

Department for the year 187 .

Order No.	When taken out.	Current No.

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Y. O. 27/1/87
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IDENT OF POLICE,

Jeypore District.

4. The rising, on the report could only, it was supposed, have been there was no rising but apparently of defence, by which the Naidus may have and become technically guilty of "un-

5. What was meant by a "conc" actually pursued, viz., not to treat the destruction of villages, &c.; but Government should be taken up in a calm spirit, that they should be kept informed of the real the Judge is left without any alternative signs of insurrection, or dissatisfaction, discontent that when outrages are committed by the law, nor are the Naidus allowed in fashion.

6. You will feel, Government do not as distinguished from strictly legal justice is of a quasi political character, and although Judge, it by no means follows that you as they would be exercised by an ordinary instance, in the present case, it may be for trial by a Sessions Judge should not is suited to the "rule of law," but this seem to have been extensively and grossly

Dasmatpur Desas, viz., 1 Dhanoomajji of Gumma Gam, 2 Chendranaiko of Ramapuru Gam, 3 Pothi Somorotho of Kollar Gam, 4 Modhoo Naiko of Latchmipur, 5 Dhono Kundaki of Badurugam, 6 Kondapujari of Minaru Balli, 7 Naiko of Budaiput Gam, 9 Sauntako of Kakolo- 11 Podapujari of Ghumaru, 12 Lachmana Naiko

the following petition with many salutes to ever our countries, we have lived in peace. For the following cruelties—looting, robbery, houses, and catching the females on their return are doing many fearful deeds. When the station on the subject, the station men say that shown to them. We cannot show them to the opportunity, when all the males are away from they will come to the villages and give great cannot show us any particular one, con- tion men. Meanwhile the Dombas are getting any stolen property with a Dombu he will who will give him a very little punishment; from jail, will directly come to our villages, at us. In continuation we beg to inform you evances. We moreover beg to state that we services in requisition and are paying some el Dombus, we request your honor to adopt

fe;

the hukm, with a seal under your own hand,

ation.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 11. Kamo Naiko | + |
| 12. Donu Naiko | + |
| 13. Norahari Majji | + |
| 14. Dhanu Majji | + |
| 15. Dhonu Kodiki | + |
| 16. Kochidapujari | + |
| 17. Chendra Naiko | + |
| 18. Jagabandu Majji | + |

(The Uriya.)

Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,

26th January 1881.

instant, the telegram of which a enclosed, was despatched yesterday (25th).

There was no real inconsistency between the telegrams of the 14th December and the 5th instant.

The first, which was sent a considerable time ago, declared that any should be stamped out promptly. The where you to exercise a conciliatory sent affair.

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

2]
4. The rising, on the report could only, it was supposed, have been much better for them than keeping them there was no rising but apparently not. The *ennui* of camp life in one place is defence, by which the Naidus may have the movement of a body of sepoys through and become technically guilty of "unlawful" if the country people see that we are willing least alarmed at their rising, and quite of their crimes, I think they will hesitate

5. What was meant by a "concise" actually pursued, viz., not to treat the destruction of villages, &c.; but Government should be taken up in a calm spirit, that they should be kept informed of the results the Judge is left without any alternative signs of insurrection, or dissatisfaction discontent that when outrages are committed by the law, nor are the Naidus allowed fashion.

6. You will feel, Government does not as distinguished from strictly legal justice is of a quasi political character, and although Judge, it by no means follows that you as they would be exercised by an ordinary instance, in the present case, it may be for trial by a Sessions Judge should not be suited to the "rule of law," but this seems to have been extensively and grossly

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN.

KORAPATTI, 13th January 1881.

enclose you a copy of a report from at Paderu (now here). He alludes to the late Naidu of Gutturaputti in hill Madugula; (2nd) the want of principal local men of influence; and (3rd) ammunition.

be a good thing to try and get some not think a school at Paderu is practicable master coming up there. The boys foot of the hills and placed under the al Bhupati's people. As regards the should be done at once, as a beginning. Bhupati's influence if Government would cost of feeding, clothing, and educating special orders to look after him. He would gradually become more civilized is once set we should soon have the educated until by degrees we might ere but failed utterly. As to ordering the their lands I did exactly the reverse. Bhupati brought the Naidu in a prisoner to the people of hill Madugula were going waste and asked me to issue orders should come back and cultivate his fields a copy of my order. That order must be signed by designing persons. Henderson said that if he cultivates his lands he must send orders that if possible this must

Exd. J. Wright and T.O. Connor.

Weekly Departmental
Report of the Acting
Superintendent of
Police, Mysore, for
the week ending
25th Decr 1900.

Sunday 19th Decr.
Monday 20th "
Tuesday 21st "

See
L.H.P. 3.4
21/12/00

At Mulacangeri
Enquiring into the
case of the handbills
and bombs. Found
at Mudigam and
Mulacangeri portions
of the remains of the
bombs who were
killed. From the
evidence of two or
three people who
saw the explosion
the next morning
it appears they were
all killed by one
two bombs into
a club. Surgeons
or文武 do not
appear to have
been used at all.

inclined to think that
the raiders and their
followers did not
intend to kill the
bombs. They intended
I think to catch &
give them a thrashing.
One bomb of Mundy's
was taken from his
house to that of the
raiders about 50
yards but there he
hid almost in
immediately he leaving
a general column

Sunday 19th Dec.
Monday 20th "
Tuesday 21st "

See
H. G. 2.4
31/12/80

are to be altogether
trusted. Their future
conduct will depend
very much on what is done
to the kindreds of
Imlacangin Mudi
Jaon &c who have
been arrested.

From Imlacangin
to Krasant. Ten
miles.

At Krasant:

Received on Satur-
day a report from

the way two of the
Maharajah's people
who had been sent
to try and persuade
these people to re-
turn quietly to their
villages and not
to catch any more
bombers. The inspectors
saw these people
and gave them the
same advice. They
landed over to the
inspector's five bombs
they had caught.
The green branch
which was sent in
them (they were act-
ing on knowledge that it
came from Imlacangin
Jaon kindred) with
instructions to put
it on which they had
they have promised
Det. Haynes that they
will have nothing
to do with this rising.
Det. Haynes says he
thinks

don't know.

On Wednesday evening
much to my surprise
Mr. Hayes and Mrs.
Applumrich returned
to the ship. & I sent
them orders two or
three days ago to re-
main as usual.

One on Gulegoomah
as they thought best
for a time as affairs
looked very unpleasant.
My orders however
had not reached
them. They have
brought in 33 prisoners

concerned in the loss
of the Ghazie boat. About the answer
at Pondabedda. Coming from Arabos
are Gulegoomah. They were ready
reported in my letter with two to
W. S. Report. He brought the Panchipentia
in these prisoners to hand. I can only
have taken away one more that it is
nearly all the Abiching probably time.
of Gulegoomah and I have ordered Mr.
Gusmitore to send them from
leaving only two prisoners. I don't

the former and three
in the latter. No doubt
all of these ^{prisoners} were con-
cerned but it would
have been much
better under the
present circumstances
if they had contented
themselves with ar-
resting a few of the
unpleasers. On
Thursday I sent
out with to raise
the three slaves Gule-
goomah, Gusmitore
one and Panchipentia
to twelve each.

