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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public Works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	2999	Press
~~B.P. No.~~		~~Mis.~~
		1876.
Dated	9 - 11	—195—

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
9th November 1876. No. 2,999.*

No. 144. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 7th October 1876, No. 2,064 :—

ABSTRACT.—*Hill Tracts—Vizagapatam.*—Annual Report on the administration of the Jeypore and other Hill tracts for the year 1875, reviewed.

No. 145. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1876, No. 2,999.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 11-A.

COMMUNICATED to the District Engineer, Vizagapatam. It is observed that the condition of Public Works in the Vizagapatam District, including those at Jeypore, was reviewed in the papers printed with G.O., No. 2,794, dated 18th October 1876, and explanation called for as to the slow progress with Civil Buildings at Koraput.

2. The statement given below shows the works in progress with grants and outlay up to 20th September 1876 :—

Statement of Works at Koraput in the Vizagapatam District.

Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Government Order sanctioning Estimate.	Outlay up to end of 1874-75.	GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE.			
				In 1875-76.		In 1876-77.	
				Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jail at Koraput	13,335	G.O. No. 454 of 18th Feb. 1876.	4,307	6,700	3,006	6,500	‡537
Assistant Agent's Bungalow at Koraput ..	30,470	Do. do. 301 of 5th Feb. 1876.	21,589	5,200	4,445	3,300	‡917
<i>COMMUNICATIONS.</i>							
<i>Original Works.</i>							
New Potinghy Ghaut	1,30,400	Do. do. 1,803 of 18th July 1876.	35,520	*11,500	11,559	†20,000	‡2,142
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Maintenance of old Pachipenta and of Turner's Ghauts.	2,000	Do. do. 3,546 of 15th Dec. 1875.	..	2,000	1,506	2,000	‡1,244

* Original grant Rupees 20,000, afterwards reduced to Rupees 10,000, G.O., No. 2,675, of 17th September 1875, and again increased by Rupees 1,500, G.O., No. 568, of 2nd March 1876.

† Rupees 700 transferred to Tools and Plant, G.O., No. 1,814, of 10th July 1876.

‡ Up to September 1876.

(True Extract.)

Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the District Engineer, Vizagapatam.

Exd. S. T. Austin.

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Hill Tracts—Vizagapatam.

No. 37. *Read the following letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 24th June 1876, No. 262:—*

I have the honor to report on the condition of the Hill tracts during the past year.

2. The external events which most affected the people of Jeypore were the visit of the Prince of Wales and the revolt in Bustar.

3. *Maharaja's Expedition.*—The Maharaja took with him to Madras, and afterwards for a long journey to the sacred places in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, nearly all the members of his household and most of his principal retainers. The experience gained in a journey extending over a very large part of India is not confined to a few, and this fact will, I hope, prove fortunate for Jeypore. His gracious reception by His Royal Highness, and the honors shown to him in Madras, have left pleasant memories in the Maharaja's mind; and he and all who were with him are grateful to Captain Blaxland for his forethought in providing for their wants, and his exertions on their behalf throughout their four months' trip. I have reason to believe that the cost of the journey, though considerable, has not embarrassed the Maharajah.

4. *Bustar Disturbance.*—The rising of the inhabitants of a part of Bustar against their Raja's ministry occurred in March; the Jeypore Police force supported by the Jeypore militia, known as "Paiks," marched in to relieve the Raja who apprehended an attack upon his fort wherein he was beleagured; troops were moved up to support this expedition, and to assist the Deputy Commissioner to whom it fell to decide on the course of action necessary to quell the disturbance. Thanks in great measure to the tact and coolness of Captain Eastall and Mr. Ross, the Jeypore force maintained the peace between the Raja and his subjects and though menaced was not attacked. The subjects of Bustar submitted their grievances to the Deputy Commissioner on his arrival, and a settlement of the matter is being made by the authorities of the Central Provinces.

5. *Its Influence felt in Jeypore.*—The border lands of Jeypore to the westward and north-west, the counties of Raighur, Poiaghar, Umarkote, Kotepad and part of Bagdari are late acquisitions,* and were

* A. D. 1777.

conquered from Bustar at a time when the pressure which the rise of the great house of Vizianagram caused to be felt along the eastern frontier made Jeypore relax her hold of the chiefs below the mountain range; who had once been her vassals and guarded the passes for her. Jeypore accordingly, denied growth to the eastward, expanded to the westward. The rude Gond or Khond inhabitants of these counties have submitted peaceably enough to their Uriya Paik garrisons, and on the frontier they are in a specially fortunate situation; for the country thereabouts being most scantily peopled and in great part a wilderness, the Amins of the two Rajas bid against each other for cultivators, and will give, to a cultivator coming from over the border, lands free of all payment for several years. By the time the Bustar Amin thinks such a squatter may begin to pay for his farm, the squatter will arrange to accept land on the Jeypore side and moves across.

6. The rising of the Gond villagers of the Khalsa and of a few separate Parganas of Bustar was a rising of the sons of the soil against the Uriya lord; and the leaders of the revolt circulated through the three north-eastern counties (of the territory which I have stated to be an acquisition from Bustar) a fiery cross, intending to incite their Gond inhabitants to hostilities against the Uriyas, and reunion with Bustar.

7. The absence of the Amin of Umarkote, who is the chief administrator for the Maharaja of Jeypore, of this part of the country, and the withdrawal of the whole of the Police (who were at Bustar itself) left the inhabitants practically at liberty to obey the summons or not as they would.

8. A Manjji, or chief, whom the Amin had replaced by a man whose services he preferred, seized the Manjji by whom he had been supplanted, by night, and carried him off bound into Bustar. The party led by their Manjji, whose name is Teddo, looted three villages, taking no property of much value. They committed no violence to persons, and set fire to no houses. Teddo's brother only attempted to murderously assault Mohon's Manjji, the man kidnapped. The parties concerned

* Ten years.

† Ten years.

‡ Seven years and five years.

were sent in from Jagdalpur, whither they went with their captive, and Teddo* and his brother† and two‡ other chiefs

were allotted severe sentences, whilst eight others who had committed the offence (technically dacoity) received the light sentence of one year's imprisonment from my Court.

9. The peace of this part of the frontier now causes no anxiety; if however the Bustar people are cheated of the fruits of their successful revolt and left to suffer the evils of a corrupt and oppressive rule we may expect further trouble, and for this reason, as well as for the reasons set forth in my report on Grave Crime and

Extract annexed, enclosure A.

Police Administration (dated 22nd May 1876, No. 195), I consider that a reserve

of at least 120 men ought to be maintained at Koraput.

10. The return of the Maharaja to Jeypore was preceded by the deaths of two of his principal Lieutenants, Choitono Deo of Navarangapur, and Narendratraz of Bissemtack. Both were men of a past generation, and have been for several years in failing health. Both had great influence, and used it for good in the main. They were loyal subjects of the empire, and as vassals to their chief maintained his authority over the hill tribes in some of the least accessible parts of Jeypore. He of Bissemtack kept the Kuttiah Khonds in awe; and his loss will be felt, though less now than it would have been a few years ago.

11. Choitono Deo, uncle of the Maharaja, left no legitimate children, and I understand that the Maharaja is dealing considerably with the illegitimate sons. The Paiks of this muttah were conspicuous for their good behaviour in the Bustar affair. The Bissemtack Tat Raja left legitimate sons; the taluq which he enjoyed had been granted by the late Raja of Jeypore to his father; a continuance of the tenure will be granted to the eldest son.

