

(1) Number of pages 134

(2) Date of repair 20-5-38

(3) Initials of the Referencer J

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3080 Press
Mis.

Dated 18. 11. 1886

Original

Not to be or roughly handled

Judicial (18) Department.

ORDINARY. *Mis*

G.O. No. 3080.

DATED 18-11-86

[Despatch Abstract.]

1st Question. Did you receive any
Cajan letters from Jiturians?
If so, on what date & how and at
what place?

Answer. I have received a Cajan
letter from the Jiturians. I received
it at about 7 or 8 P.M. on Tuesday
while I was at Kottagudem. The
letter shown to me is the one so
received.

2nd Question. Who gave you the Cajan
letter and what did he tell you
when giving the letter?

Answer. A person called Lochal
Dosa, an inhabitant of Kappili
gave me a Cajan letter to me. He
told me that the Munsiff of
Kappili had given it to him for
delivering to me. He did not tell me
anything more about it. I
read the Cajan letter. It states
that it was sent by Hammamla
and others of Sri Rannala
that they would come to
my father after visiting Queen
Station. In this letter I was in-
vited to supply men.

3rd Question. What did you do with
the cargo letter so received?

Answer. I sent my peon in the
morning of Wednesday to
bring in the Munsiff of Kappili.

4th Question. Did you give immediate
information of the contents
of the letter to the authorities?
If not why not?

Answer. I did not give immediate
information of the contents
of the cargo letter to any of
the authorities. I did not
know at the time who wrote
the letter or where it came from,
and so I sent my peon to the
Kappili Munsiff to learn in
particulars. I kept the letter
with me intending to give
it to the authorities after I
spoke to the Kappili Munsiff.
The Munsiff came on Thursday
evening and told me that
Polikurn Malan gave
him the cargo letter to
send to me. About 8 A.M.
on Friday morning, I heard
that Gudern had
been attacked and looted
by Fiteerians and I

immediately took the letter to
Karsipatam and I gave it to the
Tahildar, Deputy Collector. The
Assistant Superintendent of Police
was also present at the time. On
my way to Karsipatam I received
the Tahildar's order directing me
to go and see him. I did not see
Karayanaswami on Tuesday the
15th June when he passed through
Kondasanthu. I was at Kottagudem.
I did not hear that the Inspector
had passed through Kondasanthu
until Thursday. When I first
got the letter, I thought that
it was sent by Ramadanon and
it was not till Friday morning that
I thought the letter must have
come from Fiteerians. I did
not send a reply to this cargo
letter because I was ready to
receive the danoon when it came.
If I had not been ready to
receive it, I should have
written to say that I would
receive it and then I should
have been absent from the
place.

Question. Why then did you send
a person to Kappali to find
out about the Danoon?

Answer. I sent a person to ascertain
the movements of Ramadanoon.

Question. Was it not written in
the Cogan that the Danoon
was going to Gudem and
was then coming into your
Mutha?

Answer. I wanted to know
more about it.

Question. See the letter marked
D. did you write it and
to whom?

Answer. Yes. I wrote it. I
addressed it to Giramuluwar.
I received a letter from
Ramadanoon through Baridi
Lappal. I received it when
I was at my house at
Rajampeta. I was then
not ready to receive the
Danoon & worship it and
so I wrote this letter
to say that I was away. I
went to Kottagudem. I
kept the letter in a plank
in my house and it is
now

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now. Lost. I did not sign the
letter now shown to me. It is not
usual for us to sign letters addressed
to Ramadanoon. I wrote this letter
on the very day I received Rama-
danoon's letter.

I wrote this letter just
before I received the palmyra-leaf
letter - three or four days before.
I did not wish to receive the
Danoon, because, I was at
my house at Rajampeta and had
no money with me then. But
at Kottagudem I thought I would
be able to collect money from
my Mutha and so I did not reply
to the Cogan letter. I had no
suspicion about the genuineness
of the Cogan until Friday morning.

I knew nothing about Potukuru
Malaon. I had no suspicion about
the Cogan leaf although in it I was
desired to make nothing public,
and although I learned that Potukuru
Malaon was the person who gave
the letter to Kappali Musaiff.

On receiving the palmyra
leaf chit, I thought it was ^a genuine
letter.

Letter written by Ramadason and I did not know the contrary until Friday morning. I did not take any suspicion from the contents of the letter itself, nor did I know anything about Potukuru Malan before the burning of Gudem. I did not write the letter produced in reply to the Cagran letter. That letter was written in reply to an invitation from Ramadason previously received. That invitation I cannot produce.

Camp Maasar.
17th October 1886.

H. J. Turner.
Agent to the Governor.

List of villages situated in the Agency portion of the Golegonda Taluk in the Visagapatnam District.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Ramachandrapeta | 29 Lakshmi puram. |
| 2 Asraharam. | 30 Konagokina |
| 3 Gulu konapeta. | 31 Mullaipeta. |
| 4 Guimpuram. | 32 Jugulapalemthagon |
| 5 Kotha gusa. | = mettu |
| 6 Mokhasa Dharmavaram. | 33 Kothavathipuri. |
| 7 Errabhoopalapatnam. | 34 Kithalava |
| 8 Mokhaipetta Jagunpeta. | 35 Longesametta |
| 9 Sarabhoopalapatnam. | 36 Sarapalli |
| 10 Sarabhoopala Asraharam. | 37 Lingalaguri. |
| 11 Neerupilli. | 38 Chervupakala. |
| 12 Sarugoson. | 39 Lemageson. |
| 13 Mokhasa Krishna puram | 40 Manapalli. |
| 14 Chennimudanta. | 41 Tirumangulu |
| 15 Bogampeta. | 42 Karakapalli. |
| 16 Mokhaia Potti Nagam | 43 Gujupakulu. |
| Shorapalem. | 44 Kothuru. |
| 17 Gummadagusa. | 45 Kosingiri. |
| 18 Kaluvavoson Sarabha | 46 Mokapadu |
| varam. | 47 Mumpeta. |
| 19 Burapalli. | 48 Nasa the palli |
| 20 Adakulamathana. | 49 Pan chalu |
| 21 Balarasomtharam | 50 Chalakalu |
| 22 Kamniga. | 51 Gupengagati. |
| 23 Gantavari Kottagudem | 52 Bosapeti. |
| 24 Krishnambevi peta. | 53 Chinthapalli |
| 25 Chitika tha. | 54 Thennigula. |
| 26 Kumara puram. | 55 Somavaram. |
| 27 Komasingi. | 56 Kommuvetsam. |
| 28 Pasi. | |
| 29 Thirapilli | |

- 57 Velimisingi.
 58 Porupalem.
 59 Annavaram.
 60 Vilubayalu.
 61 Jengurn.
 62 Gusem Kottaneshi ketta.
 63 Gusem Kottaneshi.
 64 Thevarapalli.
 65 Poornigusem.
 66 Kotapalli.
 67 Akangalapalem.
 68 Dappali.
 69 Vanasari.
 70 Lakavaram.
 71 Lagula.
 72 Yetharahasa.
 73 Munnapalli.
 74 Keelavaram.
 75 Veeruchilli.
 76 Konda Kinchanji.
 77 Leubhagunta.
 78 Aapara jagunta.
 79 Jerrila.
 80. Masrapalli.
 81 Chintalavasa.
 82 Panasapalli.
 83 Konda Kisari.
 84 Vanapalingam.
 85 Nettamanivipalem.
 86 Balakachenji.
 87 Perupalli.
 88 Pasuvatalavasa.
 89 Vajragiri.
 90 Chintapalli.
 91 Annagarathani Konda.
 92 Pambampalli.
 93 Thalilakota.
 94 Bheemavaram.
 95 Valugusem.
 96 Bosulamavasi.
 97 Bangamchambali.
 98. Revurakota.
 99 Yerragona.
 100. Chesipalem.
 101 Kammalaseta.
 102 Kammanur.
 103 Kondaavasa.
 104. Vosisingi.
 105 Chesiparipalem.
 106 Botharallu.
 107 Kottavuru.
 108 Vasivasa.
 109 Panavalasa.
 110 Suravaram.
 111 Jangurn.
 112 Yerracheruvu.
 113 Chhapulapalem.
 114 pappabithora.
 115 Lariki.
 116 Yerrabomila.
 117 Kommanji.
 118 Gusem Pathamushi ketta.

- 119 Gusem Pathamushi.
 120 Amatharla.
 121 Kintasa.
 122 Asurasa.
 123 Sarkasa.
 124 Kosisingi.
 125 Pujari pakata.
 126 Gosichinta.
 127 Sarapilli.
 128 Vanchilu.
 129 Kosisingi.
 130 Aagrapalli.
 131 Gattupalli.
 132 Gollapalli.
 133 Kisari.
 134 Konda gosa.
 135 Gusevasa.
 136 Keeravaram.
 137 Kundumala.
 138 Thozapalli.
 139. Kamitivaram.
 140. Balapam.
 141 Kam Konda.
 142 Janalia.
 143 Gavathampalli.
 144 Vemula.
 145 Aavathilila.
 146 Mallavaram.
 147 Burugapakam.
 148 Jannulu.
 149 Kuntusampangi.
 150. Vamgesa.
 151 Kotturu.
 152 Reyyalagesa.
 153 Jilingesa.
 154 Jamulumavasi.
 155 Leakugundi.
 156 Tham jagunda.
 157. Saravasa.
 158 Mathulu.
 159 Tharakapalli.
 160. Poodatharakonda.
 161 Thalilakota.
 162 Kunnampalli.
 163. Tharakonijilaka.
 164 Chintalavasa.
 164. Chetiravasa.
 165. Ajjaharam.
 166. Pelaraje.
 167 Singavaram.
 168 Mallavaram.
 169 Chisiguntala.
 170. Varakonda.
 171 Kothatharakonda.
 172 Leakagesa.
 173 Kommuluvasa.
 174 Theppalavasa.
 175 Singavaram.
 176 Thokaraje.
 177 Koli thurukota.
 178 Konda jentara.

179 Galikonda.
 180 Perumanni.
 181 Busikonda.
 182 Thunnamisi.
 183 Pethavalasa.
 184 Pullamanisipad.
 185 Leakerupeta.
 186 Rupilu.
 187 Gunthavalasa.
 188 Singampalli.
 189 Singavaram.
 190 Thannapalli.
 191 Masim.
 192 Challoy.
 193 Ganthammitta.
 194 Alurigeeda.
 195 Ravarikota.
 196 Yerranavisilanka.
 197 Thangulugonthi.
 198 Thumpulagonsi.
 199 Darigeeda.
 200 Kurupulova.
 201 Purusvalasa.
 202 Lariakota.
 203 Singavaram.
 204 Gunthikota.
 205 Garabhilli.
 206 Basikota.
 207 Simmalakota.
 208 Leheruvugonthi.

209 Makaram.
 210 Peniparthi.
 211 Gangulu.
 212 Bheemavaram.
 213 Mangalametta.
 214 Babrubhara.
 215 Valasaminipeta.
 216 Komparegu.
 217 Muvilathoori.
 218 Simmageeda.
 219 Sarabannapalem.
 220 Beemavaram.
 221 Kasimpalem.
 222 Kathiraloloori.
 223 Pillachintagonalasa.
 224 Velagalapalem.
 225 Agraharam.
 226 Kottapalem.
 227 Bangaripalem.
 228 Chikknoupaon Antha.
 229 Veeavaram.
 230 Anthasa.
 231 Ravannapalli.
 232 Ravannapalli washu.
 233 Rajempalem.
 234 Simmalagonsi.
 235 Singatharu.
 236 Thommala gantis.
 237 Boyipuram.

237 Parisisipakam.
 238 Pathampeta.
 239 Baingarammapalem.
 240 Yerramanayonpalem.
 241 Koppakonda.
 242 Burugulanka.
 243 Kottapalli.
 244 Rajapeta.
 245 Leannasini.
 246 Asurasa.
 247 Beemasupalli.
 248 Peragisra.
 249 Konoosantha.
 250 Davururu.
 251 Marripalem.
 252 Ramannapalem.
 253 Bossumasa.
 254 Luonkulapalem.
 255 Pittavelagalapalem.
 256 Kottavuru.
 257 Kottavuru.
 258 Gummupalem.
 259 Tholiliri.
 260 Kollesingi.
 261 Bonkulapalem.
 262 Kellalapalem.
 263 Mettupalem.
 264 Sarinavaram.

