(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 52

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

நீதி துறை

அரசாணை எண். 82	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள் : 17-1-1881	199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

பூவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்
கே. சுடமணி
செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்தல்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்
டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1995
செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள்
மார்ச் மாதம் 1996
சரிபார்த்தல் தரம் ஆய்தல்
மு. ஜெ. உதவி இயக்குநர்
ஜூலை 1996
ஜெயபாரதி ஜெயபாரதி

No. 164.

Godavari District Special
Assistant Agent's office
Camp Gamallakota
dated 29th October 1880

From

A. H. T. Martindale Esquire
Special Assistant Agent

To

H. D. Horsley Esquire
Acting Government Agent

Sir,

In continuation of my official letter No 156 dated 18th Instant, I have the honor to submit the following report, the purport of which I communicated in a d. o. letter dated the 26th Instant.

2. After crossing the boundary into Rampa, as narrated in para 7 of the letter cited above, it appears that the gang of Eruvidars went on until they reached Dulangi where they left on the night of Monday the

11th

11th. Thence they visited in turn Jagiralsa, Jerragumalowa near Diwaram (Divaram), Kakur, Samiler and Cragalawada, all villages or Samlats in Rampa. At each they procured supplies. From the last place they came back straight to Gopanapalli near Sakkaram as they heard that the Circar was in pursuit.

3. This must have been the party of Major Forbes to whom I have sent a detailed account of the movements of the Gang in Rampa so far as they can be ascertained here. The Fituridars do not appear to have entered Guntoor at all, or to have held any communication with Yelugoru Jaggayya. They received no increase to their numbers, and were anxious if they got food.

4. They reached Gopanapalli again about wednesday, the 20th; having only been across the border for 10 days. I heard the news of their return on the 21st, but

but could not learn their whereabouts until the 23d morning. A man called Boradu who had been taken away from his village by them on the 8th and who had only managed to effect his escape on the 21st took us on the 22d morning straight to the place where they had evidently eaten and slept the night before, and from which he had eluded them. From a village close by we were informed that they were to halt at Paracinipeta near the Peneri river for the night. On arrival there a guide took us close to a place in the jungle where he said about 12 of them were. But as the undergrowth was very thick and their sentinel well posted they all managed to get away except the latter who was caught. We only found a couple of swords and 2 or 3 Cooking vessels. This was at mid-night and we did not get back to Camp until 6-30 next morning (24th). Having been marching for nearly 18 hours.

5. There was no news on the 25th but

but on the 26th I have came in to say that about a dozen the gang were at that moment in almost the same place near Narsingpeta to which we had formally been taken, and that if we came at once, we might surprize them. I took a Havildar and 10 Sepoys, and found that the report was true. Our informant took us so close to the spot where they were that they could be heard talking plainly, but though the distance was only 50 yards (afterwards measured), the jungle was so dense that I could see no one. We had nearly succeeded in surrounding them when unfortunately a Sepoy fired off his rifle, and they all ran leaving almost every thing behind them.

6. I followed a man carrying a Police gun and a sword (the only weapons I saw as they did not break out my side) but could not close with him. I wounded him with a revolver but he threw away his gun and escaped in the jungle, and was not found. The Sepoys had meanwhile caught an old man belonging to this Taluk not one of the regular gang. He is badly wounded with a bayonet thrust.

7. I enclose a list (addendum B) of the articles we captured on this occasion and that mentioned in para 4. The Police guns, Cartridges and other ammunition will be a very serious loss to the Piluridars. One of the sword scabbards is identified as having belonged to Police Inspector Sudaya Naidu who was killed last May in Malakangiri. There were many small articles of no value belonging to the deceased. Abbas-ali. Among the things taken I found two private letters of his own written last July while in camp.

8. The gang were so completly taken by surprise that they left even their clothes behind them. I regret that they escaped a second time, but it is well-nigh impossible to catch them unless they are in a house, and even then very difficult as they keep such strict watch. It is reported, but not confirmed, that many were wounded. I hear that they have gone off to the hills again between this and Rampa but nothing definite has come in. No doubt reports will be received soon.