With regard to the ac-
count of the Ghazie boat. About the answer
at Pondabedda. Coming from Arabos
are Gulegoomah. They were ready
reported in my letter with two to
W. S. Report. He brought the Panchipentia
in these prisoners to hand. I can only
have taken away one more that it is
nearly all the Abiching probably time.
of Gulegoomah and I have ordered Mr.
Gusmitore to send them from
leaving only two prisoners. I don't

think they will do any thing in that direction while something is being done by the people & I don't believe they intend to kill the bombs they and their followers showed an amount of reckless-ness highly criminal under ordinary circumstances. If there are at all grounds of Arakos fairly furnished reported to the State House officer that there will be a rising and certainly to the last been warned by a village raiding near Arakos not to continue in Government employ as he would probably be killed as his club were in the last place.

In Oct or November a number of Arakos are at all reported to the State House officer that there will be a rising and certainly to the last been warned by a village raiding near Arakos not to continue in Government employ as he would probably be killed as his club were in the last place.

In the beginning of December two women from Malacampin came through Malacampin in direction and from the plains to Arakos trading in fish and onions came to the House of Representatives (the three Arakos) but told him that we

And tell all the others we was saying there to go back to their villages". The Malacampin and now we see Arakos son with the third person others was sent with the letter this message and people.

fell pretty confident wrote on Wednesday that the message of Mr. Farlin giving him he obeyed but in full particulars thought it necessary recommending to take precaution against a demonstration called the first of the direction of & steps there impossible and last of Arakos, Pooking at the Office of Arakos and Luchimfore. and times but as I expected nothing the officers with which the Arakos are charged can be over-looked every thing and they took place but I doubt if they intend to do anything unless the case against them is the case against them. Malacampin & other of the Arakos does anything village of the Arakos has been settled. I don't know of course what are the Special Agent or Agent in

There is no doubt I think that the gathering took place but I doubt if they intend to do anything unless the case against them is the case against them. Malacampin & other of the Arakos does anything village of the Arakos has been settled. I don't know of course what are the Special Agent or Agent in

Insomuch as saying
that another Bomb
has been killed. It
appears two Bombs
went to a haidoo's
house and stole about
four rupees worth
of property from the
house without waking
the haidoo. As the
Bombs were making
off with the property
the haidoo woke &
chased them and as
they would not give
up the property he cut
one of them down with
a dagger. The proper-
ty was found with the
corpses the next morn-
ing. This seems to be
a very improbable
story. I should not
wonder if it turned
out that the Bomb
was killed first. The
property then put by
his side and the
story about the robbery
and chase after
the two Bombs in-
vented.

Nothing in assistance
An answer is said
to have come from
Arakoo that they
ready there with 4000
to hold the Panchi up. I hope he will
prevent phant.
At the Indrapuri than
on Tuesday it was
general talk among
the people that a
number of haidoo
and up to were
and intended to
attack Pirapuri
and release the
there confined.
Sent out a man to
if he could get any
information about
gathering and he re-
turned towards eve-
ning with the infor-
mation that 800 were
assembled near
Jongara about three
miles north of the
intended to attack
Pirapuri if the haidoo
were sentenced and
moved to the
Pirapuri.

I hear today that
W. Moore the new
Special Assistant
is on his way
to hold the Panchi up. I hope he will
prevent phant.
The people
won't believe
I tell them
I am powerless to
address their grievances
as I am
the only Sabir in
the District. I can
do anything I like

Act-Supt of Police

R.D.
22 JAN 81

Norasingpur

See 12.5 miles to the south

Qasmatpur

Lachimpur
Kandiyali's detachment

Pullabadda
Malkangiri

Syapra

Kahadapatti

Korapatti
Kandiyali's detachment

Pottinghi

Kandiyali's detachment
Bunker

near the line -

Don't consider that

file in vest. failure of
also from action
all procedures
is a heavy strain

Capacity - Parties already
Comm. had to be known must
flourish to this - but Govt
desire to put parties connected.

at Refrains shall not be
mailed out of country
pending orders of Port;
to whom full report shall
be made, in view to their
exercise of mitigation
or pardon, where
thought proper in the
very peculiar circumstances.

Ordered in Council
25.1.81.

R. D.
13 JAN 1881

13th Jan: 81 -

My dear Davidson

I send 2 more Reports from
Scott - Sept. Police before.
bringing matters up to 1st Jan.

I hope further will remain
up there, with the force, till
affairs are really settled -

There seems to be considerable
ferment in the country.

Yours truly -

x report - dated

25 Dec/80

Printed & sent by

C. L. Leeson

Telegram.

From

To Agent. Vizagapatam.

Received this Vizagapatam
dated 13 January 1887.

"Arrived here this
morning 10th. Arrested
Naidus released on
personal recognizances
by Sub Magistrate before
Moore's arrival. Assembled
villagers dispersed. All
quiet at present here and
Anknt. Am calling in
Naidus to meet me"

On this telegram
being repeated to Mr
Brettney at Spindly,
his private secretary
telegraphed as follows:-

Governor says
very satisfactory and
thinks studies should
be improved if not
already done.

Adelung for the
present WJH

Jan 17/87

being up at Conner

Telegram
=

(12)

+ Mr. Medley
indirectly
dumy

See 21/1/81.
I think we must
ask Mr. Garstin for
report. His telegram is
nearly a promise of
the latest
have given it

His report on
last of papers on 17th;
X The inf. on 19th - but by
reach me at
noon on 21st only.
There came into
packet, "Hill tracts" marked
100 to me, containing d/o, from
Garstin, who seems to believe that
with the large force he has within
the investigation & trials can be
conducted regularly, in due course of law.
This is undoubtedly the best thing
that could happen - I think I should
be proved that, Telegram from
Agent, Vizagapatam,
Koraput, 10 Jan'y/81.
Homicide of the doubts, owing to
defraudations & the absence of light
sent, Police & Magistrate - light
sentences, as possible, may be put
mitigate under the Prerogative - is not
to be done "Prison & Jail"

from Colonel Mearns,
13 Jan'y 1881. with
reports from Mr. Scott
Supt. of Police, Jypore.
for the two last weeks
Dec. 1880.

See 21/1

1 Jan'y/81

It seems to me that
this case needs
careful treatment -
no trouble may follow.

Sp. 10/14 & 16 Jan'y 1881.

The contents of
the first of Mr. Scott's
weekly reports enclosed
Colonel Mearns's semi-
official are already sent
to Hon'ble Members, as
they formed an enclosure
to Mr. Garstin's last
written report.