265 Kottagum.
 266 Gogumhara.
 267 Salbagunda.
 268 Poligummati.
 269 Ponsoori Guamisi.
 270 Busurakota.
 271 Pakaja.
 272 Ramchalu.
 273 Linivaram.
 274 Lingavaram.
 275 Chinnayapalem.
 276 Gummupalem.
 277 Burugummala.
 278 Aniganiyu.
 279 Rakota.
 280 Thaganigi.
 281 Mannisipalli.
 282 Vandamamisi.
 283 Girisingi.
 284 Kavazalu.
 285 Marisitipakalu.
 286 Labbangi.
 287 Sarapalli.
 288 Galikithonapakalu.
 289 Lannimivonipakalu.
 290 Chitralagumma.
 291 Batturulu.
 292 Panasaralu.
 293 Shivaburu.

- 294 Ichakagarinon. 326 Kasimipalem.
 295 Poodalarasa. 327 Vanasalapalem.
 296 Pinalarasa. 328 Singaram.
 297 Mulapeta. 329 Cholaipu.
 298 Gomathipakalu 330 Pothavaram.
 299. Buddimittu. 331 Chisipalem.
 300 Chikkipaon. 332 Poodamamisi.
 301. Kintalamun. 333 Guoopalli.
 302 Basingi. 334 Marivara.
 303 Sambarapalli. 335 Poodanapalem.
 304 Jagulapalem. 336 Thalapalem.
 305 Allampalli. 337 Thoodu.
 306 Palatha. 338 Bosomamisi.
 307 Rayanpalem. 339 Leubasardi.
 308 Jettimneeshi. 340 Thuchardimutta.
 309 Chetkatiipalem. 341 Ramavaram.
 310 Barusa. 342 Kattapurra.
 311 Ganyana Inam. 343 Gomannapalem.
 312 Balabharra. 344 Panjari konna.
 313 Koyurumutta. 345 Manisipalem.
 314 Koyyura. 346 Poodammakagasa.
 315 Bootharapalem. 347 Mittalapalem.
 316 Ragantharapalem. 348 Chinnamulakagasa.
 317 Revallu. 349 Ravulapalem.
 318 Gujarati. 350 Rayagudem.
 319 Mampa. 351 Chikpuratipalem.
 320 Buregapaon. 352 Thummalapalem.
 321 Kimmalapalem. 353 Peragalamaranga.
 322 Gangavaram. 354 Vattulakonna.
 323 Chisiraji. 355. Seetharam.
 324 Chintavaramipalem. 356 Pollagasa.
 325 Kinkivariipalem. 357 Ruthuluru.
 358 Shakim.

359. Vanthamamisi.

360. Balilalapalem.

Camp Madras }
 17th October 1886 }

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H. J. Turner

Agent to the Governor

List of villages situated in
the Agency portion of the
Golconda Taluk in the
Vizapatnam District.

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Memorandum containing
questions put to and an-
swers given by Bonangi
Balappa Padal Muthadar
of Lammasingi Pathawandi
regarding his conduct in
the disturbances in the
Gudem Hills.

List of persons proclaimed
for having been concerned
in the disturbances in
the Gudem Hills.

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List of persons proclaimed for having been concerned in the plundering and burning of Gustin Police Station and the Government bungalow thereat on the night of the 16th June and the Chintalapalli Government bungalow on the 17th June 1886.

Names of persons	Caste.	Village	Mutha	Rewards offered for capture	Remarks.
				Rs	
1 Jammi Kakkari Konda Dora Pesarada				200	Pesarada is an enfranchised whole Iruam village in the ordinary portion. Arrested.
2 Potukuri Maladu	do	Sadiki	Gudem kottavathi	50	Arrested.
3 Potukuri Latchumun	do	do	do	25	Not arrested. Reward withdrawn.
4 Vulli Latchumun	do	do	do	50	Arrested.
5 Vulli Thondadu	do	do	do	100	Arrested. Village Munsiff of Sadiki.
6 Marla Balayya Bhagata	do	do	do	50	Arrested.
7 Marla Bonayya	do	do	do	50	Not arrested. Reward withdrawn.
8 Rangasingi Latchukonda Dora				100	Arrested.
9 Garai Gopadu	do	Mulagalamma	Makaram	25	Arrested.
10 Madai Latchumun	do	Kistapuram	Gemili, Hill	25	Arrested.
11 Vojari Panasaam Bhagata				25	Not arrested. Reward withdrawn.
12 Boodapalli Ganga Konda Dora				50	Arrested.
13 do Pinnadu	do			50	Arrested.
14 Galali Chitaku	do	Mulagalamma	Makaram	25	Arrested.
15 do Bodedu	do			25	Arrested.
16 Jura Kuramma	do	Potampad	Gemili, Hill	25	Arrested.
17 Chitakala Balayya		Gollapalli	Gudem Patha	100	Arrested.
18 do Nudapinadu				25	Arrested.
19 Kotalu Bottadu				25	Arrested.
alias Kotalu Padalu					
20 Bonangi Bonayya				25	Arrested.
21 Kopuru Kottadri Bhagata	Sadiki	Gudem kottavathi		25	Arrested.
son Latchumun				25	Arrested.
22 Vangala Ramanna	do	Chintalapalli		25	Arrested.
23 Gurla Balayya Konda Dora					
24 Vangala Latchumun Bhagata	Chintalapalli	Gudem kottavathi		100	Arrested.
25 Rangna Anantayya Patani	Sallayi for some time past				
named Hanu manlu.					

Camp Maras.
17th October 1886.

H. Turner.

Agent to the Governor.

and now "venayya man arangan" E 11

Jasiri, Kakari, the important person concerned in the Venkayyapalem murder case, states as under in his deposition made before the 2nd class Magistrate of Colingona Taluk on the 27th July 1886 regarding the enmity between him and Yalla Venkayya:

"There has been enmity between me and Yalla Venkayya for a long time. I have a share in the Mokhasah, Passarada. Yalla Venkayya presented a petition and pleased that the land which has been for a long time enjoying as a share of the Passarada Mokhasah was Government land and incorporated it with Government land (situated in its vicinity). This was done about five or six years ago in the Government's time. Since then there has been enmity between me and Yalla Venkayya. After my land was incorporated with Government land, it was waste for some time. Subsequently Yalla Venkayya obtained patta for it from the Government. Venkayya gave me a portion of that land and told me to build a villas thereon. I built a villas called Appannapalem (Appanna was Yalla Venkayya's father's name) on it and used to cultivate the land. After a year passed Venkayya told me to go away; but I did not do so. Venkayya thereupon asked me to give him rent. I said to Venkayya 'in as much as the land belongs to Government I will pay rent to Government and not to you'. Venkayya then brought a suit against me in the Ellamanchil.

"Court (District Munsiff's Court) without my
 "Knowledge and obtained decree, and has my Korra,
 "gingly and Chama crops and my cattle sold. I was
 "not present when they were sold. This increased the
 "enmity existing between me and Venkayya. Subse-
 "quently when Boundary Officer came, Venkayya
 "made an intrigue and had stones planted so
 "as to include three fields of mine under Sircar
 "in addition to the land ~~was~~ the Sircar had
 "previously occupied. Hence much I repre-
 "sented my case to the Boundary Officer he
 "did not enquire into it. I was therefore
 "enraged and resolved to kill Venkayya."

2. Valli Nookanna is the recognized Mokhasa-
 dar of Pessarada village. Kakari is one of the
 Lopayakari shareholders holding their lands
 under and subordinate to Valli Nookanna
 the recognized Mokhasadar. This Pessarada
 is a whole Duan village, encompassed in
 the name of Valli Ramanna, Nookan-
 nar father and is situated in the ordi-
 nary portion of the Golingonda Taluk at
 a distance of about five miles from
 Anurapalem the Head Quarters station of
 the Principal Assistant Collector and the
 Tahsildar. It is contiguous to the Govern-
 ment Ryotwarri village of Pallapur nagar-
 thorapalem of which Yalla Venkayya
 is an influential ryot

3. A reference to the ²³old records of the
 Principal Assistant Collector's Office shows the
 previous history of the case as given below.

4. In the year 1879 the then acting Kur-
 nam of Pallapur nagar thorapalem brought to
 the notice of the then 2d Class Revenue Inspector
 that the Pessarada Mokhasadar had made a
 considerable encroachment on the adjoining
 Government jungle of Pallapur nagar thorapalem
 and cultivated a portion of it. The Revenue
 Inspector measured the cultivation made
 by the Pessarada Mokhasadar, and then wrote
 as shown by the Kurnam and forwarded to
 the Tahsildar a statement stating that Valli
 Nookanna the Mokhasadar of Pessarada
 and his ryots cultivated without Dakhach
 (Acres 55-37 of land belonging to jungle
 Kheir No 29 of Pallapur nagar thorapalem
 and recommending that the lands so
 cultivated should be charged with as-
 sessment (Rs 138-7-0). The Revenue Inspector
 also sold two fruit trees (chiefly tamarind)
 standing on these lands, on behalf of Govt
 and sent the bill to the Tahsildar for
 approval.

5. The Mokhasadar of Pessarada presented
 a petition to the Tahsildar in which he alleged
 that the lands and the fruit trees above stated
 were situated within the boundaries of his
 Mokhasa and therefore did not belong to the

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- 1) *Agella applanata* } cf. *Paltepa saginata*
- 2) *Annulata hamata* } = *pacina*.
- 3) *Ann. rotunda* }
- 4) *Helicon hamata* } cf. *Paltepa*.
- 5) *Annulata applanata* }

- 1) *Agella applanata* } cf. *Paltepa saginata*
- 2) *Annulata hamata* } = *pacina*.
- 3) *Ann. rotunda* }
- 4) *Helicon hamata* } cf. *Paltepa*.
- 5) *Annulata applanata* }

- 1) *Agella apikana* } of Paklaga Bagandhor
- 2) *Amnatha kamayya* } = *pasana*.
- 3) *Ami Potana* }
- 4) *Killaa harayya* } of Pakalaka.
- 5) *Amnathi apikana* }

- 1 *Agella apikana* } of *Pallapa sagandora*
- 2 *Amnata hamata* } = *pasana*.
- 3 *Ami potana* }
- 4 *Willson hamata* } of *Pakachana*.
- 5 *Amnata apikana* }

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Government villager called Pallapu
-nagandhorapalem, and produced
a copy of the Inam statement filed for
Pessarasa during the Inam Commission,
in support of his allegation.

6. The then Tahildar of the Taluk
examined the marginally noted persons
who stated that the lands measured
by the Revenue Inspector belonged
to the Government villager called Pallapu
-nagandhorapalem. The intermentioned
persons were examined on behalf of
Vulli Nookanna, the Inokhasa of
Pessarasa.

1 Yalla Appanna
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1. Lurba Chimmayya, Villager Muniff
of Chioigumile.
 2. Masala Bheemanna, Villager Muniff
of Naravaram.
 3. Lagara Jogi, Inokhasa of Ballanki.
 4. Puttasi Appanna, late villager
Muniff of Puttasi Gavrammapeta.
 5. Masuri Krishnamma, Kurannam.
 6. Kalikinnagi Chellappa, late Revenue
Inspector.
 7. Jamara Gurayya, then a Taluk per.
- All these persons stated before the
Tahildar that the lands in question
were portions of the Pessarasa Ino-
-khasa villager and did not belong
to the Government villager.

7. The Tahildar, after considering
the evidence recovered on both sides
and after personal inspection of

the lands in dispute, found that the lands
in question were within the boundaries
given in the Inam statement filed for
the Inokhasa villager and did not belong
to the Government villager as alleged by
the Revenue Inspector and that they had
been under cultivation as parts of the
Inokhasa for some years past. He
accordingly issued a proceedings on the
1st July 1877 in which he directed that
the lands in dispute be allowed to
remain under Pessarasa Inokhasa
as before, and that no assessment be
charged on them.

