

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 46
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் _____
 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

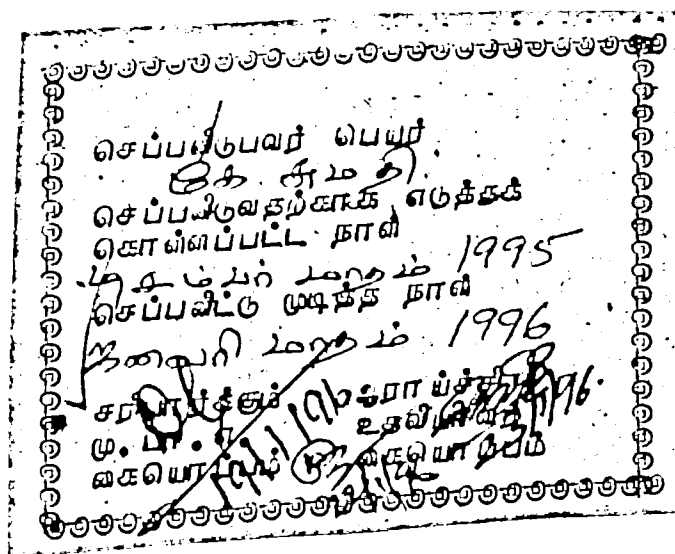
தேதி _____ புறம் _____

அரசாணை எண்.	107	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.		பலவகை
நாள் :	19-1-1881	199

மலக்கலோ தண்டப்படி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-6990.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

19th January 1881, No. 107.

Rampa Country.

Read the following paper:—

No. 73. From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Agent, Godavari District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 19th April 1880, No. 34.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, proposals for the settlement of the Kota Mutta in the Rampa country, received from the Principal Assistant Agent.

The enclosures consist of—

- 1 Settlement Memorandum.
- 1 Draft Sanad.
- 1 Appendix A.—Statements taken from Kota Rani and others.
- 1 Appendix B.—Papers bearing on the History of the Kota Mutta found in the Collector's office.

2. Mr. Johnson proposes among other things that the mutta should be conferred on Sri Madhuviti Sitayamma Garu, widow of the late Chinna Bhupati Deo, that the kattubadi need not be enhanced, and that the claims based on mortgage of the mutta to the Munsubdar should not be allowed. I fully concur in all his proposals and request orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Settlement Memorandum of Kota Mutta.

This large mutta has been held ever since we have had any knowledge of the country by a branch of the Rampa Munsubdar's family. They claim to have originally held it independently of the Rampa Munsubdar without payment of any kattubadi to him, and with the same right as to Sayer and Abkari revenue within their limits as he exercised within his.

2. Very little evidence can be obtained on this point. Such records as are forthcoming in the Collector's office on the subject are attached. Mr. Collector Smith's order of 24th October 1842, to the Amildar of Kottapalle Taluk, proves conclusively that at that time the "owners of the Kota Taluk" collected Sayer within their limits. This is strong presumptive proof of an independent ownership.

3. However this may have been, in the Deed of Settlement of 1847, Kota is entered as paying a kattubadi of Rs. 200; and this deed purports to bear the signature of the Vakil of the Kota Razu. Whether this kattubadi was paid or not, seems doubtful. In a letter attached, dated 8th November 1863, the Kota Razu indignantly denied the justice of the Munsubdar's claim to kattubadi, and alleged that the Munsubdar owed him a large sum on account of Sayer collections.

4. Two petitions from the Kota Razu, dated 4th January 1864, and 1st March 1864, respectively, show that he called upon the Collector to adjudicate between him and the Munsubdar of Rampa. How the matter was finally disposed of there is nothing on record to show.

5. The course of events subsequently would lead to the presumption either that a decision was given adverse to the claims of the Kota family, or that no decision having been given, the strong hand of the Rampa Munsubdar carried his point. Undoubtedly the Rampa Munsubdar's claim to kattubadi came to be admitted, but it fell heavily into arrears; and in 1872 we find the Kota Razu mortgaging his estate to the Munsubdar for a sum of Rs. 3,778-8-0 with interest, costs, &c., amounting up to a total of Rs. 11,396.

6. From that time the whole mutta has been under the immediate management of the Rampa Munsudbar; the character of his management may be inferred from the facts that out of 115 villages in the mutta, 60 were deserted before the fituri commenced, and that the Munsudbar's accounts showed an outstanding balance of more than Rs. 3,000 against the mutta.

7. When the fituri broke out, the people of Kota Mutta, more especially of those portions known as the "Bona Sima" (forest country) Mutta, joined in it, as might have been expected, heart and soul. The Muttadars did not take part in the insurrection. Pallala Rami Reddi of Pasuruginne, who has been supposed to be the holder of that mutta, is, as will be seen from the statement of the Pasuruginne men, only younger brother of the Muttadar Somi Reddi. The Kota Rani herself was obliged to take refuge in Guditeru, and only returned in the end of November last under considerable pressure. Her influence in the country had been greatly weakened by the Munsudbar's management; what little of it remained she has always exerted for the advantage of the Sirkar.

8. Considering the hard measure which both the Kota Muttadar's family and the people of the mutta have had to deal with in the past, I do not advocate punishing rebellion by any enhancement of kattubadi. Large numbers of the Bona Sima people will suffer the penalty of insurrection in the form of transportation and imprisonment for long terms, and thus, I think, will serve as a sufficient warning for the future.