9. The punishment of clearly implicated villages that was in progress was

was interrupted by the return of the gang. Marnêdi, Supanâmidi, Gopanapalli, Tulasipaka, Lakanaram, Lakagudem, Erwarda and Kanuthur have all been more or less severly punished, and some still remain to be visited. I attribute the good information lately received entirely to the fact that the people have begun to see that they are no longer, as hitherto, to enjoy immunity, and soon a close line will I trust, be established against future this side of the Hills.

10. Unfortunately it is not possible to punish the Reddi villages in the Hills where the Futuridars rest when not actively engaged in any way that they will seriously feel. They have no cattle to drive away, and no houses properly so called to destroy. Their crops are too green to burn, even if a punishment so strongly to be deprecated were found to be imperative. But Futuri would soon expire if its promoters would be confined entirely to the Hills.

11. I enclose as addendum A a list which I think may be taken as fairly accurate of the members of the gang who

who have been lately troubling us. It is chiefly compiled from the statements of men of this Taluk who were taken Captives by them, but who subsequently escaped and came in.

12. The Police have done their best, but 29 out of the 31 whom I have with me in camp are incapacitated by fever. Some of the cases are very bad indeed. 12 men out of my party of 31 Sepoys are also rendered hors de Combat from the same cause. Both my clerks have been attacked — one very badly and one with occasional returns, and 5 of my Servants as well as 3 of the 4 Boys suffer severly. This renders it difficult to carry on the work and I trust that any slight delay that may occur in sending in routine statements and reports may be regarded leniently. The season is exceedingly unhealthy, and the men lose heart when they get fever. I shall be glad to get to the river side again.

13. I hope the Police authorities will be able to send up some comparatively seasoned men into these parts.

I

A different stamp of man is required for this Country to that which answers well enough in the plains: But of course the right sort are not easy to get.

14. There is nothing to add at present except that the ambition of the surviving rebels seems to be confined just now to getting a sufficiency of rice for one good meal a day; and the expressing by hope that if Major Bertons continues to press them as he is doing now from the Ramipa side, while we give them no rest on this, even the few remaining Fituridars will have to throw up the game.

I have the honor &c

(Signed) A. Martindale
Special assistant Agent.

Post Script 30—10—80

I reopen this letter to say that Sâmala Boji of Sidenapalli in this Taluq was brought into Camp last night. He is the man for whose capture I suggested in my last letter, the offer of a reward of Rs 100—

Even

Even since his escape from Custody at Bhadrachalam when lying under a charge of murder in July last year he has been to the fore in Fituri. He followed Chendriah until that leader's death, and then Samaya Dora whom he accompanied all through the Malakangiri venture. Shortly before the latter's decease he left him and has since been a Subordinate officer (Chetnamu the Butler from the work allotted him of catering for the Gang) under Subba Reddi & Kammara Kammadu. He fled with the rest on the afternoon of the 26th when they were surprised by us and spent next day in trying to find them. Failing, he remained until 6 Yesterday in concealment without food, and then as he was nearly starving he came to his own house. His Son gave him a meal last night, and immediately he had eaten he Captured him and brought him in here.

I

I may mention that I had previously made an attempt to surprise this man by night in his own house, acting on erroneous information, but found him one but this boy Son who escaped through a small hole purposely cut at the back of the house, as I entered the only door in the front. This narrow escape apparently had a good effect upon him. Samala Boji had made an important statement to-day in the Course of which he deposed that Pentu Sahib (the 2nd mahometan Captured by the Zemindars at Kottapallion the 19th morning) was murdered by Kammara Kammadu near Gopanapalli on the 19th or 20th. He has promised to show the spot and I hope soon to have further details.

/Initialled/
A. M.

Submitted

No 102.
Submitted for the information of Government, in Continuation of this office letter No 97 dated 29th October 1880.

Godavari District
Government Agent's Office
Cocanada 5th November 1880

J. D. Morley
Asst Government Agent

Addendum A. 164/7

R. D.
15 NOV 80

Members of the Gang that entered Rekapalli about 6th October: withdrew to Rampa about 10th: and returned about 20th now dispersed.

