The adjacent villages are—

Aingeru	One mile.
Numinapalem	One-and-a-half miles.
Vetlamamidi	Two miles.
Papampeta	One-and-a-half miles.
Gadipakalu	One mile.

The master has a son-in-law, a Constable, named Vazir Sahib, of this station.

Sub-Magistrate's report No. 59 has already been sent to the Local Fund Board about making this a regular paid school.

29TH DECEMBER 1882.

Left Addateegala and arrived at Nellipudi. Pilli Razu appointed Acting Munsif of Kottapalle.

30TH DECEMBER 1882.

Left Nellipudi and arrived at Rajahmundry *via* Kottapalle and Gokavaram.

CAMP AMALAPURAM,
February 1883.

(Signed) C. CUMMING,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent.

ORDER—dated 24th December 1883, No. 3385, Judicial.

The Government are glad to observe that Mr. Happell, who took charge of the district from Mr. Foster in April 1882, was able to make long tours in the Agency tracts during the official year 1882-83, aggregating three months altogether (paragraph 20). With the residence in the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks for eight months in each year by the Special Assistant, and with a tour in Rampa to be annually made by the Principal Assistant, the head of the Godávari district, after he has once made himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of the hill country, would not, the Government agree with Mr. Happell, be expected to spend as much as three months of each year in the upper taluks.

2. It is satisfactory to note that the Agent is quite alive to the importance of opening up the hill country by roads; the lines kept up or opened seem judiciously selected. The local cess (paragraph 12) formerly levied in Rampa is not to be revived; the condemnation expressed by the Special Commissioner was approved by the Government of India. If Rampa forms a portion of the Cocanada Local Fund circle, it should be excluded from it as early as possible.

3. *Paragraphs* 15 *and* 16.—The reductions in the quit-rents of certain muttás in Rampa are sanctioned, as proposed. The disputes between certain muttádars and their ryots have no doubt been subsequently adjusted (paragraph 19).

4. The Government have read with interest the report of the Special Assistant, Mr. Atkinson, on the taluks under his charge; he appears to have their welfare at heart and to be evincing much tact and energy in dealing with the hill tribes.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Godávari.
„ Revenue department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Government Agent, Vizagapatam.
„ Do. Ganjam.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

7. Boundary dispute between Musurumilli and Chódavaram Muttas. The latter Muttadar has offered to mark out the boundary after bathing and wearing new wet cloths and carrying a "kumpati" over his head. Musurumilli Reddi also agrees. Panchayetdars ordered to go to-morrow and get the boundary line marked out accordingly.

Note.—The dispute has not yet been settled. The Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle directed to report on the subject

8. *Kotah—Kotah Kasaba.*—All the five Sub-Muttadars under the Kotah Rani directed to order headmen to send coolies, &c., to the Rani when required for Government purposes.

Rani can sell toddy at Kotah Santa-day. Santa said to be going down for want of this privilege.

Can also have opium license for Kotah.

Quinine pills to be supplied to all Muttadars as requested.

Note.—Civil Surgeon addressed to furnish supply.

Jampa Pandayya is reported not to be interfering with the management of this mutta, but to be residing at Ramavaram in the Samagedda sub-Mutta and to be engaged in cultivation. No complaints were received against him. This man came to see me at Chódavaram and Kotah.

2. *Yerragonda Sub-Mutta.*— Peda Ulempadu, Headman, ordered to pay his rent to the Sub-Muttadar. Korukonda Saravarazu's claim to the village as Mokhasa rejected.

Pullari tax to be paid to the Sub-Muttadar as usual. Headmen ordered accordingly.

A part of wild animals found dead to be sent to the Sub-Muttadar by the villagers as usual.

Headman of Peda Ulempadu to pay Rs. 50 rent this year as usual to the Sub-Muttadar. His claim for reduction to Rs. 40 a-year rejected.

3. *Samagedda Sub-Mutta.*—Inams belonging to Kotah Rani and others to be continued free of tax. They are so held from time immemorial.

Jampa Pandayya to pay the rent of the four inams of the Rani to her, and not to Sub-Muttadar. Her servant's claim to one of the inams is rejected as it was given for service and as the Rani does not now want his services.

Ryots of Ramavaram, Paidiput, and Ganevaram are reported by the Sub-Muttadar as not paying rent owing to the intrigues of the Headman of Paidiput. Deputy Tahsildar directed to go to the village and settle the dispute and report.

Sub-Muttadar can sell toddy in the Santa.

He can also have opium license.

4. *Nulakamiddi*
5. *Vellagedda*
6. *Pasarugumi*

Sub-Muttas.—No complaints.

24th December 1882.

Went to Rampa and inspected market-site, &c.; also went on to Marrivada.

Camp Chodavaram, 26*th December* 1882.

Left Chódavaram and arrived at Kotah, passing by Marrivada, Cheruvupalam, Gungegudem, Vadapilli, and Narasapuram.

27th December 1882.

Left Kotah and arrived at Addateegala, passing by Simhadripuram, Yerragonda, Mohanapuram, Midasala Mutta, Munakanagedda, Doramamidi, and Vellagadda. The dispute between Mohanapuram Muttadar and Ullagula Devi Reddi of Munakanagedda about the increase of rent settled amicably, the latter paying the former Rs. 30 and the Muttadar remitting the remaining Rs. 5.

Camp Addateegala, 28th December 1882.

Inspected station site and wrote remarks in the Visitors' Book.

