

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1897)

PRINTED.

No. 126/10

DATED 17-1-99
Despd: 25/1/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Godavari Observation Scheme.

Approving the _____ as modified by the
Collector, requesting him to report how the fever
in the Godavari can be controlled if it be
found necessary to protect the northern half
of the district, ^{and} to forward a plan on the
scale of ~~four~~ one inch to four miles and an
estimate for the proposed plague sheds.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.
<p><i>Ch 1246</i> <i>403 2/10-229</i> <i>Ch 4249, 4797 & 1698P</i> <i>(Sp 745-7-29)</i></p>			

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, MADRAS—1899.

Proof for approval

Mean correct and state off.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1899.

Spare copies

2/1/99

Proceedings No. ¹²⁶/₁₀, 17th January 1899.

JANUARY.

Godavari Observation Scheme.

Approving the — as modified by the Collector, and requesting him to report how the ferries on the Godavari can be controlled if it be found necessary to protect the northern half of the district, to forward a plan on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile and an estimate for the proposed plague sheds.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

READ—the following papers:—

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector, Gódvári District, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Madras (through the Plague Commissioner), dated Cocanada, 30th September 1898, Cur. No. 3513-Rev.

I have the honour to submit for approval a scheme for the establishment of frontier inspection stations and the formation of observation circles in this district so as to have every thing ready for giving effect to the additional plague regulations on pages 30 to 34 of the pamphlet containing the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules, should there be any signs of the plague approaching the borders of this district. At present I am thankful to say there are no such signs, the portions of the Nizam's Dominions adjoining this district being quite free from plague for many miles beyond the frontier.

2. Few coolies from the affected portions of the Bombay Presidency and distant places in Hyderabad territory are every day arriving in search of employment on the Gódvári bridge works but as they are without exception coming in by train it is not necessary to guard the frontier on their account.

3. The taluks of Ellore and Bhadráchalam and the Polavaram Agency division are the only portions of this district that abut upon Hyderabad territory of which a portion has now been declared "infected." These portions are however far distant so that it is sufficient for the present merely to arrange for the establishment of frontier inspection stations and observation circles in the above taluks and division in the event of the nearer approach of plague.

4. Frontier Inspection Stations.—(a) Bhadráchalam taluk.

(1) Parnasala, (2) Dummagudem, (3) Bhadráchalam, (4) Gouridevipeta and (5) Kunavaram.

All these stations are frequented by people from the Nizam's Dominions and a few also by people from the Central Provinces.

(b) Polavaram division.

(1) Julugumilli and (2) Puchikapadu.

(c) Ellore taluk, Chintalapudi Deputy Tahsildar's division.

(1) Yendapalli, (2) Gurubhotlagudem, (3) Seetanagaram, (4) Allipalli and (5) Makkinavarigudem.

5. The Bhadráchalam frontier is roughly about 70 miles long on the side of the Nizam's Dominions but from its position there is not I think much danger and even should plague make its appearance I hope there will be no difficulty in stamping it out quickly. No doubt people from Hyderabad visit all the proposed inspection stations and people from Bastar and the Cherla taluk of the Chanda district in the Central Provinces visit Parnasala and Dummagudem but the great majority of such visitors come from the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier except upon the occasion of the annual festival at the Bhadráchalam temple about the beginning of

April. There is consequently little or no danger of plague importation except upon the occasion of this festival until the adjoining tract of the Nizam's Dominions becomes affected. Even then practically only the spread of infection by human agency will have to be guarded against, for against rats the river forms almost a sure defence as well as what should prove an easy boundary to guard against human importation of the disease. As in the Bhadráchalam taluk all the principal ferry stations have been made inspection stations, so in the Polavaram division and Ellore taluk the proposed inspection stations guard the only routes by which wheeled traffic can cross the frontier. On neither side of the frontier of about 65 miles are the roads used anything but rough fair weather tracks so that there is none but short distance traffic, whilst the country is full of jungle and sparsely populated. At the same time the further south we get the more numerous are the cart-tracks crossing the frontier, the more open the country and the greater the population, so that Ellore taluk, with a much shorter frontier, requires five stations against Polavaram's two. Traffic from a greater distance also passes along them. Chinnampet has also been proposed as a frontier station by the Deputy Tahsildar of Chintalapudi, though it is in the Kistna district, on the ground that carts and people from Kondakuru and other villages in the Nizam's Dominions come that way to Chintalapudi. As, however, it is in Kistna, I am asking the Collector of that district to provide for safeguarding this route.

6. I have not at present proposed any river inspection station as the climate is so deadly in the vicinity of the gorge where it would have to be, and also because all the boats passing up and down the river are Rajahmundry boats when I propose to prohibit bringing passengers from above the gorge not provided with a pass from the medical officer of one of the proposed inspection stations for Bhadráchalam, entrusting the enforcement of this prohibition to the various forest tanadars below the gorge. As a matter of fact the number of passengers from the Nizam's side is extremely small and all taken up at Kunavaram (which includes Waddigudem on the opposite bank of the Saffari) or above, so that the Kunavaram hospital assistant can be ordered to see that no boat starts from that place or passes it without receiving a clean bill of health from him. Should things get very bad, of course, I would supplement this safeguard by the establishment of an inspection station at Sirivaka below the gorge, but the necessity for this need not, I think, be now considered. The establishment of such a station is at present to be considered a possibility, rather than a probability.

7. The real source of danger is the railway, but as Kondapalli in Kistna is a railway frontier inspection station for the Nizam's line, and I am presuming that passengers by the Southern Mahratta line from Guntakal and Bellary will be examined not only in Kurnool district and near the Kistna frontier but also at Bezwada, it does not seem necessary to have any railway inspection station in this district nearer Bezwada than Gódvári ferry, which, at most, is only a six hours' run until Bezwada itself is attacked. In that case I propose making the frontier railway station of this district—Kalaparru, a few miles from Ellore—an inspection station. Of course persons from "infected" areas alighting anywhere en route are being, and will be, duly watched, but almost none do until we reach Kovvur which is practically the same as Gódvári South, so that one and the same segregation camp and hospital will serve both. Ellore, between Bezwada and Gódvári ferry, is a considerable municipal town, but none from "infected" areas almost appear to alight there, except sepoys on leave, and they will be mostly protected by inoculation where plague prevails at their regimental stations. The few who do alight there are also being examined on arrival at the station by a municipal medical officer. It will, however, be a relief to my mind when the Madras-Bezwada line is opened for traffic as far as Nellore, for this will, I presume, greatly reduce the present traffic via Guntakal.

8. The weak spot in this district is Kovvur at the southern end of the Gódvári bridge owing to the influx of workmen from "infected" areas. The hospital assistant there is practically a special officer for plague purposes, and there is also a railway medical subordinate stationed there in connection with the bridge works. I am also, as some precaution, asking the Engineer in charge of the railway bridge, now that work is

being resumed after the flood season, to use his best endeavours with railway servants on leave and with his contractors to induce those coming to the works from infected areas to get themselves inoculated before starting, not only because this will be some safeguard to ourselves, but a great convenience to the men themselves *en route*. At present passengers are also being examined at Samalcotta junction, but as the hospital assistant in charge reports that no passengers from "infected" areas alight there, but all proceed on to Vizagapatam district or to Cocanada where inspection also takes place, I am asking the District Medical and Sanitary officer if it may not be abolished as an inspection station. As it is only about two hours' run from Gódvári ferry and no passengers from infected areas leave the platform there, its retention at present does not seem necessary. It is only a junction station in name too and hardly in the sense of the plague rules, as Cocanada for which it is the junction is only 8 miles away.