9. No notice need be taken of any claims based on the mortgage to the Munsudbar; the mortgage of an estate held on service tenure was *a priori* illegal, and even were it not so, such claims would merge in the general forfeiture of the Munsudbari. The Muttadar's family have themselves lost all claim by their illegal mortgage of the estate, and by their inability to keep order therein, and though it would be impolitic not to admit their claim to hold and manage the estate, it cannot but be conceded that Government has a perfect right to treat any settlement now made as a perfectly fresh grant, the terms of which are entirely at the discretion of Government.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kota. | 10. Rechavala. |
| 2. Bulosupalem. | 11. Marriwada. |
| 3. Yerramreddipalem. | 12. Geddawada. |
| 4. Simhadripalem. | 13. Puttagandi. |
| 5. Mulasalapalem. | 14. Perikivala. |
| 6. Annampalem. | 15. Vedulaipalli. |
| 7. Chidimotla. | 16. Yellaveram. |
| 8. Chintakoyya. | 17. Rovagedda. |
| 9. Chintalapudi. | 18. Chipurukota. |

10. The statements attached show the terms on which the mutta and its sub-muttas have hitherto been held. The Kota Rani's family has had under its immediate management certain villages marginally shown, while the rest of the country has been divided into the following Sub-Muttas, each containing the villages shown under it:—

Sub-Muttas.	Villages.	
1. Yerragonda	1. Yerragonda. 2. Boddapilli. 3. Pedda Ulempad. 4. Chinna Ulempad. 5. Ammapeta. 6. Chandurti.	7. Devaramadugu. 8. Dalepad. 9. Pulusumamidi. 10. Godugurayi. 11. Mulagalapudi. 12. Tunikalapadu.
2. Samagedda	1. Samagedda. 2. Razpaliem. 3. Nukaratipalem. 4. Ramaveram.	5. Paidiput. 6. Gannaveram. 7. Nandagiripad. 8. Muvvalawada.
3. Pasuruginne	1. Pasuruginne. 2. Yerragonda. 3. Kakarapilli. 4. Bodagudda.	5. Tadikota. 6. Kallikot. 7. Chintelawada.
4. Velagedda	1. Velagedda. 2. Gurramanda. 3. Vattigedda. 4. Nellikota. 5. Pansalapaliem. 6. Savitidibba.	7. Ramulakonda. 8. Nadinnivada. 9. Degalakota. 10. Jajigedda. 11. Totakurapaliem.
5. Nulakamiddi	1. Nulakamiddi. 2. Kommararam. 3. Pulusugonda. 4. Darawada. 5. Seshirayi.	6. Pappulora. 7. Bandawada. 8. Reyilagedda. 9. Gaddirayi. 10. Kantsupad.

Numerous other villages appear in the Rampa Munsudbar's accounts, but as far as I have been able to ascertain they have all, except those mentioned above, been deserted from time immemorial, while many of the places named were never more than cultivated spots with no village upon them.

11. Previous to the Munsudbar's appropriation of the estate, the kattubadi paid by the Sub-Muttadars to the Kota Rani was as follows:—

	Rs.
Yerragonda	80
Pasuruginne	50
Samagedda	50
Velagedda	50
Nulakamiddi	50

To prevent a recurrence of what has, in the case of the Rampa Munsudbar, caused the present fituri, it will be necessary to enter a special clause in the Kota Sanad, laying down that beyond a fixed kattubadi, no sums are to be levied by the Muttadar on any pretence whatever from the Sub-Muttadars. This kattubadi I propose to fix at the rates given just above. The kattubadi on the whole mutta should be Rs. 200 + 10 in lieu of Toddy tax, total Rs. 210. I enclose a form of Sanad as proposed by me detailing the rents of, and villages comprising, the sub-muttas.

12. The Kota country has suffered so much from the Munsudbar's extortions and from the fituri, that I do not think the full kattubadi should be exacted from either Muttadar or Sub-Muttadars for this and the next faslies, and I strongly recommend that for those two years 50 per cent. be remitted all round. The people at present are absolutely without means of any kind. Many villages are quite and others almost deserted, and any pressure will prevent the people from coming back to them and delay the return of prosperity to the country.

13. The Sanad for the mutta should be made out in the name of Sri Madhuviti Sitayamma Garu who is at present the recognized holder of the estate. She is widow of the late Madhuviti Chinna Bhupati Deo. She has no legitimate heir. Should she not adopt a son, which she probably will, the estate would pass to Madhuviti Chinnanna, an illegitimate son (by a Reddi woman) of Chinna Bhupati Deo's elder brother.

14. The present incumbents of the Sub-Muttas, as ascertained from the statements which accompany this memorandum, are—

Of Yerragonda	Vedula Rami Reddi.
Of Pasuruginne	Pallala Somi Reddi.
Of Samagedda	Pallala Venki Reddi.
Of Velagedda	Pallala Lutchi Reddi.
Of Nulakamiddi	Pallala Bali Reddi.

It would be well, I think, to furnish each one of them with a copy of the Sanad granted to the Kota Rani, which is the guarantee of their own tenure.

(Signed) E. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Assistant Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

DRAFT SANAD.

To

SRI MADHUVITI SITAYYAMMA RANI GARU.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council I hereby confirm you and your heirs in the

Villages directly under your Management.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kota. | 10. Rechavala. |
| 2. Bulosupalem. | 11. Marriwada. |
| 3. Yerramreddipalem. | 12. Geddawada. |
| 4. Simhadripalem. | 13. Puttagandi. |
| 5. Mulasalapalem. | 14. Perikivala. |
| 6. Annampalem. | 15. Vedulaipalli. |
| 7. Chidimotla. | 16. Yellaveram. |
| 8. Chintakoyya. | 17. Rovagedda. |
| 9. Chintalapudi. | 18. Chipurukota. |

rights and privileges of Muttadar of the Kota Mutta, in the Rampa Division of the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godavari District, comprising the villages marginally noted and situated within the following boundaries:—

North.—Kakur, Chevala, and Guditeru.

South.—Mohanapuram.

East.—Yeleru river and Gudiem.

West.—Dorachintalapalem, Tadepille, and Yedakur.