12. The tours performed by the Agency Officers during the season were as follow: I left Waltair for the southern taluqs in December intending to go up to the Gudem and Darakonda hills; I was however delayed by revenue work and

by fever at Uratla, and when I reached Narsipatam I received news from Madgole which required my presence there; on the 5th January I went up the ghauts into Hill Madgole, and inspected that tract and the Gudem hills coming down at the end of the month to Golgonda. Mr. Lushington, Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined me in the Gudem hills, having visited the Rampa border stations with Major Frazer in the previous month. Madgole affairs again claimed my attention and prevented me from meeting Captain Eastall, Acting Special Assistant, whom I had hoped to meet in Malkanagiri which he visited. In February, after attention had been paid to certain matters in the plains, I ascended the Galikonda range and met Captain Eastall and Mr. Ross at Mahalasingaram, marching up to Koraput with them through the Nandapur country and thence to Parvatipur by the Narayanapatnam ghaut. Parvatipur was not reached until the 11th of March. Mr. MacCartie met me at Narayanapatnam, having spent the ten or eleven previous weeks in the Rayagadda and Gunapur taluqs, and having devoted himself with much energy and success to the study of the character and wants of that part of his

Enclosure B.

extensive charge. His interesting report is enclosed. I had hardly reached headquarters when the news of the Bustar outbreak and the Jeypore expedition reached me. I went up arranging for the supplies and carriage of the troops by the Potinghy ghaut through Koraput to the Bustar border, and did not return to Vizagapatam until the 14th of May. Major Balmer was with the troops on their march up, but remained with me in Jeypore helping in the investigation which terminated as related in paragraph 8 *supra*.

13. The health of my camp was throughout the year exceptionally bad. Among clerks, servants, elephantmen, peons, and orderlies hardly one escaped very bad fever and several deaths occurred. Even those who have recovered from fever are greatly weakened, and their constitution seems to have suffered sadly. Major Balmer after a severe and painful illness is going on furlough in the hope of recovery. Captain Eastall and I have suffered continually from fever. The two elephants which I purchased last year though young (one is eighteen, the other twenty-five) and unused to carrying loads did remarkably well. They marched 1,200 miles with me in five months, and neither had a day's sickness or a soreback. They are active on a ghaut, good tempered, sound, and healthy. The dealers said they were caught in Sylhet. I am not so well pleased with two (a small makna and a very small cow) which have been lately received from Travancore. I hope, however, that they and the four expected from Coimbatore, which will complete the establishment, will turn out serviceable animals.

14. *Work of the Courts—Civil and Criminal.*—The cases which came before my Court were nearly all offences against the person. There was one case of robbery, one of mischief by fire, one of rape, one of abduction, one of causing evidence of a capital crime to disappear; and nineteen murders or murderous assaults.

Enclosure C.

Before the Assistants to the Agent and the Taluq Magistrates 220 and 1,695 persons respectively were arraigned, whereof 155 and 1,421 were convicted.

Enclosure D.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.
7th October 1876. No. 2064.

The proportion of convictions 82 per cent. is high. The relative number of cases in which the above persons were concerned is given in the tabular statement below.

Court.	Assessors' Court.		Assessors' Prison.		Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Grave.	Petty.	Grave.	Petty.		
Principal Assistant Agent						
Senior	1	1				2
Special	1	1				2
Srangavarapukota, in Agent's Division	15	21				36
Golgonda, in Principal Assistant Agent's Division	1	1				2
Gunapur, &c., in Senior Assistant Agent's Division	12	36				48
Koraput, &c., in Special Assistant Agent's Division	19	118	1	89	15	222
Total	47	223	1	136	53	430

The Civil work is very light. Half (12) out of 247 of the whole suits filed in the Gunapur and Rayagunda taluqs through which the principal trade route passes.

15. *Police Administration.*—I need not add anything to the remarks in enclosure A. Major Balmer, after two years' study of the working of the Jeypore force, agrees with me in thinking the retention of a reserve at Koraput necessary, and the Government will learn his views through the Inspector-General of Police.

16. *Jails.*—The hill prisoners are still kept in the temporary enclosure at Vizagapatam. They enjoy good health, but it is not satisfactory to reflect that their labour is not made profitable to some extent. I am in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails on the subject. I desire to make the experiment of employing them on the manufacture of salt at Karasa near their place of confinement, where the plan could be tried without difficulty. The Subsidiary Jail buildings at Koraput were not erected when I was there in May; but I understand the Department of Public Works Overseer is thatching them as a temporary measure.

17. *Public Works.*—The failure of the officers of the Public Works Department to make satisfactory progress with the works in their hands was attributable to their neglect to supply themselves with a sufficient stock of materials. They allowed their stocks of timber, lime, and tiles to run out without making any timely arrangements for fresh supplies. I did not see the new Pottinghy ghaut. As Government have learnt (G.O. 17th September 1875, No. 2675, Department of Public Works), this ghaut had been widened on the 31st March 1875 to an average width of thirteen feet. When arranging for the march of the detachments to Bustar,

In April 1876, I asked Mr. Nordmann, whether the munitions could use the new track, and he informed me that it was not as yet passable for them. The old ghaut, which crosses the line of the new at several points, is in bad order between Pottinghy and Rallagedda and between Rallagedda and Sunki;

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.
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on the section below Sunki Rupees 1,500 of the Rupees 2,000 placed at his disposal for the whole ghaut was expended by Mr. Nordmann in March, and Rupees 500 lapsed for want of timely arrangement to expend the grant.

18. *Action in pursuance of last Year's Orders.*—The orders of Government on my tour report of last season, dated 1st April 1875, were not received by me until late in November, when the Special Assistant Agent, the Maharaja, and all his men of authority and experience left for Madras to be present at the Prince of Wales' visits. The Maharaja did not return until June, and his Dewan is still absent in Ganjam. It has therefore been impossible to do more than to prepare to give effect to the orders of Government during the coming season. The orders of Government prescribing the policy to be henceforward pursued in expending the grants for roads in Jeypore reached me late in January. The expenditure was applied as directed in those orders, and I have fully discussed the question with Captains Blaxland and Eastall while with them. I have allowed a small percentage of the mileage to be spent on construction of roads, to be devoted to the building of inspection bungalows, of which one to every fifteen miles will be a convenience always, and a necessity in the rains. The bridges are generally in bad order, and it is necessary that their abutments be more carefully constructed where the soil is soft. Captain Blaxland is making further inquiries as to the cost of lime, which is our great difficulty; and if the cost is not too great the abutments of all the principal bridges between Pottinghy and Jeypore should be of pukka masonry. I can find a good maistry who knows the country and the people and their language.

19. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall of 1875 was heavy, amounting to 125 inches at Koraput, according to the police officers. The crops were said to be good and the cattle were healthy, with the exception of one outbreak of murrain. The people in several districts suffered much from small-pox.

20. *Forests.*—The forests of Jeypore and the adjacent Zamindaries of the Golgonda and Gudem hills still remain unvisited by the Inspector-General of Forests. The most valuable are those in the north-east and south-west of Jeypore, which possess, the former the Wamshadhara, the latter the Sipree; both rivers which might be utilized to drive saw mills, and the former for floating timber. The Maharaja might with advantage to himself employ a Forest Officer, and could he obtain the services of a man who added to his knowledge of forestry some knowledge of engineering the arrangement would be a good one. The Golgonda forests are of mixed timber, but, as large areas thereof are found without villages, it would be possible to demarcate considerable tracts as reserved. There is much land very suitable to coffee on the higher part of these hills and of Hill Madgole.

The Vizianagram Maharaja's gardens at Anantagiri, near Galikonda, are productive, though insufficiently found in labour and superintendence. During the past year some good cardamoms* were grown there; and I instructed the gardener to make experiments under artificial as well as natural shade in the raising of this valuable crop. A servant of mine had seen the crop grown in Coorg, and was able to advise in the matter.

21. *Trade*—need of a made road on the line between Chatisgarh and the Coast.—The season has been a fairly active one for traders. A larger quantity of salt than

* From Ceylon seed.

usual was sold, viz. 186,113 mounds, from the 1st of December to the 1st of June 1876, as against an average of 1,11,896 mounds during the three previous years. The traffic with the country towards Raipur increased and was noticed as very great by the Senior Assistant, who was in the track of that traffic in the Ombadola pass. He learnt that as long ago as 1875 a traveller with four bandies came down from Raipur, the first to which place is across a gently undulating plain perfectly practicable for bandies, which would encounter their first difficulties in the ravines between Bassemcuttack and Ráyagadda. Bastar draws its supply of salt from our ports, and this (as well as the supply of the greater part of Jeypore proper) goes up the Pottinghy ghaut, the traffic up the Bijaya ghaut to the north and the Kaspatana ghaut to the south being insignificant. The time has come when the great traffic from Parvatipur north-westwards through Bassemcuttack must be provided for. The country is too poor to pay much towards the road which should traverse it and which would mainly serve through traffic.

