JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO

BE, SIR,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

M.G.R.

SECRETARY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 5th March 1923.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of the Government Order noted in the margin and to request that you will take the necessary action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY.

To

The Accountant-General,

Fort St. George.

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட
மாதம் வருடம்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த
மாதம் வருடம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம்.

Extract from the statement of Ardakan Chinnaiyan made on the 2nd day before the 22nd Angirasa of Rakthakshi Sanvathsara

* * * * *

The said day morning after we had gone to the Police station of Arumbakkam and recorded Complaint, Ramasamy a Police Constable came to the house where we were and told that the Police Inspector had sent for me and I went there. The said Inspector asked me whether I had given a petition and I told him that I had given a petition. He asked me why I had given the petition and I told him that I had given the petition because my husband had not returned home for the last three days. The said Inspector also asked me whether I had any children and I told him that I had two children. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any property and I told him that I had no property. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any relatives and I told him that I had relatives. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any enemies and I told him that I had no enemies. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any friends and I told him that I had friends. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any suspicion and I told him that I had no suspicion. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any witnesses and I told him that I had witnesses. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any evidence and I told him that I had evidence. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any documents and I told him that I had documents. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any photographs and I told him that I had photographs. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any videos and I told him that I had videos. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any audio recordings and I told him that I had audio recordings. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any witnesses and I told him that I had witnesses. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any evidence and I told him that I had evidence. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any documents and I told him that I had documents. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any photographs and I told him that I had photographs. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any videos and I told him that I had videos. The said Inspector asked me whether I had any audio recordings and I told him that I had audio recordings.

* * * * *

(Vide Exam.)

dune yardée de beau Linge
Plus un autre drap de Lit
plus deux Couvertes de
Laine vn vieux Banc
a Coffre a Couvercle fermant
a Clef. vne petite table
a vne autre petite table
vne Cuvette de Bois
vne Cruche de Terre
vne Lampe de fer blanc
vne Chaise de paille
vne Cage a oiseaux
vne Cage a Rats
vne Cage a Souris
vne Cage a Souris
vne Cage a Souris

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

To a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No 353 copy dated 10th March 1871

Enclosure No. 2

Extract from an attainment of Bonthala Jerugadu made on — before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Gurandi Taluk

Extract from the Calendar of proceedings of Srikakulam Sessions Division held under the Regulations of Ganjam and remained with the Court of Sessions for the Ganjam Division.

× × ×

The night and morning of June 1870 from Seven o'clock and Cannot to Recollect Exactly the Hour I did not go to Sleep, but stopped outside Seven Brothers House. We Came from Jeypore and Went to Mundiguda. We Came to Chinnakota and Remained there. I do not know what they spoke to each other. The Jemindar did not Accompany us. But Two Men of Chinnakota Jeypore and Two Men of Mundiguda Jeypore and Myself Five in all Went to Chinnakota, the Mundiguda man Left us on the Road to his Village and Went Back to Mundiguda. Seven days

after

with Cooking. I do not know where Rajo asked for me. The Rajas Brother also came there!

× × ×

We then marched during night and reached Chittampadu about midnight. Rajo and Chinnayya went into the Village. The rest of the gang remained outside. Nicola Ramanna Dora came with the Rajo and Chinnayya when the Coolies returned to where we were. Rajo said to him "You must give us Ratta and Buffalo". Ramanna Dora replied "I may well". Please stop at Narasimam. I do not know the Name. I Name for this Meaning the Name I will know Ratta. I Name for this Meaning the Name. I Name Ramanna Dora. I Name Ratta. I Name Ratta. I Name Ratta

"Nevertheless it was found that not all
that was said was true."

(From Plato)

Swedenborg
Quoted by Thomas

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

To a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 353 Confl. dated 10th March 1873

Enclosure No. 3

Extract from the statement of
of Ramalakshmayya Viramma alias
Viraparaju, an adopted son &
relation of Venkata Bhupati &

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Extract from the statement of Pydayaraju Pattayya residing at Yeddavaram Dandapeta. (This witness was admitted as Accused's evidence)

* * * *

"We were returning to our village Dilwidas met us in the jungle between Chittempadu and Pappuchettipalem, it was 7 or 8 when Chittempadu was a coss distant from that place Raja was walking in front of the men. He was on both. They sang and took us as far as Bandivadam. We halted there one hour after we reached that place rice, tamarinds, salt and Chillies came from Chittempadu. Some of the people in the gang said that Raja and Ramanbhora of Chittempadu met and spoke and that Ramanbhora sent the supplies from Chittempadu. We were preparing to cook. We washed rice and put it on hearth, when a man came from Chittempadu who said that Kondabhara Yanadiswami Naidu came to Golgonda and we should go off at once. The man said that he was sent by Ramanbhora. We having our washed rice with us went to Robbasingi which we reached at 2 P.M. when we cooked and ate. We stayed there till dark when we started and passing by Pavurmanu we

Kond-

Kandasamithan reached at Ella Lova by day break."