8. Subsequently on 27th May 1878,
Yalla Appanna (father of Yalla Ven-
kayya) and three other ryots of Pallapu
nagandhorapalem presented an arji
to the Principal Assistant Collector
in which they stated that Vulli Nookanna
the Inokhasa encroached upon
pallapupole (waste lands) and fruit
trees of their villager through the assistance
of the Kurannam. This arji was referred to
the Revenue Inspector for full report
through the Tahildar.

9. Batta, Venkata Gubbala Rao,
the then acting Revenue Inspector,
enquired into the allegations made in
the arji and came to the conclusion
that

that the lands in dispute formed part of the Government jungle. Kheek 29 of Pallapuna-gundhorepalem and submitted his report accordingly on 19th July 1878. Through the Tahsil-dar the Tahsil-dar in forwarding it to the Principal Assistant Collector, referred to his former opinion and recommended (Report No 1175 dated 12th September 1878) the rejection of the arg^t on the following grounds.

- (a) That the evidence before him showed that the lands in dispute had been under cultivation as belonging to the Mookhasa village for many years past, and not recently.
- (b) That the petitioners who now complained against the Mookhasa deposes in favor of the Mookhasa on the subject of these same lands in a Magisterial case on his file in July 1876.
- (c) That the Mookhasa's claim was also supported by the evidence of a late Revenue Inspector and a late Taluk Peon in the Revenue enquiry held by the Tahsil-dar.
- (d) That the appearances of the land and the entry in the Revenue statement were in favor of the Mookhasa's allegation and adverse to the Government.
- (e) That there was a Panchayat

decision

15th 27
decision arrived at in 1856 which was in favor of the Mookhasa.

10. In finally disposing of the matter Mr. Leewarner, the then Principal Assistant Collector, disagreed with the view taken by the Tahsil-dar and after personal inspection of the locality decided that the lands in dispute formed part of the jungle Kheek 29 of the Government village of Pallapuna-gundhorepalem and accordingly issued a proceedings on the 24th September 1878 cancelling the Tahsil-dar's proceedings and directing that officer to treat the lands in dispute as Government property and to charge them with assessment and also to put the fruit trees standing thereon up to auction on behalf of Government.

11. Mr. Leewarner's reasons for this agreeing with the Tahsil-dar are as given below.

Tahsil-dar's grounds. Mr. Leewarner's reasons for disagreeing.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(a) That the evidence before him showed that the lands in dispute had been under cultivation as belonging to the Mookhasa village for many years past and not recently.</p> | <p>The evidence is entirely conflicting; and for myself inclined to believe that swartⁿ titions cultivation has been carried on in parts of the jungle west of Passarasa for at least 8 or 10 years and therefore considerably prior to 1284.</p> |
|--|--|

(b) That the petitioners who now complained against the Mokhasas were deposed in favor of the Mokhasas on the subject of these same lands in a Magisterial case in July 1876.

(c) That the Mokhasas' claim was also supported by the issuance of a late Ranamra Inspector and a late Taluk peon in the Ranamra Enquiry held by the Tahildar.

I am of opinion that when the dispute was lay over the Sub-Magistrate, as a Tahildar he was bound to have given it his best attention. The Tahildar was a shrewd man of business in his own affairs and he knew perfectly well that half the Magisterial cases of criminal trespass in his Court are only short cuts to property in land in dispute; and the Tahildar relies greatly on the fact that his Head Clerk formerly, a Ranamra Inspector in that Division where the dispute was, deposed in favor of the Mokhasas. I have examined this man. He says that the Tahildar took him in 1876 to the village of Passara and there asked him whose were the lands in the immediate vicinity of Passara to which he replied, as he knew they were, that they belonged to the Mokhasas.

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Kharasar. Indeed there is no dispute about this now. The Tahildar then left this witness at the village while he accompanied the disputants into the jungle where Kheek no 29 in dispute is said to lie. Witness further says that all the time when he was Ranamra Inspector it was never brought to his notice that there was cultivation going on near Passara Hill and that he never went there in his life and that his evidence only applies to the Kheeks in immediately around the village. The Tahildar was quite as competent to find out these facts as myself; and the deposition which he has taken from the Head Clerk accompanying this (his) report is worthless. It is observable that the petitioners say exactly the same as the last witness viz that their evidence in the Magisterial Case

can. It is solely to
the house about the
village.

(d). That the appearance
of the land and the entry
in the Inam statement
were in favor of the
Mokharasari allegation
and adverse to the
Government.

The Tahsildar
knows that he
has a case
where he has
written remarks
that are hardly
intelligible. I
omit the diffi-
culty of fixing
bearings in a
track of mine
jungle and cul-
tivation; but
even that does
not excuse the
submission of
the plan of the
ground in dis-
pute as already
in correct as
the plan is.

(e) That there was a Panchayat
decision arrived at in 1856 which was in
favor of the Mokharasari.

The Tahsildar
is not justified
in laying the
smallest stress.
It neither is
not purports
to be a decision
upon
binding any body,
and it came out
of the stores of
Chaudhri Bishnamm
who will be shown
15

to be at the bottom of the
whole dispute.

12 In his proceedings Mr. Leewards
adds that the following were the points
which the Tahsildar either suppressed
or passed over with slight allusion

(1) That in 1859 the Mokharasari
brought a suit on the Small
cause Court side against some
ryots of Pallapuzha Tharapalem
for the recovery of the value
of the fruit of some trees
standing on the jungle land
in dispute which suit was dis-
missed on the ground that the
suiter should first bring a
Regular suit for the land on
which the trees stood. In this
case the Mokharasari (Karanam)
supported the ryots.

(2) That the fruits of the tamarind
trees in a jungle of uncertain
extent, but undoubtedly part
of the land in dispute were
sold on behalf of Government
for F 1273-1279 and the amount
was collected through the
Mokharasari and brought to
credit.

(3) That these trees and many others are still standing though the Mirasidar now pretends that they were blown down in 1279-80.

(4) That the Mirasidar has not only acquired a portion of the Mokhasa by purchase in a Court sale, but that the Mokhasadar is a mortgagee another portion of his share to the Mirasidar's brother-in-law, and that, though of course, the Mirasidar may have separate interest for his brother-in-law, yet the coincidence strengthens the presumption arising from other evidence that the Mirasidar is more of the Mokhasadar than the Mokhasadar himself.

13. The Mokhasadars were not satisfied with Mr Lewarner's decision above stated; but they do not seem to have preferred any appeal or established their claim in a Civil Court. Vullistookamma, the recog-

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nized Mokhasadar, however presented a petition to the Principal Assistant Collector in June 1884 about the same matter; and Mr O'Farrell the then Principal Assistant Collector gave an endorsement to the Mokhasadars to the effect: that the matter had already been disposed of by Mr Lewarner in 1878 and that he saw no ground to reopen the matter.

14. In years subsequent to the Lewarner decision the Mokhasadars gave up the cultivation owing probably to the heavy assessment charged on them and the land consequently remained waste for some time. In 1881 Yalla Venkayya, Vullistookamma and some others divided the land and the then Talukdar gave preference to Yalla Venkayya according to the District rules and gave him patta for the land acres 40 in extent. Yalla Venkayya says that he sublet a portion of this land to Jammie Nakari for a

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a sick of Rs. 10 and also lent him Rs. 30
from time to time for expenses
of cultivation, and that Kakari
having failed to pay the sick of
the land for three years and to
repay the money lent to him,
Yalla Venkayya brought a Civil
suit in the Ellamanchili District
Munsiff's court and obtained decree
and recovered all his money by
the attachment and sale of
Kakari's crops and cattle through
the Civil Court.

15. In the Government Ryotwari
village of Pallapuram, Chotapalem
there is a Government tank called
Nagandharachernam having an
extensive bed. A portion of this
tank bed not being required for
reservation, the Tahsildar in 1881
proposed that it be given out
for cultivation on patta. The
Principal Assistant Collector
objected to the permanent or
assignment of the land as proposed
by

24 25
by the Tahsildar and directed that
the land cultivated each year should
be charged with Sivaya gamma assess-
ments. Accordingly in F 1291 Valli
Nookanna and Lagara Somayya
cultivated acres 3-50 of the tank bed
and were charged with Sivaya gamma
assessment of Rs. 8-12-0. In F 1292-1293
the Revenue Inspector charged the
cultivation in the accounts in the
name of Yalla Venkayya; but it
was afterwards found that Valli
Nookanna was the actual cultivator
of a portion of it. In April 1884 Valli
Nookanna filed a petition to the
Tahsildar that the Karamam was
troubling him to pay a heavier
assessment for the land under
his cultivation. On examining the
accounts Valli Nookanna's name
was not found in them and the
Tahsildar therefore, gave him
an endorsement to the effect that
he might refuse to pay any
sick to the village authorities in
as much as Yalla Venkayya in

whose name the cultivation was charged in the accounts was responsible for the payment of Government money charged on it.

The assessment was therefore, collected from Yalla Venkayya. Yalla Venkayya brought a civil suit against Vulli Stookanna for the recovery of his one or the portion of the land under his cultivation and obtained a decree in the execution of which Stookayya's property was attached and sold by the Court.

No. With reference to Gammur Kakari's complaint that more land than has been already lost to him, in consequence of Mr Leewarner's decision was included under Pallapurna Gammur Kakari in the recent demarcation by the Survey Department, which Kakari attributes to the exertions of Yalla Venkayya, his old enemy. The Tahildar states as follows:-

"I beg to send here with a plan showing the boundary between Passarasa

29 37
Passarasa and Pallapurna Gammur Kakari
= palam as claimed by Gammur Kakari and Vulli Stookanna and as demarcated by the Survey Department. The land to the south of the blue line is the subject of the dispute. Kakari and Stookanna say that the land referred to in Mr. Leewarner's decision is that lying to the west of the red ink dotted line marked B. and not also the portion to the east of it extending as far as the blue line. Mr. Leewarner's proceedings which is now with me does not, I am informed, specify the boundary definitely. The 1st Class Revenue Inspector P. Butchiray Panduraj Gami was present with Mr. Leewarner when he decided the boundary on the spot and he was therefore deputed by me to show the boundary settled by Mr. Leewarner to the Survey Department. The blue line is the boundary shown by the 1st Class Revenue Inspector as that settled by Mr. Leewarner and demarcation has been made accordingly.

By

By this demarcation two sides marked K in the enjoyment of Kakari and three sides marked N in the enjoyment of Nookanna have come under Palla-puragandhorapalem. But are the lists which Kakari and Nookanna complain as having lost in relation to the lands decided by Mr. Deane. These lists seem to have no relation in their enjoyment without payment of any assessment either to Government or to Surri Potanna who claims them as portions of his Patta lands. According to the A. Report and the account No 4 of Palla-puragandhorapalem Surri Potanna holds at this place four geroidy khetts Nos 20, 23, 24 & 27, the Karanam four Surri khetts Nos 21, 22, 26 & 28 and the Pannity a service Surri khetts No 25. Surri Potanna claims the lists in the cultivation of Kakari Nookanna and Lagana Sharniah as portions of his geroidy khetts and has them demarcated accordingly in the field demarcation, but these three persons have never paid any assessment to Potanna and have

been in the enjoyment of the lands with the belief that they were parts of their Pesarada. Modhara. The three portions marked Z are the 40 acres of jungle khetts No 29 for which a patta was issued to Yalla Venkayya in 1881. The portion marked Z lying to the west of the red ink dotted line marked B is the land sublet to Kakari by Yalla Venkayya and it was for two arrears of the rent of this land that Yalla Venkayya brought a Civil suit and caused Kakari's cattle and crops to be sold up. The above are the facts of the case.

17. Kakari does not appear to have presented any petition to Mr. Thornhill the Assistant Superintendant of the Survey Department working in this District, nor does it appear that he addressed him even orally on the subject of his alleged additional loss.

18. A copy of the plan referred to in para 16 is enclosed.

Camp Masras.
17th October 1886.

