

(1) Number of pages 1
 (2) Date of repair 25-11-1962
 (3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>1638</u>	Press Mis.
372-373	
Dated <u>15-1-1963</u>	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
15th June 1865.*

No. 372. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Judicial Department:—

Passing orders on the Reports of the
Inspector General of Police and the
Government Agent, Vizagapatam, re-
lative to the Sourah out-break, &c., in
the Ganjam District. (Here enter 3rd June 1865, No. 797.)

No. 373. ORDER THEREON, 15th June 1865, No. 1,653.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 63.

1. Communicated to the Superintending
Engineer, 1st Division.

2. A sum of Rupees 5,000 is sanctioned from
the Reserve under "Communications" for expendi-
ture in the construction of roads and the clearing of jungle in the Jeypore country.
The Superintending Engineer will be requested to place the amount at once at
the Agent's disposal, and to provide a sum of Rupees 10,000 in his Budget for the
ensuing year in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Orders above recorded. If
more funds are required, and can be made available towards the end of the year,
they will be given.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to overnment.

To the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.
" Accountant General.
" Controller of Public Works Accounts.
" Judicial Department.

Erd. S. T. Augustin.

278

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
3rd June 1865.

Read again letter from the Inspector General of Police, under date the 12th January 1865, No. 64, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 30th January 1865, No. 165.

No. 15. Read also the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Agent to the Governor, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Vizagapatam, 29th March 1865, No. 95.

I have now the honor to report on my annual tour and the administration of Jeypore and the Hill Tracts for the past year. A Traverse was kept up with a Perambulator the whole way. I left Vizagapatam on the 26th November, and after visiting the town of Jeypore, proceeded to Malkagiri, and returned through the Golconda Hills to this place, in time to receive His Excellency the Governor, on the 30th of January. The Khonds of the Gunapur Taluq were visited this year by Captain Grove, my Senior Assistant, who is an officer of experience.

JUNGLE CLEARING AND ROADS.

2. In my last Report (dated 26th March 1864), I mentioned what had been done, in the way of *Jungle clearing*, with the Rupees 2000 sanctioned by Government for that purpose, and I observed (paragraph 5) that "if 10,000 Rupees annually could be spared me, for jungle clearing and road making in Jeypore, I had no doubt I could turn it to good account." In disposing of my Report on the 13th September following, the Governor in Council concurring in the propriety of leaving the care of these works, to the local officers, was pleased to direct that an annual grant of Rupees 10,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Agent for this purpose; and inasmuch as there were no funds available from the Public Works Reserve, it was ordered, in view to secure the money for the working season (which I mentioned was from November to May), that an immediate application should be made to the Government of India, in the Department Public Works, "for authority for a grant of the above sum for the current year." No further order on the subject has been received, and the season is now practically over; but I have managed with 700 Rupees, obtained from the Local Funds, to clear 102 miles in the Golconda country, the Police of which has been taken up in the last twelve months.

3. Good progress, however, has been made with portions of the road between Vizagapatam and Jeypore by the Petta Ghaut. This line of road is described in paragraph 64 of my *first* Jeypore Report. I have lately transmitted to the Government Office, for lithographing, a very tolerable Map of the District including Jeypore, and I will briefly repeat once more the information about this road.

4. There have always been three principal lines of traffic between Jeypore and the Coast; and when Jeypore was taken up by the Agency, the Madgole and Parvatipur lines, which had been inspected by Captain Vertue, were rejected in favor of the line by Kasipur. This place lies immediately at the foot of the Hills, 45 miles from Vizagapatam and 20 from Vizianagram; and after ascending a troublesome Ghaut, 9 miles in length, you reach Rayavalasa, which is about 3000 feet above the sea. From Rayavalasa to the head of the Petta Ghaut, which is 16 miles short of Jeypore, there are some difficult defiles, but for the most part the road lies through an undulating plateau with a slight descent; the length of this plateau

is 60 miles; and at Pettah you descend 1000 feet, and reach the plain, on which the town of Jeypore [height above the sea 2019] is situated.

5. Thus the whole distance from Vizagapatam to Jeypore is 130 miles. To connect Kasipur with the Coast, two lines have been sanctioned at a joint estimate of Rupees 1,68,000; the Honorable the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who owns the Kasipuram Hill Zemindary, contributing Rupees 63,500, or upwards of one-third of the amount. The 1st of these lines, between Kasipur and Vizianagram, a distance of 20 miles, will be completed in the current official year, and the 2nd between Kasipur and Vizagapatam, a distance of 45 miles, has 15 miles finished; and the remainder will be done in all 1866.

6. The line up the Ghaut from Kasipuram to Rayavalasa was first traced by the old Sibbundies under Lieutenants Dobree and Gordon, and then improved by the Sappers under Lieutenant Irvine, who further constructed a portion of the trace (marked out by Major Shaw Stewart) down the Petta Ghaut, when, owing to the great sickness and mortality amongst the Sappers, the Government re-called the Company employed on the work, and directed that it should be carried out (when funds became available) by the ordinary labor of the country.

