JUDICIAL DEPARTME

THE AG[illegible] INOR
[illegible] VIZAGAPATAM.

TO

THE CHIEF SE[illegible] TO
[illegible] MADRAS.

[illegible] No. [illegible]

189 3

SECRETARY [illegible] MAR 93 [illegible] DEPARTMENT

[illegible] forwarding further reports [illegible] the late disturbance in [illegible] Golgonda Agency and remarking on the conduct of the Gudem Muttadars

K.M. கண்ணன்
செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட
[illegible] மாதம் 1990 வருடம்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த
[illegible] மாதம் 1990 வருடம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம்.

Extract from the statement of Madakam Chinnigadu made on 14th July 1879 before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Pentapad, Godavery.

× × ×

× × ×

The next day evening after we set fire to the Police station at Krishnadevipet we reached Chintapalem. Dorapale and Venkayya gave us rice and flour. We cooked food. We were halted there for the night. The next morning also we halted there.

× × ×

× × ×

Early in the morning marching over the Lingala mountain we reached Gunnangi. There the villagers supplied us and we cooked and ate food. We started that evening and went to Jayampeta. We fired our muskets and compelled the villagers to give us Rs. 500. The villagers promised that they would send us Rs. 500 presently, and we went away to Chittampeta. There the Dorapate asked Lingala Ramanna — the Mora of the village why he did not give the fine as promised. He accompanied us to Ramanayudu telling us to stay in the valley of Lingapuram and assuring us that he would presently come and [illegible] them and supplied us with some rice and other articles which were brought. We then went to there hill. Without remaining there we went to Lingapuram and Voddigunta and Pattavangi. We cooked and ate food there marched to a [illegible] village passing through Dorammeta and Kondavarthe and slept there. We started from that place and reached Kotyampur valley.

× × × He

supplies there. The muttadar of that place supplied us. We left that place for Ammayyavidarakonda. We afterwards went to Peda Darakonda where the muttadars Pantadora and Linganadora supplied us. They had a private talk with Santabhupati for some time. On our way from Pedadarakonda to Gudem, we rested midway, ate food and arrived at Gudem. Gudem Sitilindora, some ryots and the village munsiff met Santabhupati and spoke to him something. We stood aloof. That night they supplied us with rice flour and one he-goat. We cooked and ate food. Santabhupati got fever in that village. We halted next morning also at Gudem, cooked and ate food and proceeded to Lakkavaram. We afterwards went to Jonnachorum. As Santabhupati was dangerously ill there we placed him in a wallet and carried him. We again arrived at Baradapalli marching through Balsim and Doppona."

(True Extract)

Agent to the Governor.

since yesterday, we want rice and drink." Ramandhora said "You can't find this place convenient for halting. You will find Bandimalasa a convenient place for halting. You had better go there. I will have the provisions carried there." Raja then asked Ramandhora to join his gang with his men. Ramandhora promised to do so after eating meals. Thereupon we went on to Bandimalasa. Two hours later the supplies sent by Ramandhora arrived. Three Gadaba men brought those supplies. I don't know their names nor can I identify them. They said that unless we ate and left the place soon we would get into trouble."

* * *

(True Extract)

Agent to the Governor

8

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 253 Conf. dated 10th March 1879

ENCLOSURE No. 2

Extract from the statement of Bonkula Yerrigadu made on — before the 2nd Class Magistrate Golgonda Taluk.

Extract from the statement of Nandapurapu Veranna alias Verapuraju (This individual started from Madugole with Santa Bhupati and remained with him until his death. He was an illegitimate relation of Santa Bhupati).

× × ×

"We slept that night at some distance from Bardapalli and came at daybreak to Sodipelam near Koiuru. We did not go into the village, but stopped under some tamarind trees. We sent one of our party — I dont know his name — to fetch the Munsiff. As soon as he came Chinniah went towards him. I do not know what they spoke to each other. The fituridars did not surround him. But when he saw us about 20 — he was angry and disputed why we went there. After speaking to Chinnayya, the Munsiff went back to his village and sent rice &c. We cooked and ate there. I was lying" with Cooking. I do not know whether Raju asked for men. The Koyyur Munsiff also Came there."

x x x

We then marched during night and reached Chittempadu about midnight. Raju and Chinnayya went into the Village. The rest of the gang remained outside. Kincha Ramanna Dhora Came with the Raju and Chinnayya when the latter returned to where we were. Raju said to him "You must give us batta and supplies". Ramanna Dhora replied "Very well". Please stop at mountain (I do not know the name. I have forgotten it) mentioning its name. I will send supplies there. He sent us supplies as promised. I Cannot say to what place he sent. I Cannot say if it was to Rablasingi. I have forgotten the name. I have seen Ramanna Dhora. He is a short man. I Can identify him if shown. We marched from there and reached the jungles near Dammunur. A Munsiff met us there. Raju asked him if the Padal's son was there. He

He replied that his son also was not there but had gone some where else. We went past Dammur, that night. We did not go into the Village. None went into the Village."

x x x

"Early morning we went to a village north of Gangaraju Madgole. It was a Coss distant. I think the name of the village is Saluva. I Cannot give the days of the week. The Munsiff gave us some kunalu and rice to Raju garu. We cooked there and went to Lotugedda about sunset. We passed by it. None met us on that day. Our gang said it was a market day at Lotugedda and in order to avoid Coming across large numbers of people we went behind and over the ghats thinking our movements would be known. We did not enter the Village. We went past Lotugedda to a distance of one Coss where it became very dark. We slept there in the jungle. We then ascended a ghat and descended to Annapyari

Dhara Konda

Dhana-konda-a Co from the foot of the flat on the other side."