H. J. Turner.
Agent to the Government.

Ex. B

Encl. 6.

3rd Vengapattam letter to the

Camp. Madras.

17th - October 1886.

From

H. G. Turner Esq.
Agent to the Government
Vengapattam
District.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras.

Sir, I have the honor to submit
my report on the recent distur-
bances in the Gudam hills of
this District, of which I have
kept the Government informed
from time to time by semi-
official letters. The disturbances
resulted in the plundering
and burning of the Police
station and lines at Gudam and
the burning of the Government
Rack houses together with their
outhouses situated at Gudam
and Chintapalli.

2. Before proceeding to describe the causes which led to the disturbances, how it progressed and how it was suppressed, I give below a description of the country in which the events under report occurred.

3. So little is known of the Golangonda Taluk of which the Gudem hills form a portion that quite recently the Board of Revenue grouped it with Palakonda and Serravathi Taluks and called it one of "three small Taluks". The Taluk of Golangonda is in fact over 1200 square miles in extent and is as large as any Government Taluk in the Presidency. It is larger than the whole of the Kilgish District. The statistics regarding it have never been accurately examined; and even in Dr. Macleane's very excellent manual, it would be impossible for any one, not knowing the country, to discover the real figures as relating to this immense extent of

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of land. The reason for this apparent lacuna in the public records is that the Golangonda Taluk is administered under two kinds of jurisdiction, viz the Collectorate and the Agency. The line which divides the Collectorate of Vizagapatam from the Agency of Vizagapatam passes through the Taluk, throwing the smaller and low-lying lush population in rystwarri part into the Collectorate and the larger, hilly, wild and Muthaari part into the Agency. The statisticians of the Presidency require the figures from this District to be submitted under the two heads of Collectorate and Agency, and so it has come about that obscurity has enveloped the statistical returns of this large Government Taluk.

4. The nature of the land tenure of the Agency portion of the Taluk is peculiar. The land has never been subject to individual rystwarri settlement common to the Government Taluk.

Saluts in the rest of the Presi-
-dency. When the Golingonda or
Zamindari which forms the
main portion of the present
Golingonda Taluk was in exist-
-ence, this Agency portion
which is along the ghats was
divided into several Muthas
and given to several persons,
entitled Muthadars or Sindars,
for management. The internal
administration of these Muthas
was entirely left to the Muthadars
who paid to the Golingonda Zamindar
certain specified sums of
money charged on them as
Kattulahi. In 1837 the Golingonda
Zamindari was brought under Govern-
-ment at public auction for
 arrears of Peishkar for Rs. 100.
The Muthadars were not
disturbed in their tenure by
the officers of Government who
granted patta or Sanads to
them entitling them to hold
and enjoy their respective
muthas as usual, subject

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45
to payment of certain specified
sums of money to Government
annually, in the shape of Kattulahi.
5. I think Mr. Carmichael
was the first officer who grasped
the fact that this Agency portion
of the Taluk is as entirely Govern-
-ment property as is the Collector's
portion. After he left the Dis-
-trict in 1868 the point fell back
into its previous obscurity and
many Divisional Officers fancied
that the Muthadars of the Gol-
-ingonda Hills were akin in their
position to the holders of
Zamindari or of Proprietary
Estates. Mr. Carmichael when he
came to this District in 1881 as
Special Commissioner in connection
with the Rimpas disturbances,
again unearthed this error and
issued fresh patta or Sanads
fully explaining the service
nature of the tenure on which
the

the muthas were ³⁷ formally
granted to them. I think he
may have said something about
it in his Report. Perhaps Extracts
from his report might even
now be issued if it be found
that they bear on the question.

6. The dividing line between
the ordinary and Agency portion
of the Taluk above spoken of, passes
almost, but not quite, along
the immediate foot of the hills.

There are accordingly some Agency
villages lying between this line
and the foot of the hills. Some
of these villages are Inam and
ryotwari; but the rest of the
villages in the low-lying tract
as well as the villages on the
slopes of the hills and in the
valleys and on the plateaus
within the hills are held by
the muthadars as above stated.

A list of all the villages of
the Agency portion of the Taluk
will be found in a memorandum
which

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which accompanies ⁴⁷ this report.
7. Without entering into
any detail of history regarding
the form of the Agency of the
Vijayanpur District, it will
be sufficient to mention that the
tract of land so called was de-regula-
-tized in view to bear the operation
of all laws relating to civil
and criminal justice and to
place the entire judicial admi-
-nistration as well as the super-
-intendence of the collection of
revenue of every description
in the hands of the Collector who
is guided in his duties by rules
made and altered from time to
time by Government. Although
the Scheduled Districts Act is
held by some to give power to
Government to extend other acts
to this Agency, it is, in my opinion,
doubtful whether this can be done.
The question is well put in
Dr. Macleod's Manual (page 63)
and the outcome of the point
seems to be this that unless
power

power is taken by Government
to extend an Act in its enactment
itself, such extension without
fresh legislation is not, in the
Agencies of Vizagapatnam and
Gangam, but illegal. I mention
this here as I have to deal with
certain revenue matters later
on. It may be further sum-
marily stated that the Criminal
Law of British India is in force
in the Agencies while the Civil
and Revenue Law whether of
India or of the Presidency is
not in force.

8. Excepting the few
Inam and Ryotwari villages
above alluded to, the Muthadars
hold, as I have stated, all
the other villages grouped into
so-called Muthas.

9. The terms on which
these Muthadars hold was
formulated by the Sanads
issued to them by the Special
Commissioners in 1881. The title
deed declares the grant to
be on Service tenure conditioned
for payment of an annual
Kattubasi

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Kattubasi, inalienable by sale, gift,
or otherwise. A further condition of
the grant is that the grantee is to
capture and hand over, to the
authorities, offenders or other bad
characters that are in the Mutha
or who come into it; and he is
also bound to give immediate infor-
mation to the authorities whenever
any offence or disturbance occurs within
the limits of his Mutha. The penalty
for non-fulfilment of the condition
of the grant is forfeiture of the
Mutha and "Government will do with
you and your people as seems
proper to them". As long as the condi-
tions of the grant are faithfully
performed, the grantee and such
of his heirs as Government may
appoint shall enjoy the Mutha under
the care and protection of Govern-
ment.

10. As far as the grant. A question
immediately arises as to what is
meant by the term, village. I
cannot doubt myself that every
piece of ground in the hills whether
never cultivated or tilled
formerly

formerly or now belongs to the limits of some village or other. On the other hand it seems extraordinary that the special commission - men should have granted to the Muthaons the whole of the valuable forests of these villages. However this may be, the rights which the Government have to these forests is not specially reserved to Government in the Sanads. The Muthaons do not claim property in the forests nor in the produce thereof which is enjoyed by all the villagers as their common property; but whether they are merely permitting a right at present valueless or not is hard to decide. Having no court where they can assert a right except the Agent's Court, it practically lies with him, subject to an appeal to Government, to decide what their rights are. It is, I think, clear that, on the demise of any Muthaon, Government are at liberty to make such terms with his successor (who does not succeed of right but subject to the pleasure of Government) as may seem necessary.

The

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11. The track of country called the Golugon hills or the Gudem hills from the chief village of Gudem situated therein is a portion of the chain of mountains called the Eastern Ghats. It is an irregular broken mass of hills, not without some table lands of fair size. Several mountains run up to 5000 feet but the highest plateau hardly touches 2800 feet. There are many valleys of various extents at a lower elevation. The aspect of the country is very similar to the Wynad. It is greatly influenced both by the western and the eastern monsoon. The rainfall probably averages 60 to 70 inches. The rains begin early in May and last till November. The cold weather is very enjoyable and the hot weather is feverish; and the rainy weather which occupies the larger part of the year is without shelter and to nonaccustomed people, very inclement and feverish. The track has, on the whole, the worst reputation for fever.

12. The upper plateaux of the hills are very sparsely inhabited. Hardly a cultivated patch breaks the continuous sheet of jungle that meets the eye, except in the close proximity to the villages and along the edge of the ghats. The villages are very few indeed, and what there are, are, with but few exceptions, of the most wretched and insignificant description possible. Bellagumare found hidden away in the jungle consisting, perhaps, of one hut, an out-house and a cattle shed. Rarely are twenty inhabited houses to be found in any village. Commonly villages of the smaller sort are moved from one site to another every few years; and when a new site is occupied, it is first of all surrounded with a strong barricade of felled logs to prevent tigers and panthers from killing the people and their cattle. The huts are in some cases well built. The whole country presents a very different aspect from that of the other hill tracts in the District.

With

60 53 78
With the exception, perhaps, of Malakana-giri, Ramagiri and the remotest parts of the northern parts of Jaypuri, there is no part so backward, so depopulated and so jungle covered. In former days the country was possibly more opened out. The people say so themselves and they account for its present state by asserting that tigers and cattle-diseases are the causes of all the mischief. I believe that excessive opium-eating is causing much harm to the interests of cultivation, both in Gudum, Hill Malakani and in Anantagiri of the Vijayanagara Samasthanam. I propose to address Government separately on the subject. There is no question but that the land is exceedingly fertile. Better soils I have not seen in the District; and they are incomparably superior to the soils of all other parts of the Deccan. They would certainly grow wheat and a short time back I recommended the country to the notice of the Board of Revenue as being excellently adapted for stock breeding but no notice was taken of it. Fine grasses, I have never seen; and during all the time I have been in the District, my horses have never looked better than during the three weeks when I was encamped in the heart of the country in the middle of the rains. Our elephants

revelled

revelled in the luxurious food; and if man did as well as beast does, the country would be a paradise.

13. The census returns give the population of the Gokulnagar Agency tract at 24,166 occupying 360 villages. The people are chiefly Bhagatals, Kousa doras and Malas. The first named is a good caste, certainly originally immigrant from the plains. They form the majority of the population and are chiefly cultivators. All our Mithadars are of this caste. The Kousa doras are of inferior caste - possibly they are Kolairean, but the proper place in the ethnology of the country has not yet been authoritatively settled. The Malas are pariahs. They are well-to-do and trade considerably and also hold lands in many villages. There is a jealousy between the Bhagatals and Malas here as in other parts of the Agency - the jealousy engendered by envy of the

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55 & P

the prosperity of the outcasts.

14. There are no cart roads in the hills. - Fair wheel paths have been opened out up the difficult passes and jungle clearing along the principal routes is kept up every year with some attempt at sloping the walls and making causeways across the worst places. There is no trade route across the hills; of the same importance, and the routes further north and south. Traders with their merchandise pass on bullocks do find their way across to Malakmagiri occasionally and they are to be met carrying cloth for sale to the local markets in the hills. The exports from these hills consist of fruit, myrabolan, turmeric, Gaudu Barangi, long pepper, tamarind, noons, mustard seed and wax. The imports are rice, salt, cloth, tobacco, chillies, ghee and gingely oil. This is a wonderful country for fruit. Wild mango trees abound, doubtless from wild and the small hill mango is a very tasty fruit, though plagued with a stone big enough

47
For a graft mango. The jack tree
grows in great profusion. There are
two kinds of jack fruit - the honey
jack and the mud jack. Surmeria
grows every where and pays well.
Long pepper is a very valuable
article. It takes three years to mature.
but when once established, a Pippali
= ०००० (a pepper yard) is as valuable
as a coffee garden. Coffee trees are
found here and there planted
at the advice of some persons Prin-
= cipal Assistant of hy - gone
days. The few trees I have seen
are remarkably fine handsome
bushes with no leaf disease. Groves,
oranges, and limes are found in
most places. The limes are very
fine indeed. Gantu Barangi (Gantu
Farangi) is an odd article. Durry
says it is a Clerodendron. It grows
along the paths very thickly in some
places, though it is not confined to
those spots. It is a funny looking
plant, leaves oblong, two to three
inches long and one inch wide,
no stalk, the leaves sit flat down
on the ground. It throws up a spike
an inch high bearing a bunch
of black berries. The root is dug up
and sold; but what it is used

48 57 98
For is not known, probably a
medicinal drug. The people think
it is sent to Bombay and there
mixed in brandy for the Jeroio
Farangi. The trace in this article has
fallen off recently and the price
hardly repays the labour of digging
out the root which is considerable.
Patches of wheat grow here and there.
Doubtless wheat would grow well
but it requires capital and en-
= gineering in irrigation. Rice is the
principal staple. It is grown
the hill sides and yields a boun-
= ful crop. Rice is grown in a few
terraces where courses hollowed
out ages ago. Trees grow luxuriantly.
The antiquity of the village site
is evidenced by the remnant size
of the trees surrounding them. Some
mango and jack trees are of prodigious
= size growth.