22. The Maharaja returned to Jeypore through Parvatipur, and I was unable to arrange a meeting though I had hoped to have done so. I understand that he wishes to economise at present, and do not doubt that this would be a wise resolve. Had the construction of the ghaut at Pottinghy, which serves only Jeypore and Bastar, been left to those two Princes (whose estates cover more than 20,000 square miles and are "settled" at less than Rupees 20,000 per annum) the Imperial Government would doubtless have given a liberal grant for the construction of the road from our ports and salt works to Raipur which passes through the Ombadola pass, and I hope for a grant of substantial amount for the improvement of this line of communication between the capital of Chattrah and the coast. A bridge at Ráyagadda is the first thing needed, and this might be constructed for Rupees 8,000, according to the District Engineer. A similar sum might be easily and to good advantage spent by the Senior Assistant on scarping the crossings of ravines and streams between Ráyagadda and Bassemcuttack. But a very little improvement is needed to enable bandies freely to use the whole line; they have been over it even under present disadvantages. The altitude attained at the top of the pass near Ombadola is less than that of Jollarpet junction, and the slope of the country thence to the coast is about as easy as that from Jollarpet to Madras.

23. That any portion of the Raipur traffic will be diverted to the road through Jeypore proper, if the Tadivalasa ghaut be completed, I do not believe. It does not take that line now. The rich valley of the Tel is well provided with marts; and after crossing that river, the tandas (bullock trains) have a richer country to cross in Kamal and beyond than the route through Umankote, Raighur, and Konkair will introduce them to. It will no doubt be well to open a communication between the backward north-western corner of Jeypore and Dhamton, and this the existing arrangements made by the Government of Madras and the Central Provinces will secure by the year 1879.

The Raipur traffic with the coast will continue to follow the line by Cheera, Kumunia, Bondesor, and Ombadola to Parvatipur. The salt that goes up by this route is nearly all from Nowpada.

24. Its Cost, and how the same should be provided. — It will be seen that I have altered my opinion since last year, when I recommended the constitution of another

Local Fund Circle for the Ráyagadda and Gunapur valleys. * This is due to my having been strengthened by further study of the county in my conviction that the cost of the road should fall on Imperial Funds. The offer of the Maharaja of Jeypore to contribute half the cost of the Tadivalasa ghaut now under construction was, no doubt, made in ignorance of the cost at which the work would be commenced; an arrangement, however, that he should contribute substantially to that work would be an instalment of justice to the taxpayer, and the portion of the grant thus rendered available might be spent on the road through Ráyagadda.

25. To roadmaking within Jeypore the Government, under recent orders, contribute Rupees 13,000 annually, and the Maharaja Rupees 2,000. For the purpose of the necessary work in the line between Parvatipur and Ombadola, an annual expenditure of 15,000 will suffice to make a very passable cart road to the border. The sections of road are as follow: From Parvatipur to Ráyagadda the country is easy, and the road for more than one-third of the way is made. The distance is thirty-two miles. From Ráyagadda to Bassemcuttack the distance is thirty-four miles; the first ten is regularly traversed by bandies, and the scarping of nullahs will entail some heavy work at many points on the line. The crossing of the main branch of the river at Komatipeta is easy. From Bassemcuttack to the frontier is thirty-four miles; the greater part of the country is easy and level, soil red and occasionally black but no clay; nullahs easy to span with timber bridges, and Sal timber of the best everywhere at hand.

26. I estimate the cost of making a good gravelled road from Parvatipur to Ráyagadda two-thirds* of thirty-two miles at Rs. 750 per mile, Rupees 16,000.

From Ráyagadda to Bassemcuttack, thirty-four miles at Rupees 500, Rupees 17,000; Bassemcuttack to the border thirty-four miles at Rupees 400, Rupees 13,600; bridge at Ráyagadda Rupees 8,000; three minor bridges near Bonanji and Banigam, Rupees 6,000; total Rupees 60,600. I should anticipate no difficulty whatever in constructing it through the agency of the Senior Assistant within five years as follows:—

Year.	Distance.	Rate.	Nature of Work.	Cost.	Total.
	Miles.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
First year	10½	75	Maintenance ...	775	15,025
	8½	750	Construction ...	6,250	
	...	...	Bridges ...	8,000	
Second year ...	18½	75	Maintenance ...	1,400	15,000
	13½	750	Construction ...	10,000	
	6	500	Do. ...	3,000	
Third year ...	...	...	Bridges ...	600	15,100
	32	75	Maintenance ...	2,400	
	6	50	Do. ...	300	
Fourth year ...	14	500	Construction ...	7,000	15,000
	...	...	Bridge ...	5,400	
	32	75	Maintenance ...	2,400	
Fifth year ...	20	50	Do. ...	1,000	13,675
	14	500	Construction ...	7,000	
	11½	400	Do. ...	4,600	
	32	75	Maintenance ...	2,400	
	45½	50	Do. ...	2,275	
	22½	400	Construction ...	9,000	

Only Rupees 5,800 per annum would be required in subsequent years for the maintenance of this line.

27. Towards this expenditure of Rupees 15,000 annually for the next few years, I solicit a Government grant of Rupees 2,000, and I presume that less could hardly be awarded for the necessary expenditure in a country of more than 2,000 square miles; I further recommend that the Maharaja be addressed and recommended to contribute Rupees 13,000, besides the Rupees 2,000 already granted by him for the purpose of the road towards Malkanagiri. It should be understood that the introduction of the Local Fund Act into Jeypore will not be proposed whilst the Maharaja liberally contributes to the crying wants of the country. This he cannot be considered to do until he gives the sum I have named.

28. The sums lavished by Government upon works and establishments in Jeypore have greatly raised the profits derived by the Maharaja from his estate, and his collections already exceed three lakhs and may be expected to increase, whilst the prosperity of the country is shown by the rise of the Abkari revenue and the expansion of cultivation.

29. The Abkari estimates for the taluqs of Jeypore proper are as follows:—

Taluq.	F. 1284, the whole.			F. 1285, first nine months.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Koraput	11,518	3	0	9,842	4	0
Navarangapur	8,661	4	0	8,612	8	0
Kotepad	11,653	14	0	10,193	10	0
Malkanagiri	771	3	0	969	0	0
Total	32,604	8	0	29,617	6	0
Add last three months of Fasli 1285				9,872	7	8
Total				39,489	13	8

The increase exceeds 20 per cent., and is satisfactory. In Gunapur and Rayagadda, Messrs. Minchins have been embarrassed in their management of the Vippa Farm by the absence (with the tourists) of Lokanadha Patrudu, the Amir. The internal government of a Jeypore taluq is so strictly personal, that business is greatly impeded by the absence of the local head.

30. Effect is being given to the instructions of Government contained in paragraphs 5 and 10 of their order on the last Hill tour report, and the policy indicated will be kept in view.

31. Enclosure F.—I enclose a memorandum jointly drawn up by Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie after their visit to the Savara Hills. The necessity of that visit was urged by me in paragraph 17 of my last report, and it was, and that officers deputed by the Ganjam Agent and myself were then (April 1875) inspecting the boundary and preparing a report. Their meeting was prevented, and Messrs. MacCartie and Grahame visited the hills in January 1876. From their inquiries it seems clear that there is a belt of debatable land, and I would recommend that the boundary as laid down by them be accepted in future. The boundary between the two districts, it being a convenient boundary marked by conspicuous natural features. The expense of masonry pillars would be considered.

able and seems to me unnecessary. The Gudem Dora (a retainer of Parla Kimedi) on the one hand, and the Maharaja of Jeypore and his agents on the other, should not acquire by this arrangement any rights they have not hitherto exercised. I believe I am in agreement with Mr. Davidson on this point.