(True Extract)

W A Willcock
Agent to the Governor

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 353 Conf. dated 10th March 1893

Enclosure No. 3

Extract from the statement of Nandapoorapu Virama alias Virapuraju an illegitimate relation of Santa Bhupati

---

Extract from the statement of Jagarapu Satayya residing at Yellavaram Dandapeta. (This witness was admitted as Queen's evidence)

+ + +

+ + +

"We were returning to our village. Fituridars met us in the jungle between Chittempadu and Pappuchettipalem. It was 7 a.m. then. Chittempadu was a coss distant from that place. Raju was walking in front of the men. He saw us both. They seized us and took us as far as Baddivalasa. We halted there. An hour after we reached that place rice, tamarinds, salt and chillies came from Chittempadu. Some of the people in the gang said that Raju and Ramandhora of Chittempadu met and spoke and that Ramandhora sent the supplies from Chittempadu. We were preparing to cook. We washed rice and put it on hearths, when a man came from Chittempadu who said that Kodi Narayanaswami Naidu came to Golgonda and we should go off at once. The man said that he was sent by Ramandhora. We taking the 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 Zavurumu and

Kon

Kondasantha reached Arlalova by day break"

x x x

"Santa Bhupati sent his men — two into the village to bring the Raju of Gangaraz Madgole. The men returned with the Gangaraz Madgole Raju at meals time in the night. Both the Rajus sat together on a bed and talked. I don't know what they talked. The Gangaraz Madgole raju went back to the village immediately. All the men in the gang said that the Gangaraz Madgole raju 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 Jangam caste. Raju at once sent for the head man of that village and took from him supplies. That morning we cooked there. After taking meals we continued our march and walked the whole noon and night without halting anywhere on the road. We reached Lotugedda at 5 P.M. We had no meals that night. Raju and all men in the gang went to the temples in Lotugedda and saw them. We did not cook there. We did not speak to the villagers there. We went on and reached Jarrul by lamp lighting time. From Jarrul

we

we went to Ammagari Dharakonda at 7 A.M. 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 Raja sent two men into the village to bring Lingamdhora. Lingamdhora did not come to the Raja but sent word by the above men that the gang should go to a village whose name I forgot where it was said his brother Pandudhora was. That night we went on immediately to the village where Pandudhora was. This village is a Cōs distant from Dharakonda where Lingam dhora lives. Raja sent word into the village. Pandu Dhora came to the Raja and they spoke together. Pandudhora took us to a place in the jungle which is a Cōs distant from the village where we slept that night. We had no meals that night. Neither Lingam Dhora nor Pandu Dhora 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 our morning and evening meals and then started and came back to Dharakonda, where Lingam Dhora lives and passed by the bungalow. We walked the whole night. Towards morning we slept on the hill.

Early in the morning we started and began to walk. We reached Gudem Patthavidhi 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 Dharakonda. We cooked and ate there. We started again and went to the Patthavidhi village at dark when Raju sent word to the people to show him the road to the village where Lobil Dhora lived. Two men were given to show the road who took us to the Kottavidhi. The whole gang sat down at the bungalow. Raju sent four men to the Dhora. Lobil Dhora came to the bungalow and took the Raju to his house. Some of the men in the gang followed the Raju. Lobil Dhora gave 4 of his men who took us to a place which is a cōs distant from the village where we slept that night. Next morning Lobil Dhora sent us batta for morning and evening. He did not come to us that day. We cooked that day both in the morning and evening. We slept there that night because Raju became ill there. Next morning Chinnayya and some others went to Lobil Dhora to ask him to lend his pony to the Raju as he was not able to walk being ill. Lobil Dhora gave his pony. Raju rode that pony as far as Lakkavaram whence it was sent back."

x x x

(True Extract)

[illegible]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 353 confl. dated 6th March 1893

Enclosure No. 4

Extract from the statement of Sagarapu Satayya residing at Yellavaram Dandakota, admitted as Queen's Evidence

---

Extracts from the statement of Madakam Chinnigadu (the old Rampa rebel who was one of the leaders of Santabhupati's fituri) made on the 16th July 1891 before the Taluk Magistrate of Golgonda

× × × ×

"The rest went to Ramandhora's house. He was sleeping in his house. Bonkula yerrasu called him. He came out to us in the street. Raja said to him 'you have sent some of your men to the fituri – will you yourself come or not?' He said he would come and that we should go to the Dt. Appanna tank and wait there as he would meet us there next morning with supplies. I do not know Ramandhora's brother."