Under your Sub-Muttadars.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Yerragonda Muttadar— | 5. Talikota. |
| 1. Yerragonda. | 6. Kallikot. |
| 2. Boddapilli. | 7. Chintelawada. |
| 3. Pedda Ulempad. | IV. Velagedda Muttadar— |
| 4. Chinna Ulempad. | 1. Velagedda. |
| 5. Ammapeta. | 2. Gurramanda. |
| 6. Chandurthi. | 3. Vattigedda. |
| 7. Devaramadugu. | 4. Nellikota. |
| 8. Dolepad. | 5. Pansalapallem. |
| 9. Pulusumamidi. | 6. Savitidibba. |
| 10. Godugurayi. | 7. Ramulakonda. |
| 11. Mulagolapudi. | 8. Nadinnivada. |
| 12. Tunikalapadu. | 9. Devalakota. |
| II. Samagedda Muttadar— | 10. Jajigedda. |
| 1. Samagedda. | 11. Totakurapallem. |
| 2. Rappalora. | V. Nulakamiddi Muttadar— |
| 3. Nukaratipallem. | 1. Nulakamiddi. |
| 4. Ramaveram. | 2. Kommararam. |
| 5. Paidiput. | 3. Pulusugonda. |
| 6. Gannaveram. | 4. Darawada. |
| 7. Nandaguripad. | 5. Sheshirayi. |
| 8. Muvvalawada. | 6. Pappulora. |
| III. Pasaruginne Muttadar— | 7. Bandawada. |
| 1. Pasaruginne. | 8. Revilagedda. |
| 2. Yerragonda. | 9. Gaddirayi. |
| 3. Kakarapilli. | 10. Kantsupad. |
| 4. Bodagudda. | |

The conditions of your tenure are as follows—

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

Kattubadi including Chiguru-pannu or Abkari tax ..	Rs. A. P.
Local Fund Cess	
Total	

2nd.—That you conduct yourself loyally and peaceably, affording every assistance to the Sirkar 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.

3rd.—That you shall not at any time or on any pretence whatever levy from your Sub-

Muttadars any revenue, tax, toll or other contribution in excess of the kattubadies noted below, plus such sum as may be assessed on each of them by the Revenue authorities as Local Fund Cess:—

1. Yerragonda Muttadar	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pasaruginne	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Samagedda	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Velagedda	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Nulakamiddi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total						

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 Sirkar; but if you faithfully observe them, you and your heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your mutta under the protection of the Sirkar.

No. 74. ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1881, No. 107.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the settlement of the Kota Mutta being carried out, as proposed, with Sri Madhuviti Sitayamma Rani Garu. A Sanad drawn in conformity with the draft submitted will be given to the Rani by the Government Agent.

2. The mortgage claim on the mutta put forward by the ex-Munsudbar of Rampa is disallowed as illegal in origin and based on extortion.

3. The recommendations made by Mr. Johnson in paragraph 12 of his Settlement Memorandum are approved and will be carried out.

4. In future, whenever a Muttadar or Muttadarni dies, the Agent will report immediately to Government stating who the nearest heirs are, and nominating one who is most acceptable to the people.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Godavari.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
Ed. A. F. Goodall.

Govt. of (1881) Madras.
JUDICIAL.

To
THE GOVERNMENT AGENT,
Godavari.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated January, 19th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th January 1881, No. 107.

JANUARY.
Nos. 73-74.

Rampa Country.—The proposed settlement of the Kota Mutta with Sri Madhuviti Sitayamma Rani Garu, sanctioned. The mortgage claim on the mutta put forward by the ex-Munsabdar of Rampa, disallowed.



Appendix A.

Camp. Chodaram.
September 30th 79.

Vedula Rami Reddi

Caste. Kapa.

of Yerragonda - near Kotah.

States.

"Up to a few years ago Kotah was divided into 8 mootahs. They were.

1. Kotah.
2. Yerragonda.
3. Chintalapudi.
4. Puttagundi.
5. Pasurugimmi.
6. Samagadda.
7. Vedagadda.
8. Kulakamiddi.

The last four are called Bon Sima mootahs. Up to some few years ago the mootahs were under these mootahdars - I was mootah dar of Yerragonda. Then the munsabdar took the taluk under amani. When we were under the Kotah Kapa the mootahdars managed. My mootah used to pay the Rami Rupees to a year. After the munsabdar took over the taluk, my village, Yerragonda, paid Rs. 60. There are 12 villages in the mootah.

It was on account of these amani rents that the Bon Sima people made pituri. I have not been in pituri; I have been hiding.

in Venkum Dora's country -

The toddy renters used to take Rs 40 and Rs 50 from each village: from Gernagonda they took Rs 20 only -

If the mootahdars get friends from the Rani as before for the old rents all will go well, & there will be no trouble. I will try to call in the other mootahdars; if I cannot find them, I cannot help it. They are all hiding in the mountains & jungles. -

Consent. - his mark.

Vedula  Soni
Reddi

V. G. G. G.
H. mag. -

Appendix A. 2

107

Camp. Chosaram -

October 28th / 49 -

Madhuvoti Chinnamma -

Son of Pedda Shaka Shupate.

Cast. Reddi Raga.

of Kota -

States -

I am son of the elder brother of the late Kota Raga, by a Reddi woman. My mother was of the Munupilli Reddi family -

The Rani of Kota, Madhuvoti Seetaramma, widow of Chinnamma Shupate Deon is about 40 years of age. She was a daughter of Simlun Zamapala's father's elder brother. She has no children, & has an adopted son; but she intends adopting a younger son of Gernagonda of Mahanapuram -

Formerly Kota & the Chintalapudi village were directly under the Rani's management; there was no mootahdar for them; Settlement was made with the head of each village. Besides these Gernagonda was one mootah, Puttagandi another; and Bon Sima a third. In the last year the Pallala people, who were mootahdars of Bon Sima, and lived at Vedlagadda, divided Bon Sima into four mootahs, Vedlagadda, Samagadda, Pasurugundi, & Kulaka middi. Since then it has been settled with as four mootahs -

In Puttagandi there were three villages, Puttagandi, Pichikallu, & Mangalam. The spots all run away from fear of tigers some time ago, & for some time there was but the mootah dar & his 3 sons (his name is Pallala Moota Reddi) have his

in Venkum Dora's country -

The toddy renters used to take Rs 40 and Rs 50 from each village: from Gernagonda they took Rs 20 only -

If the mootahdars get friends from the Rani as before for the old rents all will go well, & there will be no trouble. I will try to call in the other mootahdars; if I cannot find them, I cannot help it. They are all hiding in the mountains & jungles. -

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107

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In Puttagandi there were three villages, Puttagandi, Pichikallu, & Mangalam. The spots all run away from fear of tigers some time ago, & for some time there was but the mootah dar & his 3 sons (his name is Pallala mootah Reddi) have his

there. He & his sons have not joined the fituri. The mootah dars of Vedagedda & Anulakannidhi are now present. The mootah dars of Samagedda is dead; his widow and young children are alive & at Gudilam. The headman of Samagedda, Pot. - turn Pentagga, was shot at Igarati Ditta.