15. The forests are well worth
preserving. Although there is little
= in the present growth, natural
reproduction has created several
fine patches of promising timber.
These should be thoroughly sought out

and

and protected. The country is covered with jungle of various dimensions and in some places the open grass lands with clumps of trees, presents a woodland scenery of remarkable beauty. The botanist would doubtless find here an ample field for observation.

16. I discovered some quartz reefs in an open plain near Laminasingi where the country partially reminded me of Devalah. The geologist would be much welcomed here.

17. The animal kingdom is also well represented. Animals and birds are plentiful. There is a fine river, the Gungure, full of fish; and along the western side the country is bounded by the Gilem or the Rocky River where mahoe and crocodiles abound.

Nothing can exceed the extreme beauty of this lovely river with its hamlets-covered banks, its deep long reaches of water, its falls, its grass-covered islands and its rushing clear water.

18. Having said this much regarding the description of the Gungure hills, I now proceed to describe the origin of the same.

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I have been able to ascertain the progress of the disturbances which form the subject of this report.

19. There has been for some time past, probably from the beginning of the year, a restlessness among the lower class of the people who inhabit the Gudum Hills, engendered by certain mad prophecies given out by certain village priests of the Kowadova caste, who conceived a project of rising against the British power. Of these priests Gulelu Bodeu seems to be the chief. He lived at the village of Mulaga-Lametta in Makaram Mutha.

20. Another priest, or as they are locally called "Pujari" was Potukuri Atalavi, a cultivator of Laxiki in the Mutha belonging to Mottasam Langasi Dora, the Muthasari of Gudum Kotta Vishi.

This man was acknowledged by the gang to be their chief. His story is that Gulelu Bodeu, a chief priest, as above stated, has been, for two years past, wandering about from one village to another like one possessed. For a year past

past he has been giving out
to the hill people that the gods
has directed a "Fiduri" to be made.
Soon after the last festival in
January of this year this Lalulu
Bodou assisted by some other
priests collected a large treasury
strong and passed from one shrine
to another below and through the
Hills invoking the aid of their
deities towards the success of their
projects. Polukuri Malasu him-
self accompanied the gang.
They were heard of at various
places and their progress was
known to and reported to the
police of Padernu station as they
passed near to it on their way
to the Matsyagunnam, the sacred
fish pool, in Gangavallamangole.
They made no open demonstra-
-tion then and returning to their
own country, dispersed without
attempting violence though there
is reason to believe that they
threatened a village in Lolligodra
for not supplying them with
food. This matter came to the
ears of the police of the Lamma
Camp.

52 61 H?
singi Station, but no notice
taken of it; and there is some mystery
connected with the disappearance of
a Police Report dealing with the
occurrence.
21 In the latter part of
May these same Konda Boda
priests returned to their projects, as
they had temporarily laid aside.
Lalulu Bodou went to Polukuri
Malasu and told him that God
had appeared to him and assured
him that henceforward their
Konda Boda Caste would be the
ruling race, and that, if a Fildu
was made, it would result in
success, especially as the luck of
the British Raj was coming to an end.
Gaviki, the village alluded to above
was fixed on as the rallying point
for these disaffected people. The
village is situated half way
between Lammasingi and Chintapalli,
on the left road between
those places. The Munsiff, a Bhag-
-ta, promised assistance. Various
sacrifices were offered at a shrine
close to the village and men were
collected.

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collected until a gang twenty
strong was enlisted, and bound
by oath to join in an attempt on
the police Stations. They seem, as
early as in May, to have actually
set out to surprise Lammasingi,
but were fortunately prevented
from so doing by a heavy storm
of rain; and there was talk amongst
them of attacking now Gylugonda
Station, now Krishna Devipeta.

22. In the ordinary tracts of
Gylugonda Taluk, there is a Govern-
ment Ryotwari village called
Pallapurnagandhara palam, and
adjoining it there is an enfranchised
whole Irian village called Pesara
of which one Vullatukanna is
the recognised Mokhasadar and
one Zammi Kakari and some others
hold some lands under him.

About the year 1878 certain lands
which were claimed by these Mo-
khasadars were adjudged by the
Principal Assistant Collector
to belong to the adjoining Govern-
ment village of Pallapurnagan-
dharapalam. I have examined

54 63 = 128
the records of the case, and am
inclined to the opinion that Kakari
and his co-sharers were hardly tre-
ated in respect of these lands. These
Mokhasadars (Kakari and others)
were too poor to go to the Civil
Court for redress. They believed
that Yalla Venkayya an influential
ryot of Pallapurnagandhara palam
was at the bottom of this & dis-
satisfied by which they have lost
some of their land, and have
since then borne great enmity
towards him. Their enmity was
recently increased by the action of
the Survey Department who dem-
arcated the boundary between Pallap-
urnagandhara palam and Pesara in
such a way that Kakari found
that he lost even more land
than that, already lost to him by
the Principal Assistant Collector's
decision of 1878. Kakari had
reason to believe that the same
Yalla Venkayya was the cause of
this additional loss. Actuated by
revenge springing from these
causes

came, Sammi Kakari resolved to get rid of Yalla Venkayya by putting an end to his life. Kakari who is also of the Konda Dora caste heard at this time that Polukuri Malai and others were preparing at Saviti for a rising against the Government, and he joined them thinking that, by their assistance, he would be able to kill his enemy, Yalla Venkayya. A memorandum containing full particulars of the cause dispute above mentioned and showing how enmity arose between Yalla Venkayya and Sammi Kakari and how it progressed is enclosed for the information of Government.

24. After joining the priests and their followers at Saviti, Kakari informed them of his intention to kill Yalla Venkayya and of the circumstances which actuated him to do so, and asked them for help in the matter, which was readily granted. A party of six men whose names are given in the margin immediately went out with Sammi Kakari to Venkayya's place (hamlet of pallapeta nagu shora palam) in which Yalla Venkayya resides. Sammi Kakari

- 1. Polukuri Malai
- 2. Yalla Ration
- 3. Yalla Venkayya
- 4. Sammi Kakari
- 5. Sammi Ration
- 6. Konda Dora Ration

Kakari, with these men, appeared at Venkayya's house on the night of 3rd June and then shot one Yalla Venkayya who happened to be sleeping in the place usually occupied by Venkayya, believing him to be Venkayya. Venkayya, hearing the shot, ran out by the back way and hastened to Charsipatam where he informed the police of the murder committed at his house. Immediately after the murder, Sammi Kakari and his men returned to Saviti.

24. As soon as I heard of this murder, I warned the Police to use every effort to capture Kakari, for it is usually outlaws of this description who disturb hill-dwelling people and excite them to deeds of violence that culminate in rebellion, and I offered a reward of Rs 100 for any information which would lead to his arrest. This reward was subsequently raised to Rs 200. Mr. Leuchington, the Superintendent of Police, immediately ordered out a Special Police Inspector to Charsipatam. This special Police Inspector whose name is K. Narayanaswami eventually

7
remains information that a
-kari was at Lasiki and arrived
at that village in the evening of
Wednesday the 16th June about
7 p.m. in company with Mr Stuart,
the Assistant Superintendent of
police.

25. The priest and others in-
-cluding Kakari has been, since
the murder at Venkayyapalem, in
secretly collecting men from the
neighbouring villages at Lasiki.
By the time the Assistant Super-
-intendent of police and the Special
Police Inspector arrived at Lasiki
in the evening of Wednesday the
16th June, Kakari and others in-
-cluding the headman of the village
were absent; and the people that
were in the village denied all in-
-knowledge of Kakari. Kakari and
the priests and their followers
who were about 25 strong in all
has already left Lasiki for Gudem.
Not knowing the police party re-
mained at and near Lasiki on the
17th and returned to Lammasingi
station, apparently in the evening
of the 17th.

26. While the police party
were engaged in their enquiries
about

58 67 12/11
about Kakari at Lasiki, the
Jibuni gang arrived at Gudem so
sixteen miles distant from Lasiki
on the night of the 16th, looted the
Police Station and the lines and
them and also the Government be-
-glow built at that station for
use of the Government servants.
The gang, I am assured, did not
consist of more than thirty men
of whom one alone, Lammuni Kak-
has a gun. There were then ten
constables, if not more, and a He-
constable in the lines. There was
guards at the station, all the const-
-bles were sleeping, some in the
station hall and some in their
houses in the lines. The dacoits
took advantage of this state of things
and entered the station, and surprised
one constable who, instead of showing
the commonest courage and desperation
ran away in different direction,
leaving their guns and ammunition
and their private property at the
mercy of the dacoits. The dacoits
had, therefore, an easy time of
it and carried off thirteen carbines,
several

several hundred rounds of ammunition and some caps and accoutrements which were there in the station, besides some private property belonging to the Constabulary. But one police man stood up and

shown any courage, they would have beaten off the gang. But they behaved like poltroons. Their conduct has been dealt with by the Deputy

Inspector General of Police and the details will doubtless reach Government through the prescribed channel. The next day the dacoits moved on to Chintapalli about 14 miles from Gudum and learnt the Government bungalow and on thence there about midday and were making their way back to Gaoiki intending to move on to Lamdinghi the next day when they heard of the arrival of Inspector Charayanaswami Naik and immediately broke up. The news of the Gudum outrages reached me at

Waltair on the 18th and the burning of the Chintapalli bungalow on the 19th June. I immediately put myself in communication with Col Porteous and Mr. Leuching and reported the matter to Government and arranged to

move out parties of Constables to occupy all the passes into the hills and to reinforce the stations. Myself and Mr. Leuching set out for Chintapalli where we arrived on the 23rd and eventually got to Chintapalli on the 2nd July, Col. Porteous joining us en route. At Chintapalli we remained till 25th July controlling the operation of the police and concerting measures to prevent the dacoits from reassembling and from their being joined by others. No outrages of any kind were committed by the dacoits after the 17th June.

28. We stationed strong police parties at various points in the Hills and I had, besides, parties of ~~outposts~~ ^{outposts} Muthasars' men and others visiting every village. The Muthasars were all called into my camp and reminded of their duty and of the danger involved in shirking it. The gang, already split up, dispersed in different directions. Having ascertained their names by information derived through the police, I proclaimed them

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them offenders, offering rewards - varying from Rs 200 to Rs 25 according to the circumstances connected with each individual and the part taken by each in the outrages committed. A statement showing the names and other particulars of these dacoits proclaimed and the amount of reward offered for each is enclosed for the information of Government and I request that the rewards offered may be sanctioned. In anticipation of sanction I have already ordered the payment of the rewards to the captors concerned. This offering of rewards proved a complete success and eventually secured the arrest of every one of the dacoits proclaimed within this important exception and has brought the disturbances to a close. Every one of the dacoits arrested confessed before the 2nd class Magistrate of Golingouda to having been a member of the gang and to having been present during the outrages committed at one or other of the places mentioned in the course of this narrative.

* Will follow.

62 71 H.R.

charges were framed and in due course of Law the dacoits were committed to the Sessions. Those concerned in the murder of Yajna Chinnayya have been tried and convicted by the Sessions judge of Vijayapatnam as the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of his court. The offenders against the Law in the Agency tracts have been tried and convicted by the acting Principal Assistant Agent, sitting as joint Sessions judge. They have all been sentenced to transportation and to various terms of imprisonment. The details of the trials are abstracted in a memorandum accompanying this report.

29 Thus ends the second severe lesson taught to the Hill men within the last six years, for it is to be remembered that the Rumpahi disturbances entered also to this part and it is said that one at least of these dacoits was actually engaged in that outbreak.