x x x

"Sanda Bhupathi sent his men – two into the village to bring the Rajin of Gangaraz-Madpole. The men returned with the Gangaraz-Madpole Rajin at meals time in the night. Both the Rajins sat together on a bed and talked. I don't know what they talked. The Gangaraz Madpole rajin went back to the village immediately. All the men in the gang said that the Gangaraz-Madpole rajin said that they should not remain there any longer. Without cooking there we went to a village whose name I forgot by 3 o'clock in the morning. The inhabitants of that village are of the gang and the Rajin at once sent for the head man of that village and took from him supplies. That morning we cooked there & after eating meals we continued our march and walked the whole noon and night without resting any where on the road. We reached Tetipelda at 5 P.M. We had no meals that night. Rajin and all men in the gang went to the temples in Tetipelda and saw them. We did not cook there. We did not speak to the villagers there. We went on and reached Jarred by dawn lighting fires. Being Jarred

we went to Ammajari Dharakonda at 7 a.m. the next morning."

x x x

"When the day got cool we started and went to Dharakonda. We halted on a hill near the village and Rajin sent two men into the village to bring Lingamdhora. Lingamdhora did not come to the Rajin but sent word by the above men that the gang should go to a village whose name I forgot where it was said her brother Pandudhora was. That night we went on immediately to the village where Pandudhora was. This village is a Cos distant from Dharakonda where Lingam dhora lives. Rajin sent word into the village Pandudhora came to the Rajin and they spoke together. Pandudhora took us to a place in the jungle which is a Cos distant from the village where we slept that night. We had no meals that night. Neither Lingam dhora nor Pandudhora gave us any supplies. Next morning Pandudhora and Lingamdhora came to where we were, bringing with them rice, salt, chillies and a goat. We remained there. We took one morning and evening meals and then started and came back to Dharakonda where Lingamdhora lives & was joined by the Lingadars. We walked & took night & towards morning we slept on a hill.

Ezoe,

Early in the morning we started and began
to walk. We reached Gudam Pathavidi
when the sun was 2 fathoms high on the western
hills. We halted in the jungle there. We had
rice with us which was supplied at
Chilaw Kondai. We cooked and ate them. We
started again and went to the Pathavidi village
at dark when Raja sent word to the people
to show him the road to the village where
Lokl Thora lived. Two men were given to
show the road, who took us to the Kollawidi
The whole gang sat down at the bungalow.
Raja sent four men to the Thora. Lokl
Thora came to the bungalow and took the
Raja to his house. Some of the men in the
gang followed the Raja. Lokl Thora gave
us food in the evening we slept in a place where
we slept that night. Next morning Lokl
Thora sent us betta for morning & evening
We did not come to use that days We cooked that
day both in the morning and evening. We slept there
that night because Raja became ill there. Next
morning Chinnappa and some others went to Lokl
Thora to ask them to send his boy to the Raja
as he was not able to walk being ill. Lokl
Thora gave his boy. Raja sent that boy &
four us Kallawaw where we were sent back

Drawn by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 363 Confl dated October 1893

Enclosure No. 4

Extract from the statement of Rajaraju Satayya residing at Yellamanam Dandakata, admitted on Second October

Extracts from the statement of Madakam Chinnigadu (the old Kamfer rebel who was one of the leaders of Rantakkapatta fitna) made on the 16th July 1871 before the Sub Magistrate of Golugonda

"He next went to Komandanee house. Moonsa sleeping in his house Bankula yannadoo called him. He came out to us in the street. Rajoo said to him 'you have sent some of your men to the future. will you yourself come or not?' He said he would come and did so. Should go to the Rantakkapatta fitna we would collect in three days meeting with Rajahoo. Jo. he not Rama Lingamdhora left them.

" " "

Raja sent 2 men to the village to bring Lingamdhora. Lingamdhora did not come, but sent word by one of his own men to Raja to go to Konjapakula where Lingamdhora's brother Komandanee lives. Raja went there. He went to Komandanee house in that village, who was just at home. He and Raja conversed together. Komandanee took us to a place where there was water and which is 2 big fields distant from the village. We slept there that night. We did not cook that night. Next morning Komdadhora and Lingamdhora came

came to them we were told give us batta — also
a goat to be cooked and at 11 morning and e-
vening then. At 6.30 P.M we started to go to Gudem.
on the way we kept on the hill. Next morning early
we got up and went on. At half way there there
was water we cooked food etc. This place is called
Kapu. That day Raja got fever. We went to Gudem
at night fall. He asked the people of Pattemitha to
take us to Sobhadhara's house. 2 or 3 men of Patte-
mitha came with us and took us to a house near
a Tamarind tree between the Bungalow and Sobha-
dhara's house where they wanted us to wait. They e-
went to Sobhadhara's house and came back bringing
Sobhadhara with them. Sobhadhara and Raja spoke
together. I was not near them. I did not hear
their conversation. I was sitting at the Tamarind
tree. Sobhadhara took all of us to his house. He
said to the pattemitharl "you had better come to my
house you may drink something." We all went to
his house. Some of us drank water at his house
while others did not drink. Sobhadhara and his men
took us to a "tota" in which there was a mango
tree where they told us to remain that night. We
had rice and everything with us but we did not cook
it having very bad news. Raja had fever on him when
he came from Tuffama to Gudem. Next morning e-
Sobhadhara came to us bringing with him Jaffiah a-
nd a goat. We remained the whole day there. We
had our morning and evening meals there. We
slept

slept there that night. Next morning we went to LakKavaram. While starting from Gudem e- Raja asked Sobhadhara to lend him his pony. The latter sent his pony which the Raja rode only for a short distance and then sent it back saying he could not sit on its back. We cooked and ate in the jungle near LakKavarame- and started."