9. Observation Circles—

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>		
1. Dummagudem	Dummagudem	1. Parnasala. 2. Sreeramavaram. 3. Kottagudem. 4. Pragalapalli. 5. Dummagudem. 6. Kota Dummagudem. 7. Nadikudi. 8. Regubilli. 9. Venkatramapuram. 10. Sitaramapuram. 11. Dantanam. 12. Narsapuram. 13. Turubaka.
2. Badrachalam	Badrachalam	1. Sitampeta. 2. Chintalagudem. 3. Yetapaka. 4. Bhadrachalam. 5. Sitaramapuram. 6. Gundala. 7. Penapalli. 8. Rayanipeta. 9. Gollagudem. 10. Chodavaram.
3. Gouridevipeta	Gouridevipeta	1. Nallipalli. 2. Devarapalli. 3. Gogubaka. 4. Gommugudem. 5. Kapavaram. 6. Gonagudem. 7. Tripurapentavidu. 8. Gannavaram. 9. Kapa Gompalli. 10. Bachagompalli. 11. Mummidivaram. 12. Gouridevipeta. 13. Nandigama. 14. Murmur. 15. Polipaka. 16. Kachavaram.
4. Kunavaram	Kunavaram	1. Tukubaka. 2. Potlavayi. 3. Gommayyanarigudem. 4. Komaresikengudem. 5. Gommugudem. 6. Marrigudem. 7. Chicirevula. 8. Torakalagudem. 9. Lakshminiposavaram. 10. Lallavayi. 11. Kunavaram. 12. Waddigudem. 13. Razupeta. 14. Sitampeta. 15. Kottagudem. 16. Sreeramagiri.

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Polavaram Division.</i>		
1. Jeelugumili	Jeelugumili	1. Buttayagudem. 2. Bedadavole. 3. Jylugumilli. 4. Amkempalem. 5. Pattannapalem. 6. Mulagalampalli. 7. Darbhagudem. 8. Mysenagudem. 9. Bandivarigudem. 10. Mathanagudem. 11. Jungareddigudem. 12. Ramacherlagudem.
2. Puchikapadu	Puchikapadu	1. Duldampadu. 2. Guddigudem. 3. Puchikapadu. 4. Nagavaram. 5. Buttayagudem. 6. Bhimarazupalli. 7. Gangola. 8. Ramannagudem. 9. Kannapuram. 10. Dippakayalapadu.
3. Koyyalagudem	Koyyalagudem	1. Sirivaka. 2. Daravada. 3. Koraturu. 4. Chiduru. 5. Taykuru. 6. Chilakaluru. 7. Toodikonta. 8. Geddapalli. 9. Ginnapalli. 10. Kutrumilli. 11. Mulagalagondi. 12. Totagondi. 13. Kandarakota. 14. Kothur. 15. Singanapalli. 16. Paidipaka. 17. Urrinka. 18. Chegondapalli. 19. Veereswaram. 20. Munjalur. 21. Kammayammavaripeta. 22. Kopalle. 23. Puliracunnigudem. 24. Polavaram. 25. Itukulagunta. 26. Pragadapalli. 27. Lakshminarayana-devipet. 28. Kovvala. 29. Sagipadu. 30. Kukumpeta. 31. Karagapadu.
<i>Chintalapudi Division.</i>		
1. Chintalapudi	Chintalapudi	1. Amudachelaka. 2. Battavarigudem. 3. Kasachintalapudi. 4. Kanupaday. 5. Kassetivarigudem. 6. Lakshminarasimhapuram. 7. Mallayagudem. 8. Petachintalapudi. 9. Pragadavaram. 10. Potunur. 11. Settivarigudem. 12. Rangavarigudem. 13. Tjalarapalli. 14. Venkammampalem. 15. Velagalapalli. 16. Vurlagudem.
2. Venketapuram	Venketapuram	1. Allipalli. 2. Chintampalli. 3. Gurubhotlagudem. 4. Ganijerla. 5. Lingagudem. 6. Maddimuttanagudem. 7. Namavaram. 8. Pattayagudem.

6 No. 126, 17TH JANUARY 1899.

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Chintalapudi Division—cont.</i>		
2. Venketapuram—cont.	Venketapuram	9. Raghavapuram. 10. Rangapuram Khandrika Agraharam. 11. Sivapuram. 12. Seetanagaram. 13. Venkadrigudem. 14. Vootasemudram. 15. Venkatapuram. 16. Yendapalli. 17. Yerragantapalli.
3. Narsapuram	Narsapuram	1. Bandamcherla. 2. Gopalapuram. 3. Guruvayagudem.* 4. Kollivarigudem. 5. Krishnapuram Agraharam. 6. Ketavaram. 7. Makkinayarigudem. 8. Narsapuram. 9. Radrakatrazugudem. 10. Recherla. 11. Teegalavancha. 12. Yepikunta Khandrikagudem.
4. Gokavaram	Gokavaram	1. Asanagudem. 2. Dechavaram. 3. Gokavaram. 4. Ganapavarigudem. 5. Kanchanagudem. 6. Leingarowpalem. 7. Mallarowpalem. 8. Mulagalampadu. 9. Narasimhapuram. 10. Ponakumadu. 11. Panchanagaram. 12. Pappalanarigudem. 13. Pachavaram. 14. Rangapuram. 15. Senkithuchekrapuram. 16. Sreeramavaram. 17. Tedlam. 18. Timmireddipalli. 19. Vemulapalli. 20. Vengannapalem.
6. Mattangudem	Matangudem	1. Bogola.* 2. Chendranapalem. 3. Dharmajigudem. 4. Kalyanampadu. 5. Lingapalem. 6. Mattangudem. 7. Malleswaram. 8. Narsannapalem.* 9. Singagudem.* 10. Timmakkapalem.* 11. Tenvachelaka.* 12. Yerrampalli. 13. Yedavilli.

NOTE.—The villages marked with the asterisk are situated not in the Chintalapudi division but in the Ellore Tahsildar's Division Proper.

The above circles have been formed with due regard to the fact that the frontier with a depth of 20 miles is to be effectively patrolled.

10. *Establishment, &c.—Frontier Inspection Stations.*—There are altogether fourteen inspection stations proposed including Gódávári ferry and Kalaparru. Of these, Gódávári ferry and Kovvur is much the most important, and Kalaparru will be important should it ever be necessary to open it. I accordingly propose that a segregation camp for 40 persons and a hospital for ten patients should be erected at Kovvur and a segregation camp for 25 persons and a hospital for five persons at Kalaparru. Each of them should be in charge of a hospital assistant with a clerk to help him and four persons and two toties at Gódávári ferry and three peons and two toties at Kalaparru. At each of the other inspection stations a segregation shed for

eight persons, a hospital for two patients will suffice, with the following establishment for each :—

One hospital assistant,
 One maistry (conservancy maistry and clerk combined),
 One peon, and
 One toti.

The number of hospital assistants therefore that may be required is fourteen, and the necessary application will be made to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to arrange for the balance being promptly available in case of need after consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary officer as to the number that can be made available from the existing staff in the district.

11. *Observation Circles.*—There are altogether twelve circles. I propose that each should be in charge of an Assistant Plague Inspector, assisted by one peon and one toti. A plague supervisor, with two peons, will be appointed to every two or three circles to supervise the work of the Assistant Inspectors. There will thus be two supervisors for Bhadrachalam taluk, two for Ellore taluk and one for the Pólavaram division.

12. *Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.*—Arrangements will be made to have in readiness the apparatus, medical stores, disinfectants, &c., and the ambulance staff prescribed in the Additional Plague Regulations Nos. 8, 9 and 10—*vide* pages 32 and 33 of the Pamphlet.

13. *Strengthening and Training District Establishment.*—Measures will also be taken to strengthen my own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary officer as required by the Additional Regulation No. 14 when necessity for the same arises.

14. The above scheme will only be brought into effect when plague threatens imminently to attack the district and after obtaining the sanction of Government to the same. The only immediate expenditure necessary is, I think, in connection with the Gódávári ferry, including Kovvur, which is the weakest point in our defence. It is so weak a spot that further action may at any moment appear to be desirable, and hence I request that I may be given sanction to have the present accommodation and establishment increased without further reference to that proposed in paragraph 10 *supra* in case of need. To determine this a careful watch will be kept on the numbers coming in from plague-infected areas, and all arrangements made for immediate action. As regards both little warning is necessary as building material in ample quantities is available at short notice and the necessary establishment can be got together in a few hours. The present accommodation and establishment will however do till the necessity for more arises—up to the present it has not been called into requisition—and I am opposed to doing more than arrange for possible eventualities till the necessity appears clear as this would be frittering away money, whereas it is necessary to husband our resources carefully in anticipation of real necessity for large expenditure arising.

15. A sketch of the frontier drawn to scale showing the several frontier inspection stations, the observation circles and their head-quarters and the charges of the supervisors, &c., is also enclosed for approval.

Reference on C. No. 444, dated 10th November 1898.

The Collector's scheme is briefly as follows.

