

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

334

Press

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Dated

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th February 1868.*

No. 114. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st January 1868, No. 473.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd November 1867, No. 1,512:—

With reference to paragraph 10 of Government Order, dated 22nd June 1865, No. 1,403, Revenue Department, communicated to Collectors with Board's Proceedings, dated 14th July 1865, No. 4,001, and with reference to your Official Memorandum, dated 8th July 1867, No. 726, I have the honor to submit a report on the halting places along the most frequented lines of march for Troops in the Nellore District. I have caused all the places to be recently inspected, so that the report is up to date.

Report on the halting places along the most frequented lines of march for Troops in the Nellore District.

Talcok.	Stations.	Remarks.
Polur Division.	Ramapuram. Arambaka.	The ground is open and good. There are many wells, and the supply of water is abundant; the water from this village to Gummadipudi is saltish, and the road is metalled to the extent of four furlongs. The road from this village to Tada is in good order. Troops generally halt here. There is a bazaar at Arambaka, and bandies can conveniently halt here.
	Pudi Tada Chuttrum.	There is a tope by the side of the bazaar opposite to the tanks and in front of the Chuttrum. The ground here is not spacious, and is overgrown with prickly-pear. But there is an open and spacious ground to the north and south of the Chuttrum. The supply of water from the wells and the pond is very abundant. There are small bridges for bandies to cross the small channels. The road from this place to Sulurpet is in good order.
	Bodlingumpadu.	There are bridges built on the four channels crossing the road to Akkammamet. Troops do not halt here.
	Sulurpet ...	Here is a Travellers' Bungalow and Nazir's Chavadi or Cutcherry building. To the south of this there is a Mango tope, and there is an open wide space to the east of the tope. The Kalinga river and some wells being close to the tope, the supply of water is abundant. The Sulurpet bazaar is also close to this ground. The road from this place to Naidi Chuttrum is in good order, the channels across the road are all bridged. Bandies can conveniently go over them. The bridge on the Kalinga river to the south of Sulurpet was washed away by the rains about 6 or 7 years ago, and has not been re-built. It is very difficult for bandies to go in the sand for 200 yards nearly. Here Troops generally halt.
	Doramari Chuttrum or Naidi Chuttrum.	There is an open and spacious dry land to the east and north of a pond; there is a wood surrounding it. About 10 huts of tappal runners are situated near the Chuttrum. The village of Yekollu belonging to this Chuttrum being at the distance of one mile from it, supplies cannot be easily obtained. The pond being very deep, and the steps being built of gravel stones, cattle, &c., cannot go down them to drink water; there are no wells, &c., close to it. There is neither a Travellers' Bungalow nor any Soldiers' shed near it. In 1865 the Troops halted at Nelaballai, owing to the inconveniences at this place. The road is in good order.
	Nelaballai ...	There is a Travellers' Bungalow at this station. There is a spacious camping ground to the north and west of the bungalow; there are two tanks and one pond near to it. There are no wells. Water is always abundant except in dearth.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.
5th February 1868.