× × ×

"Raja sent 2 men to the village to bring Lingandhora. Lingandhora did not come, but sent word by one of his own men to Raja to go to Kongapakala where Lingandhora's brother Pandudhora was. We went there. We went to Pandudhora's house in that village, who was present at home. He and Raja conversed together. Pandudhora 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 Pandudhora and Lingandhora came to where we were and gave us batta — also a goat. We cooked and ate that morning and evening there. At 6.30 P.M. we started to go to Gudem. On the way we slept on the hill. Next morning early we got up and went on. At half way where there was water, we cooked and ate. This place is called Sapparla. That day Raju got fever. We went to Gudem at night fall. We asked the people of Pathavidhi to take us to Sobildhora's house. 2 or 3 men of Pathavidhi came with us and took us to a house near a Tamarind tree between the Bungalow and Sobbildhora's house where they wanted us to wait. They went to Sobbildhora's house and came back bringing Sobildhora with them. Sobildhora and Raju spoke together. I was not near them. I did not hear their conversation. I was sitting at the Tamarind tree. Sobildhora took all of us to his house. He said to the fituridars '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. Sobildhora 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 being very dark there. Raju had fever on him when he came from Sapparla to Gudem. Next morning Sobildhora came to us bringing with him supplies and 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 Raju asked Sobildhora to lend him his pony. The latter sent his pony which the Raju 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 Lakkavaram and started."

× × ×

/True Extract/

Agent to the Governor.

26

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 353 confl dated 10t March 73

Enclosure No. 5

Extract from the statement of Madakam Chinnigadu (the old Rampa rebel who was one of the leaders of Santabhupathi fituri) made on the 16th July 1891, before the Taluk Magte Golgonda

---

Confidential 27

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

Dated 10th March 1873

From

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

To

The Honorable C. A. Galton
ag. Chief Secretary to Government,
Madras

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of my letter No 1105 dated 8th October 1872 reporting on the late disturbance in the Golgonda agency I have now the honor of laying before Government my remarks on the conduct of the Gudem Muttadars. So far as I can ascertain the following is a fairly accurate account of the movements of the gang and so I propose to deal with the conduct of the various Muttadars in turn as it passed through their Muttahs.

23rd May 1891. Krishtnadevipeta
24th " Gidipalem
25th " Lopanai
26th " Buradapalli
27th " Bedamada

28th May 1891	Sarugudu and Bakalur valleys
29th "	
30th "	
31st "	
1st June 1891	
2nd "	Jogampeta Chittampadu
3rd "	Robbasingi Davumur
4th "	Arlalova
5th "	Kalyanapalova
6th "	March
7th "	Kummulampeta Kintali
8th "	Yemvaram Gangarazmadgole
9th "	Talibham
10th "	Lotugedda
11th "	Jarsal
12th "	Annamagari Dhara-Konda
13th "	Peda Dharakonda
14th to 16th "	Gudem
17th	Lakkavaram
18th	Errigorla
19th	Balreo Koyyur
20th	Baradapalli Kimbigedda Amiskula
21st to 24th	Bakalur Polluvangula &c.

The dates are of course uncertain in some instances.

2 After the loot of Krishnadevipeta, the party moved towards Koyyur and halted at a village called Sidipalem, about two miles off, close by the road to Narsipatam. 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 Juguva Sanyasi Padal, the man whom the widow of the late muttadar proposes to make her Dewan and entrust with the management of the muttah. There is some difference 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 fituridars there and then neglected to send any information to the Police, was acknowledged again by him to me

Chintapally 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 Narsipatam 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 Krishnadevipeta or Narsipatam. I consider that this should settle the question of the resumption of the Koyyur Muttah. There is no use in continuing it in the possession of a Muttadar who has no more idea of his or her responsibilities with regard to these lawless gangs than the widow and her chief advisers evinced on

this

this occasion

3 The gang then circled round through the Sorugudah valley where they had originally mustered, and passing close to Golgonda entered the Chittempad-Bandavalsa Muttah - a small one between Golgonda and the foot of the Lammasingi ghat. This was on the 2nd June. The Muttadar had been warned of his duties and directed to get information of the men came within his limits in writing on the 29th and 31st May in addition to having been personally cautioned by the Tahsildar on the 26th. Three of his villagers including his own first cousin were actually members of the gang when he was cautioned, yet he said not a word on the subject. They were, I may remark in passing, found on the 30th June at Narsipatam concealed in his gumastah's house. From the fituridars

statements, it appears that early on the morning of the 2nd June they interviewed the muttadar who sent them towards the big Dharaparvatam, promising to forward supplies to them ~~later~~ which he did about an hour or so later. He did nothing towards giving information till the 3rd when he told a taluk peon that he had heard that they had passed through his jungles and that he was going to Golgonda to tell the Police. There had been no police party there and he must have been fully aware of this, in addition to which he should have given information by early on the 2nd instead of on the 3rd. The muttadar was sent for by Mr. Laffan and not till then did he communicate the information he had made up his mind to give, such as it was. He arrived at Dharapetam at midnight on the 3rd-4th and asserting that the gang was at Robbasingi took Mr Laffan, Mr Smith and 30 police there.

