two

* Taudpilli.
Musuramilli.

† Kota.

‡ Valamoor.

more Muttas* he more than doubled the kattubadi; by means of a mortgage, the terms of which are simply iniquitous, he got the largest and wealthiest Muttat† entirely under his control for 19 years; and when I took up the inquiry I found he had matured his plans for getting possession of yet another Muttat‡ on the old plea of

there being no legitimate heirs. The particulars of these cases (with the exception of Kota which, owing to the whole population being out on fituri, I have been unable to settle) will be found in the Memoir of settlement and statements which form appendices to this report.

6. In the course of my inquiry I have been much struck with the clever way in which the Mansubdar, or rather the astute advisers who managed his affairs for him, has contrived to make it appear that all that he did had the sanction of Government. And unfortunately the action of the local officers and, in one most important instance, that of the Board of Revenue has tended to confirm the popular belief that this was the case. In some instances parties who complained of having

§ Vide endorsement filed by Karam Potti Dora of Bandapilli.

and in one instance, where a most flagrant

|| Letter from Sub-Collector to Collector of Godavari, dated 12th June 1871, No. 116; Collector's reply, dated 23rd idem, No. 102.

breach of its provisions was brought hom; to the Mansubdar, all that the Collectore did was to instruct the Sub-Collector to "warn the Mansubdar of the serious consequences likely to result from his oppressive and impolitic conduct towards his retainers." I would ask the attention of Government to paragraph 8 of the Sub-Collector's letter, from which it appears that the oppressive conduct of the Mansubdar's Agent was believed by its victim to have the sanction of the Sub-Collector. The notice it received at the hands of the Collector must have gone far to confirm him and others in that belief.

7. Thus emboldened, the work of annexation and spoliation of the Muttadars proceeded quietly but surely, when in 1872¶ the Board of Revenue accepted the Collector's view that Muttas in

default of heirs or other good cause escheated to the Mansubdar and not to the Crown; that the Mansubdar then stood in the place of the Muttadar; and that his demands were no longer limited by the engagement entered into by him in 1847-48. After this the mask was thrown off, and the Mansubdar openly preferred his claim to take possession of such Muttas as he considered ripe for annexation "in accordance with the custom of his family and the orders of the Board of Revenue." I hardly think it necessary to point out that the Board, in defining the relations subsisting between the Mansubdar and Muttadars of Rampa as those of landlord and tenants, entirely misapprehended the nature of the tenure under which the latter

G.O., Judicial Department, dated 5th May 1879, No. 1036.

held their estates. What this tenure was is clearly explained in the Proceedings of Government noted marginally, and the dictum of the Board of Revenue, which had never received official sanction, has been disavowed. It seems to me, however, abundantly clear that, for a long series of years, the proprietors of these hill estates have had good cause for believing that the violation of the terms of the agreement of 1847-48 by the Mansubdar had official countenance; and this, I think, is quite sufficient to account for their utter distrust of Government promises when, at the first outbreak in March, they were invited by Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector, to come in and state their grievances in view to a remedy being applied. Repeated inquiries have failed to obtain proof of this distrust being due to the breach of specific promises on the part of the officers of Government at any time; it is most improbable that it should have thus originated, and no evidence, oral or written, is forthcoming in support of the surmise which finds a place at paragraph 9 of the Collector's letter printed with G.O., Judicial Department, dated 8th

April 1879, No. 795. The best proof that my hypothesis is correct is the fact that as soon as it was known throughout Rampa that the Government had taken the decisive step of removing the Mansubdar, the Muttadars and headmen who, with few exceptions, had previously held aloof flocked into my camp and expressed their willingness to be dealt with by the Sircar. They came in on my simple promise that with the exception of proclaimed rebels and those who had actively participated in the destruction of life or property, Government did not intend to prosecute such of the insurgents as would make their submission. I have thus been enabled to effect a settlement (rendered necessary by the resumption of the country) with nineteen Muttadars, the details of which, as well as a concise account of the Mansubdar's dealings with each Muttat, will be found in the Memoir of settlement appended.

8. From the above recorded facts it is apparent that for a long series of years the inhabitants of Rampa have had grave cause for being dissatisfied with their Mansubdar's régime; and whilst their discontent was seething a novel addition was made to their burdens. Up to 1872 they, in common with the inhabitants of the rest of the Presidency, had enjoyed the privilege of drawing toddy for domestic consumption without a license under the provisions of Section 28, Act III of 1864 (Madras). Owing to the privilege having been much abused to the detriment of the Abkari revenue, this concession was annulled in 1872 in all parts of the Presidency, except the border mountains of South Canara and the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The circumstances under which the immediately adjacent coun-try of Rampa was shut out from the privileges granted to the hill tracts of the neighbouring districts,—privileges which were subsequently conceded to the inhabitants of the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle Taluks of the Godavari District on the west of Rampa,—are explained in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th March 1879, printed with G.O., Judicial Department, dated 1st April 1879, No. 736. There can be no doubt that in withholding from the Rampa hill tribes a privilege which had been conceded on all sides to their neighbours whose country, caste, habits, and customs were identical with theirs, a grave administrative error was committed,—an error to which the Board of Revenue was a party, but for which it can hardly be held responsible, inasmuch as in a matter of this sort its only means of forming an opinion was the information furnished by the local officers. It is difficult to understand why the Collector should have hesitated to recommend the exemption of Rampa as a tract from the prohibition against the free manufacture of toddy for home consumption, whilst he advocated the concession in favor of the

Koyia.
Reddies.

Malahs.
Madigas.

these, with the exception of a few Razus who had enjoyed exactly the same pri-

privileges, form the entire population of the hill country. It was not, however, until the separation of the arrack and toddy farms in 1875 that the innovation on ancient custom made itself felt by the hill tribes. Up to that time the renter of both farms regarded the revenue to be derived from toddy as merely auxiliary to the profits of the arrack farm to which he principally looked for a return; and so far as Rampa was concerned, he appears to have slept on his rights as regards toddy. When in 1875, however, a separate lease for the toddy farm of Rajahmundry was granted for three years at an annual rental of Rs. 11,000, the position of affairs was, of course, altered and the renter turned his attention to the toddy-producing palmyra and date trees scattered over the Rampa hills. In the plains the monopoly is managed in this manner: the renter is entitled to draw toddy free of charge from all trees growing on Government waste, and enters into arrangements with the owners of trees growing on private lands to supply him and his sub-renters with the produce at certain specified rates. The liquor thus obtained is distributed to shops scattered about the country and the measure of the gross profits is the difference between the cost and the selling price. But in a tract of country like Rampa the conditions are not the same. In the first place there is not a single toddy-producing tree growing on Government waste. Every inch of land is the private property of the Muttadars and their tenants, and thus one material source of profit enjoyed by a renter on the plains is cut off. Again, such a thing as the sale of toddy, which is an absolute necessary of life to the hill tribes during certain months of the year, is almost

* Note.—In the Mohanapuram Mutta it is said that there are neither palmyra nor date trees, and the people get their toddy from the neighbouring Mutta of Pandrapole.

two or three to the square mile and where the only thoroughfares are cattle-paths through dense jungle, the conditions are vastly dissimilar, even if the renters could command a monopoly of sale which, as the toddy-producing trees are scattered all over the jungle, must be practically impossible. Under these circumstances, the renter in virtue of the monopoly rights which had accrued to him in Rampa by the inclusion of that tract within the limits of the Rajahmundry toddy farm, demanded from the Muttadars payment of a fee for each Mutta for the privilege of drawing toddy within its limits. In some instances, the arrangement was made with the headmen of villages and the amount of "Chigurupannu," as the tax is locally called, was supposed to be determined by the number of trees within the limits compounded for. This was an innovation, but as the demand of the renter for the triennial lease which terminated in 1878 was not very exorbitant, the people seem to have paid it without much grumbling. On the 1st July 1878 the toddy farm was again put up to auction and realised an advance of Rs. 9,210 per annum over the revenue derived under the previous lease. Rampa appears to have been partially sub-rented and the inferior contractors immediately set to work to enhance the "Chigurupannu," but no enhance-

† Vide statement of Sankuru Chitukulu, Munsif of Choudaram, dated August 28, 1879.

‡ Vide statement.

§ Vide statement of Taudipilli, Muttadar, dated August 27, 1879.

subject stated that the sub-renter did actually levy a tax of Rs. 10 on each house in Bolagonda and in addition took tamarinds valued at Rs. 8. He also deposed that the same thing was done in the Dorachintalapalem Mutta; but as regards his own Mutta he only paid Rs. 30 for the whole Mutta which was never enhanced. Vellamalay Chiniah, Munsif of Chuparapalem, states that under the previous lease he paid Rs. 30 as Chigurupannu for his village, and that last year Rs. 30 worth of tamarinds was added to the impost. "We did not mind paying the Rs. 30," he said, "but it was too much when the Rs. 30 worth of tamarinds was added."

|| Vide statement, dated 28th August 1879.

9. I do not think it necessary to review minutely the evidence taken on this point. It was made clear to me that a very heavy additional burden was thus imposed, the tax in many instances being far in excess of the kattubadi the Muttadars paid for their estates; and whilst they were smarting under this, the Mansubdar gave notice that he intended to share in this new source of revenue, and meant to levy "Modalupannu" at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the "Chigurupannu." This seems to have been the last straw, —the spark that fired the train; shortly after the insurrection broke out.

¶ "They said that they could not stand all the taxes that were being imposed; that three years ago came the 'Chigurupannu'; that this year the Mansubdar was demanding 'Modalupannu'; that the constables were extorting fowls; and that as they could not live, they might as well kill the constables and die."

Mr. Johnson's letter, paragraph 13, printed with G.O., 25th March 1879, No. 655.

10. Rampa partly on account of the insalubrity of its climate, and partly because, so far as the public revenue is concerned, it was unproductive, has received but little attention from the officers of the district. The Revenue Officers had no business to transact with the people, and except on shooting excursions or *en route* to other parts of the district rarely entered the hills; and of late years the Rampa police stations do not appear to have been visited by any officer above the rank of an Inspector. The only names with which the people seemed to be familiar, excluding the present officers of the district, were those of Mr. Horsfall, the former Sub-Collector, now Collector of

unknown in Rampa.* Liquor shops in the plains established at the centres of population, or on frequented thoroughfares, can do a good business, but in a wild mountainous country with a population of

ment† seems to have been made in those parts of Rampa which were retained under the management of the principal renters. The Muttadar of Bolagonda deposed‡ that the sub-renter had exacted Chigurupannu at the rate of Rs. 20 per house per annum, plus one bullock and tamarinds valued at Rs. 16. This, I feel sure, is an exaggeration, but another Muttadar§ whom I questioned on the subject stated that the sub-renter did actually levy a tax of Rs. 10 on each house in Bolagonda and in addition took tamarinds valued at Rs. 8. He also deposed that the same thing was done in the Dorachintalapalem Mutta; but as regards his own Mutta he only paid Rs. 30 for the whole Mutta which was never enhanced. Vellamalay Chiniah, Munsif of Chuparapalem, states|| that under the previous lease he paid Rs. 30 as Chigurupannu for his village, and that last year Rs. 30 worth of tamarinds was added to the impost. "We did not mind paying the Rs. 30," he said, "but it was too much when the Rs. 30 worth of tamarinds was added."

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the Kistna District, and Captain (now Major) Porteous, who was formerly Superintendent of Police. Dreading as they do to visit the plains, they had thus but scant opportunity of making known their grievances, nor were the local authorities aware that they had any cause for discontent until the rising occurred. From time to time, dating back to eight or nine years ago, complaints have occasionally reached the authorities of the aggressions of the ex-Mansubdar, but owing to a misapprehension of the relations between him and the subordinate Chiefs, the complainants usually got but the poor satisfaction of being referred to a civil action. A more intimate acquaintance with the people, their habits and prejudices, and the previous history of the country would probably have led to measures being taken to check the oppression complained of; would have indicated the unsuitableness of the tract for the operation of the Abkari Law and the expediency of placing it on the same footing in all respects with the scheduled districts which adjoin it on three sides. It further appears that although the Rampa country is entered in the first Schedule of Act XIV of 1874, the Act never came into force therein owing to the requisite notification under Section 3 not having been issued, so that up to the time of the outbreak every law in force in other parts of the Presidency, and amongst them the Abkari Act, was applicable to Rampa. There is nothing on record to show why the issue of the notification was omitted, and I can only surmise that the matter was overlooked. That it was so was unfortunate, as in consequence the hill tracts remained under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the plains, and this was used as another means of oppressing the rude tribes who inhabit them. Tamarind trees yielding a superior description of fruit are plentiful in Rampa, and in the season large quantities of this produce are purchased from the hillmen by traders from the plains who come up for the purpose. An advance of money is usually made for a certain quantity to be delivered at the tamarind season. The hillmen are invariably over-reached in the matter of weight and price, and if they do not fulfil their contracts according to the interpretation put on them by the low-country traders, a suit is brought against them in the Small Cause Court. Now, a hillman would much sooner walk into a tiger's den than put in an appearance in the Rajahmundry Court. The traders know this and only limit their claim by what they think can be screwed out of the defendant. For this they get an *ex parte* decree and for a debt of Rs. 5, have been known to carry off cattle and produce worth Rs. 100. I am given to understand that the formality of a suit is sometimes dispensed with, and that the trader accompanied by a friend who is represented to be an officer of the Court, makes the distraint on his own account. Two statements bearing on the subject taken by Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector, from hillmen will be found in the Appendix marked III.

11. I was particularly directed to inquire into the matter of alleged extortion by the police, and the subject has received my careful attention. I am free to admit that I came to Rampa with a mind not altogether free from prejudice. I knew that the hill police had not been under very strict supervision for some time; and having in the course of a long service had some experience of the manner in which unscrupulous members of the force contrive to turn their official position to account, I was quite prepared to find that they had freely availed themselves of their opportunity, and that their exactions would prove to have been a fertile cause of the then prevailing discontent. My anticipations were not, however, realised as will be seen on a reference to the appended Statements. Most persons whom I examined said at once that they had no complaint against the police, and that they had never extorted anything from them. They admitted that they made them a present at the Dassara festival, and that when a constable came on duty to a village they gave him his meals, but this they said was entirely voluntary on their part. The police, however, are not altogether immaculate. Accidental deaths occasionally happen in Rampa, the result of falls from palmyra trees or of attacks by wild beasts. I got evidence to show that two head constables had at different times worked this profitably. They affected to disbelieve in the accident, talked of there being suspicious circumstances, and extracted a condouleur before they would allow the body to be buried. One Mussulman head constable Shaik Tanny, it is said, thus extorted a bribe of Rs. 60. He was beheaded by the rebels at the commencement of the rising. But these events are said to have happened three or four years ago, and I could get no information of any later exac-

tions. The best proof that the police are not unpopular is the fact that the people don't wish them to leave the country. They say they could not do without them. They express their preference moreover for low country over hillmen, as the latter, they say, make mischief.

12. The action taken by Government in bringing the country directly under the control of the State, in reducing the Abkari tax to a nominal figure, and in authorising me to make a settlement with the Muttadars on the basis of the agreement of 1847-48, has left me very little to suggest in regard to the future administration of Rampa. I have endeavoured to show that during the last thirty years the hill people have been harassed and oppressed in a manner which almost justified their rising, or at least left little room for surprise at their having done so; and I am now warranted in saying that every shadow of a grievance having been removed, they are as happy and contented as they formerly were the reverse. In the list (No. 1) which will be found in the Appendix it will be seen that I have been able to effect the settlement of nineteen out of twenty-six Muttas. Of the remaining seven one Pameluru is an almost uninhabited Mutta infested with

* This has been done.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Bodalur. | 4. Kakur. |
| 2. Nedlur. | 5. Kota. |
| 3. Yedukur. | 6. Chavala. |

and none of the people of these Muttas have come in under the Amnesty Proclamation. The same remark applies to Nos. 5 and 6, and it will not be possible to come to a settlement with the people of these six Muttas until the leaders are caught or hunted clean out of the country. When the settlement is made I would recommend an enhancement of the kattubadi in all these Muttas, with the exception of Kota, at

	Old Rate.	Enhanced Rate.
1. Bodalur	40	60
2. Nedlur	40	60
3. Kakur	25	40
4. Yedukur	40	60
5. Kota	200	200
6. Chavala	30	50
Total	375	470

tigers which the hereditary Muttadar declined to have anything to do with, but in a day or two I hope to effect a settlement* with the only family possessing any property there. Of the other six, the Muttadars of Nos. 2, 3, 4 are proclaimed rebels. Ammal Reddi, one of the leaders, is the son of the Badaloor Muttadar No. 1, the rates marginally noted. The estate of Kota is vested in a female whose husband mortgaged it in September 1872 to the Mansubdar under whose management it has been ever since, so that she clearly is not responsible for the rising of her tenants. I have been unable to discover from the Mansubdar's accounts as yet what revenue he derived from this Mutta, nor, as all the people are out, have I been able to get any information

from them. The tenants have probably been rack-rented and driven to rebellion. The other Muttadars have no such excuse. They have never been disturbed in the enjoyment of their Muttas, and neither they nor their people can have any other grievance than the Chigurupannu, and the moderate enhancement of the kattubadi which I recommend will have a salutary effect, and should be insisted on.

13. I have now to ask the Government to be good enough to confirm the settlement made with the Muttadars whose names appear in list No. 1, and the grants of villages on favorable tenures which are entered in list No. 2. In No. 1 list I have re-imposed the kattubadi agreed upon in 1847-48, except in the cases of the Muttas noted in the margin, the kattubadi of which has been enhanced for the reasons stated in the settlement

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Bolagonda. | Pandrapole. |
| Taudipilli. | Dorachintalapalem. |

Memoir of each Mutta. It seemed to me absolutely necessary to make a distinction between those Muttadars who had held aloof from the insurrection and had in a more or less degree assisted the officers of Government and those who had actively participated in the rebellion, or had at the best shown a doubtful loyalty. The settlement has been made, with one exception, either with the Muttadar actually in undisputed possession or, where the Mutta had been annexed by the Mansubdar, with the heir of the former Muttadar. The one exception is Dorachintalapalem

Butchana. This man has been out from the commencement, persuaded all the people of the Mutta to accompany him, and has been an active and constant partisan of Karam Tammen Dora, one of the proclaimed leaders. For some time after my arrival I could not get any one belonging to the Mutta to come in, and when at last some of the headmen came to my camp, I sent them with promises of protection to bring in Butchana who, though not the Muttadar, had a fair hereditary claim to the post (the Mutta was one of those which had been annexed by the Mansubdar). I put off the settlement of the Mutta to the very last in the hope that he would repent and make his submission; but he has steadily declined all overtures, and eventually I assembled the headmen and told them to elect a Muttadar from their number. Their choice fell on Catram Poti Dora, Munsif of Narsapur, who has received a Sanad as Muttadar; but as he and all the others had taken an active part in the rising I raised his kattubadi by Rs. 20.

14. List No. 2 exhibits the villages granted on favorable terms to those who from the first held aloof from the insurgents and assisted the officers of Government to the best of their ability. With the exception of the grants made to

1. Sankuru Chitukulu.
2. { Karam Tammen Dora.
Karam Dhulu Dora.
3. Kose Raman Dora.

the individuals marginally noted, all the rest belong of right to the persons in whose names they are entered having been previously enjoyed by them or their ancestors, and having been annexed by

the Mansubdar. The Rampa Mutta which has always been in the Mansubdar's enjoyment, having escheated to the Crown on the resumption of the country afforded me means of rewarding, in a manner most pleasing to himself, the eminent services of Sankuru Chitukulu, the Munsif of Choudaram, which is situate within its limits. From the correspondence printed with G.O., Judicial Department, dated 25th March 1879, No. 655, it will be seen that he nearly lost his life at the very commencement of the insurrection, and the further services which led me to instal him as Muttadar over ten villages of the Rampa Cusbah will be found recorded in the

* Extract from a letter from Colonel Cunliffe, dated 19th September 1879.

Dhulu Dora, of Marivada, has been of great use to us, all along supplying coolies, &c.; when we could hardly have managed at all without them. His village was looted of all grain at the beginning. He has not given information, but with his village at the mercy of the rebels you can hardly expect that; he has received a few rupees at times more as a *quid pro quo* for milk, &c., supplied to the numerous guards passing through his village than as recognition of his services. Yerram Raz, of Mohanapoor, has been constantly out with us, always leading through dangerous places and giving useful information and guidance; his nephew also has at times given information at risk to himself. Raman Dora, of Vadi-pilli, has always furnished coolies, and had his village burnt down by rebels besides being carried off in hand-cuffs. Kondada Reddy has given aid and suffered for it.

settlement Memoir of that Mutta where also will be found my reasons for the smaller* grant to Karam Tammen Dora and his brother Dhulu Dora. The grounds on which the village of Vadi-pilli has been assigned on easy kattubadi to Kose Raman Dora are specified in his Sanad.

15. Having completed the settlement I assembled all the Muttadars with the exception of the six referred to in paragraph 12 in view to distributing their Sanads to them. All attended and a number of headmen besides. Each man's Sanad was read out to him in Telugu, and as it was handed to him, I said a few words either of commendation or reproof as the circumstances of the case demanded. When the distribution was over I addressed them all collectively. I explained to them their new position in relation to the Government;

that the main object of British rule was the happiness and well-being of the people of which they might be convinced by the settlement which I had been authorised to make with them. I pointed out to them that they had been reinstated and confirmed in their rights as Muttadars, notwithstanding that many of them had been in open rebellion; and I then took occasion to impress upon them that the Government was as strong as it was merciful, and that the same hand which conferred these benefits could resume them if they again misconducted them-

selves. I pointedly insisted on the service nature of the tenure on which they held their Muttas, and explained that mere abstention from fituri was insufficient, and that they were bound to render active aid to the Government if required to do so; and I called attention to the manner in which those who had so acted had been rewarded. Several called out "it is just." "We are the servants of the Sircar." I further explained to them that now they were directly under the Sircar, any complaint they had to make should be preferred to the Tahsildar or other officer of Government immediately in charge of Rampa, who would promptly attend to it; and I added, "before I go away let any one here present who has got a complaint to make tell it to me." The answer came at once in one voice from all "we have no complaints. The Sircar must protect us."

16. The financial results of the settlement may be briefly summed up—

Revenue from settled Muttas, as per list No. I	Rs.
Anticipated revenue from unsettled Muttas	706
Revenue from villages granted on favorable terms, as per list No. II.	470
	30
To this has to be added balance of compensation payable to the Mansubdar for Sayer and Abkari duties after deducting share of cost of police, G.O., 22nd February 1865, No. 382	1,206
	735
Total Revenue from Rampa Hill Muttas	1,941

17. According to the Mansubdar's accounts the arrears due in the hill estates are as follow:—

1. On Muttas annexed by and under the management of the Mansubdar	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Kattubadi on Muttas in enjoyment of Muttadars	5,003	7	5
	230	8	0
Total	5,233	15	5

Item No. 1, I recommend, should be remitted altogether. The villages have been rack-rented by the Mansubdar who had no legal right to make the demand, and the Muttadars having been reinstated in their rightful positions, the Government are barred from having any dealings with the heads of villages.

Item No. 2 should, I think, be realised, except in the case of the Musuramilli Arrears of kattubadi due by Muttadars for the fasli ending 30th June 1879.

1. Pandrapole	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Mohanapuram	17	8	0
3. Musuramilli	35	0	0
4. Velagapilli	60	0	0
5. Kakur	20	0	0
6. Chavala	8	0	0
7. Gedada	40	0	0
8. Maredipilli	20	0	0
9. Vamulakonda	20	0	0
	10	0	0

18. It will be observed from list No. 1 that the Muttadars are to be charged Local Fund cess ratably on the rent they derive from their estates. They have always paid this, it does not press heavily on them, and they do not object to the tax. The object of the Local Fund Act and the manner in which the funds would be applied were explained to them. I recommend that Act IV of 1871 be declared to be in force in Rampa. The question of opening up the country by means of cheap roads will be alluded to further on.

19. Under the orders of Government I simultaneously with the arrest of the Mansubdar attached the six villages* in the plains held by him free of peishcush, and instructed the Sub-Collector to assume management of them, and to submit a report as to their present state regarded from a financial point of view, and with reference to the condition of the people. He was further instructed to submit proposals for their future management, and to state what alterations in existing arrangements he considered necessary. This report I have the honor to enclose. It will be seen from paragraph 5 that the revenue demand for the six villages is Rs. 6,223, and as the outstanding arrears for five faslis amount, to only Rs. 2,915, of which two-thirds are said to be recoverable, it would appear to be easily realisable. The Sub-Collector states that the people seem to be satisfied with the assessment, and I agree with him that at any rate, until the existing leases fall in, a change would be inexpedient. Should a modification of present arrangements be considered advisable hereafter, proposals should be submitted in the usual manner for the orders of the Board of Revenue.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| * 1. Yerrampalem. | 4. Bheempilli. |
| 2. Pentapilli. | 5. Nellipudi. |
| 3. Yerlankapilli. | 6. Ravilanka. |

20. The total assets of the ex-Mansubdar's estate are therefore as follow:—

Revenue from Hill Muttas	Rs.
villages in the plains	1,206
Lapsed Government contribution	6,223
	735
Total	8,164

or, in round numbers, Rs. 8,000. It is a question whether Rs. 1,458, being one-third of the cost of the police in Rampa (in 1865) which was deducted from the compensation payable to the Mansubdar, should not also be taken as an asset of the estate; but as this has hitherto been only a matter of account I have not taken credit for it. When I fixed the Mansubdar's allowance as a temporary measure at Rs. 200 per mensem, I had no accurate return of the income of the estate, and I named the sum which it was proposed to assign him as maintenance when the Board of Revenue and the Collector recommended his being deposed in 1862. The income of the estate and the prices of all commodities have, however, considerably increased during the last 17 years; and I would therefore propose that Rs. 4,000 per annum be assigned for the maintenance of himself, his relatives, and dependants, the Mansubdar being required to state how much he wishes to be paid here and how much to himself at Berhampore.

21. So far as their fiscal relations to Government are concerned, the people of Rampa have now nothing left to wish for. All that is required is—

- (1) the establishment of a Sub-Magistrate's Court in a locality easily accessible from, but not in Rampa itself, the Sub-Magistrate being invested with subordinate civil jurisdiction under the Government Agent. It is in the disposal of petty civil suits between the hill people and the low country traders who make advances for tamarinds and other hill produce that he will chiefly have to exercise his functions, for there is hardly any crime in Rampa;
- (2) an augmentation and an improved disposition of the police force;
- (3) opening out the country by means of cheap roads.

