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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3386 ~~Press~~ / Mis.

Dated 24-12-1893.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Recd the [illegible] paper

No 29b

Vizagapatam District
Governor's Agents Office
Dated 30 April 1883
Dated 5 May 1883

From A. G. Turner Esquire,
Ag: Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam

To The Honorable C. G. Master,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of Fort Saint George,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

The Hill tour of 1882-83 was not carried out according to the programme I laid down, because of His Excellancy the Governor's visit to the District.

2. I inspected a large part of the Senior Assistant Division in November and intended to have gone to the Special Assistant's Charge in January, but as that month came on, I found that there was so much to do to arrange for His Excellancy's visit, that my absence from the plains was

Rs 4,000.

6. Kailasacotta 17:11:82. This Muttah lies on an elevated table land, some 14 or 15 miles from Durgi the road passing over two ghâts. The Country is thickly wooded all the way from Gulitti and on to Durgi. There are about 100 villages in the Muttah, some of which are depopulated. This Muttah is rented by Narain Bakshi Patro, the Diwan of Gunapur. The former renter having died, the present renter attempted to raise the rents from Rs 6,800 to Rs 7,000 and Rs 200 Mullumat (Seigniorage on timber). The ryots refused the increase and went off to Jeypore to complain, where they were at time of my visit. Dry crops have done well, but wet crops failed except on the lower lands. Ragi, Sâma, Cu, âmadâlu yielded well. Turmeric, Tobacco, Plantains, Ginger, and Oranges for which the locality is famous, are among the products. There is plenty of adda nâr (Bauhinia Vahlii) which Mr Routledge thinks will prove an admirable paper stock. There is an old fort here built by Raja Bayya Mukunda Deo of Jeypore family, whose capital was at Rayaghada several hundred years ago. There is a stone here with some illegible writing on it.

7. Durgi 16:11:82. Managed by a Patro called Todiamallu Vidhya Dora Laxmana Patro. His family was formerly of Godavry, but came here 59 years ago when Vikrama Deo gave that Muttah to Cheytan Deo. His grandfather came to Durgi and paid Rs 600 rent. Now pays Rs 2,000. Some of his forefathers fell in battle with the Sowrahs. Has no paiks, formerly kept 40. Takes no Paiks to the Dasara. All Khondo in the taluq. Deoya Khonds, not Kottiyas. The Khondo came from Rayabiji, Korlagati and Dongaguda and hamstring the bullocks of the Bunjaras. Very sorry that the Police have been removed, as they

were very useful and liked by the people. Now the Police are at such a distance that they cannot go and complain. Some objection to go to Bissamcuttack, as they are on bad terms with the Tat Rajah of that place.

8. Bissamcuttack 14th & 15th November

This place and taluq are of some importance, as it is proposed to construct the Vizagapatam—Raipur Railway throughout its length. The country is one of the Jeypore dependencies and is ruled by a Tat Raja of the Shristi Karanam Caste. The present family have been here for seven generations, as follows:—

1. Krushna Tat Raz
2. Pitambara Tat Raz
3. Somenath Tat Raz
4. Ramachandra Tat Raz
5. Krustna Chandra Tat Raz
6. Narendra Tat Raz
7. Ramchendra Tat Raz

Krushna Tat Raz came from Pedda Kimidy, Ganjam to Nowagodo and cleared the jungle and received a patta from the then Maharajah of Jeypore, Krushna Deo. This patta, written on a copper plate, is not to be found now. It was for Rs 2,500. His son Pitambara Tat Raz built the present fort. Rama-Chendra Tat Raz (No 4) once went to Jeypore, and while making his obeisance (vandanam) to the then Maha Rajah Rama-Chandra Deo, refused it to his son, who thence forward nourished a grudge against him. Shortly afterwards, Ramachandra Tat Raz going again to Jeypore to arrange some arrears was imprisoned by Ramachendra Deo for 14 months and died there. His son Krushna Chendra Tat Raz (No 5) succeeded to the Estate, but, hearing that Vikrama Deo, the new Jeypore Rajah, was making preparations to open hostilities he ran away to Parlakimidy, Salur, Merangi, and other places, and at last came to Singapur, where the then Rajah assisted him. He lived there with his son for 4 years and

and died there. He was thus absent from the Estate for 17 years during which time the Estate was under management of the Jeypore Rajah's officials. These functionaries mismanaged matters so much that the Patro of the Country rose against them, went to Singapur, and brought the young Son Narendra Tat Raz to Bissamcuttack, and made him their Rajah. A fight took place at Bissamcuttack and on three other occasions, the Maharajah's party being defeated every time. Notwithstanding these successes Narendra Tat Raz agreed to come to terms which were accepted by the Maharajah who permitted him to enjoy the Estate, but gave him no pattah.

Four years later disputes occurred between Vikrama Deo and the present Maharajah and the latter went off to Gunapur and occupied

that and other Taluqs. Rama Chendra Deo sent Narain Tat Raz to Gunapur and presented him with an elephant and turban and made him Raja — his object doubtless being to secure to his cause the State Paiks, of whom this Tat Raz is the head. Rama Chandra Deo ascended the Gadi 3 years later and in 1864 he raised the kattubadi to Rs 5000, and a patta and Mutchilka were exchanged; (8th January 1864). In 1876 Narain Tat Raz died leaving his Estate in arrears of rent to Jeypore. The present Tat Raz proceeded to Jeypore, when the Maharajah proposed to raise his rents by Rs 2000, to which he didn't consent and left the Capital without leave. Incensed at this display of independence the Maharajah wrote to the Agent that he would attach the Estate but he was dissuaded from this step by Mr Goodrich. The Tat Raz

Raz was persuaded to return to Jeypore, where after suffering from Cholera among his paiks and of which the Dewan died, terms were arranged by which the Tat Raz agreed to pay Rs 15000 and to attend Dasara with 500 Paiks. Patta was given to him by which he was to enjoy the Estate in perpetuity (putra poutra paramparyayam) on these terms, but he appears to have already voided the Contract by his neglect to appear at the Dasara for 3 or 4 years with his Paiks.

9. This Tat Zemindari consists of 8 Muttahs comprising 510 villages with a population of 33,880. Three of the 8 Muttahs viz Jagdalpore, Ombadala, and Kotia Sodu are under Patroo, who pay the Raja annual Kattubadi, which the

The Raja can enhance if Jeypore enhances his rents. The other Muttahs are under the immediate management of the Raja himself. Nearly all the villages are rented out. The entire demand is Rs 30000, of which Rs 15000 is paid to Jeypore in two instalments. Of the Rs 15000 at the disposal of the Raja Rs 7000 are paid towards maintaining Paiks and other servants, Rs 2000 to Pagodas and Rs 6000 for the Tat Raja and his family. The Rajah has 4 wives and has a son by the 4th wife aged 4 months. He has a debt of Rs 30000 incurred to meet a demand for arrears of rent for 1876-77 although the new pattah bears date 1st August 1877.

10. The estate is managed by the Dewan Kruti Vasa Patnaik whose pay is Rs 600 per annum. Two Karnams are kept. The accounts show

show the name and assessment of each village, together with the renter, the receipts and arrears. The accounts are kept on paper and paper receipts given for money paid into the Treasury. The crops are paddy tobacco, pulses, gram, jaggery cotton, mustard. Much of the land is waste owing to want of cultivators. The Khonds raise only dry crops. The produce is sold to Bunjaras. There are no Schools. A few Brahmins teach gratis. Mr Monro has recently visited Bissamcuttack and the Raja has promised to contribute Rs 15 monthly towards a School.

11. Jagdalpore. A Muttah of Bissamcuttack under a Patro, whose family claims to have been there for 500 years. There are 50 villages in the Muttah, Doras, Dombs, Khonds

Khonds, Golas, and Paiks constitute the population. All castes cultivate. Good paddy is grown here; present price Rs 30 a garce, exported both by carts and bullocks. Much land is out of cultivation from want of water and ryots. No trouble from Constables. If there is evidence in a case, the constables will take it up; if there is none, they leave the thing alone.

12. We came to Bissamcuttack from Singapur through Lunjighur, a dependency of Kalahundy. The Zemindar, a nice tooking Urya, a pleasant companion and a relative of the Kalahundy Raja.

13. Raighada 6th and 7th November. This valley has often been described and is known to be one of the most fertile of all the Talugs of Jeypore. There

There are about 400 villages. The Talug is under Amani, there being two Ameens, one is called Andavarapu Hari Chendra Patro and the other his brother-in-law Kottakota Latchonno. The demand is stated to be Rs 50000 and the collections about Rs 45,000. There are 4 Muttahs with about 400 villages. The triennial renting System, customary throughout the Jeypore Zemindari, is in force here. The ryots are poor, and the land is mostly used for growing dry crops, though irrigation would be a simple matter, if the Talug were in the hands of enterprising landlords. An outlay of some Rs 50000 would result at once in a permanent yearly increase of over Rs 15000. There are a great many Mokasa and inam alienations, and some day the investigation of the titles of the holders must be undertaken

undertaken by authority. The rains begin in May and last to November. The cultivators are Jatapu Khonds.