32. There is one want in Jeypore that from the police point of view needs to be supplied greatly. At present the time taken in communicating with police stations is excessive, and leads to the frequent failure to acquire important information as to the action of the Police in cases, as it cannot be ascertained whether reports of occurrences have been submitted without unnecessary delay. The existing lines from (1) Koraput to Navarangapur, from (2) Koraput to Kotepad, and from (3) Koraput to Malkanagiri ought to be supplemented by a line from (4) Madgole through Paderu and Nandapur to Koraput, and the first and third ought to be continued to our frontier at Raighur and Moat, respectively. Funds for the needed extensions can be supplied by a readjustment of the district grant, whereof a large part is now spent on paying lines which I am sure the Imperial Department will be willing to assume. I have the materials for the discussion of the subject, and expect to have an opportunity very shortly of settling in personal communication with the Postmaster-General what changes we can recommend to Government. An improvement in the speed and regularity of the communication and in the service rendered is needed, and shall be made during the year.

33. Enclosure G.—I solicit sanction for the expenditure incurred during the tour, Rupees 638-14-1.

Detailed bill is enclosed.

A.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam on Grave Crimes for the year 1875.

In Jeypore the conduct of the police is a matter that causes all of us the greatest anxiety. I have never yet obtained evidence beyond the bare assertion, but it is asserted by almost every prisoner indicted in my Court that the confession recorded against him was extorted by torture. The men were many of them old Jeypore Paiks, a class given to believe themselves born with the right to practice all manner of villainy upon the children of the soil, upon which they live as conquerors. They are ignorant, proud, and indolent beyond belief; nor have they any good reason for their contempt of honest labor. Their cousins in Gumsur, Khandaits, Dolbeharas, Paiks, Padhans, or Bissoyes, all men of the same class, of identical race and tongue, will, as we have seen in Baliguda and the Ganjam hills, build themselves huts and do many kinds of work with great industry and sometimes with skill. After they had undergone a course of discipline and instruction at the headquarters, they went out to their stations, and their relations with the people were generally friendly, and the information they acquired of passing events was generally full and correct. In Jeypore, a tract of nearly three times the extent of the Ganjam Maliah had to be dealt with; the men, in many cases old Paiks whose lawless oppression had been unchecked in the days past and had formed an argument for the introduction of direct control of Government, were sent with little instruction or discipline to stations where they can be very rarely inspected. Beat duty cannot be performed during a large part of the year; and the difficulty and delay of communication give the police a ready excuse for failure to report crime at once. As far as many inquiries have enabled me to form an opinion, they depend for intelligence on the paid barikies. I find the station-house officers almost invariably ignorant of the number of

villages in their divisions, of the distances from place to place, of the number of Abkari shops and stills (the Abkari revenue is here levied direct). Government have been served during the last ten years in Jeypore by a succession of Police Superintendents to whom the inspection of their district has been a labor of love; and I am quite sure that no improvement can be effected in this particular as all that is possible has been done. If the Deputy Inspector-General would tell us how many stations have been inspected less than once a year, how many annually, how many half-yearly, and how many quarterly, I should be obliged.

The observations recorded in the station books by Superintendents are instructive, if a little monotonous, being mostly recitals of the observed neglect of nearly every important police duty. The most serious case in which the police have been concerned as criminals was a murder by torture in order to extort the delivery of hidden treasure. The constable and bariki who were principals have been sentenced to death; and a reference has been made by me for orders to execute the sentence near the scene of the crime. The Head Constable of the station

The men were executed near Pottinghy on June 5th. The Head Constable of the station endeavoured to suppress the evidence of this great crime, and was sentenced to seven years. Constables of two or more stations to the northwards await trial for levying blackmail, as transit duties on the trade up the Narayanapatam and other ghauts, at Latchmipur, Gurliguma, and other places. The traffic was stopped or diverted and great mischief done. The Inspector can scarcely have been ignorant of this. I am also awaiting a report on the conduct of the station officer at Kondakamberu, who was reported to me as having forcibly compelled the sale, at his own price, of certain loads of rice which were being carried towards Gudem.

I regard the establishment of a reserve of 25 per cent. of the force at Koraput and passing every man through it as the only chance of bringing the discipline of the force to the standard to which it ought to attain.

The improvement manifested in the camp at Bustar, after three weeks' drill, was remarkable. There are good men among the higher grades, and one or two of the worst are about to be weeded out.

Men can be observed at the headquarters, and their habits and associates noted. Their industry and ability can be gauged, and a sense of discipline now seldom evident can be inculcated.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. St. A. GOODRICH,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

B.

From the Acting Senior Assistant Agent, to the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagram, 23rd March 1876, No. 108.

I have the honor to forward an account of my travels in the Hill tracts of this division and of Parla Kimedi, during the past two months, to which is appended a copy of the joint memorandum drawn up by Mr. Grahame and myself upon the boundary in dispute between the two Zamindaries.

2. I reached Gunapur on January 1st, and there made the acquaintance of the old Sub-Magistrate, Y. Narsingarow, who expressed

He is still hale and hearty, and discharging his duty. H. G. great pleasure at the announcement I was able to make to him from you, that his service was to be prolonged for another year. He would evidently rather die in harness than retire to inglorious ease at his birth-place at Chicacole.

3. The Cutcherry and Subidiary Jail were in good order, and the shell of the new building was completed. It will be ready for occupation by the setting in of the rains.

4. From Gunapur I marched to Kurasi where there is a station; this is the first stage of the short cut, which I see in the Ganjam Malian report for last year, that Mr. Grahame proposes from Gunapur to Parla Kimedi. The distance is seven miles and not three, and the country is

comparatively easy the whole way to Goomah, so that, should the difficulties of the Gybah ghaut be overcome, the expense of carrying the road so far from Gunapur will be but trifling.

5. From thence I went on to Goomah *via* Kollakota where I met Mr. Grahame, according to your orders, for the purpose of entering upon the settlement of the disputed frontier between the Jeypore and Parla Kimedi Zamindaries.

6. At Goomah we remained for some days taking statements from the Goomah and Senang Bissoyes and recording such oral evidence as they had to offer, which, I may remark, was of the loosest description, the Savaras who appeared having been carefully coached, they were also too ignorant to convey an intelligible description of the boundaries of their own villages much less of a disputed tract of country.

Interpreters may have been in fault.

H. G.

7. The Gunapur Sub-Magistrate who attended the inquiry procured the attendance of a number of Gomangoes on the Jeypore side, but as the Kollakota station-house officer took upon himself to arrest some of their number upon a year old charge of a non-cognizable nature, it is not to be wondered at that they levanted. It is not

This conduct of the police was noticed by Major Balmer.

H. G.

unlikely that the action of the station-house officer was influenced by the Goomah Bissoye, and I hope that he has by this time been called upon to explain his very unnecessary interference. That the Goomah Bissoye possesses some turn for intrigue appears from a cock-and-bull story that he tried to impose upon us that the Pottinghy Savaras had broken into hostilities, by foxing at some of his people by the way side; nothing could be more peaceable than the demeanour of the Gomangoes which is the more to their credit as I am disposed to think that the Bissoye would not have broken his heart if a row had taken place.

8. Our next move was to Kollakotta which was a more convenient centre for exploring the Kalasingi valley and the range of hills that forms the southern frontier towards Byjilli between Gunapur and Parla Kimedi plain country.

9. We then went on to Puttasingi by a track that runs between two high ranges of hills examining such of the disputed villages as lay in our way. At Putta we took evidence for Jeypore and found it to be of the same value, for the purposes of our inquiry, as that on the other side.

10. From this camp we explored the Augra and Sogra valleys, both of which villages were in dispute, and then returned to Goomah as a halting-place before the climb to Serangi which we made our centre for viewing the eastern side of the disputed tract in the direction of Maniba.

11. The joint memorandum contains the reasons for our opinion, so that it is unnecessary for me to do more now than make a few explanations that suggest themselves on looking over the map.