22. The Sub-Magistrate's station used to be at Kothapilli, but it was removed to Rahitapuram, marked Raghoodavapooram on the map, on the ground, it is believed, of the latter place being more healthy. It is by no means centrally situated with reference to the northern portion of the taluk which comes under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, and is only 13 miles from Rajahmundry. Kothapilli, on the other hand, is central for the villages in the plain north of Korekondah, and is easily accessible from Rampa. Moreover, it is

a place which the hill people are accustomed to visit, it being the site of a weekly market* where their produce is brought for sale. I recommend the Sub-Magistrate's office being retransferred to Kothapilli, and that he be directed to visit the Rampa country once in three months of each year, and to hold his Court at Choudaram for ten days or a fortnight on each occasion. Either the Collector or the Sub-Collector should be required to make a tour through the Muttas once every year.

23. As regards the police, recent events have made it clear that, as at present organised and distributed, they are not of much use. At first sight, it would appear that all fiscal grievances having been removed, and the crime register being almost a blank, there is hardly a necessity for maintaining a police force in Rampa; but I find that the local officers and the people themselves are opposed to its being withdrawn, and when the nature of the country and its surroundings is considered, it is evident that such a step would be more than hazardous, as the hills would then become an asylum for all the bad characters in the neighbouring tracts to the great detriment of the peaceable inhabitants of Rampa itself and of the villages in the plains below. To prevent this, and in order to keep up information as to what is going on, the maintenance of a police force within the limits of Rampa seems indispensable, but that now in existence is quite inadequate for the purpose. When the police were first placed in Rampa there were three stations: one at Choudaram near Rampa Cusbah, another at Kota on the east, and the third at Kondada or Kundiwaru on the west. Even this arrangement left the whole of the northern portion unprotected, and a few years ago the last-named station was abandoned, after which two-thirds of the tract was absolutely without police. This state of things should not be allowed to go on, and I would advise the number of police posts being increased; but to what extent this should be done, and where the stations should be fixed, are matters of detail on which Colonel Robertson, the Deputy Inspector-General, who knows the country well, is far more competent to give an opinion than I am. One point which will need careful consideration is the class of men whence the force is to be recruited. Experience has shown that the ordinary low-country constable is not good for much in these hills; it would be impolitic even if it were possible to recruit, except to a very limited extent, in Rampa itself; but if men can be got from Jeypore or Ganjam these would seem to be good recruiting grounds. A semi-military police, formed on the model of the old Sibbundy corps, well trained to the use of the rifle and inured to hard work and bad climate, is more what is required for hill service than men with keen detective powers and versed in the mysteries of the sister Codes.

24. In the order of Government marginally noted, passed on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting the Collector's report on the outbreak which commenced in 1858, and which does not appear to have been finally put down until 1862, the following passage occurs:— "No time should be lost in opening the country by cutting cheap roads through it. The Collector will report, in communication with the Superintendent of Police, what roads are most essentially required, and whether he can undertake their construction, stating the probable cost." I have been unable to trace any further correspondence on the subject, but as a matter of fact fourteen miles of embanked road furnished with iron girder bridges between Goukaram and Choudaram are almost all the visible signs of the cheap roads which were ordered to be constructed to open out the Rampa country. A further trace between Choudaram and Gedada has been partially cut, but I did not find it pleasant riding. One or two more short traces have, I am told, been cut, but they have never been kept up, and with these few exceptions the only means of communication north, east, and west of Choudaram are cattle-tracks and water-courses. I am given to understand that there is a Provincial grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum for roads in Rampa. This sum, I imagine,

must be swallowed up in the maintenance of the embanked road and girder bridges above referred to. This style of road is too pretentious and its maintenance will always prove a very heavy charge. What is wanted is good bridle-tracks connecting the Muttas with each other and with the plains which will cost but little to keep up, and which will, for years to come, meet all the requirements of the country. Independently of the advantages from a political point of view of opening out and maintaining these communications, the people are entitled to demand them as they have contributed to Local Funds from the time the Act was introduced. The Department of Public Works complain of the difficulty of getting labor in the hills, and there is no doubt that it is not abundant; but I think a good deal of work in the way of road-making might be done through the Muttadars if the funds were placed at the disposal of the Revenue Officers whose visits to the hills will be more frequent than those of the European Officers of the Public Works Department. But whatever the means employed, no time should be lost in piercing the country with these cheap roads.

25. In the concluding paragraph of my instructions I am directed to ascertain whether in the hill tracts adjoining Rampa there are similar or other causes of complaint at work which need rectifying. In Act XIV of 1874 the taluk of Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle and the Rampa country appear as Scheduled Districts in the Godavari, and the immediately adjacent Golconda Hills are entered as such in Vizagapatam. A glance at the map will show that to the south-west, south-east, and east of the Rampa boundary there are precisely similar tracts of country which are inhabited by the same races of people requiring the same mode of treatment. It is only reasonable that these tracts, which are roughly indicated in the margin, should come into the category of Scheduled Districts and enjoy the privileges of the Agency system. One of the laws which should be declared not to be in force is the Madras Abkari Act. In these tracts as in Rampa the renters work their contract by imposing the Chigurupannu which is considered a great hardship by the Koyis, Reddies, Pandavakapulu, and Malas who form the bulk of the population. I took a statement* from the people of the

- (a) The mountainous tract on both sides of the Godavari river lying south and south-west of the Rampa boundary.
- (b) The Leckonda Mahal to the south-east of Rampa.
- (c) The Juddenghy Taluk and the Tuni Division which comprises the old Todapilly Mahal.

* Vide Appendix III.
Leckondasima in which they said that the Chigurupannu was their sole grievance.

26. Colonel Robertson, in a memorandum printed with G.O., dated the 19th August, No. 2073, stated that there "had been differences between the ryots and the Zemindars of Polarum and Gútála," and I was directed to give my "immediate attention to the subject and to suggest a remedy." I was in Rampa at the time, and have been busily engaged there up to a day or two ago, and was therefore unable to visit Polarum myself. I wrote and asked Colonel Robertson to let me know the nature of the differences alluded to by him, and at the same time (the Collector being absent at Rékapalle) I instructed the Head Assistant Collector, within whose division the Zemindaries are situate, to visit the locality and institute a personal inquiry as to the relations of the Zemindars with their tenants. In reply to my question, Colonel Robertson stated that he was unable to speak with certainty as to the nature of the differences alluded to by him in his memorandum, as he had merely quoted from recollection of a police report received several months before, but that he believed they arose from the rents being raised by the Zemindars. The Head Assistant Collector's report has not yet been received,† so that I am not in a position to offer any opinion on the subject, or to suggest a remedy for grievances, the existence of which is as yet doubtful. I will again communicate with Government as soon as I have received further information. From other sources I learn that the villages of Kopellee and

Kovada belonging to Government have been leased out to a dependent of the Polarum Zemindari, who has raised the rents as did her agent in the case of the Leckonda Mahal* a few years ago. The system of renting out villages in localities where the lands have not been surveyed and assessed cannot be altogether avoided, but as a rule they should be leased to the villagers themselves and not to outsiders. I am inclined to think, however, that the discontent said to prevail in Gútála and Polarum is more due to the imposition of the Chigurupannu than anything else and that with the removal of that burden it will disappear.

27. My time having been fully occupied in making the settlement of Rampa, I have not been able to revisit the Rékapalle Taluk. I have however, as directed, carefully considered Mr. Boileau's report, printed with G.O., R.D., dated 25th February 1879, No. 474, which I had not seen when I submitted my report of the 4th August, No. 2. I gather from paragraph 4 of the Government Order that the entire question of the Government conservancy of these forests hinges on the decision of the Government of India as to the proprietary right in them, and that the Government of Madras have recorded their opinion that the Zemindari rights in them should be recognised. On the hypothesis that they will come under Government management, I am of opinion that, excepting the 138 square miles which it is proposed to reserve, there need be no restriction of "Podu" cultivation in the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle Taluks; that the present rate of 4 annas per acre should not at least for some time to come be enhanced, and that the existing rule that reserved classes of timber met within "Podu" cultivation are to be charged seigniorage rates or delivered to the Officers of Government be cancelled. If this concession be made the people who already enjoy the benefits of the Agency system and the privilege of drawing toddy free for domestic consumption will have nothing left to desire, whilst at the same time an ample supply of timber will be secured by the reserves which have been selected by Mr. Boileau.

28. The Government are aware that Linga Reddi, the proprietor of the Kondamodalu Estate on the east bank of the Godávári just below the gorge, has from the commencement of the rising shown himself a most loyal adherent of the Government. Not only has he supplied information and messengers, but he has brought into the field fifty or sixty well-trained matchlock men who have been of great use as scouts and convoys. With his following he himself on more than one occasion accompanied parties of troops or police engaged in hunting up the rebels and has done everything he could to give assistance. It was he who at the commencement of the outbreak surprised and brought in Jangam Pulicanta Sambiah. It was not in my power to reward his services when settling the Rampa estate; but I promised him to bring them to the notice of Government when submitting my report and this I have now much pleasure in doing. Linga Reddi on being desired by me to state what form of acknowledgment would be most acceptable to him, at first asked that the Muttas of Chidugur and Tunnur in Rampa which adjoin his estate might be assigned to him on payment of kattubadi, and also that the compensatory allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem granted to him for life under the orders† of Government in 1858 might be continued to his heirs. When he made the request it was supposed that there would be no claimants for the two Muttas above named, but in the course of my inquiries rightful heirs were found to be in existence, and I was unable to comply with the first of his requests. In regard to the second, the circumstances under which the allowance was granted are briefly stated in the Order of Government quoted above, and in more detail in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1858, No. 3274, and in a letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry, dated 12th idem, No. 101, which will be found in the Appendix. A reference to these papers will show that the grant was made in compensation of the loss sustained by Linga Reddi in consequence of the abolition of fees which had been levied by him and his ancestors on goods passing down the Godávári. The Collector in making the recommendation put no limit to the duration

of the grant, but the Board of Revenue without assigning any reason recommended that it should be for Linga Reddi's life only, and this was accepted by Government. As these fees had for generations formed part of the permanent assets of the estate, and were a source of income which was more likely to develop than to decrease, it seems clear that by the limit imposed the compensation awarded became inadequate. Therefore, as a matter of justice to a loyal subject of the State, and irrespective of services since rendered, I recommend the grant being made in perpetuity.

29. When it was found impossible to assign the Muttas of Chidugur and Tunnur to Linga Reddi, I again called on him to state in what manner he would wish his services to be acknowledged, and he then asked that the three hill villages marginally noted, with their hamlets, situate on the proper right bank of the river immediately opposite Kondamodalu, might be assigned to him on a moderate kattubadi. These villages formerly belonged to his father-in-law Kauragonda Sooba Reddi alluded to in the papers above referred to, and were confiscated by Government when that individual was hanged for his share in the insurrection of 1858. The financial statement which finds a place in the Appendix (No. IX) shows that the average revenue of these villages and their dependent hamlets during the past five faslis was about Rs. 436 per annum, and I beg to recommend their being assigned to Linga Reddy on payment of a kattubadi of Rs. 150 per annum. Owing to his near relationship to the former Mokhasadar, Linga Reddi would be able to exercise a healthy influence over the inhabitants, a not unimportant point when the wild nature of the country where the villages are situate is considered.

30. Chedula Bali Reddi, of Cheruvupolliem, who has in different ways rendered assistance, is considered by the local officers to be deserving of some mark of distinction, and I beg to recommend that the Collector be authorized to present him with a gold bangle of about Rs. 65 value.

31. It is superfluous to say that during my inquiry I have received every assistance from the Covenanted Officers of the District, but I cannot conclude this report without bringing prominently to the notice of Government the services rendered to me by Syed Ali Sahib, the Acting Tahsildar or Rajahmundry. This officer was specially selected by Mr. Foster in April last to proceed to the Rampa country and there with the exception of one or two brief intervals of leave he has remained ever since. During the time he has been there he has acquired great influence over the hill people, and this enabled him to persuade many to come in to me when I pitched my camp at Chódavaram, who would otherwise have held aloof for a long time. Any success that may have attended my efforts to discharge the duties entrusted to me is largely due to the untiring energy, tact, and discretion of Syed Ali. In winning the confidence of the people, as he contrived to do, he smoothed the way for an amicable adjustment of relations which otherwise would have been very difficult to arrive at. In addition to this he has been Mr. Johnson's right-hand man in making Commissariat and transport arrangements for the troops, and I am authorized by him to say that he also highly appreciates Syed Ali's services which I trust may receive the favorable notice of Government.

APPENDIX No. I.

List of Muttas settled.

Name of Mutta.	Name of Muttadar.	Amount of Kattubadi including Chigurupannu.	Amount of Local Fund Cess.
		RS.	
1. Bandapilli ..	Karam Potti Dora	42	This will be determined annually by the Revenue authorities rateably with the Muttadar's incomes.
2. Bolagonda ..	Murla Bala Reddy	60	
3. Tadpilli ..	Katula Yerram Reddy	63	
4. Chopacanda ..	Saniasi Reddy	21	
5. Kondada ..	Kundla Rami Reddy	21	
6. Mohanapuram ..	Madhuveti Ram Bhupati Devu ..	25	
7. Pandrapole ..	Madhuveti Jagannatha Devu ..	70	
8. Gedada ..	Murla Jogi Reddy	21	
9. Valamoor ..	Pallala Rami Reddi	42	
10. Vemalakonda ..	Kurla Mukka Reddy	26	
11. Musurumilly ..	Murthivadha Pedda Reddi and Murthivadha Yerramma	42	
12. Birampilly ..	Karam Jangam Dora	42	
13. Chidugur ..	Pallala Raja Reddy	42	
14. Maredipilli ..	Matla Sami Reddy	42	
15. Velagapilli ..	Murthivadha Yerka Reddy	21	
16. Paliam ..	Latchi Reddy	21	
17. Pamuleru* ..	Deserted Mutta. Muttadar declines to take sanad (<i>vile</i> Settlement Memoir).		
18. Dorachintalapalem ..	Katram Potti Dora	70	
19. Tunnuru ..	Kulla Manga Reddy	35	

* Since settled. Muttadar Pulicanta Jogaya, Kattubadi Rs. 50.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

APPENDIX No. II.

List of Villages granted on favorable Tenure.

Names of Villages.	Muttas to which they belong.	Name of the Grantee.	Amount of Kattubadi.
1. Choudaram ..	Rampa Cusbah ..	Sankuru Chitukula ..	A bow and three arrows.
2. Bhupatipalem ..			
3. Rampa including Patlova and Potula Kondada ..			
4. Kottapakalu ..			
5. Chilkamamidi ..			
6. Vatiegedda ..			
7. Sayeru ..			
8. Busigudem ..			
9. Balamaratigudem ..			
10. Cheruvupalem ..			
1. Murrivada ..	Rampa Cusbah ..	Karam Tammen Dora and Karam Dhulu Dora ..	RS. A. P. 15 0 0
2. Bhimaram ..			
3. Peddakonda ..			
1. Darimadugula ..	Bandapilli ..	Do. ..	Mokhasa.

List of Villages granted on favorable Tenure—continued.

Names of Villages.	Muttas to which they belong.	Name of the Grantee.	Amount of Kattubadi.
Sirigundalapad with its three hamlets— (1.) Pandrimamidi .. (2.) Pandavidhi .. (3.) Nadamavidhi ..	Bandapilli	Pandu Butchari Dora ..	Mokhasa.
Nimmalapalem	Bolagonda	Sunkum Latchi Raz ..	Do. RS. A. P. 15 0 0
Vadipilli	Do.	Kose Raman Dora ..	Mokhasa.
Kuramagondi	Mohanapuram ..	Mathuvidhi Yerram Raz. .	

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

APPENDIX No. III.

GOKAVERAM,
5th August 1879.

Present :—Stree Rambhupaty Devu and his agent Mr. Anderson.

Kesarazu Vencatachellum, Peishcar to the Mansubdar, states as follows :—

Of the twenty-three muttas which find a place in the agreement of 1847-48 nine are now under the direct management of the Mansubdar. They are—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Bandapilli. | 6. Nedunur. |
| 2. Bolagonda. | 7. Pamaleru. |
| 3. Tadipilli. | 8. Vedukur. |
| 4. Dorachintalapalliem. | 9. Chedugur. |
| 5. Chopacanda. | |

BANDAPILLI.—This mutta has been under the Mansubdar's management since 1848. The Muttadar was transported and as there was no heirs the Mansubdar took it. There are eighteen villages including hamlets in this mutta and the land revenue is Rupees 363. There are no other sources of revenue except the tax on wood-cutting—"Kalapapannu,"—and the grazing tax—"Poolery." These taxes are farmed out to two renters. I cannot give the amount for each mutta as the nine muttas are rented. The "Kalapapannu" for these nine muttas and for Rampa and Toonor is rented out for Rupees 981. The "Poolery" for Rupees 162. "Modalupannu" has never been collected in any mutta. The Mansubdar said that it should be imposed this year in the eleven muttas under his management, but nothing was ever said about the other muttas.

BOLAGONDA.—The land revenue for this muttas is Rupees 302. It consists of eight villages. Besides the "Kalapapannu" and "Poolery" above referred to there are no other sources of revenue. It has been in the Mansubdar's possession since 1867. Previous to that Murla Bala Reddi was the Muttadar. He is still in Bolagonda. I do not remember when his father Murla Raja Reddi died. Murla Bala Reddi relinquished the mutta to the Mansubdar in 1867 and executed a deed to that effect on the 24th April. This deed I produce; it was registered on the same date. I cannot account for the fact that the paper bears the seal of the Stamp Department bearing date 2nd October 1867. Bala Reddi relinquished it voluntarily. He could not afford to pay the kist on it. This was Rs. 40. The villages were all then in a bad state. Murla Bala Reddi did bring a suit to recover the mutta, but it was withdrawn. I cannot say whether Bala Reddi has joined the fituri.

TADIPILLI consists of three villages now; there were formerly seven villages, but the rest have been deserted. The beriz is Rs. 105-4-0. It came into the Mansubdar's possession in Fasli 1286 (1870-71). The Muttadar died and he had no heirs and therefore the Mansubdar took it.

DORACHINTALAPALLIEM consists of twelve villages and the beriz is Rs. 190. In Fasli 1280 (1870-71) the Muttadarni Madhuvidi Somayamah died. She was the widow of Stri Jogi

Bhupaty Devu and enjoyed the mutta after his death until she died. At her death the Mansubdar took the mutta. This is not correct. After the death of Jogi Bhupaty Devu his legitimate son Sinhadri Bhupaty Devu succeeded to the mutta and enjoyed it so far as I can recollect for about seven or eight years. Jogi Bhupaty Devu died, I think, somewhat less than twenty years ago. Sinhadri died some seven or eight years after his father and was succeeded by his mother

* Sinhadri had a wife, but she lost caste and therefore forfeited her title to succeed to the property. She died in Fasli 1280 (1870-71) when the Mansubdar took possession* of the property in default of heirs. Jogi Bhupaty Devu had a son by a concubine named Mahdheti Butchana. Being illegitimate he could not according to the custom of the Rampa country succeed to the mutta.

Note.—Up to this the foregoing statement had been made chiefly by the Peishcar Kesa Razu Vencatachellum, the Mansubdar sitting by and occasionally throwing in a remark. The tent he himself was an illegitimate son, to which he replied, I am the legitimate son of my father.

Question.—Why then was your sister Stri Juggayama acknowledged as Mansubdarni on the death of your father?

Answer.—Because I was a minor she looked after the estate.

Q.—Had your father more than one wife?

A.—My father had only one wife.

Q.—Were you and Stri Juggayama the children of the same mother?

A.—We were.

Q.—Why was it that the hill Muttadars refused to acknowledge you as their Mansubdar until the Sircar intervened?

A.—They did not refuse.

CHOPACONDA consists of seven villages yielding Rs. 113. In 1847 the Muttadar was a minor. He could not be found afterwards, and in 1849 the Mansubdar took possession. It does not appear that this was brought to the notice of the Sircar.

NEDUNUR.—There were formerly thirteen villages and now there are ten. It yields a revenue of Rs. 130 per annum. It was relinquished to the Mansubdar in 1870 by the Muttadar under a deed, dated 26th July 1870, in satisfaction of arrears of kist amounting to Rs. 220.

† Saraph Reddi and his son Rama Reddi.

PAMALERU.—It consists of seven villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 35. It is rented out to Pulicanta Sembiah and two others. Modalupannu has not been collected. It is true it has longer able to cultivate the land and pay the kist.

VEDUKUR consists of five villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 121. It was relinquished to the Mansubdar on the 8th October 1873 on the same grounds as above.

CHEDUGUR consists of fourteen villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 38. Relinquished to Mansubdar on the 12th November 1872 on the same grounds as above.

Rampa and Toonor muttas have always been in the Mansubdar's possession and are not included in the agreement of 1847-48.

Revenue of Rampa Rs. 491 8 0
Revenue of Toonor " 128 0 0

From the remaining fourteen muttas a revenue is derived of Rs. 695 as kattubadi:—

Birampilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Valagapilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Gedada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Vemulakonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kundada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Maradumilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bodulur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kakur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chavala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pandrapole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Mohanapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Musurumilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Valamoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
									40
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735

As there is at present no Muttadar of Valamoor, I did not take into account the Rs. 40 due for it. Deducting this Rs. 735, Rs. 695 remains.

6th August 1879.—Inquiry resumed. The villages in the plains are—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Yerrampolliam. | 4. Bhimpally. |
| 2. Pentapilly. | 5. Ravelanka. |
| 3. Eralankapilly. | 6. Nellipudi. |

The revenue of—

1. Yerrampolliam is	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
2. Pentapilly is	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
3. Eralankapilly is	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
4. Bhimpally is	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240
5. Ravelanka is	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,148
6. Nellipudi is	..	..	..	..	..	..	680
							630
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,698

The charges including local cess amount to about Rs. 2,054, which leaves a net revenue of about Rs. 3,644. Besides the above the Mansubdar has private landed property in the villages of Yerrampolliam, Nellipudi, and Rampa, which brings in about Rs. 445 per annum. He has also some Inam land in Gokaram and Tantikonda which brings in about Rs. 60 per annum.

In regard to the Rs. 60 in excess of the stipulated kist of Rs. 200 for the mutta of Kota the following explanation is offered. The late Muttadar, Madhuvudhi Pedda Chinna Bhupaty Devu, being indebted to the Mansubdar to the extent of about Rs. 11,000, he executed on the 2nd of September 1872 a deed making over to the Mansubdar the whole of the mutta of Kota for a yearly rental of Rs. 1,300. Of this amount the Mansubdar was to retain Rs. 260 as his kattubadi and Rs. 640 towards repayment of principal and interest, leaving Rs. 400 for the maintenance of the Muttadar. Pedda Chinna Bhupaty Devu died about four or five years ago, leaving a widow Sita Amma Garu. He left no sons. Sita Amma is now living in Kota and receives Rs. 400 per annum from the Mansubdar.

In regard to MUSURUMILLY: Methivadha Pandamma, the late Muttadarni, died in September 1874, and the Mansubdar took possession of the mutta and held it for two years. After that—

- (1) Mirtivadah Pedda Reddi,
- (2) Reddaya,
- (3) " Rajah Reddi,
- (4) " Jogi Reddi, and
- (5) " Parimi Reddi.

were put in possession of the mutta on their agreeing to pay Rs. 100. They were distant relations of the former Muttadarni.

Question.—Do you not consider it a breach of your agreement to have imposed a kist of Rs. 100 on this mutta, it being entered at Rs. 40 in the agreement of 1847-48.

Answer by the Mansubdar.—As they willingly offered Rs. 100 for it, I do not consider it a breach of my agreement.

VALAMOOR.—The late Muttadar, Ram Reddi, died eight or nine years ago. He had a wife named Moothialammah who died last year. Moothialammah had no sons. She succeeded to the mutta and held it to the day of her death. She had two daughters—one was by Ram Reddi, the other by a former connection. Ram Reddi's daughter is alive. He had two sons—Moothial Reddi and Ram Reddi—by another woman whose name I cannot remember. The Mansubdar applied to the Collector that the mutta should be given to him as he had a right to it.

Note.—It was here asserted on behalf of the Mansubdar that, as a woman could not inherit a mutta, Ram Reddi's daughter had no claim, and failing her the mutta escheated to him. I then put it directly to the Mansubdar, who throughout the inquiry has been in a semi-comatose state, whether he wished this statement recorded, pointing out that he owed his position to his sister having resigned in his favor. He then admitted Ram Reddi's daughter had a right, but his wakil contended that the daughter being a married woman her right to her father's estate has lapsed. The two sons being illegitimate can have no claim.

Recorded by me at Gokaram in the presence of Stree Rajah M. Rambhupaty Devu on the fifth and sixth days of August 1879.

GOKAVERAM,
6th August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

I, the undersigned, on behalf of Sree Rajah Madhuveti Sree Rambhupaty Garu, Mansubdar of Rampa, do hereby acknowledge that what is recorded above is a correct statement made by the said Mansubdar before H. E. Sullivan, Esq.

(Signed) J. E. ANDERSON,
Pleader, District Court, Rajahmundry.

Statement given by Mulla Bala Reddi, ex-Muttadar of Bolagonda.

I have been Muttadar of Bolagonda since the death of my father Rajah Reddi about twenty years ago. The mutta is not now in my possession. The Mansubdar took it into amani year before last. He took it. I gave no deed of relinquishment at any time. I did not give one about thirteen years ago, nor did I go to Rajahmundry to register it. I did not reside in the mutta

* 1857-58.

until four years ago. I was out in the former fituri in Lieutenant Bloomfield's time* and ran away to the Gudem Taluk, where I remained until four years ago, and when I came back I brought a suit in *formd pauperis* in the Sadr Amin's Court for my mutta, which had been taken by the Mansubdar. I withdrew the suit on the Mansubdar promising to restore the mutta to me. He did not restore it. I have never paid any kattubadi and have never exercised the rights of a Muttadar. Four years ago the Mansubdar gave me the village of Bolagonda as mokhasa, and I now enjoy that village free of all tax. I lost my wife about a year ago, and about four months ago I went to the Gudem Taluk to get another wife. I came back to my village and found that the fituri had begun. Karam Tammudu came one Monday just after I had returned and forced me to go with him. I was with him until about a month ago, when I ran away from him and have been living on the hills. I was there when the Tahsildar's message was brought to me by Chittakulu's men, who told me to come in to the Sircar and that I need not be afraid. I was not with Chandriah and other fituridars at Mittalapalem. I was told that Chandriah had killed Zanapalu. He killed him with his own hand with a sword. This was within a week after the fituridars caught Zanapalu at Mittalapalem. They took him to a village of Venkan Dora's in the Gudem Taluk to kill him. I cannot say at what time, but it must have been in the morning, as it is custom to sacrifice to the goddess in the morning. Tamman Dora was not present on that occasion at Mittalapalem. He was then at Dorachintalapalem, and I was with him. About a month ago I and Sankadu Ram Razu and Nedlur Rama Reddi joined Tamman Dora's party at Regulachilka near Borugabunda. Tamman Dora's party consisted of Dorachintalapalem Buchana, Bonasima Ram Reddi, all the Lakonda Sima people, Biranpilly Pundu Dora and his men, and Sirumetta Bala Reddi of Kota Mutta. The three men of Musarumilly had been killed about an hour before we joined. I did not see the bodies. I heard they were killed by Bona Sima Ram Reddi. The people in the "Dandu" (army) said so. They said that they were killed by Bona Sima Ram Reddi's orders.