14. Such are the notes I made as I went along from day to day. One of the first objects of my visits was to ascertain whether the Khonds of our tracts were at all agitated by the Kalahandy disturbance. I found that there was not the least appearance of our people being in any way interested in the cause that their Kalahandy cousins took up. The country I passed through, some 200 miles in extent, was thoroughly quiet, and with the exception of Dengi and Gullith, no complaints came before me.

15. I recommend for the consideration of Government, the desirability of placing a Police Station at Ramanaguda, which from all I can gather, is the place best suited for it among that large

Stretch

stretch of country that lies between Gunapur, Gumma, Laxmipuram and Bissamcuttack.

16. I will now note briefly the points that Mr. Wolfe Murray has brought to notice in his report of his inspection of Gunapur and Godavry.

1. Jungle conservation of the Palakonda agency tracts — I have been to Voni tope twice during the year. The Sal plantation at Voni looks well, and the thinning out will make it grow better. I have not very much faith in the economic measure of growing Sal wood for sale, but there is no possible harm done in experimenting with this small tope, which costs only Rs 72. a year to keep up. Sal wood is poor timber for the better style of building, and it is a question whether we shall be able to afford to sell it in a cheap market. However, we can see how things go a quarter of

century

century hence, when these trees will be fit for beams, planks and sleepers. There is another tope called Tumarada Tope which may be abandoned. I inspected it in November and found that no trees will grow at all in the spot selected.

17. The Sitampeta pass. His Excellency the Governor drove from Sitampeta village to Palconda along the road mentioned by Mr. Wolfe Murray. Until the construction of a road on the Ganjam side of the border is decided on, it would be useless to make a much better road than now exists on our side. I regret more over that I have no fund available this year for this work.

18. Gunapur. I will see what can be done for a Bungalow peon at Gunapur. There is nothing to prevent the Sub

Magistrate

Magistrate from Starting his Conservancy Establishment of 4 Sweepers at once. The Senior Assistant requires besides this Rs 150 from Government for Sweepers and Dust bins, as also a Com=pounder to assist in the Hospital. I will move the Maharajah to meet these Charges. The money claimed by the Maha=rajah on sale of lands and houses has its origin in a custom from remote ages: and, as observed, the Subject is a proper one for decision in the Law Courts.

17. The description of the Small Sowra republic is satisfactory. The attendance of the Gomangoes was large and the Riganatu Gomango has been paid for his beams. Small inter-village disputes about rents are all

that could be thought of in the way of grievances. The ~~tenancing~~ terracing of the Hill sides to prevent wash is the only known way of effectually preventing denudation. Forests do not prevent it so well as grass and probably the crop of Cholam and Dholl protect the soil best of all. If we could only get the Hillmen to take the trouble to weed their clearings on the Hill sides, the soil would grow crops for years — but it is the weeds that choke off the cultivation, and not as is often stated, the exhaustion of the soil. The same soil, in the paddy fields, yields crops of rice year after year; but in this case the ryot rots the grass and weeds with water and ploughs them into the land. This he is unable to do where there is no water, and consequently the weeds in the third year, or earlier, force him to go and fell another clearing.

Springs

Springs again have, most likely, nothing to do with Jungle. They, in all probability depend for their vitality entirely on the Configuration of the land and on the rain fall. But such matters are still in the Controversial Stage.

20. Mr. Wolfe Murray was unable to go to the Kotliya Khond Country owing to fever breaking out in his Camp. He however, got as far as Godairy where he held bhets of the Khands of Sardarpur, Bejapur, Chandrapur, Dongasurada, and Rayubijji. About 100 Majjis came in to see him with their respective Patros. He reports every thing quiet, and the apprehended scarcity which I heard of when I was at Gullitti, was dissipated by a timely fall of rain at the end of November.

21. The Case of Tirupati Raz Services was brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, when he was at Paltonda in February and also the Case of Salady Naidoo the Police Inspector when he saw at Pattinghi. His Excellency was pleased to say that he would have their claims looked into, and I trust that both these deserving Officers will obtain the honor on which their hearts are set.

22. The fever this year has been very bad, not only in Mr. Wolfe Murray's division but also in the Special Assistant's Charge. The Pattinghi ghât Establishments and those of the Superintending Engineer

Engineer who were engaged in Surveying the Railway line in the Agency tracts all suffered severely.

23. I now turn to Mr. Weir's report. He has done an immensity of inspection. He visited Naudapur, Hill Madgole, Hill Patchipenta, Nowrangapur Jeypore and Malkangiri within the year under report. He met H.E. the Governor at Pattinghi and entertained him in a brilliant way with his tribes and paiks and bow-men and men and women dancers. I have rarely seen a more typical collection of the Hill folk or a better display of their national dances than that afforded us by Mr. Weir at Pattinghi on the 23rd of February.

24. Mr. Weir draws attention to

to the difficulties that Sapparam the new Dewan has to contend with. These are accurately stated. No one knows better than I do the utter want of management of business in the Jeypore Raja's Cutcheri. My own opinion of the Maharaja is that he would like things to go straighter if he were not troubled about setting them straight. I am also hopeful of some improvement now that we have got rid of Lingam Laxmaji whose interference in Jeypore and Madgole affairs, was the cause of disaster and waste that those Estates are only slowly recovering from. I have written to Mr. Weir a public letter of advice as to the course he should pursue in dealing with the obstructive people he alludes to and I am hopeful that

that this may strengthen Dewan Apparows hands.

25. Malkangiri affairs seem to be running more smoothly than they were last year. The Maharaja has asked me to try and get a renter for him for this remote part of his Dominions, and I am in treaty with a Firm for that object.

Kotepad has always some grievance against the Nigoman. The ryots are a sturdy lot there, and will not submit to undue extortion. Hill Patchepenta is in a bad way no doubt, but we want an Encumbered Estates Act before we can deal with it satisfactorily. I have reported at length on the Patchepenta Estate in the Revenue Department (vide letters nos 1148, & 224 dated 12 November 1882, and 23 February, 1883 respectively).

The Malkangiri Sunkam boundary question 25 seems to be cropping up again. I have always been of opinion that the decision came to in 1868 was not a right decision; but as it has been finally disposed of by the Government of India, all the parties interested are bound to acquiesce in the line then drawn between the two Countries. I have sent Mr Weir all the papers, and I think there can be no doubt how the boundary runs, as the demarcation is very clearly described.

26. The Bastar question, touching the attitude of that Feudatory towards Jeypore and indeed towards our Government is gradually assuming a devo=lopment of serious importance

Mr

Mr. Weir forcibly describes the State of affairs in his 5th paragraph. The refusal to accept a letter on "Her Majesty's Service" is now being enquired into and I have sent to the Post Office Authorities to find out who refused it — as this is not very clear from an inspection of the cover. When I get a reply, I shall address Government Specially on this grave matter. My hope is that Col. Ward's report will cause the Central Provinces authorities to take action at once. It is evident from that officer's letters to Mr. Weir that he is fully alive to the imminence of the situation.

27. Government Officials. Para 6.

Mr. Weir's strictures are unanswerable. I cannot get men to go to Jeypore on the present Salaries who are able to administer the Law

Law and Conduct the Procedure that is now required of our Criminal Courts. The High Court require the same returns from the Civil and Criminal Courts of Jeypore as they do from the Low Country Courts, and it is impossible to get men who can understand them. One of the best of all our Native Officials in the Agency tracts is Dondapati Jangam, the Dy. Thasildar of Malkangiri. But this fine old incumbent asked to sit down and fill up a High Court Return, he would show a paper that would disgrace a 4th form School boy. I am constrained to say that our Procedure is too elaborate for these Jeypore Countries. I think that if a lower standard were required we could get men for the Salaries

Salaries we offer, but we cannot get men of Education at that price. I am, as I stated in my last Hill tour Report, getting some East Indians for these parts, but I doubt whether their pay is sufficient to enable them to provide those necessaries of life which are required in a claimate so rigorous as Jeypore.

28 The Police. The report that improved relations are being established between the Police and the people is of much hope. Mr. Weir states that there is some difficulty in carrying out the rules laid down by the Special Commissioner regarding the purchase of food by the Police from the people and I can confirm this from the information I have

Boards Proceedings No 1180 of 27th June 1881. and G. O. No 1894 of 7th June 1881.
Do No 656 of 4th March 1882 and Do 224 of 23rd February 1883.
G. O. No 775 dated 24th July 1882,
Boards Proceedings No 289 of 3rd February 1883 & G. O. No 88 of 22nd January 1883.

received on the Subject. Perhaps it would be advisable to let the practice fall into abeyance, to be revived whenever and wherever such special measures may be found necessary. At para 19 of my last Hill Tour Report I stated that time would perhaps show that we had unduly concentrated our Police Station in the Jeypore home district, and Mr. Weir now suggests that two more stations be taken up in that taluq, one either at Bagdiri or Konga — and one at Borigumma. I concur, and I request that Government may be pleased to pass orders in this point.