Of

Of course the gang was not there though they had passed close by 24 hours previously. It had passed through Davunu and had got to the other side of the Lammasingi ghat the night before. It is impossible to prove that the muttadar deliberately led Mr. Laffan astray but viewed 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 Robbasingi at all he must have known that it was on the morning of the 3rd June that it went there, I think 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 resuming his muttah there can

I

"went away and stayed away. I sent for the Padal (Muttadar) himself to Kottakota. He had no excuse to offer. He talked about the health of himself and his eldest son not allowing them to live in Lammasinghy. He has two other sons. He spoke about cholera. There has been no cholera there. He is contumacious and I am certain he has no intention of living there". The man is still in Rajampeta (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 Lammasinghi about once a month. The family have had full warning and is evidently determined to evade residence at Lammasinghy to the utmost. I dare 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. A muttadar who fails to

reside

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 Lotugedda a small one in the north-eastern corner of the Golgonda agency. Here also the Muttadar is an absentee. He is the Mokhasadar of Ammagedda – a village in the plains near Golgonda. He had been warned by the Laffan regarding getting information and directed to reside in his charge, but disregarded the orders. At about dusk on the 10th June the gang passed by the Lotugedda market place about a furlong from the village of Lotugedda, on market day though after the market was over. This must have been known though there is no absolute evidence on this point. Sagarapu Datayya who turned Queen's evidence

state

states that the men visited the Lotugadda temples close by the village but this is not confirmed. Anyhow the passing of the gang through the Lotugadda 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 never reported~~ The Lotugadda muttadar's grandfather was made a State prisoner in connection with Sanyasi Bhupati's fituri in 1858. He was eventually released and the muttah restored to him; but the family had by this time got to prefer life in the plains. When questioned by me the muttadar said "I have been ordered to "live in my muttah but it is too unhealthy "for my people so I go to Lotugadda once "a month". He has also utterly disregarded his duties and responsibilities as muttadar

and

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

6. From Lotugadda the gang went to Dharakonda passing through a remote part of the Pataviddhi Gudem Muttah. With the conduct of the latter muttadar I will deal further on.

7. At Dharakonda I believe that the rebels were well received by Pandu Dora the muttadar's half brother but Lingam Dora himself seems to have kept as clear of them as he could. I do not think it advisable 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

behaved well during the Rampa rebellion except when he dare not do so and was in my opinion the best intentioned and most loyal of the muttadars then with the exception of the Gudilteru Dora.

8 From Dharakonda the gang crossed to Gudem passing through a considerable part of the Pathavidhi Muttadar's muttah but this tract is totally uninhabited and he had no means of obtaining information until they arrived at Gudem itself. Here he owns a hamlet, the inhabitants of which must have known of the visit, but he himself was at Pedavalsa 12 miles off (where he resides) with a strong party of Godavery police. I think his men in the village of Pathavidhi Gudem should have sent him word of the arrival of the fituridars but I do not consider that he failed in any way himself. The descent was also on the

Kottavidhi

Kottavidhi muttadar's hospitality and not on the Pathavidhi village.

9. The case against Lobil Dora, the Kottavidhi Muttadar of Gudem, is a very clear one. The fituri gang (from Dharakonda) entered his village on the night of the 14th June (Sunday). The Dora according to his own account ran away into the jungle and remained there till the following evening. He makes out that rebels looted some food and ill used a couple of villagers to compel them to show where it was and then went away towards Lukkaram. He sent a report to Chintapelly 12 miles off on Tuesday the 16th stating that the gang had been there and had gone towards Babrevu. On that day a strong party of Godavery Police arrived at Gudem from Pedavalesa, but instead of putting them on the track he denied that the fituridars had been to Gudem at all although he had sent this report to

Chintapelly

Chintapally. Mr. 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 fituridars had gone in. Kareem Saheb denied that he was sent or had made any enquiries. He (Lobil 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 fituridars because the muttadar always told such things himself. In other words they were doubtful whether the muttadar wanted to hush the thing up or not, to put the best interpretation on their conduct. A more correct one probably is that they had had strict orders to say nothing

whatever

whatever. Lobil Dora when reexamined by Mr Laffan declared that he did not know whether the fituridars 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 the accused Madakam Chinnigadu, 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 muttadar he gave no information about this visit though enquiries were made all over Gudem about the time as to what Madekam Chinnayya had been doing in the agency — a rumour that he was concocting something having been communicated by the Makaram muttadar. The fituridars account of the

matter

bad one for people such as the inhabitants of Gudem and that, instead of being a help to Government on such occasions as the recent rising, it has always proved to be a source of weakness as 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 Kottavidhi-Gudem, Koyyur Kottavidhi Zamnasingy, and Lotugedda

11 The above proposals would practically confine the muttah system to the wild area between Gudem itself and Malkanagiri, the area held by the Pathavidhi muttadar near Pedavalasa and the Makaram and Antada muttahs near Krishnadevipet being

unimportant

unimportant

12. The utter failure of a system which must have had its origin in its having worked fairly well in the past is doubtless largely 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 secure their orders being executed At the same time the muttadars themselves seem to be degenerating owing to their surroundings and to the absence of the stimulus which their former arbitrary exercise of power supplied. They are now the most effete and cowardly class in the District. The more important ryots seem to be throwing off all control

and making themselves more and more independent of them and in a few years their authority will completely die out except immediately round their own residence.