7. The Sappers were re-called in February 1863; and a sum of Rupees 12,500 having been sanctioned in the interim, and the then Superintending Engineer exhibiting no great alacrity in the matter, I proposed that the grant should be handed over to the Agency, which the Government, in G. O., Judicial No. 176 of 11th February 1864, acceded to. The Assistant Agent, Lieutenant Smith, then took the work in hand, and the result is as follows, with an expenditure of 11,000 Rupees only, the balance having lapsed at the close of the official year 1863-64. The line was given out on contract, to the headmen in the vicinity, with such marked success, as to dispel all doubt of the future working of similar undertakings in Jeypore, under the same supervision. I append an Extract* from Lieutenant Smith's report, and having been carefully over the road, I can certify its accuracy. The result is in the highest degree creditable to his energy and good management. It will be seen that commencing from the town of Jeypore, 56 miles have been roughly bridged, drained, and formed into an excellent bullock track, and that the difficulties of the Petta Ghaut, four miles in length, have been overcome.

THE MALKAGIRI COUNTRY.

8. After a halt of a fortnight at Jeypore, I proceeded with Lieutenant Smith to Malkagiri, south-west of Jeypore.

9. North of the town of Jeypore, the Jeypore Raj extends about 100 miles. The country comprises the Kotapad Taluqs (so long claimed by Bustar) and Navrangpur. As described in my first Report, this is a tract of great capability, and as to see, being one sheet of paddy fields (unirrigated) with patches of sugarcane, wheat, and Bengal gram.

10. South-west of the town of Jeypore comes, first, the Ramgiri Taluq, divided off the Malkagiri Taluq by a lofty range of Hills, called the Tulasi Dungiri, which is carried across the river Saveri, and stretches far into Bustar. Crossing from the Ramgiri to the Malkagiri Taluq, you descend a long Ghaut 1200 feet and upwards, the country gradually falling still further towards the Godavery. The south-west

* At end of report.

boundary of Jeypore is the village of Moat, at the confluence of the rivers Saveri and Sileru, 30 miles from the Godavery. The distance from Jeypore to Moat is 160 miles, and the town of Malkagiri is about half way.

11. As far south as Malkagiri, the country is covered with a dense forest of Sal; after that, we seldom met with it. The prevailing trees are these:—the Nalla* Maddi and Tella Maddi, and occasional

* Terminalia tomentosa, and glabra.

specimens of the teak, with every where an undergrowth of tall rankgrass.

12. There are some 225 villages in the Malkagiri Taluq. The Chiefs and their immediate retainers are Uryas, but the people are principally Koyis and Gonds, with a mixture of Prajas (the common laboring class of Jeypore) and Telugus. The Koyis bear the strongest possible resemblance to the Khonds of the Gunapur Highlands; the Gonds, both from their appearance and language, are clearly a distinct tribe. The manners and customs of all are pretty much the same. No Brahmmins ever penetrated into the country. Each village has a Zanni or Priest, who is generally brother to the Naick or Headman, and at seed time and harvest, at births, deaths, and marriages, he conducts the worship of the village goddess, propitiating her with the sacrifice of a cow or a kid, which is followed by a general feast. There is little or no money in the country; every thing is bartered. The staple cultivation is rice; there is neither sugar-cane nor wheat. We saw tobacco in small patches occasionally, and a beginning is being made with oilseeds. A good deal of the rice is carried westwards; cattle also are exported, and the wilder tribes trade in the same way with dammer, honey and wax. The return load is generally salt and clothes; there are no weavers in the country, nor is cotton grown.

13. The Taluq abounds with every kind of game, bison, elk, &c., and, by consequence, beasts of prey abound also. Every man goes about armed, with bows and arrows or a hatchet; but on the whole, we found a peaceable and tractable population. They seemed glad to see our camp, and beat the jungle for us with great good humour. Up to the time of our visit, no Police had been posted in the Taluq. We took down 30 Constables (all that are available at present); established two stations between Jeypore and Malkagiri, one at Malkagiri itself, a fourth at Poreh, a considerable emporium for the Brinjarry trade on the Saveri, and a fifth at another place. We could not learn that there was much crime of any kind in the country. The prevalence of Meriah or human sacrifices within the memory of living men was uniformly denied, but the officers of the late Meriah Agency, writing in 1855 (see precis to my 1st Jeypore Report), received information, which they credited, that four children were up to that year, annually sacrificed, at the doors of the Malkagiri Fort, besides other sacrifices triennially, in the outlying Districts. Be this as it may, with our Police patrolling great part of the country, we shall now become cognizant of its crime. The only description of offences which have come to our notice at present consists of cases of extortion committed by the leading Urya Chiefs, and of homicides committed in a state of intoxication. There is a good deal of drunkenness among the people, the wild Sago palm and the berry of the Ippa or Mhowa tree (which grows every where) both affording a very strong liquor. Indeed, throughout the month of March, when this berry ripens, the whole male population continues helplessly drunk. Captain Basevi of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, passed through village

after village in March 1863, without meeting with a man sober enough to answer a single question. The women do not appear to join in this delinquency.

HISTORY OF MALKAGIRI.