× × ×

/True Extract/

Asst Secretary

Agent to the Governor.

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 353 confl dated 10th March 1873.

Confidential.

No. 353 VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE,

Dated 10th March 1873

From

W. A. Pollock Esquire
Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable C. A. Galton
&c. &c. &c.
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MADRAS.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of my letter No. 1105 dated 8th October 1872 reporting on the late Levee Conference in the Golconda Agency, I have now the honor of carrying before Government my remarks on the Conference of the Gudems Pattadars. So far as I can ascertain the following is a fairly accurate statement of the proceedings of the Conference and of the conclusions arrived at, which I have carefully noted down as they proceeded through.

23rd May 1872. Venkatarazu Peda
24 " Chinna Venkatarazu
25 " Appa Rao
26 " Bhima Raju
27 " Balarama Raju

Enclosure No. 5

Extract from the statement of Chikkadakam Chinnigadu (an old Ramparachel who was one of the leaders of Rantachintapalli) made on the 16th July 1873 before the Talook Magistrate of Golconda

29th May 1891		
29th	"	
30th	"	Sarugudu and
31st	"	Bakkur valley.
1st June 1891		
2nd	"	Jogumkota
		Chittampadu
3rd	"	Cobbaringi
		Devemir
4th	"	Orla Cove
5th	"	Kalyanapalova
6th	"	Marak
7th	"	Kummalapadu
		Kistalu
8th	"	Yemmiganur
		Gangavaripalle
9th	"	Nallchiam
10th	"	Poligadda
11th	"	Jangalu
12th	"	Thummagani Kharavu
		Kondai
13th	"	Pedda Kanakondai
14th to 16th	"	Godam
17th		Lakkavaram
18th		Erriguntla
19th		Bakkur
		Koyyur
20th		Banaganapalli
		Kumbhigadda
		Timmareddy
21st to 24th		Pedda Cumbum
		Pottanchinta

Mrs

The dates are of course uncertain in some instances.

2 After the Court of Krishnadevipeta the party moved towards Koyyur and halted at a village called Vidiphalem, about two miles off. Close by the roads to Utarakatam. They demanded food and the Head of the village appears to have demurred to giving it without leave from Koyyur. He sent a messenger who brought back the Koyyur Munsiff and Siguru Sanyasi Reddi, the man whom the widow of the late Muttadar proposes to make her Dewan and entrust with the management of the Mutta. There are some differences in the various accounts as to the details of what took place but they are of no importance as the main point, viz that the proposed Dewan met the future dora there and then negotiated to send any information to the Collector, was acknowledged again by him, to me

Chindapally on the 26th January last. He
acknowledges that the widow was made aware
of the visit and excuses himself on the ground
that he understood that the Munsiff would
make a report. The latter made none to
Arniapatam but says that he wrote to
his father who was near Addatigala
and asked him to inform the Police there.
The father says he did so but the Police
deny the receipt of the information; but
this really does not affect the question
at issue which is why the widow did
not send news to Krishnampeta or
Narsipatam. I consider that this should
settle the question of the resumption of
the Mozjam Inam. There is no use in
continuing it in the possession of a
Murtadar who has no more idea of
his or her responsibilities with regard
to these Cantons pagoda than the widow
and her chief relations appear to

this occasion

3 The gang then strolled round
through the Gorgudah valley where they
had originally mustered, and passing
close to Golgonda entered the
Chittempad-Bandavalsa Mullah - a
small one between Golgonda and the foot
of the Lemmasingi ghat. This was on the
2nd January. The Mullah has been warned
of his duties and directed to get
information of the three cases before his
Court in writing on the 29th and 30th day
in addition to having been personally
cautioned by the Tahsildar on the 26th
three of his villagers including two own
first Cousins were actually members of
the gang when he was cautioned yet he
said not a word on the subject. He
were I may remark in passing, found on
the 30th June at Atmakuru Cowrie
in his possession three. From the future dacoits

Abstract

statements, it appears that early on the
morning of the 2nd June they interviewed
the Muttadar who sent them towards the
big Kharasparvatam, promising to forward
supplies to them later which he did about
an hour or so later. He did nothing till
the 3rd when he told a tale from that
he had heard that they had passed
through his jungles and that he was going
to Golgonda to tell the Police. Since he
seen no police party there and he must
have been fully aware of their condition
to which he should have given information
early on the 2nd instead of on the 3rd
The Muttadar was sent for by Mr.
Laffan and told them and he
communicate the information he had
heard. As it was thought as it
was he arrived at about 2 a.m.
midnight on the 3rd-4th and reporting
that the gang were at Kobbaingi Gorge
Mr. Laffan, Mr. Smith and police there