29 Opium. The opium question has been dealt with in the orders marginally noted.

30. Education. Mr. Monro, has taken

taken up this subject with vigour during the past year and has visited both of the Senior and the Special Assistants Divisions. He is sending me a paper on the subject which will be appended to this Report.

The question of educating the Son of the Maharajah must be taken in hand shortly. The best thing to do is to place him under a good native tutor as soon as we can get the Maharajah to consent to it, and in course of time he might be brought under an English tutor like the Minors of Gopalpore and Meranjhi, who are now in the strong hands of Mr. Marsh.

31. The Abkari calls for no special notice as the course regarding managing certain Tahsils by Amani suggested by Mr. Weir has been acted upon and is now in force.

32. The murder of a man at the temple in Jeypore has an ugly look about it. It is a matter of great regret that this crime goes still undetected. The great ravages by tigers in Nandapur and Paduwa call for notice. In para 17 of my last Hill Tour Report, I proposed to organize the destruction of these terrible pests by strychnine under the auspices of the Police; and I again submit this proposal for the consideration of Government.

33. Civil Justice. The Punchayet System, however desirable and apparently convenient, for the ends of this Society, does not work. I am afraid we shall have to give the people some civil tribunals such as are suggested by Mr. Weir. I have advisedly refrained from nominating Sub Magistrates for these powers; because I know they are not fit to

to be entrusted with them. Perhaps we might raise the Jeypore Sub Magistrate's pay to Rs 150 a month, and get a better style of man to whom these powers could be given. I request that this matter may receive consideration from Government.

34. Public Works. The details submitted by Mr Weir show that this part of his duties has been vigorously prosecuted. The Pattinghi Ghât road has made excellent progress during the last year and the work was much stimulated by His Excellency's promise to visit it on his Tour in the Northern Circars. So well was the work pushed on, in spite of fever and all sorts of difficulties, that we were able to drive a carriage right into Sunkri, and I have little doubt that the whole road will be opened to

to wheeled traffic within 12 months.

The work on the other Ghât called "Turner's Ghât" is also well forward, and will be finished during this year.

35. Vaccination carries with it the same doubtful expression that attend this subject in other parts of the District. It is probably of little real use, the proposal of the enthusiastic Deputy Inspector to vaccinate by order" would be a hazardous experiment among folk who think that the operation is of similar portent to a religious rite that also involves corporeal demarcation.

36. Season. The enormous fall of rain on the west coast this season may perhaps have lessened the quantity that usually passes over to the table land of the Deccan and the Eastern Ghâts, but the conjecture is very vague. We know nothing yet

yet of these operations of nature the investigation of the tides of fever might be worth while enquiring into. There is no doubt that one year is more feverish than another, though why it is so, is as mysterious as the origin of fever itself.

37. Mr. Winterbotham was unable to make the usual Hill Tour owing to the necessity imposed on him by stringent orders of the Board to carry out Minor Irrigation Works, all through his Division below Ghats. He alludes to the disabilities he was under from rheumatism, the result of last years' touring above Ghats, but I dont think this would have prevented him from accomplishing his trip to Gudem, had it not been for the tank digging operations

38. The Completion of Lamasingh Ghât, to the enormous convenience of hundreds of people and thousands of bullocks; the turning of the Solab and Ganga Devi Ghats on the Kristnadevipet and Koyyuri road, the repair of the road between Lamasinghi and Gudem; the erection and repair of bungalows at Lotugedda, Dharakonda and Koyyur; the commencement of the new bridle path up the Minamalur Ghât find place among his Public Works of the past year.

39. There has been no grave crime. Mr. Winterbotham has revised the rents in the Sontada Muttah and submits a statement of its villages and rents

40. In the last paragraph of his report Mr Winterbotham proposes to educate the hill youngsters of his Uplands by granting them a few scholarships of Rs 4 a month in the Narsapatam School. The proposal seems practical, and I recommend it for the favourable

Consideration

Consideration of Government.

41. The Statements showing the Civil and Criminal business of the Agent's Court are appended.

42. A sum of Rs 423: 6: 4 was spent on Customary Charges connected with the Hill Tour, as detailed in the enclosed statement no 4. I request that the amount may be passed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

[illegible]

Ag: Principal asst. for Agent.

1883

Judicial Department
(Hill Tracts)

From
The Agent to the
Governor
Vizagapatam

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government

No 296 Dolaeamund

Dated 30 April 1883

Rec'd 14 May 1883

Enclosures

No 296 No. 1846

Subject

Submits Hill Tour
report for 1882-83.

Principal Asst Agent's Office
Narsipatam
23rd March 1883
26 Despatched

No. 119

From

H. M. Winterbotham Esquire,
Ag. Priml. Asst. Agent of
Vizagapatam

To

H. G. Turner Esquire,
Acting Agent,
Vizagapatam

Sir,

In compliance with your demi-official letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to submit a short report of the work that has been done on the Golgonda Hills during the official year ending March 31st 1883.

You are aware, that throughout the year I have been crippled by rheumatism and that I have not made the usual hill tour, but in no year of my service have I done more out-of-door work. The carrying out of repairs to Minor Irrigation works has (as I shall be able to explain in the proper [illegible]) presented such unexpected difficulties [illegible] no Divisional Officer whoever he might be could have gone on an extended tour above ghauts during the last three months.

2

2. I visited Lamasingi in June 1882 and again in October 1882. The ghaut has been completed from Kondasanta up to the Lamasingi Police Station. I wish you had been able to see it. The improvement can only be duly appreciated by those who have had to climb the old track. The entire cost has been Rs. 2,380 or about Rs. 200 a mile.

3. In October I proceeded to Krishnadevapet and traced a path over the Ganga-devi ghaut between that place and Koyur. The ghaut at Solab I was able to avoid by a new and shorter cut. I again visited Koyur in February to inspect the work. The whole distance of 14 miles (with the exception of a few hundred yards close to Krishnadevipet) has now been put into very fair order. The Ganga Devi Ghaut was short, but extremely steep and stony. From the eastern foot of the ghaut to the top is about two miles; and down to the foot of the ghaut on the west side is about half a mile. The path has been completed at a gradient of one in ten and the passage of the ghaut now involves no difficulty to man or beast. On the 14 miles between Krishnadevipet and Koyur Rs. 691 have been spent.

Peraya Naidu, the Hill Police Inspector spent Rs 200 on the 27 miles between Lamasingi and Gudem, and reports great improvements which unhappily I have been unable to inspect.

I have tried to get some work done by the Gudem Patha Vedhi Muttahdar on the road between Gudem and Peddavalsa, but from what I hear I fear he has made but little progress.

6. Mr Luckington kindly undertook to build the bungalow at Lotugedda and the work is reported to be complete. A bungalow has also been built by the Muttahdar at Dharakonda. I have not been able to inspect either building.

The Koyur Muttahdar is altering the existing shed in such a fashion as will render it sufficiently commodious.

At Lamasingi I have built no bungalow, having too much work on hand, but the existing sheds have been repaired and are in good order.

7. At your request I have begun work on the Minamalur ghaut, which is at present in the Special Assistant's Division. The Maistri whom I have put on the job is the man who made the Lamasingi and Koyur bridle-paths, and I have strong hopes that he will do well. He reports that he has marked out a fair road at a gradient of one in ten.

The ghaut is twelve miles from foot to the top, and the last

miles, as you know, are very difficult. The Maistre is working from the top down wards.

It is highly desirable that his work should be inspected at an early date by a European who knows something of ghauts, but I have been unable to find time as yet.

8. The tranquility of the Agency Tracts has been all that could be wished. Not a single grave crime has been reported during the year. There are two or three civil disputes pending which I had hoped to settle when I next went above ghauts, but which I shall have to leave to my successor.

9. I have during the year revised the rents in some of the villages of the Antada Muttah under circumstances which I have recorded at full in my proceedings dated September 1st 1882 No. 345. I fully expected that an appeal would be preferred against my order but all parties appear to have acquiesced in it. I think it well to forward a copy of the said order with this

[illegible] consolidation of the statement forwarded with my last year's report showing the rents paid by the villages of the

21 8/2

various Muttahs, I beg to annex a statement showing the villages of the Antada Muttah and the rent payable by each according to my new arrangement.