The second report which relates to the week ending 1st Jan'y 1881 is now, and appears to merit serious consideration, and to exemplify in a striking manner the necessity

for deputing a Commissioner to enquire into, and, if possible, effect a thorough settlement of the grievances and other disturbing elements which, judging by this report, would seem to be so ripe in these still tracts; such a commission sitting as soon

There is no doubt that the men were murdered according to the eye of the law - and that before the victims or perpetrators are white-washed, by order of Govt. because of being peculiar in interesting circumstances, that they must be arrested and tried & punished.

The State says that if the raiders are arrested & heavily punished - Under such circumstances, I think the Govt. should conduct an exhaustive preliminary examination without arresting the raiders, then send the result in the information & rules of Govt.

If upon such information it seems inadvisable that to punish the raiders, then the prudent course would

be to have a strong military & police force in the hills by the time the raiders are taken arrested & brought to trial; and all the arrangements prepared for the instant dictating not of anything in the shape of armed resistance & the occupation of the principal places in the district.

Severely punished (understand) compliance to the demand of armed force - whilst the absence of force is understood as weakness, and leads in the village to trust to their strength & seize their arms.

M. 19/11/81

soon as the present emergency has been completely set at rest, and the power of Government to effectually deal with any disturbance been fully recognised.

The Ag. Supd. of Police has deliberated & recorded his opinion that

"If these raiders (who according to Mr. Garton's telegram of the 16. inst. have for the present been released on bail) are at all heavily punished (presumably for having been concerned in the murder of the 'Dombas') there will be a rimis for certainty to the north and north-east."

of Noraput."

Again he seems to think that the chance of everything "passing off quietly" depends on whether

Mr. Garstin considers that the "offences with which these bandits are charged can be overlooked".

The Dy. Commr. makes a pertinent remark on this point, in the margin of Mr. Scott's report -

"The discharge (of the bandits implicated) will under present circumstances be put down

"down to a wrong decision. Intimidation will be looked on as the cause."

Possibly the real, though not admitted, reason of the sub-magistrate's action in having already released the bandits on bail may be owing in some measure to this cause, or to all events may be attributed, thereby, to the hill men.

If this idea once takes root in the minds of the hill men, it is difficult to conceive what ill effects may result from it, and what trouble, ^{expence}

expense and anxiety may
not be occasioned to
the Government and its
officers -

"The Government of
India have lately been
advised of the peaceful
complexion of affairs
at present; no further
reassurance therefore
appears to be immediately
necessary, and should
it unfortunately happen
after all that any
disturbance does take
place, the situation
of Govt. will not be
improved, as it will
have to be explained
how, with so fair a
prospect

prospect, it failed to
maintain peace and
order - It is sub-
mitted therefore with
reference to Mr. Gairdner's
telegram of the 13th Inst.
that it might be well
not to repeat it to
the Govt. of India
immediately, as the
present calm may
only be a lull before
a storm, which may
break out either if
the Raiders are convicted
and properly punished,
or, in the event of their
being released, if the
hill men erroneously
attribute

attribute the result to
intimidation and pressure
and, becoming unbridled,
proceed to further acts
of violence.

The repetition of
Mr. Garstin's telegram
to the Govt. of India
as suggested by His
Excellency, has been
deferred with reference
to the foregoing con-
siderations.

M.L.S.

O.O.

Koraput
12th January 1881

My dear Davidson

No. 5 D.
J. 1881

40 miles
N.W. of
Koraput

I sent off a telegram to Vizagapa-
patam to be sent to you, on the day of my arrival
here. The day before I got a Telugu cover which
on being opened and read here proved to be
an ari from the ^{the} Kotapas of Subildan dated
the 6th reporting that on the 4th he had gone to the
village of Satabansi (N.E. of Kotapas) to
inspect the bungalow and while there, came on
some men waving a green branch which he
says signifies that all the people of the country
were to assemble at Ummari, a little north
of Jessore. He tore the branch in pieces and
forbad the people to send it about any more.
This is the latest intelligence to hand and
shows that an unquiet feeling still exists to
the north west of this. I have called on the
Kaidas of the villages to the north of this, about
Dankangiri, not the Dankangiri where
the late Fiti was to come in and have
also requested the Maharajah to come
and meet me and hope to be able to impress
on them, with his aid, the folly of their ways
and induce them to keep quiet. Then I shall
send out Moore with the whole or part of

the detachment here and some Police to
proceed ~~directly~~ to Markangiri and camp
there, making full inquiry into all the circumstances
attending the killing of the Dombas and the
alleged grievances of the Kairis, which, if
what they say is true, seem to have considera-
ble foundation, though they cannot bring
any very definite charges against particular
Dombas or prove their allegations. While
Moore is moving up to Markangiri I shall
hope Woodhouse's detachment, from which
(if all continues quiet there as I think it will)
up here, and shall myself go off with Scott and
the Maharajah (if I can get him to go with me)
to Jaypore, Kotapuri, and thence to Mirakot
and Raipur, returning by Gourangapur
and Singapur to Markangiri, where Moore
by that time ought to have all cases ready
for Commitment if any are committed.
I would previously arrange for the Lachmi-
pur detachment to come in there at the same
time so that when ready to hold ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~any~~
sessions I should have 100 sepoy and
a strong body of Police at the spot ready to
put down the slightest attempt at any rescue
or outbreak. Then, when the sessions was
over, the prisoners committed, if any, could
be marched in here and so down to.

this is the
boundary
dispute,
about the
Kairis
a report from
a sepoy
of the
Lachmi-
pur

Vizagapatam or Parvatipur 2^d P
necessary, of 2 detachments while I, with the
3rd, went to Lachmipur and thence, sending
them back to Vizianagram, would proceed
myself with the Maharajah and a Police
force to Rayachota, whence I propose to
go to Jagdalpur and thence down to Guinapur
and the Sourah frontier, where I am arranging
with Lemen to have a meeting and settle
the Sourah question once and for all. I
am sorry to say there is strong ground for
suspecting the Kairi Dewan, Appa Rao, of
having been intriguing with the Sourahs and
inciting them to resist the demands of
the British of Gimmur. You will, no doubt,
remember that the boundary settlement
effected by Mr. Carke and Graham gave
38 out of 48 disputed villages to Gimmur
(Parlakimuri) and that the Government on
your representation ordered the whole 48 to be
made over to him. In May last, when I
was at Masole, I impressed on the Jaypore
Maharajah, in accordance with the orders
of Government, the propriety of his heartily
accepting and acting up to the decision of
Government in the matter of this boundary and he
declared he would, but I do not think
he

he, or his Agents have done so. The latest report I have on the subject is from Jawsath and I am addressing Government on the matter separately and officially. From this it seems that the Sourahs have expressed their readiness to obey any orders on the subject of the disputed boundary which may be given to them by the Gajians and Vigagapatams Agents jointly. This is why I have written to Leuen to meet me at the frontier and I really hope we may settle the matter at rest.