12. Byjilli with its suburb Munasingi is excluded from Jeypore, as it lies south of the range which we adopted as the boundary between the two Zamindaries, and Parla Kimedi people have long enjoyed the right of felling timber there, a piece of indirect evidence which is of some value in a case like the present. The next group of villages are those lying in close proximity to Goomah, such as Engarada, Regri, Kakolu, Puteoli, Kollakotta, and Jungjunglu, contained in Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 of the Topographical Survey Map. These villages are clearly beyond the beat of Jeypore. They lie in the same plain with Goomah and are encircled by the same hills. Their headmen also appear to acquiesce in the supremacy claimed by Goomah to some extent, but not unanimously as it was from Kollakotta that complaints of the Bissoyes' oppression reached you last year. This village has long been a Ganjam police station.

13. The only other group of villages which call for remark are those on the right-hand side of the Sailunda Range, such as Kindang, Aida, Tumbolu, Hrangalu, and Kulunga, which our boundary line will cut off from Jeypore. They are claimed by Serangi, but it by no means follows that they should be handed over to him, incontinently, as the tenure he attempted to prove was of the most precarious description, and in no case extended beyond eight or ten years. In fact the inquiry we have held leaves no room to doubt the existence of a zone of independent Savara villages interposed between the two Zamindaries and which has been gradually contracting in proportion to the Uriya advance from east and west.

14. The theory of this independent tract receives considerable strength from the fact that during the eight years that Gunapur was under our management, no sist was collected from the Savaras, and no list of their villages which Jeypore claimed was ever made. If these villages, which I consider to be practically independent, covered a larger extent of country, it might be advisable to maintain them in their independence, but being very limited, it will be perhaps more

I would define the boundary of the two districts and let claims to sist be settled by the Agency Court on the merits of each case. H. G.

convenient to place them under Serangi, on the condition that the tribute payable by them should be a nominal sum in no case to be exceeded, and to be fixed in perpetuity.

15. Leaving Mr. Grahame at Serangi, I retraced my steps to Putta Sengi and started on my hill tour proper on January 23rd, descending the Wadasar ghaut, which is worst of the lot, to Bhumpur, at which place as at Puttasingi fifty Gomangoes came in for "bêt." I gave them the usual presents in your name, and the few women who attendend from the neighbouring villages received looking-glasses and combs; their general condition appears to be one of prosperity and comfort, an observation which I had the opportunity of making, during the boundary inquiry, as we explored a good deal of the Savara hills that lie beyond the ordinary beaten track [of the annual hill tour, I was agreeably surprised to find many of the villages bear favorable comparison with those of the plains. They were substantially built and pervaded by an air of comfort. The cultivation in many of the valleys was of a high order, every drop of water being utilized for luxuriantly green seed-beds, and the hills also were carefully terraced with packed stonewalls.

16. The general impression which I carried away was that the people were fast settling down into contented cultivators, and abandoning the savagery they once displayed.

17. My next stage was Lubba, where there is a great deal of clearing going on this year, and the axe of the wood-cutter resounds all day. The track from Bhumpore is easy, and the jungle is fairly kept down. Here the Subordinate Magistrate was taken very ill with fever, so I left him to join me at Godairy and made a detour to Sirdarpur, reaching Godairy from the latter camp on January 31st.

18. From Lubba to Sirdarpur the track being unfrequented is very rough in parts and runs through dense jungle, but from thence to Godairy the road is good, and it passes through a remarkably pretty country which is thickly covered with Sal.

19. Godairy is a flourishing little place and drives a roaring trade in the products of the Khond country, principally Sal wood which is cut in large quantities near Sardarpur and Kairaguda and taken thence to Gunapur by cart. At this camp 101 Manjjies of Sardarpore and Godairy Muttahs came in for "bêt." One man the Manjji of Sirapuguda, Sirdarpur Muttah, refused the customary red cloth on the ground that the Patro of Udiyagiri had forced him to pay sist. I held a short inquiry, from which it appeared that the village was not entered in the Sirdarpur Patro's list, and that it had not paid sist to him for eighteen years. Such being the case, I informed the Manjji that his case would be considered next cold weather, and with that he seemed content.

20. From Godairy my next stage was Kota Ghati, rather a long fall, the first half of the journey is a rough fertile arid open country, but for the last seven or eight miles the road traverses a thick jungle of bamboo which supplants the Sal to a great extent in this direction.

21. At Korlaghati thirty-three Manjjies of the Korlaghati Muttah came in. They had no complaints, and appeared to be contented.

22. From Korlaghati I made a second detour to Chendrapur and Royabiji to see the country. I was surprised to find that the track was good, comparatively speaking, considering the heavy Khonds through which it passes and the little attention which it had received.

23. Dunga Surda was my next halt, there I received sixty-six Manjjies of the Chendrapur, and Dunga Surda Muttahs. They had no complaints to make, and appeared to have enjoyed the year. The only murmurs that reached my ears during the whole tour were from the Roybiji Muttah, who were most anxious that the son of their deceased Patro should

appointed in his father's place. The late Patro fomented a disturbance that took place near Korlaghati in 1874, and the Maharaja has written to the Jeypore Maharaja on this matter.

H. G. preferred to keep the management of the muttah in his own hands since then. I presume appointments and dismissals are made at the Maharaja's discretion, and if he chooses to keep muttah vacant he is at perfect liberty to do so. With this exception, as I have said the Kotyas feared content, and the crime of the year was remarkably light, the Chendrapur station register instance containing only three trumpery thefts and housebreakings.

24. I now bade farewell to the country of the Kotya Khonds, and entered upon the more open fertile region of the "Desya" tract. A marked feature of the Kotya country is the fine Sal sts that spread from Godairy to Dunga Surada. These would form a valuable source of revenue, in the smallest amount of economy and care, but the wholesale felling in the neighbourhood of former place, together with the wasteful system adopted by the cultivators of burning acres of table trees and starting a scratch cultivation among the marred and blackened stumps, will render these forests a thing of the past so far as the more level country is concerned.

25. At Kotraghur I was met by the Bissemcuttack Rajah and the Amin, and they accompanied to Jagdalpore which was selected last year for a new police station. There is a fine site close the village which the Raja said would be available and he generously waived all idea of pensionation.

26. From Kotraghur to Jagdalpur the road passes through an open and fertile country, and latter appears to be a flourishing village. From this camp I returned north by request of the a who was anxious that I should see a boundary dispute of some years standing between him the Patro of Bellaguda, in Chinna Kimedi; for this purpose I camped at Malimmeda, ten miles in Jagdalpore and close under the high range which separates the two districts. From the ements of the Ombadole and Jagdalpore Patros, and also from information communicated by Dewan, it appears that three years ago, during the absence of the Tat Rajah at Jeypore, the nna Kimedi Patro crossed the hills and took possession of six villages which had hitherto paid ute to Bissemcuttack; three of these villages have since returned to their allegiance, but three including Malimmeda itself and two hamlets close by are still in dispute. I followed the boundary three or four miles which the Raja himself pointed out to be the high range mentioned above a remarkably pretty stream which flows at the foot of the hills. I can only say that, if that cated is not the boundary, it certainly should be. Judging from an *ex parte* statement, the roachment appears a most impudent one, which it would take very strong evidence to justify, it can best be decided next year, when the whole Kimedi frontier is undertaken.

26½. I then crossed to the western frontier of this estate camping at Kusara to see the uted boundary between the Raja and the Lungiguda dependency of Kalahandi. According ydence which I recorded for future use of the Patro and Amin, the Lungada chief crossed the adary three years ago and boldly encroached upon three Bissemcuttack villages named Pokara-da, Koyidalli, and Janjaragada; he also removed a colony of his Paiks and planted them in a ge which he built in the Tat Raja's territory. The boundary between the two States, if I may hem so, according to the Bissemcuttack version should be the Brinjari track which runs in a straight line from Pokirbunda hill to the tank of the same name and thence to Kusra. tank is said to have been constructed 300 years ago by the Raja of Amaravati, all of whose erty escheated to Jeypore; if this can be proved, it will settle the dispute at once. As these standing quarrels about boundaries are productive of much unwholesome ill-feeling, I venture ggest that steps should be at once taken to move the Kalahandi Raja to depute an official eet our Gunapur Tahsildar, and when once on the spot the decision can be arrived at after a short inquiry.