14. As to the history of Malkagiri, it appears to be that "very extensive tract to the southward" alluded to by Mr. Orani in his Report on Jeypore, A. D. 1784, printed in the Precis of Jeypore papers. He describes it from hearsay as "inhabited by a rude and barbarous People, who make the Rajah presents at the Dasahara, owe him Military service, and are devotedly attached to him, but over whom he has no real authority." In fact, in process of time, from its distance from the capital, its difficulty of access, and the disturbed state in which the Jeypore Raj was kept by the violence of contending factions, the Amceens, deputed to the charge of this outlying tract, seem to have made themselves very nearly independent. The office was transmitted from father to son, under the title of 'Tat Raz,' and the tribute payable to Jeypore was never changed, standing always at 750 Rupees. The last Tat Raz, Paramanando, died without male issue 30 years ago. He was succeeded by one Bhavamma, his twin-brother's widow. This lady carried on the management by a Dewan, Dasi Raz, a relative, for 12 or 13 years, quietly enough, Dasi Raz being a capable man, and bold his own against all intriguers. At the death of Dasi Raz, his son, Yerram Raz, became Dewan. He was overthrown in a pitched battle with the adverse faction; but, ultimately procuring the aid of a party of Rohillas from the Hyderabad country, he regained the upper hand, and signalled his victory by cutting off the noses of four of his principal enemies. Amereced of these features, these four men fled the country, and found their way down to the Governor's Agent (Mr. Reade), who happened to be on duty at Narsipatam. Mr. Reade sent up a party of the old Sibbundy; Yerram Raz was arrested, brought to trial, and sentenced to transportation for life, but he died suddenly in Jail at Vizagapatam (A. D. 1859).

15. This event was shortly followed by the death of the Tat Rancee, Bhavamma; she left a daughter, Bangara Devi; but the real authority vested in one Sanyasi Patro, an illegitimate member of the family, a very truculent character. He not only withheld all tribute from Jeypore, but continued, in spite of all our warnings, to levy Molturfa and Sayer duties. He extorted 4 Annas on every pack bullock entering the country; and a definite complaint having been laid against him by a Brinjarry trader before the Assistant Agent at Jeypore, that Officer sent Inspector Smith with a warrant for his apprehension. He came, somewhat to our surprise, quietly enough, and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and fine. The Rajah of Jeypore then placed a man of his own in charge, and the Dewan will this year proceed to make a new settlement of the country. The Assistant Agent will take an opportunity of re-visiting Malkagiri at the same time, both to keep in check the evil disposed, and to prevent the Dewan from dealing roughly with ancient interests, or exacting illiberal terms from the Ryots of this new and uncivilized country.

TEAKWOOD IN MALKAGIRI.

16. Malkagiri has always had the credit of having a considerable Teak Forest. We saw isolated specimens only, though sufficient in number and appearance to show that the tree would thrive excellently well. But, at a place called Akuru, they told us that 10 or 12 years ago several hundred fine trees

were cut down by desire of a Sahib, who came up from Rajahmundry by the banks of the river, as far as Trunkom, and negotiated with Sanyasi Patro for the timber. He said, it seems, that they were wanted by Government, and that he would give cooly hire to the fellers, but no price for the trees. The hire was accordingly advanced, and the trees cut down. The Sahib promised to send elephants to drag them down to the river, but he was not as good as his word, and there they lie, in a great degree injured by the exposure, as they fell, within four or five miles of the Saveri. Two years after, this Sahib's son, the people told us, came by land as far as Malkagiri, but there falling sick, returned without getting as far as Akuru.

17. This Sahib was certainly the late Mr. Tuke of the Department Public Works, whose "Report on the river Servery" is to be found at pages 51 to 71 of the Volume of Madras Government Selections, entitled a "Report on the Navigability of the river Godavery and some of the affluents;" for I find at page 62 a particular account of this transaction. The trees averaged 7 to 8 feet in circumference, and 45 feet in height, but many were much larger. The object of Mr. Tuke's expedition was to give an account of the rocks in the river, and to search for Teakwood (paragraph 34); but at the sight of the trees, his zeal for the public service got the better of his respect for the rights of private property. "I should be afraid to say," he states, "what I think is the value of these 400 trees alone," that is, value to the Government, for that the proprietor of the Forest should be paid for them does not once occur to him. Consequently, wherever he meets with Teakwood, he either cuts it down forthwith, or makes, what he facetiously terms a *contract* with the headman of the District "by which he gives me *for nothing*, all the wood in his Taluq." I should insult His Excellency in Council by supposing that Government advance any title arising out of this barefaced transaction, and I have accordingly informed the Dewan of Jeypore that the whole of the felled timber belongs to his master.

THE SAVERI RIVER.

18. This river, after its passage through the Tulasi Dungiri Range, becomes the boundary line of Jeypore and Bustar, except that the Salmi Taluq, on the right bank of the river, belongs to the former. Mr. Tuke went 132 miles up its banks, and has given a detailed description of his expedition. He pronounces it navigable, in certain monsoon months, as far as the 25th mile, or shortly below the confluence of the Sileru; but from the perfect chaos of current and shoals above that distance, 'the river certainly is not navigable at any time of the year for boats.' From the 25th mile timber is taken down pretty constantly, but very little, and that with the greatest possible difficulty, from places higher up the river. Mr. Tuke had no leveling instruments with him, but Captain Basevi has given us the following information:—"In the upper country between Kottah and the Hills, the stream is sluggish, but between Trunkom and the Godavery, the river falls nearly 450 feet. Nearly the whole of this occurs in the first 50 miles between Trunkom and Pettah. The river falls 100 feet between Trunkom and Jerapilli, a distance of not more than 14 miles. Below Pettah its velocity does not exceed 3½ miles an hour, the fall is something less than 9 miles per mile, but the bed is much obstructed with rocks." From Trunkom to the confluence of the Sileru, the same officer records the average width, 100 yards; while below that it widens out to 200 yards, with very high banks,

at one place 50 feet above the river. The Sileru, which Lieutenant Smith and I crossed at Kondakamru, appears from the inquiries we made, to be no less unfavorable to navigation than the Saveri is described to be.