I. Inhabitants of Rekapalli Taluk.

1. Indian Kammadu of Narsingpeta, called Kammara K (Iron Smith)
2. Samada Boji of Sidenapalli (in custody)
3. Punyam Boji of Penumarigudem-

II. Inhabitants of Rampa Taluk-

1. Subba Reddi of Gudluviti - leader.
2. Pandi Reddi - his brother.
3. Rami Reddi - another brother.
4. Gungi Reddi -
5. Gungi Reddi - their Father.
6. Sevaya of Sagampalli -
7. Boraya -
8. Teegala Yerekadu or Yerradu of Bhupatipalayam
9. Lattelumanna - his son -
10. Pandadu - their Cook -
11. Latta Reddi of Nedalur -
12. Sam Boradu of Samigedda -
13. Kettsala Lona Reddi Bimaram -

Note- Besides the 3 above named as belonging to this Taluk about 15 more men of Rekapalli joined them from different villages and remained with them from about the 6th — 20th October, when they returned to their Homes. Some of these may be found -

(Signed) A. Ble.

True Copy -

W. Wimberley
Ag. Government Agent.

WWW

Received 8th Nov. 1880
from Rampa Depôt,
R. D.
15 NOV 80

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort. Saint George

No 82/81

Dated 5th November
Received 15th —
No 103
Encl 1

Submitting Report of
a Letter No 164 with
Petitioners 29: Cattle
1850 from the Assistant
Agent Agency: at Rekapalli:
Relative to the information
given to the Police in connection
with the Police Outbreak on
27th October 1880.

Addendum B

8
164
8

Weapons &c captured from the Fituridars.

I. On Night of 23rd October.

1. Two Swords.
2. Fifteen arrows.
3. One Spear
4. One axe head.
5. Four brass pots.
6. One Umbrella.

II On Afternoon of 26th October

1. Two Police Guns.
2. 1 Country Gun.
3. Three Swords.
4. Two Scabbards.
5. One Police Bayonet.
6. Two Police belts.
7. Two Police Cartridge pouches with 26 loaded Cartridges.
8. Two Cap pockets with 99 Caps.
9. One Bullet Pouch with 10 Bullets.
10. One old Police Coat.
11. One pair Police Handcuffs.
12. About 5lbs Country Gunpowder in flasks &c.
13. Seven Bows and ten arrows.
14. Four brass Cooking pots.
15. About 50 Miscellaneous wearing cloths &c.
16. Some miscellaneous trifles.

Note

The Weapons, ammunition &c are being kept until instructions are received as to their disposal.

Certain Articles identified as belonging to the deceased Abbas Ali are kept as they may be wanted hereafter.

The remaining articles being of no particular value and not worth preserving or selling have been given as loot to the Sepoys who found them

(Signed) A.M

True Copy

W. D. Mackay

Ag. Government Agent.

No 1156.

Godavari Bundaree

Special Manuscript

Office Camp Lakkavaram

Dated the 8th October 1880

Postmarked 11th October 1880.

From

A. W. P. Mantell Esquire

Special Assistant Agent

To

W. H. Hornby Esquire

Government Agent

Coconada

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose

a Report regarding the recent Disturb-

ance that took place of a party of Fishe-

rmen, with which any Mr. Potter

alone, with Police was sent on the

dated 8th and 12th instant which have

already acquainted you.

Enclosures

1. Statement of Fishermen.

2. Plan.

The information obtained

amidst difficulties that this party

arrived the Village that night

accompanied the Police to the

Ramapatnam Lake, the

4

In a letter from
the Agt Govt
Agent Godavari
to the Chief Secretary
to Govt —
of 5 November
1880 No 103

Addendum A-B

Ex. Judl: 3793-80.

4" or 5" instant and established themselves in the thick jungle that surrounds Gamalakola (Gonlakola in map) village.

3. On the night of the 6" they entered Marmaliguedem, a Konga village of some size (though not marked in the map) lying about 3 miles due east of Gamalakola; and took from it some grain, some cooking utensils, and a little cloth.