Of

Of course the gang was not there though
they had passed close by 24 hours
previously. It had passed through Dammanguda
and had got to the other side of the
Dammasingi ghat the night before. It
is impossible to prove that the Muttadar
deliberately led his Saffan party but
believe in connection with his conduct
in withholding information till the gang
was well out of his part of the country
and remembering that if he knew of the
gang's going to Kobbaingi at all he
must have known that it was on the
morning of the 3rd June that it would have
struck that there can be little doubt
about the matter. In any case he
deliberately withheld information
which if promptly rendered might
have been of the utmost value. Of the
justice of recovering the Muttadar there can

9

went away and stayed away. I sent for
the Peddal (Muttadar) himself to Kollalota
He had no excuse to offer. He talked about
the health of himself and his Elders and
not a Hoeing there to Lines in Lammasinghy
He has two other sons. He spoke about Cholera
there has been no Cholera there ever continuously
and I am certain he has no intention of
living there. His Man is still in Rajamyeta
(Said to be very ill) and none of his sons
reside at Lammasinghy even now one
who accompanied me to Chintapally
stated that he came to Lammasinghy
about once a Month. He formerly have
had fine Hoeing and is evidently
determined to evade residence at
Lammasinghy as the utmost I can say
I could compel one of the sons to reside
there by keeping him constantly under
observation, but the moment this was
relaxed the place would be again
deserted & Muttadar's duty fixed to

reside in the Head Quarters of his Muttah
or some similar position has I think
violated the understood Condition on
which he holds it and should be deprived
of it.

5. The next Muttah visited was Gotapeddi
a small one in the North-eastern Corner
of the Golconda Zemindary. Here also the
Muttadar is an absentee. He is the Nokkaseddi
of Cherrumagedda - a village in the Plains
near Golconda. He had been warned by
the Collector regarding getting information
and directed to reside, on this Charge
but disregarded the orders and about
dusk on the 10th June the Gang passed by
the Gotipeddi Market place about 2
furlongs from the Village of Gotipeddi
on Market day. Enough after the Decoity
was seen. No Muttadar, Peon, Karnam, Enough
Others is not about the Village at present.
Jagannaya Dalayya who turned Queen's evidence

P.T.O.

states that the Jemadar visited the Lotugedda
to-day close by the village but this is
not confirmed. Altogether the passing of
the gang through the Lotugedda muttah
was not reported. Had it been it would
have been clear that its destination
was Kondakamberu, Darakonda or
Gudem and the gang would have been
almost sure to have been intercepted.
~~but was not reported~~ The Lotugedda
Muttadar's friend father was made a State
prisoner in connection with Tamyana Bhupati's
future in 1858. He was eventually released
and the muttah restored to him; but the
family had by this time got so proper
ties in other places. When questioned by the
Muttadar said "I have been ordered to
come in my muttah but it is too unhealthy
for my people to go to Lotugedda over
the hills" He has also evidently disregarded
his duties and performances better as Muttadar

and will never reside at Lotugedda for
a day except under compulsion. I think
that he deserves to lose it also.

6. From Lotugedda the gang went to
Dharakonda passing through a remote
part of the Pataveedi Gudem muttah. With
the conduct of the latter Muttadar I will
deal further on.

At Dharakonda I believe that re-
bels were well received by Pandu Dora
the Muttadar's half brother but Linga Dora
himself seems to have kept as clear of
them as he could. I do not think it advisa-
ble to look too closely into what occurred
there. Dharakonda is 30 miles from Chintapally
across the roughest country in the District
It is but 16 miles from Kondakamberu
but the Kondakamberu police belong to
Jeypore and the Dora may have had
his doubts as to whether aid would have
been forthcoming without delay. He always

declared

Mehmood well during the Kampar rebellion
except when he dare not do so and was
in my opinion the best intentioned and
most loyal of the Mullahs of this with the
exception of the Gudalur Dora.

8. From Kerakondas the party crossed
to Gudalur passing through a considerable
part of Pathavidhi Mysterdars Mullah
but this circle is totally uninhabited
and he had no means of obtaining
information until they arrived at Gudalur
where he came across Pathavidhi
inhabitants of which must have known
of the visit, but he himself travelled Peda-
-mallay 12 miles off (where he resided)
with a strong party of Gudalur police.
I think he was in the village of Pathavidhi
Gudalur should have sent him word of
the arrival of the fellowdars but I do
not consider that he failed in any way
+himself. He should also go on to

Kotavadhi

Kotavadhi Mullahdars hospitality and
not on the Pathavidhi village.

9. The case against Sobel Dora, the
Kotavadhi Mullahdar of Gudalur, is a very
clear one. The future gang (from Kharakonda)
entered the village on the night of the 14th
June (Sunday). The Dora accordingly to his
own account ran away into the jungle
and remained there till the following
evening. He makes out that he left
Cooked some food and allowed the people
of villages to compel them to show where
it was and then went away towards
Lakkeram. He sent a report to Chintadely
12 miles off on Tuesday the 16th stating
that the gang had been there and had
gone towards Bebrem on that day, a
strong party of Gudalur Police arrived
at Gudalur from Pedamallay, but instead
of putting them on the track he denied that
the fellowdars had been to Gudalur at all
although he had sent this report to