Tried the case against Head Constable Muppaneru Chendrayya and disposed of it and wrote remarks in Crime Register.

Inspected the site for well and found it to be a bad one.

A maintenance complaint filed, but, having no time, posted it for Rajahmundry.

Inspected school. Eight boys, of whom four are Muhammadans and four Hindus. Schoolmaster's name Saiyid Husain Sahib. Teaching Telugu to all boys, and Hindustani only to Muhammadans.

Telugu Books.—Balabodha, First Book, and Balaramayanam.

Arithmetic.—Multiplication Table.

Hindustani.—Letters and spelling.

Teaching on payment of four annas a boy per month. He says some more boys from the village and neighbouring villages attend the school to read, provided no fee is levied from them.

14. *Bandapilli.*—Boundary dispute between Tativada of this mutta and Irlankapilli and Polavaram of Musurumilli Mutta has been settled by Panchayet consisting of Karam Dhulu Dhora, Paliem Mutiyalu Reddi, Sankuru Tammayya, Veeka Burran Dhora, and Vantakula Bhimayya. Both Muttadars agree to the settlement.

15. *Musurumilli.*—Boundary dispute between Bomagudan of this mutta and Chódavaram of Chódavaram Mokhasa Panchayet to settle to-morrow. The Panchayet is to consist of Dhulu Dhora, Mangi Reddi of Tummur, Mutiyala Reddi of Valamur, Mal Reddi of Maredubilli and Tadepalli Reddi (*vide* entry on 23rd December 1882).

16. *Places.*—

1. *Marrivada.*—Every day.
2. *Rampa.*—Santa day.

} Dhulu Dhora.

3. *Musurumilli*—Muttadar Peddi Reddi.

The above apply for opium licenses. Can have them.

Note.—Nos. 1 and 3 given. License for Rampa was subsequently given to the Rampa Mokhasadar at his request and Dhulu Dhora's application rejected. This was reported to Government Agent separately.

17. *Chódavaram Mokhasa.*—Water dispute between Dhulu Dhora (Peddakonda) and Chódavaram Mohasadar (Rampa). Water-course running to Rampa tank has been bunded by Dhulu Dhora and a channel dug to his village—Peddakonda. Dispute settled amicably by Panchayet consisting of Tadepalli Reddi, Valamuru Mutiyala Reddi, Maredubilli Mal Reddi, Bandapilli Potti Dhora, and Tummur Reddi. Both the Muttadars agreed to leave things as they are. No loss caused to Rampa tank and to Chódavaram Mokhasadar.

18. Chódavaram Mokhasadar promises to pay to Devarapalli Krushnamma, Headman of Kottapakala, as soon as the collections of the current year are made, his headman's allowance Rs. 3 for last year and Rs. 3 for current year.

Camp Chodavaram 23rd December 1882.

Kakur.—No Takarars.

2. *Tummur.*—Opium license applied for at Geddada by this Muttadar and Geddada Muttadar jointly. Sanctioned.

Note.—This was subsequently given and reported to Government Agent.

Boundary dispute between this and Viravaram Estate. Muttadar says he is not contented with the settlement of the Survey Department. Will be inspected and settled along with the Choppakonda boundary dispute.

Note.—Government Agent addressed separately on this.

3. *Pandraprolu.*—Muttadar warned not to send Gumastah to make collections. He has agreed to dismiss his present Gumastah Mallidi Janikiramanna of Marripaka in Peddapur Taluk, who appears to have given trouble to people by collecting money under the head of batta, &c., for himself.

Some ryots complain of heavy rent. The disputes between the ryots and Muttadar have been settled amicably. Pullari tax being given up by Muttadar, the rents do not seem to be heavy.

4. *Ducharti.*—Maddala Apparayadu's application to be Munsif for sixteen villages rejected. There is no necessity for this.

Mula Achanna of Nummalapalem should pay Rs. 14 rent from next year, not Rs. 7 as claimed by him. This year he must pay only one rupee as agreed to by Muttadar.

Chaduvala Venkam Dhora to pay only Rs. 17, not Rs. 50 as claimed by Muttadar. Rent to be increased only when the rents of the whole village are increased, not otherwise.

Potter Swamy to pay Rs. 3 rent to Muttadar for current and next year. The land does not belong to Chaduvula Venkam Dhora as claimed by latter. All agree.

Muttadar promised to give his nephew Sanyasé Dhora, son of late Muttadar, some land free of tax for cultivation and a pair of bullocks, and give some other assistance to the boy to earn his livelihood. Six wells sanctioned at Addateegala and Rayapilli to be dug by Muttadar who agrees. Rs. 300 will be paid to him. Engineer will be asked to point out sites.

5. *Musurumilli Mutta.*—Accounts of Musurumilli Reddi examined and found satisfactory.

6. *Pandirimamidi Mokhasa.*—Panda Jaggan Dhora wants to live in the village. He went away to Penkalpodu during fituri. He should have his trees, which are now in the possession of Tamman Dhora and Mokhasadar, if he returns. All agree.

Complaint of Sambuda Balayya for recovery of his late brother Devayya's property from Panda Tamman Dhora. Deputy Tahsildar to inquire again and report.

Kottapalle.

5. Three of the applicants for Munsif ordered to be present at Gokavaram next visit.

6. Division Gumastah warned for accepting trees gratuitously from ryots of Kottapalle.

Lakkonda Senia.

7. Munsif's son, appointed in succession to father, resigned.

8. Complaint of Vozubanda, Headman to some of the lands of Potan Dhorapalem, dismissed. He is told not to interfere with Jaggampalem people's possession of those lands.