30 It now remains to consider whether this disturbance was simply an emanation of the commoner sort of people excited by the preachings of the Konda Dora priests or whether it was con-

nined

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 mined at or known to any of the
 highest classes and notably to the
 Muthasars.

31. One may reasonably ask
 "Was it possible for a few common
 Siva Siva friends who are no more
 than mere cultivators to have assem-
 bled a gang and to have conceived
 and carried out a daring attack on
 a Police Station, such as I have
 described unless there was some person
 of authority behind the scenes -
 encouraging this audacity and
 influencing their schemes? From
 the statements made by the dacoits
 who have been arrested, it does not
 appear that any of the Muthasars has
 overtly lent any assistance or advice
 to the gang; nor does it appear from
 the enquiries made from time to time
 by myself and my assistants in our
 tours of annual inspection that
 the Muthasars have had any grie-
 vances to complain of either against
 the police or against any other servants
 of Government.

32. But although the Muthasars
 lend no aid (with one exception to
 be introduced further on) to the designs
 of the marauders, it is not possible
 to avoid the conclusion that some
 hint of the movement must have
 reached their ears. And whether

No of dacoits	Residence	Is what with they belong	
		Queen Kottavishi Mutha	Queen Pattanamshi Mutha
8	Saviki	}	}
2	Chinnilam		
3	Mulagalamthi		
4	Gollapalli		
	Gallai		

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 from apathy or not, I cannot quite
 decide, it was very evident that some
 of the Muthasars expressed no keenness
 in aiding our efforts to capture the
 outlaws until I took steps to impose
 them with the sacred nature of the
 obligations as set forth in their Law.
 For instance, I found Panarala
 Chintakulu Pasal, Muthasar of Mak-
 = ram, Mottaram Langari dhoras, mu-
 = ras of Gudem Kottavishi and Kanti,
 Peranna Pasal, Muthasars of Gudem
 Patavishi, to whose villages men
 = bers of the gang for the most part
 belong as shown in the margin, ex-
 ceasingly remiss in these duties. The
 Muthasar of Gudem Kottavishi to whose
 Mutha the village of Gudem belong
 moves not a hand either to prevent
 the rebels from burning and looting
 the Police Station at that village or
 to identify the marauders many
 whom belong to his village or to
 follow them and prevent them from
 the further outrages committed on the
 following day at Chintapalli, which
 is also one of his villages. His attitude
 was distinctly apathetic and may
 almost

almost be called disloyal. The
Muthasars of Gudem Pathavishi and
Makaram were likewise remiss and
apathetic notwithstanding many
repeated warnings to apprehend
and hand over to the authorities
those members of the gang who are
inhabitants of the villages belong-
ing to their respective Muthas.

A principal condition of the tenure
on which these Muthasars hold their
Muthas is, as stated above, that
they are to arrest all offenders and
give us every help. Their persons
are all over the country and know
every man, woman and child in
it; and if the ministers who are
entirely their creatures had been
called in by the Muthasars and
interrogated and warned, there
could be no sort of doubt that
we should have captured all the
men wanted and recovered all
the property lost at a very early
stage of our proceedings. I therefore,
thought it necessary to show these
Muthasars that their obligations
were by no means a matter of
form and that to trifle with them
would not be tolerated. I therefore,
attached two villages in Gudem

Pathavishi

Gudem Pathavishi } Gudem Pathavishi
Chintapalli } Gudem Pathavishi
Golapalli } Gudem Pathavishi
Mulgala } Gudem Pathavishi
Makaram } Gudem Pathavishi

75 18P
Kottavishi Mutha, one village in
Gudem Pathavishi Mutha and one
village in Makaram Mutha, and
ordered the Tahildars of Golugonda
to look after their management per-
forming the orders of Government
which I now solicit.

33. The case of Bonangi Ba-
balayya Pasal, Muthasars of Seannu-
singi Pathavishi, the exception
alluded to above is far worse. We
have positive evidence to show
that some time before the rebels
went out to attack the Gudem Station
they wrote and sent a carder letter
to Balayya Pasal inviting him to
join and assist the rising. The letter
is anonymous and its translation into
English is as follows.

To Bonangi Balayya Pasal Gairu,
Muthasars of Rajanapetta.
"Hannamali has come into your
Mutha under orders of Siramulu.
"We came to do good to you, and to
"protect you. Give us assistance by
"supplying us the men required. We
"will first visit the Gudem Station
"and then come and join you. Therefore
"please do not publish this matter.
"We will act as you please. please
send

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"send a reply to this." Balappa Pasal
admits having received this letter.
He did not give immediate infor-
-mation of this to the authorities
as he should have done. He states
that he received this letter in the
evening of Tuesday the 15th June at
Kondhanta, a village of his own
Mutha, situated below the ghats
at a distance of about 8 miles from
Karsipatam. He did not produce
it before the Tahildar & the Taluk
until called upon to do so on the
18th June. He excuses himself for
not producing it immediately
by saying that he waited to have
it authenticated in some manner
it over to the authorities. I, all
along, entertained grave suspicion
of Balappa Pasal's conduct. I never
went on and eventually we caught
the man who was employed by the
gang to write letters for them.
This man's real name is Rajana
Anasayya, but by the gang he
was called Hammamli or Anasayya
meaning the monkey - being attending
on Rama. This man was formerly
in the police but was dismissed
from that force in 1872 since
which time he appears to have
been

68 77 190
been leading a wandering life; and
for the last five or six months
he has been living at Lallaji below
-ing to the Queen Pathavishi Mutha
where he has been employed by
Poturaju Sarabhaiah, Mutha
of that village as a tutor to his sons.
It is said that this man's assumption
of the name of Hammamli was by
reason of his appearing in that Cha-
-racter in order to lend a religious
aspect to the raid against Queen.
We seized, with the capture of this
Hammamli, a bundle of papers and
correspondence among which was a
letter written in Balappa Pasal's own
hand writing which, translated into
English, runs as follows:-
"We will be worshipping the feet of
" Sri Anjanayulu with much orders
" of Sri Ramuluvaru, and there will be
" no objection to (my) performing
" due worship and prostrations as far
" as I can. Sri Ramulu is our father
" and Leeta (Sri Ramulu's wife) is our
" mother". At the end of the letter is
recited a part of a Telugu stanza
intended to mean that if any man
has

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has Sri Ramulu in his mind and
praises him, his sins will drop down
as rotten leaves falling from a
tree.

34. Questioned on this letter, Balayya
Pasal states that he wrote this
letter in reply to a note received
by villager Ippal from Rama-
daman asking him to receive Sri
Ramulu's procession at his village.
This note, however, he is unable to
produce and says it has been mislaid.

Copy of a memorandum containing
my questions to Balayya Pasal and
his answers to them is enclosed. I
need hardly point out that Balayya
Pasal's explanation contained in
these answers is anything but satis-
= factory. Ramadaman (meaning
an army of Sri Ramulu) is an im-
= portation from the south of the
presidency. It is simply a collection
of pictures representing Sri Ramu-
= luhari and his devotees Hammamulu,
and has no men of its own accom-
= panying it. The pictures are in-
= passed on from one village to
another in charge of villager headmen.
In each village which receives them
processions are held and Brahmins
fed from subscriptions raised
in the village in the name and
honor.

20 19 20 P
honor of Sri Ramulu hari.

35. My contention is that
this reply-letter alone alludes to
which we found in Hammamulu's
possession was written by Balayya
Pasal in reply to the canjar letter
which was sent to him by the gang
of dacoits inviting him to join the
rebellion and that it was not written
in reply to a note from Ramadaman
as Balayya Pasal avers.

36. If this point can be
established, it would be quite clear
that Balayya Pasal knew of the ex-
istence of the gang some time
before the 15th June, that he replied
in a friendly spirit to a letter
received from the gang asking
him to join the rebellion, that
he concealed this information
from the authorities, and that he
has thereby directly contravened
the terms on which his sanad was
granted, and that he must be held
responsible and must be punished
for the open disloyalty he has thus
been guilty of. In my opinion
nothing short of forfeiture of his
mintha would be a sufficient punish-
ment.

iment.

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37. The Ramadān which Balayya Paṣal speaks of was for some time at Chāṣipatam and left it on the 22nd May for Boḍipilli where it stopped till 5th June when it passed to Vemulapudi. Balayya Paḍal's village (Rajannaṣetta) where he usually resides is in a different direction. The reply which Balayya Paṣal has written in answer to the caḍjan letter is dated with a Telugu date corresponding to 9th June. He says he sent it to Ramadān by village Lappal. Hanumanlu received it on the 11th idem as can be seen from the endorsement made by him on it at the time of receipt. The place where he received it is Ladiḱi situated in the interior of the hills at a distance of about 25 miles from Rajannaṣetta where Balayya Paṣal usually resides. In these circumstances how could a letter written by Balayya Paṣal on the 9th adar, as he says, to Ramadān come into the possession of this Hanumanlu on the 11th at Ladiḱi? Balayya Paṣal fails to account for this. The letter is not signed but Balayya Paṣal's handwriting is too well

72 81 248

well known and he could not attempt to disclaim it. The important members of the gang state that a reply was received from Balayya Paṣal in answer to their caḍjan letter and Hanumanlu who performed the clerical work of the gang affirms that this letter from Balayya Paṣal was the reply so received. From all these things put together I can see no way out of the conclusion that Balayya Paṣal was privy to the contemplated rising.

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Under the circumstances alone set forth Balayya Paḍal must have received the caḍjan letter some time before the 9th June and withheld it from the authorities till 18th idem, a period of ten days. Had he given immediate information of this caḍjan letter to the authorities, a police party would have been immediately sent out and the Gudl station would have been saved. Though Balayya Paṣal did not actually join the gang, nor send his men to join it not overtly

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lend any assistance or advice to
the gang; yet it is not unreasonable
to suppose that if the gang had
moved on to Lammasingi which
they once intended to do and which
they would have done had we not
reinforced the Police station there,
he would have lent them assistance
in some way or other.

39. Bonangi Charasimha Pa-
dal, Muthadar of Lammasingi.
Kottaviohi, who is Balappa Pasali
uncle also received, it is said, a letter
similar to the Cojan letter received
by Balappa Pasali. Charasimha Pasali,
it is said, tore the letter into pieces
and scoffed at the movement. He,
however when asked denied all
knowledge of the letter.

40. We have absolute knowledge
that these priests, who constituted the
leaders of the gang, have been guilty
of disloyal utterances for some
time past. Is it possible that the
Muthadars can have remained in
ignorance of these sentiments
being in existence amongst their
own people with whom they
are

74 8328P
are in the most intimate contact?
I cannot bring myself to believe
it. I am of opinion that these
Muthadars must have known
that their villagers were animated
by feelings bordering on disaffection.
It is of course difficult to say whether
they disregarded these murmurs
as being of no account or
whether they let them fester ^{ferment} them-
selves thinking some day to join
in an outbreak if it proved a
promising one. However it may
be, it is clear that they thought
little of their duties as defined
in their Sanads and it is quite
plain that we cannot rely on
these men to afford any help to
us in keeping the country quiet
unless they are kept up to collar
by the presence in their midst of
a Government officer with a
Police force strong enough to be
of use in case of necessity. And
with such strength we can, I think, do
without their assistance. I do not
however mean to advocate the
immediate resumption of these
Hill Muthas from the Muthadars;

but it will be well ⁷⁵ remembered
that we cannot work without them;
and at least to appoint new
members to these trusts if heirs
fail, or if the present holders
forfeit our confidence by any
gross disregard of the terms of their
Sanads.