Talook.	Stations.	Remarks.
Gudur	Nelaballai.— (Concluded.)	Nelaballi being very near, and Naidupett bazaar being at the distance of four miles from it, supplies can be more easily got here than at Naidi Chuttrum. If the Troops halt at this place instead of Naidi Chuttrum, it would be convenient for them, as it is situated at the distance of 11 miles from Ojili, where there is a Travellers' Bungalow. In the same way, the Troops from the north that halt at Ojili may conveniently halt also at Nelaballai.
	Buthanada	The channels across the road to Naidupett are all bridged. There is a spacious Mangoe tope near Govinda Reddi Chuttrum at a mile's distance from it. There is no bridge over the Suvarnamukhi river, which is only two miles from this place. The bandies have to go in sand for half a mile; there is a bazaar also here.
	Gudur	In this village there is a large open ground to the east, south, and west of the Travellers' Bungalow. The Troops generally halt at this place, which is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, and has a supply of good water at hand. There are two camping grounds separated from each other in order to provide for the existence of any epidemic disease, either among the Troops, or in the village that one may be distinct from the other. Of the two grounds, one is situated near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry, to the south of Gudur about a mile distant from it, and the other ground is situated near the Pumbly Canal to the north of Gudur. The latter on the north is unfit for halting during the rains, as rain-water generally flows through it, but in the dry season, it is fit for camping purposes. The other ground near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry is not sufficiently extensive, but it has an open ground to the south of it, which is not also available during the rains. This is the ground believed to be the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.
	Ojili	The camping ground is situated to the west of the old road and to the north of the Travellers' Bungalow. It appears to be a suitable one, but in the <i>Nellore District Gazette</i> of the 16th December 1865, page 932, it is published that the camping ground is near Pundlur Choultry south of Ojili about a mile distant from it. Though this ground is extensive and quite fit for halting purposes, yet supplies cannot be easily obtained here, as they have to be brought from Ojili. The ground near the Travellers' Bungalow is the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.
	Venkatachellam's Choultry.	The Inspector has reported that the ground situated to the south of the Choultry and to the north of Thodrazupalem is used as a camping ground. It is a good and open site. In the <i>Nellore District Gazette</i> of the 16th December 1865, it is stated that the camping ground is near Bonam Narayadu's Choultry, south of Venkatachellam's Chuttrum. It appears that this is the same ground referred by the Inspector and in Major Scott's Road Book.
	Nellore	The camping ground is situated near Commandant's Chuttrum to the south of the Nellore town. It is planted with trees, and has a good supply of water at hand. To the south of the Nellore town, between the 105th and 106th mile-stones, the tope of Margosa trees planted on each side of the trunk road affords a suitable camping ground. The ground near Commandant's Chuttrum will be available for halting purposes when the trees near the 105th mile stone grow to a sufficient height, which will be after a period of five years. There are two other good topes one of Mangoe trees to the north of the town and south of Kovur, at the distance of half a mile from the former; and the other of Tamarind trees is situated to the north of Kovur and close to Nandegunta. There is also a good supply of water at hand. A great number of Troops can conveniently halt at these topes.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th February 1868.

Talook.	Stations.	Remarks.
Kavali	Kodanalur	There are two topes, one of Mangoe trees to the south, and the other to the north of this village. These are in good order. The trunk road branches off at Razupalem and passes by Kommaripalem, and travellers do not generally pass by this road. This cannot, be made a camping ground as the line of the trunk road has been changed.
	Allur	There is a tope situated behind Pyarareddi Chuttrum. It is a suitable one; the trunk road does not pass by this ground, its line having been changed, and hence, this cannot be used as a camping ground.
	Commavaripalem	The trunk road from Nellore branches off from the old road to the east of Razupalem, and passes to the west of this village. Boyapati Chenchurama Naidu's tope planted on each side of the trunk road, close to the north-side of the northern Pydeti river about one-fourth of a mile distant from this village, is well suited for a camping ground; supply of water is also at hand.
	Ulavapalla	The road passes to the west of the village; there is a Tamarind tope to the east of the road. It is provided with wells, and jungle streams flow through it. There is no other convenient spot except this to be used as a camping ground.
	Kavali	There is a Mangoe tope belonging to Venkatareddi, Ramareddi, and others, the sons of Narimala Narsareddi, and situated by the side of the trunk road, and to the north of the village near the 142nd mile-stone. There is an irrigation channel and a well to the south of the tope. The land demarcated as No. 1,703 situated between a Mangoe tope of Vema Venkataramudu and Vema Vojuramudu, to the west of this village and the trunk road, and to the south of the Police line and the old bungalow. There is also a well to the east of the tope and close to the road.
	Musanur	There is a tope to the south of the village and close to the tank. A well is situated near the tope.
	Gouravaram	There is a Mangoe tope near the tank bund to the south of this village; there is a well at a short distance from the tope.
	Kadanuthala	A Tamarind tope is situated to the north of this village close to a well of good water belonging to a Barber.
	Thettu	If the Troops pass the new road, the three gorrus of land to the west of the new road and to the south-west of this village will answer for a camping ground; close to this there are two other open grounds, one cultivated, and the other jungle, where there are some Tamarind trees also; there is a well near the tank bund. There is always a supply of water in it even when the tank becomes dry. This will suit for a camping ground.
	Singarayakonda.	The new road passes close to this village, and so it may be made a camping ground.
Ongole	Ramapatam	The camping ground mentioned in the list of camping grounds will do very well for the purpose. It is situated at the distance of nearly 3 miles to the east of and from the new road.
	Tangatur	There is a tope inhabited by many people. To the east of this tope, and at the distance of one-fourth of a mile, there is another tope which is situated at 3½ miles from the north and to the east of the wide road, and has a tank near it. It is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by the tank, on the west partly by Potmaker's Inam, and partly by Chuckler's Inam, and on the west by the new tank. This ground is level throughout, and measures 2½ gorrus; the bandies going up and down halt at this place, there is a bungalow on it. There is a large well near it on the east side. The tank on the south side is fed only by rain-water, as the supply channel is obstructed by the construction of the new road.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th February 1868.