The toddy renter Jatala Papudu took Rs. 20 per house, two kantlamst of tamarind, and one bullock per annum. The Police have never taken anything from me.

CHoudaram,
27th August 1879.

(Signed) BALA REDDI.

Taken before me this twenty-seventh day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement taken from Pusem Chinnayya Dora of Vadapilli, caste Koyi Dora, sworn, states:—

Last year I borrowed Rs. 5 (to buy tamarinds with) from Pusem Ramaswami of Marripalem. I did not give the tamarinds. I offered to return the money. He refused to take it. Then he brought a suit; that is, he brought a gumastah and said he had brought a suit. They tied all my cattle and took them away. There were five pairs of bullocks, ten cows and some calves. Three gunnies, a bell-metal plate, two chembus, and two goats were also taken. I never heard anything more of them.

I received no summons in the suit. The property taken was worth Rs. 160. I did not come to complain because I am a "Manyam"† man. The bullocks were taken away a little before last Sankranti. The money was lent me in the previous tamarind season, i.e., about this time of year.

VADAPILLI,
5th April 1879.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Statement taken from Madakam Potti Dora of Vadapilli, caste Koji Dora, sworn, states:—

I received an advance the year before last of 8 rupees from Matla Gangayya of Marripalem. For it I was to deliver a "kantlam" (8 maunds) of tamarinds. I delivered six maunds that year. I owed two maunds and agreed to deliver double, i.e., four maunds the next year. That year, before I had plucked my tamarinds, he came and saying that I could not pay drove away my cattle—a pair of bullocks. They were worth 10 rupees each. He brought no suit. He still says that I owe him money. The Doras of this village and of Yerramreddipalem and the Barike of this village, Gunutula Somadu, said the cattle were taken. It was two years ago. Pusem Ramaswami came with Gangayya at the time. I do not know why I let him take them. We are afraid. We do not understand.

A maund of tamarind is worth about a rupee.

Correct.

VADAPILLI,
7th April 1879.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Statement given by Katula Yeram Reddi, ex-Muttadar of Tadipilli.

I have been Muttadar of Tadipilli since the death of my elder brother Katula Ram Reddi. It appears that he was the man who signed the agreement when Rs. 40 was fixed as the kattubadi; but I was quite young at the time and I cannot say. My brother died about four* years after the last fituri. As soon as my brother died the Mansubdar increased the kattubadi to Rs. 100, which I have paid ever since. He gave no reason for raising the sum, but said: "If you want to be a Muttadar you must pay Rs. 100; that will include all cesses; if not, I will take the mutta under amani." There is no

* P 1862.

† Forest tax.

‡ Grazing tax.

§ Deponent has indicated the height of a boy about fourteen.

(1) "Kallappapannu"† or (2) Godlupannu‡ in my mutta. It is too remote from the low country. My brother left a son named Katula Bala Reddi. He was so high§ at the time of the last fituri. When the kattubadi was increased the other Muttadars told me to complain to the Sircar, and I intended to do so. The Mansubdar sent for me to Yerrampolliem and told me that he could impose what tax he liked and could remit what he pleased; that I must look to him for everything; and that if I went to the Sircar he would take my mutta under amani. I was afraid and did not complain to the Sircar.

The "Chigurupannu" imposed by the toddy-renter on my mutta has always been Rs. 30. It has not recently been increased. Last year the toddy-renter brought me to the station here (Choudaram) and pressed me for immediate payment, but the Head Constable satisfied him that I was a respectable man and would pay, so he let me go. Besides the Rs. 30 I gave nothing to the toddy-renter in the shape of tamarinds or other produce. The Rs. 30 was imposed as a lump sum on the mutta and not in the shape of a tree or house tax. In Bolagonda Mutta the renter imposed a tax of Rs. 10 on each house and a "kantlam" = 8 maunds of tamarinds. The same was done in Dorachintalapoliem Mutta. "Modalupannu" has not been levied by the Mansubdar, but he informed us last year that he intended in future to levy it at the rate of two-thirds of the "Chigurupannu."

The Police have never extorted money or provisions in my mutta. At the Dasara we give them a present of Rs. 4, and when they visit the villages we feed them for the day or two they are there. This is done entirely of our own free will. No compulsion is used by the Police. I have no complaint whatever to make against the Police. Tadipilli is within the limits of the Choudaram station. I think the "fituri" was caused by the "Chigurupannu." I have not been on "fituri." Fituri is very troublesome to the people; they have lost their crops and their houses and their property. The "fituridars" came to my village and threatened to kill me if I did not supply them with provisions, and for fear of my life I gave them. Karam Tammadu and Nedlur Rama Reddi with about forty men visited my village for the first time about a month before the Tahsildar came there, and the second time they were there on the very day the Tahsildar and gentlemen arrived. They ran away then. I too ran away to the hills. I did not go with them.

¶ The Tahsildar went there in the early part of June.

CHoudaram,
27th August 1879.

Mark of KATULA YERAM REDDI.

Given before me this twenty-seventh day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Sankuru Chitakulu, Munsif of Choudaram in Rampa Cusbah.

The renters Shellankuri Venkatarayadu and Redlam Soobaroyadu imposed a "Chigurupannu" of Rs. 7 on my village. This was the same amount that they levied during the previous lease. These being the principal renters they did not impose hard terms on those with whom they dealt directly; it was the sub-renters Jutla Papudu and some other Komaty of Kotapalle who levied excessive taxes. The Mansubdar did not actually levy any modalupannu; but he sent an order to say that he intended to levy it at the rate of 10 rupees per balla.* (A balla represents the number of trees which one man can work for toddy.)

* A balla is the girdle with which toddy drawers climb the palmyra tree.

In regard to what was said about promises having been made by the Sircar which were not kept, the fituridars did say that on the occasion of former fituries people who had been sent for this because they were suspicious. They also said that they were oppressed by the Police; that in cases of accidental death by a fall from a tree or by a wild beast the Police would threaten the people that they would bring charges against them. My own opinion is that we could not live without the Police. We must have them, but they must be looked after. We prefer the constables to be low country people. If hill people are enlisted they become mischievous and falsely represent matters to the Head Constable and the Inspector. At Colonel Robertson's request I gave him some hill people for the Police, and these men have always tried to do me mischief. I should like them to be transferred to some other taluk. I have not heard in these parts of the taluk of any ill-feeling having been caused by the operation of the Civil Courts. It would be a good thing for the people if the Sub-Magistrate were stationed at Goukaram. If he lived at Choudaram he would not be comfortable. The tamarind trees and the mango trees within the Police station enclosure here belong to me. I have not received any compensation for them. I do not wish to take money for them, as if at any time the station should be removed to another place they would not then revert to my family.

CHoudARAM,
28th August 1879.

Mark of CHITAKULU.

Taken before me this twenty-eighth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Vellamallay Chiniah Reddi of Chipparapalem, Bolagondo Mutta.

Since the last fituri the mutta has been under amani. For my village I pay the Mansubdar Rs. 40. The head of the village died last year, and since his death I have been looking after the affairs of the village. I understand the accounts, but I do not know how to read and write. I and the men of my village went out on fituri because Tammadu threatened to kill us if we did not. This was the only reason we went out. We have no grievance. The toddy-renter Jutla Papudu imposed a chigurupannu last year of Rs. 30 in money and Rs. 30 worth of tamarind. For three years previously we had paid Rs. 30 only. It was last year that the Rs. 30 worth of tamarind was added. We did not mind paying the Rs. 30, but it was too much when threatened any one in my village or did any injustice. We have paid the Rs. 40 kattubadi since the mutta was taken under amani. It is not too much, but just now the ryots are poor.

CHoudARAM,
28th August 1879.

Mark of VELLAMALLAY CHINIAH.

Taken before me this twenty-eighth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Devarapilly Kistamah, Munsif of Kotapalem.

I know Chedala Tumme Reddi now present. He is the second son of the former Muttadar Rami Reddi. His elder brother was named Yerram Reddi. When the agreement was signed before Mr. Prendergast I was present. Rami Reddi had died before that. Yerram Reddi was alive, but he was blind and therefore sent his second son Tumme Reddi, who was then twenty years of age. He died about six years ago of dysentery. He had an elder brother named Poti Reddi. He was ill at the time the agreement was signed and unable to walk, and therefore the younger brother was sent. Poti Reddi died about three years ago. He was Muttadar up to the time of his death. He left two sons named (1) Saniasi Reddi and (2) Rami Reddi who are both alive.

CHoudARAM,
28th August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Examination resumed August 29th.

The person now present is Saniasi Reddi. His younger brother Rami Reddi has been sick for four years. Saniasi Reddi should be the Muttadar. This is my opinion; and other Muttadars and the Munsifs of the mutta think so also. His son is an intelligent man and will manage the affairs.

Mark of DEVARAPILLY KISTAMAH.

We all agree to the above.

Mark of CHITUKULU,

Munsif of Choudaram.

„ CHEDALA TUMME REDDI,
Younger Brother of the late
Muttadar Yerram Reddi.

„ KONDALA RAMI REDDI,
Muttadar of Kondada.

„ MURLA LINGA REDDI,
Muttadar of Geddada.

„ KUNJAN PENTAN DORA,
Munsif of Lingaveram.

„ MARAKAMTUMMEN DORA,
Munsif of Kodakarai.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Mrithivadha Pedda Reddi, Muttadar of Musuramilly.

I have been Muttadar for three or four years. The former Muttadar was Pareme Reddi. He died about ten years ago. He was my father's elder brother. He had no sons. Pandamma was his wife, and she held the mutta after his death until she died herself about five or six years ago. After her death the Mansubdar took the mutta for about two years. He told me that as I was not the direct heir he would not give me the mutta unless I paid Rs. 100, which I have been paying. The kattubadi was formerly Rs. 40.

I have paid "chigurupannu" at the rate of Rs. 70 per annum for the last three years to the principal renters—Chellankuri Venkatarayadu and Reddam Soobarayadu. This was paid in a lump sum for the whole mutta.

I have no complaint against the Police. They have never made any exactions in my mutta. There has been no complaint in my mutta in regard to the proceedings of the Civil Courts.

The causes of the fituri are, in my opinion, the taking of many muttas under a mani by the Mansubdar, by his enhancing the kattubadi on others, and by the levy of chigurupannu by the Sircar which we never paid before. The Mansubdar had also given notice that he would levy "modalupannu" in addition, when the fituri broke out.

CHoudARAM,
29th August 1879.

(Signed) MRITHIVADHA PEDDA REDDI,
Muttadar of Musuramilly.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Examination of Mrithivadha Pedda Reddi of Musuramilly resumed 9th September 1879.

My father's name was Goura Reddi. He was adopted by Mrithivadha Reddyayah. My aunt Yerrama was the wife of Veera Reddi, youngest brother of my father and of Parimi Reddi, the former Muttadar.

(Signed) MRITHIVADHA PEDDA REDDI.

Taken before me this ninth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Mrithivadha Yeraka Reddi and M. Muthial Reddi (for his elder brother Lakohi Reddi), Muttadars of Velagapilly and Paliem.

We pay Rs. 60 chigurupannu—Rs. 40 for Paliem, and 20 for Velagapilly. We were not warned by the Mansubdar that we would have to pay "modalupannu."

In regard to the Police. About four years ago a man of Dolunka village fell from a palmyra tree and was killed, and the Police made the Munsif of the village pay Rs. 20 on the pretext that the man had met his death by unfair means. The man who took it was a Head Constable named Miriyala Venkatasawmy. He was a low-country man. I have heard that he is at Kothapilly, but have not seen him. We would prefer low-country men to hillmen for Police. The hillmen misrepresent matters to the Inspectors.

Mark of M. YERAKA REDDI.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

The Velagapilly mutta was divided into two shares—Velagapilly and Paliem—at the time of the last fituri. Yeraka Reddi is the Muttadar of Velagapilly, and Lakchi Reddi the Muttadar of Paliem. Each mutta pays Rs. 20 kattubadi.

Mark of LAKCHI REDDI.
" YERAKA REDDI.

Taken before me this eleventh day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Karam Buchan Dora, Munsif of Gogumilly Village, in the Bandapilli Mutta.

I have been Munsif since I was young. I had no moustaches then. About three years ago a constable named Manavarthy Venkatasawmy, who used always to go out with the Head Constable Miriyala Venkatasawmy, came to my village. Miriyala Venkatasawmy did not come with him. A man named Sunam Bala Dora fell from a palmyra tree one evening and was killed. Next morning I came and reported the circumstance to Miriyala Venkatasawmy at the station here. He abused me for not reporting the circumstance the same day, told me to go away, and said he would send a man the following morning. The next morning Manavarthy Venkatasawmy came and inspected the body which had been taken home. He threatened me and said that the man had been pushed off the tree and had been killed, and after a time said "give me Rs. 4 and you shall take away the body and burn it." I gave the Rs. 4. I did not complain, as he had been sent by the headman, Miriyala Venkatasawmy. There was no Inspector here. They never took money from me at any other time. I heard that Manavarthy Venkatasawmy died at Rajahmundry.

CHOUDARAM,
29th August 1879.

Mark of KARAM BUCHAN DORA.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Borga Raman Dora, Munsif of Tativada, Bandapilli Mutta.

One day, about four years ago, about 9 or 10 A.M., Bandapilli Pottadi whilst climbing with his macchan fell down owing to its giving way with him and he hurt his hip. Miriyala Venkatasawmy happened to visit the village that day and heard of this. He said he had been pushed down purposely. I assured him it was an accident and asked him to come and see the place and the ladder which had slipped down. He went to see it, but would not believe me and said I must give him a goat and 8 rupees, which I did. I did so because he charged me with an offence. This was the only occasion on which money was extorted. I did not give the Police batta when they came to my village.

CHOUDARAM,
29th August 1879.

Mark of BORGA RAMAN DORA.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Karam Potti Dora of Bandapilli.

I am Munsif of Bandapilli. I am the second son of Tammen Dora who was engaged in the fituri of forty years ago. I do not know what became of my father and elder brother Pandu Dora. I was a child when the fituri took place. I do not know how old I am. [Note.

† Vide paragraph 2 of Mr. Prendergast's letter to Board of Revenue, dated 22nd June 1848, printed with G.O., dated 5th May 1879, No. 1036.

—He is apparently about thirty-five or forty years of age.] I became Munsif after the last fituri.* I had not then got moustaches. I petitioned the Collector about my mutta because it to me afterwards refused. He gave me the endorsement† I now produce. I did not bring a civil suit as therein directed as I had not the money to do so. I pay the Mansubdar Rs. 30 kattubadi for the village of Bandapilli.

* 1858.

† Dated 27th April 1875, No. 772. Original returned to deponent. Translation filed herewith.

For the last four years I have paid Rs. 10 chigurupannu to the toddy renter Chellankuri Vencatarayadu. No modalupannu has been collected by the Mansubdar, but he gave notice that he intended to impose it at the rate of Rs. 10 per balla‡ per annum.

‡ This is equivalent to the number of trees one man can tap. "Balla" is the girdle by means of which the toddy drawers ascend the palmyra trees. The tax would therefore be Rs. 10 on each toddy drawer.

As regards the Police, about four years ago Miriyala Venkatasawmy, Head Constable, took Rs. 4 from Karam Buchan Dora, Munsif of Gogumilly, on the occasion of a man being killed by a fall from a toddy tree. About the same time the same constable took a goat and 2 or 3 rupees from the family of Karam Potti Dora who had fractured his thigh by a fall from a "macchan." Karam Buchan Dora can say why he took Rs. 4, and Borga Raman Dora of Tativada can explain the circumstances under which the goat and 2 or 3 rupees were extorted.

CHOUDARAM,
29th August 1879.

Mark of KARAM POTTI DORA.

Taken before me this twenty-ninth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Endorsement.

Read arzi submitted to the Sub-Collector by Karam Pandu Dora and Karam Potti Dora, residents of Bandapilli belonging to Rampa Estate of Rajahmundry Taluk, and the endorsement thereon, which have been filed.

No. 772.

The matters brought to notice by the petitioners form the subject of a civil suit and there is nothing in it which we can recognize and pass orders.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Collector.

Examination resumed, 12th September 1879.

I wish to state that I propose to manage the affairs of the mutta through my relative Pandu Buchan Dora, and that I desire that his village Sirigundlipad and its three hamlets (1) Nadamvithi, (2) Panthramanidi, and (3) Panduvartivithi be given over to him and his heirs on mokhasa tenure. In return he will assist me with his advice and influence in managing the affairs of my mutta. I wish only to retain in my possession one field in Sirigundlipad called Chittupalam-polum.

Mark of KARAM POTTI DORA.

Taken before me this twelfth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Pandu Buchan Dora, Headman of Sirigundlipad, Caste Koyi, sworn, states:—

I know Darimadugula. It was "padu" for a long time and was only recultivated and occupied some seven or eight years ago. It was then occupied by Kedurapu Karam Chinnapa Dora. He was the father of the present occupants.

I recollect Darimadugula before it was "padu." That was before "Pandu Dora Fituri" and before I had moustaches. By whom it then was cultivated I cannot say. The ryots used to pay rent to the Marriwada Dora, Thawas Karam Pandu Dora of Marriwada, Zulu Dora's grandfather, who was murdered in the Rampa Fort. He enjoyed it as mokhasa; he paid nothing for it. I was so high when Pandu Dora was killed. [Shows height of a boy of eight or ten years.] I remember his death.

If the Sircar wish to give me anything, I should like to have my own village Sirigundlipad and its three hamlets Pandivimamidi, Panduvidhi, and Nadumavidhi. I now pay 100 rupees to the Mansubdar for them.

CHoudARAM,
10th September 1879.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Examination continued.

In Pandu Dora's time Marriwada was a "sarva mokhasa." The Mansubdar may have taken a fowl or something like that. Since the last fituri it has paid rent.

Up to last year Zulu Dora's elder brother Tammen Dora used to reside in Marriwada. This year only he went to Krishtadevipalem to cultivate.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Karam Dhulu Dora of Marriwada states:—

My elder brother is not a sensible man. He understands cultivation only and cannot speak to any one. My name should be entered as Mokhasadar. He will agree to that. We are all undivided and friendly and eat out of the same pot. I will bring him here.

If we may not have the Rampa Mutta, we should like to have some of the villages. We should like Bhimaveram. We should like Peddakonda.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Karam Tammen Dora of Marriwada states:—

I am Zulu Dora's elder brother and headman of Marriwada. I have no family. His name may be entered in any grant with mine. I ran away to Krishtadevipalem as soon as the fituri commenced.

We shall be glad to have any villages on kattubadi. But we should like to have Darimadugula, which was our mokhasa, as mokhasa. A village on a low kattubadi may be mokhasa, but it is not the same as "sarva mokhasa."

CHoudARAM,
11th September 1879.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Karam Potti Dora, recognized by Mr. Sullivan as Muttadar of Bandapilli, sworn, states:—

I know Darimadugula. It used to be a mokhasa of the Dora of Marriwada. It has not been so for the last ten years. If I am to be Muttadar of Bandapilli, I make no objection to Darimadugula being treated as a mokhasa of the Marriwada Dora. I have no objection what-
ever. We have the same house-name, but are not nearly related.

CHoudARAM,
12th September 1879.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

Kethiri Tammen Dora of Darimadugula, sworn, states:—

I used to cultivate Darimadugula until I had one child. Then it was paid for a while and I went to live in Usirika Dora. After I had three children I returned there and cultivated it again.

Formerly I used to pay the shist to the Marriwada Dora. After it was paid, when I returned again, there was a quarrel between the Marriwada Dora and the "Dewanam" (Mansubdar), and the latter took away Darimadugula from the former. After that I paid to the Dewanam.

Formerly it was a "sarva mokhasa" of the Marriwada Dora.

Correct.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

There is evidence here from the neighbouring villages, from an inhabitant of the village claimed as mokhasa, and from the only possible objector to the claim, the Muttadar of Bandapilli,

in favor of the claim of the Marriwada Dora to have the village of Darimadugula recognized as his mokhasa, on the ground that it was so up to some fifteen years ago. I recommend that his claim be admitted.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON.

CHoudARAM,
12th September 1879.

Statement of Karam Pandu Dora of Birampilli Village, Birampilli Mutta.

The Muttadar of Birampilli is Karam Jangam Dora. I am his uncle. Jangam Dora has an elder brother, Pandu Dora. He is out in the fituri. He was removed from the post of Muttadar by the "Dewanam" (Mansubdar) because he was a bad character (Telugu—"Pokiri"). That was some ten years ago.

All the mutta, except the three villages of Devarathigudem, Koyila Yerrampalem, and Jaggempeta, are mortgaged to a Komati, Pragulapati Veerayya, of Kotapalle. I do not know exactly what kattubadi he pays: I believe Rs. 44.

The village of Birampilli paid 10 rupees "chigurupannu." Each village paid separately. We have been paying for three years. Besides the Rs. 10, the renter took the produce of a tamarind tree.

The villages of Devarathigudem, Koyila Yerrampalem, and Jaggempeta are directly under the Mansubdar. That has been so ever since the last fituri, when their Munsifs ran away.

There is no "kalapapannu" levied on the villages. The "kalapapannu" is farmed by Pragulapati Veerayya, who levies tax at fixed rates on all wood taken to the market at Gokaram.

All cattle brought to graze pay the villagers one rupee four annas per pair for four months' grazing. The villagers retain one rupee and pay four annas to the Mansubdar, or to the mortgagee, as the case may be.

In each village the mortgagee has taken three or four tamarind trees. In Dirisanapalli the trees bore no fruit; so he took Rs. 20 instead.

Hitherto no one was sold up by the Civil Court in this mutta.

The Police used to come to the Muttadar at the Dessera and ask for a present. The Muttadar would then make each village give a rupee or so. Beyond that they never gave us any trouble. They never brought or threatened any false charges.

We prefer low-country Police to hillmen; the latter give more trouble. We do not want the Police taken away. We cannot stand the Soucars: I mean the mutta being mortgaged to them. They impose too much rent on us. They increase dub for dub.

The Mansubdar sent word that he would take "modalupannu" this year. He said we should pay as much for "modalupannu" as we paid for "chigurupannu." He did not say he would charge per "balla."

I do not know what rent Birampilli Village paid to the mortgagee.

CHoudARAM,
2nd September 1879.

Mark of KARAM PANDU DORA.

Made before me this second day of September 1879.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Gottagudem, pays Rs. 20 (including Local Fund Cess) to the mortgagee, P. Veerayya. Our "chigurupannu" was Rs. 9.

Mark of VEEKA POTTI DORA,
Headman of Gottagudem.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Dirisanapalli, pays Rs. 40 (exclusive of Rs. 4, local cess) to the mortgagee. Our "chigurupannu" is Rs. 9.

Mark of BALHAUR BUTCHAN DORA,
Headman of Dirisanapalli.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Penkilpad, pays Rs. 40, and Rs. 6 Local Fund Cess to the mortgagee, and Rs. 9 for chigurupannu.

Mark of KURSEM PANDU DORA.
(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village pays Rs. 35 rent, Rs. 2 Local Fund Cess, Rs. 3 for Dussera. The "chigurupannu" is Rs. 4.

Mark of SAVALAM BAPUN DORA,
Headman of Ramannapalem.
(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Ootla, pays rent Rs. 52 including cesses. "Chiguru-pannu" is Rs. 10.

Mark of GUDEM POTTI DORA,
Headman of Ootla.
(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Devaratigudem, pays rent Rs. 17 including cesses. The "chigurupannu" is Rs. 10.

Mark of SODI POTTI DORA,
Headman of Devaratigudem.
(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

I agree to the above. My village, Koyila Yerrampalem, pays Rs. 17 rent including cesses, and Rs. 10 for chigurupannu.

Mark of SERAPU BUTCHAN DORA,
Headman of Koyila Yerrampalem.
(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Joint Magistrate.

The mutta was mortgaged by Kartam Pandu Dora, elder brother of the present Muttadar, about ten years ago. This was previous to his removal from the mutta. He is now on fituri with Tammen Dora, whom he joined at the beginning of the rains.

Mark of KARAM PANDU DORA,
Uncle of the present Muttadar now in Jail.

Taken before me this second day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Kundalavaram Rami Reddi, Muttadar of Kondada.

I have been Muttadar since my father's death, which happened about four years ago. My father's name was Veera Reddi. He signed the agreement before Mr. Prendergast. I pay Rs. 20 kattubadi. No "godlupannu" or "kalapannu" is levied in my mutta by the Mansubdar. I have paid Rs. 15 "chigurupannu" to Chellankuri Vencatarayadu. I have no palmyra trees in my mutta, but I have date trees.

2. I have no complaint to make against the Police. They have never extorted anything from me or committed any oppression in my mutta. We used to give presents to the Gumastahs and Peons of the Mansubdar at Yerrampalem. I do not know why the people have gone on fituri. They asked me to come too, but I ran away to Kondamadalu. The fituridars have burned my villages, and in May last when I was with the Tahsildar at Maredipilli my house was looted. It has been looted several times and at last it was burnt.

CHOUDEBAM,
30th August 1879.

Mark of KUNDLA RAMI REDDI.

Taken before me this thirtieth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Murla Linga Reddi, Cousin of the Minor Muttadar of Gedada Murla Jogi Reddi.

Jogi Reddi is the son of Raja Reddi who was my uncle. He is about twenty years of age, and during his minority I have looked after the mutta for him. The mutta pays Rs. 20 kattubadi to the Mansubdar, and Rs. 4 local cess; also Rs. 5 to the Mansubdar's Gumastahs and Peons. It also pays Rs. 12 chigurupannu.