41. I now beg to recommend
the following arrangements for
the consideration of Government
which involve material alterations
in the District. In recommending
these arrangements I am guided by
the consideration of the great
difficulty which is experienced in
keeping officers for any length of
time in the Divisions of the
Vizagapatam District. Whatever
may be the case in other Districts
I believe that there is no more
important point in the divisional
administration of the Agencies than
that our officers should acquire
a personal acquaintance with
the principal people in the hills.
It is impossible for an officer to
obtain the confidence of the hill folk
without this knowledge. Now
as regards the Vizagapatam Sub-
Division

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Division. I believe it will be found
that within the last 10 years there
have been more than twelve or
different officers in charge. The Chari-
patam Division with the Golconda
hills is not a charge that can be
properly officered by a rotation selection
from the seniority list of the service.
It is a charge that requires special
qualifications. I do not say that
these qualifications are of higher
value to the State than other qua-
lifications which are possessed
by those officials who are not suited
to this work. But it is the case that
of three divisional officers who are
sent to Chariapatam only one is
likely to be able to visit the hills and
to bestow on that part of the Division
the attention that Government have
in repeated orders enjoined on their
officers to give to it. The speciality
of selection required must hamper
the Government in their choice of
officers and I quite see that to
always send precisely the right man
to the right place is, with the limited
number at their command, quite
out

out of the question. For these reasons
I am disposed to suggest a scheme
for the consideration of Government
which will, I think, alleviate to some
extent the difficulties that in some
pass this particular item of admini-
-stration.

42. Government will have
observed that of late years the
division of Jaypura proper has
greatly increased in importance.
As I have frequently remarked
Jaypura is large enough and of
sufficient position to claim to be
considered a separate district.
Its distance from Nagasaham
and the peculiar nature of the work
requires special knowledge and
experience. Government have re-
spected to the reopening of the
question of detaching the Agency
from the Collectorate. Accepting
this position for the present as
our guide, I would nevertheless
take leave to lay before Govern-
ment a plan that would go some
way to improve the present
arrangements and will also pave
the way for an ultimate secession
of the Collectorate and the Agency
if

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if such be decided on hereafter or
which may continue in its now
arranged form so long as may be
deemed desirable.

43. Returning now to the
division of Narsipatam I would
remind Government that it consists
of two Government Taluks, Gungur
and Saravathi and two Zamindari
Taluks, Anakapalli and Bravilli
with the Hill Taluk of Pardern
recently added to the division. It
also embraces the Gungur Hills.
Now I believe that these two
Government Taluks and two Zam-
indari Taluks could be perfectly
well ruled by native Deputy
Collectors. But not one in twenty
native Deputy Collectors could
manage the hilly portion of the
division. To the best of my
belief there will be found among
the public records a paper drawn
by Mr. Leamichall in which it is
stated that the only argument for
placing so highly paid an official
as a Sub Collector (Principal Assistant)
at Narsipatam is because his
presence is necessary there for
the

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the hill work of the Division.

44. The question, ~~therefore~~, would be, if we place the low country of the Division under a Deputy Collector what is to be done with its Agency tracts?

45. After giving the matter much consideration I am strongly of opinion that it will be a very excellent improvement if this hilly portion were placed in charge of a European Deputy Collector making his headquarters in the Hills either in Gudern or in Hill-Charagol. He would have the whole of the Agency of the Itanipatam Division under him and to it I would add the Konda Kambaria south of the Jeypore Agency. The extent of this charge would be from Minamalus on the north to Koppin on the south. East his boundary would be the Agency limits and west he would march with the Malakanagiri Taluk. I detach Konda Kambaria from Malakanagiri Taluk as it is most awkwardly situated for proper

88 89 175 P
proper control from that side and Malakanagiri Taluk is, without it, already 2000 or 2500 square miles in extent.

46. The new Division would be about 3000 square miles in extent and one of the first duties of the Deputy Collector would be to use his best endeavours to reclaim that part of it which belongs to Government from its present state of wilderness. That this can be done and done to the great profit of the state and of the country I have no manner of doubt.

47. The present Principal Assistant Collector's office I would certainly transfer to Koppin and the salary of the Special Assistant Agent and his Establishment could thus be made available for the pay of the two new Deputy Collectors. A tabular statement at the end of this letter shows how the financial arrangement works itself out.

48. The Deputy Collector who would take charge of the low country

country division would of course
be selected from the ordinary list;
but as to the Deputy Collector for
the Hill Division, a special selection
should be made, care being taken that
the person so selected should have the
education, social standing and
character that would enable him to
associate with the Assistant Super-
intendent of Police and the District
Forest Officer. A Hindoo of caste
or a Brahmin of good family
and education will doubtless be
secured for the plain division.
Similarly an Englishman should
be appointed to the Hill Division;
and in view of the proposal to make
a vigorous effort worthy of the name
to reclaim this neglected part, I would
strongly advise that a gentleman
be secured who has had experience
in planting and road-making and
whose constitution has withstood the
climate of Java in other parts of
the Presidency. A planter from
whom his plantations have retired
would be the most suitable person
to select. The particular way to
inaugurate an enterprise of this
sort is to appoint a trustworthy
officer of the public service

of some standing who has had also
some experience as a planter, to
reside in the hills. He should have
powers of a Deputy Collector with
a suitable salary rising by annual
increments to induce him to stay
in the appointment at least for
five years. He would probably have
some knowledge of road-making and
his first care would be to make a good
cart road into the hills from the plain.
All successful administration of hill
tracts from the days of General Wodehouse
chiefly depends on the construction
of roads into them. He should be allowed
sufficient money to make useful
and paying experiments in growing
staples likely to be suitable to the
country. He should have godhouses
built at Government expense for
his own quarters and for office and
a proper establishment of clerks and
peons. If Government procure such
an officer and put him in charge
of this portion of the hills, I will
undertake to say that the revenue from the
hills both from lands and other sources will
advance by prodigious steps and that we
need never fear any more disturbances.

In concluding this report I beg to bring to the notice of the Government the excellent command of certain officials who went with Col. Postlethwaite, to Luckington and myself into the Gusem Hills. The weather was most inclement. It was the middle of the rainy season and for three weeks it poured with hardly any intermission. We had to live in tents as there was no shelter of any kind for man. Our double fly tents suffered considerable damage; and the single fly sepoy tents supplied from Masara and Vijayanagarum afforded the only shelter available to the native officials. The Police Officer whose services I specially desire to bring to notice is Inspector Sharayanaswami Naion. It is not too much to say that he was our "only General", and his exertions and activity in moving about prevented the dacoits in the first place from attacking Samnasingi as above stated (see para) and secondly he, pursued them into the fastnesses of the hills with such vigor and rapidity that they found no resting place and eventually gave themselves up rather than suffer longer exposure to the weather and continued privation of the means of life. Not less prominent are the services rendered by the Collector's Shrivastava P. Purnayya Pandit. As Tahsildar of the Goligona Taluk he has already acquired a special knowledge of the Gusem Hills

and has perfect intimacy with every Muthavar. He has gained experience of commissariat work in the Rumpu disturbances; and on this occasion he accompanied our camp into the hills and performed the difficult and responsible duties of supplying the whole party including the police to our entire satisfaction. The forethought and care necessary for such arrangements may be imagined when it is remembered that we were twenty miles from the plain in the middle of a jungle through which no cart could penetrate. Every thing had to be conveyed on pack-hullocks or by coolies, and the difficulties were increased ten fold by the inclemency of the weather which rendered the roads almost impassable. The Acting Tahsildar of Goligona P. K. Samsat Row Pandit was very active at the base of our operations and also deserves special mention. Jaggi Linganthora Muthavar of Sarakona, and his brother alone, amongst the Muthavars, exhibited inclination to aid us. As for the other Muthavars I have already said that their attitude was apathetic until I resorted to the coercive measure of sequestering their villages they took no active steps towards assisting us in

arresting the marauders.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

H. J. Turner.

Agent to the Government.

Encl^{to} 228/
Memorandum 95

I have not in the foregoing report alluded to the proposed new allocation of police that is being discussed by the officers of the Police Department. Colonel Guthrie, I believe, intends to recommend that the police in Gysem be concentrated in one post which will be strongly defended by ditch and wall. I do not recollect the exact number of men he is going to propose for this post, but I have recently discussed with him the site best adapted for a central station. In my views I have taken into consideration the probability of a divisional officer being appointed and if this be done, it is clearly desirable that the headquarters of this new officer be in the same

same place as this Police post. Two places came under discussion, viz. Behintapalli, where we encamped recently and which is much favoured by Colonel Potteons and a place called Tazangi near Lamma - singhi. It has been decided that this place, Tazangi, be selected subject to inspection by Colonel Potteons. It is more central for the Divisional Officer than Behintapalli. It is within 10 miles of the foot of the hills and consequently easily accessible at all times in one march from the plains. A reserve will be stationed at Tansipatani.

The details of this proposal and the money required to bring it into operation will reach Government through the Inspector General and I will not further discuss the measure except to say that it has my approval.

2. Assuming now that Tazanghi will be the headquarters of

of the new Divisional Officer it will be necessary to build for him a substantial house at that place, an office and out-houses for his servants. Buildings must also be erected for the Taluk Officer who will be in charge of the Gudum Taluk.

It will be necessary to provide quarters for a medical subordinate to attend the Police and to these civil officials. There must be a hospital with civil, Police and criminal wards.

The list of buildings will therefore, be as follows:-

1. Bungalow for Divisional Officer with out houses, stables &c.
2. Office for same.
3. Quarters for the officials of the Divisional Officer's Establishment.
4. Hospital with wards for civil, Police and criminal patients.
5. Quarters for apothecary.

91/
and embankments, it may
cost more to turn out complete
with drains, parapets, metalling
and gravelling. Probably at
Rs 6500 per mile would be a
safest estimate. The section
(4 miles) from the summit of
the pass would cost Rs 3000 per
mile, and the bridge must be
separately estimated for. I
think the road will cost at least
Rs 50,000. The total amount required
will, therefore, be one lakh of
Rupees for the Buildings and
Roads. I shall make no proposals
for roading the country beyond
Tazanghis. Carts will penetrate
to most villages and ^{all} that will be
necessary for so much time to
come can be done by the ordinary
Agency grant properly expended
in clearing the jungle and in sloping
the banks of the nullahs.

5. I do not look on
this proposed outlay as in the
light of an impudent
investment.

92 101 3/23/1
investment. On the contrary, it
is no more than any private land
- holder would do if he suddenly
came into possession of this great
estate and resolved to develop
its resources. It is, viewed from
the Government stand-point, but
a legitimate outlay towards the
extension of cultivation and
towards the reclamation of back-
lying tracts into which the over-
- crowded population of the plains
should be encouraged to rush.
Many state papers are extant
dealing with this very subject;
many prominent statesmen
count the dissipation of our
enormous population over
new lands as a principal
object of administration.

6. In my report I have
shown what the tenure of these
lands is, and I cannot admit
that the Nuthars have any
claim to enjoy the certain in-
-crease in the village rent-rolls
that

6. Taluk Cutcheri and jail.

7. Quarters for Sub Magistrate and his clerks.

3. Plans and Specifications for these buildings should be prepared by the D. P. W. Whether the construction should be entrusted to that Department is another matter. I expect that the materials and rates of labour would be exhibited by the Agency at a considerable reduction below the D. P. W. rates. Churnam and Carpenters wages are the most considerable items. The former, unless locally found, should not be had up from below ghats until the cart road is finished. Timber should be found in the forests, and as for carpenters, I am now experimenting with men from Cochin, as no local labour of this sort is to be had at any reasonable rates.

Roughly speaking I think these buildings will cost Rs 50,000.

4. We now come to the question

99 30.8

question of the cart road.

Tazanghi is 18 or 20 miles from Marciptam. Of this distance, 8 miles from Marciptam to Konoasanta at the foot of the Hills lie in the ordinary part of the district; a road constructed by the District Board is finished nearly to Konoasanta and it will be completed, I trust, by the end of this official year.

From Konoasanta to Tazanghi, 10 miles, there is now a bridle path, which is in fair order.

There is an ascent of perhaps 2000 feet to be overcome and I propose to construct a cart road up this ghaut and as far into the plateau as Tazanghi.

There will be perhaps 6 miles of ghaut and 4 miles of level, with one bridge near Tazanghi.