It is however one thing to make proposals and another to find a way of bringing them into effect, and here my hands are completely tied by the fact that the Police arrangements of the Golgonda agency could not, in my opinion, be worse suited than they are for dealing with any difficulties which might arise from putting them into execution. At the risk of repeating what is already known to Government I will state briefly what they are. In the huge area above the ghats (about 500 square miles) we have only a single police station occupied by some forty odd Uriya Constables natives of a remote part of

this

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 and 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 a force is necessarily as completely out of touch with the hill people as if was a company from a Native Infantry Regiment. It is eventually to occupy a stockaded 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 Lotugadda lives nine miles away when he resides in his muttah and all the rest much farther. 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 fituri does take place will be to break up the garrison and distribute it to the points which have some strategic value. The Lammasingi ghat will have to be made secure and so will Pedavalasa in all probability. Gudem will require a strong party if information as to what is going on in the interior is to be obtained and the Chintapally 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 speak

with

with nine months' experience of how a fituri on a large scale really works out in this country and have no hesitation in saying that Chintapally 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 fituridar can find nothing to eat and no safe shelter from which he can obstruct a party. I may add that this Chintapally "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 aid of the D. P. W is I understand now being invoked and I know what that will mean in Gudem. Some temporary lines and a small pucca station house are the sole results of four years work and the future station is not even marked out yet. By the time the place is finished there won't be an inhabitant within 5 miles in my opinion

14 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 main ghats be carried into effect, desirable as I think the step to be. Were the Police force however distributed in such a way as to allow of action being taken I would oust Köttavishi Gudem, Kottavishi—Lammasingy and Lotugedda and administer the country by means of a munsiff on Rs 30 at Gudem and another on Rs 25 at Lammasingy with two peons each on Rs 5. I think that the resumed area could be safely and efficiently managed in this way. The munsiffs in addition to collecting the revenue might render valuable services in looking after forest work. I would grant the 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. Lobil Dora of Gudem has behaved disgracefully and should not get anything like such a large allowance. I would probably remove him to Narsipatam. 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. Koyyur I would resume without hesitation and keep a munsiff on Rs. 15 and two peons on Rs 5 each, in charge. I have already made proposals regarding the widow's allowance. The Lobittampadee-Bandenalasa muttah should also be resumed forthwith The value of this muttah is Rs 324 per annum.

15 I enclose a small map showing roughly the line of the fituridars march and also extracts from the depositions of (4) four important ~~persons~~ prisoners bearing on the conduct of the various muttadars.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

[illegible]
Agent to the Governor

929-13-5-91-Con. 8C
1808-19-11-90-8C
176-21-2-90-8C
86-20-1-90 mis
1804-22-10-89 8C

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

From

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

Dated 10th March }
Despatched 13th } 1893
Received. }

No. 354
Enclosures.

17 MAR 93

Subject.

Replying to Government order No 929 dated 13-5-91 regarding the Agent's proposal to resume the Koyyur Mutta.

For Reference

No. 354 VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE
Dated 10th March 1893.

From

W. A. Willock Esquire
Agent to the Governor,
in Vizagapatam District,

To

The Honorable C. A. Galton
Chief Secretary to Government,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to Government Order No 929 dated 13th May 1891 regarding my proposal to resume the Koyyur Mutta. I have delayed doing so until now as I wished to visit the country first and enquire into the conduct of the Muttadars generally during the late rising.

2. As regards the power to adopt given by the late Muttadar to his wife I believe it was a general one. The first statement made by the widow was that the power which was verbal was

to adopt a boy belonging to a respectable family. She now maintains that the power was to adopt the son of Sobilam Dora and produced several witnesses to testify to this before the late Mr Laffan. I do not however believe their evidence as I feel sure that had Sobilam Dora's son been mentioned the fact would have been stated at the commencement.

3. As to the second question asked by Government "what effect the resumption of the Kayyur Mutta would ~~have~~ on the minds of the neighbouring Muttadars" the late rising has considerably changed the aspect of affairs. Most of them are now on their trial for their own disloyalty in connection with it and are thinking more of their own affairs and future than of those of the widow. I see no reason whatever to hesitate about the

the resumption of Kayyur on this account. They are a most despicable cowardly lot and no trouble need be apprehended from them in my opinion. The Muttah has now been quiet managed by the Tahsildar for two years and the change between this and resumption will be unnoticed.

4. In my general report on the conduct of the Muttadars during the late rising x No 353 dated 10th March 1893 I have shewn that the widow and her proposed dewan were fully aware of the visit of the gang to Sidipalem – a village not ten miles from Kayyur and took no steps whatever to communicate the fact to the Police. They had less excuse than the other Muttadars as they live in a much more civilized part of the Agency but they only adhered to the tradition of the family, the late Muttadar being in my opinion one of the most

x C No 1170 [illegible]

disloyally disposed at all during the Rampa Rebellion. The presence of a strong force at Koyyur throughout prevented his disloyalty from manifesting itself but there was no Muttadar whom I distrusted more.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Agent to the Governor

1839 61

Judicial

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

From

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

Dated 23rd March
Despatched Do. } 1893
Received.