I look for much good from the Rajah's touring with me all the way to Rajahmundry, if he will only do so, but he is a difficult man to deal with and though professing promises has no notion of acting up to his words. I have arranged for a reserve of 60 men of the 29th to be in readiness to move up here or elsewhere if called for and I can get another 100 or 150 men from the 17th if wanted but I do not think they will be.

Marching the men about, is, I think, much better for them than keeping them camped in one place for any length of time. The custom of camp life in one place is dreadful and the men get sick. Moreover, the movement of a body of Sepoys through the country has

& well that we have sent back the Sourahs who came to see the Rajah.

I think it is at the time that the Rajah is in the country that the Sourahs are most likely to be troublesome.

has a powerful moral effect and if the Country people see that we are willing to hear what they have to say, not in the least alarmed at their rising, and quite prepared to try the culprits on the scene of their crimes, I think they will hesitate before attempting any disturbance.

The Country hereabouts is very open and so it is I am told near Malkangiri, so that if they try a fight they must be very severely punished.

I will write again tomorrow on some other matters connected with these parts.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Fawcett.

P.S. I am inclined to think, from what Moore tells me, that the Submagistrate made a mistake in letting the Sourahs out on their personal recognizances. Moore thinks the charge against them amounts to murder and the Submagistrate was probably weak and only too glad to act on a hint of scolding that if he saw his way to releasing the men on bail it would be a good thing to do. If the released men do not come in to meet me they will have to be arrested again.

As they were not bound over to appear
on any particular date. The recently
appointed Submagistrate of this place,
Venkataratnam, a Post Master from Cocanada
selected by Haffell, took flight at the foot
of the ghats and resigned the appointment
and ran away to Cocanada pleading that
he was the only son of his mother.

X This is it -
a man is appointed
Magistrate for
3 months (Haffell)
Lumps in one of his
own men from
another district
"after me, the
deluge." X

As they were not bound over to appear
on any particular date. The recently
appointed Submagistrate of this place,
Venkataratnam, a Post master from Cocanada X
selected by Haffell, took flight at the foot
of the ghats and resigned the appointment
and ran away to Cocanada pleading that
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X This is it -
a man is appointed
magistrate for
3 months (Haffell)
Lumps in one of his
own men from
another district
"after me, the
deluge." X

980
Special Report of 1st Class Inspector W.B.

Henderson in Charge of Camps at Paderes
Araku and Gondragassa.

R.D.
JAN 31

I have the honor to bring to notice that the family of the late Fiteridar, Guslafatty Naider, has been left in a state of complete destitution since the late killing; the family consisted of his wife and four sons, the eldest being about 17, was in hiding in the Gundally jungles from the time of the Fiteri up to December last. I, however, found out his whereabouts & sent him a pass (he not being wanted) and got him into Paderes. The ~~late~~ ^{lad} was in a most emaciated state and could not walk far at one time. I raised a subscription for him in the Camp amounting to over Rs 50. a few Naideres and others joining; This money I put in trust with ~~Deri~~ ^{Deri} Naider of Paderes and others and informed them that same could not be touched by the Creditors of the late Guslafatty Naider (who it seems was in debt amounting to over Rs 1500) so the eldest son is fairly provided for and will now be able to support his mother and young

W.H.R.

980
Special Report of 1st Class Inspector W.B.

Henderson in Charge of Camps at Paderes
Araku and Mondragosa.

R.D.
JAN 31

I have the honor to bring to notice that the family of the late Fiteridar, Guslafatty Naider, has been left in a state of complete destitution since the late killing; the family consisted of his wife and four sons, the eldest being about 17, was in hiding in the Guindally jungles from the time of the Fiteri up to December last. I, however, found out his whereabouts & sent him a pass (he not being wanted) and got him into Paderes. The ~~late~~ ^{lad} was in a most emaciated state and could not walk far at one time. I raised a subscription for him in the Camp amounting to over Rs 50. a few Naideres and others joining; this money I put in trust with ~~Deri~~ ^{Deri} Naider of Paderes and others and informed them that same could not be touched by the creditors of the late Guslafatty Naider (who it seems was in debt amounting to over Rs 1500) so the eldest son is fairly provided for and will now be able to support his mother and young

W.H.R.

young brothers.

As regards the second son he is a bright intelligent looking lad of about 14 years of age. I wished, and all the Naidus in the talook strongly backed me up, to send the boy down to Vizagapatnam to be educated but the lad on hearing of this, bolted to the Algaipile jungles and refused to come in. The kindness of the boy (a son of the late leading Naidu in Hill Masgole) being educated at once struck the Naidus, they also asking if a Government village school could not be opened for caste children at Badera and other large villages. It is however very much to be doubted if a school master of the required kind could be obtained or if obtained would remain in the hills. A school restricted to the sons of Naidus and other caste hill children under the supervision of the Submagistrate of Chodavaram could at a small cost be established at Masgole at the foot of the Ghats. The children would then be near their homes, the only difficulty to this being that the school would have to be a boarding one and this

1080
this would require more attention than the Submagistrate of Chodavaram could spare.

I do not consider at the present time the Naidus are prepared to make any local school a grant-in-aid one, but this no doubt in time would be the case when the rising generation of Naidus would be able to see for themselves the benefits of education in their villages. The spread of education would at once put a stop to the way the hill people are cheated by the low country merchants and traders.

The Naidus and Naidus of the late Gundluputy Naidu have several times informed me that the Agent to the Governor had prohibited cultivation in the vicinity of the destroyed villages of Gundluputy, this however on enquiry I find not to be the case, orders having been given by the Agent to the Governor to cultivate at once when up here last year the orders must have been not understood, hence the mistake so I have sent an order that cultivation can go on as required.

The Masgole & Masgole of all Masgole
Backpenta

Bachipenta, and the Dilangda Basal, Hill Masgole, and 2 others having served Government well during the late rising the Agent to the Governor feels ^{that} some mark of approval for their services should be bestowed upon them. The Madagossa Majji has asked me to see about this. He states that he will not receive money but would be glad if he could obtain a sword or a letter from Government as a recognition of his services. The Dilangda Basal I have never seen but am informed that he thinks that his services should be acknowledged also.

~~Special Report~~
#1-1-87

The Carabines in use by the Police are almost useless for practical purposes in the hot latitudes of Mysore District. Though well-suited for a dry climate (and where arms are used more for show than use) the present Carabine in the hands of an average Constable seldom goes off if it has been loaded for 24 hours, the usual thing being that after several or two misfires powder misfire from a Carabine has to be pushed into (Signed) O.C. Scott

It is difficult even at Horaput in a magazine or in the office to keep Cartridges for the Police in good order when the barrels are once opened. A misfire loaded a day

11 88
the Rifle too. Carbine may then go off but certainly not ~~after~~ ^{after} if the gun has been loaded for a few hours.