THE GOLGONDA HILLS—HISTORY OF THE TALUQ.

19. The old boundary of Jeypore to the south is the Sileru river, but the Kondakamru Taluq was afterwards added by conquest. A few miles from Kondakamru, the Golgonda country commences, and ascending a succession of passes, we once more reached the great undulating plateau lying to the north of the great chain of Ghauts, which extend in a parallel line with the Coast, from the Godavery to the Mahanuddy. We visited the Darakonda, Gudem, and other Hill Muttahs, and finally descended into the Plains at Nursipatam.

20. It will be well, here, to give a succinct narrative of the history of the Golgonda country. The Taluq formed one of the most ancient Zemindaries in our Territory; and at the permanent settlement, a Sanad was granted to the Chief, fixing the Pesheush at 1,000 Rupees. Over the Champaign country at the foot of Hills, the Zemindar's authority was complete, but in the Hills the renters had gradually assumed a considerable degree of independence. In the year 1836, the incapacity of the Zemindar, Ananta Bhupati, brought the estate to the verge of ruin; and he was induced by the District officers to resign, in favor of Jamma Devamma, the widow of a predecessor. This election was highly distasteful to the Hill Sirdars; firstly, because they were not consulted, and secondly, because the succession in former times was always through heirs male. Troubles of all kinds thickened around the unfortunate Ranee, and it was not long before she was carried off to the jungles by a party of Hill peons, and there barbarously murdered.

21. Upon this, Troops were moved into the neighbourhood, and the estate sequestered by the Collector, Mr. Freese. The Zemindar, Ananta Bhupati, was brought to trial for abetting the Ranee's murder, and, being convicted, was sent as a prisoner for life to the Fort of Ghooty, where he subsequently died. Averse to entering upon the administration of a wild Hill Zemindary, the Collector proposed to give the estate to Vera Bhupati, son of a former Zemindar, Shanta Bhupati. The Government did not acquiesce in the suggestion; and in the following year 1837, the Zemindary was put up to Public auction for arrears of Revenue, and knocked down to Government for the sum of 100 Rupees.

22. The Hill Sirdars were not disturbed in their tenures by the officers of Government, but they were not long in discovering that the extinction of their ancient Chiefs had seriously lowered their own status. They were now directly subject to the surveillance of the Collector's Native Ameen: and some slight show of consideration to one of their party, brought about a hostile confederation. They united to raise an insurrection against the Government, for the restoration of the Bhupati family. Rents were withheld, the hills barricaded against all comers, and constant excursions, with fire and sword, carried into the villages in the Plains. "Chinna Bhupati," a lad of 19, and half brother of the 'Vera Bhupati' already mentioned, was set up by the insurgents as their 'Rajah,' and for three years, or from 1845 to 1848, they successfully held their jungles against the Military force employed against

them; abandoning the enterprise at last on the condition of amnesty to all concerned. Chinna Bhupati yielded himself up, and some villages producing 4000 Rupees a year were assigned him as a maintenance for himself and his brothers, the representatives of the ancient Zemindars of Golgonda.

23. Once more in 1857-58, an insurrection broke out under the leadership of Sanyasi Bhupati, nephew of Chinna Bhupati. The Sibbundies, under Captain Owen, assisted by some of the leading Sirdars in the Hills, promptly put it down. Sanyasi Bhupati and Chinna Bhupati were sentenced by the then Agent to the Governor

(Mr. Reade) to transportation for life;

but the Government* remitted the punishment, and ordered them to be detained

* No. 1701, 21st December 1859.

as quasi State Prisoners, under surveillance, at Vizagapatam.

LOCATION OF NEW POLICE IN GOLGONDA.

24. The country has been quiet since the rising last referred to; but no opportunity was found of posting the Police there, until March last year (1864), when Captain Tenant, Deputy Inspector General, took up 30 men, and distributed them at Lamsingi, Gudem, and Koyur. About 40 additional men are wanted to take up the Police of the Taluq fairly. They are in course of enlistment.

25. The Hill Chiefs are quite competent to keep down crime in their own estates, if they choose, and to deliver the criminals over to the Magistracy; but besides being open to bribery and other influences, they are very often themselves the offenders, and so great is the prestige of their authority, that they may offend with perfect impunity. Nobody in the Hills would venture to lay a complaint against his feudal superior, without the actual location of the Police in the neighbourhood. It is this alone, with the repeated tours of the European Officers of the District, that leads to the detection of heinous crime in these wild and distant localities.

26. As an instance of this, I will mention a case which has recently occurred. I had visited Gudem, and had arrived with Lieutenant Smith at Peddawalasa, the next stage, on the 16th January last, when a man came flying into our camp, as if for his life, and fell at our feet. He said he had just escaped from imprisonment (*khulasa kaidi*), a kind of custody under surveillance, not uncommon in the Hills, at a distant village, where he had been kept for a year, or from just before Captain Tenant posted the Police. He had been consigned to this custody, he stated, by Gantem Dora, the Sirdar of Gudem, in consequence of his being the principal witness to a murder, committed by that Dora, about that time. The Dora had deliberately shot one of his peons in his own garden, suspecting him of an intrigue with one of his wives; and this witness and another had been required to bury the corpse. His statement was forthwith reduced to writing by the Assistant Agent, and the case put into the hands of an intelligent Police officer, when in a few days, by the discovery of the other witnesses, and the exhumation of the body in the exact spot pointed out by those who dug the grave, in a meadow close to the residence of the accused, the chain of evidence was rendered complete. The sentence of my Court was necessarily death, and the same having been confirmed by the High Court, Gantem Dora was hanged at Nursipatam on the 25th instant, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, chiefly from the neighbouring Hills.