Chintadely

Chintapally, also Laffan took his statement and those of several other residents in Gudem on the 18th at Chintapally. His conduct when questioned was most unsatisfactory. He stated first that he had sent his peon Kareem Saheb to find out what direction the fitnadars had gone in. Kareem Saheb denied that he ever went or had made any enquiries. He (Sobil Dora) asserted that he had told the Godavari police, which was a deliberate falsehood. Several of the villagers said that they gave the Godavari Police no information about the visit of the fitnadars because the Inuttadar always told them things & kinds of the other words they were doubtful whether the Inuttadar wanted to have the thing up or not, to put the best interpretation on their conduct if more correct one probably is not they had had their orders & say nothing

whatever. Sobil Dora when reexamined by Mr Laffan declared that he did not know whether the fitnadars had come to Gudem at all or not and said that he wrote the letter through fear. His disloyal conduct was evinced by another fact which he let slip at the enquiry. He stated (as an excuse apparently) that Mr Chadalawada Chinnayya Chinnayya, the working leader of the gang had threatened him about a year before immediately after his release with violence in return for his family having aided in his capture during the Rampa rebellion. In spite of his duty as Inuttadar the gave no information about the visit though enquiries were made all over Gudem about the time as to what Chadalawada Chinnayya had been doing in the agency — a rumour that he was concocting something having been communicated by the Chalavadi Inuttadar. The fitnadars account of the

had one for people such as the inhabitants of Gudem and Rat, instead of being a help to Government on such occasions as the recent rising, it has always proved to be a source of weakness to any scoundrel who can get a few armed men together can count at least on benevolent neutrality on the part of the Head Men in the Golgonda agency.

(6) That advantage should be taken of the present occasion to terminate the system in Rottavedhi-Gudem, Koyyur Pathavedhi Lamina simply, and Golgonda Pathavedhi Muttadars near Pedavalasa and the substitution and otherwise Muttah near Kottakonda-peta being

11. The above proposals would practically confine the Muttah system to the Gold area between Gudem Hill and Malkangiri, the area held by the Pathavedhi Muttadar near Pedavalasa and the Malkangiri and other Muttah near Kottakonda-peta being

unimportant.

12. The utter failure of a system which must have had its origin in its having worked fairly well in the past in a totally different locality due to the advance of intercourse with the plains and more effective control on the part of Government having deprived the Muttadars of their authority over the inhabitants of their Muttahs — authority which probably was often grossly abused but which enabled them to receive their orders being spread out like a fan from the Muttadar's dwelling to the villages deem to be degenerating owing to their surroundings and to the absence of the stimulus which their former exercise of power supplied. They are used the most effete and cowardly class in the District. The more important reason to be throwing off all control

this district or of Ganjam and many of them actually ignorant of Telugu. They are commanded by a pensioned native officer of the Madras Army who does not know the language though well suited for the command of an armed body of men is obviously not the man to hunt up conspiracies and find out what is brewing in the remoter parts of the area in his charge. Such forces as necessarily as completely out of touch with the hill people as if was a company from a station Infantry Regiment. It is eventually to occupy a blockaded station about 250 yards square which commands none of the ghats, is about as remote from all centres of population as it could be and does not afford the vestige of protection to a single resident in the agency except the inhabitants of a few small huts close by. The Muttadar of Tolugadda lives

three

nine miles away when he resides in his
Muttah and all the rest much further.
For a long way around, the country is
practically destitute of all population
and consequently of all means by which
an alien (or indeed any) force could
collect information. The first thing that
will be done when a future does take
place will be to break up the garrison
and distribute it to the points which
have some strategic value. The Lammadinga
that will have to be made secure and
so will Padawalawa in all probability.
Gudem will require a strong party of
information as to what is going on in
the interior is to be obtained and the
Ebindatally fortress will be a white
elephant, locking up a strong force
in garrisoning it on account of its
unwieldy size and of its water supply
being a quarter of a mile away. I shall
with

with nine months' experience of how a fortress
on a large scale really works out in this
country and have no hesitation in saying
that Ebindatally is utterly useless as a
centre owing to the impossibility of getting
information and the uselessness of working
patrols in a country in which a futuridar
can find nothing to eat and no safe
shelter from which he can obstruct a
party. I may add that this Ebindatally
fortress will in my opinion cost Government
Rs 30000 or Rs 40000 to build and will
take five or six years more to construct.
The end of the B. & N is I understand now
being invoked and I know what that will
mean in Gudem. Some temporary lines and a
small mucca station house are the sole
results of four years work and the future
station is not even marked out yet. By the
time the plan is finished there will be
an

an inhabitant within 5 miles in my opinion

to [illegible] with such arrangements as these for

keeping the peace in the Gudem hills I do

not see how I can recommend that the

resumption of any of the Muttahs above the

mountains be carried into effect, however

as I think the step to be, more the Police

force however distributed in such a way

as to allow of action being taken I would

visit Kottaveedi frequently, Kottamdora

Lammasingy, and Lotugadda and

administer the country by means of a

Muncaff on Rs. 30 at Gudem and another

on Rs. 25 at Lammasingy with two peons

each on Rs. 5. I think that the required

areas could be safely and efficiently

managed in this way. The Muncaffs in addition

to collecting the revenue might render

valuable services in looking after forest

work. I would fix on Lammasingy and

and Lotugadda Muttadars pensions

dependant on the surplus income of their

Muttahs and would continue half of the

pensions to the next generation. Gobi Coya

of Gudem has behaved respectfully and

should not get anything like such a

large allowance. I would probably recommend

him to other station the exact details of

the allowance I would grant to each

would depend on the revenues of the

Muttahs resumed. I do not think it

expedient to enquire into this until I

learn the views of Government about

this resumption but the additional

revenue would more than cover the cost

of management and allowances. Any surplus

I would dispose without reference and

keep a Muncaff on Rs. 18 and two peons on
in charge
Rs 5 each. I have already made proposals

regarding the Devi Coya allowance. The

Gobi Chinna Adee Bandamalea Muttah should

Also to receive to further the sum of
Twelve to Rs 324 per annum.