I am aware that bad loading is in the first place the cause of the above but the wet and damp Country and the very urgent way a Carbine should be used in these parts to be of any use makes even the Constables wish for a better arm.

If another kind of Carbine was introduced the expenditure of loaded kept arms would not take place.

I should very much like to see a better arm in the hands of the Mysore Police. I have no objection I may state that when I last had the Mysore Police I issued 20 Carabines to the whole force here. (Signed) S.P.C. Scott

ordered Constables out for ball firing the week previous 20 Caps for the 6 rounds fired and that at the conclusion of the firing several Constables only had 3 and 4 Caps left in their Cap pouches.

Horaput
Mysore Dist
11-1-87.

(Signed) W. B. Henderson
Inspector of Police

True Copy

J. H. [Signature]
Agent

No.

From
J. H. Garstin Esq., C.S.J.

Agent, Vizagapatam

13 January 1881.

FOR ORDERS.

Certainly 13 Jan 81
W.H.R. 24/11

Since writing that
I have seen Genl Cadell
and arranged to have
the swords prepared at
the Arsenal.

Submitted that the
proposals of
Mr Garstin be accepted
generally. Enquiries
are being made at the
Arsenal and elsewhere
to ascertain whether
suitable presentation
swords with scabbards
are procurable.

2. With reference to

M

M. Garstin's recommen-
dation that a consign-
ment of Snider carbines,
without bayonets, but
with ammunition, be
sent to him as soon
as possible to effec-
tively arm the police
in four of the Jaipur
taluks, attention is
invited to the following
extract from my own
remarks as Agent
on the Police Adminis-
tration Report for
1874-75, Gangan district,
namely: -

"In para III the Su-
perintendent remarks
on the arms and ac-
countants of the Malah
constabulary."

"It seems to me he has
omitted an equally impor-
tant item, viz, ammuni-
tion. During my recent
Malah tour and inspec-
tion of the police, I was
amazed at the number
of "misfires". I should
say that on an average,
two out of three attempts
on the part of the Police
to fire their muskets
failed."

"The caps appeared
to explode, but the
powder did not, as a
rule, ignite. This defect
may probably be attri-
butable to over-ramming
and consequently "milling"
of the powder in the nip-
ples, but the defect
however occasioned is

"of sufficient importance
to call for special attention
on the part of the respon-
sible officers. Until the
defect is remedied, the
efficiency of the force must
be seriously impaired."
"I think the Superintendent's
proposal to arm
a portion of the Hill Force
with breech loaders a
good one. For all practical
purposes the breech load-
ing Snider Carbine would
I think, be incomparably
the weapon best suited
in all respects for jungle
fighting. A steady fire
from half a dozen breech-
loading Snider Carbines
would, in a very short
time, demoralize any
body of Khonds with
whom the Police are
likely to come in contact. In

"In fact they would hardly
dare to show their faces
when they knew what
style of weapon was in
the hands of their anta-
gonists."

3. The opinion of the
Inspector General of
Police has been requested
on the subject.

I believe he
wants Sniders -
I have concluded
to send him
the Snider Carbine

Certainly right
WRE 21/1

11/25/1

Hill Tracts. Vizagapatam

FOR ORDERS.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter *de mi.*
official letter from Mr. J. A. Garstin, Esq.
12 January 1881.

+ No orders are
(or shall be) passed
on *de mi.* offenders.
The Chief Secy. has
acknowledged by d/o.
commenting on
opinion that *de mi.*
cases are going on
all right.

On a paper yesterday
presented he proposed as very
black, I suggested making the
accused "Indians State
Prisoners", without proceeding
to try them - But it was
every way best to proceed accord-
ing to the usual method. I
note further besides he is strong
enough to do so. We can then
mitigate the sentences of those
convicted, where requisite.

The arrangements
made and precautions
taken by the Agent
appear to be judicious
and appropriate. The
Govt. await further in-
formation regarding
the suspected intriguing
of the Nail Dewan Affa-
Rao, as also the explanation
which, it is presumed,
Venkatarathnam, Sub-
Magistrate of Tanjore has

21/1 25/1-
21/1 22/1 23/1

has been required to
submit, of his conduct
in abandoning his
post at a critical time
& withdrawing to formade.

Apr 81

has been required to
submit, of his conduct
in abandoning his
post at a critical time
& withdrawing to formade.

Apr 81

Bill Smith
3rd Feb
Jude (1887) Sept

Govt. of 188 } Madras.

To

Dated
Recd.

188, No.

Nos.

Demi Offs - Hill
Jude Vign

Lodged
3/2/81.

12 P

My dear Garstin,

I have to ac-
knowledge your demi
officials of the 12th & 13th
instant written from
Morapatti, and to say
that the arrangements
made, and the precau-
tions taken by you, are
considered judicious.
The Govt will await
further information in
regard to the suspected
intrigues of the Arab
Dewan Appa Rao, and
the explanation which,
it is presumed, Venkata
Ratnam, the Sub Mar-
gistrate of Morapatti
has been required to
submit

submit of his conduct
in abandoning his post
at a critical time, with-
drawing to Cocanada.

In regard to the
three swords with velvet
scabbards, General Cadell
is having them made
and they will be sent up
to you as soon as possible
after I have received from
you full particulars of the
inscription for each - which
please let me have with-
out delay.

You mention in
your letter that Monro
has, at Fremantle's
instance, been writing
to the Calcutta task
Khanda authorities
about these swords.
It is entirely out
of

138
of the province of affairs.
Collectors of this Presidency
to correspond, in this way
without the knowledge
or approval of Govern-
ment, I am to request
that you will let them
know that their action
is disapproved.

R. D.

24 JAN 21

16 P
Mysore - 23rd July:
1880

My dear Davidson

Yours of 20th about Police arms in
the Northern Districts - The matter has not been
lost sight of. Some years back I got the chance
of obtaining 250 including Snider Carbines
returning 1000 to me & I sent 150 to
Gangam 50 to Vijay & 50 to Mysore - These
are his in the case & when the district
barracks were out not a man of his was trained
to them. So the Vijay 50 were handed
over to Mysore & now have 100 - These 100
at Baligunda Chellur & Mysore are entirely
armed with breech loaders & well trained to
their use. I am also at this moment in the

responsibility with the Ordnance Dept
to get 100 Artillery breechloading carbines
which are lying in the Arsenal to which I refer
to send up for the new mounted batteries. but
there is some hitch about the quantity of arms
required to be kept by the Ordnance Dept.
"in reserve" - I will refer the matter to you if
it proves necessary. As you know I have pro-
posed that all the mounted batteries in the 1st
Army District should be armed with breechloaders
& you have sanctioned this. As the Arsenal
can't furnish them they must be got from
England. I also think that the Mounted
Police should be armed with breechloaders.