4 It is not yet clear what their movements were during the succeeding day and night. But on the evening of the 8" they entered Gamalakola; looted the house of the woman (Seelamma Bai) who submits the village from the superior Proprietor, and 2 or 3 other houses; and then went away taking with them a man of the shepherd caste whom they wrongly suspected of

of having given information to the authorities about their movements. 164

5 From Gamalakola they proceeded the same night (8") to Lakagudiemdlem they took some grain and a relative of Chedalavada Kondla Bhima Reddi, who had on one occasion this year made a report to me that certain members of his family in that village were in league with the Fituridars. Thence they, or some of them, crossed the Sokaleru to Addaripakalu (a small village not marked) to seek a man whom they had once captured with the intention of sacrificing him as a victim but who had effected his escape from them. Not finding him, they carried off an old man of the Pariah caste, and re-crossing the Sokaleru, visited a village called Milamadu whence they took some supplies

supplies and another name of the shepherds caste. Finally, they crossed again early in the morning of the 9th and cooked their food on the north bank of the Pokaleru near Palasipatlu village

6. About mid-day they entered Palasipatlu village which lies about 6 mile east of Lakkavaram and obtaining guides and supplies there, they went to Gopanapalli about 2 miles to the north. Here they made a short halt and then proceeded in the evening to Kottapalli on the south bank of the Pileru and about 8 miles due north of Lakkavaram. They entered the village at midnight, and completely gutted the house of an old mahometan (a retired Government servant of considerable means) named Abbas ali who was the most influential man in this part of the Taluq, and who had rendered important service

2/

to Lord Guillamore in military authorities and myself in giving information on many occasions about the Fituridars. They took a plunder from his house to the value in cash and property of about Rs 500 and then cut his throat under a Tamarind tree in the village. Then they withdrew after partly looting the Police house, to Gondugudem taking with them another mahometan called Panlu Saib a resident of Chandrapillai who was in Lord Guillamore's employ as an informant and who chanced that night to be in Kattapillai.

Wrongly numbered. Vide P.T. 6 Oct 70.

7. They reached Gondugudem early on the morning of Sunday, the 10th but started off again almost directly, taking some grain and the Headman as a guide. They marched very rapidly in an easterly direction, skirting Sopanamidi (Sukmairi on

on map) on the south and re leaving the Gondiguedem Pallé near Marmedi about 3 miles east of Ephmanidi. On Having merely halted for refreshment, they continued their march about 6 a running pace north of Marmedi until they crossed the frontier into Gundem. Nothing is known here of their movements since.

8 The news of the loss of Marmila gudem, (the first authenticated act of this gang in the Taluq) was brought to me at 7 P.M. on the evening of Friday the 8th at Muddigunden, where I was engaged in winding up accounts & after the withdrawal of the 3d Hyderabad Contingent who had left for Rajahmundry the previous morning. The Mittawada Talliary, who conveyed the intelligence, reported that the Fituridars had established themselves at Kondapalli to the north of Kunduluru on the Lakkavaram road

And

B
Our movements.

and that they had looted Marmila gudem village on the night of the 16th/17th. The date was purposely false, the true one being the 6th as above (Para 3).

9. Having issued instructions for calling in Constables from Dammagudem to guard the Bhadrachalam Treasury, I sent brief notices of the report to yourself and General Beck, and started at 10 P.M. with a Head Constable and 15 men and my Head Clerk for Kondapalli, leaving orders for more Police to follow to Lakkavaram. We did not reach Kondapalli until 6 A.M. the next morning (9th) as the road was bad and the rain was full, and the night dark. No news was forthcoming here we pushed on to Gamalakota after a short rest and learned that the Fituridars had visited the village little more than 12 hours before our arrival. The villagers were disturbed, but very few of them

[illegible] had been among

to know we were to Karmilagudem
to remove the people, and therefore
the gang was Lakkamaram to Nilamada
Here we learned that Kayamerchilly
for the night & to Tulasipatnam on the
other side of the Vaikaram so we crossed
the stream without delay hoping to effect
a surprise as it was getting dark. But was
surprised. Tulasipatnam only to learn
that the gang had gone off that morning

11. & the villagers professed entire
ignorance of the direction they had taken
and as the men had been marching
for nearly 24 hours in succession, decided
to halt at Lakkamaram especially
as it had been reported that the
Fituridars intended to attack the Parish
of that village that very night. But
there was no alarm.