49

11. It is to be wished that something could be done towards teaching some of the hill people to read and write. The difficulty of communicating with the Muttahdars is very serious. I have already recommended that Government should be asked to lay it down as a necessary qualification for future Muttahdars that they should be able to read and write. If they were convinced of the necessity there would be no great difficulty in their sending down boys to school at Krishnadevapet and Narsipatam. I don't see any way to opening a school above ghauts, but if Government would grant a few scholarships of Rs. 4 a month I think the Muttahdars could be readily persuaded to send down half a dozen boys to learn at Narsipatam. The intercourse into which the boys might thus be brought with officials and people on the plains might hereafter have good effects.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) H. M. Winterbotham
Ag. Pol. and Agent

Compd

/True Copy/

[illegible]
ag. Agent & Governor

No.	Villages of Antada Muttah	List payable to Muttahdar		
1	Ratnampet	50		
2	Erra Naidupakalu *	110		
3	Ramanapilli	80		
4	Koppukonda	6		
5	{Nallakonda / Burugalanka}	20		
6	Boyodu	4		
7	Paradesi Pakalu	4		
8	Bangarampetta	21		
9	Rajupatta	5		
10	Antada	12		
11	Kottapalli	25		
12	Gumalapalem. new settlement	Rent not fixed		
13	Domalakondi	5		
14	Garidi (new settlement)	Rent not fixed		

* After I had fixed the rent at Rs. 110 another mortgage came to my knowledge. The mortgagee Kankipati Viranna Padal has come to terms with the Antada Muttahdar and has agreed to pay him Rs. 20 a year.

/Signed/ H. M. Winterbotham
ag. Pl. asst. Agent

/True Copy/

[illegible]
ag. Agent

45

22

1883
Judicial Department
Enclosure No I

In a letter from the agent to the Governor Vizagapatam dated 30 April 1883 —
No 296 —

Subject

Copy of the Principal asst agent's Hill Tour report

In Jud. 1846/83

No. 89. Camp Gazapatinagram.
21st March 1883.

From
The Senior Assistant Agent
Vizagapatam District

To
The Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam.

Sir,

I have the honor to report on the Agency tour through the hill tracts of this Division during the season of 1882-83. On November 5th, 1882 in company with yourself, Mr Munro Inspector of Schools, and Mr Prendergast Assistant Superintendent of Police, I left Parvatipore and marched beyond Chollapadam, camping just within the Agency border, thence next day to Rayaghada, where we examined the schools. The road was in fair order.

Considering

considering the recent rains and the fact that no repairs had been then begun to be executed. At Rayaghada, we examined the School maintained by private enterprise. Halting a day, we marched to Dorabada on the way to Singapore through a rich and well cultivated open country. Next day we had a long journey to Singapur, the road continuing mostly good. At this place, where there is a fair trade the Rajah visited us, he is a man of some intelligence, considering the locality in which he lives, was acquainted with Delhi and Lee and took great interest in our shooting weapons, having himself an excellent Winchester repeating rifle, he had lately bought in Madras. He talks nothing but Oorya. From Singapore, we desired to go to Ambadala near the Kalahandy frontier, where the

disturbances took place lately among the Khands. As the Nyamgiri Mountains covered with heavy jungle and 5000 feet high prevent direct communication with Ambadola, we were compelled either to retrace our steps and go a long way back and round by Bissemcuttack or else take the shortest way to Ambadola through the Lanjigar of Kalahandy. Preferring the latter we went through some miles of magnificent jungle up to and beyond Kalahandy border, in many places good forest trees abounding with no undergrowth, while on our route we passed the head waters of the rivers Nagamuli and Hamadhara, which rise within a few miles of each other on each side of the Kalahandy border. We found the Rajah of Lanjigar who rode out to meet us a

through

thorough gentleman and sportsman; he conversed fluently in Oorisa and Hindustani and was unprejudiced enough to accept our cheroots with freedom. Until Mr Nordman passed this way last year, this place had not been visited by Europeans for 18 years. The people, we found, civil and frank. After a day's rest we went on down the valley of the Vamsadhara to Amabadola. All was quiet and orderly in this magnificent country and we continued our march to Bissemcuttack without any event of importance occurring interviewing the Patros as we went, while the people came in to do bhet. The Patro of Jagdalpore received strict warning about not attempting to initiate the boundary dispute settled by Messrs Mac Cartie and Willock some three years ago and

confirmed

confirmed by Government and he seemed to accept the fiat as quite decisive and said he had ceased to think of the matter. The track was very good and baudies can go up very near to Ambadola, some few miles south of which there is a pass along the steep face of a Hill which is too narrow to admit their passage. At Bissemcuttack we interviewed the Rajah. He seemed somewhat nervous and anxious about his tenure; he holds from Jeypore on condition of attending annually at the Dasara at Jeypore with five hundred Paiks. He objected on the score of the expense. His rent has lately been raised, but he is well able to pay, and with the new Railway open, his country will become richer every year. He did good service

with

with his paiks in the Kalahandy disturbance.
At Bissemcuttack we separated. I continued
my march on the 15th November of Ir
Parvatipur, where my presence was required
in connection with the Hill Jail business
on the 20th November. Halting at Bulaga,
I next day made the long March of
22 miles to Rayaghada. When strolling
through the old Fort in the evening
I found an interesting relic a cannon
of native manufacture probably made
of Jeypore iron, its bore was about four
inches in diameter, and the gun was made
of successive rings of iron welded round
a barrel, the mode in which the rings were
joined was peculiar, they seemed fastned
by something that looked like iron plaster,
each ring being a distinct piece of work.
The gun was half buried in the rampart

and in a short time would have been
completely covered. I ordered the Sub-Ma-
gistrate to have it dug out and mounted
55
on stones in front of his cutchery so that
it may not perish. Conversing with a
respectable ryot the same day in the fields
near the town, whom I observed to be an
employee of labour, he told me he had
four dry fields on which he grew
gingelly, raggy and woodalu; his crop
was worth Rs. 240. It cost him about
Rs. 100 for cultivation expenses, he paid
Rs. 40 rent, and the other 100 Rs. remained
for himself. He paid his rent at Dasara
by the sale of the last year's crop and
employed some sixteen coolies, whom he
paid at the same rates as obtain in the
ordinary tracts. It would thus appear, if
this is a fair sample, that the people are

make a good road of it. The jungle on either side is kept clear 50 yards on each side of the road by Mottahadars who hold their lands on condition of the performance of this service. The road on the Ganjam side is unfinished, worse than on ours being [illegible] story in many parts and their cooperation would be necessary if the road were to be made whole and good. We have nine miles on our side to about seven on theirs to Kollur, while of theirs some four miles are not good. On the 29th I proceeded to Singudy. This village although it has been within the Ganjam District, belongs to Visagapatam District and my Division, being of Gunpore Taluq and has probably not been visited by the Senior Assistant

Agent for some years, although when there was no good track between Parvatipore and Gunpur it was in the regular line of march through Palakonda and Bobbily. The rainfall this year at Singudy has been singularly deficient and the country was very dry. The same deficiency I found at Gunpur which I reached next day.

At Gunpur, I found the Dy. Inspector of Vaccination for the Hill tracts and observed the majority of the children in the town to be vaccinated. The School is progressing and a Normal School has just been opened. Altogether the place is increasing in civilization and I regret to say in dirt. The tope in which

which the Bungalow stands was in a very bad condition and I have had an enclosure erected to keep out cattle, pigs &c. A Bungalow peon must also be provided for in next year's budget as there are in this Taluq no village watchmen and scarcely even a village Magistrate, in fact which say a good deal for the honesty and innocence of the inhabitants. The Sub-Magistrate tells me the town-people are willing to pay Rs 12/- per month for 4 sweepers to keep the town clean. It needs their services badly. I have seen some dirty towns in the Nizam's country but I think this is quite their equal. I request you will kindly address Government to provide funds for the services of 4 sweepers (Rs 144) and Rs 6 for construction of dust bins. Total Rs 150 annually.

The population of the place numbers 5,000 odd. At the time I was in Gurmatkal there were two man-eating tigers at work in the Taluq one above Doorgee and one near Rajabijji in the north east Kharid tracts. The Hospital Asst here, who tells me the people are becoming rapidly more inclined for European treatment requests me to remind you that you were good enough to approve of the appointment here of a compounder to assist him but this has not as yet been carried out. He has 8 or 10 in-patients, Police men, and also the ailments of over 20 out patients to attend to daily as well as keeping up all the necessary accounts. It is obvious that if he has a compounder

to

to mix prescriptions he can attend far more rapidly to the wants of the sick, while the public will be more inclined to attend for treatment when they know they will not be kept waiting. I remained in Gunpur for several days. The Amin told me the people there were objecting to pay a fee to the Maharajah on the sale of landed houses; it appears the custom is that on the sale of lands and house sites one-fourth the price goes to the Maharajah. His remedy is to bring civil suits for the amounts, which are small, before the Agency Munsiff. The Godairy Amin also came in and the Godairy Police Inspector, neither of them had any thing of importance to communicate.