27. Kusra is the point at which the Brinjari track from Bilaspur and Rayapur enters our ory. Carts have made their way from Raipur to Patragada, so the country cannot be very eticable and the route from thence to Bissemcuttack could be made fit for fair-weather wheeled at very trifling outlay, as the country is perfectly open; so that in time to come, if the

increase of traffic should warrant the construction of a road from Raipur east, it can easily be continued to Rayagadda by this route.

28. From Kusra I turned south to Ombadole on the homeward track. The aspect of the country resembles that near Jagdalpore, except that there was less jungle and a large extent of paddy-lands. In common with the greater part of the Bissemcuttack estate, the soil possesses the attribute of fertility to a marked degree and grows capital tobacco.

29. From Ombadole I wended my way to Rayagadda *via* Patraguda, and Bissemcuttack, which places call for no remark, as they have so often been visited before.

30. From this camp to Arbam, where the Agency tract begins, I travelled slowly along the road accompanied by the Deputy Tahsildar, noting its most pressing wants, for the purpose of determining the most useful method of expending the current year's road allotment of Rupees 1,500. I found that the chief obstacles to traffic arise from the number of narrow, but treacherously muddy nullahs that now intersect the track at various points and give great trouble to the carts that attempt to make their way along. These I determined to bridge roughly with timber supported, by stone abutments, as in my opinion it is only a waste of money to embank and level a road that is constantly interrupted by unbridged nullahs; when the bridging is completed, which it will be, from the present year's allotment, the earthwork can be taken in hand and pushed on as rapidly as means will allow.

31. A similar policy will be pursued in regard to the Kurpaum road which I inspected before returning to Parvatipore on March 2nd.

32. For the year ending March 31st, 1875, Rupees 2,925 were allotted for roadwork, and the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,915, of which sum Rupees 2,075 were spent upon the Parvatipore and Chollapadam road by Mr. Willock, and a great deal of good work was done, the first two miles from Parvatipore being embanked and metalled. The balance was spent upon jungle clearing and on improving the less important roads of the Agency tracts.

33. With regard to vaccination I found that neither the Savaras nor the Kotya Khonds feel any superstitious dread at the visits of the vaccinators, and many of the Gomangoes and Manjies assured me that they were very willing to submit their children to the operation. Both the Savara and the Khond country were visited during the year, and I append a statement furnished to me by the Superintendent which shows the results of this year's work.

34. The articles sent for distribution were all expended with the exception of the following:—

One Woman's cloth,
One Piece Punjum cloth,
Seven skeins of beads,
Twenty-seven combs,
Twenty-four looking-glasses,

which will be returned into store.

35. Rupees 25-13-6 were distributed to the Gomangoes and Manjies at the rate of Annas 1 and 2 per man, and a further expenditure of about Rupees 10 was incurred for tobacco and red cloth, vouchers for which will be forwarded on receipt from the Deputy Tahsildar.

RETURN of Persons committed for Trial in the Agency Session Court during the Year 1875.

Nature of Offence and Section.	Number of Case.	Number of Persons.	Sentenced to Death.	Transportation.	IMPRISONMENT		Total of Persons Committed.	Number of Persons Acquitted and Discharged.	Remarks.
					Rigorous.	Simple.			
1. Murder under Section 302, Indian Penal Code ...	8	16	4a	5b	..	..	..	4	a. The death sentence passed on three was commuted to transportation for life.
2. Abetment of murder, Sections 309 and 302, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	1b	..	..	1	..	b. Transportation for life.
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, Indian Penal Code.	7	7	..	1b	4c	..	5	2	c. One for five years, one for three years, one for one year, and one for six months.
4. Culpable homicide and abetment, Sections 109 and 304, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	d. One year each.
5. Attempt, at murder and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and voluntarily causing hurt, Sections 307, 324, and 323, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	2d	..	2	1	e. Ten years, enhanced to transportation for life.
6. Attempt at murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, Sections 307 and 326, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	1e	..	1	..	f. Seven years each.
7. Mischief by fire, Section 426, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
8. Abducting a woman, Section 366, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
9. Rape, Section 376, Indian Penal Code ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10. Robbery, Section 397, Indian Penal Code ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
11. Causing disappearance of evidence about a capital offence, Section 201, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	2f	..	2	..	
Total ...	24	43	4	10	11	..	25	18	

(Signed) H. ST. A. GOODRICH,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

VIZAGAPATAM,
24th June 1876.

[illegible]

VIZAGAPAM,
24th June 1876.

(Signed) H. St. A. GOODRICH,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

E.

STATEMENT of Suits filed and disposed of in the Court of the Agent and its Subordinate Courts during the Year 1875.

Courts.	Pending on 1st January 1875.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by transfer on reference.	Total.	Decided.	Referred to Subordinate Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agent to the Governor	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.	O. A.
2. Principal Assistant Agent	1 0	0 2	...	0 2	...	...	...	0 2
3. Senior Assistant Agent	1 2	...	...	1 0	...	...	1 2	...
4. Special Assistant Agent	...	20 0	...	2 0	...	...	...	...
5. District Munsif of Gunapur	8 0	70 0	...	20 0	...	1 0	...	...
6. " Narayanapatnam	17 0	40 0	...	78 0	...	...	16 0	...
7. " Rajagadda	14 0	53 0	...	57 0	...	...	53 0	...
8. " Golconda	5 0	37 0	...	67 0	...	...	47 0	...
9. " Sâldr	...	8 0	...	42 0	...	...	59 0	...
10. " Srungavarapucota	3 0	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	30 0	...
11. " Kotepad	1 0	8 0	...	9 0	...	...	6 0	...
12. " Navarangapur	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	9 0	...
Total	50 2	247 2	1 0	298 4	235 2	1 0	236 2	62 2

**VIZAGAPATAM,
24th June 1876.**

(Signed) , II. ST. A. GOODRICH,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

MEMORANDUM.

Jeypore claims certain villages in the Savara hills from which for some years past, probably not less than ten, the Bissoyes of the Goomah and Sirangho Muttahs of Parla Kimedi have collected tribute.

2. This claim seems to have been first brought to notice in September 1870, when the Mukhtyar of the Jeypore Maharaz complained to Mr. Melville of the encroachments of the Bissoyes. The Gunapur Sub-Magistrate was ordered to inquire into the matter which he did, and in November 1871 reported to the then Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam that there seemed to be grounds for the complaint although up to a very recent date most of the villages in dispute had paid tribute to no one. The Sub-Magistrate added, that, as two English officers were coming up to the hills in a few months, there would be then a good opportunity to settle the matter, and that the inquiry should be postponed until they come.

3. No order seems to have been passed on this report of the Sub-Magistrate.

4. The dispute was again brought to notice in January 1875, in consequence of which we were ordered to meet in the Savara hills and settle the boundary between Sirangho and Goomah on one side, and Jeypore on the other.

5. We met at Goomah on the 5th January 1876, and proceeded to take what evidence we could get as to the rights of both parties. The Parla Kimedi Manager and Sub-Magistrate were present, also the Bissoyes of Goomah and Sirangho and the Gunapur Sub-Magistrate. The Jeypore Maharaja was represented by a Mazzundar and a Vakil who distinctly disclaimed any knowledge or authority in the matter.

6. We took down statements from forty-one Gomangoes produced by the two Bissoyes, whose evidence was generally to the effect that they had been paying tribute to the Bissoyes for twenty years or upwards. We then traversed the country in dispute examining at Putta Singhi the witnesses produced on behalf of Jeypore as they were unwilling to appear at Goomah. The oral evidence was worthless so far as it was produced to prove a right on either side. The witnesses had evidently been tutored as to what they were to say, and, parrot-like, reported the words which had been put in their mouths. One undoubted fact was proved to our satisfaction, that until within a few years past, the whole of the disputed country had been independent of both parties, and had paid tribute to neither.