The mootah dars of Pasumgimma, Rami Keddi, is in fituri; & the people of Pasumgimma & Samagedda mootahs. The people of Anulakannidhi & Vedagedda ran away before the fituri to Gudilam, & have raised crops there; they can not return to their villages before Sunka Katti. (January). -

Two villages of Kotah, Gernamreddipalem & Malasalapalem are mortgaged to a Komati - Kakkirala Seeramanna, of Rajahmundry. -

The Kattabadi of all Kotah is Rs 200. There is no difficulty in paying that. The Komati Kappa need Rs 50 from each of the Bonhima & mootahs, & Rs 50 from Gernamreddi. Puttapudi paid only Rs 15. Gernamreddipalem also paid Rs 50. - Koddapudi paid Rs 50. -

Then when the Munsabdar took Kotah he ruined the people by raising the Sunka Katti; it was his brother in law. Some say who managed & he was the main cause of the fituri. -

his
Mushmisti Chinnamma
mush.

V. Blum
S. C. W. -

Pallala Kali Keddi,

Son of P. Suggi Keddi. Stated.

I am ~~the~~ mootah dars of Anulakannidhi. I agree to the above. I am willing to hold my mootah under the Kotah Rami as before. I used to pay the Kotah Rami, Chinnamma Kappa Rs 40 Rupees; after his death the Rami said Rs 50; then the

Munsabdar took Rs 20, & with "Kargula" came to Rs 100. -

his
Pallala — Kali Keddi
mush.

V. Blum
S. C. W. -

Pallala Kappa Keddi.

Son of Malli Keddi.

Cast. Keddi.

of Vedagedda - Stated.

I am mootah dars of Vedagedda. At the last Komhonda feast, I heard that there was going to be fituri, so I ran away with my eyes, & called at Gudilam.

I am willing to hold my mootah under the Rami. We will return to our villages after Sunka Katti.

Formerly my father used to pay Rs 40 Katta-badi. Subsequently the Munsabdar took one hundred. I can pay Rs 50. - I agree in what Chinnamma has said above. -

his
Pallala — Raja Keddi
mush.

V. Blum
S. C. W. -

28.10.28 -

Mushmisti Seetaramma -

Mootah dars of Kotah -

Stated.

"If my mootahs are restored to me, I will manage them with the assistance of Vallu Rami Keddi of Gernamreddi. I will do my best to call in my eyes & prevent them remaining in fituri."

If allowed I will go and live in Kotal, and
 call my wife - "

Consent -

R. Blum -

add - "I wish to adopt a son of Gerasam of
 Indhamapuram, who is also my sister's son -
 Sunhimmamapala was my step brother -
 He was illegitimate - "

Consent -

R. Blum -
 Sub collector -

8.10.79 -

Kota

Appendix A

107

Camp - Kotal

April 7th /80.

Vedulla Rami Reddi of Gerasonda

and

Pallala Rami Reddi of Villacceda - still

The existing villages of the Kotal home mutta are as
 follows -

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1. Pulosupalem | Kota - | 7. Chintakogga - |
| 2. Gerasamceddipalem | | 8. Chintalapudi - |
| 3. Mulasalapalem - | | 9. Neshuvam - |
| 4. Simhadripalem - | | 10. Marriwada - |
| 5. Annamapalem - | | 11. Jeddawada - |
| 6. Chidimetta - | | 12. Puttagandi - |
| | | 13. Perikivada - |

The following are also villages also belonged to Kotal home
 mutta -

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Vedullapalli - | 3. Rarasceda - |
| 2. Yellavaram - | 4. Chipurukota - |

Some of these villages were belonged to a separate mutta
 called Chintalapudi mutta, it belonged to the Revai
 family - Since Revai Rami Reddi died, some 7 years ago
 the villages have been under the management of Kotal -
 Late muttadas has left no heirs - He had 2 brothers
 they have gone away in the famine & no one knows
 they are -

The Gerasonda mutta villages are as follows.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Gerasonda - | 6. Chandurthi - |
| 2. Koddepalli - | 7. Duramuduru - |
| 3. Peria Valemud - | 8. Dalesh - |
| 4. Chinnu Valemud - | 9. Paluvamudi - |
| 5. Annamapeta - | 10. Jodunagiri - |

There are these -

The villages of Samagadda mutla are -

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Samagadda - | 4. Ramavaram - |
| 2. Raggallem - | 5. Paidiput - |
| 3. Kakkacattipalem - | 6. Samavaram - |
| deserted. | |
| 1. Sandanipati - | 2. Samalawada - |

villages of Pasumpinne mutla are -

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Pasumpinne - | 4. Roda Puddu |
| 2. Gorravonda - | |
| 3. Kakkapilli - | |
| deserted villages - | |
| 1. Tadikot - | 3. Chintawada |
| 2. Kallikot - | |

villages of Velagadda mutla are -

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Velagadda - | 3. Pausaiahalem |
| 2. Puvamunda - | 6. Paviti Bilva - |
| 3. Vattigadda - | 7. Ramalakonda - |
| 4. Reelilota - | |

Following also are deserted villages at. there is some probability to rebuilt.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Radimivada - | 2. Sagi Pudda |
| 2. Desalota - | 4. Kotamurapalem - |

There are many other deserted villages, but there is all chance of their being rebuilt -

villages of Kulakamiddi mutla are -

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kulakamiddi - | 3. S. ugondu. |
| 2. Komaravaram - | 4. D. wada |
| deserted villages are - | |
| 1. Padilai (Bunizai) | 4. Raggaladda - |
| 2. Pappinava - | 5. Padirigai - |
| 3. Bandawada - | 6. Kankur, kad - |

of the villages appearing in the Samambada area besides those given above, with were never -

Before the Samambada got possession of the Kola by mortgage, Gorravonda mutla used to pay Rs 100000 - The villages are very much ruined by fire. Velagadda used to pay Rs 50 - we can not know much Kulakamiddi, Pasumpinne & Samagadda used to pay - "

Consent -

P. Tolun -

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Pallala Raja Reddi. states -

"I have an elder brother - He is at Samagadda as a Officer (Capt. Freeman) there - His name is - chi Reddi. -

Pallala Gorrav Reddi, who is in jail is only a cousin brother. I cannot say whether he was in the future or not. "

Consent -

P. Tolun -

Camp. Kola
April 7th / 80.