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 MAR 93
GOVERNMENT, MADRAS

No. 447
Enclosures. One.

Subject.

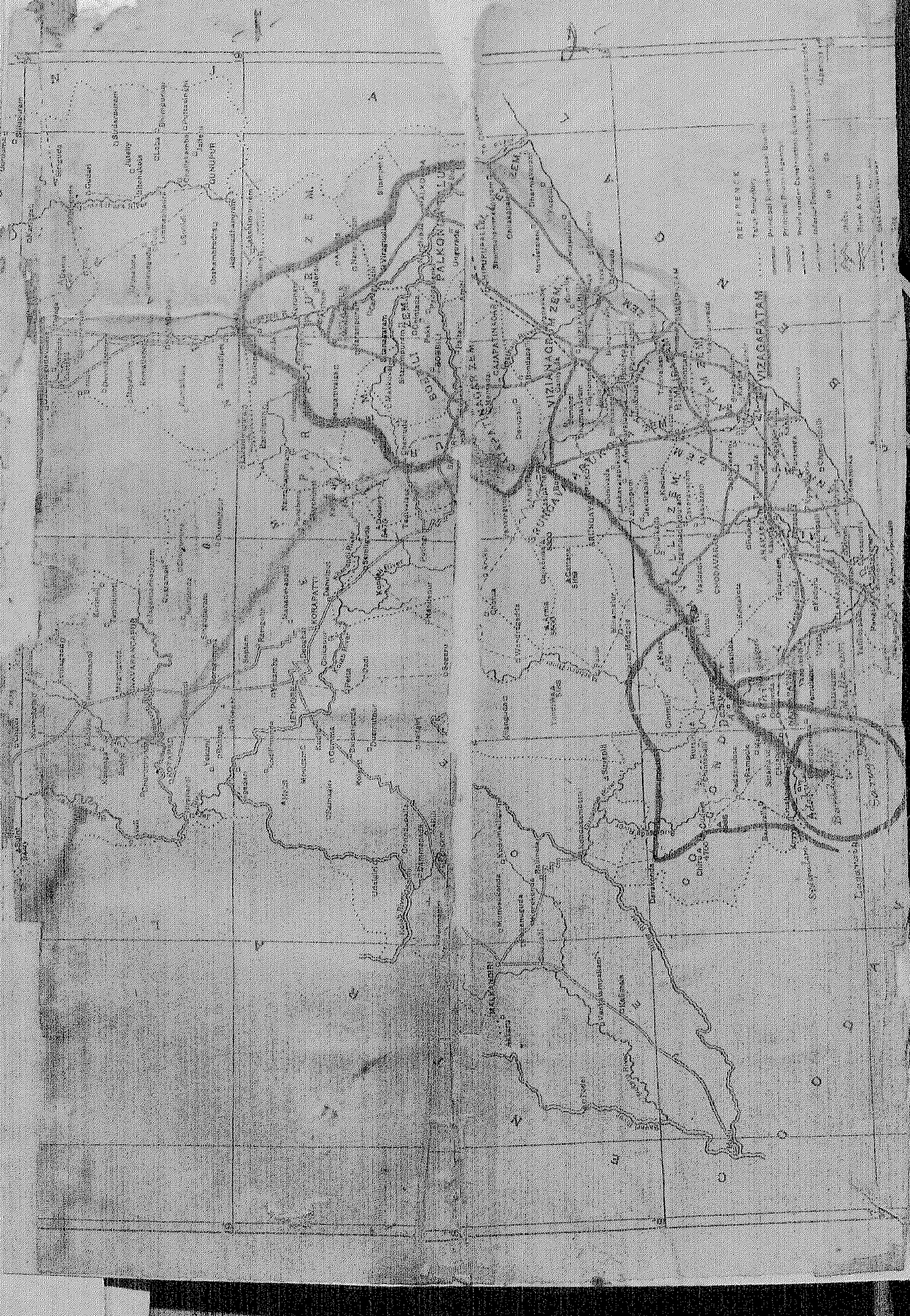
Submitting the map showing roughly the fituridars' march, in continuation of the Agent's letter No. 353 dated the 10th Instant.

JUDICIAL DEPT.