2. I have no complaint to make against the Police. They have never exacted anything from me. In regard to the Civil Courts, Ammal Yenkadu and Golla Bapadu borrowed money from Soucars and their property was attached under decree of the Court. I do not know any particulars, but I know they owed money. I have no complaint against the Sircar or any one.

CHOUDEBAM,
30th August 1879.

Mark of MURLA LINGA REDDI.

Taken before me this thirtieth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Madhuveti Ram Bhupati Devu, Muttadar of Mohanapuram.

I have been Muttadar since last November, when my father died. There are five villages in the mutta. I paid a kattubadi of Rs. 25 to the Mansubdar. Besides this I paid local cesses Rs. 11-6-3. A toddy sub-renter named Kodoor Soobiah levied unjustly Rs. 7 a village as chigurupannu. There are no palmyra trees in the mutta. The people buy toddy in the Pandrapole Mutta. No modalupannu was levied by the Mansubdar, nor did he threaten to levy any.

2. A pariah of Mohanapuram was killed by a tiger three years ago. On that occasion the Head Constable who was killed near Rampa by the fituridars, a Mussulman, whose name I forget, made me pay him Rs. 60. He said "you have not reported the circumstance for three days; this is probably a murder;" and he threatened to make a charge against us if I did not pay him Rs. 60. I therefore paid it to him. This was the only occasion on which money was extorted.

CHOUDEBAM,
30th August 1879.

Mark of MADHUVETI RAM BHUPATI DEVU.

Taken before me this thirtieth day of August 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Examination resumed, 16th September 1879.

The village of Kurumagondi in my mutta has been held in mokhasa by Madhuveti Yerram Raz for many years. It has been mokhasa from the time of my great-grandfather. I have no objection to a Sanad being granted to Yerram Raz.

Mark of MADHUVETI RAM BHUPATI DEVU.

Taken before me this sixteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Parda Pandu Dora, Munsif of Leckonda Mahal, Rajahmundry Taluk.

There are forty villages in my mahal which all pay kist to the Sircar. The settlement is made for the whole mahal for three years, of which one has expired, at Rs. 2,200 per annum. Only four of my villages have been out on fituri. Chigurupannu has been imposed by the toddy-renters at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40, according to the size of the village. This was first imposed about four years ago. We never paid anything of the sort before. For four months of the year the people live upon toddy, and we wish this tax to be excused. We have no complaint to make against the Police. We have no other complaints except the chigurupannu.

We are very glad to pay the kist direct to the Sircar. When the mahal was leased to the Zemindarni of Polavarum the condition of the ryots was very bad. If the chigurupannu is excused we shall be happy.

CHOUDEBAM,
1st September 1879.

Mark of PARDA PANDU DORA.

Given before me this first day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Madhuveti Jaganatha Devu, Muttadar of Pandrapole.

I am the eldest son of the late Bhupati Devu who signed the agreement some years ago before Mr. Prendergast. He died about ten or fourteen years ago, or about a year after the last fituri. I have a brother. The Sircar took the mutta under its management about six months before the death of my father in view to recovering for the Mansubdar the arrears of kattubadi due to him by my father. It remained under Sircar management for two years afterwards.

* Sub-Collector.

The Rajahmundry Collector* then restored the mutta to me and directed me by an order in writing to pay Rs. 50 annually to the Mansubdar as kattubadi. This document was destroyed by rats. My great uncle died more than forty years ago. After his death my father gave the four villages of Ettipilly, Jaderu, Ellapuram, and Komararam to my great aunt for her maintenance, and she enjoyed them up to the time of her death, which happened about two years before the decease of my father. During her lifetime she always resided at Pandrapole. After the mutta was restored to me by the Collector the Mansubdar took away from me the aforesaid four villages on the pretext that his late son Bhupati Devu had been adopted by my great aunt young and did not like to resist the Mansubdar, and therefore yielded the villages to him. For this the Mansubdar reduced my kattubadi by Rs. 12-8-0, so that I only paid him Rs. 37-8-0 instead of Rs. 50.

During my father's lifetime the Mansubdar's brother-in-law, Korekonda Sankarapu Somaraz, with the assistance of my father's Gumastah, Kollavenu Pulam Razu, who had been bribed for the purpose, forged a document to the effect that the village of Gandampilly had been given to him in mokhasa for services rendered by him to my father. My father disputed this claim, but when I became Muttadar I gave it up. The Mansubdar made no remission of my kattubadi on account of this village.

Besides the kattubadi I pay annually Rs. 30-0-9 to the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapilly on account of Local Funds.

The heads of the villages in my mutta pay chigurupannu to the sub-renter Janapa Reddi Suraya. I do not know the amount as I have nothing to do with it, but I know it has been very much enhanced during the past fasli.

I know that the Police at Kota receive annually from each village Rs. 2 at the Dasara, Rs. 2 for Gangaswami's feast, and Rs. 2 for Sankaratri. More than three years ago the Head Constable Shaik Tanni accompanied the toddy sub-renters Jatla Papaya, Totavati Naraya and Kodur Subaya and forced the heads of the villages to execute the muchilkas. Besides this I have no complaint to make against the Police.

CHOUDARAM,
2nd September 1879.

Mark of MADHUVETI JAGANATHA DEVU.

Taken before me this second day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Kurla Mukka Reddi, Muttadar of Vemalakonda.

I am the younger brother of Raja Reddi who signed the agreement before Mr. Prendergast. Raja Reddi was arrested in the last fituri and taken away by the Sircar. He had a son named Kanam Reddi, who is now alive and is about twenty years of age. I took the mutta as he was not old enough to manage the affairs. I have held the mutta since Raja Reddi was apprehended. Neither I nor any of my people have been out on fituri this time. I have been paying Rs. 25 kattubadi to the Mansubdar, and Rs. 50 as chigurupannu, and Rs. 3 Local Fund.

I have no complaint to make against the Police. No property has been attached by decree of the Civil Court.

CHOUDARAM,
8th September 1879.

Mark of KURLA MUKKA REDDI.

Taken before me this eighth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Karam Jangam Dora, Muttadar of Berampally.

I am the son of Jaggan Dora and the grandson of Tammen Dora who was a party to the agreement of 1847-48. Pandu Dora who signed the agreement for Tammen Dora was the eldest of his two sons. My father Jaggan Dora was the second son. Pandu Dora was not fit to manage the mutta and therefore my father Jaggan Dora held the mutta until he died. I was quite young then and do not know how long ago it was. But he died before my grand-

father Tammen Dora, who on account of his age, had given the management of the mutta to my father. When my father died my elder brother Pandu Dora took the management of the mutta. My grandfather Tammen Dora died about the time of the last fituri and my brother succeeded him. He continued to be Muttadar till he made over the mutta on cowle to the Komati Pragalapati Veerayya. I and the Munsifs of the villages then complained to the Mansubdar of his mismanagement, and the Mansubdar then made me Muttadar. But the mutta was in the hands of the Komati. I went to him and represented that as Muttadar I had certain expenses and had to furnish supplies to the peons and others who passed through the mutta and that for this I wanted money, which I asked him to give me. He refused. I then borrowed Rs. 10 from him for which I signed a bond. I do not know what interest was charged, but about three years afterwards he got a decree against me for Rs. 40. I received a summons to attend the court, but the Komati threatened me that if I went there he would employ several pleaders and get me punished, and so I did not go. I borrowed the Rs. 50 from Sallava Poti Dora at Rajarum, which I still owe. I pay the Komati Rs. 50 for my village of Birampilly and Rs. 12 chigurupannu to Redlam Venkatarayadu, the toddy contractor.

The Komati, besides the rent for each village, takes the produce of the two best tamarind trees in each. Besides this he levies kalapapannu on all jungle produce taken to the markets at Gokaram and Kottapilly.

I have no complaint to make against the Police. They have never oppressed me. According to custom I give them Rs. 4 at the Dasara. This is voluntarily given. It was also the practice to give Rs. 4 to the Mansubdar's Gumastahs and Rs. 2 to his Peons, but when the Komati got possession of the mutta I declined to pay. I was then taken before the Mansubdar, who said he had nothing to do with the Komati; that I was the Muttadar; and that I must pay the customary fees.

Mark of KARAM JANGAM DORA.

CHOUDARAM,
11th September 1879.

Given before me this eleventh day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Enclosure to Birampilly Statement.

Cowlamah for Birampilly Mutta executed in favor of Pragalapati Virayya, Komati of Kottapalle.

Cowle executed on 19th August 1873 by Pandu Dora, son of Karam Tammen Dora, Muttadar of Birampilly in the Rampa Taluk, in favor of Veeraju, son of Pragalapati Subbarayadu, a resident of Kottapalle and Komati by caste.

As you have executed this day a muchilka in my favor agreeing to pay a kist of Rs. 50 per annum for enjoying the Birampilly Mutta situated in the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, and comprising the undermentioned ten villages, for a period of ten years commencing from 1873 to the end of 1882, I, in compliance with the terms thereof, grant you this cowle. I therefore authorize you to enjoy for the said period of ten years the grazing tax, the tax for kinds of taxes with power to levy and collect them at whatever rates you may fix; and at the end of the said period you should make over to me the said mutta. You must on my account pay the Mansubdar Rs. 40 per annum according to the usual instalments, obtaining receipts from him for such payment. The remainder Rs. 10 should be paid all at once to me by you on the new moon day of Magha* of every year. It is also decided that you should pay

* Between March and April.

to Government the road fund due until the end of the stipulated period. The villages are — (1) Birampilly, (2) Vutla, (3) Ramannapaliem, (4) Penkelapadu, (5) Tirisinapalli, (6) Sakathurupadu, (7) Gudlagudempadu, (8) Geggempitapadu, (9) Devaratigudem, and (10) Koyalayer-rampaliem.

The boundaries of Birampilly Mutta comprising the above-named villages:—

East.—Kottavada of Lakkondesima in Kottapalle Taluk.

South.—Boriwada, a hamlet of Lakkondesima.

West.—Sitapalli of Musuramilli Mutta.

North.—Doramadugula of Bandapilli Mutta.

This cowle is granted with my free will and consent.

Mark of KARAM PANDU DORA.

Witnesses.

(Signed)
(")

CHAMAKURTI RAMANNA.
BALUGU SANYASI.

N.B.—The Muttadar at the time this deed was executed was Pandu Dora, son of Jaggan Dora. The deed purports to have been executed by Pandu Dora, son of Tammen Dora, the uncle of the Muttadar who never was Muttadar.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Pragalapati Veearayya, Komati of Kottapalle.

The Cowlmah now produced was executed in my favor by Pandu Dora, son of Jaggan Dora, Muttadar of Birampilly. I have looked at the document. It purports to have been executed by Pandu Dora, son of Tammen Dora, and to convey to me the possession of ten villages. I afterwards found that the Mansubdar had taken possession of three of them, viz., Devaratigudem, Koyla Verrampaliam, and Jaggumpettapadu. I asked the Muttadar about this and he promised to give a petition to the authorities and to settle the matter afterwards. He did not do so, and I did not like to quarrel with the Mansubdar: so I made no claim. I have realised for the last two years over Rs. 300 per annum for the seven villages. In consideration of this I paid Rs. 10 for three years to the Muttadar Pandu Dora, and in the fourth year both he and his brother Jangam Dora came to me when I paid Rs. 10 to the latter. Both were present. I have only paid Rs. 40 altogether. I consider this is just. Besides the Rs. 300 and odd I have also taken in each village the produce of two tamarind trees. I lent Jaggan Dora Rs. 10 about four years ago. He repaid me in about eight or nine months with interest. This brought up the sum to Rs. 12. Besides the Rs. 40 above referred to, I have paid the Mansubdar Rs. 45-1-8, arrears of kattubadi due before I got the mutta.

CHoudaram,
11th September 1879.

(Signed) VEERAYYA.

Taken before me this eleventh day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Jatla Papaya, resident of Kottapalle.

I am toddy sub-renter under Gudasa Vencataratnam, Granthu Saniasi, and Bondada Gun-gaya. In the former lease I and two others contracted for the Bolgonda, Mohanapuram, and Pandrapole Muttas from Shellankuri Vencatrayadu and Redlam Subbarayadu. I had also some of the Kota villages. I paid for the whole contract Rs. 245. I executed the usual engagement to the contractor. The ryots executed a muchilka to me agreeing to pay certain amounts for the right of extracting palm juice from their trees. The agreement was made village by village; I held the Bolgonda Mutta only. My partners had the other two. I generally sub-rented my rights and the heads of the villages who agreed to pay me a certain sum and they allotted the amount payable by each person. In Vadapilly, the headmen wouldn't take the contract, so I gave it to two other persons.

I was authorized by my license to rent out the contract in this manner. My license it is true restricts me to the manufacture and sale of toddy, but as the people came voluntarily forward to make contracts with me, I gave them.

CHoudaram,
11th September 1879.

Mark of JATLA PAPAYA.

Taken before me this eleventh day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Chedugur.

Statement given by Pallala Ram Reddi, Muttadar of Valamur and Sankaru Chittukulu, Munsif of Choudaram.

We know that Pallala Raja Reddi now present is the grandson of Saniasi Reddi, the former Muttadar of Chedugur. Saniasi Reddi was concerned in Bandapilli Tammen Dora's fituri and was hanged. His son Rami Reddi, who was also concerned in it, ran away. The mutta then went to Saniasi Reddi's younger brother, Rami Reddi, who signed the agreement of 1847-48. He had two sons, Linga Reddi and Kannan Reddi; Linga Reddi succeeded to the mutta when his father Rama Reddi died, and died leaving no male issue. He was succeeded by his brother Kannan Reddi, who died last year leaving a son who is only four years old. The Mansubdar took the mutta under his management about four years before Kannan Reddi died.

We are of opinion that no one has a better claim to the mutta than Pallala Raja Reddi now present. He is the son of Rama Reddi who was the son of Saniasi Reddi, the original

Muttadar. Saniasi Reddi had two wives and Rami Reddi was the son of the first wife. The son of the second wife Mulreddy is now alive and lives at Paliem.

CHoudaram,
12th September 1879.

Mark of SANKARU CHITTUKULU.
" of PALLALA RAM REDDI.

Given before me this twelfth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement taken from Sankaru Chittikulu, Munsif of Choudaram, and Pallala Rami Reddi, Muttadar of Valamur.

We know Muttusami Reddi now present. He is about eighteen years of age. He is the eldest son of Mutla Mulreddi, the Muttadar of Mauredipilli, who is now out on fituri, and is the rightful heir to the mutta. He is going to marry his cousin, the daughter of Kalungula Ramiah of Choudaram, and he will assist him in the management of the mutta until he is old enough himself.

CHoudaram,
12th September 1879.

Mark of SANKARU CHITTUKULU.
" of PALLALA RAMI REDDI.

Given before me this twelfth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

MEMORANDUM.

On 30th March 1878 the Mansubdar of Rampa addressed a petition to the Sub-Collector, stating that Pallala Mutyalamma, Muttadar of Valamur, died on 2nd March 1878; that she has no legal heirs; and that therefore the mutta should come under his management in accordance with the custom and practice of his (Mansubdar's) estate and with reference to the rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue. Mansubdar requests sanction to bring the mutta under his management and to local cess being levied from him on account of this mutta. This petition was referred by the Sub-Collector to the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry, who referred it to the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle for inquiry.

On 28th May 1878, one Pallala Ramireddi presented a petition before the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle. In this petition Ramireddi objects to the claim of the Mansubdar. Ramireddi states that the mutta has been in the enjoyment of the family from his forefathers. His father Ramireddi died nine years ago. He was then a minor and consequently Mutyalamma, Rami-Ramireddi's second widow, managed the mutta, his eldest wife having previously died. Mutyalamma died three months ago. His father, late Ramireddi, had three wives. The first wife Yerramma, with whom he had a legal marriage, died childless before petitioner Ramireddi was born. The second wife, Mutyalamma, and the third, Pandamma, had been married by his father with the consent of the caste people. Mutyalamma has two daughters, Subbamma and Sembhamma, at twenty-five years old, being twins. These two are living with their husbands. Subbamma is at Kundada and Sembhamma at Valamur with Mutyalamma and even after Mutyalamma's death. Subbamma has four daughters and Sembhamma none. Petitioner Ramireddi and his brother Mutyalareddi are the only sons of Pandamma. Petitioner is twenty-seven years old and his brother twenty-five. Petitioner has no sisters. During late Ramireddi's lifetime he kept Mutyalamma at Valamur and Pandamma at Gajjumamidivalassa and maintained them. Petitioner and his brother, as well as his mother, were under the support of Mutyalamma. Petitioner's mother died two months before the date of the petition. Petitioner says he is supporting the family of Mutyalamma and his own. Petitioner and his brother are undivided. Petitioner claims the mutta as he and his brother are the heirs of their father and mother, and request that they (brothers) may be placed in possession of the mutta and the usual peishoush (Rs. 40) may be ordered to be collected from them by the Mansubdar. Petitioner Ramireddi called some witnesses to prove that at the time of Mutyalamma's death she told him to manage the estate and made over to him her personal property; that late Ramireddi recognized his (petitioner's) mother with the consent of the caste people as his wife. Petitioner Ramireddi adds that Middeti-Chinnamma married first his mother Pandamma and left her; afterwards she married Tanti-konda Baladur. After some time she did not like Baladur and went to Valamur, where the Muttadar, Ramireddi, kept her. Ramireddi says that he performed the funeral rites of Rami-reddi, his father, and Mutyalamma.

On 31st May, Mansubdar's Vakil gave a statement before the Deputy Tahsildar. In this he states as follows:—

The claimants, Ramireddi and his brother Mutyalareddi, are not the proper heirs of the late Muttadar. Ramireddi's first wife, Yerramma, died thirty years ago. She was childless.

After her death the last holder, Mutyalamma, was married. She left only daughters. When, nine years ago, the Muttadar Ramireddi died the claimants Ramireddi and Mutyalareddi were twenty and eighteen years respectively. Muttadar Ramireddi had not married her lawfully. On one occasion the Muttadar came to the Mansubdar when Pandamma was maid-servant of the Mansubdar and was living in adultery and had not been married. She had daughters. Muttadar then took her with him, promising to support her, and kept her at Gajjumamidivalassa, and by him she had the claimants Ramireddi and his brother. The Vakil argues that the estate was managed by Mutyalamma, because though Ramireddi and his brother were old enough, they were not the legal heirs when the Muttadar Ramireddi died. Vakil cites Panni who was born to Pandamma when she was in the service of Mansubdar and other witnesses. Vakil asserts that when Mutyalamma died she had made over her personal property to her second daughter Sembamma; that Ramireddi and his brother had never been under her (Mutyalamma's) support; that the brothers did not come at the time of her death; that her property was not made over to them; and that she did not tell them to manage the mutta. He called some witnesses to prove the above points and the fact that the Muttadar did not marry their mother Pandamma.

Pallala Mutyalareddi states that he and his brother Ramireddi are the sons of Pandamma who was kept by Valamur Ramireddi; that both brothers are undivided; and that he joined his brother in claiming the mutta.

Mansubdar's first witness, Kanni, states that Pandamma is her mother; that when her father Tantikonda Baladu died her mother left her in the Divanam of the Mansubdar and went away to Valamur where the Muttadar kept her; and that by him her mother has the claimants, Ramireddi and Mutyalareddi.

Second witness, Sankuru Chitukulu, states that Pandamma was kept first by Maddeti Chinnamma and then by Tantikonda Baladu; that on Baladu's death she went to Valamur where the Muttadar kept her; that the claimants were born to him; that in the hills (Manyam) though women were kept they are recognised as married wives; that Muttadar had first married a woman, she died and then kept the two women; that Pandamma had none when kept by Baladu; at that time the Mansubdar was residing in Rampa; that Pandamma had no issue when she went to the Muttadar Ramireddi.

Third witness, Kanapureddi Virabhadru. He is a peon of the Mansubdar. He says that when he went to make collections he was informed that Mutyalamma was seriously ill and he went to Valamur; that then her two daughters were crying by her; that Mutyalamma said to them: "Why do you cry; take all the property; Mansubdar will take charge of the mutta;" that then claimant Ramireddi and his brother were not present there, and that he does not know where they were.

Claimant Ramireddi's first witness, Pallala Bapireddi alias Bodulur Bapireddi, states that the Muttadar Ramireddi married a woman and then kept the other two; that Mutyalamma has two daughters and the claimant Ramireddi and his brother were born to Pandamma; that when Muttadar Ramireddi died the claimant Ramireddi was sufficiently old, but he does not know why Mutyalamma managed the mutta; that during the lifetime of the Muttadar and Mutyalamma they had been living at Valamur and claimant Ramireddi and his brother at Gajjumamidivalassa; that he was not present when Mutyalamma died and does not know how she disposed of her personal and real property; that in the hills (Manyam) when a man keeps a woman she is recognised as his married wife; and that the claimant Ramireddi's mother Pandamma lived with the Muttadar as his married wife; that Pandamma was at first the wife of Tantikonda Baladu, by whom she had a daughter, Kannamma, who is now in the Divanam of the Rampa Mansubdar; that Mutyalamma was at first the wife of Panda Ramudu of Gummaladoddipalem and on his death Muttadar Ramireddi kept her.

Second witness, Madiga Pentadu alias Chukka Pentadu, states that he was present when Mutyalamma died at Valamur; that he did not hear what she said of the mutta as he (deponent) was off at the house; that the claimant Ramireddi and his brother are the sons of the Muttadar Ramireddi; that Mutyalamma and Ramireddi (Muttadar) were living in Valamur; and the claimant and his brother and mother at Gajjumamidivalassa; and that he does not know whether the claimant's mother and Mutyalamma are the Muttadar's married wives or kept women.

Third witness, Suraboyana Bheemadu, states that the claimant's mother and Mutyalamma are the kept women of the Muttadar Ramireddi; that he was present when Mutyalamma died at Valamur; that she does not know whom she told to manage the mutta at the time of her death and to whom her personal property was made over; that in their (Manyam) hills it is only rich that contract legal marriages. Many persons keep women who live as wives. So Pandamma lives with Ramireddi as married woman.

On 10th September 1878 Kolla Sembamma, second daughter of the Muttadar Ramireddi and Mutyalamma, presented a petition before the Deputy Tahsildar stating the circumstances of the family and claiming the mutta for herself since her sister has some estate in Kundada mutta to live upon. She states also that the Muttadar Ramireddi left instructions to make over the whole property and mutta to her after Mutyalamma's death; that at the time of Mutyalamma's death

she accordingly made over to her the property as well as the estate; that Pandamma and her two sons Ramireddi and Mutyalareddi had been under the support of her father and mother during their lifetime; that they as well as petitioner (Sembamma) and her husband are living as undivided family. She wants the estate because she is a daughter of the first widow of Ramireddi. She promises to support the claimants if the mutta is made over to her, or else the mutta may, she says, be made over to the eldest son Ramireddi, though they are sons of second wife, as they are male heirs, and Ramireddi will support her and her husband. She finally says that it is lawful to give the mutta either to her or to the sons of Ramireddi and that it will be known that while there are heirs it will be improper for the Mansubdar to ask permission to take the mutta under his management.

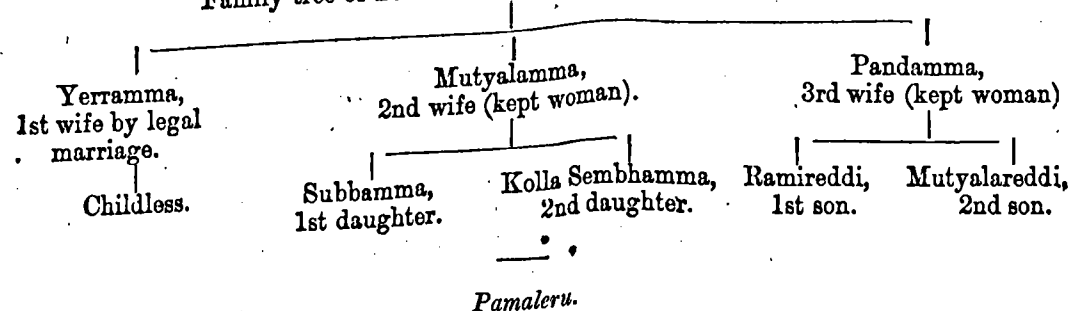
Mansubdar filed copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th August 1872, to support his claim.

Deputy Tahsildar states that the fact that the claimants are the sons of a kept woman has been proved by the evidence adduced on both sides. He observes that in hill village real marriages were scarce; that the kept women live as married wives; that the second and third wives were under Ramireddi's support and have equal right, but when he died the management of the mutta was assumed and conducted by Mutyalamma, though there are two sons of Pandamma. During her management, though the present claimant Ramireddi was not a man of discretion, he was not so during the nine years the mutta was under her. Still he does not appear to have prevented Mutyalamma. Deputy Tahsildar leaves it to be determined whether the sons are or not the proper heirs of the Muttadar Ramireddi.

* See in original.

have prevented Mutyalamma. Deputy Tahsildar leaves it to be determined whether the sons are or not the proper heirs of the Muttadar Ramireddi.

Family tree of Pallala Ramireddi, Muttadar of Valamur.



Statement given by Pallala Bala Reddi.

My father's name was Pallala Commereddi. He was Muttadar of Pamaleru. He died about four years ago. About a year before he died he made over the mutta to the Mansubdar saying that he could not manage it. There were two houses in Pamaleru, but whether they still exist or not I do not know. The mutta is deserted. I live at Paliem. I do not want the mutta.

Mark of BALA REDDI.

CHOUDEARAM,
15th September 1879.

Given before me this fifteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Jungam Pulicanta Sambiah of Kutruvada in the Pamaleru Mutta.

I have a garden in Kutruvada in the Pamaleru mutta. I paid rent for four villages which comprise the mutta, viz., Kutruvada, Arugundlavada, Boyinavada, and Pamaleru. With the exception of Arugundlavada all the rest are in ruins. I paid Rupees 50. This included all other cesses except Local Fund. If the Muttadar refuses to have it, I should like my son to be Muttadar of Pamaleru.

Mark of PULICANTA SAMBIAH.

RAJAHMUNURY,
28th September 1879.

Taken before me this twenty-eighth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Pulicantam Jogayya, son of P. Sambiah.

My father has a garden in Pamaleru. There is only one village in the mutta, viz., Arugundlavada. I do not know how much kattubadi was paid to the Mansubdar. My father knows.