THE TEN HILL MUTTAS OF GOLGONDA.

27. The names of the ten Hill Muttas, and the sums for which they are leased out, are given in the margin. The amount in each case is that of the ancient "Cudikattu Daul," or the assessed area. The Hills are covered with dense jungle, and it seems highly expedient that they should be placed under the Conservator of Forests; in view to the preservation
- | | RS. |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Dutsarti..... | 1200 |
| 2. Makaram..... | 500 |
| 3. Koyur..... | 400 |
| 4. Gudem with Darakonda..... | 375 |
| 5. Lammasingi..... | 250 |
| 6. Antada Kottapulli..... | 130 |
| 7. Guditr..... | 80 |
| 8. Lotugadda..... | 30 |
| 9. Chittempada..... | 80 |
| 10. Bandivala..... | 20 |

and growth of the more valuable specimens of timber. The burning and felling of Forests is carried on so recklessly in all the Hill Zemindaries, that it becomes all the more necessary to protect and utilize what is our own.

THE SAURA OUT-BREAK.

28. The particulars of this affair are recorded in the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, of the 28th September last, No. 1425. Mir Hussein, the Inspector of Police, whose reprehensible proceedings were the direct cause of this sudden outrage, was murdered on the 23rd July, the middle of the south-west monsoon. I proceeded immediately to Gunapur with the European Officers of the Constabulary, and after considering all the information I could procure, as to the nature of the country and the character and resources of the inhabitants, determined that it was in the highest degree inexpedient to march a force into the Saura Hills, for the apprehension of the offenders until after the rains. Meanwhile, I called upon the Rajah of Jeypore, whom the Saura Tribes regard as their Suzerain, to exert his influence in procuring their capture, and further proclaimed "rewards" amounting to Rupees 3400, which were sanctioned by the Government, for this purpose. At the same time strong guards of Police and Paiks were stationed at the passes into the mountains.

29. The Rajah of Jeypore immediately proceeded from Jeypore to Gunapur, a distance of 120 miles; he arrived on the 10th September. By my advice, his first efforts were directed to break up the confederation among the Sauras. The outrage was entirely unpremeditated, and originated with the Sauras of Puttasingli alone, arising from the hasty and improper arrest of their Headman or Gomangoby the Police. Blood once shed, however, the entire community for a time seemed determined to make common cause against us; and the Rajah's first object, therefore, was to cause the secession of the Bodamasinghi and other important circles of villages from the ranks of the actual delinquents, and then to induce the party thus weakened to give up the leading offenders and the muskets they had taken from the Police.

Paragraph 11 of my letter, No. 243, of 22nd August.

"If the leaders, I remarked, be captured and the arms left behind by the fugitive Constables, restored, no campaign will be necessary. A few capital sentences carried out at Jalteru (the village at the foot of the principal pass) will bring the Sauras to their senses, and restore the country to tranquillity." This was the programme, and the Governor in Council, awaiting the result, was pleased to say that he had every disposition to place confidence in the judgment of the Agent.

30. The negotiations of the Rajah were crowned with a very fair measure of success. He had several interviews with the leading Sauras during October. By

the 8th November he had recovered all the 13 muskets, and effected the capture of 21 alleged offenders, several of whom had rewards on their heads, and he would very shortly have got in all who were wanted, had it not been for the hostile demonstrations of the Ganjam Police column, from the Callicote side. A quarrel between two villages, about the marriage of a girl, was mistaken for a general arming of the Sauras on that frontier, in view to a destructive raid in the low country, and the officers of Police collecting 450 Constables and twice as many matchlockmen from Ganjam, with a proportionate number from this District, marched up to give the enemy battle.

31. Aware that the Sauras of Jeypore had taken no part in this gathering on the Callicote quarter, I felt a good deal surprised, in common with my friend the Rajah, when I heard that the Ganjam Police were proceeding beyond their own limits into the Saura country of Vizagapatam, because of course it abruptly put an end to all negotiations. We were assuring our Sauras from this side that we would be content with the apprehensions of the ringleaders at Puttasinghi; while from the other side a large force was on the march, to devastate the fields, to drive off the cattle, and to burn the granaries and homesteads of the entire Saura country.

32. I reflected, however, with satisfaction that at all events the matter would now be brought to an end, that the Police were in too great force to be content with any thing short of complete submission, and that, in particular, Captain Stuart and his gallant Subalterns would bring down in chains the 12 or 13 proclaimed offenders still at large, to be dealt with for the murder of the Inspector and his men. My disappointment at the result will be easier to imagine than describe. Considering the nature of the work, as gathered from the history of the expeditions against insurgents in Golconda and the other Hill tracts of this District, I was extremely solicitous to spare the Police if possible, but I never supposed that if they did go up after getting the ruffians into his camp, on the solemn assurance that he meant them no harm, "took that opportunity of explaining to them the object of his visit and their duty."