The portion of the district bordering on Nizam's Dominions consists of—

- Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle taluks.
- Pólavaram Agency division.
- Chintalapudi division of the Ellore taluk.

The scheme provides for—

(1) Three road frontier inspection stations at—

Parnasala ...	...	...	} in Bhadrachalam taluk.
Dummagudem ...	...	...	
Bhadrachalam ...	...	...	

(2) Two road frontier inspection stations at—

Gouridevipet ...	...	...	} in Rekapalle taluk.
Kunavaram ...	...	...	

(3) Two road frontier inspection stations at—

Puchikapadu ...	...	...	} in Polavaram division.
Jeelugumilli ...	...	...	

(4) Five road frontier inspection stations at—

Mukkinavarigudem ...	...	...	} in Chintalapudi division.
Allipalli ...	...	...	
Seetanagaram ...	...	...	
Gumbhotlagudem ...	...	...	
Yendapalli ...	...	...	

(5) Twelve observation circles with head-quarters at—

Dummagudem ...	...	...	} Bhadrachalam taluk.
Bhadrachalam ...	...	...	
Gouridevipet ...	...	...	
Kunavaram ...	...	...	} Rekapalle taluk.
Koyyalagudem ...	...	...	
Puchikapadu ...	...	...	} Polavaram division.
Jeelugumilli ...	...	...	
Venkatapuram ...	...	...	} Ellore taluk.
Narsapuram ...	...	...	
Chintalapudi ...	...	...	
Gokavaram ...	...	...	
Muttamgudem ...	...	...	

(6) Five supervisor's ranges—

Two in Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle.
One in Polavaram.
Two in Ellore taluk.

2. The Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks are cut off from the rest of the district by the Rampa hills extending from the north-east corner of the Yernagudem taluk into the Jeypore zamindari, and it is probably not worth while to place this tract of territory "under observation" even should plague spread in the adjoining Hyderabad country. It will probably be enough to have observation staff for 20 miles round any infected area when a case of indigenous plague actually occurs in the district—*vide* last clause of Additional Regulation 22 (page 36 of the pamphlet). With reference to Polavaram and Ellore, as the adjoining portion of the Kistna district (Tiruvur division) has been excluded from observation (*vide* G.O., No. 883 P., dated 23rd August 1898), it will not be of much good establishing observation circles and frontier stations on the Godavari frontier. It would probably be better to protect Ellore by placing under observation, when necessary, all the country within 20 miles of the town. Experience in other districts has shown that if observation stations are placed in the wilder parts of the country, there is considerable risk of causing such a panic among the population as to make it impossible to work the observation scheme effectually. It is best whenever possible to omit the wilder portions of a district from any scheme. In that case, of course, the people should be warned of the advantage of watching all strangers carefully and of not permitting any of them to come inside the villages without first being kept in sheds or muntapams outside isolated for at least ten days.

3. The Collector proposes to have at each frontier station a hospital for two patients and suspect sheds for eight persons with the following staff:—

1 Hospital Assistant.
1 Conservancy maistry and clerk (combined).
1 Peon/
1 Toti.

The usual staff sanctioned in other districts is—

1 Hospital Assistant (Rs. 35 + 15).
1 Gumastah on Rs. 15.
1 Conservancy maistry on Rs. 12.
1 Toti on Rs. 9.
2 Police peons on Rs. 7 each.

As regards accommodation, the usual provision is sheds for 12 suspects and 3 patients. A gumastah will probably be necessary to assist the hospital assistant in writing passports, &c., and two police or salt peons will probably be found necessary.

4. The Collector proposes to place each observation circle under an assistant plague inspector with one peon and one toti. It will be better to have plague inspector in charge of circles rather than assistant inspectors, as is intended by the Plague Regulations.

5. The usual charge of a supervisor is four circles. But in Godavari it is proposed that three supervisors should have only two circles each and two will have three circles. The number of supervisors can probably be reduced.

6. The scheme does not take into consideration the question of protecting the sea coast. If, however, Madras city is attacked by plague, it will be necessary to watch the coast carefully, and the Collector is requested to make proposals to do this. It will, of course, only be necessary to watch villages where there is communication with Madras by sea. As regards railway, the scheme provides for—

(a) A railway frontier inspection station at Kalaparru, with sheds for 25 suspects and 5 patients—to be opened only when plague has appeared at Bezvada.

(b) A railway inspection station at Kovvur, with sheds for 40 suspects and 10 patients. The Collector proposes one hospital assistant, one clerk, three peons and two toties for Kalaparru and the same staff *plus* one extra peon for Kovvur. The staff will probably be found insufficient, and arrangements will be necessary under which the staff and accommodation can be at once increased when need arises. A railway inspection station should be in the charge of an officer of a higher grade than hospital assistant, a police guard, an inspectress and a larger menial staff will be necessary and quarters will be necessary for the medical, inspecting and menial staffs.

7. The Collector is requested to submit an estimate showing the cost of his proposals which he is requested to reconsider in the light of the above suggestions.

8. It is not proposed to carry out the scheme without the previous sanction of Government, but considering the fact that Kovvur is near the Godavari ferry where a bridge is now being constructed and where large numbers of men from other parts come for work, and that an emergency may arise at any moment, the Collector requests authority to increase the present accommodation at Kovvur to that mentioned in paragraph 7 above. The Collector has this power already under regulation 2, page 8, of the pamphlet, and he is requested to do what he thinks proper in the matter.

9. The Plague Commissioner returns the papers to the Collector, who is requested to consider whether, with reference to the suggestions made, his scheme cannot be amended.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
Plague Commissioner.

To the Collector of Godavari, with plan returned.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódvári, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 26th December 1898, D. Dis. No. 2450-Rev.

With reference to your Proceedings, Ref. on C. No. 444, dated 10th November 1898, I have the honour to state that on reconsideration, I am disposed to agree with you in considering that it is not worth while to place any portion of the agency tracts under observation. Where a case of indigenous plague actually occurs in the district, it will be enough to entertain an observation staff for 20 miles round any infected area. I also agree to your proposal to protect the town of Ellore by placing under observation when necessary all the country within 20 miles of the town. It is also necessary to protect the sea coast in the case of Madras city being attacked by plague.

2. I beg therefore to revise my original scheme as follows.

3. With a view to placing under observation when necessary all the country within 20 miles of the town of Ellore, I propose to divide the same into two circles. I also propose to establish five road frontier inspection stations at Vasantavada, Pedapadu, Madepalli, Viziarayi and Koppaka in order to watch arrivals by land from the Kistna district. Koppaka and Pedapadu will be the head-quarters of these two circles/respectively. At each frontier station, it is proposed to provide accommodation for twelve suspects and three patients. The following staff will also be appointed at each station:—

- 1 Hospital Assistant (Rs. 35 + 15).
- 1 Gumastah on Rs. 15.
- 1 Conservancy maistry on Rs. 12.
- 1 Toti on Rs. 9.
- 2 Police peons on Rs. 7 each.

Each observation circle will be placed in charge of a plague inspector assisted by one peon on Rs. 7 and one toti on Rs. 9. One supervisor on Rs. 80 + 25 + 15 will also be placed in charge of the two circles, his head-quarters being fixed at Ellore. He will be provided with a peon on Rs. 7.

4. To protect the sea coast it is only necessary to make inspections at Narsapur and Cocanada. Of these two stations, only Cocanada has communication with Madras by sea. At Narsapur it is merely necessary to see that the crews of native craft returning from Ceylon and other coast ports are in good health. At Cocanada all passengers and crews will be inspected and all coolies working on board vessels from infected ports disinfected on their return to shore, as was done recently whilst Calcutta was infected. The hospital assistant at Narsapur can attend to matters at that port and the Civil Surgeon will be in charge of operations at Cocanada. At Narsapur, as very few vessels enter that it does not seem necessary to make arrangements except in the very unlikely event of a case occurring in which case, of course, the patient and crew would be kept on board in quarantine until accommodation could be provided for them on shore—a matter of 24 hours or so at the utmost. At Cocanada, affected persons on boardship can be removed to the municipal sheds and treated by its staff. It is not necessary to have any separate accommodation or establishment, except what was entertained before for the disinfection of coolies working on board healthy vessels from infected ports. In police matters, of course, the harbour patrol officer will prevent any communication between infected vessels and the shore or other vessels.