Kanabala Chinnappa -
son of K. Yerrappa -

of Dwaramadugu - states -

" My village belongs to Yerragunda mutta - Before the war
there were 10 houses - now I am the only right - One
can not pay what ten used to -

The other rights were -

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mutgala Chinnappa. | 4. Lota Chinnappa Chinnappa |
| 2. " Bodappa. | 5. Lota Peda Chinnappa |
| 3. " Sangarappa. | 6. Lota Mallappa. |
| 7. " Balappa. | 8. Kaneru Sangulu |

The Mutgala people have all been made prisoners in the
of Kaneru Sangulu. The Lota people have all died of
small pox -

Consent - P. B. B. B.

Lodi Balappa -
son of S. Boddi Bora -

of Peda Balamphas - states -

" Before the war my village consisted of 2 houses
Sodi family, 3 houses of Madanappa ^{people} 2 houses of Baramphas
people. 2 houses of Kungam people. All these now
remain, except one house of Baramphas people & one
of Kungam -

Consent - P. B. B. B.

Kungam Pandappa -
son of K. Balappa -

of Chinnappa Vallampad - states -

My village always consisted of one house, and
now still -

Camp. Kola
April 7th / 80.

Kanabala Bhunaga -
son of K. Gorrappa -

of Dwaramadugu - states -

" My village belongs to Gonnagunda mutta - before the first
there were 10 houses - now I am the only right - one
can not pay what ten used to -

The other rights were -

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mutgala Chinna Chinnu | 4. Lota Chinna Chinnu |
| 2. " Bodappa | 5. Lota Peda Chinnu |
| 3. " Sangarappa | 6. Lota Mallappa |
| 7. " Balappa | 8. Kaneru Sangulu |

The Mutgala people have all been made prisoners in the
of Kaneru Sangulu - The Lota people have all died of
small pox -

Consent - P. G. Gannu -

Sodi Balappa -
son of S. Boddi Dora -

of Peda Telampadu - states -

" Before the first my village consisted of 2 houses
Sodi family, 3 houses of Madanaham^{people}, 2 houses of Buranga
people, 2 houses of Kungam people - all these now
remain, except one house of Buranga people & one
of Kungam -

Consent - P. G. Gannu

Kungam Pandappa -
son of K. Balappa -

of Chinna Vallampadu - states -

My village always consisted of one house, and
now so still -

Yenagonda had 20 houses, and none have left -
Cont -

J. Blum -

Note - State of Yenagonda Moota the Kapers 10, but
R 30 per annum to be remitted for 3 years -

J. Blum -

Note - The cattle of Jodgnerai, 55, were driven off
by Malar Basappa. These were all counted here by
the Yenagonda Reddi. These all belong to Kama-
bala Pandappa of Jodgnerai -

Appendix A. 5

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Kota
April 8th / 80.

Kechakala Balappa -

Son of Faleer Dora
of Yenagonda. Pasumpine Moota.

Rolapilli Pandappa

Son of R. Malli Dora -
of Yenagonda. Pasumpine Moota.

State.

Our mootahdar is Pallala Soni Reddi, son
of Rami Reddi who is proclaimed. He is a richly
man. Rami Reddi was really master of the mootah, but
he ran away. Soni Reddi has been manag-
Reddi has a male child of 6 or 7 years old.
Reddi should become mootahdar -

As for the immediate possession of the
mootah with 5000 Kapers fifty a year to the K.
The names of the villages in the mootah, as given by
Vedulla Rami Reddi, and Pallala Raga Reddi are
Cont -

J. Blum -

Pallala Bhupathi Reddi

Son of P. Rami Reddi
of Rappalieu. Samagadda mootah.

State.

Our last mootahdar, Pallala Balappa, died
some 4 years ago. He was my elder brother's son -
He left one son. Pallala Venka Reddi, a boy of 10
years old. He should become mootahdar. He is
now in Samagadda. The mootah is at present man-
aged by Potluri Balappa, manager of Samagadda. He is
my brother, P. Potluri, and

Before the same sub-district management, our mootah
land Kabeer fifty acres to Kota - The names
our mootah villages as given by Kabilu Kani Reddi
are correct, but handagripad & Suvvalu wada
are long deserted, and not likely to be occupied
again -

G. S. S. S.

Pakula Bal Reddi

Son of P. Riklu Reddi.

of Padiput - Samavedda mootah.

2. Bannu Pandaga

Son of B. Srebagga.

of Ramaveram - Samavedda mootah.

Concur in the above statement -

G. S. S. S.

1st. Mapt -

Pakula Lutchi Reddi

Son of P. Malli Reddi.

1st. Mapt -

"I am Muttadar of Velasadda - The Pakula
muddi mootahdars, P. Bal Reddi is my con-
-tin. He is now out on a journey to his estate
so could not come -"

G. S. S. S.

1st. Mapt -

11
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No 34

Godavari District
Government Agents' Office
Bocanada
19th April 1880.

From,

W. S. Foster Esquire

Agent, Godavari District

To,

R. Davidson Esquire C. S. I.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith proposals for the settlement of the Kola Mutta in the Rumpu Country, received from the Principal Assistant Agent.

* To be returned

The enclosures consist of

- 1 Settlement Memorandum
- 1 Draft Sanad
- 1 Appendix A. Statements taken from Kola Rani and others.
- 1 Appendix B. Papers bearing on the History of the Kola Mutta found in the Collector's Office.
2. Mr. Johnson proposes among other things that the Mutta should be conferred on Sri Madhuvati Sitayyamma Gani, widow of the late China Bhupate des, that the

No 3

In a letter from the

Agent, Godavari District
dated 19th April 1880 No 34

For
Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Appendix A

Statements taken
from the Kola Rani

and others

For 19th Aug/81 & 1883.