33. What the Police considered the object of their visit is nowhere explained, and if it were not that it is now useless to inquire, I, for one, should be glad to be further informed. I have asked for a perusal of the Diaries of the Assistant Superintendent. The Inspector General replied that he would carefully examine the papers and communicate, and this examination resulted in the further reply that I could not have them, on the ground that they were "strictly confidential." I do not understand what he means. The Diary of a Police Officer of any grade is declared, by the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be producible before the Magistrate of the District to which the Police Officer is attached, whenever he may require to inspect it; such a refusal certainly has never been made to me before; I have perused scores of such Diaries. Mr. Robinson's first axiom has always been that Police Officers are subordinate to the Magistrate, except of course in matters strictly Departmental. I have not asked for any Departmental papers, but for the Diary of

Paragraph 13 Mr. Robinson's, No. 64, 12th Jan 1865.

a Police Officer engaged in hunting down crime within the limits of my own District, a document to which the Code declares the Magistrate shall always have ready access, and which it was the more necessary I should peruse in this case, because I have to make a Report to Government in the matter. The Inspector General nevertheless refuses, and we must, therefore, infer, either that he has some special reasons for withholding it, or that he deems this Saura expedition a *quasi* Military affair, in which he holds the chief command. Police were turned into soldiers; and it became a question of State, before which the ordinary administration, and the ordinary tribunals must fall to the ground. The Magistrate may no longer scrutinize the proceeding of the Police. "Laws," I seem to hear him say, "are commanded to hold their tongues amongst arms." It was a purely Military exploit; we must look at it in that light; and the wail of justice defrauded of her victims must be hushed before the Inspector General's plaudits, as he welcomes his conquering Division home!

34. Leaving the Government to decide on the propriety of Mr. Robinson's refusal, and the new version consequently afforded of the relative positions of the Police and Magistracy, I proceed to state the result of the trial, before my Court, of the Sauras captured by the Rajah of Jeypore. There were 24 prisoners in all, and for their better custody, the Rajah gave up his own premises in Gunapur. Notwithstanding, four of the number managed to escape; the Police slumbering at their post. Of the 20 remaining, 17 were committed to my Court. The identification of three of these was considered unsatisfactory by the Assessors and myself; but the rest were fully convicted, and five have been sentenced to death, and nine to transportation for life. The executions will be carried out in due course at Jalteru, it may be hoped to the terror of the whole Saura community. One of the three Gomangos of Puttasinghi is amongst those sentenced to death.

35. It is necessary, however, to inquire what the Government wish to be done, in the case of the offenders still at large. It is to be deeply regretted that the Police failed to capture these parties, who include several leading Saura Headmen, when they advanced into the Hills in November; but I am persuaded that nothing but a second expedition with a *Military* force will bring about their apprehension *now*. If the present prosecution had broken down, then indeed, at any cost, I would have advised their arrest; but as it is, as the outrage will be in some measure avenged by the public execution of five Sauras, and by the transportation of nine others, I recommend that the remaining parties implicated in the affair be informed that they are included in a general amnesty. We are shortly about to establish a barrack for a guard of 50 men at Puttasinghi. Under ordinary circumstances, this will be sufficient for the Police of the Saura Hills; but we must not think of the barrack, till we decide the question I have just raised, in one way or the other. A large Force must be sent to hunt these proclaimed offenders down, or their offence must be condoned. I recommend the latter course for adoption; publication to be made in the Hills, after the law shall have been carried out in the case of the Sauras now under sentence.

36. It remains to suggest that some favorable notice shall be taken of the exertions of the Rajah of Jeypore in this matter. The men captured by him had 900 Rupees on their heads; but a Native gentleman of the Rajah's rank is very averse to *direct* pecuniary remuneration for any services he may be able to render the Govern-

ment; and I would suggest that a handsome pair of Pistols, a sword and a ring be presented to him in the name of His Excellency the Governor in Council with a Palanquin for the Dewan.

GENERAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

37. The general result of the Administration of the Hills has been sufficiently encouraging. The Assistant Agent and the six Sub-Magistrates allotted for the Jeypore country are dispensing justice with the same regularity as prevails in other parts of the District. The Police have met with greater success in recruiting from the Hill population itself, and its numbers are now not far short of the prescribed amount. Police out-posts are still wanting in the more distant localities; but the people themselves are now beginning to be helpful, and I believe very little serious crime now passes unchallenged. During the past calendar year, 101 persons have been sent down to my Court of Session, and 84 have been convicted. Whenever a sentence of death is passed, the sentence is carried out, on its confirmation by the High Court, at the chief place of the Taluq where the murder was committed. We have good reason to believe that the example is not lost, and most certainly it is one much needed. In this way, during the year 1864, a Khond has been hanged at Godairy, a Saura at Gunapur, two others at Ramgiri and Mahadeoputti, all in Jeypore, and two men from the Golconda Hills, at Nursipatam. Above all, the Rajah's own immediate retainers and the leading chiefs are getting reconciled to our footing in the country, and in many cases, as in the late Saura out-break, have afforded us material assistance. Encouraged by these appearances, and desirous to exercise the special powers of the Governor's Agent for the repression of the disorderly, no longer than was absolutely necessary, it is with pleasure I have found myself able to release from detention under surveillance, the two intriguing Ex-Dewans of Jeypore, Balabhadra Santa Rao and Narayana Misr, whose arrests, under Section VII Act XXIV of 1839, were reported in my letters marginally noted.

21st September 1863, No. 490.
20th May 1864, " 131.

APPENDIX.

LIEUTENANT SMITH'S STATEMENT OF ROAD WORK.