2. I am willing to be Muttadar of Pamaleru and to pay Rupees 50 kattubadi.

RAJAHMUNDY,
28th September 1879.

Mark of PULICANTAM JOGAYYA.

Taken before me this twenty-eighth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Sadula Viraya, Munsif of Tunnur.

I am quite willing that Manga Reddi should be the Muttadar. No one has a better claim to it. I and the Munsif of Yerrametla are the headmen and the other Munsifs who are not present will follow our advice and accept him also.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

Mark of SADULA VIRAYA.

Given before me this sixteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Pandu Chilukulu, Munsif of Yerrametla in the Tunnur Mutta.

Tunnur has been in amani for many years. It was so before I was born (deponent is about 50 years old). There are five villages and one hamlet in it. They are (1) Tunnur, (2) Mamidivala, (3) Goandur, (4) Kottapalle, (5) Yerrametla, and a hamlet Pedda Nuthulu. Until thirteen years ago I was residing at Katchalur. Since that I have been residing at Tunnur. The individual now present is Manga Reddi. They say his father's name was Bora Reddi, but I do not know. He rented the mutta from the Mansubdar. I am willing he should be made Muttadar. No one has a better claim to it.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

Mark of PANDU CHILUKULU.

Given before me this sixteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by—

1. Katram Poti Dora, Munsif of Narsapur, Dorachintalapalem Mutta.
2. Wantukula Bhumi Reddi, Munsif of Dendalur, Dorachintalapalem Mutta.
3. Gudamala Ram Reddi, Munsif of Guramamidi, Dorachintalapalem Mutta.
4. Katram Mangam Dora, Munsif of Siripuram, Dorachintalapalem Mutta.
5. Kalli Poti Dora, Munsif of Velamula Kota, Dorachintalapalem Mutta.
6. Pullala Penta Reddi, Munsif of Dorachintalapalem of the same Mutta.

The name of the Muttadar is Madhuveti Buchan Razu. He has two sons. They have gone away with their father. We did our best to get them to come in, but they would not. We are all willing that Katram Poti Dora, Munsif of Narsapur, should be our Muttadar, and we will obey him and serve the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

Mark of KATRAM POTI DORA.
" of WANTUKULA BHUMI REDDI.
" of GUDAMALA RAM REDDI.
" of KATRAM MANGAM DORA.
" of KALLI POTI DORA.
" of PULLALA PENTA REDDI.

Given before me this sixteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Statement given by Kullah Manga Reddi, son of Bora Reddi.

My grandfather was Muttadar of Tunnur. This was a long time ago. He had three sons, (1) Comme Reddi, (2) Rajah Reddi, and (3) Bora Reddi who was my father. When my grandfather died Comme Reddi succeeded to the mutta and held it until he became an old man when he died. His eldest son Yeraka Reddi succeeded him and held it for thirty or forty years. After his death I succeeded him and held the mutta for five years. About four years ago I fell into arrears with the kattubadi, and the Mansubdar confiscated all my property, took away the mutta

and handed it over to Sadala Viraya, Munsif of Tunnur. I rented the mutta for Rs. 70 from the Mansubdar.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

Mark of MANGA REDDI.

Given before me this sixteenth day of September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN.

Purport of the Mortgage Deed of the Kota Mutta, dated 2nd September 1872.

Madhuviti Peda Channa Bhupati Devugar is the executant.

The loan was for the following purposes:—

RS.	A.	P.	
3,778	8	0	Loans contracted from others by the executant and agreed to be paid by the Mansubdar.
3,778	8	0	Allowed for interest for Rs. 3,778-8-0.
4,178	6	0	Due to the Mansubdar on account of Civil Court charges and warrant issued by the Sub-Collector.
396	0	0	Paid by the Mansubdar on the day the deed was executed.
12,131	6	0	
735	6	0	Remitted by the Mansubdar.
11,396	0	0	Remainder. This is the whole amount of the bond.

The terms stipulated for the liquidation of the debt without further interest are as follow:—

- 1st.—That the Kota Mutta consisting of 115 villages was made over to the Mansubdar fixing on it an annual rent of Rs. 1,300 from Fasli 1282 including the rent on wood and grazing tax and all.
- 2nd.—That the amount of the bond shall be liquidated by the end of Fasli 1303, i.e., for twenty-two years, at Rs. 518 a year, deducting Rs. 782 for the following items:—

RS.	A.	P.	
260	0	0	Kattubadi payable to the Mansubdar by the executant.
400	0	0	Payable to the executant for his maintenance.
			RS.
			100 on 15th increasing moon Bhadrapadam (August).
			100 " " Pushyam (January).
			112 " " Chytram (April).
			88 Rent fixed on the Kota village kept by the executant for himself.
			400

122 0 0 Allowed for establishment.

782 0 0

- 3rd.—That the executant's seri lands and the tamarind trees thereon situated in the villages of Ramavaram, Paidimetta, and Bulisipalem in the mutta shall be enjoyed free of rent by the executant.
- 4th.—That the executant or his heirs shall not in any way interfere with the mutta until Fasli 1303.
- 5th.—That the local cess shall be collected separately from the ryots according to law.
- 6th.—That should any demand be made under any law to be hereafter enacted, the executant shall bear it if it could not be collected from the ryots, and that such amount shall be paid by the executant after the term is over.
- 7th.—That if any claims are advanced that the mutta was already mortgaged to others and that jaghires were granted by the executant, he shall be responsible for the damages.
- 8th.—That should Government give any orders as to the jungle and grazing rents, the executant shall be bound by them.

The boundaries of the mutta are—

1. *East*.—The Yelar lying between the mutta and the Vizagapatam District and Yeduvampulaghaté.
2. *West*.—Chintalavada and Pedachavidi Kota.
3. *South*.—Pundraprolu and Mohanapuram.
4. *North*.—Matham Bhimavaram in the Vizagapatam District.

The area within the above limits is about 293,070 acres.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

APPENDIX IV.

Memoir of Settlement of the Muttas composing the Rampa Estate.

1. **BANDAPILLI**.—The former Muttadar of this Samut was one Karam Tamman Dora who, with his eldest son, Pandu Dora, took a prominent part in the rising of 1840. A reward of Rs. 750 and Rs. 250 was offered for the apprehension of the father and son, respectively, but they were never arrested, and have not been seen in the country since 1845. The mutta was annexed by the Mansubdar in 1848 on the ground that there were no heirs. His accounts, which were impounded when he was deposed, show that under a villagewar settlement he derived a revenue of Rs. 365 from the mutta, the kattubadi he was entitled to levy under the agreement of 1847-48 being only Rs. 40. The Mansubdar's allegation that he took the estate in default of there being any heirs thereto is untrue. Karam Tamman Dora, the outlawed Muttadar, left a second son, Karam Potti Dora, who must have been quite a child when his father absconded. He is now the Munsif of the village of Bandapilli. He appeared before me at Choudaram on the 29th August, and gave a statement setting forth his claims to the mutta, which were fully substantiated by the oral testimony of the assembled Muttadars and Reddis, several of whom had known him from his childhood.

A sanad conferring on him the rights of a Muttadar over the villages forming the Bandapilli Mutta has been granted to him. The amount payable by him to Government has been fixed as follows:—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	42

NOTE.—It having been shown in the course of the inquiry that the village of Darimadugula within the territorial limits of the Bandapilli Mutta was, previously to the annexation of the mutta by the ex-Mansubdar, a sarva mokhasa village in the enjoyment of the grandfather of Karam Tamman Dora and Dhulu Dora of Marriwada, it is hereby restored to them on that tenure with the written assent of the Muttadar, who recognizes the claim. The Muttadar Karam Potti Dora further requests that the village of Sirigundlipad with its three hamlets Pandrimidi, Pandavidhi, and Nadamavidhi, for which, during the time the mutta has been under amani, rent has been paid to the ex-Mansubdar, may be made over, with the exception of one field called Chitupalempolum, on sarva mokhasa tenure, to his relative Panda Butchan Dora, who is to assist him in the management of the mutta. As Butchan Dora is a man of considerable influence in the mutta and has throughout shown himself most loyal, I have much pleasure in complying with this request, and a sanad will issue accordingly.

2. **BOLAGONDA**.—According to the Mansubdar's statement this mutta was relinquished to him by the Muttadar Murla Bala Reddi by a deed executed and registered on the 24th April 1867. The accounts show that under a villagewar settlement he realizes from it a revenue of Rs. 306 per annum, the amount of kattubadi he is entitled to levy being Rs. 40. Murla Bala Reddi appeared before me on the 27th August and declares that he never executed any such document, and that it was impossible that he could have gone to Rajahmundry to register it at the time specified. He states that he was in the fituri of 1857-58, and that he afterwards ran *formâ pauperis* against the Mansubdar until four years ago when he brought a suit in promising to reinstate him he withdrew it; but instead of restoring the mutta, the Mansubdar only gave him the village of Bolagonda in mokhasa (free of rent). That the deed of relinquishment, whatever it was worth, was a forgery I have little doubt. It is not signed, but merely bears what purports to be the mark of Bala Reddi, whereas he signed the statement before me in a very fair Telugu handwriting. I was particularly struck with this, as being able to write is a rare accomplishment amongst these hillmen. Of his right to the mutta there can be no doubt, but whether he has not by his conduct forfeited that right is another question. By his

own admission he was out in the rising of 1858, and, as he thought it expedient to remain in hiding for some sixteen years, it is probable that he was a prominent actor therein, and it further appears that he lost no time when this disturbance broke out in attaching himself to the party of the miscreant Tamman Dora with whom he has constantly been. There is no direct evidence of the miscreant participating in the atrocities committed by that rebel leader, and therefore, that he actually participated in the atrocities committed by that rebel leader, and therefore, when he came in under the proclamation of Government of the 18th July, I was precluded from arresting him. Had he any near relative, I would certainly not restore the mutta to him; but, as he has not, there appears to be no other alternative but to do so. As, however, he has deliberately violated every condition of his tenure, I feel myself justified in subtracting from the mutta the village of Vadipilli, which will be given to its Munsif, Kose Raman Dora, in reward for his loyalty and efficient aid during the insurrection and in raising the kattubadi from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. He will in future pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	60

3. **TADIPILLI**.—The Mansubdar stated before me that this mutta came into his possession in fasli 1280 (1870-71) in consequence of the Muttadar dying without heirs, and that under his management it produced a revenue of Rs. 105-4-0. When I came to make inquiries in the Rampa country I found this statement to be entirely untrue. The Muttadar, who signed the agreement of 1847-48, was one Katula Ram Reddi who died about 1862, leaving a younger brother Katula Yerram Reddi, who is now the Muttadar. This man appeared before me and declared that his mutta had never been under the Mansubdar's management; but that when his brother died the Mansubdar raised the kattubadi from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100, which amount he has paid ever since. Katula Ram Reddi, the former Muttadar, left a son named Katula Bala Reddi; but, as at the time of his father's death he was too young to manage the affairs of the mutta, his uncle Yerram Reddi became Muttadar, and his rights to the post are generally acknowledged. In determining the amount of kattubadi to be paid by him in future the circumstances which influenced his conduct during the present rising have had my careful consideration. It will be seen from his statement that from the beginning of the insurrection he has given the State no active assistance, and, although there is nothing to show that he has taken a personal part in the rebellion, he admits that he has under pressure assisted the rebels with supplies, and it is well known that many of his people have been out with them. He has further compromised himself by having remained in hiding in his mutta until the other day, thereby depriving the local officers of the opportunity of ascertaining circumstances of the case he cannot be held wholly responsible for his acts. The tract of country which his mutta embraces is very rugged and isolated from protection. It lay right on the path of the rebels in their raids from the north-west to the south-east corner of the Rampa Taluk, and, both from its inaccessibility and from the known fact that the Muttadar was a man of substance and possessed of considerable quantities of grain, it became a favorite resort and halting-place of the insurgents. North and west of Tandipilli there was not a single post in permanent occupation of either police or military, and, though on the map the police station of Kota appears to be not very far distant, it can only be approached by a circuitous path. Being thus unprotected and the whole of that part of the country being in the hands of the rebels, the Muttadar had no alternative but to make the best terms he could for the protection of his property without actually joining them, and the best evidence in support of this position is that he had hardly been a week in my camp when the rebels made a raid on his village and burnt it to the ground. Under these circumstances I do not think that in fixing the amount of kattubadi to be paid by him in future I need allow his apparently defective loyalty to have much weight. At the same time, looking to the nature of his tenure, his entire failure to fulfil its conditions, and that in consequence a considerable augmentation of the police force will be necessary, I do not consider I am bound to restrict myself to the amount entered in the agreement of 1847-48. He will in future have to pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	63

4. **CHOPACONDA**.—This mutta was taken possession of by the Mansubdar in 1849, the year after the agreement was signed, on the ground that the minor Muttadar had disappeared. Under a villagewar settlement he realized a revenue of Rs. 116, the kattubadi he was entitled to levy being Rs. 20. I have had some difficulty in tracing out the rights of this story. It is stated in the agreement that the Muttadar was a minor at the time it was signed and that his name was Tumme Reddi. Local inquiry, however, showed that this was a mistake. I examined Devarapilli Kistamah, the Munsif of Kolapalem, who has known the family for many years and also was present when the agreement was signed, and from him I ascertained the following facts:—The Muttadar in 1848 was one Yerram Reddi, a man of mature age, who had two sons—(1) Poti Reddi and (2) Tumme Reddi. Yerram Reddi was blind, and the elder son, Poti Reddi, was ill at the time the agreement was signed, and therefore the second son, Tumme Reddi, a young

man about twenty, was sent to represent the family interests. This probably led to the mistake as to the minority. This Tumme Reddi died about six years ago. At Yerram Reddi's death his elder son, Potti Reddi, succeeded him, and, although the mutta had been taken under management by the Mansubdar, he was regarded as the Muttadar up to the time of his death, which happened about three years ago. He left two sons—(1) Saniasi Reddi and (2) Rami Reddi—who are both alive. Rami Reddi has been ill for four years, and could not attend before me, but Saniasi Reddi was present. One Chedala Tumme Reddi, the younger brother of the former Muttadar, having advanced a claim to the mutta, I assembled a panchayet of the Muttadars and headmen present, who gave it as their unanimous opinion that Saniasi Reddi, eldest son of Potti Reddi, was the rightful Muttadar, and to this decision Tumme Reddi himself agreed. It only remains, therefore, to determine what he has to pay. The mutta is not a rich one, and, so far as known, the people have not taken part in the late rising. There is, therefore, no reason for enhancing the amount fixed in 1847-48. He will have to pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	21

5. KONDADA.—Kundla Rami Reddi is the undisputed Muttadar of this place. He has throughout shown himself loyal and has suffered for his loyalty by having his village plundered and burnt by the rebels. His kattubadi was fixed in 1847-48 at Rs. 20, and he states that he is now paying in addition Rs. 15 as chigurupannu. He will now be charged—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	21

6. MOHANAPURAM.—Madhuveti Ram Bhupati Devu is the acknowledged Muttadar of Mohanapuram. His kattubadi was fixed in 1847-48 at Rs. 25, and there seems to be no reason for enhancing it. He has also been paying Rs. 35 as chigurupannu, and says that there are neither palmyra nor date trees in the mutta, but that the people buy toddy from the Pandrapole Mutta. If this be the case, he will be liable to pay—

Kattubadi	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	25

But, if on inquiry it be found that toddy is drawn in the mutta, a further charge at the rate of 5 per cent. on the amount of kattubadi should be imposed.

One village of this mutta, viz., Kurumygoni, is held on mokhasa by Madhuveti Yerram Raz.

7. PANDRAPOLE.—Madhuveti Jaganatha Devu, the eldest son of Bhupati Devu, who signed the agreement of 1847-48, is the undisputed Muttadar of this place. The only point which requires consideration is the alienation of five villages from the mutta, which the present holder requests may be restored to him. It appears that the late Muttadar in his lifetime assigned the villages of (1) Ettipilli, (2) Jaderu, (3) Ellapuram, and (4) Komaram to the widow of his uncle for her maintenance. She resided at Pandrapole and died about two years before the late Muttadar. About six months before his death the kattubadi of the estate payable to the Mansubdar having fallen into arrears, it seems that he induced the Collector to take it under management until the arrears were cleared off, and it so remained under attachment by the Collector for two years subsequent to the death of the late Muttadar. This statement is supported by an endorsement of the Board of Revenue on a petition presented by the Muttadar praying that the estate might be made over to him, to the effect that it must remain under attachment until the arrears of kattubadi were cleared off. When it was eventually restored by the Sub-Collector to the present Muttadar, who was then quite a young man, the Mansubdar took away from him these four villages on the pretext that the lady to whom they had been assigned for maintenance had during her lifetime adopted his (the Mansubdar's) deceased son, and that in consequence the village in question devolved on the widow of the said son. This is of a piece with the rest of the Mansubdar's acts of spoliation. The lady to whom they were assigned as maintenance by the late Muttadar had, of course, only a life interest in the villages and had no power to alienate them permanently from the mutta to which, as shown by the Mansubdar's accounts, they belong. I direct that they be restored to the Muttadar.

The other village which the Muttadar alleges has been alienated from the estate is Gandampilli, which is shown by the accounts to belong to the mutta. The Muttadar states that one Korekonda Sankarapu Somaraz, the Mansubdar's brother-in-law, with the assistance of a gumastah of the late Muttadar, fabricated a document purporting to make over to him in mokhasa right the village in question. I care not to inquire whether the document was a forgery or not. Admitting that it was *bona fide* executed by the late Muttadar, I deny his right to alienate any portion of an estate held, as these hill muttas are, on service tenure. This principle cannot be too strongly insisted on; if departed from, these estates will get into the hands of low-country

soucars who will rack-rent the ryots and drive them into rebellion as has been the case with the Birampilli Mutta, which will be referred to further on. I direct that Gandampilli be restored to the Muttadar. This man is a timorous, half-hearted individual, who says he has no control over his people who have all been out in the rising, and, although he has taken no part in it himself, he has rendered no assistance to the State, although he had many opportunities of doing so in the way of supplying information and labor. In making a fresh settlement with him, it is right that his failure to fulfil the conditions of his tenure should be noticed. The kattubadi on this mutta was originally fixed at Rs. 100 in 1847-48, but it was subsequently reduced to Rs. 50. He will in future pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	70

8. GEDADA.—The Muttadar of this place is Murla Jogi Reddi, a young man said to be about twenty years of age and the son of Raja Reddi, who signed the agreement of 1847-48. He is considered to be still a minor, and was represented by his cousin Murla Linga Reddi. According to the agreement of 1847-48 it is liable to a kattubadi of Rs. 20. Linga Reddi states that Rs. 12 was imposed as chigurupannu. There is no reason for increasing the kattubadi of this mutta and the chigurupannu will be reduced to 5 per cent. of that amount. It will in future be liable to—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	21

9. VALAMOOR.—The history of claim to this mutta will be found recorded at length in a memorandum of the inquiry held under the orders of the Sub-Collector in 1878, a copy of which has been filed with the statements taken from other Muttadars during the present settlement investigations. The facts are briefly as follow:—

The former Muttadar, Rami Reddi, who signed the agreement of 1847-48, died nine or ten years ago. During his lifetime he contracted first a legal marriage with a woman named Yerrama who died without issue. He subsequently took under his protection another woman named Muthialamma, by whom he had twin-daughters, and yet again another named Pandamma, by whom he had two sons, Rami Reddi and Muthialu Reddi. Yerrama, the childless wife, predeceased her husband. When he died the two sons, Rami Reddi and Muthialu Reddi, were about twenty and eighteen years of age, respectively, and Muthialamma, the second quasi-wife, took the mutta and managed it until her death, which happened on the 2nd March 1878. Pandamma, the third quasi-wife, appears to have died in January of the same year. On the death of Muthialamma the Mansubdar applied to the Sub-Collector to have the mutta made over to his management on the ground that there were no legitimate heirs, and it was this application which led to the inquiry above referred to. Evidence was taken from the hillmen as to whether the offspring of these semi-marriages were barred by the custom of the country from succeeding to the inheritance, and they were unanimous in their opinion that they were not. Under these circumstances, and as the twin-daughters of Muthialamma are married, I decide that a sanad be granted to Pallala Rami Reddi, the eldest son of the former Muttadar. As this man has throughout the present rising been loyally disposed, the kattubadi will not be enhanced. He will have to pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	42

10. VEMALAKONDA.—The present Muttadar of this place is Kurla Mukka Reddi, the younger brother of Raja Reddi, who signed the agreement of 1847-48. This man, Raja Reddi, was out in the rebellion of 1858 and was apprehended. I could not get his brother to tell me what became of him; all he would say was that he was taken away by the Sircar. He had a son named Kannan Reddi, who is now about twenty years of age, and, as he was a minor when his father was arrested, his uncle, according to the hill custom, took the mutta and has managed it ever since. Mukka Reddi states that he has always paid the stipulated kattubadi, Rs. 25, to the Mansubdar and, since the abkari farm was introduced, Rs. 50 as chigurupannu. In addition to this he pays Rs. 3 Local Fund Cess. Neither he nor his men have been out during this rising. He will in future pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.
Local Fund Cess.	26

11. MUSURAMILLY.—The Muttadar of this place, who signed the agreement of 1847-48, was one Parimi Reddi who died about ten years ago. He had four brothers—Kannan Reddi, Jogi Reddi, Veera Reddi, and Goura Reddi. With the exception of the individual last named the brothers predeceased Parimi Reddi. Goura Reddi was adopted by one Mirthivadha Reddiayah, a resident of Viraveeram, to whose property he succeeded. Parimi Reddi, leaving

no sons, was succeeded at his death by his wife Pandamma, who held the mutta until she died five or six years ago. It appears, then, to have been taken under management by the Mansubdar for a year or two when it was made over by him to Mirtivadha Pedda Reddi on his agreeing to pay Rs. 100 kattubadi instead of Rs. 40. This Pedda Reddi is the son of Goura Reddi, the only brother who survived the former Muttadar Parimi Reddi and left male issue; but it is contended that, as Goura Reddi was adopted into another family, his and his descendant's right to inherit in the line of his own family is barred. On these grounds Yeramma, the widow of Parimi Reddi's youngest brother, Veera Reddi, claimed the mutta. Following strictly the Hindu law of adoption, it must, I fancy, be admitted that Pedda Reddi has no claim to succeed to it. But, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the case—that there are no male relatives to take the mutta, that Pedda Reddi has been *de facto* Muttadar for three or four years, is descended in a direct line from the old stock, and is an intelligent, capable, young fellow who has kept his people well in hand during the recent disturbances, which a woman could not well have done,—I think it expedient to compromise the matter by entering the names of both aunt and nephew in the sanad as Joint Muttadars. This will now be done, and the enhanced kattubadi imposed by the Mansubdar will be reduced to the amount fixed in 1847-48. The sum payable in future will be—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	...	...	...	RS.
Local Fund Cess.				42

12. BIRAMPILL—When the agreement of 1847-48 was signed Karam Tamman Dora was the Muttadar, but was represented on that occasion by his eldest son Pandu Dora. He had another son whose name was Jaggan Dora. Pandu Dora (who is still alive) being deficient in ability, Tamman Dora, when increasing age began to tell on him, confided the management of the mutta to his younger son Jaggan Dora. This man had two sons, Pandu Dora and Jangam Dora, and predeceased his father Tamman Dora. When Jaggan Dora died, his eldest son, Pandu Dora, took the management of the mutta which he continued until the death of his grandfather when he succeeded as Muttadar. This is stated to have been about the time of the last fituri, i.e., between 1858 and 1862. In 1873 this man leased his mutta to a Komati of Kottapille, named Pragalapathi Viraya for a period of ten years for the nominal rent of Rs. 50 per annum, out of which it was stipulated that the lessee should pay Rs. 40 annually to the Mansubdar as the kattubadi due on the estate and Rs. 10 to the Muttadar, in return for which the Komati was invested with authority to levy rent and taxes from the villages composing the mutta "at any rates he chose,"—a privilege of which, it need hardly be said, he availed himself so freely that the people, driven to despair, joined in the fituri directly it broke out and have only just come in. He admits that during the last two years he has realized upwards of Rs. 300 per annum and in addition took from each village the produce of two tamarind trees. The people said that he insisted on the two best being reserved for him. I may here observe that, even supposing that the Muttadar had a right to dispose of his birthright in this manner and to make over his tenants to the rack-renting of an usurer, the lease is not worth the stamp on which it engrossed owing to the careless manner in which it has been prepared. Pandu Dora, the son of Jaggan Dora, was the Muttadar, but the lease is drawn out as having been executed by Pandu Dora, the son of Tamman Dora, the uncle of the Muttadar, who is not, and never has been, possessed of any right over the mutta. When this most iniquitous document was executed, Jaggan Dora's second son, Karam Jaggan Dora, with the headmen of the villages, waited on the Mansubdar and protested against the action of Pandu Dora, the Muttadar. The Mansubdar thereupon removed Pandu Dora and appointed Karam Jangam Dora Muttadar. He acquiesced, however, in the alienation of the mutta for ten years to the Komati, the only modification of the arrangement made by him being the appropriation to himself of three villages out of the ten! Karam Jangam Dora succeeded therefore to a purely barren title. The lease, as explained above, is worthless as a legal instrument, and is certainly not binding on the present Muttadar. I direct the restoration of the mutta to Karam Jangam Dora. His elder brother, Karam Pandu Dora, has shown himself to be entirely unfit for the post of Muttadar even if he had not forfeited all claim to consideration by taking a prominent part in the insurrection from the beginning and failing to come in to sue for pardon. It is true that Jangam Dora joined the rebels, or at least assisted them at the commencement, and that all the people of the mutta have been out; but I am of opinion that they were driven to it by the rapacity of the Komati to whose tender mercies they have been made over by Pandu Dora, from which their Mansubdar, not only failed to protect them, but shared in the plunder himself. In addition to all they have been pretty smartly taxed by the toddy-renters, so that, if there be any excuse for rebellion, they had it. Under these circumstances I do not feel it necessary to enhance the kattubadi, but will re-impose it at the rate fixed in 1847-48 with an addition of 5 per centum in commutation of the chigurupannu. The Muttadar will in future have to pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	Rs.	42
Local Fund Cess.		..