Whether the whole of the riding police,
in Districts liable to be disturbed, should also

15 P
have breechloaders is a question which requires
consideration. There is something to be said
on both sides. It is an expensive weapon &
requiring skillful use & care in keeping in order.
The men at out stations cannot be so thoroughly
trained as the Regulars. If the fact will bear
the expense the balance of advantage must
doubtless lie in having the best weapons. But
I think we can manage without them.

The present Police carbines can hardly be
said to be almost useless for practical pur-
poses. They are at least as the weapons of
which recently were used by the Army & far
superior to any weapons which rebels can bring
against them. I have tested them at
target practice many hundreds of times &

They hit hard & true at 100 yards - with some
Cape there are very few misfires - but men
in the hills have slain many tigers & cheetahs
with them - we have ammunic to replace
weak springs &c. There has been no complaint
of actual inefficiency during these disturbances.
(Blaxland when he failed to force the Potah's
Shut against Chundrick had his Sepoy men
armed with breechloaders!) - But of course
a man must look after his weapons in his
my earlier days in the Northern jungles I
never dreamt of trusting to my own Wadley
Richards after it had been 2 or 3 days loaded
with out picking the nipple & putting a
little fresh powder & a fresh Cape.

168

Gardner's story of the man whose
Cartridges were broken to pieces in his pouch
does not bear on the efficiency of the Carbine.
He is rather fond of finding an exceptional
case & arguing therefrom that it must be
the rule - The cartridges are generally all
right in their ^{men's} pouches & when they go on Ser-
vice of course the point is specially seen to.

No doubt all the Reserves in the Northern
Districts & in Malabar (& also I think
Jail guards) should be armed with breech-
loaders - and generally (apart from expense)
the best weapon must be the best to
have - There are 2 obvious advantages

in arming the outstation police also with
breachloaders - 1st they are of no use to
the insurgents without their own ammunition
2nd it is not necessary to have 2 different
kinds of ammunition in the District.

Yours sincerely

W. H. D. S. M.

in arming the outstation police also with
breachloaders - 1st they are of no use to
the insurgents without their own ammunition
2nd it is not necessary to have 2 different
kinds of ammunition in the District.

Yours sincerely

W. H. D. S. M.

No-

D.R.

Laquila

13

48

My dear Davidson

In continuation of my letter of yesterday

I enclose you a copy of a report from Mr. Henderson 1st class Inspector of Police at Paderu (now here). He alludes to three matters. (1st) The destitution of the family of the late victim of Gutteraputti who was hanged for murder during the late fete in Hill Madagula. (2nd) The want of recognition of the services of some of the principal local men of influence. (3rd) The worthlessness of the old Police Carbine and ammunition.

As regards the first point - I think it would be a good thing to try and get some of the sons of the victims educated but I do not think a school at Paderu is practicable; the climate would prevent any School master coming up.

D.R.

Koraputti.

13th

48

January 1881.

No -

My dear Davidson.

211

In continuation of my letter of yesterday I enclose you a copy of a report from Mr. Henderson, 1st class Inspector of Police at Paderu (now here). He alludes to three matters. (1st) The destitution of the family of the late & victim of Gutturaputti who was hanged for murder during the late fitter in Hill Madugula. (2nd) The want of recognition of the services of some of the principal local men of influence. (3rd) The worthlessness of the old Police Carabines and Ammunition.

As regards the first point - I think it would be a good thing to try and get some of the same police officers educated but I do not think a school at Paderu is practicable; the climate would prevent any school master coming up.

there. The boys might, however, be sent to
Madugula at the foot of the Hills and placed
under the charge of the Zamindar's family
or of Gopal Bhopati's people?

As regards the second son of Guttaraputtu
Naidu I think this should be done at once,
as a beginning. It could perhaps be done
through Gopal Bhopati's influence if Govern-
ment would sanction the rent of a small
house and pay the cost of his stipend, clothing,
and educating the boy. The Government
should have special orders to look after him.
He could attend the local school in Madugula
and would probably be a good example
and learn to read and write and if the example
is once set we should hope to get other sons
of Naidus coming forward to get their sons
educated until by degrees we might have
a Hill School at Madugula - one for boys and
one for girls. As for the latter -

that the family of the Naidu should not
cultivate their lands I did exactly the reverse.
More than 6 months ago, when Gopal Bhopati
brought the Naidu in a prison to Vizagapatam,
he represented to me how much the people of
Hill Madugula were suffering from the failure
owing to their lands lying waste and asked
me to issue orders that the future there was
over and every one should come back and
cultivate his fields without fear, and I did
to at once, giving him a copy of my orders.
That order must have been misunderstood
or been misinterpreted by deceiving persons.
Henderson tells me the young Naidu of
Guttaraputtu is afraid that if he cultivates
his land his father or brothers may seize
his property. I issued orders that if possible
this should be prevented and will see that the
existing village lands are returned
to the Naidus.

As to the 2nd point; I, many months ago, told Fremmehere to get 2 native swords (Talwars) for the Sikah Kolla and Sujau-Kotta Padals (who helped us heartily during the fight) and have the scabbards nicely covered with red velvet and a broad band of silver fastened in each with an inscription to the effect that it was presented by the Government in recognition of good service during the fight of 1880. I believe there was a difficulty in getting the swords. I followed up the work for Fremmehere to the Post Secretary to the Govt. of India in charge of the Tashakana at Calcutta, asking if we could get him the swords but no answer was yet. I believe, however, that the matter rests. I will state in its proper place. As the time ought to be

but! he eyes of a ...
 of the ...
 had a ...
 of the ...
 with the ...
 Tashakana

6P
 Do you think you could get me three such swords made up in Madras and sent to me? I should like them soon here under "his det-queito dat" and officers change to quickly here that if I do not give them before I go home no one may be left in the District who would know for whom the swords were intended if they arrived 6 months hence.
 As to the 3rd point; It is, I consider, not only bad policy but cruel and unjust to the Police men to arm them with the ... Police continue and ammunition which they receive. How bad the latter is the Government may judge from the fact that this morning ... inspected the prisoners of the Police ...

here I found in one man's pouch
to 10 rounds of ball cartridges of which
(I no less than 7 had broken to pieces ~~became~~
-K loose powder and ball at the bottom of
the boxes. In several other instances too
I found the cartridges damaged and
broken. Nor had all the men got Cap-pouches,
in fact out of all those I examined (6 or 7
in number) only one had a Cap-pouch.
The others kept their Caps in one of the 2 divisions
into which the Cartridges are divided
And as this is deep and narrow and
intended for holding Cartridges it is
very difficult to get a Cap out of it. Most
of these men were what are called "temporaries"
and the Head Quartermaster seems to think that
was sufficient excuse for my short coming.
He has an account of the way in which
the old Carbine misfire shows

Necessary it is to have all the men ^{up} here
armed with breech loaders which are
lighter and simpler to handle and to load,
free from chance of accident and fire
ammunition which will stand the climate
well, and as ^{rule} ~~sure~~ never misfire. I have
in my report on the redistribution of the Police
in these Hill Tracts (sent in to Government
through Dham a few days before I left Vizag-
patnam) again pointed out the advantages
of the Loader over the present Carbine in
the hands of recruits and as Govt. have
already accented to giving them a new arm
I would wish that a consignment of
Loader Carbines together with Bayonets, may
be sent up here as soon as possible so
as to arm all the men in these 4 Taluqs
effectively - Ammunition should also be sent

As
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(
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b
o

We should want about 600 carbines
in all, for all 6 Salups of Jaypore. I
think, including European and Rajpoots
where they are as much wanted as
here or even more so. For the 4 Salups
under Scott about 400 are required.
Of course when the proposed increase
to the force takes place we shall want
180 or 200 more.