On

On February 3rd, I went to Pottasingi in the Sourah hills, rain having fallen the previous night, the air was cold. On February 4th, I held a Chief at which all the Gomango to the number of 57 were present and also the renter of Deompuram. I distributed clothes to the number of 77 and annas to the number of Rs. 7-6- together with beads and tobacco to the Gomango and a few others. About sixty women and thirty young girls also came to whom I gave cooling glasses, beads &c and Rs. 4 annas 14. The usual dance terminated the proceedings. The Rijantula Gomango said he had been paid for all beams supplied to the Police at the rates fixed last year by us. There were 100 complaints, one of six unduly demanded by the Patro of Kerdaing of Parlio

Hemide

Kemidi for lands stated to be within our boundary. and one of the Biosoyi of Saraugi having given land out for cultivation, which belongs to one Modhu Gomang of one of our villages. I have addressed the Principal Assistant Agent of Ganjam about these cases. The Gomang of Kerba complained the people of Putta Singi paid him no rent for their cultivation of Kerba lands while the Pottasingi Gomang when questioned had a Roland for the other's Oliver; for the Kerba people it appears also cultivate Pottasingi land without paying, and as this is a mutual agreement

between the parties the balance is pretty even. I remained at Pottasingi 5 days. and made long journeys from that place through the Hills to the North East and the south. To the former side there is fine jungle, but on the other, the jungle is mostly cut except mango, tamerind, sago palm and Mhowa trees, while the soil except in valleys, is almost completely washed away and nothing but rock and stones remain, in which however Cholam and Dholl seem to grow well. To prevent the constant wash of earth the Sourahs have terraced many hill sides for dry crops and on these

terraces

terraces there is better and more plentiful soil. The terraces for paddy cultivation are often wonderful works, the fields are built up by walls often fifteen feet high composed of enormous stones laid together with great neatness and compactness; by what agency the large stones can have been put there is a puzzle. The soil in the paddy flats is deep and loamy, and would do well for planting. Although deficient in jungle there are numerous springs about the hills chiefly in the open valleys; but most of the streams are nearly dry. On the 8th I returned to Gunupur, whence after

two

two days halt I set out to meet H. E. the Governor at Palkondah arriving at that place on the 14th February 1883.

H. E. the Governor having left Parvatipur on the 21st February I arranged to start on the night of the 24th for Gumma Laximpuram en-route for Gunupur and the Kotiya Khond muttahs. The weather was extraordinarily hot for the time of year and the jungle south of Gunupur quite leafless. When I got to that place it seemed as if my prospects of further progress were very poor as a great many of my camp were attacked with severe fever. I rested there till

first

first March and then started. I had however to leave three of my servants and one horse behind, they being too ill to accompany me, while I had to send one of the two clerks I had taken with me back to Parvatipur; for the same reason he has not been to duty since. At Limmachadra where I halted on the way to Godairy, we had a storm of rain and hail and my only remaining clerk went down with fever. On March 2nd I reached Godairy having previously arranged a bhet of the Khonds who live in the nearest Muttas Viz Sirdarpur, Bijapur and Chendrapur. About 100 of the

Majjis

majjis of head men came in with their respective Patros, there were no complaints of any kind and they had had a good season. I had arranged to go on to Rayabijji and hold another bhet there but the sickly state of my camp and the weather prevented me; it was raining heavily every day with not the least appearance of a change in the weather. A tent was little protection against such rain, while the huts were in their fine weather order and leaked considerably. My resolve proved to be prudent for it rained regularly every day for 16 days, while the river was in flood. On the 3rd the Majjis of the other and more distant Muttas came in from Dangusurada and

Rayabijji

Rayabijji. They said they were all as well as they could be. I asked them if they had heard of the Kalahandy disturbance, some said no they heard nothing as they were in a different country and were not on good terms with the Kalahandy Khonds. The sub-magistrate was of opinion they denied all such knowledge through fear lest they should be punished for even being aware of the fact of the rising; this is probable enough. The Rayabijji head Majji said they would prefer the Muttah being rented out as it was in the time of the late Patro. It is now devided under three renters. He expressed his intention of

of going to Gunupur to lay the matter before the Maharajah of Jeypore. The Karlaghaty Dora said a tiger was killing men about his Mutta, but none had yet seen the animal; it is probably the same one we heard of when there last year. I distributed the usual presents to all these Majjis and to the men who came with them, as well as to two Meriah women. On the 5th March we made our way back to Limmabhadra with some difficulty owing to the rain. At Gunupur I found only 1½ inch of rain had fallen; but at Godairy there must have been at least 5 or 6 inches. Tirapatiraz the Sub-Magistrate of Gunupur is very anxious to have the title of Saheb Bahadur conferred on him a sa[illegible] honorary

honorary distinction. He is a man much respected by natives, he has done good service in several fituries, he was on the spot and active during the late Kalahandy one on the borders of his Taluk and during his six years tenure of office he has kept his taluk quiet so I think it would be a graceful act on the part of Government to give him this distinction; for it is not every man who is so well suited to his post as he is or who knows his country so well. I left Gunupur on March 10th and observed many of the people out collecting the fallen flowers of the Mhowa tree, a sure sign of the hot weather beginning. The jungle between Kurapam and Laximpuram is being very rapidly denuded of

all

all saleable timber and in 10 years time there will hardly be a decent stick left in it. On the 14th Instant I left the Agency tracts for Meranghi, whether I was bound for the Jamabandy of that estate and completed this my 3rd tour this season. The expenses of the whole amount to Rs. 41 distributed in cash.

Every thing I found as quiet as possible and the apprehended scarcity about Gullity and those parts was saved by timely rain after you passed through them, while the Rayaghada Sub-Magistrate reports there is none in Kylaskota. From what I have seen of the character of the Sowrahs I should say any disturbance among them was extremely unlikely and extremely easy to quell on this side if it did occur from the open nature of their hills. The Khonds are fine manly fellows, who know it is

their

their own interest to keep quiet; I never see these men without thinking what a splendid field for recruiting there is among them. Tall, broad shouldered thin flanked, sinewy and clean-limbed, there is no such food for powder to be seen in the Presidency. As yet however they will not even serve in the Police. The fever this year was very bad among natives at least. After my trip in November one of my servants nearly died of it, while I had a short but very effective attack. During the early part of February it was less, but in my third tour it was quite appalling chiefly I think from the very hot weather. I have escaped quite free myself so far since November last but a return to

the

the coast may provoke it. 368/2

I have &c. 75

(Sd) O. Wolfe Murray
Ag. Senior Asst. Agent.

(True Copy)

H. Johnson —
Ag Agent to the Governor

Compd
68

1883

Judicial Departmental

Enclosure No 2

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam, dated 30 April 1883 No 296.

Subject.

Copy of the Senior asst Agent's Hill Tour report.

Office of the Special Asst. Agent
Dated Jeypore 15th March 1883

No. 61

Hill Report for 1882-83

From

Charles J. Weir Esquire,
Ag. Special Asst. Agent,
Vizagapatam

To

The Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the annual Report on the Hill tracts of my Division.

2. I exceeded Mr. Moore as Special Assistant Agent about the 3rd or 4th of April last and have therefore been in charge throughout the official year. Out of this period 9½ months have been spent above ghaut.

In May last I made an extensive tour throughout Nandapur and Hill Madgole returning via Aruku and Pottingi to Koraput. In June and July I

I visited Nowrangapur Taluq. November and December I spent in Malkanagiri and during the last two months, I have been through the most of the Jeypur Taluq and have also paid a short visit to Nandapur.

2. During the year under notice there has been no disturbance of any kind. When the Khond disturbance took place in Kalahandi last May, it was feared that the insurrection might extend to the Khonds here. With a view to prevent this the Koraput Police Reserve was promptly sent out to the Kalahandi frontier. No disposition however, to take any part in the rebellion was shown by any of our people. And the Khonds in this Division at least seem as peaceable as their neighbours. State of District

As a result of the observations made on my tours, I should say that the people are as a rule contented and few complaints of a general nature have been made to me against either the Officials of Government or the Maharajah.

3. I have had several interviews with the Maharajah of Jeypore during the year and have, in accordance with instructions received from you, advised him on many points connected with the management of his Raj. Maharajah &c

He always promises freely to carry out suggestions made to him but he is surrounded by

by a lot of worthless hangers-on whose advice generally prevents him moving in any way. 8

The new Dewan, recommended by you, Gade Apparao took charge of his office at Jeypore in September. What I have seen of his work justifies the good opinion you have formed of him and I am convinced he is doing his best to set the Maharaja's affairs straight. He has frequently complained to me of the difficulties with which he is surrounded. No regular accounts are kept. None of the Maharaja's Amins send any Demand, Collection and Balance Statements but seem to pay what and when they will. Of course under this state of things it is impossible to check fraud and embezzlement or to set the finances of the estate straight. I have more than once suggested to the Maharaja that he should compel all his Revenue Amins and Nigamans to send him in accurate accounts and he has actually issued orders to that effect. These orders have not however been obeyed. The system of paying for service by grants of villages &c which, I fancy, are rarely resumed, seems to prevent the Raja from having a proper control over his subordinates. These alienations are also objectionable in many other ways and are likely to cause trouble hereafter.