12. The next day (Sunday 10th) was
occupied with taking statements
and

B 1965
164
B

and hoping to elicit information
about 3 P.M. men came from
Kottapillai announced the loss of their
village the previous night and the
murder of Abbavalli. This news would
have reached me in the early morning
but that the bearers had not heard
of our arrival at Lakkamaram, and were
proceeding by a circuitous route to
Waddiguedem. They said the Fituridars
had made for Gondiguedem after learning
Kottapillai. Accordingly we started
about 4 P.M. in a severe thunderstorm
which came opportunely and replen-
ished the nargen and made the bad
roads worse, hoping to surprise Gondigue-
dem by night. With this object I
only took a Head and 10 Constables and
no encumbrances. But learning on the
way that the Fituridars had only
paid Gondiguedem a flying visit, and
had withdrawn with the Headmans
followers

Sivan Sapamanikè we turned off to
to the place and arrived there
at 8 P.M. We completely surprised
the village, but were told by the Tisawe
there had been ordered to be
extra Gang of information of this movement
after Gantaguden. I thought it probable
they might visit Sapamanikè that night
if they had not heard of our arrival, so
we kept strict watch all night but were
not disturbed.

13. Next morning (Monday 11th June)
went to Kattapitiè partly together
and partly because they were keeping
the corpses for my inspection. There
found the Gantaguden Police who in-
formed me that the Tisawedans had
gone off at a rapid pace to the east
the previous afternoon. On their releasing
him near Mamedè he had gone
straight to the Sapamanikè Headman
and told him to give us the news
should

should we come to his village. The
the Sapamanikè people had said 164
knew nothing, on being interrogated. I
was anxious to return via Sapamanikè
to Mamedè as it was just possible
the gang might have halted there; but
my party had had no proper food since
the previous day so we came back to
Lakkawaram.

14. The following day (Monday 11th June)
4 A.M. I despatched a Head Constable
with 15 men to Mamedè the Inspector with
10 men having arrived at Lakkawaram
from Bhadrachelam in the interim. They
reached Mamedè the same day and
returned on Wednesday with the news
that the gang had passed straight East
towards Gurlem without any halt.
I sent again to Kattapitiè (the place
where Karam Tamman Bora was killed)
on the very border line between Gurlem
and

from this Taluq, but with the same result, so I am satisfied that the raiders have made good their retreat to Yelugula Jaggayya in the Guntur Hills. (I may here mention in parenthesis that so far from Haram Tammam Bora being killed far in the interior of the Retapilli Taluq as Mr. Sweet reported many to conclude and which fact, if true, would have reflected grave discredit upon the local authorities, he was not killed in this Taluq at all. Kottapalem, the scene of his death being just on the Guntur side of the frontier if as it was, the Kattra range be accepted as the line of demarkation. Mr. Sweet, when applied to officially through the medium of the District Superintendent of Police, declined point blank to give me any information whatever as regards the locale and attendant circumstances of Tammam

4/

Bora's death. It would have been my duty to have brought this to the notice of officials (in the course of official correspondence) if nothing worthy to your notice had I failed to discover the necessary information myself and had not previously been made unpleasantly aware of Mr. Sweet's peculiar idiosyncrasies).

C.
Composition of the Gang.

15. The information as regards the number of the raiding party and the individuals who composed it is, as might be expected, most contradictory. I do not think that they numbered more than 20 all told. Among their leaders probably were the following, but no reliance can be placed on this list.

From this Taluq.	From Guntur or Nuzvid.
Kammara Kommadasu of Kundelur	Jami Boradu (Jami Boraju)
Jamala Boju of Allikuruda	Subba Reddi.
Madakam Kammam of Tumeraguden	Jegala Yerakatla
Punnyem Boju Tumma raguden	Lingareddi of Devaravada Tetrapalle
	Ochemmappa younger brother.

The

the remainder were all or nearly all
Rodelai from the Kampfa side, and were
not often there. Shall have a fleet to come
that may be looked upon by the Phee
nese Fleet or six more that native guns.
They carried Power Ammunition

Ld Their objects appear to have been
two fold.

Their objects

1st to collect supplies and to generally
2nd to punish all whom they suspected
of having given intimation against
them during the Fitzroy's Survey
time during the future from all
very endeavours.

17. That the second and third para-
mount purpose seems evident from
a consideration of their returning through
the only two inlets which they might
or should a keys or a Reefs.

(1) at Lagoodeen when they
carried off a Reefe called Boradu,
as narrated in para 4.