The Jaypore Mahant has not
yet arrived, and there are no signs
of his coming. We have to wait
much longer for them than if they do not
appear by the 15th I shall start for
Jaypore with Scott and the three to show
the Rajpoots to go with me to the capital
- Ranigapur instead of to the capital

*He is coming
tomorrow. His
bigoman has
just come in
today so.

3/
1

and make my tour Northward 80
miles. Within 2 or 3 weeks I should
be back and hold a Session to try
any cases Moore would have committed
I wanted to take all the Reserve Police, ^{with me,}
supposed to be 35 men, but 15 or 16 are
in Hospital and others have to look
after the jail so that we can only
muster 16 men to go with us as a guard.
No one has been up to Kourangapur
or Raigrah for a very long time, I am told,
so that it is high that I am one week.

Just it!
and the
HPC

Yours Sincerely
J. H. Scott

P.S. Scott is a petition from the Rajpoots
of the Rajpoots to go up in
to detail their prisoners of
which etc.

the Doctor & asking that he should
be transported for life, or removed
elsewhere, or else going to leave the
country himself if needed. Little
did you know of it as soon as
I can get one made.

Koraput 170
14th January 1881

R.D.

22 JAN 81

My dear Davidson.

I enclose you a translation of the petition presented to Scott to which I alluded in my letter of yesterday. It professes to be presented by 12 Naikhs though 18 signatures are attached. The Deas of Gummur, Raungiri and Dambapur are situated about 25 miles south of Holapad and 12 S.W. of Jeypore and in the direction of Govindapilli, and as found in the topographical survey map of those parts south of 12 of the villages marked on the map as the Naikhs presented the petition. It seems clear therefore that since this petition comes from the

Southern part of Kotapad Taluk, the
Naidus of the village to the north of this
place (in Kotapad Taluk) ~~and the~~ ^{and the}
Taluk) have risen to resist, in their
own ~~fashion~~ ^{fashion}, similar grievances. From
a note I got from Sawett (who is with
Harris and Bundergash of the Police at
Lashmipur, at the head of the Karain
- patnam flat) yesterday, I find that
the "free branch" the symbol for the
villagers to hold themselves in readiness
for a future has gone to within 5 miles of
that Lashmipur, so that the discontented
feeling exists over a wide stretch of
Country. The Submagistrate, Kotapad
also reports seeing it and thinks
told you in one of my former letters
some miles to the ~~east~~ ^{east} of Kotapad.

when - in
order to
assemble

The whole Kotapad Taluk & the northern
half of Knaput ~~and the S.E. part of~~
~~Knaput~~ seem therefore to be the
limits over which this feeling has spread.
None of the Naidus whom Scott sent for
to meet me have come in, probably through
fear, and I have therefore arranged
with Moore that he should go out to them
Bullibessa, about 10 miles north of this
and close to Malkangiri, is the village
where he is to camp and in case I have not
already made clear the arrangements
I propose to make I will now recapitulate
them enclosing a sketch map for easy reference.
First of all, I expect the Maharaajah
will be asked to be present in order to
be able to give me to sign to him and
the following to be a ~~very~~ ^{very} important

Leaving Moore here with the detachment
of 50 men of the 17th Lt. Col. Frank,
until the detachment under Major
Woodhouse can arrive here from Arukha,
which it should do in 5 days from
today as I have written to Monsey
to send it up here at once. On its
arrival Moore will move off with
Frank's detachment to Bullahasta -
where I shall ask the Maharajah
to join him from Chourangapur.

I shall myself go there and lead a
detachment as soon as I have finished
my tour in the North and South. When
Moore is ready to leave this he is to
write to Fawcett at Bangalore to
send a force of 20 Constables to

2/

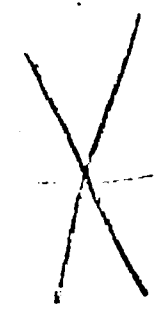
19th

Inspector Simpson to meet him at
Bullahasta along with Major Murray all's
detachment. Moore will thus have 2
detachments of 50 men each with 2
European officers and a strong body of
Police men an Inspector at hand
while holding the preliminary inquiries
into the Murders committed near Bullahasta
and elsewhere in that neighbour hood,
and when I and Scott join him we
shall be in a position, in the event of any
of the ruffians being convicted and
sentenced to die, to send them down to Barr
before there is any risk of their
being rescued on the way. As of a
detachment following the instruction.

of The tour I have all along planned
 is to go from Kourangpou to Raigach
 via Umakot and then back by another
 road to Kourangpou and to via
 Pullahessa to Rayachha and Gungpur.
 I hope to be able to take the Maharajah
 with me from Pullahessa to both those
 places and if he goes Gungpur we
 can be personally present at the
 settlement of the Somnath dispute with
 me and Leman. I propose therefore
 as soon as the season is over at
 Pullahessa to go down to Rayachha
 Then will be the settlement of the
 and so do I hope to be able to
 and he is of opinion that

208

not be late to remove the detachments
 from this part of the Country for some
 little time (1 or 2 months) after that.
 They can all then be marched in here
 from Pullahessa with Moore and back
 a force ought to overcome the people
 completely. The difficulty will be
 when to withdraw the detachment
 entirely - clearly the sooner the Solice
 are well armed (with Snider Carbines)
 the sooner such a course will be safe
 and practicable.



I arranged with Col. Wynne before
 leaving Poonah to have a
 force of 60 men of the 29th Regt. sent
 to the camp to be ready to come

up here if required, and they are there
now, all prepared to march at once,
and I have written to Monsey,
who is to remain at Sukia after
Wachau's detachment is moved
up here, to call on the Officer Command-
ing Virianguan to send the reserve
up to him in case of his thinking its
presence needed. I have also requested
the Officer Commanding Col. Ross, to
ask Mr. Monsey's permission. I
think therefore that all the measures
necessary for preventing or putting
down a disturbance have been taken.