7. Some accounts of the Goomah Bissoye which go back about ten years were the only documentary evidence produced, and these were of course valueless to prove long possession.

8. From the oral evidence, we were convinced that neither party has any actual right to the disputed territory, and therefore we have not scrupled to pick out a line characterized by strongly marked natural features. We have been able to fix upon a boundary line which for almost its entire length runs along the tops of hills and is completely broken at only three places, at each of which it crosses a narrow valley leaving one range of hills to ascend the opposite spur.

9. Artificial boundary marks will be needed at only four places, and after they are set up, should Government approve our recommendations, the territory belonging to Parla Kimedi will be plainly marked off from the territory belonging to Jeypore, and all danger of future disputes will we trust be removed.

10. We have now to indicate the time which we recommend as the boundary between Parla Kimedi and Jeypore, and we shall start from a point north of Serangho, where a saddle divides the Serangho estate from land now cultivated by the Novagada Patro.

11. Starting from the top of a ridge to the north of the saddle which divides the village of Maniba from land cultivated by Novagada Patro, the boundary for a little over a mile runs north along the top of the ridge after which it goes down a spur of the ridge, and crossing the valley it separates Regidiputta from Ongadu, leaving the former in Gyba Muttah, and the latter

in the Gunapur Division, it then climbs the hill behind and north of Regidiputta. Having climbed that hill the boundary line runs along the crest of the bold ridge which runs north and

* On the map the name Ganudra runs across this peak.

north-west forming the southern boundary of the Ongada and Logada valley until the peak*

is reached which rises opposite to and north-east of Sailunda. From this place the line turns an acute angle, and for about 1½ mile runs south along the hills bounding to the east the pass leading from Sailunda to Kollakotta. After a mile and-a-half the line crosses the pass at right angles along a ridge joining the hills on either side and continues south along the opposite or Itasinghi range of hills. The line turns west with these hills for a short distance and crossing

the neck† of the Kolasinghi valley climbs the

† Two hill streams unite in the valley west of Kollakotta and the line crosses the meeting of these two streams.

Engarada hill, after which it runs along the

top of the range bounding the Kolasinghi valley to the south, during which part of its course it

follows the dotted line on the map‡ along the

‡ Sheet No. I.

top of the Engarada hill which winds south, west, and north-west again passing Mewasinghi which it leaves to the south in Goomah and again south leaving Byjili to the east, beyond which village there is no dispute.

12. When we first came up we thought there were only twelve villages in dispute judging from Mr. Goodrich's first letter on the subject. These twelve jumped at once to thirty-five and shortly after to forty-eight. Of these forty-eight villages we have been unable to find a few, while the names of some other have been entered twice. One village at least has no existence.

(Signed) W. F. GRAHAME,
Ag. Prinl. Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Ag. Sr. Asst. Agent, Vizagapatam.

MEMORANDUM showing the Particulars of the Amount expended during the Hill Tour for 1875-76.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cloths purchased...	76	9	0
2. Warm clothing given to Deloyets of the Huzur and the Senior Assistant Agent's Office ...	102	5	0
3. Pay to bullockmen and pole-carrier ...	164	1	9
4. Looking glasses, beads, tobacco for Khonds ...	3	4	0
5. Carriage-hire of record-boxes and sick dhoolies ...	104	3	11
6. Advances made to elephant Mahouts and Kabadies on account of their batta ...	144	15	8
7. Cost of Masaal to elephants ...	2	14	0
8. Ready-money given as presents to Khonds ...	25	0	0
9. Sundries, such as ropes, bamboo sticks, and baskets ...	15	8	9
	638	14	1
Balance ...	61	1	11
Total ...	700	0	0

VIZAGAPATAM,
24th June 1876.

(Signed) - H. ST. A. GOODRICH,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

No. 38. *Read also the following letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 27th June 1876, No. 287:—*

With special reference to paragraphs 21 to 23 of my letter of 24th instant, No. 262, I have the honor to request that a grant of at least Rupees 2,000 may be made for road-work in the Agency tracts of Rayagadda and Gunapur Taluqs of the Jeypore Zemindari.

2. Hitherto, as Government are I believe aware a part of the sum given for Jeypore road-making in general has been allotted to the Senior Assistant, and, small as have been the sums given, much good work was done by Mr. Willock between Parvatipur and Rayagadda.

3. Under recent orders Rupees 13,000, granted for Jeypore roads, are ordered to be spent in the taluqs of Jeypore above the ghauts. If a sum of Rupees 2,000 can be granted, early arrangements may be made by my Senior Assistant for its expenditure to the best advantage.

4. The allotment of a small sum (from Rupees 500 to 1,500) to my Principal Assistant has also been usual. I hope that it may be possible to grant this also; the money will be well spent in bridging with timber bridges some of the more difficult streams in the Gudem hills and in repairing the Lamsingi ghaut, which needs repair greatly.

No. 39. *Read also the following letter from the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 27th June 1876, No. 288:—*

In paragraph 21 of my tour report, dated the 24th instant, No. 262, wrong figures in both the items are entered by a clerical mistake. I have the honor, therefore, to request that the figures as herein entered in the passage referred to may be substituted for them:—

"The season has been a fairly active one for traders. A larger quantity of salt than usual was sold, viz., 196,113 maunds, from 1st December to 1st June of 1876 as against an average of 111,896 maunds during the three previous years."

No. 40. *ORDER THEREON, 7th October 1876, No. 2064.*

The Acting Agent submits his annual report on the administration of Jeypore and the other hill tracts. The Government are glad to learn that the Maharaja of Jeypore, who has hitherto lived in great seclusion, has derived satisfaction and benefit from his late tour through a great part of India.

When the disturbances occurred in the neighbouring chiefship of Bustar, the insurgents, it is observed, made an appeal to the Jeyporeans to join them,

Paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.

but met with no response except in one trivial instance. The Maharaja himself was absent from Jeypore at the time.

2. The Agent, however, remarks that as any further acts of oppression on the part of the Raja of Bustar would lead to similar outbreaks, as well as on the

grounds stated in his enclosure A, he considers that a reserve of at least 120 men should be maintained at Koraput, the headquarters of the Superintendent of Police and Special Assistant Agent. This proposal will be separately considered.

3. In the course of his tour the Agent visited the Golconda and Madgole hills with the upper taluqs of Jeypore, leaving the Senior Assistant, Mr. MacCartie, to inspect the Rayagadda and Gunapur Taluqs, which include the tracts inhabited by the Khond and Savara tribes, and of which that officer has furnished an interesting report.

Enclosure B.

Shortly after his return to the plains the Agent re-ascended the hills with the troops that marched for Bustar. The suffering from fever was very general; the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Major Balmer, who was suffering from fever at the time of the outbreak but nevertheless accompanied the troops, has been invalided to England, while the Superintendent, Captain Eastall, and the Agent himself have not escaped. Mr. Goodrich, it is observed, left his headquarters in December and was absent till the middle of May. The season has been one of unusual exposure and consequent loss of health to all concerned, which the Government much regret.

4. Paragraphs 14 and 15, with enclosures C, D, and E, relate to the operations of the Civil and Criminal Courts. The proportion of convictions, 82 per cent., before the Magistrates of all grades is satisfactory as showing that crime was so far well detected. On the other hand eighteen out of the forty-three prisoners committed to the Agency Sessions were acquitted or discharged. The Civil file was light.

5. Paragraph 16.—The Government await a further report on the employment of the hill prisoners. Paragraph 17, on the progress of Public Works in Jeypore, will be communicated to the proper department. It is observed that in

Public Works Department, 15th December 1875, No. 3546.

December last it was ordered that the Public Works Officers should confine their attention to (1) the construction of

the new "Potinghy" ghaut, leading into the Jeypore country from Salur, and (2) the maintenance for bullock-traffic of the old Pachipenta ghaut and Turner's ghaut. The road from the head of the Potinghy ghaut to Raighur at the Jeypore frontier—130 miles, of which a moiety was then completed,—and the road from Koraput, the Special Assistant's station, through Jeypore to Moat—112 miles, twenty completed—are left, with their feeders, to the Officers of the Agency.