5. As already proposed, there will be two railway frontier inspection stations at Kalaparru and Kovur. An increased staff will, however, be provided for the latter station as suggested by you, if further enquiry proves this necessary.

6. The following is an estimate of the cost of my revised proposals:—

	Pay Per mensem. RS.
Road Frontier Inspection stations (5)—	
5 Hospital assistants on Rs. 35 + Rs. 15 each	250
5 Gumastahs on Rs. 15 each	75
5 Conservancy maistries on Rs. 12 each	60
5 Toties on Rs. 9 each	45
10 Police peons on Rs. 7 each	70
Total	500

Railway Frontier Inspection stations—

Kalaparru—	
1 Hospital assistant on Rs. 35 + Rs. 15	50
1 Clerk	15
3 Peons on Rs. 7 each	21
2 Toties on „ 9 „	18
Total	104

Kovur—

1 Apothecary on Rs. 100 + Rs. 25	125
1 Inspectress on „ 80	80
4 Police peons on „ 8 each	32
1 Clerk on Rs. 15	15
6 Peons on „ 7 each	42
4 Toties on „ 9 „	36
Total	330

Sea Frontier Inspection stations (2)—

At Narsapur no extra establishment is wanted and

At Cocanada only—	
1 Ward attendant on	10
1 Waterman	8
1 Do.	8
Total	26

Total, Frontier Inspection stations .. 960

Observation circles on Ellore side—

2 Plague inspectors on Rs. 45 each	90
2 Peons on Rs. 7 each	14
2 Toties on „ 9 „	18
1 Supervisor on Rs. 80 + Rs. 25 + Rs. 15	120
1 Peon on Rs. 7	7

Total, Observation circles .. 249

Grand Total .. 1,209

14,500 in round
figures per annum.

7. As regards accommodation sheds for 12 suspects and 3 patients will be built at each of the road inspection stations. At the railway inspection station at Kalaparru sheds for 25 suspects and 5 patients will be provided. Accommodation for 40 suspects and 10 patients will be made at Kovur. Provision will also be made for the quarters necessary for the medical, inspecting and menial staffs at this station.

8. A revised map showing the frontier inspection stations and observation circles now proposed is also enclosed.

9. The remarks in paragraph 8 of your Proceedings are noted. The present accommodation at Kovur will, if necessary, be increased on consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

PROCEEDINGS—No. $\frac{126}{10}$, dated 17th January 1899.

The scheme as now modified by the Collector is approved. If plague appears in Bezwada it will probably be found advisable, in order to protect the northern half of the district and the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to take further precautions to prevent persons from crossing the Godavari at other places without inspection. The Collector is requested to report how the ferries can be controlled.

2. The Collector is requested to forward, for submission to Government, a plan on the scale of 1 inch = 4 miles and to prepare an estimate for the proposed sheds.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
Plague Commissioner.

To the Collector of Godavari (A—I).

" " of Vizagapatam (A).

" " of Ganjam (A).

" Sanitary Commissioner.

" Surgeon-General.

" Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Plague Commissioner's Office.
Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 444

From The Collector,
Godavari

Order.

Cur. No. $\frac{3513}{Rw}$ of 98

Dated 30-9-98

Received 15-10-98

Registered 17-10-98

Enclosures 1

Spare copies 62

SUBJECT.

Submitting for approval a scheme for the formation of Plague inspection stations & observation circles in this district.

24/12/17/1997
Order. 126/10/1899
P.H.
done through him. The proposal
appears to be in all right - &
Sanction might be in accordance
given to what he cont. written to
be done at once.
15-10-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

35/3
Cur no Red of 98

Godavari District Collectors Office
Coconada dated 30. 9. 98.

DESPATCHED
7 OCT. 1898

From

V A Brodie Esquire
Collector

Godavari District

To

The Secretary to Government

Local and Municipal Department

Through the Madras
Plague Commissioner.

Sir

I have the honor to submit for approval
a scheme for the establishment of frontier
Inspection stations and the formation of
observation circles in this District so
as to have every thing ready for giving
effect to the additional plague regulations
on pages 30 to 34 of the pamphlet containing
the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules
should there be any signs of the plague
approaching the borders of this District
At present I am thankful to say there
are no such signs - the portions of the
Nizam's Dominions adjoining this

District

District being quite free from plague for many miles beyond the frontier.

2. Few Coolies from the affected portions of the ~~Bombay~~ Bombay Presidency and distant places in Hyderabad territory are every day arriving in search of employment on the Godavari Bridge works but as they are without exception coming in by train it is not necessary to guard the frontier on their account.

3. The taluqs of Ellore and Bhadrachalam and the Palavaram Agency Division are the only portions of this District that abut upon Hyderabad territory of which a portion has now been declared "infected". These portions are however far distant so that it is sufficient for the present merely to arrange for the establishment of Frontier Inspection stations and Observation circles in the above taluqs and Division in the event of the nearer approach of plague.

4. Frontier Inspection Stations.

(a) Bhadrachalam Taluq

(b) Ramnagar (c) Duvvur

(3) Bhadrachalam (4) Gowrideripeta and (5) Kunavaram.

All these stations are frequented by people from the Nizam's dominions and a few also by people from the Central Provinces.

(b) Palavaram Division.

(1) Jelumilli and (2) Puchikapadu.

(c) Ellore Taluq Chintalapudi Deputy Tahsildar's Division.

(1) Zundapalli (2) Gurubhotla gudem

(3) Seetanagararam (4) Allipalli and

(5) Makkinavarigudem.

5. The Bhadrachalam frontier is roughly about 70 miles long on the side of the Nizam's dominions but from its position there is not I think much danger and even should plague make its appearance I hope there will be no difficulty in stamping it out quickly. No doubt people from Hyderabad visit all the proposed inspection stations and people from Baster and the Chhota Nagpur of

the Chanda District in the Central Provin-
ces visit Parmasala and Dummagudem
but the great majority of such visitors
come from the immediate neighbourhood
of the frontier except upon the occasion
of the annual festival at the Bhadrachalam
Temple about the beginning of
April. There is consequently little or no
danger of plague importation except
upon the occasion of this festival
until the adjoining tract of the Nizam's
Dominions becomes affected. Even then
practically only the spread of ^{infection} ~~infection~~
by human agency will have to be guarded
against for against ^{the river} ~~the river~~ forms
almost a sure defence as well as what
should prove an easy boundary to guard
against human importation of the dis-
ease. As in the Bhadrachalam Taluk
all the principal ferry stations have
been made inspection stations so in the
Polavaram Division and Eluru Taluk
the proposed inspection stations guard
the only routes by which wheeled traffic
can cross the frontier. On neither side

of the frontier of about 65 miles are the
roads used anything but rough fair
weather tracks so that there is none but
but short distance traffic whilst the
country is full of jungle and sparsely
populated. At the same time the further
south we get the more numerous are the
cart tracks crossing the frontier, the
more open the country and the greater
the population so that Eluru Taluk
with a much shorter frontier requires
5 stations against Polavaram's two.
Traffic from a greater distance also
passes along them. Chinnampet has
also been proposed as a frontier station
by the Deputy Sahibdar of Chintalapudi
though it is in the Kistna District on
the ground that carts and people from
Kondakurn and other villages in the Nizam's
Dominions come that way to Chintalapudi.
As however it is in Kistna I am
asking the Collector of that District to
provide for safe guarding this route.
6. I have not yet present proposed any
river inspection station as the climate

is so deadly in the vicinity of the gorge where it would have to be and also because all the boats passing up and down the river are Rajahmundry boats whom I propose to prohibit bringing passengers from above the gorge not provided with a pass from the medical officer of one of the proposed inspection stations for Bhadrachalam entrusting the enforcement of this prohibition to the various forest Samudars below the gorge. As a matter of fact the number of passengers from the Nizams' side is extremely small and all taken up at Kunavaram (which includes Waddigudem on the opposite bank of the Sabari) or above so that the Kunavaram Hospital assistant can be ordered to see that no boat starts from that place or passes it without receiving a clean bill of health from him. Should things get very bad of course I would supplement this safe guard by the establishment of an

an inspection station at Srivaka below the gorge but the necessity for this need not I think be now considered. The establishment of such a station is at present to be considered a possibility rather than a probability.