I do not think it reasonable
to ask a ~~king~~ ^{king} to be a ~~king~~ ^{king}

3/

3/ and the witnesses against them in
hand and that is why I am sending
him out to where they are. He is to
inquire carefully into all their pretences
and then dispose of the Cases against
the Prisoners released on their own
recognizances, and as he will not
reach Bullabadda for a week he
will hardly have the Cases ready for
Committee, if they are Committee
men about 12 or 14 days by which
time I hope to be there myself, or not
far off, say they like haste or hurry
might be misinterpreted into alarm
and would be mischievous.
I don't doubt, remembering that
I am the only one left here.

When I telegraphed to Government
informing them of a rumour of a
possible future in the Paslipent Hills,
they replied that if such a thing occurred
they expected me to stamp it out at
once, but the last telegram ~~indicating~~

~~for policy~~ directs me to endeavour
as far as possible to adopt ^{policy} of
conciliation. I confess I am a
little puzzled to know how it is
possible for me to conciliate people
whom it may be my duty to try
for their lives as a nation's property.

It is obvious that the majesty
of the law must be upheld at all
risks and however much sympathy
in allaying the suffering of the

22P
feelings which prompted the various
to take the law into their own hands
all that sort of feeling must be put
aside when it comes to be a question
of deciding the legal question whether
the said people have or have not
been guilty of murder. There is,
I believe, a strong and general
feeling of sympathy with the Hindus
among the people, and even among
the Police at Lucknow so Fawcett
tells me.

I would do all I can to prevent
a disturbance but shall do my duty
as a British officer at all risks
and then if you can break it

Occur I do not doubt that the force
of Refrains at my disposal will
enable me to stamp it out at once
as the Government direct.

Yours sincerely

J. J. Austin

P.S. Up to this (5 P. M.) there are no
signs of the Maharajah or of any
Raiders. One cannot but believe
the Maharajah's people will

Judicial DEPARTMENT

No.

O.O. From Mr. H. Harstin Agent
Viz of ap stan dated
14th January 1901—

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Harstin cannot understand
our two telegrams.

He 1st, sent some considerable
time ago, declaring that any
fresh coments in the Ranchi Spoken
halls must be stamped out
quickly.

He 2^d, ordering a conciliatory
policy towards the Nagas
population, in the present affair.

Well, in the 1st case, the fresh
rising could only have been
against Govt, it was supposed;
in the 2^d case, there was no rising,
but only an imprudent case
- one of the right of self defence,
by primary law of nature -

Our Indian Code does
not take away that,
but merely regulates it -
and I dare say he may have
have overstepped the limits
laid down - and technically
may be convicted of "unjustifiable homicide", i.e.
Murder.

But we shall take care to
mitigate the sentences - if it
can be shown that, during the
dissolution of Police authority
for the last two years, these bands
have returned to their old predatory & lawless
habits, & that consequently
the sufferers have been left
without the usual remedy of protection.

What we meant by a
'conciliatory policy' - appears
to be the policy actually pursued -
not to treat the natives as an
insurrection - but by abstaining the destruction
of villages and indiscriminate massacre, instructing
them to listen patiently to their exculpations,
to take up the cases in a calm spirit,
and to keep us informed of the results,
that we may promptly interfere where the
Judge is left without any alternatives.

We might have done - 'By conciliatory
'policy was meant not to treat affair.

as insurrection, a caution for are
observing - If Mayadus statement
true of recent unchecked lawlessness
of predatory class, their actions
although technically unjustifiable
may deserve mitigation penalties -
Therefore keep Govt fully informed course
results trials.

23/1/11.

The Secretary

28 Jan'y 1881

My dear Garstin,

In reply to your decision -
official letter of the 15th
instant, the telegram of
which a copy is enclosed,
was despatched yesterday
(the 25th).

There was no real union
existing between the 11th
grains of the 11th Dec 1880
and the 5th instant.

The first, which was true
a considerable time ago,
declared that any fresh
events in the Pauchipenta
hills must be stamped
out promptly. The second
directed you to exercise
a conciliatory policy
towards the Nagas in
relation in the present
affair.

No -

(Have printed telegram)

entrusted the Guides in
any way that could be desired.
The latter acted wisely
in self defence. It is
in my opinion very doubtful
if they FOR ORDERS.

Garstin charges all the admitted
acts for the acts done
(Excluding investigation
might show that that is
wrong in some instances
but I think they do the
Captain. As Sandstone
Garstin was his son
Garstin & take up all the
at once as a matter of
commit or in charge
at least of first evidence
or otherwise. Motives of the
common well feeling of
seriously supply adequate
and for protection.

LA

Not inconsistent with the
must be pointed out to
Garstin having been
there in the first instance
present.

But I think it
W. C. is impressed on him
that his aptt of Garstin
is a quasi political one
that he is invested
with the power of
it is no means follows
that those powers are
always exercised as they
be by a legislator
legislature. In the
present instance I think
it quite possible that
the form of Committee
a draft for that by a
law. It is not the adopted
in many of the cases. The
form is limited to the
of law. But the fact is
that this rule had widely
acted. That the law was
violated extensively with
impunity in the Government
by the Courts & the

The rising, on the report
of which the former telegram
was despatched, could
only, it was supposed, have
been against Govt; but
in the second case, there was
no rising but apparently
only an imprudent exercise
of the right of self defence,
by which the Nagas
may have overstepped
the limits laid down by
the law and become
technically guilty of unjus-
tifiable homicide.

What was meant by
a "conciliatory policy" was
the policy which is being
actually pursued - namely,
not to treat the matter
as an insurrection - necessi-
tating the destruction of
villages &c.; but Govt. desire
that the cases of the Nagas
should be taken up in
a

260
a calm spirit. They speak
passions patiently listened to,
and that they should be
kept informed of the results,
so that they may promptly
interfere where the judge
is left without any alter-
native. There appears to
Govt. to be no signs of
insurrection, or dissatisfac-
tion with the State; but
a not unnatural feeling
of discontent that when
outrages are committed
by the Doms, neither are
these punished by the law,
nor are the Nagas al-
lowed to execute the law
in their own lawless
fashion.

You will feel, Govt. do
not doubt, that there is
here need for natural
as distinguished from
strictly legal justice.
Yours

Your appointment of Govt.
Agent is of a quasi-poli-
tical character, and al-
though invested with the
powers of a Sessions Judge,
it by no means follows
that you will always re-
quire to exercise those
powers as they would
be exercised by an ordinary
Sessions Judge in a
quiet district. For instance,
in the present case, it
may be that the form of
committal by a Magis-
trate for trial by a Ses-
sions Judge should not
be adopted in many of
the cases. The form is
suited to the "rule of
law", but this rule had
wholly ceased, and
the law would seem to
have been extensively
and

270

and grossly violated with
impunity by the Doubs.

Yours sincerely
S. J. R. Davidson