In Malkanagiri Doulat Row, the late Amin

Amin whose assessment in 1881 caused such discontent has been succeeded by Hari Doss a son of Cham Patnaik, who acted as Dewan for some time. Under his management things seem to be going on smoothly. I had only one complaint when in Malkangiri about the rate of assessment viz. from the Dora of the Kondatumberu Muttah. Enquiry however satisfied me that his assessment was a reasonable one and his complaint groundless. At Salmi all the ryots complained that the Punjah there had compelled them to pay a percentage in grain and money, on their pento as extra contribution for himself. The complaint proved true and I made the Punjah refund the ryots and on my recommendation the Rajah dismissed him.

In Kotepaud the ryots were lately reported to be discontented, because the Nigamian was attempting to collect some old arrears, but I have reason to believe the whole story was invented by some subordinates, who were intriguing against the Nigamian. I shall myself shortly visit Kotepaud and shall look into the matter.

From the other portions of the Jeypore estate, I have had no complaints regarding rents. But in Nill Pachipenta some ryots have complained that since the estate was released from Amani, the Mokasadars have been making exhorbitant demands and have more than doubled the rent. The cases are still under inquiry.

4. I have already sent you a report about the Boundary Dispute between the inhabitants of Vedrupalli, Salmi and those of Olleru, a village belonging to Sunkam in Bustar. According to the map, the Bustar people appear to be in the right and though some injustice may have been done at the time the map was drawn, yet I think we must respect the boundary as laid down. I shall shortly send you a further complete report concerning this matter and only delay doing so now, as some of the papers, which seem necessary to enable me to come to a final conclusion, are not available in my office. (I have written to you for them)

The Malkanagiri Sub-Magistrate has lately informed me that a new boundary dispute between some villages of Malkanagiri Taluq and Sunkum has arisen. I have not yet had a full report on the matter but expect one shortly.

5. During the year our relations with the Bustar Raja have not been satisfactory. Great difficulty is always experienced by the Police in following up offenders, who have escaped to Bustar. Indeed Bustar is an Asylum of all our worst criminals, and once across the border there is little chance of catching them. I have already written to you about the refusal of the Bustar authorities to execute one of my warrants. In a recent case, I issued nine warrants against certain Dombo, who were accused of

of a very serious robbery near Jeypore. The Police found the Dombs in custody of the Rajah, who said he had fined them Rs.100 for fighting and refused to send them until they had paid the fine. The Rajah wrote to me at the same time saying the men had committed an offence in his country and that he could not send them to me until he had disposed of the charge. I wrote back asking the nature of the charge and requesting to be informed when it was disposed of. This letter though properly addressed to him, marked "On Her Majesty's Service" and franked by my head clerk was refused by the Rajah and returned to me. The Rajah is the Magistrate of his country and of course if he refuses to receive official communications from us, there is an end to our attempting to follow up offenders in his country. I have had several demi-official letters from Colonel Ward, who was lately sent on special duty to Bastar. That officer has told me that he found a terrible state of misgovernment and he reported upon the matters so strongly that the Central Provinces Government (he has recently written to say) have determined to interfere actively in the administration of the state and a special officer is to be appointed with that view. A better state of things may, I hope, be anticipated under the new regime.

6. Last

Government Officials.

6. Last September Gopala Kristna Row the Sub-Magistrate at Jeypore was dismissed from the public service for malpractices. He has been succeeded by Gourahari Sahu, who was formerly a clerk in my office, who has so far given satisfaction

Umapati has been transferred from Koraput to Nowrangapur, Varadarajaswami, who was appointed in December 1881, exchanging places with him. Dondapati Jangam has remained in Malkonagiri. In my own office the 2nd clerk T. Prakasarow died some months ago. I have not been as yet able to obtain a suitable successor. Narasimharaw, who was head clerk, when I joined proved himself utterly incapable and imbecile. He has been on leave for the last 8 months. With few exceptions the work of the subordinates has been anything but satisfactory. But as long as the present miserably inadequate salaries are continued, we can never hope to attract to this feverish climate a high class of native officials. It is notorious that a native holding an appointment in the plains would not be attracted here by one bearing double the pay. Yet our appointments here are actually paid lower than corresponding ones in the low country.

The Police

The relations between the Police and the people are on the whole satisfactory. There have of course been individual cases in which complaints of extortion &c. have been

been made against constables. But there has been nothing like the general outcry against them which was raised in the time of my predecessor.

In Nandapur where Mr. Moore prosecuted and convicted several constables, a feeling of bitterness seems still to survive. When I was there the other day two complaints were made of exactions by the Police. The cases are under enquiry. One was apparently false or greatly exaggerated.

The carrying out of the orders passed by the Special Commissioner to the effect that the Police must not purchase their food from the people but be supplied by the Rajah through his Nigaman, has caused considerable difficulty. The constables are constantly complaining that the Nigoman charges them more than the prices ruling in the shandies. It is difficult to arrive at the truth of such complaints, as the prices vary so rapidly in this country from month to month. Rice in the harvest months may be purchased for half what must be paid at the beginning of the rains; and again measures bearing the same name differ in capacity in villages comparatively contiguous. These complaints are most numerous in Malkanagiri and Nandapur. In Malkanagiri, I have directed the Sub-Magistrate, the Amin and the Police Inspector to fix prices, in consultations

consultations, corresponding as closely as possible with those of the open market, while in Nandapur I have asked the European Inspector in case he is satisfied such complaints are true to represent the matter at once to the Amin and report the result to me.

The system is in any case very difficult to carry out and though it may protect the ryots, it engenders disputes and ill feeling between the Police and Raja's servants.

I may mention here that both the District Police Officers are of opinion that our stations are now too few and that the great distances between some of them prevent that free communication which is so necessary for the detection of crime.

I think a station should be established at Bagadari or Konga both large villages and situated in a country which is being rapidly developed. Konga further is rather notorious for crimes.

Boriguma also situated right along the line of traffic to the low country from Bastar and Kotepaud on the west, and Nowrangapur on the north, should I think also have a station.

Opium. I have already reported fully on this

this subject in my letter called for in G.O. No. 88 dated 22nd January and have there recommended the continuance of the present system of Government supply, but have suggested that a gradual rise of the price at which the drug is retailed might be made.

Meanwhile we must trust to strict supervision to prevent the smuggling, which I fear prevails to some extent.

Education.

We have apparently at last made a start in this direction. Mr Monro, the Inspector of schools has lately visited Jeypore and schools are I hear to be established at Nandapur, Kotepaud and Nowrangapur. A deputy Inspector has also been appointed. The existing school at Jeypore is to be supplemented by a result grant. These schools will be useful for educating the sons of constables &c; but it will be some time before any of the Hill men will be tempted to them, as they have a superstition that death would be the consequence of their learning to read. I inspected the Maharaja's school in Jeypore more than once during the year. There was an average attendance of about 30 boys. Some of them had made fair progress in English. In this connection I may mention that I have several times urged on the Maharajah the necessity of having his son and heir taught English and he has promised to let him commence next year. I would suggest that a tutor of a class superior to any available here, be obtained from the low

low country. I regard this matter as important. An educated and enlightened Rajah would do wonders towards the improvement and developiment of the country.

Abkari

During the year 1882-83, the Horaput and Nowrangapur Taliqs were leased to Renters for the following sums:—

Horaput Rs. 11,500

Nowrangapur Rs. 7,500

while Jeypore and Malkanagiri were retained under Amani. From Nowrangapur I have had several complaints that the renter there Bhonzo Santho was oppressing the abkari ryots. This man is an illegitimate connection of the Maharajah and I have many reasons for regarding him as a bad character. I am strongly of opinion that the farm should be resumed by Government. You have already informed me that you approve the suggestion. The shop-keepers wish for this themselves and I have no doubt that the revenue derived will be thereby increased. The only extra establishment necessary is 3 peons on Rs. 5 each and the Nowrangapur Deputy Tahseildar has abundant time to attend to the collection &c.

From Horaput I have had no complaint against the renter, and I think it is well to continue the system in this Taliq. The Horaput Deputy Tahseilder has at present, what with Treasury and other extra

extra work quite enough on hands. The renter too is here more immediately under my supervision and less likely to abuse his position.

In Jeypore and Malkanagiri the Amani system has worked well and I recommend its continuance.

In Jeypore a large amount of old arrears have been realized. The Government demand in Jeypore for this official year is Rs. 13,052. In Malkanagiri it is only about Rs. 1000.