The object of the first of these two roads is to connect the coast with Raipur of the Central Provinces. The distance between the Jeypore frontier at Raighur and Raipur is 100 miles. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has engaged to expend 10,000 Rupees in opening up a road for dry season traffic between the Jeypore frontier and Dham-

G.O., Public Works Department, 9th May 1876, No. 1160.

teri, an important mart, sixty-one miles distant. Between that place and Raipur, thirty-eight miles, the existing line is sufficiently good.

The terminus of the second road is a place on the river "Severy," an affluent of the Godavari, twenty miles from its junction. In certain monsoon months the "Severy" is navigable from this point, which is the boundary of

Jeypore. The intervening strip of country consists of the Rákapilli taluq, one of the two districts lately transferred from the Upper Godavari, Central Provinces, to the Madras province, Godavari; when the line is finished to Moat, the propriety of carrying it on to the river Godavari can be considered.

6. In his last report the Agent proposed, that in view to procuring further funds for opening up the Jeypore country, the taluqs of Ráyagadda and Gunapur—through which, he showed, lie the most frequented lines of traffic with the Central Provinces—should be constituted a Local Fund Circle; its income from land-cess being estimated at 13,000 Rupees. The suggestion was approved, the Khond and Savara tracts being taken out. On a further study of the country, he now withdraws this proposal. The annual sum contributed by Government for Jeypore roads (excluding the new Ghaut "Potinghy") is 13,000 Rupees, to which the Maharaja adds 2,000 Rupees besides other occasional grants, notably 3,000 Rupees last year for the Ráyagadda line. Mr. Goodrich now suggests that the Maharaja be "recommended" by the Government to contribute Rs. 13,000 annually for five years towards the construction of a road from Parvatipur—the great mart at the foot of the Ráyagadda and Gunapur taluqs—through the towns of Ráyagadda and Bissemeuttack to the north-eastern frontier of his Zamindary; distance 100 miles. The entire amount he proposes to spend yearly on this work is Rupees 15,000; the difference, 2,000 Rupees a-year, he solicits from the Government.

The advantage of this line has been repeatedly urged, but funds have never been available for more than one good road through Jeypore; and the "Potinghy" line was selected because it led through the heart of the country, connecting the headquarters of the local officers, and the residence of the Maharaja, directly with the coast and with the Central Provinces lying to the north and west.

In regard to the contribution suggested for Government to make, endeavours will be made to comply with the application, as well as for an increase of 3,000 Rupees to the present ordinary Jeypore road grant, in view to jungle clearing and other improvements in the Khond, Savara, and Golconda hills. As to the contribution suggested as proper for the Maharaja to make, viz., 13,000 Rupees a-year, it is observed that this is the equivalent of the amount that would be received from him if the land-cess were levied in the Ráyagadda and Gunapur taluqs; but as the law allows a Zamindar to recover half his cess from

Sections 47 and 48, Madras Local Fund Act, 1871. his tenants and also deals tenderly with him in another respect, his actual contribution would be much less; and the

Government cannot "recommend" him to give the larger sum suggested. The Agent should place the whole case candidly and with courtesy before the Maharaja, and obtain a definite assurance from him as to what he is prepared to do. It is no doubt true that the line will immensely improve his property, but it will also add greatly to the Salt and Customs revenue of the State. On receiving the Agent's further report, the Government will decide what their own contribution should be, and will at the same time address the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, requesting him to continue the line from the Jeypore frontier. The Agent will state whether this should be done in the direction of Raipur or Sonepore, or both.

7. Paragraph 31 relates to the boundary dispute between the Jeypore and Parla Kimedi Zamindaries. It appears there is a small zone of villages, inhabited by the wilder Savara tribes, between the two estates, who have not attorned to either chief, or have done so partially only and at intervals. In the case described, no better plan can be devised than that adopted by the two officers deputed to report on the boundary—viz., to lay down some clear natural landmarks as the line of demarcation. So far the suggestions contained in the joint memorandum are approved; but, as it is admitted that for some years past a few of these villages have continuously paid rent to the Bissoye or hill chieftain of Goomah, a retainer of the Parla Kimedi Zamindar—the Governor in Council accepts the strong protest recorded by the Agent in Ganjam against any interference with these particular cases. The villages in question should remain as they are; in other respects the proposals are approved.

8. *Miscellaneous*.—In regard to the Forests of Jeypore—which it has been proposed to rent from the Maharaja, or to put him in the way of conserving for himself so as to utilize them to the best advantage, but which are still unvisited by a professional officer, frequent requisitions from Government notwithstanding—it is observed that Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome is engaged to join the Agent in his next hill tour.

The development of the traffic in salt with the Central Provinces is very satisfactory (paragraph 21).

The Government await a further report on the proposed new lines for the Imperial post (paragraph 32).

9. The expenses of the Agent's hill tour, Rupees 638-14-1, are sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

- .. Inspector-General of Police.
- .. Public Works Department.
- .. Inspector-General of Jails.
- .. Board of Revenue.
- .. Revenue Department.
- .. Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.
- .. Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

2027-1-7112252,
 9-10-74 - 2894
 8-3-75 - 60
 17-9-75 - 2675
 15-12-75 - 3516
 5-2-76 - 301
 9-3-76 - 56
 9-5-76 - 1160 & 1161
 22-5-76 - 1284
 18-7-76 - 1803 & 1814
 11-9-76 - 57
 18-10-76 - 2794.

Full Tracts—Tirunelveli—Annual Report
 on the administration of the Jeyore and other
 full tracts for the year 1875, revised.

OCTOBER.
 Nos. 37-40.

G.O. 7th October 1876, No. 2031.
 Dated October 7th.
 Issued.
 Recd.

JUDICIAL.
 THE ACTING AGENT TO THE
 GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE
 IN VIZAGAPUTAM.

GOVT. OF 1876.

No 2999

Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 9 Nov 76.
 Read the following:—

Memo: Public Dept. - (H.C. No. 2064 of 7th Oct. 1876.)

Communicated
 to the District Engineer
 Vizagapatnam. His ob-
 served that the condition
 of Public Works in the
 Vizagapatnam District
 including those at
 Jeyore was reviewed
 in the papers printed
 with G.O. No. 2794 dated
 18th October 1876, and
 explanation called
 for as to the progress
 with Civil Buildings
 at Sorsapeta. He also
 recommended that
 20th Oct. 1876

The Statement

Given below I have
the works in progress
with grants and
outlay up to 20th
September 1876.

Statement of Works at Horaput in the Vijaypatnam District

Works	Estimated Revenue	G.O. Revenue Estimate	Outlay up to 20 th Sept 1876	Grants & Expenditure			
				In 1875-76		In 1876-77	
				Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
<u>Civil Buildings</u>							
Mail at Horaput	12325	2322 454 20326 140	4307	6700	3006	6500	* 537
Post Office at Horaput	30470	* 30107 5 Feb 1876	21589	5200	4445	3300	* 917
<u>Communications</u>							
<u>Original Works</u>							
New Blinching Grant	130400	* 180367 18 Feb 1876	35523	* 11500	11559	2100	* 2142
<u>Repairs</u>							
Maintenance of L. Pachipenta and Turner's Grant	2000	* 35467 15 Feb 1876	2000	1506	2000	1244	*

* Original grant Rs. 25000 after-
wards reduced to Rs. 10000 G.O.
no. 26 of 14th Sept 1875 and
again increased by Rs. 1500 G.O.
no. 568 of 2nd March 1876.
Rs. 700 transferred to Post
Plant G.O. no. 1014 of 10th July 1876

No. 144/45

* up to 30th Sept 1876.

D. C. Vijaypatnam

Distd. 16. 11. 76

Cin 7-11-76

7824
Obt. of 1876 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Mr. N. S. Vengalpatam

10/1
Encl. GC

G. O., 9th Nov. 1876, No.

2999

Nos. 144/5

Initiation Report of
Teypure and other Bill
tracts for the year 1875
Madras District
District Office
Annual —
To be