1. "A road, 21 m. 2 f. 266 yds. long, has been made from Jeypore to Dabagudah. This road is metalled and gravelled the whole way, and is from 5 to 8 yards wide. There are numerous drains in it, and six good strong wooden bridges in it, practicable for all animals. About 4 miles of the road is over the Pettah Ghaut, one mile and a half of which was roughly made by the Sappers in 1862. The remaining two and a half miles have now been constructed; and the mile and a half made by the Sappers a good deal widened and improved. The two and a half mile piece is fresh work, and is cut out of the side of the Hills over very rocky ground. The average slope is now about 1 in 20, and the road is from 5 to 8 yards wide, according to the nature of the soil. The party employed on this work consisted of one Overseer, 6 Peons, and 300 coolies. They were huddled half way up the Ghaut while the work was going on, so as to ensure the effectual carrying on of the work."

2. "From Dabagudah to Sattawah, a distance of 35 m. 1 f. 879 yds., all obstacles have been removed. Pieces of road with 2 or 3 bridges in each have been made over 17 pieces of paddy ground, each from 50 to 100 yards across. Three wooden bridges have been made across hill streams, and the sides of 3 broad Nullahs have been sloped down."

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 3rd June 1865, No. 797.

The first of the letters above recorded relates to the operations conducted by Captain Stuart, Superintendent of Police in the Ganjam District, at the end of last year, in the Sourah Malayas. The second contains the report of the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, on his annual tour in Jeypore, and his remarks on the measures which have been taken for the apprehension of the ringleaders in the Sourah out-break. The Governor in Council will deal first with this matter, and will then proceed to notice the other topics adverted to in Mr. Carmichael's Report.

2. The circumstances of the outrage which was committed by a body of Sourahs at Puttasinghi, a village in the Sourah Malayas, within the limits of the Vizagapatam Agency, are described in Mr. Carmichael's letter of the 22nd August last, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 28th of the following month. An Inspector of Police and four of his men were murdered, and the Police Station-house was burnt to the ground. The Agent deemed it inadvisable to march a force into the Hills, for the apprehension of the murderers, until after the monsoon; but in the meanwhile he called upon the Rajah of Jeypore, whom the Sourah tribes regard as their Suzerain, to exert his influence in procuring the apprehension of the principal offenders, and proclaimed rewards, amounting to Rupees 3400, for their capture. A few months later, intelligence was received by the Superintendent of Police in Ganjam of an incursion of certain Sourahs, from certain villages within the limits of the Ganjam District, at no great distance from that at which the outrage above referred to was committed, into a village in the low country; on which Captain Stuart applied for sanction to march a body of Police into the Sourah country, for the purpose of apprehending the offenders. Sanction was given and orders were sent to the Agent in Vizagapatam by telegraph, directing that the Vizagapatam Police should co-operate with Captain Stuart's Force. It appears that the Ganjam Police Force, on entering the Sourah Hill tracts, at once proceeded to Puttasinghi, the scene of the outrage in July, with the view, apparently, of apprehending the murderers of the Policemen, and of recovering the property which had been taken on that occasion, and subsequently on the occasion of the incursion into the Ganjam District. Part of the property, including some cattle, was recovered, but no arrests were made; in explanation of which it is stated that neither Captain Stuart nor his men were personally acquainted with many of the Sourahs for whose arrests warrants were out, and that he "was most anxious to enter into communication with these Hill savages, in order to have an opportunity of explaining to them the object of his visit and their duty." The Inspector General adds that Captain Stuart's presence on the Hills caused 24 Sourahs to proceed to visit the Dewan of the Rajah of Jeypore below the Ghaut, and they were arrested there." Mr. Carmichael takes a different view. He attributes the capture of these men entirely to the Rajah's influence, and is of opinion that all the other proclaimed offenders would have been apprehended, had it not been for the hostile demonstrations of the Ganjam Police Force. Of the 24 Sourahs captured by the Rajah four escaped. Seventeen were tried and fourteen convicted; of whom five were sentenced to death, and the remainder to transportation for life. The five Sourahs condemned to death were executed at Jalteru early last month.

3. As to the correctness or otherwise of the views expressed by the Inspector General of Police on the one side, and by the Agent on the other, in regard to the immediate effect of Captain Stuart's operations, the Government are not in a position to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. It is impossible from the reports which have been submitted to Government to decide whether, as asserted by the Inspector General, it was the operations of the Police that enabled the Rajah's Dewan to effect the arrest of the 24 men captured by him, or whether, as asserted by the Agent, the capture of those persons was due entirely to the Rajah's influence, while the Police operations had the effect of preventing the capture of the remainder. It would certainly have been far more satisfactory if the large Police Force which was taken into the Hills had succeeded in arresting some at all events of the proclaimed offenders, who, it is stated, are still at large. Under all the circumstances, His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion of the Agent that enough has been done to vindicate public justice, in the execution of five, and transportation of nine, of the Sourahs. So long as the country remains tranquil, no further steps need be taken for the apprehension of the remaining persons implicated in the outrage of July last; but the Government do not consider it desirable that an amnesty should be formally proclaimed.

4. The Governor in Council concurs in the Agent's opinion that the Rajah of Jeypore and his Dewan should receive some mark of the approval of Government, for their exertions in bringing the offenders to justice. Mr. Carmichael will take steps to procure the presents suggested in the 36th paragraph of his Report, and will present them, in the name of the Madras Government, on the occasion of his next visit to Jeypore.

5. The Governor in Council sanctions the grant of batta to the Police employed in the late operations, and of the presents recommended for the two Inspectors, and for the Hill Chief named in the 15th and 19th paragraphs of the Inspector General's letter.