7. The real source of danger is the railway but as Kondapalli in Kistna is a railway frontier inspection station for the Nizams' line and I am presuming that passengers by the Southern Mahratta line from Cuntakal and Bellary will be examined not only in Kurnool District and near the Kistna frontier but also at Bezvada and it does not seem necessary to have any railway inspection station in this district near Bezvada than Godavari Ferry which at most is only a 6 hours run until Bezvada itself is attacked. In that case I propose making the frontier railway station of this district - Kalaparu a few miles from Ellore - an inspection station. Of course persons from "infected" areas

alighting anywhere enroute are being
and will be duly watched but almost
none do until we reach Kovvur which is
practically the same as Godavari
South so that one and the same segre-
gation compound ^{camp and} hospital will serve
both. Ellore between Bezawada and Goda-
vari ferry is a considerable munic-
ipal town but none from 'infected' areas
almost appear to alight there except
sepoys on leave and they will be mostly
protected by inoculation where plague
prevails at their regimental stations.
The few who do alight there are also
being examined on arrival at the station
by a Municipal Medical officer. It will
however be a relief to my mind when
the Madras Bezawada line is opened for
traffic as far as Bellare for this will I
presume greatly reduce the present
traffic via Guntakal.

8. The weak spot in this District is
Kovvur at the Southern end of the
Godavari Bridge owing to the influx
of workmen from 'infected' areas. The
Hospital Assistant there is practically

a special officer for plague purposes
and there is also a railway medical
subordinate stationed there in connection
with the bridge works. I am also asking the Engineer in charge
of the railway bridge now that work
is being resumed after the flood season
to use his best endeavours with railway
servants on leave and with his contractors
to induce those coming to the works from
infected areas to get themselves inoculated
before starting not only because this will
be some safeguard ^{to ourselves} ~~to myself~~ but a
great convenience to the men themselves
enroute. At present passengers are also
being examined at Samalotta junction
but as the Hospital Assistant in charge
reports that no passengers from 'infected'
areas alight there but all proceed on to
Vizagapatam District or to Leocamada
where inspection also takes place I am
asking the District Medical and Sanitary
officer if it may not be abolished
as an inspection station. As it is only
about 2 hours run from Godavari

ferry and no passengers from infected areas leave the platform there its retention at present does not seem necessary. It is only a junction station in name too and hardly in the sense of the plague rules as ~~beacada~~ for which it is the junction is only 8 miles away.

9. Observation circles.

Circle	Head quarters of the circle.	Villages comprising the circle.
1	2	3
Bhadrachalam Talug.		
1 Dammagudem	Dammagudem	1 Parnavala
		2 Sruvamavaram
		3 Kottagudem
		4 Progalapalli
		5 Dammagudem
		6 Kote Dammagudem
		7 Kadikudi.
		8 Regubilli
		9 Venkatapuram
		10 Sitarampuram
		11 Bantaram
		12 Marsapuram
		13 Surubaka.
2 Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	1 Sitampeta
		2 Chintalagudem
		3 Yetapaka
		4 Bhadrachalam
10	10	13
		24

3 Gourddevipeta Gourddevipeta.

4 Kunavaram Kunavaram

- 5 Sitarampuram
- 6 Gundala
- 7 Pinapalli
- 8 Rayanipeta
- 9 Gollagudem
- 10 Chodavaram
- 1 Kallipalli
- 2 Sruvapalli
- 3 Gogubaka
- 4 Gommugudem
- 5 Kapavaram
- 6 Gollagudem
- 7 Tripurapentavida
- 8 Gannavaram
- 9 Kapa Gompalli
- 10 Kachagompalli
- 11 Mummidiaram
- 12 Gourddevipeta
- 13 Nandigama
- 14 Murmur
- 15 Palipaka
- 16 Kachavaram
- 1 Lakubaka
- 2 Pothavaji
- 3 Gommayyanagudem
- 4 Komaresikengudem
- 5 Gommugudem
- 6 Marugudem
- 7 Chiccirevula
- 8 Surakalagudem
- 9 Lakshmi posavaram

Palavaram Division.

1 Jeelugumilli Jeelugumilli

10. Lallanayi.
11. Kunaveram.
12. Waddigudem.
13. Razupeeta
14. Sitampeta
15. Kottagudem
16. Sreerainagiri

1. Buttayagudem
2. Bedadavole
3. Jeelugumilli
4. Ankampalem
5. Pattenampalem
6. Mulagalampalli
7. Darbhagudem
8. Mysenagudem
9. Bandinarigudem
10. Kathanagudem
11. Jangaredigudem
12. Ramacherlagudem

2 Puchikapadu Puchikapadu

1. Duldampadu
2. Guddigudem
3. Puchikapadu
4. Jagavaram
5. Buttayagudem
6. Bhimaragupalli.
7. Gangoli
8. Ramnagudem
9. Kannapuram
10. Dippakayalapadu

3. Koyyalagudem Koyyalagudem

1. Sivivaka
2. Darwada
3. Koraturu
4. Chiduru
5. Laykuru
6. Chilikaluru
7. Loodikonta
8. Gaddapalli
9. Ginnapalli
10. Kutrumilli
11. Mulagalagondi
12. Lotagondi
13. Kandarakota
14. Kothur
15. Singanapalli
16. Paidipaka
17. Urunka
18. Chegondapalli
19. Veeswararam
20. Muzjalur
21. Kannayyannavaripeto
22. Kopalte
23. Pulirannurigudem
24. Palavaram
25. Stukulagunta
26. Pragadapalli
27. Lakshminarayana
28. Kovvada
29. Sajipadu
30. Kulkumpete
31. Karagapadu.

Chintalapudi Division

1. Chintalapudi Chintalapudi
2. Battavarigudem
3. Raspa Chintalapudi
4. Kanupadu

- 5 Kassetiavarigudem
- 6 Lakshminarasimha puram
- 7 Mallayagudem
- 8 Petachintalapudi
- 9 Prasadavaram
- 10 Potunur
- 11 Settiavarigudem
- 12 Rangumarigudem
- 13 Salarapalli
- 14 Venkannapalem
- 15 Ulagalapally
- 16 Vurlagudem

2. Venkatasapuram Venkata puram
- 1 Allipalli
 - 2 Chintampalli
 - 3 Gurubhatlagudem
 - 4 Ganijerla
 - 5 Lingagudem
 - 6 Maddimuttanagudem
 - 7 Namavaram
 - 8 Pattayagudem
 - + 9 Raghavapuram
 - 10 Rangapuram Rhandrika Agraharam
 - 11 Sivapuram
 - 12 Sutana gar am
 - 13 Venkadurigudem
 - 14 Vootasamudsam
 - 15 Venkata puram
 - 16 Zundapalli
 - 17 Zerraguntapalli

3. Barsapuram Barsapuram
- 1 Bandameherla
 - 2 Gopalapuram
 - * 3 Gurumayagudem
 - 4 Kollivarigudem
 - 5 Krishna puram Agraharam
 - 6 Ketavaram
 - 7 Mahkinavarigudem
 - 8 Barsapuram
 - 9 Rudra Ketragudem
 - 10 Recherla
 - 11 Seegalavaneha
 - 12 Yepikunta Khan
driKagudem

4. Gokavaram Gokavaram
- 1 Aanagudem
 - 2 Dechavaram
 - 3 Gokavaram
 - 4 Ganapavarigudem
 - 5 Kanehan agudem
 - 6 Lingarow palem
 - 7 Mallarow palem
 - 8 Mulagalam padu
 - 9 Narasimha puram
 - 10 Ponikunadu
 - 11 Pachanagar am
 - 12 Puppalam varigudem
 - 13 Pachavaram
 - 14 Rangapuram
 - 15 Senklu chekapuram
 - 16 Seeravaram
 - 17 Sedlam
 - 18 Simmireddipalli
 - 19 Venulapalli

- 20 Vengannapalem
- 5 Mattamgudem Mattamgudem * 1 Bogala
- 2 Chendrammapalem
- 3 Sharmajigudem
- 4 Kalzanampadu
- 5 Lingapalem
- 6 Mattamgudem
- 7 Maleswaram
- * 8 Marsannapalem
- * 9 Singagudem
- * 10 Simmakkapalem
- * 11 Surachelaka
- 12 Zerrampalli
- 13 Yedavilli

Note.

The villages marked with the asterisk are situated not in the Chintalapudi Division but in the Ellore Sahasidai Division proper.