(2) at Kattapellai where they
looted the house of the Headman who

who was a Kojia, and whom they
considered friendly in consequence
the influence of Abdul Aziz

In all other cases they contented
themselves with plundering and ill-
-using an Indian Seamen who were
Kojas or Reefers

(1) Allahs (Pariahs) who are generally
petty merchants

(2) Men of the Headman caste

(3) as at Kattapelli, Mohammedans

They repeatedly said "Hindoo good
to Europe Pariahs living with Appa"

18 Amini & Kiltan and Kalkavaram
no doubt formed a part of their plan for
in both of these places they had disloyal
folk to punish. But this may be conjectural
that our approach of which I gave them
can be no doubt they must have received
information, induced their rapid retreat
to the Hills after putting themselves of
one

me of these principal Eminencies by killing Sultan Ali. This proceeding were marked by the extra ordinary fidelity of their movements.

19. Beyond a passing case Rogue for giving supplies to the Government and treating them in a high handed way with big words and blows in addition of the sovereignty they pretend to claim over these parts, the Fitzedars in no way molested the generality of the people. They did not attempt to create a common rising. This moderation was only politic because they knew very well that the villagers were busy with their crops which are very good this year; and that if they interrupted the cultivation they would not only create a hostile spirit against themselves, but would cut off the very sources of the supplies that they would require for their own & of a second visit to Calicut.

5/

For the Rajah's troops are dismissed and the Rabi cultivation 164/17 full progress.

20 Bali they left in a finally impressed upon the minds of the people that they would return with Eplegum Jaggayya as their leader and a much larger force. And that them, besides punishing all informers and all who gave supplies to the troops, they were going to wage war against the existing authorities, and expel them from these parts. They fixed the date of their return as the Dipavali festival and 3rd Amavasya) Most of this may be taken as mere bravado, but it is clear that the spirit of future is not hopeful and that many resolute spirits remain abroad. They also assured that Chennayya and Narasu Sannayya were still alive: the people are doubtful

publicly about obtaining arms, but they believe that Jamman Dora is dead. They are disturbed and frightened, but not unsettled; and one early visit has, I trust, tended to reassure them.

21. The Pakapilli Taluq has never been punished in any way for the share it took last year in the Future except by having troops quartered in it. There is no doubt that those villages that at this time withheld information that they could have furnished must be treated in an exemplary manner. This is required not only as a necessary consequence of present misconduct, but as a precautionary measure having regards to the future. At the same time it can not be denied that the people are placed in a most difficult dilemma. This they themselves are very clearly and it.

E
Punishments

it will be advisable to punish unless we are perfectly able to protect. They see the consequence of non-compliance with the requests of the Futuredars, and if inimical action to them, in the death of Abbas Ali. They know perfectly well that the Futuredars get the name of every man who carries news to the Sarcar about them, and of as many who do not. As they themselves express it — "If we come their side (viz to the Sarcar) they (the Futuredars) are there: if we go that side, you are here. Which ever way we go we are trouble." Malkanagiri has been severely punished for joining (under compulsion for the most part) the Futuredars last May and if a gang entered Malkanagiri to murder the people (however reluctantly) would have to give support and would fear to give useful information, though they knew at the time Government would punish both the commission and omission.

all Compts Futuredars will never come out, they are now afraid

22. There is no doubt that Europeans exist

of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry
at Lakhmaram had been withdrawn to
Waddigudem, and the day before the Rel
-giment started thence for Rajahmundry.
I do not think that the coincidence ne-
-cessarily entails the conclusion that the
raiders waited until the troops had been
removed, although it seems likely. For they
can and do work almost entirely on foot
of a Government party. A company of the
36th was sent from Rajahmundry on receipt
of the news of their outbreak. They arrived
at Waddigudem on the 12th instant and I
propose to keep a moiety of them there and a
moiety at their place until the police
arrangements are complete. In accordance
with your request I have communicated
on the measures required in future in a
separate letter of this date. They are briefly,
that troops will be wanted in this taluq
until Colonel Hearn's proposals, somewhat
modified, have been carried out in

with Gd and take the offices for Govt
a European Assistant of Police to take
charge of these Talugs and Kanyakumari
be most desirable.

24. Should other murders be planned before Kandi and the Central persons of this Talug who are in custody are implicated, a necessity might be impossible to prove the offences against them. Should all be kept in confinement and died for until fully discharging their duties. He leaves a widow and two children destitute. If Govt could entertain the case I will submit the circumstances for favourable consideration hereafter to deserve.