15 Secretary & Civil Asst Surgeon
Bengal Civil Service Junior
and also called from the Presidency of
Fort William Secretary on the
Council of the Governor General

Private Secretary &c

Upon Head Assistant

Chief Secretary

Secretary to Council

Secretary to Government

924 - 13 - 5 - 91. Con. 8c
1806 - 19 - 11 - 90 - 8c
" 6 - 21 - 2 - 90 - 8c
86 - 2c - 1 - 90 Mad
1804 - 22 - 10 - 89 8c

Fee Rate 1
Recorder
Tahsildar

55

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

Dated 10th March
Despatched 18th " } 1890
Received.

No. 354

Enclosures

17 MAR 90

Subject GOVERNMENT

Reporting to Government
order No 929 dated 13 6
regarding the objects proposed
to remove the Kuzzer Fee

57

No. 352

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTORATE OFFICE

From

Q. M. Gillanders Esqre
Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honourable C. A. Galton
Esqre Chief Secretary to Government,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of Government Order No 929 dated 13th March 1890 Expressing my proposal to remove the Kuzzer Fee levied during the month of March on the occasion of the Coming festival and to substitute in lieu thereof a fee of one Anna per head on all Cattle Sheep & Goats brought for sale during the month of March on the occasion of the Festival and to levy

2

to adopt a boy belonging to a respectable family. & the Jews
principal Rabbi the power to adopt the son of Sabbatai Zevi
and his wife and several others to certify to their belief
to that effect. I do not therefore be-
-lieve their evidence as to Rabbi Sabbatai Zevi's
principles to be of much weight
3. As to the second question
as to the validity of a marriage by proxy
the ceremony of the Kayer Butter
Should come into Operation of the Neigh-
-bouring Mahometans, the Lake Sirup
has become considerably changed the
effect of offices, most of them
are now on their trial for their
own character in connection with
it and the Printing more of their
own affairs and before them of
those of the Jews. I see no reason
to believe to be entitled above the

the population of Kayer are
Jews. They are a wonderful
table community and are to be
used to exhibit a dream
in my opinion. The Turkish law
does not recognized the
Talmud. For the years and the
change between Mir and Constantin
ville be unnoticed.

4. In my general report
one the conduct of the Mutsellim
during the late siding No 953 dated
10th March 1803 I have stated that
the widow and her proposed eleven
were fully aware of the visit of the
Jews to Jerusalem - a village not in
Miles from Kayer and took no steps
to Palestine to communicate the fact
to the police. They took care to
them the others, Mutsellim as they
live in a much more civilized
part of the country and they were
informed to the Examination of the
family, the late Mutsellim being
in my opinion one of the most

division ally dispersed at the army
the Romagna Cathedrals. The succeeding
of the King Dorea de Campion Knight.
one prevented his discovery from
persuasion by which time the new
Ro Mustadan Roman / dis Cardinal
Orsini.

Rome the Roman Cle
Lis
Cpon Rod Cleadeus Comeul
Accordenny
Cpon Rod Cleadeus

1339 61

Judicial

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

From

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
VIZAGAPATAM

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT MADRAS

Dated 23rd March
Despatched 25th
Received

1873

No. 447
Enclosures. One.