CAMP CHODAVARAM, 18TH DECEMBER 1882.

Chódavaram Mokhasa.

Chódavaram Mokhasadar paid his annual tribute of respect by presenting a bow and three arrows.

2. Dispute between him and Cheruvupalem Headman heard and the Headman directed to pay to the Mokhasadar before leaving camp Rs. 15, the balance of rent due.

3. Mokhasadar warned to treat his men with consideration and give as little cause of complaint to them as possible. Former report on the subject read and recorded.

Bolugonda Mutta.

4. Report on complaints that Muttadar increased rents heavily last year heard. Villagers and Muttadar came to terms and the villagers seem to be satisfied. Muttadar warned not to increase his rents in such a manner as to oppress people.

CAMP CHODAVARAM, 19TH DECEMBER 1882.

Mohanapuram.—Ullagula Devi Reddi owes Rs. 35 to Mohanapuram Muttadar for fituri year. Contends that the money is payable to Janapareddi Rajanna. Lives at Munakanagedda in Ducharti Mutta. Will be asked to pay the money to the Muttadar while going to Addateegala. Rajanna will be sent for to Gokavaram and acquainted of this.

NOTE.—The parties subsequently came to terms and the Muttadar is satisfied with the Rs. 30 paid by Devi Reddi before me, and remitted the remaining Rs. 5 on 27th December 1882.

Dorachintapalem Mutta.—No complaints.

Palem Mutta.—No complaints.

Muttadar's brother shot a tiger; Rs. 50 reward granted.

Musurumilli Mutta.—Muttadar told to produce his accounts of collections of his mutta (*vide* entry on 23rd December 1882).

Muttadar ordered to pay his aunt Yerramma the arrears of her maintenance for last two years as well as for the current year with reference to Proceedings, No. 187, dated 11th August 1882, from the Government Agent, and send receipt.

Muttadar says he is contented with the Panchayet settlement of the boundary dispute between his mutta and Birampilli Mutta. Both Muttadars told to put up permanent boundary-marks with stone.

Has boundary dispute between his mutta and Bandapilli Mutta. Both Muttadars agreed to go and settle the dispute amicably before the camp is broken up.

NOTE.—They have accordingly settled it since (*vide* entry on 22nd December 1882 against Bandapilli).

Similar dispute between this mutta and Chódavaram Mokhasa. Both agreed to name arbitrators to settle the dispute (*vide* entry on 22nd December 1882).

Bandapalli Mutta.—No Takarars.

Marriwada Mokhasa.—Mokhasadar complains that the Police are interfering with them for possessing arms, and quotes an instance in which Cherrivonpalem Balu Reddi was interfered with by the Chódavaram Police Station Officer about a month ago. Police warned that Arms Act does not apply to scheduled tracts.

Vadapalli Mokhasa.—All well. No complaints. Bolugonda Muttadar is not giving trouble.

Tsoppakonda Mutta.—Muttadar informed that the boundary dispute between him and the Muttadar of Tummur and the Proprietors of Gutala, &c., will be settled when the Divisional Officer comes to Devipatnam side for Jamabandi.

NOTE.—Government Agent subsequently addressed about this.

Geddada Mutta.—No complaints.

Maredupilli Mutta.—No complaints.

Tadepilli Mutta.—All well.

Kota Mutta—Yerragonda Sub-Mutta.—Sub-Muttadar's father complains that Korukonda Saravarazu of Peda Ulempadu claims the village as his Mokhasa, and is preventing the Headman from paying rent. Saravarazu will be sent for (see entry on 23rd December 1882).

Pandirimamidi Mokhasa.—The Mokhasadar's complaint against Panda Tamman Dhora that he is exclusively enjoying some palmyra and tamarind trees which form the common property of all the villagers was inquired into.

(*a*) Two of the tamarind trees referred to are situated near Tamman Dhora's house and belong to Sirasam people, who have left the village. They are the common property of all the villagers, and Tamman Dhora has no exclusive right to them. Ordered accordingly.

(*b*) Some tamarind trees, about ten in number, are situate in the defendant's site. They must continue to be enjoyed by him as they were planted by his ancestors.

(*c*) In "Geddada Doddi" there are six tamarind trees. They are also to be enjoyed by defendant as usual.

(*d*) In Revadi Chelaka there are several tamarind trees. All, except two, are to be enjoyed by all the villagers. The two excepted are to be held exclusively by the Mokhasadar.

(*e*) Trees on house-sites are the exclusive property of the owners; those in Chelakas are to be enjoyed free for three years by those who cleared the jungle. Afterwards they became, as usual, the joint property of the villagers. This is stated to be the mamul.

(*f*) The further dispute about the palmyra trees will be disposed of after hearing Panda Jaggan Dhora (see entry on 23rd December 1882).

CAMP MAREDUBILLI, 20TH DECEMBER 1882.

Inspected the road from Chódavaram to Maredubilli.
Visited Geddada, Devarapilli, and Maredubilli.

CAMP CHODAVARAM, 21ST DECEMBER 1882—*Nil.*

CAMP CHODAVARAM, 22ND DECEMBER 1882.

The dispute between the Bolugonda Mutta, Muttadar and Chiruvuru Headman, Konala Sevamy, has been amicably settled.

The Headman should temporarily cease to collect rents. He need not pay rent this year, but must pay from next year with other ryots. Muttadar to manage the village himself and collect rents. If Sevamy behaves well, Muttadar will give him his place again.