25. It is doubtful whether the system of offering rewards for apprehension in cases such as these is altogether advantageous; but pursuing the rule, I would suggest the following persons as those upon whose heads it might be advisable to place a price

Rs 200 Kanara Kommandu, an inhabitant of Kunsalur in Ratnapalli Talug — Jamala

Rewards

Rs 200 Jamala Beji of Mallavarapu, for accused of murder but escaped. Re-
Kapilli Talug.

Rewards have already been offered for the arrest of Jan Borraja, Subba Reddi, and Jeegala Yarakadu. Kanara Komandu has been in the field of the future from his introduction into this Talug in July last year.

26. I am in constant communication with Mr Meredith, the special Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ma Changiri Talug, who is at present at Porekanda. I have warned him to be on his guard especially against a visit to Mallu, which is a grain depôt and contains besides a good servant and informant of Government and therefore an object for punishment by the fugitives.

27. In conclusion I have only to express regret at having to send these unpleasant reports and that our endeavours to catch the

To be shown on this the [illegible] ending
since these Islands were discovered
recollects in further explanation of the state-
ments to be taken will be found in due course.

Please the honorable
Your Excellencies Colonial Secretary
Officer Administering the Government.

No 97

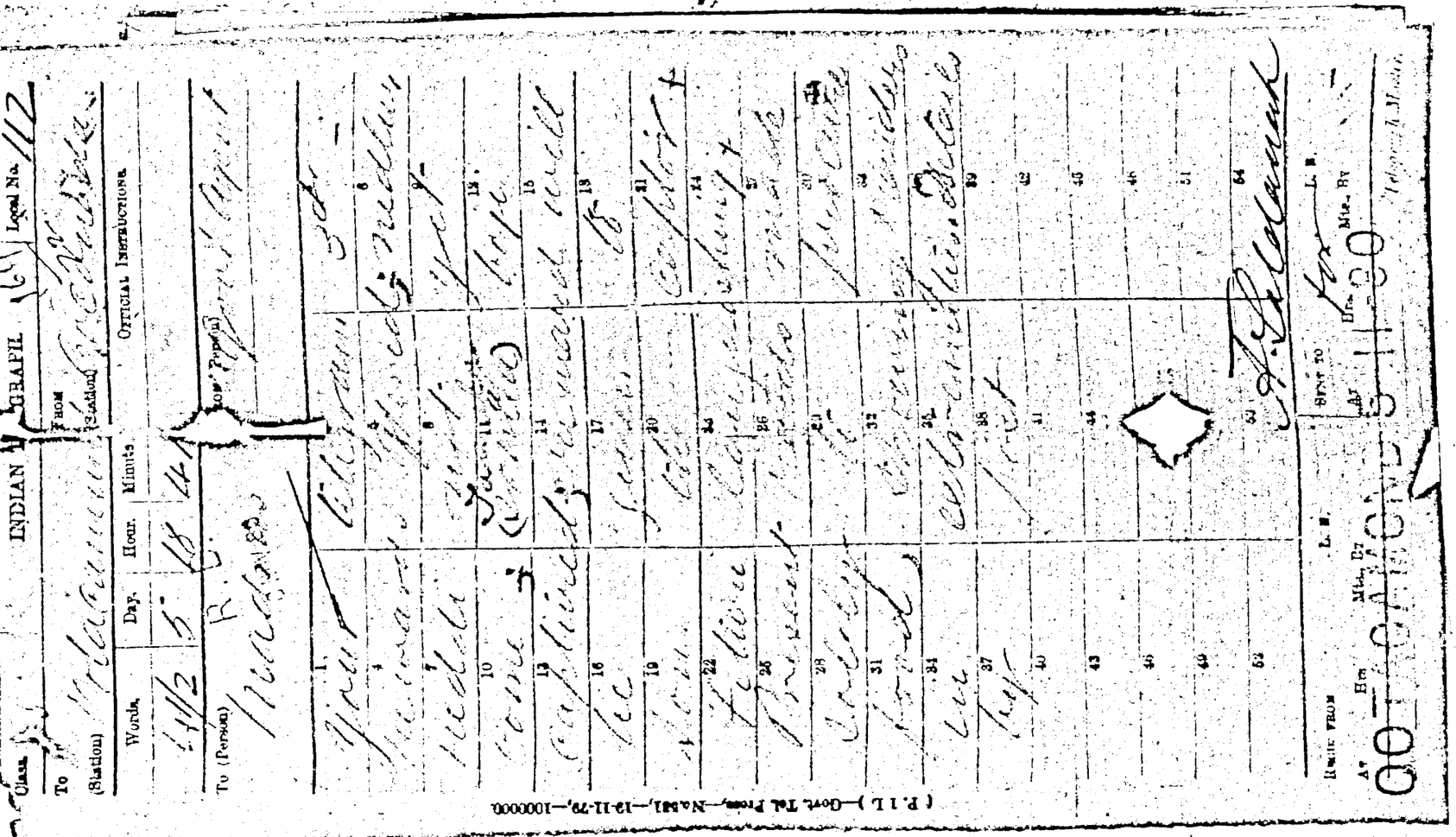
1. Submitted for the information
of the Government.