The above circles have been formed with due regard to the fact that the frontier with a depth of 20 miles is to be effectively patrolled.

Establishment etc.

10. Frontier Inspection Stations

There are altogether 14 inspection stations proposed including Godavari ferry and Kalaparru. Of these Godavari ferry and Kovvur is much the most important and Kalaparru will be important should it ever be necessary to open it. I accordingly propose that a segregation camp for 40 persons and a hospital for 10 patients should be erected at Kovvur and a segregation camp for 25 persons and a hospital for 5 persons at Kalaparru. Each of them should be in charge of a hospital Assistant with a clerk to help him and 4 peons and 2 toties at Godavari ferry and 3 peons and 2 toties at Kalaparru. At each of the other inspection stations a segregation shed for 8 persons a hospital for 2 patients will suffice with the following establishment for each -

1 Hospital Assistant

1 maitri (Conservancy maitri) clerk Comb

1 peon and

The number of Hospital Assistants therefore that may be required is 14 and the necessary application will be made to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras to arrange for the balance being promptly available in case of need after consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary officer as to the number that can be made available from the existing staff in the District.

11. Observation Circles.

There are altogether 12 circles. I propose that each should be in charge of an Assistant Plague Inspector assisted by one peon and one toti. A Plague supervisor with 2 peons will be appointed to every two ^{or} three circles to supervise the work of the Assistant Inspectors. There will thus be two Supervisors for Bhadrachalam Taluk, two for Ellore Taluk, and one for the Palavaram Division.

12. Ambulance and cordon staffs etc.

Arrangements will be made to have in readiness the apparatus, medical stores, disinfectants etc. and the ambulance

staff prescribed in the additional plague regulations nos 8, 9 & 10 (vide pages 32 & 33 of the pamphlet).

13. Strengthening and training District Establishment.

Measures will also be taken to strengthen my own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary officer as required by the additional regulation no 14 when necessity for the same arises.

15. The above scheme will only be brought into effect when plague threatens imminently to attack the District and after obtaining the sanction of Government to the same. The only immediate expenditure necessary is I think in connection with the Godavari ferry including Kovvur which is the weakest point in ^{our} defence. It is so weak a spot that further action may at any moment appear to be desirable and hence I request that I may be given sanction to have the present accommodation and establishment increased.

without further reference to that proposed in para 10 supra in case of need. To determine this a careful watch will be kept on the numbers coming in from plague infected areas and all arrangements made for immediate action. As regards both little warning is necessary as building material in ample quantities is available at short notice and the necessary establishment can be got together in a few hours. The present accommodation and establishment will however do till the necessity for more arises - up to the present it has not been called into requisition - and I am opposed to doing more than arrange for possible eventualities till the necessity appears clear as this would be ^{fritting} ~~fritting~~ away money whereas it is necessary to husband our resources carefully in anticipation of real necessity for large expenditure arising.

16. A sketch of the frontier

drawn to scale showing the several frontier inspection stations, the observation circles and then Head Quarters and the charges of the Supervisors etc is also enclosed for approval.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

B. V. A. Brodie

Collector

Permanents
S. 10 & D
S or Collector

Recd
4-10-98

Chs. 444/98.

NOTE FOR THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER

The Collis scheme is confined to the protection of only that portion of the frontier of the district which adjoins the Nizam's dominions. At present, plague there exists in the districts bordering on the Bombay Presidency, and the distance between them and Solavari is several hundred miles. Before plague approaches the district from that direction, it may actually enter it from other directions, & it is submitted, a complete observation scheme should provide for the protection of the whole district.

2. The portion of the district bordering on Nizam's dominions consists of
- (a) Bhadrachalam & Nizampatnam Taluques
 - (b) Solavaram Agency Division
 - (c) Chintalapudi Division of the Nizam's dominions

I don't know where the
Sketch map is which came
with the 10/11/98

Submitted by
L. S. S. 10/11/98
which was
sent to the
Commissioner
10/11/98
It was on my table and
I was searching for
the current
10/11/98

At present it is not at all likely
that Plague will attack Solavari
except from the Hyderabad side.
Ref. Chs. 444/98 of 10.11.98
Order

The Com. Scheme is briefly as
follows:-

The Scheme provides for

- (1) 3 Road frontier inspection Stations at
 - Dummayudem } in Bhadrachellam Taluk
 - Bhadrachellam }
- (2) 2 R. F. I. Stations at
 - Gouridripet } in Rekavalli Taluk
 - Kunavaram }
- (3) 2 R. F. I. Stations at
 - Puchikapadu } in Solavaram Division
 - Jelupamilli }
- (4) 5 R. F. I. Stations at
 - Makkinavaripudem } in Chintalapudi Division
 - Allipalli }
 - Seetannuram }
 - Gurubhatlapudem }
 - Yendapalli }
- (5) 12 Observation circles with headquarters at
 - Dummayudem } Bhadrachellam Taluk
 - Bhadrachellam }
 - Gouridripet } Rekavalli Taluk
 - Kunavaram }
 - Kayyalapudem } Solavaram Division
 - Puchikapadu }
 - Jelupamilli }
 - Venkatapuram } Elluru Taluk
 - Narasapuram }
 - Chintalapudi }
 - Gohavaram }
 - Muttamudem }
- (6) 5 Inspection Ranges with headquarters
 - 2 in Bhadrachellam & Rekavalli
 - 1 in Solavaram
 - 2 in Elluru Taluk.

The map shows that the

be warned of the advantage of watching all strangers carefully & of not permitting any of them to come in side the village without first being kept in shade outside village for at least ten days.

Experience in the district has shown that if the observation circles are placed in the border parts of the country, that is, among the people who are liable to work in the border areas, it will be more effective. It is a scheme for observing the border areas. It is a scheme for observing the border areas. It is a scheme for observing the border areas.

It will be of much good to have a series of frontier stations on the border of the district. It will be of much good to have a series of frontier stations on the border of the district. It will be of much good to have a series of frontier stations on the border of the district.

talukas are cut off from the rest of the district by the Rampal hills which extend from the north east corner of the Yerru taluk into the Jaypore Zamin. It is probable that work will be done to place this tract of territory "under observation" even should plague appear spread in the adjoining Hyderabad country, and it will be enough to have some staff for 20 miles round the area when a case of indigenous plague actually occurs in the district. The last clause of S.O. Regulation 22 (page 36 of the pamphlet). It is a question whether a similar provision may not be made with reference to Solavaram & Elluru, seeing that the adjoining portion of the Krishna District (Tirumala Division) has been excluded from observation [vide S.O. No 803 P. of 23-8-05]. It will be seen that there are no...

4. ~~Coming now to details, each~~ ^{Each} ~~road further inspection station is~~ ^{proposed to be located at the} ~~principal ferry in the Madras~~ ^{principal ferry in the Madras} ~~& Nellore districts and at the~~ ^{at the} ~~cut tracks in the Madras & Nellore~~ ^{cut tracks in the Madras & Nellore} ~~The Colls. proposes to have at each~~ ^{The Colls. proposes to have at each} ~~station a hospital for 2 patients~~ ^{station a hospital for 2 patients} ~~and a shed for 8 persons~~ ^{and a shed for 8 persons} ~~with the following staff-~~ ^{with the following staff-}

- 1 Hospital Assistant
- 1 Community master & clerk (combined)
- 1 peon &
- 1 totti

The usual staff sanctioned for these districts is

- 1 Hospital Asst (Rs 35 + 15)
- 1 Peon at Rs 15
- 1 Community master & clerk (Rs 12)
- 1 totti at Rs 9
- 2 Peons at Rs 7 each.

The Colls. does not propose any ~~extra~~ ^{extra} ~~staff~~ ^{staff} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~districts~~ ^{districts} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~usual~~ ^{usual} ~~provision~~ ^{provision} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~made~~ ^{made} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~12~~ ¹² ~~persons~~ ^{persons} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~3~~ ³ ~~patients~~ ^{patients}.

5. The Colls. proposes to place each observation circle under an Assistant Plague Inspector with one peon and with one totti.

A further latrine is probably necessary to assist the Hospital Asst in visiting hamlets & a two police or Sack peon will probably be found necessary.

It will be better to have Plague Inspector in charge of circles. The Colls. proposes to have 20 circles in Madras & Nellore districts.