The six miles of ghaut road will cost at least Rs 5000 per mile, and if there are many culverts

that will follow ⁹³ the outlay now
proposed. I am strongly of
opinion that Government should,
at this stage, put an end to
the service under which these
Muthas are now conditioned,
granting the holders some
an franchise lands as an act
of grace. I think it could be
done now without any difficulty.
The Muthadars are fully sensible
of the precarious nature of
their tenure which has been
emphasized by the sequestrations
I have subjected them to in the
recent disturbances. Whether
Government will confirm
my action and in what view
they will place the conduct of
and how they will punish
Balayya Pasal will depend,
not so much on the proposals
for determining the tenure
mentioned in this Memorandum
as on the judgment they

94 103
they pass on the attitude of the
Muthadars as shown in my
letter. It appears to me that the
two sets of considerations can
work into each other without
injustice. We require no further
service from the Muthadars,
hence we contract and enfran-
chise their holdings. We assume
Ryotwari control over the remain-
ing lands and deal with our
ryots as we deem best for their
and our interest. Probably the
Government may deem it desir-
able to order the resettlement
of the whole of the Agency villages
on certain specified lines.

H. J. Turner.

Camp Madras 3
17th October 1886 3

Agent to the Governor

A

Memorandum showing probable
amount of money required for
the erection of buildings at the
Divisional Head Quarters at
Tazanghi and for making a
cart-road to that place from
Konsaranta and concluding
with some remarks on the
necessity of resettling the
Hill Tribes of the Gusem Hills.

2/5/5

3973



From

The Agent to the
Governor,
Vizagapatam
District.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government
Madras.

Camp Maoru.
17th October 1886.

Reporting on the
disturbances in the
Green Hills of
the Vizagapatam
District.

Put this & Memo. marked A.
into print at once.
Tell the Press to consider it
Emergency - & send proof as
early as possible.

7 Velli Jonkoon.	Shedding by fire see 636. P.P.C.	Two years rigorous imprisonment.
8 Jan Gosson.	do do	Four years rigorous imprisonment.
9 Murla Balayya 10 Salili Chittulu 11 Salili Bosaon.	do do	Transferred for seven years each.
12 Pithuni Malan.		
13 Murla Balayya.	do do	Three years rigorous imprisonment each.
14 Murla Somayya.	do do	
15 Koralu Padal.		
16 Chilikala Balayya.	do do	Twelve months rigorous imprisonment each.
17 do Karpivayam.	do do	Nine months rigorous imprisonment.
18 Vanagala Ramun.		
19 Vanagala Lakshmun.	do do	Seven days simple imprisonment.
20 Pottiga Lakshmun. Omission to give information = fine 176. P.P.C. = fine 176. P.P.C.		2 nd Oct 1886.

28-10-86

Principal
Assistant
Magistrate
Vizagapatam

H. J. Munro
Agent to Governor

26th October 1886
Vizagapatam Collector

Statement showing the result of the trials held against the offenders concerned in the disturbances in the Lyden Hill.

[illegible]

7	Velli Sontason.	Mischief by fire see 436. N.P.C.	0-0	0-0	Two years rigorous imprisonment.
8	Sare Gosaon.		0-0	0-0	Four years rigorous imprisonment.
9	Murla Balayga	}	0-0	0-0	Transferred for seven years each.
10	Sallli Chitkute				
11	Sallli Bosason.				
12	Potikuni Malas	}	0-0	0-0	Three years rigorous imprisonment each.
13	Murla Balayga				
14	Murla Sonayga				
15	Kovalu Padal	}	0-0	0-0	Three months rigorous imprisonment each.
16	Chitkala Balayga				
17	0-0 Karpiwason				
18	Vanagala Ramson	}	0-0	0-0	Five months rigorous imprisonment
19	Vanagala Lakshman.				
20	Pottiga Lakshman.	Omission to give information = fine to a pua = fine to servant. see 176. N.P.C.			Seven days simple imprisonment.

26th October 1886

Magistrate Collector

Offices, Canning

26th October 1886

Agent to Governor

Principal
Assistant
Magistrate
Vijayapalan

26th October 1886
Bazapaham Collector's
Office, Canning

Stingam-baathum.

Forwarded to the belief Secretary to Government
with reference to para 28 of the Agents' Report
dated 17th October 2000 Ex B.

[9]

CURRENT NO. 4079
Judicial DEPARTMENT.

From Govt. Agent,
Vizagapatam

No.

Dated 26 Oct 86

Received 28th do

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

State showing the
results of trials of
offenders in Gudum district
tribunals.

Is printed in the
G.O. 11/10/86
as per 11/10/86

From

I think we might see
Mr Turner after Council
on Thursday next. It
must of him & should
be put up & the J. G. Police
directed to attend.

Send him papers to him

Am Mr. Murali.

JW

21/10

I understand that (St. Gutthrie is at Kodairam).
He might be asked to come
down.

I suggest that the
papers be printed inclu-
ding a selection from the
previous d.o. Police
J.G. 22/10

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

C.No. 3973.

115

the Agent to the Governor, Vizag.
17 Oct 86.

FOR ORDERS.

The foregoing paper is Mr. Turner's
promised Report on the recent dis-
turbances in the Gulgonda Hill tracts
of the Vizagapatam Agency. It is sub-
mitted for orders at once, without a
full note on its contents, as it is
thought that the Members of Govern-
ment may desire to discuss it with
Mr. Turner, who is now in Madras,
before he leaves. If the Honorable
Members can arrange a day early in
next week, when it would be con-
venient for them to discuss the questions
involved, notice will be sent to
Mr. Turner, & Col. Gutthrie will also
be desired to be present, if he is in

Madras. The Report's contents are:-
Paras 2-17 contain a description of
the Gulgonda taluk, of which the Gudum
Hill form a part.
Paras. 18-29 give an account of the
immediate events of the outbreak.
Paras. 30-40 discuss the question of the
complicity of the Muttadars & the
conduct of Balanga Padal.
Paras. 41-48 contain recommendations
as to re-construction of the divisional
charges, etc.
Para. 49 refers to individual officers.

From the above it will be seen that the principal questions raised are as follows —

- (1) the case of Bonang's Balayya Padal. Muttadar of Lammas: Smeg's Puttawathi - paras 33-38
- (2) the question of redistributing the divisional charges - paras 41 to 48

to these have to be added the following, which are most particularly treated in a memorandum. A. W. forms an enclosure to the report. viz. —

- (3) the location of the Police.
- (4) the construction of roads
- (5) finally in para. 6 of the Memorandum. Mr. Turner raises a large question (w. he had alluded to at para. 40 of the Report) - viz. the tenure on which the Hill Muttadars hold their lands. he suggests the enfranchisement of the muttas & the introduction of direct dealings, on the ryotwari system, with the people.

APP
20/10

M. L. S.
20/10

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

119

Read the following

letter from the Agent, Vizagapatam
dated 19th October 1886 No. 18.

Order 8/18/11/86, No. 3080.

The Government
have read with interest
the foregoing report sub-
mitted by the Agent
to the Governor at Vizaga-
patam, regarding the
origin and history of the
recent disturbances in the
Gudem Hills of the
Golconda maliks, and
embodying his recommend-
ations for the future ad-
ministration of the country.
The Government have
already noticed with
approval in a previous
order.

FOR ORDERS.

900
16/11

order the prompt action
of the Police in the
suppression of the outbreak,
and they regard the
conduct of the Agency
officers throughout this
affair, and especially
Mr. Turner's own immediate
personal investigation on
the spot, as very satis-
-factory.

2. After giving a sketch
of the position, and
characteristics of the
Gudem Hills, which
form part of the
Golgonda taluk, itself
embracing some 1200 sq
miles of territory, the
Agent proceeds to deal
with the causes of the
outbreak. These do not
appear to have been
very

121 3F
very important or deeprooted.
For some months the people
are said to have been dis-
-turbed by the prophecies
of certain Konda Dora
priests, who instigated
them to create a ^{revulsion} ~~fit~~ ^{ion} ~~ture~~
and, at last these vague
elements of disturbance
found a rallying-point
in the person of a small
landholder, named
Kakari, who put himself
beyond the pale of the
law by the murder of the
relative of a neighbour
by whom he had been
worsted in litigation. This
man collected round
him a band of about
25 followers, comprising
Konda Dora priests and
others, and, on the 16th

June, attacked by night
the police station at
Gudem, which they
found practically un-
defended, looted it
and burnt it, and
also destroyed the
government bungalow.
First day they burnt
the bungalow at
Chintapalle, and were
moving on Samasingi,
when they were frighten-
ed by the approach
of the force of Police,
already sent in pursuit
of the murderer Kakari
and broke up and dispersed.
They took refuge in the
hills, but the prompt
pursuit

123 48
pursuit which was instituted,
the offer of substantial re-
wards for their capture, and
the personal influence of the
Agent brought to bear on
the Muttadars secured the
capture of every important
member of the gang. This
fortunate result undoubtedly
prevented the spread of
the outbreak.

3. The remainder of the
Agent's letter, and the
Memorandum which
forms an Appendix thereto
contains his recommendations
for the improvement of
the administration in
the hill tracts which were
the scene of this disturbance.
The first question which
the Agent treats of is that
of the divisional charges.

He proposes to remove
the Principal Assistant
Agent to Koraput, and
in lieu of the Special
Assistant to have two
Deputy Collectors one of
whom should be, a
specially selected European
and should reside on
the Hills. The Govern-
ment consider that
a more satisfactory plan
would be to replace the
present Principal Assistant
Agent by another coven-
anted Officer of a less
expensive grade, e. g.
that of Special Assistant
Agent, and with the
saving thus effected
to provide an additional
Deputy,

195-58
Deputy Collector. The
new Special Assistant
Agent would then
reside in the Hills, and
to the Deputy Collector
would be assigned those
taluks of the plains
which are at present
under the Principal
Assistant; with perhaps
some addition from the
Temporary Deputy Collectors
charge. Mr. Turner will
be requested to work out
in detail the scheme
thus briefly sketched,
and to state what re-
distribution of charges,
either between the present
Special Assistant Agent
at Koraput and the
proposed new Special
Assistant Agent, and

between
also the additional
Deputy Collector and
the existing Divisional
Officers on the plains,
will in his opinion be
needed. -

4. As regards the
question of Police, the
Government fully
approve of the policy
of concentration, and
are pleased to sanction
the amalgamation of the
3 present Stations at
Lamsinghi, Gudern, and
Koyur, either at Chinta-
palli or Nazanghi, as
may be eventually de-
cided by the Agent
and the Inspector
General

127
likely to be
building of a store
and lines at the same
Station referred to.
establishment of a
of 35 men, at
to be drawn from
present reserves at
-pattan, and
has also
Governor
of this reserve
transferred in
to service on the
would there be
-diminished to
5. The
much the
subject of

is ^{inaccessible}
as the hill
of the Gulgonda
he proposes the
of a road,
ing 6 miles up
from Konda
inghi, and
the level
plateau at the
ghant, at
cost of some
this project
is approved
mentioned

The Agent will submit
more detailed proposals
and will state how far
he proposes to construct
the road by means of
Agency officials and how
far he would desire to
employ the officers of the
Public Works Department.
The nature & cost of the
buildings wanted should
also be more exactly ascer-
tained.

6. Finally, the difficult
question remains of the
treatment of the Muttads
whose indifference and
supineness are severely criti-
cised by the Agent. The
Government considers that
it is highly desirable

deeply implicated in-
dividuals, among the
~~Muttadars~~. The Agent
will, accordingly remove
Balaya Padal, and will
declare his motto forfeited
Government in
accordance with the
terms of his Sanad, and
will resume it in due
course. As regards the
general question of the
position of the Muttadars,
the Government desire
to be furnished with
fuller report. The
opinion of the
Divisional Officer

of the Gogonda taluk
should be submitted, and
a more definite statement
of their actual position
and influence should be
drawn up by the Agent.
It may appear probable
that the enfranchisement
of the ^{emancipation} ~~emancipation~~ ^{classes} ~~classes~~, and the
in their position
by making them
discontented
in, dangerous
and of as at present,
it, not needed.

to the Govr. Vizag on 6
with copy of SO. 2601
Sent of Police. 6 29/9/25
to the Genl Dept 1
Despo 11/11
50/11