Subject

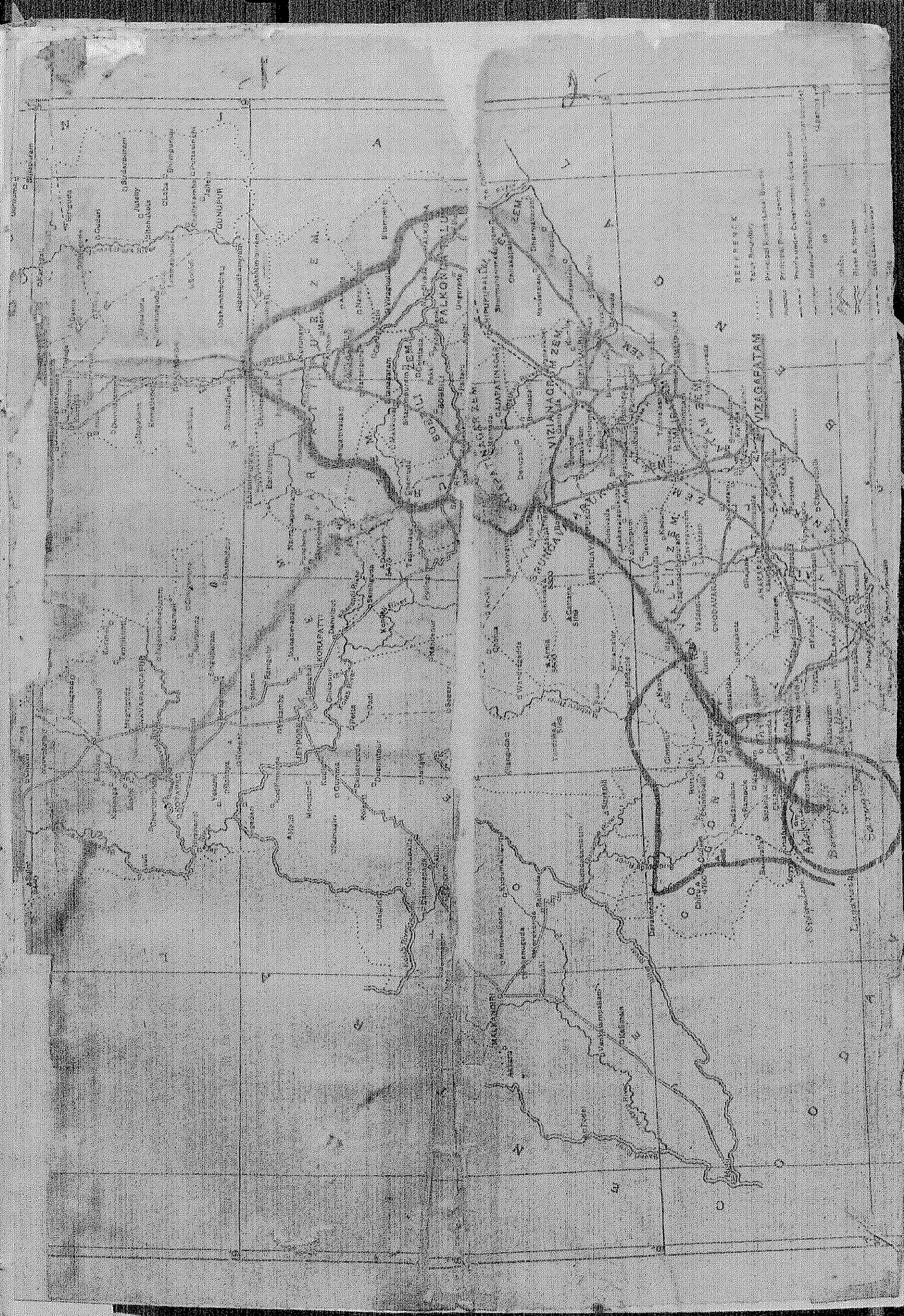
Submitting the map showing roughly the fitnavdars' march in continuation of the Agent's letter No. 353 dated the 10th Instant.

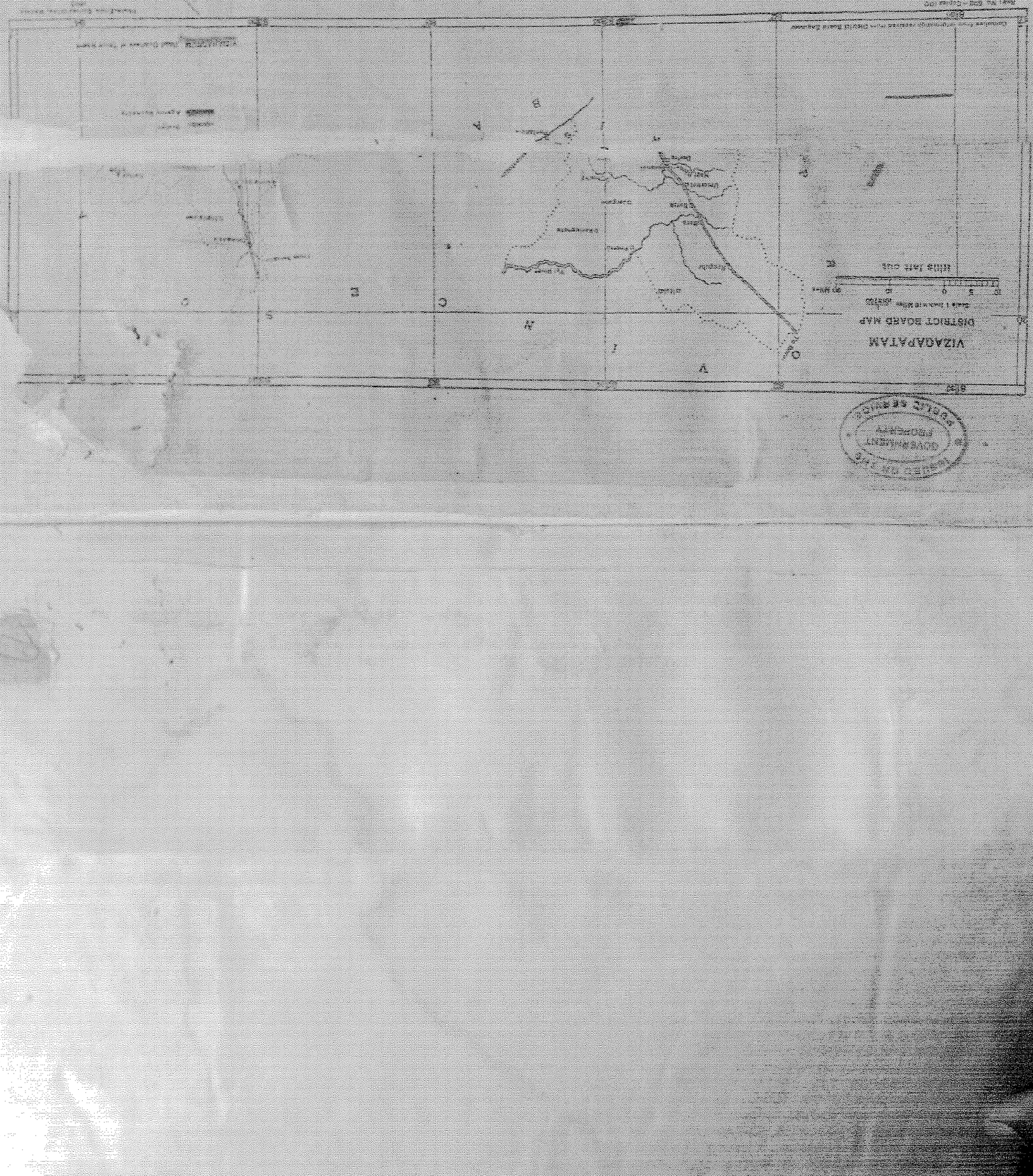
(JOURNAL No. [illegible])