2. His Excellency the Governor has
been requested to furnish further
information on the subject of para 2 of
this letter.

3. A separate report has been submitted
to Government for rewards for the Capture
of the persons mentioned in para 2 of the above
letter.

Grenada Districts
Government Secretary's Office
Grenada 27th October
1880

J. D'Arcy
Ag Colonial Agent



Jun.ª 1880 Dept
Kamp.ª Country

R.D.
The Government Agent
8 NOV 80
Gordonaun

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government Ceyl.
Saint-George

No. 82/111

Dated. 27.th October
Rec.ed 8. Nov. 1880.
No. 97 No. 3733.

Submitting for the
information of Government
a Letter from the Special
Asst. Agent at Wadduwa
regarding the present
impasse into the Valley
of Rekapalle of a party
of Fishermen.

Judl. (1880) Department.
(Rampa Country)

Telegram
From Govt. Agent, Cocanada.

No.

Dated 5th
Received 6th } November 1880.

No. 3698

Regarding rewards offered for capture of certain fetnidars.

Judicial Department. 24 164/24

Nos 3733. & 3698.

From The Govt. Agent, Godavari.

Dated 27 October 1880 Rs 94. & Telegram 5 Nov. 1880

Submitting for information a letter from the Special Asstt Agent at Waddigudem, regarding the recent inroad into the Taluk of Rekapallie of a party of fetnidars.

FOR ORDERS.

No. 3793.

Submitting further information from the same and.

Regarding the same prop.

B.T.

9/11.

Note The rewards mentioned in paragraph 4 of the letter of 16 Oct. were sanctioned by the Agent (being within his competence) vide his telegram of 3 Nov.

B.T. 7/11

12/11

Approved

Letter to Govt.

Copy of proceedings to Special Asstt Agent

K-19/

Secretary Board of Revenue
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Under Secretary to Govt.
Head Assistant
Mr. Stokes

164/82 25 2[illegible]

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

from A. H. T. Martindale Esq. Asst Agent Godaveri to the Govt Agent, Godaveri dated 16th Oct 80

from ditto ditto ... d. 29 Oct 80

Telegram from Govt Agent Godaveri, d. 5 Nov 80

— from " " " d. 8 Nov 80

Order thereon 17 Jany 1881 82

Records

2. With reference to para 24 of the Asst. Agents letter of the 16th Oct. the Govt await the report on the circumstances of the family of Abdool Ali

Lo 164/26

3 the Government appreciate the excellent work of the Marshall's Office (Fernandez) S/1 [illegible]

To the Govt. of [illegible] Govt. of [illegible] } dated 25/1

Sent by Govt. of Police }

2 Encls 6+0-40.

28/9/24 V. ✓

48:185

Rampa

Govt. of {188/} Madras.

Jud C

To _____

to 83

Dated 17 January 188/. No. 82
Read

Nos. 62-65

Rampa-Country. Letters from the Sp. Agent, Godavari, forg. reports from the Spl. Asp. & Agent at Waddigudem regarding circumstances connected with the Rebellion by a party of fituredars, recorded. The report as to the circumstances of the family of Abbas Ali who was murdered by the fituredars, awaited.