In Jan^y 1880/81

Kattubade need not be enhanced, and that
the claims based on mortgage of the Mutta
to the Munsabdar should not be made.
I fully concur in all his proposals and
request orders of Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Signed / W. D. Foster

Agent

W. D. Foster
Assistant Collector

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Encl. R. A. Foster
ap. H. E. C.

Settlement Memo of Kotah Mutta

This large Mutta has been held ever since we have had any knowledge of the country by a branch of the Pimpri Munsabdar's family. They claim to have originally held it independently of the Pimpri Munsabdar, without payment of any Kattibadi to him, and with the same right as to Sayer and Akhary revenue within their limits as he exercised within his.

2 Very little evidence can be obtained on this point. Such records as are forthcoming in the collector's office on the Subject are attached. Mr Collector Smith's Order of October 24th 1842 to the Amildar of Kottapilli Taluk proves conclusively that at that time the 'Crown of the Kotah Taluk' collected Sayer within their limits. This is strong presumptive proof of an independent ownership.

3 However this may have been, in the deed of Settlement of 1847, Kotah is entered as paying a Kattibadi of Rs 200: and this deed purports to bear the signature of the Tahsil of the Kotah Razu. Whether this Kattibadi was paid or not seems doubtful. In a letter attached dated 8th November 1863, the Kotah Razu indignantly denied the justice of the Munsabdar's claim to Kattibadi, and alleged that the Munsabdar owed him a large sum on account of Sayer collections.

4 Two petitions from the Kotah Razu, dated January 14th 1864 & March 1st 1864 respectively, show that he

Indt 1850 R. D. (from Pimpri County)
The Agent
Godwin
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George
Patel 19th April
Patel 26th R. D.
Patel 4
Patel 34
Patel 80
Patel 1440
Pending proposals
for the attainment of
the Kotah Mutta,
and requiring for
order on the same

called upon the Collector to adjudicate between him and the Munsibdar of Rampa. Now the matter was finally disposed of, there is nothing on record to show.

5. The course of events subsequently would lead to the presumption either that a decision was given adverse to the claims of the Kotah family, or that no decision having been given, the strong hand of the Rampa Munsibdar carried his point. Undoubtedly the Rampa Munsibdar's claim to Kattabadi came to be admitted but it fell heavily into arrears and in 1872 we find the Kotah Ragu mortgaging his estate to the Munsibdar for a sum of Rs 3778.8.0 with interest, costs &c. amounting up to a total of Rs 11,396.

6. From that time the whole Mutta has been under the immediate management of the Rampa Munsibdar; the character of his management may be ^{inferred} from the facts that out of 115 villages in the Mutta 60 were deserted before the fituri commenced, and that the Munsibdar's accounts showed an outstanding balance of more than Rs 3000 against the Mutta.

7. When the fituri broke out, the people of Kotah Mutta, more especially of those portions known as the "Bona Lina" (Forest country) mittas, joined in it, as might have been expected, heart and soul. The Muttadars did not take part in the insurrection. Pallala Rami Reddi of Pasurungime who has been supposed to be the holder of that Mutta, is as will

be seen from the statement of the Pasurungime man, only younger brother of the Muttadar Soma Reddi. The Kotah Rance herself was obliged to take refuge in Guditeru, and only returned in the end of November last under considerable pressure. Her influence in the country had been greatly weakened by the Munsibdar's management; what little of it remained she has always exerted for the advantage of the Sirkar.

8. Considering the hard measure which both the Kotah Muttadar's family and the people of the Mutta have had dealt to them in the past, I do not advocate punishing rebellion by any enhancement of Kattabadi. Large numbers of the Bona Lina people will suffer the penalties of insurrection in the form of transportation and imprisonment for long terms, and thus I think will serve as a sufficient warning for the future.

9. No notice need be taken of any claims based on the mortgage to the Munsibdar: the mortgage of an estate held on service tenure was a priori illegal and even were it not so, such claims would merge in the general forfeiture of the Munsibdari. The Muttadar's family have themselves lost all claim by their illegal mortgage of the estate, and by their inability to keep order therein and though it would be impolitic not to admit their claim to hold and manage the estate it cannot but be conceded that Government has a

called upon the Collector to adjudicate between him and the Munsibdar of Rampa. Now the matter was finally disposed of, there is nothing on record to show.

5. The course of events subsequently would lead to the presumption either that a decision was given adverse to the claims of the Kotah family, or that no decision having been given, the strong hand of the Rampa Munsibdar carried his point. Undoubtedly the Rampa Munsibdar's claim to Kattabadi came to be admitted but it fell heavily into arrears and in 1872 we find the Kotah Ragu mortgaging his estate to the Munsibdar for a sum of Rs 3778.8.0 with interest, costs &c. amounting up to a total of Rs 11,396.

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be seen from the statement of the Pasurungime man, only younger brother of the Muttadar Soma Reddi. The Kotah Rance herself was obliged to take refuge in Guditeru, and only returned in the end of November last under considerable pressure. Her influence in the country had been greatly weakened by the Munsibdar's management; what little of it remained she has always exerted for the advantage of the Sirkar.

8. Considering the hard measure which both the Kotah Muttadar's family and the people of the Mutta have had dealt to them in the past, I do not advocate punishing rebellion by any enhancement of Kattabadi. Large numbers of the Bona Lina people will suffer the penalties of insurrection in the form of transportation and imprisonment for long terms, and thus I think will serve as a sufficient warning for the future.

9. No notice need be taken of any claims based on the mortgage to the Munsibdar: the mortgage of an estate held on service tenure was a priori illegal and even were it not so, such claims would merge in the general forfeiture of the Munsibdari. The Muttadar's family have themselves lost all claim by their illegal mortgage of the estate, and by their inability to keep order therein and though it would be impolitic not to admit their claim to hold and manage the estate it cannot but be conceded that Government has a

perfect right to treat any settlement now made as a perfectly fresh grant the terms of which are entirely at the discretion of Government.

10. The statements attached show the terms on which the Muttas and its sub-muttas have hitherto been held. The Kotah Raja's family has had under its immediate management certain villages marginally shown while the rest of the country has been divided into the following sub-muttas, each containing the villages shown under it.