6. The Government observe that Mr. Carmichael is in error in supposing that he is entitled to call for the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. These are confidential documents, kept by the Officers in question for the information of the Head of the Department, and it is not desirable that they should be treated otherwise. The diary to which Mr. Carmichael refers, as being producible before the Magistrate whenever he may require to inspect it, is that referred to in Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, viz., the diary of the proceedings of a Police Officer making an inquiry into a particular crime, and is quite of a different character from the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. But while it is not expedient that the diaries in question should be treated as other than confidential communications, between the District Police Officer and the Head of the Department, it is obviously the duty of those officers to furnish the Magistrate with the fullest possible information on any point connected with their work, on which he may require to be informed. This must be clearly understood, and must be impressed by the Inspector General upon all his Superintendents. The Government cannot conclude their notice of this part of Mr. Carmichael's otherwise interesting and satisfactory report, without expressing their disapproval at the flippant remarks which

he has permitted himself to introduce into the 32nd and 33rd paragraphs; such remarks, as Mr. Carmichael must be aware, are altogether out of place in an official report to the Government.

7. Turning to those parts of the report which relate to the Agent's annual tour, the Governor in Council regrets to find that, in the important work of jungle clearing, less has been done than would have been, owing to the want of funds; the application which was made to the Government of India for a special grant of Rupees 10,000 not having been successful. Orders will be issued in the Department of Public Works for the grant for this purpose of such sum as can be spared from the reserve during the current year; and in the Budget Estimate for the next official year the sum of Rupees 10,000 will be entered. The excellent progress which has been made in the construction of the road between Vizagapatam and Jeypore by the Petta Ghaut is very satisfactory, and is very creditable to Lieutenant Smith.

8. The suggestion made in the 27th paragraph, that the forests on the Golcondah Hills should be placed under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests, will be considered in the Revenue Department.

9. The intimation made by Mr. Carmichael to the Dewan of Jeypore, with reference to the timber which appear to have been felled in the Malkagiri Taluq by order of the late Mr. Tuke, is approved.

10. On the whole, the administration of the Hill Tracts appears to have been as satisfactory as could reasonably have been expected. It is a great point that the Police are succeeding in obtaining recruits from among the Hill population, and that the people themselves, as the Agent states, are beginning to aid in the detection of crime. Criminal justice is now administered with the same regularity as in other parts of the District; and the numerous convictions and executions for capital offences which have taken place, cannot fail to check the reckless disregard for human life which has hitherto characterized these uncivilized tracts. In reviewing the Agent's last Annual Report, the Governor in Council expressed his concurrence in the Agent's opinion that it would at present be premature to attempt the establishment of Courts of Civil Justice in the Jeypore country. The matter, however, is one which should not be lost sight of, for it cannot be deemed otherwise than a very unsatisfactory state of things, that while breaches of the criminal laws are rigorously punished, there should be no Courts for the redress of those Civil wrongs, to which in all countries, and especially in uncivilized countries, crimes of violence often owe their origin.

11. It also appears to the Governor in Council that the time has come for establishing elementary schools in Jeypore. He is aware that some years ago an attempt was made to set on foot a Taluq School in the town of Jeypore, which failed, owing to the impossibility of inducing any Master with the requisite qualifications to encounter the climate of that place. It is probable, however, that there might be less difficulty in establishing schools of the grade of those which for some years past have been in successful operation in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam. Possibly one or more of the teachers now employed in the latter tracts might be transferred to, Jeypore, the climate of which must be very similar to that of Goomsoor. The Governor in Council requests that Mr. Carmichael will communicate on this subject

with the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction, with a view to the establishment of one or more schools of the character of those above referred to in the course of his next visit to Jeypore.

(True Extract).

H. J. Carmichael
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam.
Ganjam.

"
" Inspector General of Police.
" Director of Public Instruction
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant General.
" Civil Paymaster.

To V. 865 Dept

Pro. of Govt. for Case
No. 2123

Pro. of Govt. in the
Jud. Depart.

D/ 3 June
Recd. 7

No. 797

Passing orders
on the Report of the
Insp. Genl. of Police and
the Govt. Agent Vizaya
-patam relative to the
Samak ant. break year
in the Ganjam Dist.

1653-15 June/65

81372

C. 9 June 1865 Dr. 100

Civil Works, Public Works Department
No. 1653

Proceedings of the Madras Government
(Under date the 15th June 1865)
And the following

M. of Govt. in the Insp.
Dept.

Passing orders on the
Reports of the Insp. Genl.
of Police and the Govt. Agent (More enter 3rd June 1865 No. 797)
Vizaya patam relative to
the Samak ant. break year in
the Ganjam Dist.

Communicated
to the Superintending Insp.
1st B.

2. A sum of Rs.
5000 is sanctioned from
the Reserve under "Com-
munications" for ex-
penditure in the con-
-struction of roads and
the

W. M.

the clearing of jungle
in the Saisse Country.
The Superintending Engineer
will be requested to place
the amount at once at
the Agents disposal, and
to provide a sum of Rs.
10,000 in his Budget
for the ensuing year in
accordance with para 7

of the orders above recorded.
If more funds are required,
and can be made available
towards the end of the
year, they will be given.

A.H.

Sd/- 1st Div.
" Asst. Secy.
" Controller.
" Judicial Secy.

Sept 16th 1902

3/
5