The number of Inspectors can probably be reduced.

If however Madras City is attacked by Plague it will be necessary to watch the coast carefully, and the Comd. is requested to make proposals to do this. It will of course only be necessary to watch villages where there is communication with Madras by sea.

130 188
The districts, the Inspectors should be in charge of Plague Inspector in Madras & Nellore - vide addl Pg 6 (page 32 of the pamphlet)

The usual charge of a Supervisor is 4 circles. But in Madras it is proposed that that 3 Supervisors should have only 2 circles each & the fifth ^{two} will have 3 circles.

7. The Scheme does not take into consideration the question of protecting the sea coast. It provides for (the scheme)

(a) a railway frontier inspection station with shed for 25 suspects and 5 patients - to be opened only when plague has appeared at Bejrada.

(b) a railway inspection station at Kovur, with shed for 40 suspects and 10 patients.

The Colls. proposes one Hospital Asst, one clerk, 3 peons & 2 tottis for Kalaparn and the same staff + one extra peon and one extra totti for Kovur.

Submitted

D. Dis. No. 2450
Rev 798

Cuo 2707
GODAVARI DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

26-12-1898

FROM

A. Brodie Esquire.

COLLECTOR,

Godavari District.

TO

THE

Plague Commissioner
Madras

SIR,

With reference to your Proceedings
Ref on C no 444 of 98 dated 10-11-98, I have
the honour to state that on reconsideration
I am disposed to agree with you in considering
that it is not worthwhile to place any portion of
the Agency tracts under observation. Where a case
of indigenous Plague actually occurs in the District,
it will be enough to entertain an observation
staff for 20 miles round any infected area. I
also agree to your proposal to protect the town
of Sone by placing under observation & see
necessary all the country within 20 miles of
the town. This is also necessary to protect the
sea coast in the case of Madras city being
stricken by Plague.
I am therefore to revise my original

Scheme as follows:

3 with a view to placing under observation
when necessary all the Country ~~Country~~ within
20 miles of the town of More, I propose to
divide the same into 2 circles. I also
propose to establish 5 Road Frontier Inspection
Stations at Vasantarada, Pedapadu, Madepalli,
Vijarayi and Koppaka in order to watch
arrivals by land from the Krishna. At
Koppaka and Pedapadu will be the Head
Quarters of these two Circles respectively.
At each frontier station, it is proposed to
provide accommodation for 12 suspects
and 3 patients. The following staff will
also be appointed at each station.

- 1 Fortified Assistant (Rs 35 + 15)
- 1 Sumastah or Rs. 15
- 1 Conservancy Naistry on Rs 12
- 1 Fok on Rs 9
- 2 Police Peons on Rs 7 each

Each observation circle will be placed
in charge of a Native Inspector

Assisted by one Peon on Rs 9 and one
Fok on Rs 9. One Supervisor on Rs 80 + 25 + 15
will also be placed in charge of the
2 circles his Head Quarters being
fixed at More. He will be provided
with a Peon on Rs 7.

4 To protect the Sea Coast it is only
necessary to make inspections at
Tarsapur and Cocanada. Of these two
stations only Cocanada has Commu-
nication with Madras by Sea. At
Tarsapur it is merely necessary to
see that the Crews of native craft return-
ing from Ceylon and other Coast Ports
are in good health. At Cocanada all
passengers and crews will be inspected
and all vessels working on board vessels

from infected ports, disinfected on their return to shore as was done recently whilst Calcutta was infected. The Hospital Assistant at Barsapoor can attend to matters at that port and the Civil Surgeon will be in charge of operations at Cocanada.

At Barsapoor as very few vessels enter that, it does not seem necessary to make arrangements except in the very unlikely event of a case occurring in which case of course, the patient and crew would be kept on board in quarantine until accommodation could be provided for them on shore. A matter of 24 hours or so at the utmost. At Cocanada, affected persons on board ship can be removed to the Municipal sheds and treated by its staff. It is not necessary to have any separate accommodation arranged.

except what was entertained before for the disinfection of coolies working on board healthy vessels from infected ports. In police matters of course the Harbour Patrol officer will prevent any communication between infected vessels and the shore or other vessels. 5. As already proposed there will be 2 Railway Frontier Inspection Stations at Kalapavum and Koorve. An increased staff will, however, be provided for the latter station as suggested by you if further enquiries prove this necessary.

The following is an estimate of the cost of my revised proposals.

Road Frontier Inspection Stations 5	Pay Rs.
5 Hospital Assistants on Rs 35 + 15 each	250
5 Gamastaks on Rs 15 each	75
5 Conduway mantles on Rs 12	60
5 Totes on Rs 9	45
Police men on Rs 7	70
Total 500	
Railway Frontier Inspection Stations	
Kalapavum	
Hospital Assistant on Rs 35 + 15	50
1 clerk	10
3 Bore on Rs 7 each	21
2 Totes on Rs 9	18

Koorur

1 Apothecary on Rs 100 + 25	125
1 Inspectress on Rs 80	80
4 Police peons on Rs 8 each	32
1 Clerk on Rs 15	15
6 Peons on Rs 7	42
4 Toties on Rs 9	36
Total	330

Sea Frontier Inspection Stations (2)

At Karsapur no extra establishment is wanted and at Co Canada only

1 ward attendant on Rs 10	
1 waterman on Rs 8	
1 do	8

Total Frontier Inspection Stations 26 960.

Observation Circles on Mook side

2 Plaque Inspectors on Rs 45 each	90
2 Peons on Rs 7 each	14
2 Toties Toties on Rs 9 each	18
1 Supervisor on Rs 80 + 25 + 15	120
1 Peon on Rs 7	7

Total 249

Total observation circles 249

Grand Total 1209 k.m

Rs 14500 in round figures
As regards accommodation sheds for 25 suspects and 3 patients will be built at each of Road Inspection Stations. At the Railway Inspection Station at Kankarum sheds for 25 suspects and 3 patients will be

Accommodation for 40 suspects and 10 patients will be made at Koorur. Provision will also be made for the quarters necessary for the Medical Inspecting and ^{Medical} staff at this station.

8 A revised map showing the Frontier Inspection Stations and observation circles now proposed is also enclosed.

9 The remarks in para 8 of your Proceedings are noted. The present accommodation at Koorur will if necessary be increased on consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your most obedient servant

22nd Oct 1904
B. B. B. B. B.

FROM

The Collector of

Godavari District,

TO

THE

Plague Commissioner
Madras

D. Dis. No.

2450

Rev.

Dated

26.

Despatched 28

12

1898.

Received

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a revised Plague

Observation Scheme for the

the Godavari District

31/1/13

Chas 444 & 2707. 2/1898

190

208

Chas No 126 8/17-1-88

The ~~Observation~~ Scheme

as now modified

by the Collr of Godavari

is approved. An estimate

for the proposed work should be

forwarded.

2. The Collr. is requested to

forward for submission to Govt a

plan on the scale of 1 inch = 4 miles

and to prepare an estimate for

the proposed work.

1/3/97

Note

Where have been

further stations? Bellary

Trabagon, N. K. K. K.

Salim? D. K. K. K.

had better be continued.

1/3/97

The Plague agent, I. Bernada
St. in from the
found following the
for the precautions to prevent
persons from crossing the
for the work in inspection
the Collr. is requested to report of the
series can be continued.

To The Collr. Godavari (A-L)
The Collr. "Wingapala" (A)
The Collr. "K. K. K. K." (A)
Surgeon General
By to Govt. & to the Collr.

Note The Collr. has approved
of the suggestions made in
Ref. No. Chs 444, and has
submitted his scheme
on the lines of the
in it. He does not seem
to have provided for the
other for the Collr. Surplus.

REVENUE (1898) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

The Collector,

Godavari District,

To

The Plague Commissioner

Madras.



No

Dated

Despatched

Received

189

SUBJECT.

Enclosure to Godavari

2^d Collector's letter D. Dis.