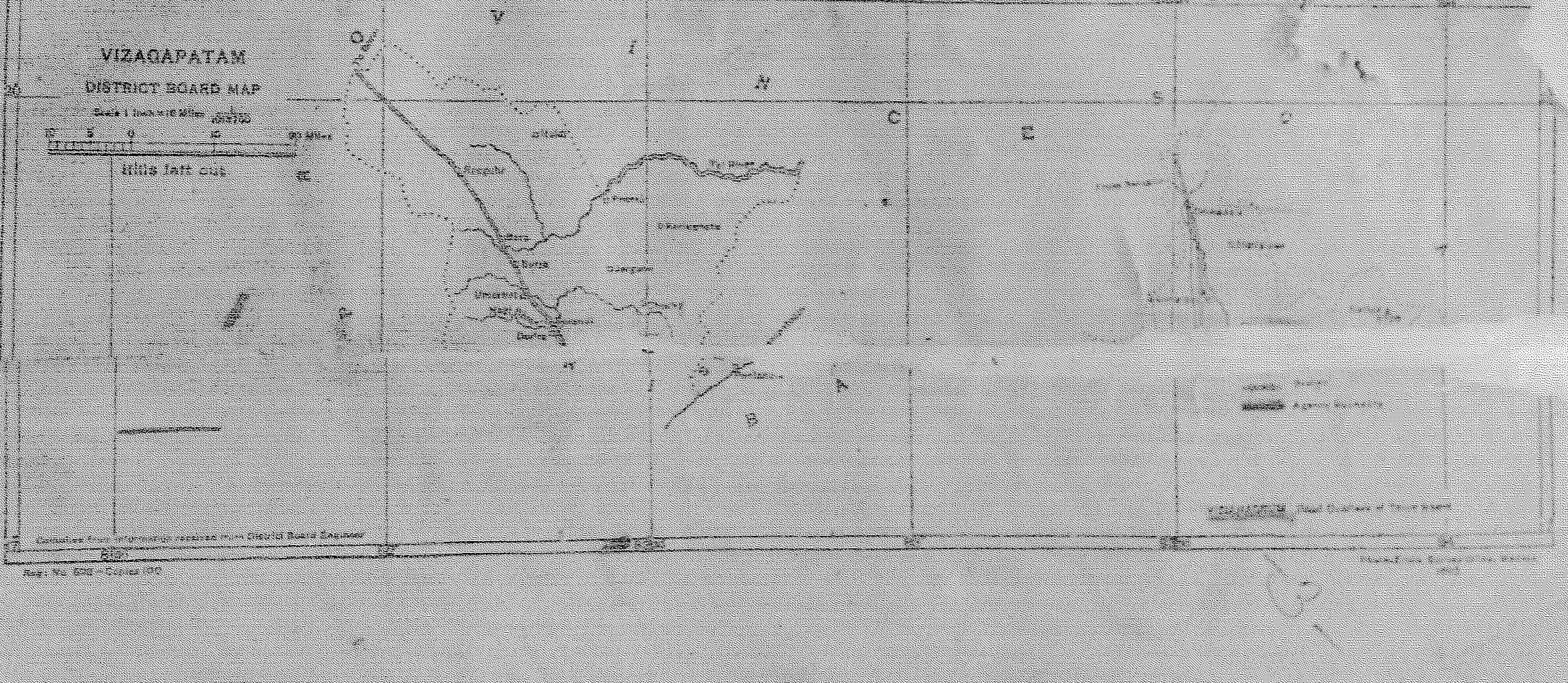
In a letter from the Agent to the Governor, Vizag-
patam to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 447
dated 23rd March 1893

Enclosure No. I

Map showing roughly the
fituridars march — referred to
in the Agent's letter No 353 d
the 10th Instant



ISSUED FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY



VIZAGAPATAM

DISTRICT BOARD MAP

Scale 1 Inch = 10 Miles

Hills left out

Compiled from information received from District Board Engineer

Reg. No. 608—Copies 100

No. 447 VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE.

Dated 23rd March 1893

From

W. A. Willock Esqre,
~~Ag.~~ 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 roughly the fituridars' march.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

For Agent to the Governor.

al settlement, and it is most impo[illegible]
that some arrangement be come to about it [illegible]
both Col [illegible] and Mr Hallock who both
[illegible] the country so well, are likely to
[illegible]ise soon.

[illegible] From [illegible]

[illegible] Sobilan Dora's allotment [illegible]
[illegible] the hon. Mr Gordon that it would be
[illegible] to send him to some distant place, such
[illegible] Dravalipur, rather than to Narasapatnam
[illegible] is comparatively close.

There were [illegible] of the Regi[illegible]
[illegible] of his accounts in connection
with the recent [illegible]
[illegible] different conditions on the
question to Coo in Jany 91 No 978.
There it was a ~~[illegible]~~ the
succeeding should be permitted [illegible]
death of the [illegible]. Others were
[illegible] against it, or against the [illegible]
[illegible] of adopted heirs. Thus the
[illegible] the conduct of [illegible]
The question liable to resumption without
any reference to the question raised before.
Anyhow the orders contained he [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of Sobilan Dora of
Gudem Kottavalli. Though the [illegible]
[illegible] may be [illegible]
[illegible] then he was [illegible]
[illegible] Chittumbari Bandavala
at [illegible] them [illegible]
[illegible] I do not think the [illegible]
of the Muttadars of Lammasingi [illegible]
Kotagedda sufficient reason for a
[illegible] this matter, though it is
[illegible] the [illegible]
to their heirs. As to Gudem [illegible]

[illegible] 1176
[illegible] 93 [illegible] 93

Lyall [illegible]

Paragraph [illegible] recommends the [illegible] the following Muttas
Ist [illegible]
2nd Chintapalli - Lammasingi
3rd [illegible] - [illegible]
4th Kotagedda [illegible]
5th [illegible]

[illegible] at once [illegible] the other three [illegible] [illegible] police arrangements [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] can be passed about these [illegible] to consult the I. G. of Police [illegible] 176 [illegible] would allow the [illegible] during his lifetime [illegible] to [illegible] In the case of the Chintapalli Bandavala [illegible] amount to [illegible] but it does not [illegible] propose to allow any [illegible] of these [illegible] the [illegible]

I do not know the country but Mr Willock may be relied upon & there seems to be no doubt that the Mutah system so far as the Gudem Mutahs are concerned is useless & failed entirely on the occasion of the recent rising. This is shown clearly by the report under reply d/ 16 Nov/92 from which it appears that no one was in position to obtain any reliable information regarding the movements of the [illegible] of the estates & the five Muttadars [illegible] other disloyalty [illegible] be compensated. The Inspector General of Police must I think be consulted as to Police arrangements which seem to be very inefficient.