Talook.	Stations.	Remarks.
	Ongole ...	There is a tope at the distance of three-fourths of a mile from the southern side of the most thickly populated part of the town, and to the east of the trunk road. There is ample supply of good water at hand. There are two choultries known by the name of "Bairagimatam." The tope called "Matam" to the east of the trunk road, measures nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ gorus, and will answer for a camping ground. It is bounded on the east by "Bawaji" or Dyragy's house, on the south by the fields of Kommarikotiah and others, on the west by the trunk road, and on the north by an elevated ground. The rain-water flows through the supply channel. The ground is level; there are two wells and a chuttrum to the west of it. It is overgrown with prickly-pear. This ground belongs to the "Amaram" of Annavarapudu of Pellur in Venkatagiri Zemindari. The ground is reported to be convenient and spacious, and is situated to the north-west of the town. It measures 4 acres, and is in good order. It is the same that is mentioned in Major Scott's Road Book.
	Velampalli on the road to Hyderabad.	There is a tope between the village and the Travellers' Bungalow. There is another bungalow near a Tamarind tope, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ gorus. It is spacious, and has been used for camping purposes. New ditches have been dug around three-fourths of a gorru which is now under cultivation; the remaining portion is hardly sufficient for the troops and the bandies. Although one Mallaya presented a Kyfiet promising to re-plant the tope, and give it for charitable purposes, still he has not done anything. He has taken a portion of it for cultivation. If this portion be taken away from the party concerned, the whole ground would afford a convenient halting place for Troops, orders will be issued. The tope is bounded on the west by the village, on the south by the field No. 10 of Verradi Subba Reddi, on the east by the fields Nos. 6 and 7, belonging to one Challapalli Ankadu and Tekkam Guruvadu, and on the north by field No. 2 of Uppalapati Murtirazu. The place at Doddavarapupudi referred to in Major Scott's Book, will do for a camping ground.
	Addanki...	There is a tope to the east of the village and to the north of the bungalow. There are two Tamarind topes to the east of the village, which will do for a camping ground.—These topes belong to one Ankulavari family. The ground measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ gorus. It is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by a Tamarind tope belonging to Kopurapudi Ramakistnamah, on the west by the village, and on the north by a supply channel to the Ankulavari tank, and by a Tamarind tope of Kakanikotappa. There is a Travellers' Bungalow. The rain-water flows through the eastern and southern channels. On the eastern side there are two wells and a tank. The supply of water during the rainy season is abundant. The river Gundlakamma flows at the distance of 5 or 6 poles from the village. This river has a constant supply of water. There is a high ground for bandies to halt. The ground referred to in Major Scott's Road Book is the chief ground, and is situated on the other side of Bhavanasi river.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th February 1868.