2. *Nimmalapalem Mokhasa.*—No Takarars.

3. *Vennelakonda.*—Kulla Abayee Reddi, selected as Muttadar in succession to his brother, deceased.

NOTE.—A separate report was sent to Government Agent subsequently.

4. *Kondada.*—
5. *Chiduguru.*— } No disputes.

6. *Pamuleru.*—Kattubadi to be reduced to Rs. 30; Rs. 50 too heavy. Mutta deserted. Only two villages contain houses.

NOTE.—A separate report was subsequently sent to Government Agent.

7. *Neduluru.*—Government demand Rs. 40. Muttadar's demand on ryots is Rs. 50. The headmen have agreed to apportion these Rs. 50 with reference to the number of huts in each village. Present system of collecting Rs. 10 from each village, whatever may be the number of houses, is causing dissatisfaction.

Mulakanagúdem ryots have to pay an arrear of Rs. 11 to this Muttadar. Paliem Muttadar, to whom the village has been subsequently given by Government, is told to arrange for the payment of this amount by the ryots to the Nedalur Muttadar.

8. *Bodalur.*—No reduction of kattubadi is necessary. Muttadar's request to reduce it is rejected.

Pusala Baludu's complaint to Pullangi Mutta inquired into and found to be false.

NOTE.—Report sent to Government Agent on the subject separately.

9. *Vedukur.*—No Takarars.

10. *Birampilli.*—Muttadar is contented with the settlement by Panchayet of the boundary dispute between his mutta and Musurumilli. Both Muttadars told to put stone-marks.

11. *Maredubilli.*—Permission refused to collect grazing-tax from Brinjaries. Valamur Muttadar alone collects one anna a-head of cattle. This may continue.

12. *Valamur.*—Claim to Lakkavaram, &c., in Rékapalle Taluk renewed and rejected.

13. *Velagapalle.*—Agrees to the settlement made by the Survey Department of the boundary dispute between his mutta and the neighbouring zemindari villages.

repairing this portion. The further half of this road, or from Devarapalle to Maredupalle, has been made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle out of Local Funds. The efficient way in which this has been done is very creditable to him. Not having any professional advice to guide him, he has followed the jungle foot-path previously used by the hillmen for the alignment of his road. Whether this is the best line for the road is very doubtful, and at one spot, where the road ascends a steep hill, there are certain large boulders of rock in the middle of the road which require removal by blasting. As no one up there understands this work, it will have to be carried out by skilled workmen. Owing to this and other obstructions, bandies do not attempt to use this latter portion of the road, which should, I think, be placed under the Local Fund Engineer, as, unless the roads made through the Rampa jungles are made fit for bandy-traffic, they will speedily relapse into jungle. It is the constant bandy-traffic which prevents the grass and bushes growing up again all over the road. This remark applies with great force to the next road, No. 4, over which, owing to the absence of bandy-traffic, the grass and bushes have all grown up and which will therefore need making again. There are yet two miles to be made to complete this road to Maredupalle. Its extension to the Rampa frontier *viâ* Valamuru to meet the road from Wuddigudem to Lakkavaram is contemplated.

No. 4, *Road from Chódavaram to Kotah, fourteen miles.*—This is an excellently-made road, having been made by the Sappers and Miners during the rebellion. Unfortunately it has been since neglected and is all overgrown with grass, &c. Two small bridges on it are also broken down. I would also strongly advise this road being made over to the Local Fund Department and put and kept in proper order. At present bandies only use short sections of it. At Gangigudem, a half-way village, the Munsif and Muttadar have erected a clean bamboo hut for the use of European officials travelling by this road. With proper roads and occasional sheds at the different halting-places, and above all a good travellers' bungalow at Chódavaram to replace the present mud-and-plaster dilapidated rest-house, the walls of which are likely to fall, Rampa would be more often visited by European officers to the great advantage of its inhabitants. As matters are, a tour in Rampa is attended with many discomforts, and my tents got torn and broken while being carried by elephants on the road between Kotah and Addateegala, which is a mere foot-path through the jungles.

I beg to enclose a plan (kindly redrawn by Mr. Ingle) of new roads proposed to be made in Rampa as funds will allow, drawn up by the Deputy Tahsildar after consultation with the Muttadars and chief inhabitants, and which has my full approval, with the exception perhaps of road No. 6 from Kottapalle to Kotah, which is of less utility than the other roads recommended, as a rather longer road between these places already exists *viâ* Gokavaram and Chódavaram.

Of the roads marked in the plan, the most important is one already sanctioned and being carried out, viz., the direct road from Chódavaram to the Rampa frontier *viâ* Maredupalle and Valamuru, to meet the Wuddigudem to Lakkavaram Road. If this road were completed, there would be free access to Rampa both from Rajahmundry and from Wuddigudem on the Godávari. The next roads in importance, as marked on the plan, are No. 8 from Kondamodalu on the Godávari to Devarapalle or Maredupalle, and No. 1 from Bodaluru to Gurteda. I am afraid No. 5 would be a difficult road to make as it follows the rocky bank of the Yeleru river for a considerable distance.

To sum up, my recommendations as to roads in Rampa are as follow:—

(1) that the main road from Rajahmundry to Chódavaram and Rampa (thirty-four miles) should be thoroughly metalled and gravelled and bridged so as to bear heavy traffic, and

(2) that the road from Chódavaram to the Rampa-Rékapalle frontier *viâ* Maredupalle and Valamuru should be made throughout fit for bandy-traffic, as should also the existing road from Chódavaram to Kotah; that these three roads should be placed under the Local Fund Department; and that further roads, as indicated in the plan, should be made subsequently as funds admit.