13. CHEDUGUR.—This mutta the Mansubdar alleged had been voluntarily transferred to him in 1872 by the then Muttadar Kannan Reddi in consequence of his (Kannan Reddi's) inability to pay the kattubadi, and in support of this he filed a deed of relinquishment purporting to have been executed by the said Kannan Reddi. The history of this case took a little time to unravel, as, in investigating the claim to the mutta, I had to go back to a period anterior to the agreement of 1847-48. The facts are as follow:—For the purpose of this narrative one Saniasi Reddi may be considered to have been the original Muttadar. He, a brother of his named Subba Reddi, and his eldest son Rami Reddi were implicated in what is locally known as Bandapilli Tamman Dora's rebellion, which occurred in 1838—1840. Warrants were issued for their apprehension, and Saniasi Reddi was arrested and hanged. His brother and son escaped. When Saniasi Reddi was executed his younger brother, Rami Reddi, who signed the agreement of 1847-48, became Muttadar. At his death he was succeeded by his son Linga Reddi, who dying without male issue, his younger brother, Kannan Reddi, took the mutta. He died last year (1878), leaving a son who is only four years old who would appear to be the heir. But one Pallala Raja Reddi, the grandson of Saniasi Reddi, claims it through the elder branch of the family, and, as he has substantiated his direct descent from the original Muttadar, I do not think his claim can be altogether passed over. The Muttadar of Valamur and the Munsif of Choudaram who know the family give it as their opinion that he is the rightful heir, and, as some years must elapse before Rami Reddi, the son of the late Muttadar, attains his majority, I direct a sanad to-issue in his name authorizing him to hold the mutta for life with remainder to Rami Reddi, son of Kannan Reddi. His grandfather, Saniasi Reddi, is referred to in paragraph 2 of Mr. Prendergast's letter, dated 22nd June 1848, printed in the Appendix to G.O., No. 1036, Judicial Department, dated 5th May 1879. The amount payable for this mutta will be—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	Rs. 42
Local Fund Cess.	

14. MAREDIPILLI.—The Muttadar of this place is one Matla Malreddi. He was one of the first to go out on fituri and took all his men with him. A short time afterwards he ran a stake through his foot and then came into camp. He was taken care of and he and his men were fed, but as soon as he got well he went out again, and has ever since taken an active part in the disturbance. He burnt his own village so that the Government forces might not be able to get shelter and subsequently burnt some huts which had been built for the purpose. The very day after he left the camp where he had been taken care of whilst his foot was bad he brought a large body of fituridars and surrounded the camp where the Tahsildar was with a small number of police and fired on them for the best part of a day. He afterwards looted Kondada. This man had no especial grievance; he was left in full possession of this mutta and had never had his kattubadi increased. He deserves no consideration whatever, and when caught should be made to suffer the penalty of his offences. I have removed him from his mutta and have appointed in his room his eldest son Matla Sami Reddi. The kattubadi imposed in 1847-48 was only Rs. 20. As this mutta has been openly hostile from the commencement, this will now be enhanced, and the amount payable in future will be—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	..	..	..	42
Local Fund Cess.				

15. VALAGAPILLI. } These two places are entered as one mutta (Valagapilli) in the list
16. PALIEM. } of 1847-48 with a kattubadi of Rs. 40. It appears, however, to have
been divided. Mirthivadha Yerka Reddi is the Muttadar of Valagapilli, and Latchi Reddi of
Paliem. The toddy-renter imposed a tax of Rs. 20 as chigurupannu on Valagapilli and Rs. 40
on Paliem. In future the Muttadars will have to pay—

For Valagapilli.

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	..	..	..	Rs. 21
Local Fund Cess.				

For Paliem.

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax		RS. 21
Local Fund Cess		

17. **RAMPA CUSBAH.**—This mutta has always been in the personal enjoyment of the Mansubdar of Rampa. The father of the ex-Mansubdar and his residence at Rampa itself and from thence held rule over his Hill Chiefs. It having escheated to Government on the removal of the ex-Mansubdar in August last, the following arrangement has been made for the distribu-

tion of the thirteen villages of which it is composed:—The mutta right in the ten villages marginally noted has been assigned by sanad on behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council to Sankuru Chitukulu, the Munsif of Choudaram, who will henceforward be known as the Muttadar of Rampa on condition of his presenting annually to the Collector of the district, as representative of Government, or such other officer as he may depute to receive the same, a bow and three arrows in token of the same, and *dum bene se gesserint*, the enjoyment of the mutta is secured to him and his heirs free of all other payments save and except the Local Fund Cess, which, as in the case of other hill muttas, will be ratably determined every year.

1. Choudaram.
2. Bhupatipalem.
3. Rampa including Patlova and Potalakonda.
4. Kottapakalu.
5. Chilka Mamidi.
6. Vattigedda.
7. Sayeru.
8. Busigudem.
9. Balamaratigudem.
10. Cheruvupalem.

The services for which Sankuru Chitukulu has been thus rewarded are described by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Johnson, in the following terms:—"Has given the greatest assistance throughout the fituri; has been a medium of communication with doubtful Muttadars; has obtained information and got together a body of armed men to co-operate with the police and troops. Is a man of great influence." I may add that he has been of great assistance to me in inducing the people to come in and in giving the benefit of his local knowledge and influence.

Karam Dhula Dora of Marriwada is thus spoken of by the Sub-Collector:—

"For many months in the beginning of the fituri Marriwada was all we had to depend upon for the carriage of supplies and tappal to Gunjigudem and Kota. Dhulu Dora was always with me giving such assistance as guide, &c., as was in his power. Being a Koi Dora, he has not much connection or influence in the fituri part of the country where the people are chiefly Reddis."

This individual has hitherto been paying a rent of Rs. 40 for his ancestral village Marriwada to the ex-Mansubdar. In recognition of his services he has been granted this village and those of Bhimaram and Peddakonda all within the limits of Rampa Cusbah on a kattubadi of Rs. 15.

This disposes of the thirteen villages of which the Rampa Cusbah Mutta is made up.

18. PAMALERU.—This mutta was made over to the ex-Mansubdar by Pallala Come Reddi, the late Muttadar, about a year before his death, which happened four years ago. The kattubadi fixed in 1847-48 was Rs. 25. The Mansubdar rented it out for Rs. 35 to Jangam Pulicanta Sambiah, a supposed leader in the recent fituri, for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 500 was offered and who is now in jail awaiting his trial. The son of the late Muttadar, one Pallala Bala Reddi, appeared before me yesterday and gave a statement to the effect that the mutta was deserted and that he did not wish to have anything to say to it. There being no headmen to consult, I offered it to Linga Reddi of Kondamudalu, whose estate immediately adjoins the mutta, and whose services during the rebellion I was anxious to reward; but he also declined it. It is said that Jangam Pulicanta Sambiah, the lessee under the ex-Mansubdar, owns a garden there which yields a return of Rs. 500 per annum, so that possibly when matters have quieted down a little more it may be possible to effect a settlement. At present there is absolutely no one to treat with (*vide* Supplement Memoir of this Mutta).

19. DORACHINTALPALEM.—When the agreement of 1847-48 was signed the Muttadar was one Jogi Bhupati Devu. He appears to have died about twenty years ago and to have been succeeded by his son Simhadri Bhupati Devu, who enjoyed the mutta for some seven or eight years. At his death it passed to his mother Madhevidhi Somayamah, who died in 1870 or 1871. Simhadri Bhupati Devu's widow, it is said, was put out of her caste, and was therefore incapacitated from succeeding her husband. He left no legitimate issue, and the Mansubdar, refusing to recognise the claim of an illegitimate son named Madhuveti Butchanna, annexed the mutta when Somayamah died. This man Butchanna, with his sons, has been actively engaged in the fituri from its commencement and induced all the villagers of the mutta to go out with him. He has taken so prominent a part that the local officers were averse to his being dealt with under the Amnesty Proclamation; but, as it had not been proved that he was personally implicated in the grave offences laid to the charge of the actual leaders of the insurrection, I decided that he came within its provisions, and, stopping the pursuit that was being made after him, I sent him message after message to come in, promising him protection. He has persistently refused to avail himself of these offers and has now, the villagers inform me, gone away out of the country with his sons. I have waited until the eleventh hour to make the settlement of the mutta, and have sent him repeated warnings that, if he did not come in and make his submission as the headmen of the villages had done, his claim to the mutta would not receive consideration. I am of opinion that an example is called for in this case to demonstrate to these semi-civilised chiefs that they will not be allowed to set the authority of Government at defiance with impunity. This man Butchanna has never had possession of the mutta, and, his father being a Razu, it is a question whether, in consequence of his illegitimate birth, his right to succeed was not barred by custom. This difficulty might have been got

over had he remained loyal or at least have made his submission when pardon was proffered; but, as he did not avail himself of the opportunity, I consider he has placed himself beyond the pale of mercy. His sons are also out with him and decline to come in. The heads of villages, however, have done so, and when assembled yesterday elected one of their number, Kotram Potti Dora, Munsif of Nursapuram, to be their Muttadar. A sanad will be granted to him accordingly; but, as he and all the other heads of villages have been out with the insurgents until the other day, the kattubadi will be enhanced by Rs. 20. In future the mutta will be liable to—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	Rs. 70
Local Fund Cess.	

20. TUNNURU.—In the record of settlement made in 1847-48 this mutta does not find a place, it having been returned at that time as deserted. Since then, however, it has become inhabited and now comprises five occupied villages, viz.:—

1. Tunnuru,
2. Mamidivalasa,
3. Gogandur,
4. Kothapilli,
5. Yerrametla, and a hamlet called Peddanuthulu, which, under the Mansubdar's management, yielded him a land revenue of Rs. 128.

One Kulla Manga Reddi claims the mutta on the ground that before it was deserted his grandfather was the Muttadar. He states that he himself rented the mutta from the Mansubdar for Rs. 70, but, falling into arrears, the Mansubdar resumed it. His claim to be Muttadar was admitted by two of the leading headmen, who guarantee his being accepted as such by the other three. As no one opposes his claim, I direct a sanad to be granted to him. He will pay—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	Rs. 35
Local Fund Cess.	

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

Supplement Memoir.

PAMALERU.—The former Muttadar of this place was one Pallala Come Reddi. He died about four years ago, having made over the mutta to the Mansubdar a year before his death. The Mansubdar leased it out to Kutrawada Jangam Pulicanta Sambiah for the sum of Rs. 50 according to the statement of the lessee, although only Rs. 35 appear in the Mansubdar's accounts. The Rs. 35 represents the land revenue only. When the settlement of the muttas was being conducted at Choudaram, Pallala Bala Reddi, the son of Come Reddi, the former Muttadar, being conducted at Choudaram, Pallala Bala Reddi, the son of Come Reddi, the former Muttadar, was sent for and the mutta offered to him. He declined to have anything to say to it, having left the place and taken up his residence at Paliem, and a statement to this effect was taken from him on the 15th September. The lessee under the Mansubdar, the above-named Pulicanta Sambiah, is a proclaimed rebel and is now in the Rajahmundry Jail awaiting his trial. As he is the only person who has property of any value in the mutta, and as all the villages except one are deserted, I consulted him as to who should be Muttadar, he himself being ineligible. He expressed a wish that it should be given to his son Pulicanta Jogaya, who agreed to take it on the same terms to an outsider. There is a fine garden in the mutta which is said to bring in a profit of some Rs. 400 annually, and Jogaya, when asked what kattubadi he was prepared to pay, voluntarily named Rs. 50 as the amount. A sanad to this effect will accordingly be granted to him.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

APPENDIX No. V.

From E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of the Godavari District, to H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., First Member of the Board of Revenue, on Special Duty, dated Rajahmundry, 9th September 1879.

I have the honor to report that, under the orders of Government conveyed to me by your demi-official letter of the 18th ultimo, the low-country villages of the Rampa Mansubdar have been taken under Government management, and arrangements made for the realization of the revenue due therefrom as ascertained from the Mansubdar's accounts, which were impounded at the time of his arrest. No extra establishment has been found necessary, nor do I think any will be required, at all events as long as the present settlement is allowed to remain undisturbed.

2. I may as well give a short summary of the Mansubdar's income from all sources as ascertained from his accounts:—

I. Drawn from the six low-country villages on account of rent of lands and other items as detailed hereafter	Rs. A. P.
II. Drawn from eleven muttas in Rampa under the Mansubdar's immediate management—	6,223 9 8
(1.) Rent of lands	2,035 12 0
(2.) Lease of fees on timber	981 0 0
(3.) Do. do. on grazing	162 0 0
(4.) Rent of iron mine	11 0 0
III. Kattubadi on fourteen muttas still under the management of the Muttadars	3,189 12 0
IV. Paid by Government in lieu of Sayer and Abkari after deducting charge for Police	735 0 0
Total	10,883 5 8

3. In addition to this there are some items which the Mansubdar has hitherto enjoyed, but which it is not advisable to class as assets of his estate:—

I. Enfranchised Inams, rent of	Rs. A. P.
II. Subsequent and other Inams not enfranchised, rent of	84 0 0
III. Net income of Kota Muttas after paying amounts stipulated in mortgage-deed	452 2 0
IV. Rent of four villages of Pandrapole Muttas alleged to be the property of Mansubdar's daughter-in-law	137 0 0
	146 0 0

No. I is excluded as being entirely personal property, and not within the scope of the attachment.

No. II.—Each of these items will require separate inquiry and disposal according to circumstances.

No. III.—Government holding that the tenure of the Muttadars is of Kaval nature, i.e., service, the mortgage is *a priori* (under Regulation VI of 1831) illegal, and all income under it should therefore be excluded from the assets.

No. IV.—The claim of the Mansubdar to these villages is disputed, and appears *prima facie* to be untenable.

4. In considering the gross income of the estate for general purposes, i.e., such as the balancing against it of the expense of administration, it should be remembered that Rs. 1,500, or two-thirds of the allowance for Sayer and Abkari, are deducted on account of the cost of Police. Rs. 12,383-5-8.

5. It is only with the six low-country villages of Yerrampolem, Pentapilli, Yirlankapilli, Ravilanka, Bheempilli, and Nellipudi that I have to deal in detail. The following statement

Names of Villages.	Rent of Lands.	Sist of subsequent Inams.	Jodi on old Inams.	Rent of Palmyra Trees.	Seigniorage and Grazing Fees.	Sist of resumed Inams.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Yerrampolem	1,072 2 0	34 9 6	73 0 0	30 0 0	..	60 0 0	1,269 11 6
Pentapilli	882 15 0	102 1 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	1,085 0 0
Yirlankapilli	1,307 7 0	..	..	5 0 0	3 4 0	..	1,327 7 0
Bheempilli	1,140 4 0	..	..	16 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,148 8 0
Nellipudi	649 3 2	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	670 3 2
Ravilanka	672 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	722 12 0
Total	5,824 11 2	136 10 6	73 0 0	71 0 0	8 4 0	110 0 0	6,223 9 8

The ryots appear to be satisfied with the assessment, and I should not advise any change being made for the present until it is definitely decided whether the estate is to be managed for the benefit of the Mansubdar or to be incorporated with the Government Jirayati. Should the latter course be decided upon, it will probably be advisable somewhat to lower the rents so as to correspond more nearly with those of Government villages in the vicinity.

The kists are payable as follows:—

1. August.	3. December.
2. October.	4. January.

The first of these falls due before the ryot has got in his early dry crop and presses upon him severely. I have directed the Munsifs to postpone collections until the second kist falls due.

6. The arrears outstanding are approximately as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
1. Yerrampolem	106 7 3
2. Pentapilli	134 13 1
3. Yirlankapilli	699 7 4
4. Bheempilli	1,391 0 5
5. Nellipudi	495 2 5
6. Ravilanka	88 12 3
Total	2,915 10 9

These arrears are due for the Faslis 1283--88 inclusive. Of the total amount the Curnams state two-thirds to be recoverable. Individual details have been obtained and inquiries are being made.

7. Of the six villages, Ravilanka alone is rented out in gross; the current lease has still four years to run (to the end of Fasil 1293). In the other villages an individual settlement has been in force; in Yerrampolem the existing leases are for five years, from Fasil 1286 to Fasil 1290; the same is the case in Yirlankapilli, Bheempilli, and Nellipudi; but in Pentapilli the term is only three years, from Fasil 1288 to Fasil 1290.

8. In addition to the items of revenue shown in paragraph 5, there is a small extent of hill cultivation which has yet to be measured and charged. It will be brought to account hereafter.

9. There are thirty-seven tanks in these six villages; all except one in Yirlankapilli and one in Ravilanka are in fair order. In several instances there are Inam lands attached to the tanks granted to tank-diggers and others for keeping them in repair. Care will be taken that this service is duly rendered.

10. VILLAGE SERVANTS.—(1.) Munsifs.—Five of the six villages have Munsifs; Yirlankapilli alone has none; this village is close to Pentapilli, and I propose to have the Munsif's work performed by the Munsif of that village, who makes no objection. Except in Ravilanka there are no lands attached to the Munsif's post, while in Yerrampolem alone a ready-money allowance of Rs. 16 has hitherto been granted from the estate. Under the Mansubdar's management the Munsifs had nothing to do with the realization of the revenue, while now the principal part of the work will fall on them. If it is determined to incorporate the villages with Government Jirayati, the village service cess will have to be introduced, and salaries according to scale allotted

to the village officials. Until the course of action in this respect has been decided upon, I propose that allowances be paid from the estate to the Munsifs at the following annual rates:—

Name of Village.	Revenue.	Allowance proposed.
	RS.	RS.
Yerrampolem	1,269	36
Pentapilli and Yirlankapilli	2,412	48
Bheempilli	1,148	36
Nellipudi	670	24

The rates are those in force throughout the district in Jirayati villages. I do not propose any allowance for the Ravilanka Munsif, as that village is rented out in gross, the Munsif at the same time holding Inam land.

(2.) *Curnams*.—Each village has its Curnam, and lands are attached to the post in all cases. At the same time the following ready-money allowances have been made from the estate:—

Yerrampolem	RS.
Pentapilli	20
Yirlankapilli	12
Bheempilli	...
Nellipudi	8
Ravilanka	10
	16

These allowances I propose continuing for the present.

(3.) Nearly all other village servants have lands attached to their posts, and in some cases have also been receiving ready-money allowances. The latter having been granted for personal service rendered to the Mansubdar, I propose to discontinue; the enjoyment of the service lands should not be interfered with. Should the villages be incorporated with Jirayati, some of the Inams, such as those of Pettandar, Shroff, &c., attached to posts which will not be required, may be enfranchised.

11. Though Rampa proper hardly comes within the scope of this report, I may as well give a short statement of the arrears due from it to the estate as ascertained from the Mansubdar's accounts.

I. Due from muttas under immediate management of Mansubdar—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Rampa	512	9	3			
2. Bandapilli	208	6	8			
3. Tunnuru	93	8	0			
4. Bolagonda	361	14	9			
5. Nedunur	102	6	7			
6. Choppakonda	108	0	6			
7. Dorachintalapalem	271	2	6			
8. Tadepilli	45	2	11			
9. Chedukuru	35	11	3			
10. Vedukuru	115	14	0			
11. Pamuleru	73	4	6			
12. Kota	3,075	6	6			

5,003 7 5

This it will be advisable to treat as non-existent, having been originally illegally demanded. The people of these muttas have in many cases suffered severely under the conflicting claims of Mansubdar and Muttadar; in Dorachintalapalem Muttas the ryots were regularly zuffed in turn by each for several years. The arrears shown against Kota, together with the fact that out of 115 nominal villages only 55 are now in existence, are a pretty strong indication of the mismanagement and oppression which has rendered the "Bon Sima" people the bitterest fituridars.

* A part of Kota.

II. Due by Muttadars on account of kattubadi—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Pondrapole	17	8	0			
2. Mohanapuram	35	0	0			
3. Musurumilli	60	0	0			
4. Velagapalli	20	0	0			
5. Bodulur	...					
6. Kakur	8	0	0			
7. Chavala	40	0	0			
8. Kondada	...					
9. Geddada	20	0	0			
10. Maredumilli	20	0	0			
11. Vemulakonda	10	0	0			
12. Beerampalli	...					
13. Valamur	...			230	8	0

I recommend that these arrears be remitted, as during the disturbances it has been impossible for most of the Muttadars to realize their rents.

III. Miscellaneous—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wood-rents—			
1. Due from former renters	1,057	7	6
2. Due from present renters	861	10	5
Grazing-tax—			
1. Due from former renters	59	8	0
2. Due from present renters	277	2	0
Rent of Musurumilli Muttas when under management	120	0	3
Rent of Pandrapole Muttas when under management	372	10	11
Sundries	220	9	9
Total	2,969	0	10
	8,203	0	3

Every one of these items is based on the illegal pretensions of the Mansubdar, or is otherwise objectionable. The accounts as regards them are moreover in an unsatisfactory state, and very much of the arrear would probably be denied by the alleged debtors. I think it inadvisable that any attempt be made to realize them. They stand on quite a different footing to the admitted arrears in the low-country villages.

12. I hope that early orders will be passed as to the incorporation of the villages with Government Jirayati, or the administration as a separate estate. Should the latter be decided upon, a gumastah to look after accounts and collections will have to be appointed. For the present the ordinary taluk establishment can carry on the work.

APPENDIX No. VI.

From J. D. B. GRIBBLE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of the Godavari District, dated Rajahmundry, 12th June 1871, No. 116.

I have the honor to forward to you the records connected with an inquiry held by me into two complaints made against the Mansubdar of Rampa.

2. The first case was inquired into in consequence of a reference from you on a demi-official received by you from the Superintendent of Police. The second case is the result of an inquiry held on a complaint preferred to me some weeks ago. In one of these cases the Rampa Mansubdar is accused of having extorted money from the head of a village, and in the other of having extorted a bond promising to pay a rent for a village which had hitherto been held rent free.

3. The records in my office regarding the Rampa Estate are very few, and I am therefore not able to give every detail regarding its settlement, but I think that the following remarks will be found correct.

4. The Mansubdar's Jaghire was granted to him on condition of furnishing the former Native Government with a military equipment. His revenues are derived from a tax levied from certain villages in the Rampa Estate and from other villages in the vicinity of Gokavaram and Koregonda. Some years ago the condition of a military equipment was done away with and compounded for a money payment, and the Mansubdar now holds his Jaghire on the payment of a yearly rent to Government of Rs. 1,458. This sum is not however actually paid by him; for in consideration of his binding himself not to collect certain Abkari and Sayer duties the Government engaged to pay him yearly the average value of them. This average value was fixed at Rs. 2,192-11-8. The sum payable by the Mansubdar was deducted, and the balance, namely, Rs. 735, is paid to the Mansubdar by the Government yearly. In 1841, amongst the Muttadars of the several villages in Rampa which pay a tax to the Mansubdar, These Muttadars appear to have a proprietary right in the land attached to the villages and this right is a hereditary one. They complain that the tax they had to pay was too heavy and after their claims have been duly considered Mr. Smith reduced the tax that each had to pay by about one-half. In 1848, in the time of the Collector Mr. Prendergast, this settlement has further been reduced in consequence of a continued dissatisfaction which had increased to such a pitch that some of the Muttadars broke into open rebellion and were brought to order only after severe measures had been used. Table A shows the amount demanded from the respective villages before Mr. Smith's time, the amount of tax settled by Mr. Smith, and the amount to which it was afterwards reduced by Mr. Prendergast. From 1840 to 1848 the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the death of the late and the minority of the present Mansubdar.

5. From the above I gather, supposing that I am correct in my facts, that the Mansubdar has no proprietary right in the land in the Rampa country, but that he is only entitled to collect certain taxes which have been definitely fixed for certain villages and that it is not in his power either to increase those taxes or levy taxes from any other villages other than those mentioned. In 1865 a doubt arose whether the Mansubdar was entitled to recover arrears of taxes due to him by an ordinary revenue suit and the Board passed an Order, No. 300, dated January 18th, 1865, referring the Mansubdar's claim to the Collector for settlement. In 1869 in consequence of an application from the Mansubdar he was told under orders from you that for all old arrears he must bring a suit before the Civil Courts. The question as to whether he was empowered to take proceedings under Act VIII of 1865 (Rent Recovery Act) was left unanswered.

6. It now appears that the Mansubdar does not confine himself to the collection of the rents from each village as laid down by Mr. Prendergast, but that he is in the habit of collecting additional tax on account of fruit trees and pasture lands amounting in some cases to as much as treble the amount fixed by Mr. Prendergast.

Table "B" shows these amounts which the Mansubdar acknowledges that he collects; indeed he considers himself entitled to collect them, for he produced a bond by which the villagers bound themselves to pay their sums, and another document which is a statement of the villagers that the bond was freely and voluntarily given. It must be remembered that these Rampa villagers are a wild, ignorant hill tribes, and it appears difficult to me to understand why, if they created a disturbance in the time of Mr. Prendergast because the rates were too high, they should when the estate was resumed by the present Mansubdar have voluntarily consented to pay what they formerly refused to. That they have any especial love towards the Mansubdar as a landholder and their head cannot be urged, because it was against him that they rose on the several different occasions and not against the Government. In Case No. 1 the particulars are as follow:—

Five months ago the old Reddy of Valamoor died. Four days after his death the Mansubdar's peons came to the village and stated that the Mansubdar was going to attach the late Reddy's property for arrears. From the statement of the young Reddy it appears that the rent of the village of Valamoor is Rs. 40, but that this sum was never paid because the family held an Inam to the same amount in Gokavaram, which was in the possession of the Mansubdar, and who thus took the value of the Inam as the amount of the rent of Valamoor. After holding out this threat the peons went away. In the mean time the Mansubdar's Vakil, Venkayer, applied to the Sub-Magistrate of Kottapalle to give him an order to the Police to grant him assistance in the distraining of the Valamoor Reddy's property. An order was given to the station officer of Sodavaram who endorsed it to the station officer of Kondada, who however excused himself on the ground that he was sick and that his constables would not obey his orders. The Vakil then went to Valamoor accompanied by a Mussulman peon. It appears to me as well as to the

* Memorandum B shows that in three villages they have refused to pay this extra assessment.

† The Mansubdar denies that this Inam belongs to the Valamoor people, but I am inclined to believe their statement, because on going over the accounts I find entries crediting Rs. 40 on account of the Gokavaram Inam to the Reddy of Valamoor.