Crime

During the year 1882, 76 criminal cases were disposed of by this Court. 5 cases were committed to your Court.

8 appeals from the subordinate magistracy were disposed of. In 4 cases the sentences were reversed; in one modified; in 3 cases the sentences were affirmed. The 76 cases disposed by me were of ordinary nature and call for no particular comment. Their results were

Total number of cases.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted
76.	34	42

I have not the figures of Sub-Magistrates' courts but they will be reported to you no doubt in other ways.

The number of Homicides reported in the Division was 17. One mysterious murder took place in Jeypore last December. A man was found murdered in one of the Jeypore temples at day-break. It was proved that the man was a beggar and a stranger. No motive could be suggested for the crime, nor up to date has any trace been found of the murderer. The Jeypore Police state they believe it was a mariah sacrifice.

There has been, you are aware, of late a great loss of human life by tigers. In Nandapur and Padma alone 133 persons have been killed since June 1881, and about Nandapur the ravages still continue. I recently visited this Taluq in company with Mr Egan, the Police Superintendent and found the whole country paralysed with fear. The people are afraid to go any distance from their villages. This tiger has mostly seized his victims in the middle of the day in quite open and frequented places. We made every effort to kill the tiger both by beating the jungle and tying up the cattle but without success. The people were in fact too frightened to beat properly. I have ordered traps to be made but as human flesh seems to be the only bait to tempt the brute, I do not expect much success.

Civil Justice

During the year 1882, 13 Civil suits of an aggregate value of Rs. 1995:11:7 were disposed of. Of these only one related to immoveable property. The remainder were principally for the recovery of debts. About 12 suits remained undisposed of at the end of the year, as the parties had requested me to let them lie over, rather than follow me on my Malkanagiri tour.

They have since been almost all disposed of.

I

I endeavoured in some cases to get matter settled by Panchayet dars; but the litigants would never consent alleging that they would never get justice.

None of the Sub-Magistrates have been invested with Munsiff's power. I should suggest that of them at least should be appointed and for preference the Jeypore Sub-Magistrate, as the great majority of suits arise in that Taluq. As my office is continually on tour, there is often considerable delay in serving summonses and processes of other courts. In many cases the processes do not reach me until after the date on which they direct the attendance of witnesses.

Public Works

For 1882-83 a grant of Rs. 39,800 was alloted for my Division:-

Viz: For Roads Rs. 12,350
Buildings Rs. 27,450
Total Rs. 39,800

Subsequently the actual expenditure up to the end of the year was estimated at only Rs. 25,300.

Viz: Roads Rs. 11,350
Buildings Rs. 13,950
Total Rs. 25,300

and reallotments at reduced scales were made and sanctioned by Government.

The following are the details:-

A. Roads

I. New road from Nowrangapur to Raighar

Raighar.

Original grant Rs. 6000 — Re-allotment Rs. 4,000

This road which is principally a jungle clearing has been completed up to within about 5 miles of Raighar. It is probable that the expenditure on it will not exceed Rs. 3000. There has been difficulty in obtaining proper supervision on the work. One of the overseers was suspended and one dismissed, but for this the work of clearing might have been completed. A considerable deal will remain to be done next year in the way of road damove and constructing side channels.

II Roads Repairs

Jeypore to Mota via Kollar, Govindapalli and Malkanagiri.

Original grant 3,600 — Revised allotment 2,100

The revised allotment has been fully spent and the 1st part of the Road from Jeypore to Kollar is now in very good order. The ghaut from Kollar to Govindapalli has also been repaired, prostrate trees removed &c. Below the ghaut little has been done. The existing road though overgrown with high grass is in fair order.

Jeypore to Borigumma

Grant 350 — Reallotment 350

A bill Rs. 175 in excess of the grant has been expended on this road, which I have asked you to meet by savings from other works.

The road was in very good order, when I saw it last.

Jeypore

Jeypore to Koraput

Original grant.	Reallotment
350	850

Even the increased allotment has been slightly exceeded, which may be met as above. The 2 bridges on the ghaut were carried away by the floods at the commencement of the last South West monsoon, and the ghaut road generally greatly cut up. This has been now put right and the road is available for wheel traffic and carts have actually passed along it.

Nowrangapur to Koraput.

Original grant.	Reallotment
900	1500

The reallotment in this case has also been slightly exceeded and that for the same reasons as are stated above. The excess can be met as in the 2 preceeding cases. The road is now in fair order.

Koraput to Pottingi

Original allotment	Reallotment
700	2,200

The original allotment was quite insufficient and the revised one will be fully spent. You are aware of the importance of this road — the main channel of communication with the low country.

On my arrival here I found that nearly all the bridges had fallen down thus rendering the country impassable in the monsoon. Of this I had myself bitter experience on my journey to Nagapatam last July. These bridges have been now all reconstructed and I have lately driven along the road in a dog cart.

Boriguma to Kotepad

Grant	Reallotment
450	—

As this road was in fair order all the year no money was expended on its up-keep.

B

Buildings - New

Public Bungalow and Chattram Koraput.

Original grant	reallotment
10,000	8,000

The reallotment with the exception of about Rs. 500 will be utilized.

The Public Bungalow has been in hand during the whole of the year and but for a few finishing strokes will be completed at the end of this month. The work on the Chattram was only begun in November and is not in such a forward state. The materials for its construction have however all been purchased and are ready.

I anticipate the expenditure on these works will come within the original estimate Rs 10,000.

Koraput Sub Magistrates Office and Jail.

Original grant	reallotment
3,000	1,000

No money has been expended on this work. All the materials which could be collected and all the skilled labour available were employed

employed on the works above mentioned.

Civil Dispensary and Hospital, Koraput

Grant	Reallotment
6,000	—

No money was spent on this work. The remarks made on the last grant apply.

Repairs to 19 rest houses. Repairs II

Original grant	Reallotment
900	950

This will probably all be spent. Most of the houses have been re-thatched. The utility of these rest houses when officers have to travel during the monsoon cannot be over-rated.

Repairs to Government buildings, Koraput.

Original grant	Reallotment
2,000	2,000

Probably about Rs. 900 out of this allotment will be saved. Money has been advanced to obtain grass to re-thatch the clerks' houses. Sundry repairs to the Bungalow and out houses have been effected.

Sanitary works, Koraput. 6

Original grant	Reallotment
500	500

Grant will be utilized. The drains in the town have been cleared and holes filled up. Mango and Eucalyptus trees have been planted.

I estimate that about Rs. 23,500 of the grant made for 1882-83 will be utilized. On roads most of the money granted there has been spent; but on buildings we have been able to expend comparatively little. There has been great difficulty experienced in obtaining labour either skilled or unskilled for these works. 97

Many of the brick-layers and carpenters who came from the low countries died; and others ran away from fright. Coolies too are now difficult to get about Koraput as great number of them are drawn off to work on the D.P.W. and Tumeli Ghât. The scarcity of the lime in this country and the great delay and expense whether in bringing it up from the plains or in burning it here, has also seriously retarded our building operations.

We undertook in fact a little too much for the resources of the country, but now that things have got into going order, more I fancy would be done next year.

Vaccination. Below is a comparative statement for 1881 and 1882.

	1881		1882	
	Vaccination	Success	Vaccination	Success
Koraput	659	619	583	531
Jeypore	721	667	635	597
Nowrangapore	385	363	597	581
Malkianagiri	112	102	229	221
	1877	1751	2144	1930

i.e. an increase of 179 in successful operations. The figures are in themselves satisfactory, but I have my doubts about them. The Deputy Inspector has a large range and his head quarters are at Gunapur. I fancy he cannot do very much towards checking the returns. I do not think the vaccinators itinerate properly in their ranges.

Small pox has recently broken out at Kotepad and in Malkangiri. But the out-break was reported to me neither by the Dy. Inspector nor by any of the vaccinators. The hill people prefer inoculation to vaccination, against which, like many better instructed people, they entertain many prejudices.

I have instructed both Government and Raja's officials to do what they can towards influencing the people in favour of vaccination. As regards inoculation it is probably better than nothing and there is no objection to letting the people practice it as much as they like.

The Dy. Inspector proposes the drastic remedy of compulsory vaccination to do away with it.

Season, Crops &c

The total rainfall during the year was somewhat below in average.

The South West monsoon broke with great violence and during June and July the rain fall was continuous. In August and September, however, it was comparatively dry and the ground, which had been soaked, consequently got caked and hard and the crops were consequently injured.

injured. The crops about Araku and along the Ghat suffered most severely in this way.

Fevers have been as usual prevalent among all immigrants from the low country.

19

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
/Signed/ Charles J. Weir
Ag. Special Asst. Agent.