27 March.

Sobilan Dora's conduct is bad enough to warrant resumption, and as Mr Willock seems to think immediate resumption inadvisable, & if question is to be deferred until the police arrangements are discussed & settled, it will be [illegible] resumed indefinitely & the value of the example will be lost. I think the best course would be to deliver Sobilan Dora and [illegible] him to [illegible] for a while, & instal his son as Muttadar.

[illegible] Mr W.'s proposal to resume [illegible] all the muttas in the Agency [illegible] the remaining muttadars would [illegible]

It appears to me that it will be necessary to make an example of these disloyal Muttadars. The only question is how many it will be safe to resume, and I quite agree that Koyyur and Chitempad Bandavalasa should be resumed at once - for anything that is done should be done as quickly as possible. From Mr Willock's report, it will not be safe to resume any more until proper police arrangements are in force in the Golconda Taluq - And as this will take time, it comes to this that we can only for the present deal with the two muttas wh. are nearest to civilization as far as resumption is concerned. As for the others, we should depose Sobilan Dora, as well as the other muttadars incriminated, and appoint their heirs in their places. Mr Willock should be asked as to how these parties should be pensioned off.

Col. Porteous should see Mr Willock's report - and be asked to furnish Govt. with his views on the disposition of police in that country. He should take an early opportunity of thoroughly discussing the matter with Mr Willock, as their views are so divergent - no writing will do any good about - Col. Porteous will have a great deal to say on this subject. The selection of concentration at Chintapalle is his doing.

27 Mar

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] approved~~

Write letter for Colo Porteous views quickly as he will very shortly retire from the service

We resume the Muttahs of Koyyur & Chitempad Bandavalasa as proposed by Mr Willock & depose Sobilan Dora [illegible] Sobilan Dora to [illegible] The Chintapalli scheme [illegible] in view of Mr Willock's objections [illegible] Col. P's retirement [illegible] drawn up by Mr W. [illegible] effect. [illegible]

Judl DEPARTMENT

Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 13 May 1891, No 929 Judl

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No 1170 of 1893, dated 10 Mar. from Agent Vizag.

—— 1176 93 10 Mar. — do

Current No 1339 of 18 23 Mar from do

Order 2 May 93 No 910

The Govt fully concur with the Agent that the treasonable conduct of the widow of the Muttadar of Koyyur & of the Muttadar of Chittampad Bandavalsa have rendered their muttas liable to resumption & they will be resumed at once as proposed.

The conduct of the Muttadar of Kotravidi Gudem, Sobilan Dora, also was so bad as to justify the resumption of his estate but Mr Willock himself admits that it is impossible to ~~[illegible]~~ take this course ~~[illegible]~~ conveniently until the disposition of the Police in the Agency tracts has been revised. The Govt therefore think it best ~~[illegible]~~ to depose Sobilan Dora, to deport him under an Agency warrant to [illegible] & to appoint his son as Muttadar. The Agent will act accordingly. The Govt doubt whether the case against the Muttadar of Kotravidi [illegible] is sufficient to justify the sequestration of their Estates, but it is sufficient to justify the deposition of the present Muttadars & the appointment of their heirs in their places. This course will accordingly be taken.

4. Mr Willock's proposals to allow the widow of the ~~late~~ Muttadar of Koyyur half the revenue of the estate during her life time & to put in charge of the Mutta a Munsif on Rs 15 & two peons on R 5 are approved. The Agent should report whether he considers it advisable to give pensions to any of the other Muttadars & if so, the amount which he would recommend. Mr Willock has not stated how he proposes to arrange for the future management of the Chittampad Munda estate.

5. The Agent's remarks concerning the (police) arrangements in the Agency will be referred for early remarks to the I. G. of Police. As the views of Col. Porteous on the subject are understood to be widely divergent from those of Mr Willock, the former officer should take an early opportunity of discussing the matter personally with the Agent in order that they may come if possible to an agreement.

(Memorandum)

To the Agent to the Govr & Inspr Genl of Police

20/95 (Koyyur Muttah)

Total ...

In Stock

Judicial DEPARTMENT

G.O., DATED [illegible]-73

No. 910

Series. [illegible]

INDEXED

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched.

[Despatch Abstract.]

[illegible] orders regarding the [illegible]
[illegible] Vizagapatam [illegible]
[illegible] the Officer [illegible]
[illegible] Police arrangements in the Agency [illegible]
[illegible] Special Police [illegible] early [illegible]

30.5.23 II
30.9.25 II
18.5.35
29.8.33 II
18.4.34