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor of Penang
Copied in the Chief Secretary to Government's No. 949
dated 23rd March 1875

Enclosure No. 2

Map showing route by the
Peninsular route prepared
on the Agent's letter No 353 dated
the 10th instant.




VIZAGAPATAM
DISTRICT BOARD MAP

No. 447

VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE.

Dated 23rd March 1853.

From

W. A. Pillock Esqr.

Agent to the Governor,

Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable C. A. Galton,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Madras

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 353 dated the 10th Instant, I have the honor to submit herewith the map showing roads by the ——— Interior Line of March

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

For Agent to the Governor.

It appears to me that it will be necessary to make an example of these disloyal Mattadars. The only question is how many it will be safe to assume, and I quite agree that Rayar and Chickmagad Bandarulla should be assumed also. Any thing that is done should be done as quickly as possible. From his brother's report, it will not be safe to assume any more until some proper police arrangements are in force in the Talug. And as this will take time, it comes to this that we can only for the present deal with the two Mattadars who are marked to die by the Assumption in connection with the murder of Subbian Dora, as well as the other mattadars mentioned, and abstract their lands in their places. Mr Wellbeck should be asked as to whether these parties should be summoned off

Col. Forbes should see Mr Wellbeck's report - and be asked to forward Govt with his views on the responsibility of police in that connection. He should take and forward with Mr Wellbeck's report, the depositions taken by Mr Wellbeck, the reasoning the matter with Mr Wellbeck, the Chairmen's opinion and the disposal - no writing until we hear about it.

Col. Forbes & Mr Elliot a second deal together on this subject. The selection of persons for Assumption at Chintapalle is their doing.

Sept 27th

Subbian Dora's accidents in Gundrumpalle, Gurumurti Reddi, and in the Jeypore Country, which have been brought to notice in connection with the murder of Subbian Dora, and the Chintapalle Mattadars, have been carefully investigated by the Collector of Vizagapatam, and the Agent to the Governor in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, and the result of their investigations is now before Government.

The Collector, Mr Elliot, has been assisted in the inquiry by Mr Wellbeck, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr Forbes, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, has also been deputed to Vizagapatam to assist in the inquiry.

The Agent to the Governor has been assisted by Mr Ramsay, Assistant Agent to the Governor, Jeypore Country, and Mr Hall, Assistant Agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

The Collector has forwarded the proceedings of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, and the Assistant Agent to the Governor, Jeypore Country, and has recorded his own opinions on the various points which have been brought to notice in the course of the inquiry.

The Agent to the Governor

To Satisfy the Negociation
of their Estate, but it is
sufficient to Satisfy the Debts
of the Deceased Husband
& the appointment of their
Heirs in their Places their
Conveyance will accordingly be
Taken.

4th That Widows Proposals to allow
the Widow of the Husband
of Keeper half the Income of
the Estate during her Life time
& to Leave Money out of the Estate
to Portion Children of the Husband
as Parents or Heirs & the Income
or N.S. are approved. The
Agent is also to report whether
the Conditions of Advancement
from Pensions to any of the
other Executors of the Deceased
amount which he may be
Entitled to by the Rules of
Service & the Circumstances
of the Case.

5th That Where the Deceased Testator
has Contracted Debts in Foreign
Countries the Agent is to Report
& Advise the Board what Steps
he Thinks proper to be taken
for Payment of the same.

6th That the Agent is to Report
whether the Deceased has
Left any Debts Owing to him
in India & if so to Report
the Nature & Amount thereof

(Memorandum)

The Agent Called upon to
Report

Copy Observations Thereon

Total ..

In Stock ..

Executive Department

G.O., series 1[illegible] No. [illegible]

Series, 1[illegible]

INDENTURE

Fiber copy sent to Press.

Returned for signatures.

December

Governor's Secretary