1. Kota.
2. Bulosupalem.
3. Gerramreddipalem.
4. Simhadripalem.
5. Mulagalapalem.
6. Annampalem.
7. Chidimetta.
8. Chintakoyya.
9. Chintalapudi.
10. Rechavala.
11. Maruvada.
12. Gollavada.
13. Pullagundi.
14. Perikivala.
15. Vedullapalli.
16. Gollavaram.
17. Kovagolla.
18. Chippurukota.

Sub Muttas.

Villages.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gerragonda. | 1. Gerragonda. | 7. Devaramadesu. |
| | 2. Bodlapalli. | 8. Dalepad. |
| | 3. Pedda Ulampad. | 9. Pulusu Mamidi. |
| | 4. Chinna Ulampad. | 10. Godugurayi. |
| | 5. Annampeta. | 11. Mulagalapudi. |
| | 6. Chanchurte. | 12. Sunikalapadu. |
| 2. Samagadda. | 1. Samagadda. | 5. Paidiput. |
| | 2. Ragpalim. | 6. Gannavaram. |
| | 3. Mukaratipalem. | 7. Mandaguripad. |
| | 4. Ramavaram. | 8. Juvvalavada. |

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 3. Pasurugimé | 1. Pasurugimé. | 7. Tadikota. |
| | 2. Gerragonda. | 8. Kallikot. |
| | 3. Kakarapilli. | 9. Chintalavada. |
| | 4. Bodagudda. | |
| 4. Velagadda | 1. Velagadda. | 7. Ramulakonda. |
| | 2. Gurramenda. | 8. Radimivada. |
| | 3. Vattigadda. | 9. Begalakota. |
| | 4. Nellikota. | 10. Jajigadda. |
| | 5. Pansalapadim. | 11. Totakurapalem. |
| | 6. Savitidibba. | |
| 5. Nalakamiddi. | 1. Nalakamiddi. | 6. Pappulova. |
| | 2. Kommararam. | 7. Bandavada. |
| | 3. Pulusugonda. | 8. Ruyilagadda. |
| | 4. Daravada. | 9. Gaddirayi. |
| | 5. Behirayi. | 10. Kanturpad. |

Numerous other villages appear in the Pimpa Munsu's accounts, but as far as I have been able to ascertain they have all except those mentioned above been deserted from time immemorial, while many of the places named were never more than cultivated spots with no village upon them.

!! Previous to the Munsu's appropriation of the estate the Kattubadi paid by the Sub-muttadars to the Kotah Raja were as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| Gerragonda. | Rs 80. |
| Pasurugimé. | Rs 50. |
| Samagadda. | Rs 50. |
| Velagadda. | Rs 50. |
| Nalakamiddi. | Rs 50. |

To prevent a recurrence of what has in the case of the Pimpa Munsu's caused the present dispute, it will be necessary to enter a special clause in the Kotah Sanad laying down that beyond a fixed

Kattubadi, no sums are to be levied by the Muttadar on any pretence whatever from the Submittadars. This Kattubadi I propose to fix at the rates given just above. The Kattubadi on the whole Muttas should be Rs 200 + 10 in lieu of Taddy tax, Total Rs 210. I enclose a form of Sanad as proposed by me detailing the rents of and villages comprising the Sub Muttas.

12 The Kotah country has suffered so much from the Muttadars extortions and from the famine that I do not think the full Kattubadi should be exacted from either Muttadar or Sub Muttadars for this and the next year, and I strongly recommend that for those two years 50 per cent be remitted all round. The people at present are absolutely without means of any kind: many villages are quite and others almost deserted; and any pressure will prevent the people from coming back to them and delay the return of prosperity to the country. I agree &c

13 The Sanad for the Muttas should be made out in the name of Sree Madhuviti Petyamma Gari who is at present the recognized holder of the estate. She is widow of the late Madhuviti Chinnappa Bhatpati Dron. She has no legitimate heir: Should she not adopt a son which she probably will, the estate would pass to Madhuviti Chinnamma an illegitimate son (by a Reddi woman) of Chinnappa Bhatpati Dron's elder brother.

14 The present incumbents of the Sub Muttas,

as ascertained from the statements which accompany this memo: are

Of Gerragonda. Vedula Rami Reddi.
Of Parurugimmi. Pallala Sani Reddi.
Of Samagadda. Pallala Venki Reddi.
Of Velagadda. Pallala Lutchi Reddi.
Of Nulakanioldi. Pallala Boli Reddi.

It would be well I think to furnish each one of them with a copy of the Sanad granted to the Kotah Rancee which is the guarantee of their own tenure.

J. Johnston
Principal Asst. Agent.

8
18/107
611

Draft
Sanad.

To
Sree. Madhuvetti Sithayyamma
Rani Gann.

On behalf of His Grace the Governor in Council
Villages directly under your management.

I hereby confirm
you and your heirs
in the rights and
privileges of Mut-
tadar of the Kota
Mutta in the
Rampa Division
of the Rajahmundry
Taluk, Godavari
District comprising
the villages marginally
noted and situated
within the following
boundaries:—
North—Kakur, Chimala
and Gudikuru
South—Mohanapuram

- 1 Kota.
- 2 Bulosupalem.
- 3 Gannareddipalem.
- 4 Simhadripuram.
- 5 Mulakalapalem.
- 6 Annampalem.
- 7 Chidimetta.
- 8 Chintakozya.
- 9 Chintalapudi.
- 10 Rechavalea.
- 11 Marriwada.
- 12 Geddawada.
- 13 Puttagandi.
- 14 Perikivalea.
- 15 Vedullapalli.

No. 1
In a letter from the
Agent, Godavari Dist.
dated 19th April 1880
No. 34.

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
at St. George

Attestment of the
Revenue of Kota
Muttar

to Govt 1440/20.

- 16 Gellauram. East— Gellam river
 17 Koragedda. And Gudiam
 18 Chipurukota. West— Dorachintala
 Under your Sub Muttadars palam, Tadepalli
 1 Gerragonda Muttadar. and Gedakur.