Superintendent of Police that the Vakil never really wanted the Police to accompany him, but that the order was asked for so as to be used as a means of threatening the Reddy. Arrived at Valamoor the Vakil asked the widow of the Reddy to pay the arrears owed by her late husband, namely, Rs. 200, i.e., Rs. 100 for the current fasli, Rs. 50 arrears for the previous one, and Rs. 50 arrears for the fasli before. She refused on the ground that no arrears were due. Venkayer then told her that if she did not pay he would fetch the Police from the station who would put them in the stocks and bring them down to Rajahmundry. He then wrote a letter to the station officer (*vide* deposition of the servant), but did not despatch it. The Vakil then asked for a present for himself of Rs. 50, which sum was lent to the widow by her son-in-law who was working in the fields at the time, and who was fetched for this purpose by the young Reddy. After lending the Rs. 50 the son-in-law is said to have returned to his work. In addition to the Rs. 50 given to Venkayer the widow gave Rs. 4 to the peon who accompanied him. Venkayer is then said to have gone inside the house, leaving the widow, the young Reddy and the servant outside in the custody of the peon. He then came out with a box which contained a gold chain and some cloths; the chain he took and put round his neck; the cloths he returned. Venkayer then untied a horse which belonged to the Reddy, he bridled and mounted it, and telling the servant to follow and drive two bullocks (also the Reddy's property) he went off to Errampalem, the Mansubdar's head-quarters, followed by the young Reddy and the servant. On the way the young Reddy met a friend to whom he told the demand of the Vakil the servant. Venkayer and from whom he borrowed Rs. 200 to meet the claim. That night they stopped in the village of Godada, and on the following morning reached Errampalem. Arrived at Errampalem the Vakil first took them to the house of one of the Mansubdar's peons where the horse and bullocks were left and then to the Mansubdar's house. Here the money was paid, and a receipt* given for Rs. 200. The servant states that he saw the Vakil give the gold chain to

* An unstamped paper.

the Mansubdar's son who was there. The value of the chain is said to be Rs. 100. This is the story of the Reddy and his servant as recorded in their depositions and corroborated by the widow whose deposition was not recorded as it only referred to some particulars and because she was a particularly ignorant woman who had never before seen a white face and whose statement was of a wandering and rigmorole character. This statement is of course denied by Venkayer, who admits, however, that he got Rs. 200, namely, Rs. 100 for the current fasli, and Rs. 100 for the arrears of two former faslis. He states, however, that when he applied for the assistance of the Police he had no intention of distraining for the old balance, but only for that of the current fasli, and when he asked for the current demand the widow voluntarily gave the old arrears. The receipt is admitted.

7. It is perfectly clear that immediately after the old Reddy's death steps were taken to distrain the property; that the assistance of the Police was applied for when there was no reason to expect resistance; and that, under these circumstances, the demand made for the current fasli and also the alleged arrears for former faslis were collected. It is also clear that the rent of Valamoor as fixed by Mr. Prendergast was Rs. 40, and that the Mansubdar now claims a tax for fruit trees of Rs. 60, which tax he says the late Reddy voluntarily agreed to give. Now, if this fruit tree tax was a voluntary one of the late Reddy, it does not appear to me that it can be binding on his son, who certainly now in my presence denies his wish to pay it. Whether it was voluntary or not is open to grave doubt, but in any case it cannot be held that the non-payment of a voluntary subscription can be collected as an arrear of rent under Act VIII of 1865. As regards the story of the chain, the horse and the bullocks, there is no absolute proof that this is true. I am, however, inclined to believe it, for these hill people are almost too uncultivated to lie wilfully. It is clear that the Vakil went to Valamoor with the purpose of distraining, and I think therefore that it is not unreasonable to suppose that he did distrain something. The receipt shows that Rs. 200 was paid and if this was paid, what became of the distrained property about which the Vakil denies all knowledge.

† It also appears that under the threat of distraining for what was alleged to be current arrears, the young Reddy was induced to pay the arrears for two former faslis. Under Act VIII of 1865 distraint can only be made for arrears of one year or under. For older balances an ordinary civil suit must be brought.

8. This case was first brought to notice by Inspector Williams, to whom the young Reddy told his story in a great state of excitement. It appears that the young Reddy was under the idea that the Vakil was acting under an order from the Sub-Collector, indeed he told Inspector Williams so. He was excited, but was too ignorant to know how to obtain redress against what he considered to be an official order.

9. As regards the second case the complainant is also a widow. Her husband was the Reddy of the Pentapally village. She states that he died eight years ago. Her husband was also the Muttadar of Musurimilly, which is entered in Mr. Prendergast's last settlement as paying a kist of Rs. 40. To this kist however has recently been added a kist for fruit trees and pasturage and the village now pays Rs. 140 annually. The village of Pentapally is not entered in the settlement of Mr. Prendergast, and the widow declares that it is a Mokhasa

village which her husband's family had always held rent free. About two or three months ago the widow was summoned to Errampalem by one of the Mansubdar's peons and was asked to give a muchilka to pay Rs. 300 annually to the Mansubdar for the village of Pentapally. This she states she refused to do because she had always hitherto held the village on Mokhasa tenure. The Mansubdar's Vakil, however, then told her in the presence of the Mansubdar and his eldest son that if she did not give this muchilka she would be beaten and confined. She was then put into a room adjoining the hall and a paper was written out by the village Curnam. This paper she was asked to sign or rather to touch with the pen, but she refused and the Vakil Venkayer then touched her with the pen and entered it on the paper, the village Munsif signing the same as a witness. The woman was then sent back to her village, but she at once came to me to Vadapally and lodged a complaint.* I caused certain inquiries to be made regarding this complaint and having discovered that it seems to be true

*The widow does not complain that she has up to this time been called upon to pay the money. She complains only that the muchilka was extorted from her.

I inquired into it at the same time as Case No. I. In support of the woman's statement there are three witnesses who had come to the Mansubdar's house for various reasons, and saw the transaction as above related. They corroborate the woman's statement. The Mansubdar produced the muchilka said to have been extorted, but urges that the woman give this muchilka voluntarily, and that from time immemorial the village of Pentapally has paid a kist of Rs. 300. The woman produced a document, dated the 15th January 1849, in which the Mansubdar acknowledges the village to be a Mokhasa village and paying no kist. The Mansubdar, however, denies that the signature to this document is authentic. In proof of the Mansubdar's statements he produced his accounts for the last twenty years, in each of which years he urged that an entry of the payment of the kist would be found. I have examined these accounts very carefully, and I find that what he says is partly true. An entry is made every year that the kist of Pentapally (variously entered as Rs. 300 and 400) has been paid by the woman's husband and another; but in the next entry on the debit side, I find invariably an entry to the effect that the whole of the kist on account of Pentapally has been remitted on account of Sirdar duties. Indeed in one entry the village is called a Mokhasa village. These entries continue every year until six years ago when the woman's husband's name disappears, and entries of Rs. 40 and 80 are found as having been paid by the villagers on account of kist with no corresponding entry of remission. In one year however (Fasli 1279, two years ago,) the entry of kist of Rs. 300 is again made and the corresponding refund entry is made, not on account of Sirdar duties, but on account of presents and cloths given to the woman Pandamma. I think it is very clear that these entries are not entries of money paid or received, and that in reality the village was held rent free, these dummy entries being made to keep up a show of a title. It is clear that the Mansubdar's statement that Pentapally has always paid a tax of Rs. 300 is false, and that it never has done so. It is also clear that the Muchilka, admitted by the Mansubdar to have been voluntarily signed by the woman, is an improper and illegal one, for it is on plain paper. Several receipts granted by the Mansubdar form part of the records; these are all on plain paper, and I am of opinion that it will be found that it is the Mansubdar's usual practice to evade the Stamp Act, which it is easy for him to do, since the people are so ignorant that they do not know the value or the penalties connected with a stamp.

10. After a careful inquiry my opinion is that the Mansubdar has committed many and great irregularities, and that there are many other irregularities and oppressions of a similar nature which have not come to light. You are probably better aware than I am of the feeling of excitement which this conduct is calculated to raise amongst these ignorant hill villagers; and I am strongly of opinion that it is necessary that strong measures should be adopted by you to prevent a repetition of these acts.

11. You will observe that the original Rampa Estate consists of 25 villages at a settled kist of Rs. 1,000. Under the present arrangement the Mansubdar levies from 24 of these a kist of Rs. 2,110.† The village of Pentapally is not at all mentioned in Mr. Prendergast's settlement.

12. I have taken no steps regarding the breaches of the Stamp Act committed by the Mansubdar, but await your instructions on the whole case.

(Initialled) J. D. B. G.

13. P.S.—The accounts of the Mansubdar are not forwarded with this letter. Should you require them I will forward them hereafter. I have sent for the Mansubdar a second time in order to give me an explanation regarding certain entries I found in them of large sums of money given at various times to the Revenue subordinates and clerks of the Head Assistant Collector's Cutcherry. A report regarding this matter, together with the Tahsildar's and Mansubdar's explanations, will be forwarded to you in the course of a few days.

(Signed) J. D. B. GRIBBLE.

ENCLOSURE 1 to APPENDIX No. 6.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Amount demanded from the Muttadars of the Rampa Mansubdari before Mr. Smith's time, that settled to be paid by Mr. Smith, and latterly by Mr. Prendergast in 1848.

Names of Muttas.	Amount demanded before Mr. Smith's Settlement.	1841.	1848.	Remarks.
		Amount settled by Mr. Smith to be paid by the Muttadars to the Mansubdar.	Amount settled by Mr. Prendergast to be paid by the Muttadars to the Mansubdar.	
1. Bandapilly ...	Rs. 250 0 0	Rs. 121 4 0	Rs. 40 0 0	Under the Mansubdar's direct management, the Muttadar having been transported for life.
2. Beerampally ...	250 0 0	141 4 0	40 0 0	Under the Mansubdar's direct management, the Muttadar having been transported for life.
3. Musurumilly ...	150 0 0	94 12 0	40 0 0	
4. Valagapilly ...	150 0 0	94 12 0	40 0 0	
5. Choppakonda ...	30 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	
6. Gaddada ...	...	...	20 0 0	Under the Mansubdar's direct management, the Muttadar having given the mutta to the former.
7. Bolugonda ...	...	...	40 0 0	
8. Tadipally ...	...	...	40 0 0	Muttadar died without heirs, and the mutta is managed by the Mansubdar.
9. Vamulakonda ...	200 0 0	113 0 0	25 0 0	Under the Mansubdar's management, Muttadar having died without heirs.
10. Nadumur ...	150 0 0	84 12 0	40 0 0	
11. Chidugur ...	100 0 0	56 8 0	40 0 0	
12. Kundada ...	80 0 0	45 8 0	20 0 0	
13. Maradumilly ...	100 0 0	56 8 0	20 0 0	
14. Vadukur ...	100 0 0	56 8 0	40 0 0	
15. Valamur ...	200 0 0	113 0 0	40 0 0	
16. Pamaler ...	100 0 0	56 8 0	25 0 0	
17. Bodalur ...	180 0 0	101 12 0	40 0 0	
18. Kakur ...	200 0 0	113 0 0	25 0 0	
19. Chevvala ...	...	...	30 0 0	
20. Kota ...	600 0 0	339 0 0	260 0 0	
21. Pandrapralu ...	200 0 0	113 0 0	50 0 0	
22. Dorachintapalem.	300 0 0	169 0 0	40 0 0	
23. Mohanapuram...	...	...	25 0 0	
Total ...	3,340 0 0	1,887 0 0	1,000 0 0	

N.B.—Rampa and Tanur Muttas were not settled before Mr. Prendergast's, but left under Mansubdar's management.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
12th June 1871.

(Signed) J. D. B. GRIBBLE,
Acting Sub-Collector.

ENCLOSURE 2 to APPENDIX No. 6.

B.

Memorandum showing the amount of Additional Tax imposed by the Mansubdar on the Muttadars on account of Fruit Trees.

	Amount of Fruit Tax.
	RS.
1. Bandapilly—under Mansubdar's management.	
2. Beerampally	90
3. Musurumilly	100
4. Valagapilly	100
5. Choppakonda—under Mansubdar's management.	
6. Goddada	72
7. Bolugonda—under Mansubdar's management.	
8. Tadipally	100
9. Vamulakonda	50
10. Nadumur	90
11. Chidugur	20
12. Kundada	68
13. Maradumilly	60
14. Vadukur	80
15. Valamur	60
16. Pamaler	30
17. Bodalpr	70
18. Kakur	60
19. Chevvala	60
20. Kotta	60
21. Pandrapralu } Muttadars refused to pay fruit tax.	
22. Dorachintapallem—under Mansubdar's management.	
23. Mohanapuram—Muttadar refused to pay fruit tax.	

RAJAHMUNDRY,
12th June 1871.

(Signed) J. D. B. GRIBBLE,
Acting Sub-Collector.

APPENDIX No. 7.

From J. FRASER, Esq., Collector of the Godavari District, to J. D. B. GRIBBLE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of the Godavari District, dated Cocanada, 23rd June 1871, No. 102.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letters, Nos. 116 and 118, dated 12th and 17th instant, respectively, reporting the result of your investigation into the complaints brought against the Mansubdar of Rampa by two of the Muttadars.

The charges are—

1. That the Mansubdar's Vakil illegally seized certain property belonging to Rama Reddy, Muttadar of Valamoor, extorted for himself and peon a present, and levied Rs. 200 on account of rent of fruit trees.
2. That the Mansubdar extorted an agreement from Pandamma, widow of the Muttadar of Musurumilly, to pay a certain sum annually on account of rent of Pentapally, a Mokhasa village held free of assessment.
3. In the case of Valamoor, I observe that it is one of the villages mentioned in the agreement entered into by the Mansubdar with his Muttadars, the payment stipulated being Rs. 40 a-year. It was an arrangement effected through the medium of the District Officers with the full concurrence of both the contracting parties and the approval of Government.
4. Without entering minutely into the inquiry held by you, I shall confine myself to the main question arising from the case, viz., Has the Mansubdar a right to demand sums under any name whatever from the Muttadars over and above the amounts settled as rents by his agreement?

The Mansubdar has bound himself by an agreement under date 22nd July 1847, forwarded to the Board of Revenue with the Collector's letter of 22nd June 1848, No. 73, not to levy a greater sum than that specified in the agreement. He also agreed not to levy any extra cesses such as "Nazeranahs, Russums, Presents for marriages, &c., Durbar and Sibbandy charges, and fines for irregularities in caste."

For the non-observance of these and certain other conditions, the Mansubdar agreed to submit himself to certain penalties, of which the following is an English translation :—

" * * * the Sircar 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 and resume for their salaries two of my villages called Rannelanka and Bheempally for the first offence." "Should I be guilty of a similar irregularity a second time, the Sircar may resume my two other villages called Ertankapally and Pentapally, which were formerly obtained from the proprietor of Korkondah Purgana." "Should it be proved that I have committed a like irregularity a third time, the Sircar may resume my whole estate, and I will then bind myself to receive for maintenance such allowance as the Sircar may determine."

4. The rent of fruit-trees in Valamoor being part of the Muttadar's income from lands, the Mansubdar has no right whatever to demand any sum above the stipulated Rs. 40, so long as the present agreement continues in force. This rule equally holds good in the case of all the Muttadars named in the agreement.

The Mansubdar has no right to receive any extra cesses of any kind whatever as he appears to be doing now—vide receipt of the Mansubdar given to the Muttadar of Musurumilly on 7th December 1868.

5. In the case of Pentapally it has to be decided whether it is a rent-free Mokhasa village or otherwise.

A mutta, as is generally understood, consists of more than one village, and this is the term used in the agreement. The persons holding them are Muttadars. It appears to me that in the agreement the principal villages of the muttas are mentioned, and that there are other villages included in them, but not specially mentioned in the agreement, for Rampa contains some hundreds of villages, and they are not all under the direct management of the Mansubdar. It will be a valuable guide in the settlement of future question if you will be good enough to obtain from the Mansubdar a list of what villages are included in each of the muttas and then call on the Muttadars to state whether it is a correct list, and if it is not, what the defects are. To return to the subject—Pentapally, according to your showing, has paid no assessment whatever for years, and the Mansubdar's claim is inadmissible, and can be established only in a Court of Law. A village of this name appears in the Mansubdar's agreement referred to above (para. 3). It is therein stated to be the property of the Mansubdar. I am not certain whether the village in question is the identical one or another of that name.

6. In conclusion, I have to request that you will send for the Mansubdar and warn him of the serious consequences likely to result from his oppressive and impolitic conduct towards his retainers. He will be held responsible for any disturbance of the peace which may be occasioned by such acts as have come under notice. He should be reminded that he has already broken the conditions of the agreement, and that he will incur the serious displeasure of Government if he continues to act thus.

7. I beg you will proceed against the parties who have transgressed against the Stamp Law. A power of attorney to your Sheristadar will be sent for prosecuting the cases before you as Magistrate.

The enclosures of your letters under reply are herewith returned.

APPENDIX No. 8-A.

From A. PURVIS, Esq., Collector of Rajahmundry, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 12th August 1858, No. 101.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 26th April last, forwarding extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 10th of the same month, on the subject of the claim of Linga Reddy of Condamudaloo, a village on the left bank of the Godavari, not far from the frontier, to compensation in consequence of the prohibition to collect fees on articles in transit by the river.

2. The Board are aware from previous correspondence that the claim is founded on immemorial custom, though all old papers bearing on the subject, especially a putta stated to have been granted by a former Zemindar to the ancestors of Karkonda Soobba Reddy and Linga Reddy, authorising the levy of such fees on condition of the peace of the country being preserved, are alleged to have been destroyed by fire; that during the administration of a former Collector, the Russums payable to Karkonda Soobba Reddy, who enjoyed them equally with the present claimant's father Rama Reddy, were on one occasion attached and collected by the Government officers; that after a time the attachment was removed, and the sums which had been collected under attachment paid to him.

3. It appears that the whole of the Russums, or fees, were, for some time previous to the practice being put a stop to, collected under the supervision of Karkonda Soobba Reddy, and a moiety of the sum realised handed over by him to Rama Reddy, and latterly to his son Linga Reddy. From inquiries made by the late Collector it appeared that in Fasli 1261 the amount realised was Rs. 2,354. In a statement prepared in the year 1838 by the then Collector, a sum of 1,000 rupees is entered as the average annual income derived by each of the two parties then enjoying the fees. From these facts, and from the best information I have been able to obtain, I think the collections may fairly, one year with another, be taken at the amount last named. In calculating compensation, however, the cost of collection has to be considered, and the condition of preserving the peace of that part of the country, though this latter was more in name than reality, and little, if any, establishment was kept up by either of the chiefs on this account.

4. The present claimant is about 17 years of age, and through, it is believed, the advice of his mother, has kept himself, under considerable temptation as well as threats of vengeance, quite apart from those who, headed by Karkonda Soobba Reddy, have lately seriously disturbed the peace of the hill tracts, and as aided the Government officers by all the means in his power. He has lately paid me a visit, seems an intelligent youth, and in good hands promises to turn out well. His means of livelihood since the abolition of the fees have been sadly straitened.

5. Under all the circumstances of the case, I beg to recommend that a monthly allowance of 50 rupees or 600 rupees per annum be paid to him conditionally, of course, on his good behaviour, and on his affording all the aid in his power to the Government officers both when passing up or down the river and on all other occasions.

6. Karkonda Soobba Reddy has been, the Board are aware, in open rebellion. He has been apprehended, and has been tried by the Commissioner. His fate has not yet been determined on. It is worthy of remark that his first overt act of rebellion took place in another part of the country, and was in no way connected with the collection or the abolition of the fees under discussion.

APPENDIX No. 8-B.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1858, No. 3274.

Resolved that the above letter be submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd February last, No. 688, and paragraph 4, Extract Minutes of Consultation, 10th April last, R.D., No. 464.

2. The Collector in this communication reports the amount of compensation equitably claimable by C. Linga Reddy for the loss sustained by him in consequence of the abolition of the fees collected on the Godavari by him and C. Soobba Reddy, who has forfeited all title to consideration under the circumstances already stated in the Board's former Proceedings.

3. Mr. Purvis states that in 1838 the average annual receipts from this source of each of the two parties then enjoying privilege of collecting the fees was calculated at Rupees 1,000, while from inquiries instituted in 1851-52 the gross proceeds appeared to be Rupees 2,354, a moiety of which would amount to Rupees 1,177.

4. From these circumstances and from his own inquiries Mr. Purvis thinks the average receipts of each sharer may be set down at about 1,000 rupees per annum. This calculation, however, excludes the expense of collecting the fees as well as of maintaining the peace of that part of the country, which devolved on the parties as a condition of their privilege. Making allowance for these the Collector considers that a monthly allowance of Rs. 50, or Rs. 600 per annum, would be a fair and equitable equivalent for the loss C. Linga Reddy—of whom he gives a favorable account—has sustained, and in this view the Board concur.

5. The Board are of opinion that a monthly payment is preferable in this case to any other arrangement, and they therefore recommend that a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 be conferred on C. Linga Reddy for life, on the conditions proposed by Mr. Purvis, viz., good conduct and assistance to the officers of Government when passing up and down the river as well as on all other occasions.

6. The Board also recommend that the allowance be granted retrospectively from the date on which the levy of the fees was abolished.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, and copy to Collector of Rajahmundry.

APPENDIX No. 8-C.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 11th September 1858, No. 1240, Revenue Department.

On the 12th November 1857, the Chief Engineer submitted a letter from Lieutenant Haig, District Engineer, Upper Godavari, recommending that compensation should be granted to one Soobba Reddy of Sirrivaka for losses sustained by him in consequence of the abolition of the fees which he had formerly collected on goods passing up and down the Godavari. The case was referred, through the Board of Revenue, to the Collector of Rajahmundry, and Mr. Purvis's report was submitted by the Board with their Proceedings of the 23rd February 1858. It was stated that the claim of Soobba Reddy to levy the fees rested on prescription, that the privilege had been partly recognised by a former Collector, but expressly disallowed by the Sub-Collector in 1852, and that the decision of the latter officer had been virtually upheld by the then Collector, who nevertheless had permitted Soobba Reddy to receive such fees as might be voluntarily given to him. It was reported, however, that Soobba Reddy had forfeited all claim to consideration on account of the outrages that he had committed on the frontier of the Rajahmundry District; but that there was another person, C. Linga Reddy, who had applied for compensation jointly with Soobba Reddy. The Government

* Ext. Mina. Cons., 10th April 1858, No. 464.

regretted that Soobba Reddy had been summarily dispossessed of rights which, however opposed to just principle, had been exercised for a length of time, and the suppression of which called for compensation. They observed, however, that they could not, under the circumstances reported, sanction any compensation to Soobba Reddy; but they desired that the Collector might be called upon to report on the claim of Linga Reddy. That report the Board now submit with their Proceedings above recorded.

2. It appears that prior to the suppression of the privilege, the fees were collected by Soobba Reddy, and that a moiety was paid by him to Rama Reddy, and afterwards to his son Linga Reddy; that in 1838 the average annual income of each of the two persons then enjoying the fees was Rs. 1,000; and that in 1851 it amounted to Rs. 1,177. From these facts, and from the best information he has been able to obtain, the Collector thinks that the average income may fairly be set down at Rs. 1,000; and deducting the expense of collecting the fees, and of maintaining the peace of that part of the country—a duty which devolved on the parties as a condition of their privilege—he recommends that an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, or Rs. 600 per annum, may be granted to Linga Reddy for his life, on condition of his good behaviour and of his affording assistance to the officers of Government when passing up and down the river, as well as on all other occasions. In this recommendation the Board concur, and suggest that the allowance should be granted retrospectively from the date of the abolition of the fees.

3. The Collector reports that notwithstanding strong temptations, as well as threats of vengeance, Linga Reddy has kept himself aloof from those who, headed by Soobba Reddy, have lately seriously disturbed the peace of the hill tracts, and has aided the officers of Government by all the means in his power. He also states that his means of livelihood, since the abolition of the fees, have been greatly straitened.

4. Under the circumstances represented, and agreeably to the recommendation of the Collector supported by the Board of Revenue, the Government are pleased to confer on Linga Reddy an allowance for life of Rs. (50) fifty per mensem, as a compensation for the loss which he has sustained in consequence of the abolition of the fees levied on goods passing up and down the Godavari, subject to the conditions proposed by the Collector. They are also pleased to direct, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, that the allowance be disbursed to Linga Reddy in arrear from the date on which the fees were abolished. The arrears will be paid at once and a statement of them submitted for sanction afterwards.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, to the Officiating Chief Engineer, to the Accountant-General, and to the Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX No. IX.
IX.—Statement showing the Sist of the Hill Villages bordering on the Ernagudem Taluk of the Godáviri District.

Names of Villages.	FASLI 1284.				FASLI 1285.				FASLI 1286.			
	Local Fund.		Village Service.		Local Fund.		Village Service.		Local Fund.		Village Service.	
	Ezara Amount.	Total.	Ezara Amount.	Total.	Ezara Amount.	Total.	Ezara Amount.	Total.	Ezara Amount.	Total.	Ezara Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Sivagiri	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2. Cheeduru	129 0 0	143 11 0	5 8 0	149 0 0	132 0 0	138 0 0	5 8 0	138 0 0	140 0 0	146 0 0	5 8 0	151 8 0
3. Korutur	112 0 0	126 0 0	4 10 8	130 10 8	112 0 0	126 0 0	4 10 8	130 10 8	120 0 0	124 0 0	4 10 8	128 10 8
4. Korukondapad	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0
5. Machil	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8
6. Chilakalur	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 8	7 4 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 8	7 4 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 8	7 4 8
7. Ariselali	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	6 4 0
8. Theeyamamidi	4 12 0	4 12 0	0 3 2	4 15 2	4 12 0	4 12 0	0 3 2	4 15 2	4 12 0	4 12 0	0 3 2	4 15 2
9. Guddigudem	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 1 4	1 9 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 1 4	1 9 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 1 4	1 9 4
10. Darwada	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 4	2 1 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 4	2 1 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 4	2 1 4
11. Ravigudem	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8
12. Osur	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 8	4 2 8
Total	416 12 0	453 10 6	17 5 10	470 6 16	416 12 0	453 10 6	17 5 10	470 6 16	416 12 0	453 10 6	17 5 10	470 6 16

(Signed) **H. E. SULLIVAN,**
First Member, Board of Revenue, on Special Duty.

APPENDIX No. 10.

SANAD.

To KARAM POTTI DORA.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Bandapilli Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godáviri District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bandapilli. | 5. Jagametta. | 9. Korumilli. |
| 2. Usirikadonala. | 8. Sirigundalapad. | 10. Mulapadu. |
| 3. Nallagonda. | 7. Tatiwada. | 11. Darimadugula. |
| 4. Valamulakota. | 6. Gogumilli. | |

Nos. 6 and 11 are assigned villages.

North—Bolagonda.
South—Birampilly.
East—Lakkondasima.
West—Rampa.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector.