No 2450 of 26. 12-98 (despatched
Rev)

cd 7 on 28. 12-98) to the Plague

Commissioner, Madras. —



From

To

Date

Desp

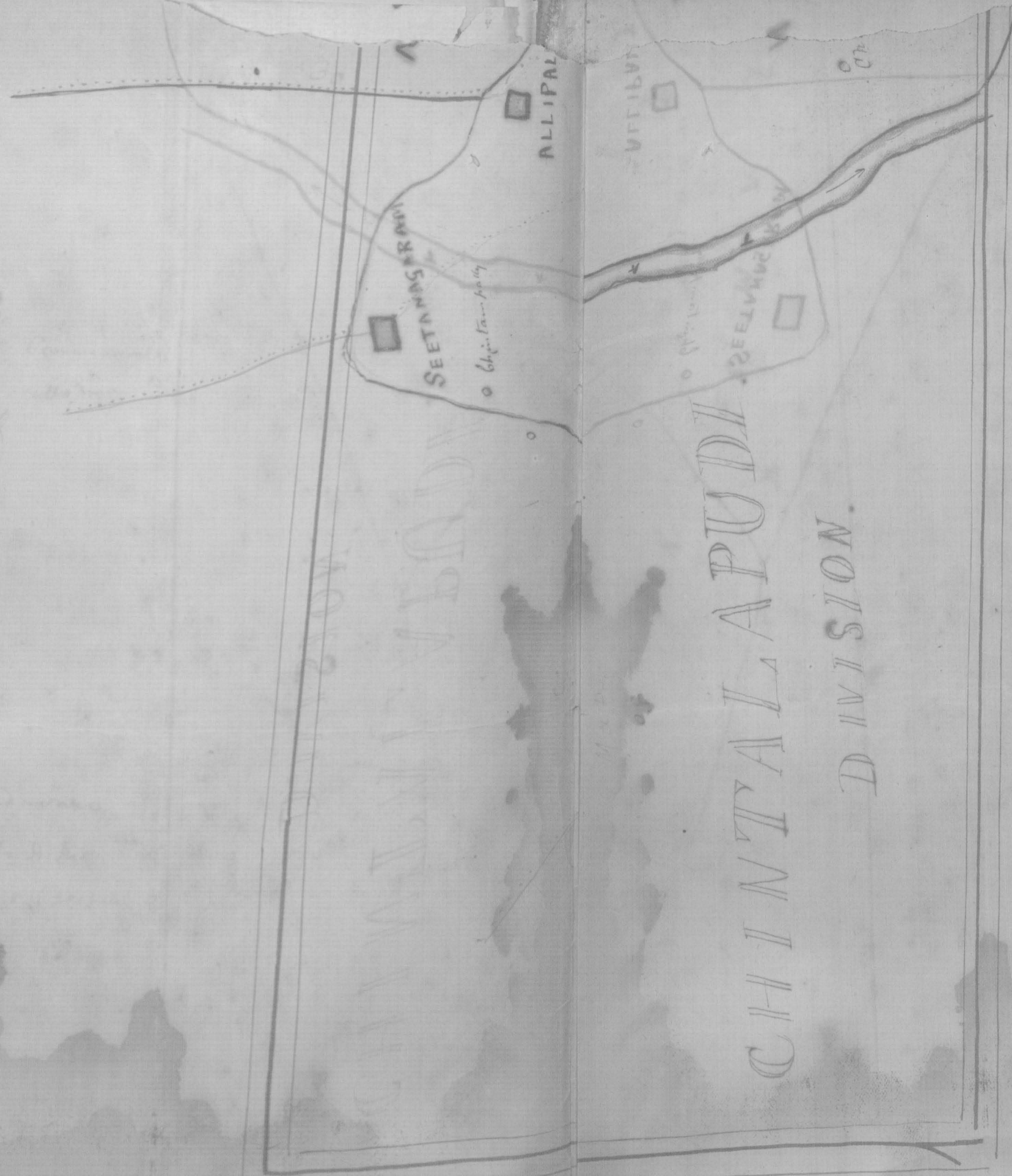
Recet

Handwritten notes in left margin

CHINTALAPUDI

CHINTALAPUDI

DIVISION.



Handwritten signature: A. Ayappa

Handwritten text: Clerk.

Copy of map

1 Z A M S
O M I N I O N S

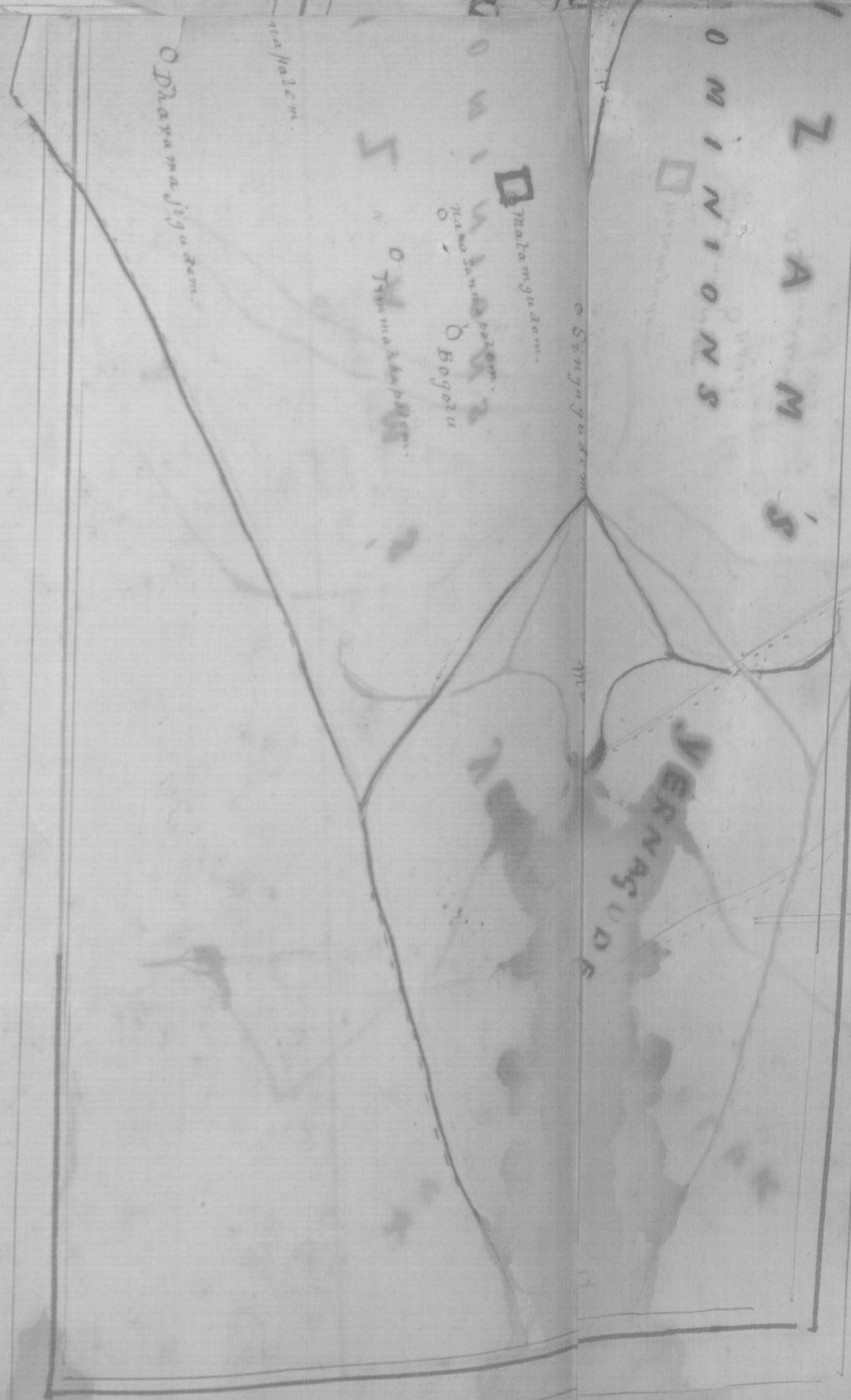
JERNAGUDE

Dharmagudam

O Bogolu

O Thammakuram

O Dharmajigam



J. d. Harrison to R.S.

Deputy District Officer 12.3.98

From

To

Date
Des
Recd

□ □

Depy District Officer
District Station

1/2/98



Reference

Circle Boundary
 Road Inspection Stations
 Sea Inspection Stations
 Circle HQ Quarters
 Road
 Cart track
 Canal
 Railway
 Supervisors
 Head Quarters

Reference

Change Boundary
 Circle Boundary
 Railway line
 Frontier Inspection Stations
 Head Quarters of the circle

Newman
 Collector