3. *Education.*—There are at present only two Local Fund Schools in Rampa—one at Chódavaram and the other at Kotah. There is in addition a private school at Addateegala. As the schools were closed for the Christmas vacation, I was not able to examine the boys. The following particulars were however gathered:—

Chódavaram School has an attendance of twenty-six boys and three girls; of these, twenty are Telagas, two are Mussulmans, one is a Brahmin, and four are Koyas and two Reddis. The majority are apparently children of Policemen stationed at Chódavaram, only a minority being children of hill-people.

Kotah School has an attendance of only six boys, five of whom are Telagas and one a Chegudi. The Schoolmaster is reported to have left Kotah before the Dasara holidays and has not yet returned (26th January 1883).

Addateegala School has an attendance of only eight boys, of whom four are Hindus and four Mussulmans. The Master is one Said Husain Sahib, father-in-law of one of the Constables stationed here, with whom he lives, and instruction is given in reading, spelling, and arithmetic in Telugu and Hindustani. Each boy pays a fee of four annas per mensem. This school has already been recommended to be taken over by the Local Fund Board.

4. *Miscellaneous Matters*—(1) *Jungle Clearing.*—Round all the main villages I visited I noticed that the jungle had not been sufficiently cleared away, especially at Kotah and Addateegala. This should be done by the Police and Muttadars conjointly. While at Addateegala I sent for the Muttadar and had a good deal of jungle cleared off. At Chódavaram the jungle has been cleared by the Police as far as the river, but there is a small belt of jungle on the other side of the river, which, if it were cleared away (and, being mostly low bamboo jungle, this could easily be done), would open out a large plain or cultivated extent of land as far as the village of Kottavidi and admit of the breeze sweeping over the Police Station, thus making it more healthy. At Kotah, the jungle is not yet cleared up to the river's bank as it ought to be. With a little attention to this, I believe most of the Rampa villages would become less feverish and more healthy. The Police stockade at Kotah is about half-finished. If consists of a double palisade of strong stakes.

(2) *Police Stations.*—I inspected the Police Stations of Chódavaram, Kotah, and Addateegala, and wrote full remarks in the Visitors' Book. The site chosen and staked out for the new Police Station at Addateegala (the old one having been burnt down in the rebellion) is a very bad one, as it lies low and is liable to floods (wet cultivation is carried on close up to it). There is a much superior site on much higher ground between Major Bayley's Tomb and the Kotah to Addateegala Road available, which has also the advantage of being rather further from the village. It would be a pity to repeat the mistake of the Kotah Police Station, which is too near the village of Kotah for safety, not to speak of the danger of fires, &c.

(3) *Market Sheds.*—I have sanctioned market-sheds being erected at Gokavaram, Chódavaram, Rampa, Kotah, and Addateegala as desired by the hillmen. There is a balance of Rs. 300 from sale-proceeds of cattle belonging to rebels available for this purpose, and the Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to have them built soon. They will be a useful shelter for traders and their wares during the weekly markets held in these villages.

5. *General Capabilities of the Country.*—Rampa will always be a poor country owing to the paucity and poverty of its inhabitants. The only productions of any consequence are timber, tamarinds and bamboos. These latter two grow in great profusion and attain enormous dimensions. The little cultivation that there is is chiefly close to and around the villages, and is merely sufficient for wants of the villagers. It is nearly all (except in the muttas bordering the low country) of the kind called "*podu*," in which the forests are burnt and the seeds sown broadcast. I think if roads were opened out, a brisk timber-trade would spring up, and intercourse with the low country and its people would be much facilitated and increased. The political results of this increased trade and greater intercourse between the hill tribes and their more civilized neighbours would be incalculable and disturbances would be less likely to arise. It cannot be expected, however, from the nature of the country—a succession of low hills and valleys clothed with the densest jungle—that Rampa should ever yield a large revenue to Government, or become as prosperous as the more favored plains of India.

6. The Deputy Tahsildar is anxious to have a hospital opened at Gokavaram for out-patients and the gratuitous distribution of medicines to the hill people, but I think Chódavaram itself would be a more suitable locality. From the requests made to me for quinine by the hillmen, it is evident they would appreciate such a boon.

7. In conclusion, I have to say that the country, so far as I could judge, seems to be quiet, and the hill people fairly contented. A few complaints were made by Munsifs and others, who considered they had been unjustly passed over in the distribution of rewards, and two of these I propose to send on to you for orders. In the other cases I declined to interfere. The bow and arrows presented as tribute by the Chódavaram Muttadar have been forwarded to your office.

Memorandum showing the matters inquired into and settled by the Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari District, during his tour through the Rampa Country.

Camp Gokavaram, 17th December 1882.

Nellipudi.

Yerramrazu installed Proprietor of Nellipudi.

2. He says there are no disputes about Kuramagondi, of which he is the Mokhasadar.

3. Munsif of Nellipudi to be paid Rs. 24 by Yerramrazu, present Muttadar. Karnam has also an allowance of Rs. 10. The matter will be reported in detail to the Government Agent when submitting the information called for by him.

4. Karnam to be restored to office, and the services of his Gumastah, who is now doing Karnam's work, dispensed with.

No. 3.

Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts of the Godávari District during the Official Years for 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Name of the Court.	Name of the Year.	Pending at the 1st of April of each Year.		Instituted during the Year.		Referred by transfer or on reference.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to Subordinate Courts.		Total.		Pending on the 31st of March of each Year.	
		O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.
Special Assistant Agent's Court.	1881-82..	1	..	..	..	14	3	15	3	9	3	..	..	9	3	6	..
Do. do. ..	1882-83..	6	..	..	..	20	..	26	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	6	..

No. 4.

Operations of Criminal Courts in the Agency Tracts of the Godávari District during the Official Years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

—	Name of the Year.	Preliminary enquiries.							Trials.		
		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.	Filed since.	Total.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March of each Year.	Regular.		
									Pending on the 1st of April of each Year.	Filed since.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Special Assistant Magistrate's Office.	1881-82..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. ..	P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. 10 15	C. P. 10 15
	1882-83..	..	1 1	1 1	..	1	1 1	..	..	20 27	20 27

—	Name of the Year.	Trials—*continued.*										
		Regular—*continued.*				Summary.						
		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March of each year.	Pending on the 1st of April of each Year.	Filed since.	Total.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March of each Year.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Special Assistant Magistrate's Office.	1881-82.	C. 3	P. 12	C. P. 10 15	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. 11 13	C. P. 11 13	P. 12	P. 1	C. P. 11 13	C. P. ..
	1882-83.	8	17	17 24	3 3	..	45 51	45 51	24	27	45 51	..

Appeals disposed of.

Name of the Court.	Name of the Year.	Pending on the 1st of April of each Year.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 1st of March of each Year.
					Lower Court's Sentence confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
		C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.	C. P.
Special Assistant Magistrate's Court.	1881-82.	..	4 6	4 6	1 1	2 4	1 1	..	4 6	..
	1882-83.	..	4 4	4 4	1 1	..	2 2	..	3 3	1 1

From C. CUMMING, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector and Principal Assistant Agent, to the Acting Collector and Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Rajahmundry, 26th January 1883.

I have the honor to report on my tour through the Rampa Country in December last. I went by the direct road *viâ* Gokavaram and returned by Addateegala and Kottapalle. The following places were visited by me:—Sitapalle, Chódavaram, Rampa, Marrivada, Geddada, Devarapalle, Maredupalle, Gungigúdem, Kotah, Mohanapuram, Addateegala, Sidapalem, Nellipudi, Kottapalle and Gokavaram. I made my head-quarters at Chódavaram, which may be called the capital or chief place of the country (as it is the head-quarters of the Police Force and the only place at all frequented by the dwellers in the plains), and here most of the Muttadars met me and their affairs were inquired into and settled. A detailed account of the matters inquired into and settled in each mutta is appended. I shall now proceed to report on the state of the roads, communications, education, and other matters and the general capabilities of the country, as directed by you. I may add, however, first, that one result of the tour has been that myself and servants have all been attacked with fever, though fortunately not of a very severe type.

2. *Roads—No.* 1.—The main road leading into the Rampa Country is the road from Rajahmundry to Chódavaram—length thirty-three miles. For convenience sake this may be divided into two parts:

(1) The portion from Rajahmundry to Gokavaram (nineteen miles) in the Rajahmundry Taluk.

(2) The portion from Gokavaram to Chódavaram (fourteen miles), most of which, or say twelve miles, lies in Rampa.

Speaking generally, this road is in fair order, and, except for a broken bridge about one mile beyond Gokavaram, can be driven over the whole way without difficulty in a dog cart during the dry weather. In the wet season, this road being for most part merely an earth-road (unmetalled), becomes impassable and also much cut up by the timber-waggons from Rampa. None of the road is really good, but requires attending to in every part. Most of the road is gravelled up to fourteen miles (*i.e.*, beyond Korukonda), but this gravel is of inferior quality and was placed on some years ago. Beneath this gravel there is no layer of metal, as there should be, to make a solid road to admit of passage of guns or even heavy timber traffic. Two miles this side of Gokavaram (17 to 19) and four miles beyond (19 to 23) are the worst portions and usually become impassable in the rains. From miles 15 to 19 is an earth-road and also from 19 to 33 (Gokavaram to Chódavaram). This portion (fourteen miles) runs through forest. There are small heaps of material here and there by side of road ready to put on. Work is going on all along the road at present, but in previous years it was very difficult to get work done on this road.

I consider that this road should be properly made the whole of its length to Chódavaram, as being the main artery into Rampa, so as to be serviceable the whole year round. At present it is merely a fair-weather road. No doubt it would cost a good sum to do it thoroughly all through, but this would be the wisest economy.

The Sitapalle river has to be twice crossed, and both crossings are at present unbridged. These are unfordable sometimes in monsoon for four or five days together.

No. 2, *Road from Chódavaram to Rampa Village—length about one-and-a-half or two miles,* is a country-cart track in fair order, but the approaches to the Chódavaram River which it crosses are very rough and bad. It does not seem ever to have been properly made.

No. 3, *Road from Chódavaram to Maredupalle, sixteen miles.*—The first half of this road, or from Chódavaram to Devarapalle, was made by the Madras Sappers and Miners during the rebellion. It is now very much out of repair and full of enormous ruts. Yet country carts laden with timber manage to get along it, taking about three days to do the six miles. Three miles of this road, or as far as Geddada, are under the Local Fund Department, who are at present

No. 1.

Abstract Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Road Funds during the Official Year 1882-83.