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS. A. P.
Local Fund Cess	42 0 0
Total	42 0 0

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) **H. E. SULLIVAN,**
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MURLA BALA REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of Bolagonda Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godáviri District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bolagonda. | 6. Madijerla. |
| 2. Vadipilli. | 7. Cheruvuru. |
| 3. Chupparapalem. | 8. Yemmedevaram. |
| 4. Gunjigudem. | 9. Gammavaram. |
| 5. Yesukapatla. | 10. Nimmilapalem. |

Nos. 2 and 10 are assigned villages.

North—Dorachintalapalem.
South—Bandapilly.
East—Pandrapole.
West—Rampa.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS. A. P.
Local Fund Cess	60 0 0
Total	60 0 0

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully

observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member, Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KATULA YERRAM REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Tadipilli Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

1. Tadipilli.
2. Madhuvida.
3. Doramamidi.
4. Milarapupadu.

5. Yerrumandala.
6. Mallavaram.
7. Chedurapadu.

North—Edkur and Kota Muttas.
South—Dorachintalapalem.
East—Kota.
West—Maradumilli.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	63	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..

Total

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To SANIASI REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Chopaconda Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

1. Chopaconda.
2. Kudakarayi.
3. Norellavalasa.

4. Maddiratigudem.
5. Gonduru.
6. Lingavaram.

North—Paliem.
South—Polaram Zemin Villages.
East—Do. do.
West—Do. do.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	21	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..

Total

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KUNDLA RAMI REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Kondada Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

1. Kondada.
2. Manjamamidi.
3. Kosamuru.
4. Kokkirawada.
5. Kadumuru.

6. Maridiwada.
7. Kondavaripadu.
8. Pathuluripudu.
9. Bogireddivalasa.

North—Valamoor and Maredipilli.
South—Nedunur.
East—Maredipilli.
West—Chedugur.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	21	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..

Total

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MADHUVETI RAM BHUPATI DEVEN.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Mohanapuram Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

1. Mohanapuram.
2. Kuramagondi.
3. Singarapupadu.
4. Settipilli.

5. Lakshmipuram.
6. Sarabbavaram.
7. Nakkalapadu.
8. Narumamidi.

No. 2 is an assigned village.

North—Kota.
South—Pandrapole.
East—Golgonda.
West—Pandrapole.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	25	0	0
Local Fund Cess ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MADHUVETI JAGANATHA DEVU.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Pandrapole Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pandrapole. | 11. Chinna Addapalli. |
| 2. Nilavarupupad. | 12. Chidipalem. |
| 3. Gandempalli. | 13. Polavaram. |
| 4. Palemu. | 14. Yellapuram. |
| 5. Karakapadu. | 15. Komararam. |
| 6. Singarapupadu. | 16. Yetupalli. |
| 7. Marripalem. | 17. Jaderu. |
| 8. Pendapilli. | 18. Barrimamidi. |
| 9. Ramavarupupad. | 19. Sitanagaram. |
| 10. Addapalli. | |

North—Kota.
South—Lakkondasima.
East—Mohanapuram.
West—Bolagonda.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	70	0	0
Local Fund Cess ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MURLA JOGI REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Gedada Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Gedada. | 4. Dakulapadu. |
| 2. Langavada. | 4. Penkalapadu. |
| 3. Cheruvupalem. | |

North—Nedunur and Tadipilli.
South—Vemulakonda.
East—Rampa.
West—Nedunur.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	21	0	0
Local Fund Cess ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To PALLALA RAMI REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Valamoor Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Valamoor. | 11. Kokkiralanka. |
| 2. Gujjumamidi. | 12. Patavada. |
| 3. Aragadi. | 13. Mangaluru. |
| 4. Nelluru. | 14. Mallapillipadu. |
| 5. Dharwada. | 15. Chidivadapadu. |
| 6. Madduluru. | 16. Dondratipadu. |
| 7. Kasamuru. | 17. Thudugurupadu. |
| 8. Avagunta. | 18. Thungaluru. |
| 9. Katlapitabandalu. | 19. Choppadapad. |
| 10. Katukulavada. | |

North—Bodalur.
South—Kondada.
East—Maredipille.
West—Chedugur and Rekapilli.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	42	0	0
Local Fund Cess ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar, but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KURLA MUKKA REDDI.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Vemalaconda Mutt in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted, and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Vemalaconda. | 6. Daragudem. |
| 2. Surlawada. | 6. Sopulagudem. |
| 3. Pakawada. | 7. Anempalli. |
| 4. Neredugudem. | |

North—Chedugur and Nedunur.
 South—Paliem.
 East—Gedada.
 West—Tunnur.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	26	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUUDARAM,
 15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
 First Member of the Board of Revenue,
 on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MURTHIVADHA PEDDA REDDI AND MURTHIVADHA YERRAMMA.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Musuramilly Mutt in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Musuramilly. | 10. Chinabarangi. |
| 2. Sitapilli. | 11. Nanepalli. |
| 3. Jagarampilli. | 12. Bhimanapalem. |
| 4. Yilapilli. | 13. Burugabanda. |
| 5. Polavaram. | 14. Kannaram. |
| 6. Tamarapalli. | 15. Goparapadu. |
| 7. Komararam. | 16. Barnagudem. |
| 8. Ginnipalli. | 17. Etalapad. |
| 9. Pedabarangi. | |

North—Rampa.
 South—Lakkondasima.
 East—Biram-pilly.
 West—Velagapilli and Paliem.

The conditions of your tenure are as follows:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	42	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total ...	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully

observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
 CHOUUDARAM,
 15th September 1879.
 First Member of the Board of Revenue,
 on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KARAM JANGAM DORA,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Birampilly Mutt in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Birampilly. | 6. Guttalagudem. |
| 2. Vutla. | 7. Chagaluru. |
| 3. Dirisinapalli. | 8. Devaratigudem. |
| 4. Ramannapalem. | 9. Jaggempeta. |
| 5. Penkelapadu. | 10. Koyala Yerempalem. |

North—Bandapilli.
 South—Lakkondasima.
 East—Do.
 West—Musuramilli.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	42	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
 CHOUUDARAM,
 15th September 1879.
 First Member of the Board of Revenue,
 on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To PALLALA RAJA REDDI,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby appoint you to be Muttadar of the Chidugur Mutt in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Akuru. | 10. Vadapilli. |
| 2. Koyyalagudem. | 11. Damudulanka. |
| 3. Chintalagudem. | 12. Kuduru. |
| 4. Yilapilli. | 13. Katukuturu. |
| 5. Vellamamidi. | 14. Pallapura. |
| 6. Chidugur. | 15. Maddulainadugu. |
| 7. Pedda Akuru. | 16. Pakanuru. |
| 8. Killakuru. | 17. Kotturu. |
| 9. Badugunta. | |

North—Nedunur.
 South—Tunnur.
 East—Vemalaconda.
 West—Upper Godavari District.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax ..	42	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

This Sanad is granted to you for your life. At your death Rami Reddi, son of Kannan Reddi, the late Muttadar, now a minor of four years of age, will succeed to the mutta.

CHoudARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MATLA SAMI REDDI,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Maredipilli Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Maredipilli. | 5. Burudapadu. |
| 2. Vuduru. | 6. Madduluru. |
| 3. Musuru. | 7. Baddimamidi. |
| 4. Pandigunta. | |

North—Pameler and Bodalur.
South—Kondada.
East—Tadipilli.
West—Valamoor.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	42	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHoudARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To MURTHIRADHA YEARKA REDDI,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Velagapilli Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Velagapilli. | 4. Lakebhipuram. |
| 2. Ramannapalem. | 5. Gumpinapalli. |
| 3. Rayavaram. | 6. Damanapilli. |

North—Musuramilly.
South—Potaram of Polaram Zemindari.
East—Musuramilly.
West—Sitaram of Polaram Zemindari.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	21	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHoudARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To LATCHI REDDI,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Paliem Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Paliem. | 5. Pedduru. |
| 2. Donalanka. | 6. Kottagudem. |
| 3. Pamugandi. | 7. Mandregula. |
| 4. Tatiwada. | |

North—Gedada.
South—Chopaconda.
East—Musuramilly.
West—Gutala Estate.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	21	0	0
Local Fund Cess	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHoudARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To PULICANTA JOGAYA,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby appoint you and your heirs to exercise the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Pamuleru Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Pamuleru. | 5. Boyavawada. |
| 2. Kondawada. | 6. Goguvalasa. |
| 3. Mulagalagudem. | 7. Kutrawada. |
| 4. Arugulawada. | |

North—Bodalur Mutta.
South—Maradumilli Mutta.
East—Do.
West—Valamur Mutta.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.	A.	P.
Local Fund Cess	50	0	0
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

RAJAHMUNDY,
29th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KATRAM POTI DORA,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby appoint you and your heirs to exercise the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Dorachintalapalem Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dorachintalapalem. | 8. Sepukonda. |
| 2. Pedduru. | 9. Mallesalapadu. |
| 3. Dharwada. | 10. Narasapuram. |
| 4. Guramidi. | 11. Madduluru. |
| 5. Donduluru. | 12. Vyadapudi. |
| 6. Velamalakota. | 13. Mungipalumu. |
| 7. Sirapuram. | 14. Lingireddipalem. |

North—Kota.
South—Bolagonda
East—Pandrapole.
West—Tadipilli.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be appointed by the Collector:—

Kattubadi, including Chigurupannu or Abkari tax	RS.	A.	P.
Local Fund Cess	70	0	0
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
17th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

To KULLA MANGA REDDI,

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby appoint you and your heirs to exercise the rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Tunnur Mutta in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tunnur. | 4. Kothapilli. |
| 2. Mamidivalasa. | 5. Yerrametla. |
| 3. Goandur. | 6. Peddanuthulu. |

North—Chidugur.
South—Palarum Zemindari villages.
East—Vamulakonda.
West—Palarum Zemindari villages.

The conditions of your tenure are as follow:—

1st.—That you pay annually to the Sircar the following sist in such instalments as may from time to time be determined by the Collector:—

Kattubadi including Chigurupannu or Abkari Tax	RS.	A.	P.
Local Fund Cess	35	0	0
Total	..	..	..

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sircar in maintaining quiet and order by giving timely information of any disturbance or offence against the laws, and apprehending and delivering up to the authorities robbers, rebels, and other bad characters.

Should you fail in any of these conditions, your mutta is liable to be resumed and you and your people dealt with in such manner as may seem good to the Sircar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sircar.

CHOUDARAM,
17th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby grant to you, Sankuru Chitukulu, Munsif of Choudaram, authority to exercise the rights and privileges of Muttadar over the following villages in the Rampa Cusbah, viz:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Choudaram. | 6. Vattigedda. |
| 2. Bhupatipalem. | 7. Sayeru. |
| 3. Rampa, including Patlova and Potula Konda. | 8. Busigudem. |
| 4. Kottapakalu. | 9. Balamaratigudem. |
| 5. Chilkamamidi. | 10. Cheruvupalem. |

This favor has been granted to you in reward for your loyalty and for the assistance you have given the Sircar during the rebellion which broke out in March of this year, and you and your heirs will be permitted to enjoy it so long as you and they continue loyal and faithful subjects of the Government. You will not be required to pay any kattubadi, but in acknowledgment of the authority of the Sircar and as a token of your loyalty you and your heirs after you will on the 1st July of each year forward to the Collector of Rajahmundry a bow and three arrows.

Besides this the only demand on you will be for Local Fund Cess, the amount of which will be determined every year by the Tahsildar.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby grant to you, (1) Karam Tummen Dora, (2) Karam Dhulu Dora, of Murrivada in the Rampa Cusbah, the following Amani villages within the limits of the said Cusbah, viz:—

- (1) Murrivada,
- (2) Bhimaram,
- (3) Pedda Konda,

on payment of an annual kattubadi of Rs. (15) fifteen.

And as it has been proved to me that the village of Darimadugula within the limits of the Bandapilli Mutta was formerly held by your family on Mokhasa tenure, which privilege was

resumed by the ex-Mansubdar when he took the mutta under Amani, I hereby restore to you the said village of Darimadugula to be held henceforth by you as Mokhasa.

The privileges above recorded have been granted to you in reward for your loyalty and for the assistance you have given the Sircar during the rebellion which broke out in March of this year, and you and your heirs will be permitted to enjoy them so long as you and they continue loyal and faithful servants of the Government.

Failing this they will be resumed.

CHOUDARAM,
15th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby grant to you, Pandu Butchen Dora, Munsif of Sirigundalapad, the said village of Sirigundalapad with its three hamlets, (1) Pandrimamidi, (2) Pandavidhi, and (3) Nadamavidhi (with the exception of a field called Chitupalemolum), situate within the limits of the Bandapilli Mutta on Sarva Mokhasa tenure.

This favor has been granted to you in reward for your loyalty and for the assistance you have given the Sircar during the rebellion which broke out in March of this year, and you and your heirs will be permitted to enjoy it so long as you and they continue loyal and faithful subjects of the Government.

You will also assist your relative, Karam Potti Dora, Muttadar of the said Bandapilli Mutta, with your advice and influence in managing the affairs of his mutta.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you, Sunkum Latchi Raz, in the enjoyment of your Mokhasa village of Nimmalapalam, situate in the limits of the Bolgonda Mutta, in recognition of the services rendered to the State by your late father Sunkum Zanapalu.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby grant to you, Kose Raman Dora, Munsif of Vadipilli, the said village of Vadipilli, situate within the limits of the Bolagonda Mutta, on a kattubadi of Rs. 15 (fifteen).

This favor is granted to you and your heirs in reward for your loyalty and the assistance you have given the Sircar during the recent insurrection and will be enjoyed by you and them so long as you and they continue loyal and faithful servants of the Government.

CHOUDARAM,
14th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

SANAD.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you, Madhuvidhi Yerram Raz, in the enjoyment of your Mokhasa village of Kuramagondi, situate within the limits of the Mohanapuram Mutta, in reward for your loyalty and the assistance you have given the Sircar during the recent insurrection.

CHOUDARAM,
16th September 1879.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
First Member of the Board of Revenue,
on Special Duty.

No. 111-D.

No. 111-E.

No. 111-F.

No. 111-G. ORDER THEREON, 16TH JANUARY 1880, No. 109.

In the papers recorded above the Government have before them the results of Mr. Sullivan's investigation into the causes of the Rampa outbreak of 1879, into which that officer was deputed to inquire, after instructions communicated to him personally and in writing.

2. These "causes" are concisely given by one of the minor hereditary chiefs of the country in his deposition before Mr. Sullivan, viz., the taking under his own

control by the Mansubdar of many estates (muttas) on various pretexts; the raising of the quit-rents of others by the same; the new toddy-tax, supposed to have been directly authorised by Government in the obnoxious form it assumed; and, lastly, the Mansubdar's threat of levying an additional toddy-tax for himself as superior landlord. The few police in the country have been left uncontrolled, and it is to their credit that complaints of their misconduct have not been more numerous, as might well be expected from the absence of visits in late years of European Officers, both Magisterial and Police, noted by Mr. Sullivan.

3. It is shown conclusively in Mr. Sullivan's report that each of these had its weight in producing the state of feeling which culminated at last in open insurrection.

4. In regard to the first point,—the actual usurpations or encroachments of the Mansubdar,—it is desirable to recapitulate briefly the history and tenure of the Mansubdari.

5. His ancestors held the Rampa hills as feudatories of the great Zemindari (now long since dismembered) of Peddapore. At the Permanent Settlement, as happened with some hill estates in Ganjam, Rampa was not noticed. In the disorders in the Godavari District which arose early in the century, the Mansubdar's father, descending with an armed force from the hills, took forcible possession of some villages in the plains. From these he was driven back, but, as he submitted himself and offered to acknowledge "for ever the sovereignty of the Company," they were restored to him; and he was confirmed in their enjoyment and in that of the hill country, free from all assessment, conditionally on his faithfully performing all duties of police in his villages,—a tenure common to many parts of India, and known in Madras as "Kaval."

6. This, the first, Mansubdar died in 1835, and his son, the present man, being a bastard and a minor, the chief men of the country, the Muttadars of the four and twenty petty tracts into which the hills are divided, refused to attorn to him; they recognised the legitimate daughter of the first Mansubdar as his successor, but eventually expelled her for misconduct, and she waived her claims in favor of her half-brother. He was driven out of the country with his retainers, and was a pensioner on Government up to 1848, when, after protracted negotiation with the authorities,—for they would not covenant with the Mansubdar,—the Muttadars agreed to receive him back. The terms were that, in consideration of their paying, in certain fixed shares, the moderate annual sum of Rs. 1,000 in lieu of the Rs. 8,750 exacted from them by his father, they would serve under him in the police duties which,—like his father,—he undertook; while he, on his part, bound himself to levy no more than the prescribed quit-rents under any pretence whatever,—“Should I do so, or become unable to prevent disturbances in the taluk, the Government may resume my whole estate, and I will be content to receive for maintenance such allowance as the Government may determine.”

7. There is proof now that the disturbances of 1858, the causes of which were unfortunately not sought for at the time, were due to the usurpations and exactions from

which the Mansubdar pledged himself to abstain. Unchecked in 1858, his career during the next twenty years has been marked by continued depredations: eight Muttas were found by Mr. Sullivan to be entirely in his own enjoyment; in others the quit-rent had been doubled, while a considerable revenue has been annually derived from fuel-rents, grazing-taxes, and unauthorised cesses. The remedy, of course, was all along in the hands of the local authorities, if they had acquainted themselves with the history of the Rampa country and its actual condition.

8. The facts of the case were clear; each Muttadar's assessment being fixed as holding on service tenure of the Government itself,—“should we fail to fulfil our engagements we submit ourselves for the orders of the Circar”,—no tenement was transferable; the succession being hereditary but regulated by Government who, in cases of misbehaviour, would have power either to grant the Inam to another or resume it altogether. Alienation or attachment by the Courts, to satisfy debts or otherwise, are altogether prohibited in such cases. Yet in the face of this, when the people, smarting under the Mansubdar's exactions and cruelty, forced themselves to proceed to the coast to seek redress from the chief district officer, they were told to

Appendix III, page 9.

brought to notice which we (the Collector) can recognize or pass orders on.”

9. Turning to the other* heads of inquiry, it is shown in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. Sullivan's report how the toddy-tax became a grievance pressing more heavily on the people year by year, as the demands of the sub-renters increased and aggravated by the declared intention of the Mansubdar to work it to his own further profit. This last attempt was summarily stopped† as entirely unauthorized and illegal, while the burden of Abkari has been mitigated by including‡ a fixed charge on this account in the annual Muttadari payments instead of leaving it to be assessed by the contractor on an undefined basis.

10. While on the subject of Abkari, the Government notice that in paragraph 10 of his report Mr. Sullivan suggests that opportunity should have been taken under Act XIV of 1874 to declare that Act III of 1864 (Madras Abkari Act) was not in force in Rampa, while by a notice under Act XIV of 1874 that Act itself should have been brought into force in that country. There are two misapprehensions here. No notification is required to bring the Act in force into any district would have been here) a false declaration; for it will not be denied that the Madras Abkari Act of 1864 was and was intended to be applicable to the whole Presidency. The Act of 1874 was to enable Government to make declarations in order to solve doubts, but when no doubt exists no declaration is admissible.

11. The neglect of this outlying tract by the European Officers of the district, with some notable exceptions, is commented upon in paragraph 10 of the report; and there can be no question that the absence of those who alone could redress grievances by inquiry on the spot had no slight influence on the course of events. It was the ignorance of the real position of Rampa on the part of the authorities that admitted of the continued and gradually increasing oppression of the Mansubdar, and gave scope for the exactions and illegal proceedings of the Abkari sub-renters. Orders will hereafter be issued on the subject of the District Revenue and Magisterial administration. The Government observe that the Superintendent of Police who failed to visit his stations has been removed, and they cannot but attach some blame to the Acting Deputy Inspector-General and the Acting Inspector-General of Police who failed to insist upon proper performance of duty or to bring to the notice of Government the fact of non-inspection, or the failing health of the officer in question.

12. In regard to the delay adverted to in establishing separate Courts for Rampa as a Scheduled District, it is to be observed that though the measure has now

been adopted, it is not imperative under the Act but optional only, as administrative convenience may suggest or otherwise; and even now if a ryot of Rampa makes a bargain to deliver tamarinds, for instance, at any adjacent mart at the foot of the hills the suit might be brought at Rajahmundry. Finally, for *ex parte* decrees fraudulently obtained and similar deceptions under color of legal process, the only check is the watchfulness of the authorities and condign and exemplary punishment certainly following detection in any case successfully prosecuted to conviction.

13. It is a matter for satisfaction that in Mr. Sullivan's opinion the discontent among the inhabitants of Rampa was not materially influenced by the conduct of the police. As was natural in the circumstances, there were some instances of misconduct, but some of the delinquents have already paid the penalty with their lives. The Head Constable* mentioned in

*Miriyalu Vencataswami.

Appendix III should be removed if still in Rampa. The future arrangements for the police administration of the country will be mentioned below.

14. The Government have no hesitation in confirming the settlement of the Muttas carried out by Mr. Sullivan as reported in paragraphs 13 and 14 of his report; they also sanction the concessions awarded in recognition of loyal action towards Government in the case of individuals (paragraphs 28—30). In recognizing the hereditary nature of the compensation allowance of Rs. 50 monthly made to Linga Reddy of Kondamodalu in 1858 in lieu of river-transit dues abolished. It is observed that the papers (Appendix VIII) show the existence of a reasonable claim, irrespective of considerations based on recent loyal conduct in the face of much discouragement at an early stage. These rewards for loyal adhesion of the State and active support will be submitted for the confirmation of the Secretary of State. The sanads granted by Mr. Sullivan render the grants hereditary, and the general law protects them from being alienated for debts; but as in the feudal hill estates in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, it will remain for Government on each vacancy to appoint a successor from the general body of heirs. If a Muttadar, *ex. gr.*, has five sons, one alone must be selected at his death as the successor, and must take the lands; the others being entitled to maintenance at his hands as in succession to any of the ancient Zemindaris.

15. The Settlement of the remaining Muttas will proceed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The Government Agent will bear in mind the suggestions in paragraph 12 of Mr. Sullivan's report which are approved by Government. The proposals in paragraph 17 as to arrears claims against Muttadars or ryots are also sanctioned.

16. Paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report deal with the future of the Mansubdar. His Grace the Governor in Council considers this a fitting opportunity of formally declaring that for gross misconduct and oppression, the Government have cancelled absolutely and for ever the Mansubdari tenure of Rampa and the Mukhasa tenure of the villages in the plains hitherto held by Ram Bhupati Devu. On the arrest of the Mansubdar as a State prisoner, the direct administration of the Rampa country was, it is observed, already resumed by the Government; and the Mukhasa villages will be attached to the ordinary assessed villages of the taluk in which they are situated. The Government Agent will issue a Notification accordingly.

17. The confiscation of the *Mutta* held by the Mansubdar, though not a necessary consequence of the cancelment of the Mansubdari tenure of the Rampa country, will also be notified. It is essential for the complete severance of Ram Bhupati's connection with the hill country, and is amply justified by the breach of all the conditions of the agreement of 1848.

Nothing, indeed, could more fully justify the action which Government have taken in regard to the ex-Mansubdar than Mr. Sullivan's report and the evidence of oppressive administration, neglect, and violation of all responsibilities and duties recorded in Appendix III.

18. The ex-Mansubdar will remain under surveillance at Berhampore (whither he was moved in August last†) with his family and for their maintenance a sum

† G.O., 9th August 1879, No. 1952, J. D.

not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem will be allowed in addition to a house, provided the net income from the lapsed Mukhasa villages suffices to meet the necessary outlay. The Collector will keep a separate account of the income and expenditure of these villages. The Agent will report as to any other members of the family who were dependent on the ex-Mansubdar, and who may have remained in the Godáviri District. Of course, *private* property in the villages remains unaffected by the cancelment of their Mukhasa tenure. From Appendix V it would appear that the family has some property which the confiscation of the Rampa and Mukhasa tenures will not depreciate.

19. The application of the Local Fund Act to the Rampa country as proposed in paragraph 18 is approved, but the Government would strongly impress upon the Collector and Agent the necessity of spending to the utmost advantage the means available for opening up the country by cheap roads such as those described in paragraph 24. The details of these operations and of all matters connected with the Agency Administration of the Scheduled Districts in Godáviri will be placed before Government in the annual report which should be made as is the case in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

20. The administrative alterations sketched in paragraph 22 of Mr. Sullivan's report should be at once carried out, and the periodical visits by the Sub-Magistrate to the Rampa country, and Sessions at Chódavaram, as well as the annual tours of the Agent and his Principal Assistant should be recorded in the annual report for the information of Government. The necessary civil jurisdiction should be given to the Sub-Magistrate if he is not already empowered.

21. Mr. Sullivan's suggestions for the future police administration of this tract are contained in paragraph 23 of his report. The Inspector-General of Police, who is aware of Mr. Sullivan's views, has already been desired to submit his proposals on the subject. The Government, however, as at present advised, are not favorably impressed with the idea of the semi-military police recommended by Mr. Sullivan. The force, it seems to them, should be ordinarily armed with the baton, a reserve of fire-arms being kept to overawe and put down any sudden and serious outbreaks of crime. Arms in the hands of detached men, or small parties of two or three, will always induce an attack in case of disturbance, and the arms will frequently be surrendered (as has occurred during the present rising,) by men so situated away from help with the sword at the throat.

22. Extensive organized insurrection in which a whole tribe joins under the guidance of its natural leaders can only be put down by a regular military force. A military police, however, is neither one thing nor the other. Broken up in small parties and freed from constant drill and discipline, they would be as useless as ordinary police for a campaign.

23. The Government must trust to a vigilant civil administration, accessible to the people. It is this which has been lacking in Godáviri, and it is this which must now be supplied.

24. As to the proposed extension of the Scheduled District (paragraph 25), the Government desire to have an expression of opinion by the Agent defining somewhat more precisely the mountainous tract (a) adverted to, and giving his own views on the general subject. The questions relating to the Yernagudem Taluk (paragraph 26), will be dealt with separately with reference to G.O., 24th October 1879, No. 2746.

25. In paragraph 27 of his report Mr. Sullivan records the final opinion which, on further consideration, he has formed about the "Podu" cultivation in Rekapilli which formed the subject of his letter of the 4th August last, and Mr. Foster's subsequent communication of the 15th idem, both recorded at the head of this order.

26. Until the matter is finally disposed of in the Revenue Department with reference to the settlement which is to be made when order is restored, the Collector should not act on instructions which have not the sanction of Government, and which are at variance with the system which was in force under the Central Provinces Administration of the tract, if they involve new restrictions or impositions.