1. Gerragonda. The conditions of your
 2. Boddapalli. tenure are as follows:—

3. Padda Ulampad. 1st That you pay an-

4. Chinnu Ulampad. nually to the Sircar

5. Annampeta. the following list in

6. Chandurthi. such instalments as

7. Devaramadugu. may from time to time

8. Dalapad. be determined by the

9. Puluvamamidi. Collector:—

10. Goduguraji. Kattubadi including Rs. a. P.

11. Mulagalapadu. Chigurupannu or

12. Tunkalapadu. Abkary tax—

2 Samagedda Muttadar. Local Fund Cses

1 Samagedda. Total

2. Rappalim. 2nd That you conduct

3. Nukkaratipalim. yourself loyally and

4. Ramavaram. peaceably, affording

5. Paidiput. every assistance to the

6. Gannavaram. Sircar in maintaining

- 7 Nandagiripad. quiet and order by
 8 Muvvalawada. giving timely informa-
 2 Pasuruguni Muttadar. tion of any disturbance
 1 Pasuruguni. or offence against
 2 Gerragonda. the laws, and appre-
 3 Kakarapilli. hendings and delivering
 4. Bodagudda. up to the Authorities
 5. Tadikot. robbers, rebels and
 6 Kallikot. other bad characters.

7 Chintalawada. 3rd That you shall not

4. Velagedda Muttadar. at any time or on any

1 Velagedda. pretence whatever, levy

2 Gurravanda. from your Sub-Mutta-

3 Vattigedda. ders any revenue,

4. Nellikota. tax, toll or other

5. Pannalapalam. contribution in excess

6. Saviti Dibba. of the Kattubadi's

7. Pannalakonda. noted below, plus such

8. Radimiroda. sum as may be assess-

9. Degalakota. ed on each of them by

10. Jagigedda. the Revenue Authorities

11. Totakurapalam. as Local Fund Cses.

5. Nulakamiddi Muttadar. 1. Gerragonda Muttadar

1 Nulakamiddi. 2. Pasuruguni—

2. Kammavaram. 3. Samagedda—

3 Palusagonda.

4 Barwada.

5 Shacirayi.

6 Pappulova.

7 Bandawada.

8 Reyila Gadda.

9 Gaddirayi.

10 Kantupad.

4 Telagadda —

5 Mulahamiddi —

Total —

I should you fail in
any of these conditions
your Muttu is liable
to be resumed and
you and your people
dealt with in such

manner as may seem good to the Sirkar, but
if you faithfully observe them you and your
heirs will live happily in the enjoyment of your
Muttu under the protection of the Sirkar.

See letter from the

Agent, Godavari Dist.
dated 19th April 1880

No. 34

For the Chief Secretary
Government
Fort St. George

Dr. H. S. S. S. S.

12 June 1880

Judicial DEPARTMENT

No. 11618

20
107

From

The Agent, Godavari,

D/ 19 April 1880.

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Foster, the Govt.
Agent, Godavari, submits
the proposals for the settle-
ment of the Kota Muttu
drawn up by Mr. Johnson
the Principal Asst. Agent.

2. The Muttu is one of
those alluded to in paragraph
of Mr. Sullivan's report
recorded in the Proceedings
of Government dated 16th
January 1880 No. 109.

3. In his Settlement
Memorandum Mr. Foster
writes.

writes.

"It will be necessary to enter a special clause in the Kotah Sanad laying down that beyond a fixed Muttahadi, no more are to be levied by the Muttadar on any pretence whatever from the Sub-Muttadars."

This Muttahadi I propose to fix at the rates given just above - the Muttahadi on the whole Muttah should be Rs 200 + 10 in lieu of Saddi tax, Total Rs 210."

Mr. Foster writes.

"Mr. Johnson proposes among other things that the Muttah should be conferred on Sri Madhavite Sitayamini Gari, widow of the late Chinnu Bhupate deo; that the Muttahadi need not be enhanced, and that

the

income in accepting the present instrument in the Muttahadi Sanad. It is with doubt the Muttahadi Sanad as illegal in origin & should be rejected. This income should

* Praganda	—	Rs 50
Pragunji	—	50
Samugadda	—	50
Velagadda	—	50
Kulakamudi	—	50

Revenue & income to the Kotah Sanad on property independent of him a suggestion is made. By 5/50.

the claims based on mortgage of the Muttah to the Union should not be made. I fully concur in all his proposals and require orders of Government.

5. In my note on the Settlement of the Muttah, I suggested that Mr. Foster should be required to submit a comprehensive scheme of his own for the complete disposal of all the Muttahs in his district.

Free and independent - over a time, as is now the case.

Read the following

Chief

the post

the Kotah

my carried

posed, with

to Sitayamini

and drawn

with the

sheet with

the name

FOR ORDERS.

10/10/81

c6/5

acceptable to the People.

8/10
Judicial Department.

22/107

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

from the Agent to the Governor, forwarded to the Chief Secy dated 19 Apr. 80. (with enclosures)

Order thereon 19th Jan/81 No 107.
The Agent Hon. the Secy
in Council sanctions the
settlement of the Kotah
Muttah being carried
out, as proposed, with
free Madhavu Sityamma
Rani. A land drawn
in conformity with the
Daff submitted will
be given to the Rani

by the Government
Agent

2. The mortgage
claim, put forward by
the Mahantdar of
Rampa on the Guiltah
is disallowed as illegal
in origin & based on
fraud

3. The recommendations

4. 3. In future whenever made by Mr Johnson in
a Mahantdar or para 12 of his settlement
Mahantdar this the are approved and
Agent will report immediately to Govt. will be carried out

stating who the nearest
heirs are, & nominating
one who is most ac

acceptable to the People.

From order

(H.2) 2/3
12/1 107
mace

The Govt. Agent, Kodajur
Rev. Dept. & Dist. 31-1-81
Board of Revenue

L2 51 + 0 - 45

14-5-12

27-8-12

6-2-14 B.I.

27-10-16

18.1.27 II

Kotah Mulla
Govt. of 1883 Madras.

Just

To

Dated

Recd.

to
19 Jan 1884, No. 107

Nos. 73-74

Rampa country. The
proposed settlement
of the Kotah Mulla
with Sri Madhaviti
Sitayamma Rami
fara, sanats. The
mortgage claim on
the Mulla's property
forwarded by the ex
Commissioner of Rampa,
disallowed.

10/8/04

c6/5