Amount sanctioned.	RS. A. P.	Drawn from the Treasury.	RS. A. P.	Expenditure.	Up to the end of last Year. RS. A. P.	In the present Year. RS. A. P.
1. Balance of Road Fund, *vide* Government Agent's letter, No. 154, dated 16th September 1880.	2,660 0 0	1. Cash balance at the end of the last year.	363 9 6	1. Travelling Bungalows.	559 12 0	14 10 7
		2. Drawn from the Treasury under the following cheques:—	..	2. Tools	111 13 0	..
				3. Roads—		
				Pamasala to Bhadráchalam.	451 12 1	..
2. Balance of Pound Fund up to the end of September 1880. *Vide* G.O., No. 942, dated 27th May 1881, Financial Department.	1,683 14 10			Bhadráchalam to Kunavaram.	248 12 0	915 9 0
		No. 15, dated 26th April 1882.	373 13 7	Waddigudem to Lakkavaram.	84 0 0	792 3 0
		No. 62, dated 27th June 1882.	261 11 0	Lakkavaram to Rampa.	258 13 0	..
		No. 80, dated 21st July 1882.	625 5 0	Tatilanka ..	..	228 9 6
		No. 235, dated 7th October 1882.	219 3 0	Chinturu to Lakkavaram.	..	262 8 0
3. Balance of sale proceeds of Fituri Cattle. *Vide* Proceedings of the Special Commissioner, No. 7, dated 21st February 1881, to the Special Assistant Agent.	3,162 3 6	No. 131, dated 24th Oct. 1882.	171 6 0	Lakkavaram to Kottapalle.	..	15 8 0
		No. 197, dated 10th Feb. 1883.	250 0 0	4. Establishment..	168 13 9	236 0 0
		No. 218, dated 8th March 1883.	200 0 0		1,883 11 10	2,465 0 1
			2,465 0 1			
Total ..	7,506 2 4	Balance of amount sanctioned.	3,157 6 5	Add balance drawn out of the amount sanctioned.	..	3,157 6 5
Expenditure in the official year 1881-82.	1,883 11 10					
Balance ..	5,622 6 6	Total ..	5,622 6 6	Total ..	..	5,622 6 6

No. 2.

Statement showing the Account of all Expenditure on Roads under the heads of (1) Works, (2) Establishment, (3) Tools and Plant.

Name of the Item.	Amount. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
1. Works	2,214 5 6	
2. Establishment	236 0 0	The percentage of establishment to works is 10·65.
3. Tools and Plant	..	
Total ..	2,450 5 6	

40. *VIII. Vaccination.*—The following is a statement of results during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

Name of the Range.	SUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.		UNKNOWN.		TOTAL.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Bhadráchalam .	648	648	..	12	..	8	818	668
Rékapalle ..	624	624	..	20	..	56	650	700

NOTE.—These returns are incomplete. I cannot get full returns from either the Vaccinators or the Deputy Inspector. The Bhadráchalam returns are for ten months only.

I have watched the operations carefully and think the results reported are correct. If so, they are very satisfactory. The people and especially the Koyas and Reddis are very ready to be vaccinated.

41. *IX. Boundaries.*—The only boundary dispute at present in existence is in connection with the boundary between Kondamodalu Lingareddi's land and the Rékapalle Taluk.

It is hoped that this boundary may be surveyed and demarcated by the Survey Party now at work on the Yernagúdem boundary.

42. *X. Judicial Administration.*—Statements Nos. 3 and 4 appended give an account of the operations of my Court, both the Civil and Criminal side, during the year as well as the preceding year. I have not yet received similar statements from the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar's Courts, but I am unwilling to delay submission of this report any longer. Statistics of the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar's Courts will be submitted hereafter.

43. The Naib Tahsildar was given civil powers under your letter No. 27, dated 21st January 1883.

44. I regret that the relations between the Sub-Magistrates and the Police of the Bhadráchalam and Dummagudiem Stations have been the reverse of cordial for some time lately. This state of affairs originated with a quarrel between the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector of Bhadráchalam. What the ultimate cause of their quarrel was I have been unable to ascertain; but in any case it is a matter for extreme regret. The Police of the Bhadráchalam Station are, I am afraid, becoming thoroughly demoralized; while the subordinates in both Police and Revenue Departments as well as the outside public naturally try to make capital out of the relations of the Inspector and Tahsildar.

45. The Station House Officer of Dummagudiem was prosecuted and convicted by me under Section 452, Indian Penal Code. He has appealed and his appeal is pending. I also ordered the prosecution of the Station House Officer of Chinturu. He had a young woman under custody for eleven days without any warrant from a Magistrate. His case is still pending. There have been one or two other complaints against Police subordinates, but they have been either trivial or have resulted in acquittals.

46. I received private information from some of the hill-men that Constables and others still continue the practice of taking fowls and other provisions without payment. I could not ascertain anything definite against any particular person, but I am afraid that there is some truth in the complaint.

From Bhadráchalam downwards, the impediments to navigation are the long stretches of continually shifting shallows and sand-banks. I think that much might be done at a very small cost to remedy this state of affairs if "training walls" were built here and there to keep the current in one channel. One such wall has been built just below Waddigudem and is very effective.

On the Sabbari, boats can never, I believe, get nearer than three miles or so from Motu, the Malkangiri outlet of trade, on account of a barrier of rocks. This barrier might probably be removed at a small cost with a little dynamite. I have very little doubt that the improvement of the navigation of the rivers would result in an increase in traffic.

28. *V. Abkari.*—So far as the Koya and Reddi villages are concerned, the system in force in 1882-83 was the same as that in the previous year. The arrangement appears to give thorough satisfaction.