Talook.	Stations.	Remarks.
	Chedalavada ...	There is a tope situated on the northern bank of the Gundlakamma river, and to the south-east of the village. The tope belongs to Kondur Thatha Charry's Khandrica resumed. The ground measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ gorus. It is bounded on the east by the Puttah land belonging to Sarabiah and Kotiah, and also by waste land, on the south by Gundlakamma river, on the west by the waste land, and on the north by the Puttah land belonging to Nadiramaya. Of this extent $\frac{11}{16}$ ths of a gorru is become useless on account of the water flow; there are heaps of sand in about $10\frac{1}{2}$ gorus, on this there are 67 Tamarind trees. The rain-water flows through the eastern and western channels into the Gundlakamma river. There are neither tanks nor wells nor deep ponds at this place. The river is close to it. When there are freshes, it is not easy to say how far the waters extend on either side. About $\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{16} = \frac{19}{16} = 1\frac{3}{16}$ ths of a gorru will be required for bandies to halt.
	Nagalappulapadu.	The camping ground is the tope to the south of, and close to, the village. The travellers do not halt here on account of the insufficiency of water; the Tamarind topes planted by Choudariwaru and Cherukuriwaru measure nearly 2 gorus. It is here that the Troops have to halt. It is bounded on the east by a road, on the south by the northern boundary of the old Travellers' Bungalow, on the west by the public road, and on the north by the village. The ground is smooth, and bandies can conveniently halt here. The rain-water easily flows through the ground. There is a pond in the north-eastern part of the tope. Close to the ponds there are wells. Water in them is abundant during the rainy season.
	Duddukur ...	The Tamarind tope in the southern part of the large tope to the south of the village, measures 6 gorus, of which 2 gorus of land will do for camping ground. It is bounded on the south by Sannapaneni Papayas' and Komatam Kesavulu's Puttah land, on the east and north by a Tamarind tope, and on the west by the tank bund. There are a few Tamarind topes on the ground. The land is in the possession of Komatam Kesavulu and others, and is intended for charitable purposes. The rain-water easily flows off the ground. There is a tank to the west of it. During the rainy season, the water in the tank will be at 5 yards distance from the ground. There are no wells or ponds near it. There is a convenient spot for bandies to halt.
Podite Division on the road from Ongole to Cumbum.	Uppalapadu ...	There is a Tamarind tope near the Musi river, and to the north of this village.
	Podile...	There is a Tamarind tope to the west of the village, and close to the large tank.
	Gottagunta ...	There is a Tamarind tope to the north of this village.
	Thadivaripallai	The tope is to the south of the village.
The road from Vanukonda to Cumbum.	Rayaveram ...	The Tamarind tope close to the tank and to the west of the village.
	Thurlapadu ...	A Tamarind tope is to the east of and close to the village.

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Talook.	Stations.	Remarks.
Darsi Division.	Pottapadu ...	Although no place has been fixed as a camping ground still, the Troops at one time halted at the northern extremity of the northern part of the village, and at another time at the top to the south of the village. It appears that the above two places are not now available, as all the fields in those parts have been brought under cultivation. To the south of the wet cultivation, and to the east of the tank, there are 5 or 6 gorrus of waste land, and joining the limits of Donukonda. As it is a high ground, the rain-water flows down it easily. Though wet cultivation is near, still the land in question is not damp. When there is no water in the tank, there is an abundant supply of water in the three wells very near it. There is no other convenient camping ground except this one. Orders have been issued for putting the above 5 or 6 gorrus into good order. The place in the village of Indlachervu hitherto used as a camping ground cannot now be used as such on account of the scarcity of water. To the south of the tank to the south of the village of Pottapadu, there is a place called "Godithelayena," which with the bed of the tank (where there is no water in it) were used as camping grounds. In this village the place abovenamed is more conveniently situated than any other, as there are three wells near it to supply water when the tank becomes dry. The villagers have been ordered to clear the ground, and make it available for camping purposes. The public road passes by the places in the two villages abovenamed.

NELLORE,
23rd November 1867.

(Signed) J. A. C. BOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to paragraph 10 of their Order, dated 22nd June 1865, No. 1,403.

No. 115. ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1868, No. 334.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Military Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Military Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No 334

No. 245.
Communicated to the
Military Department.

7 Copies To the Military Dept. 5 Feb/68.
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Pro. No. 4.80-81
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