/True Copy/

G. Johnston —
Ag. Agent to Governor

Compd
C

1883

Judicial Department

Enclosure No 3

In a letter from the agent to the Governor Vizagapatam, dated 30 April 1883 No 296

Subject

Copy of B Special Assistant agent's Hill Tour report

A system of education has been introduced for the first time into Jeypore. The points of notice are of Government Order Educational No. 169 dated the 22nd July 1882.

109

A.
(1) The establishment of a Normal Class in connection with the Government Middle School at Gumupore for the training of teachers for the Jeypore schools.
(2) The establishment of a Government School at Rayaghada with one teacher on a salary of Rs. 12.
(3) The appointment of a Superintendent of Jeypore Hill schools on Rs. 40.

B. The opening of a school at Singapore by the Rajah of the place. Rajah received thanks of Government in their Order No. 87 dated the 15th June 1882.

C. The establishment of a Grant-in-aid school at Bissamkattack, the Rajah paying Rs. 15 towards the salary of the teacher and Government Rs. 15. Vide Government Order Educational 410 dated 13th December 1882.

D. The opening of schools in Jeypore above ghauts, at the following places.

1. Jeypore. School supported entirely by Maharajah
2. Koraput. Maharajah pays Rs. 5 to master and Government Results Grant.
3. Kottapad. Maharajah pays Rs. 10 to master and Government Results Grant.
4. Nandapore. do. do. do. do.

5. Navarangapore. Maharajah pays Rs. 15 and Government Results Grant.

6. Narayanapatnam. Maharajah pays teacher Rs. 15 and Government Results Grant.

The Maharajah promises to provide all the schools with buildings and apparatus and has also promised to supplement the pay of the Government teacher at Rayaghada by a grant of Rs. 8. The Maharajah has accorded his sanction for the above arrangements, and Government sanction will be asked to admit the schools to examination on the Result System.

/Signed/ A. Monro
Inspector of schools
4-4-83

/True Copy/

[illegible]
Ag: Agent to Governor

Compd
[illegible]

1883
Judicial Department
Enclosure No 4

In a letter from the agent to the Governor Vizagapatam dated 30 April 1883
No 296 -

Subject

Mr Munro's proposals to carry out Education System in Jeypore Country

No 4.

49

Memorandum of Expenses incurred on Hill Tour of 1882-83.

107

Items	Amount Rs. a. P.
1 Warm clothing	90 10 .
2 Presents to Hill people including price of present cloths and ready money presents	196 13 6
3. Postal Expenses	14 6 .
4. Clearing the road to Anantagiri	39 12 .
5. Carriage of Dhoolies	44 14 .
6. Pay of a Tent Lascar for 4 months and 7 days at Rs 5: 8: 0 a month	23 3 10
7. Repairs to Office tents	13 11 .
Four hundred and twenty three Rupees, annas six and pies four.	423 6 4.

Vizagapatam
30: April 1883

H. Johnson
Ag Agent to the Governor

1883
Judicial Department
Enclosure No 5

In a letter from the
agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam, dated
30 April 1883
No 296.

Subject

Memorandum of
Expenses incurred
on Hill Tour of 1882-83

In Jud. No 46/85

Papers relating to the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1882.

Nature of the Offence.	No. of cases	No. of prisoners	No. of Prisoners acquitted	No. of Prisoners discharged or forfeited recognizances	Sentence: Imprisonment	Fine	Whipping	Total convicted	No. discharged	Remaining on 31st Dec. 1882	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rioting and joining an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon punishable under Sec. 302, 109, 1114, 149, 436 I.P.C.	13	35	3	(a) 3	-	(b) 6	-	-	12	23	-	(a) 1 for life (b) 4 for 2 years, 2 for 5 years.
Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder Sec. 304 I.P.C.	9	16	-	-	-	(c) 9	-	-	9	7	-	(c) 5 for 3 years, 3 for 5 years; 1 for 18 months.
Assault by Sec. 395 I.P.C.	5	19	-	-	-	(d) 11	-	2 (e)	13	6	-	(d) 1 for 10 years, 1 for 5 years, 4 for 3 years, 4 for 2 years; 1 for 21 months.
Giving false information with intent to screen an offender punishable under Sec. 201 I.P.C.	2	2	-	-	(f) 1	-	-	-	1	1	-	(e) 1 sentence 10 stripes, 1 the other 5 stripes. (f) 6 months.
Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform; and intentional omission to apprehend an offender punishable under Secs. 202, 221 I.P.C.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	(g) 10 years.
Abducting a woman with intent to compel or seduce her to illicit intercourse Sec. 366 I.P.C.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Causing miscarriage and abetment Secs. 312; 313 & 109 I.P.C.	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Attempt to commit Suicide & mischief by fire Secs. 309 & 426; 436 & 511 I.P.C.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	34	81	3	3	1	27	-	2	36	45	-	

Vizagapatam
Governor Agent's Office
30 April 1883

R. Hunter
Agy. Agent to the Gov.

1883

Judicial Department

Enclosure No 6.

In letter from the agent to the Governor Vizagapatam dated 30 April 1883

No 296

Subject

No I.

Statement of Session Cases tried by the agent during 1882

Jo Jud. 1146/83

27

Remarks.

15

Operations of the Agency criminal Courts in the District of Vizagapatam for the year 1882

51

No.	Name of Court	Trials or inquiries — Cases: Pending on 31 December 1881	Received during 1882	Total	Disposed of	Pending on 31 December 1882	Persons: Pending on 31 December 1881	Received during 1882	Total	Committed or Committed	Other wise disposed of	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agent to the Govr	2	32	34	34	-	16	65	81	36	45	81
2	Joint Sessions Judge	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
3	Pl asstt Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sessions Asstt Agent	-	5	5	5	-	-	21	21	5	16	21
5	Spl asstt Agent	-	78	78	72	6	-	112	112	56	46	102
6	Asstt Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	2 Tahsildar Salgaon	3	26	29	28	1	3	58	61	8	52	60
8	3 do do	-	10	10	10	-	-	16	16	5	11	16
9	2 do Vizianagram	-	1	1	1	-	-	7	7	-	7	7
10	do Srungavarapu Kota	-	3	3	3	-	-	8	8	6	2	8
11	do Salur	-	2	2	2	-	-	3	3	1	2	3
12	do Palkonda	-	13	13	13	-	-	46	46	22	24	46
13	do Parvatipuram	-	50	50	48	2	-	134	134	53	77	130
14	do Gummalaxmipuram	-	201	201	201	-	-	493	493	235	255	490
15	do Rajahmundry	-	109	109	109	-	-	262	262	114	148	262
16	do Narsapur	12	244	256	238	18	21	521	542	264	230	494
17	do Ledyboro	3	210	213	210	3	3	384	387	164	216	380
18	do Amalapuram	1	180	181	175	6	3	255	258	213		213
19	do Mallapuram	-	66	66	66	-	-	104	104	71		71

No.	Name of Court	Appeals — Cases: Pending on 31 December 1881	Received during 1882	Total	Disposed of	Pending on 31 December 1882	Persons: Pending on 31 December 1881	Received during 1882	Total	Confirmed or reversed	Otherwise disposed of	Total	Pending on 31 December 1882	Remarks
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Agent to the Govr	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	
2	Joint Sessions Judge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Pl asstt Agent	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
4	Sessions Asstt Agent	10	-	9	9	9	-	-	12	12	8	4	12	
5	Spl asstt Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Asstt Agent	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	2 Tahsildar Salgaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	3 do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	2 do Vizianagram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	do Srungavarapu Kota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	do Salur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	do Palkonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	do Parvatipuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	do Gummalaxmipuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	do Rajahmundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	do Narsapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	do Ledyboro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	do Amalapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	do Mallapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

27

Agent to the Gov

1883
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No 298

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A 3 5 C

Civil Courts in the District of Vizagapatam for the year 1882

Name of Court	Original: Pending on 31 Dec 1881	Original: Instituted during 1882	Original: Received by transfer or Reference	Original: Total	Original: Decided	Original: Transferred to other Courts	Original: Total	Original: Pending on 31 Dec 1882	Appeal: Pending on 31 December 1881	Appeal: Instituted during 1882	Appeal: Received by transfer	Appeal: Total	Appeal: Decided	Appeal: Transferred to other Courts	Appeal: Total	Appeal: Pending on 31 Dec 1882
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
[illegible] Governor	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	3
Principal Asst Agent	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible] Asst Agent	1	2	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
Special Asst Agent	3	29	-	32	16	-	16	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Assistant Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Munsiff Golgonda	27	4	-	31	3	-	3	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Narayanapatnam	3	35	-	38	37	-	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Gunupur	4	105	-	109	102	-	102	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Rayaghada	2	41	1	44	41	-	41	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Salur	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Srungavarapucota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Jeypur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Nowrangpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42	218	1	261	204	1	205	55								

Vizagapatam
30 April 1883

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Agt Agent to the Governor

Sold

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30th April /83.
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