29. In the Telaga villages it was directed by the Board of Revenue that if possible the villagewar system of leasing out arrack should be adopted. In my letter No. 211, dated 22nd December 1882, I represented certain inconveniences that would result from this change, and you accordingly directed in your letter, No. 18, dated 13th January 1883, that the old contract system should be retained. Then a further difficulty has arisen as to the terms of contract with the contractors. About this I have written a full report to you, No. 90, dated 24th April 1883.

Proceedings, No. 2266, dated 11th September 1882.

30. The Government in their Order No. 1106, dated 12th October 1882, directed that no licenses for sale of toddy should be granted, stating that the hill-men had no desire to buy or sell toddy. In consequence of this order, I cancelled certain licenses for sale of toddy which had been issued under Mr. Foster's directions. At the same time, in my letter No. 211, dated 22nd December 1882, I deprecated any change in the system then in force as regards toddy excepting the levy of a fee for a license. You, however, declined to re-open the matter and stated that the people were to be allowed to obtain toddy how and where they liked (your letter No. 18, dated 13th January 1883). I issued orders to this effect, and the immediate consequence was that a large trade in toddy sprang up in Waddigudem. Every day during the toddy season several cavady loads of toddy have been sent in from Peda Mattapelli, and three or four shops have been opened close to the Waddigudem arrack shop to the arrack contractor's great loss.

31. *VI. Education.*—The ten schools open last year remained open during the year under report. I have reported to you in my letter No. 83, dated 14th April 1883, that I have closed the schools at Tsodaveram and Gauridivipeta on account of their complete failure.

32. The attendance in the schools was as under :—

	No. on rolls.		Asst. Dy. Inspector's Examination.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Bhadráchalam Town School	48	44	50	42
Bhadráchalam Girls' School	27	14	17	10
Pamasala	20	15	20	14
Tsodavaram	2	13	2	5
Katsavaram	23	23	21	10
Gauridivipeta	11	10	5	8
Manigudem	25	13	8	10
Kunavaram	36	29	28	21
Waddigudem	55	32	42	25
Chinturu	24	16	17	12
Total ..	271	209	210	157

Note.—Chinturu School was not examined this year. I have entered the average daily attendance in Columns 3 and 4.

The figures above are very gratifying. Taking the primary schools alone, the numbers are 223 on the rolls and 160 at the examination, as against 165 and 115 last year.

33. The Inspector of Schools examined the Bhadráchalam Town School, the Girls' School, and I think the Kunavaram and Waddigudem Schools in August last. I received no report from him on the condition of the schools. The Deputy Inspector examined all the schools except that at Chinturu. With regard to all of them except those at Gauridevipeta, Tsodavaram, and

the Girls' School, Bhadráchalam, his report is good. As noted above, I have closed the Gauridevipeta and Chodavaram Schools. I am unable yet to make any proposals as to the girls' school nor as to various other matters discussed by the Deputy Inspector; but in a few days I hope to be able to submit full proposals for various reforms in educational matters. I have myself examined the Bhadráchalam Town and Girls' School, and the Manigudem, Waddigudem and Chinturu Schools. I was very pleased with all except the girls' school.

34. I have this year succeeded in getting 15 Koya boys to attend the schools. The new school at Tekubaka shows great promise of a good attendance of Koyas.

35. I am sorry there are no Reddi boys at the schools. This is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that none of the schools are in the neighbourhood of Reddi villages. The inhabitants of Jidiguppa, Vishnur and other Reddi villages on the Godávari bank have lately asked for a school. If practicable it will give me the utmost pleasure to support their request. I am extremely anxious to extend education to the Koyas and Reddis.

36. On 17th October 1882 last, I filled up the Second Mastership in the Waddigudem School which had been vacant for a long time. This step has resulted in a large increase in the numbers of scholars. There are six girls reading in this school.

37. I reported last year the difficulty I had in getting boys to attend school during the cultivation season. This year I tried the experiment of a night school during the cultivation months in the Chinturu, Waddigudem and Manigudem Schools. The school hours were rearranged as follows :—

7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8½ night.

There was a difficulty at first in getting the boys to come to school at night, as they were apparently afraid of the darkness. The supply of lights was another trouble. The Manigudem master reported that the experiment failed altogether. Possibly he and the villagers required a little spurring on. At Chinturu the numbers attending the night class rose gradually from 12 to 17. At Waddigudem also the experiment was a success. I think this year I may reasonably try this plan again in more schools.

38. The normal class sanctioned to be opened in the Bhadráchalam Town School in G.O., No. 263, dated 11th September 1882, ought to have been opened on January 1st. At the time, however, the Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Schools had delayed to give me certain necessary assistance in opening the class. Finally four normal scholars were selected after examination by the Deputy Inspector and myself jointly. The fifth scholarship was not awarded for want of competent candidates. The opening of the class was also hindered by the death of the Head Master of the Bhadráchalam School. I have now obtained a competent successor to him. The normal class will be opened at the close of the midsummer vacation.

39. *VII. Trade.*—The following statement shows the comparative value of land and river trade during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

Year.	Land Trade.		River Trade.		Total.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	46,186	44,363	3,28,006	3,51,467	7,70,022
1882-83	99,285	41,863	3,32,987	3,10,611	7,84,746

There is thus an increase of Rs. 14,724 in the value of our trade this year. There is a large increase in the land trade imports, and a correspondingly large decrease in the river trade exports. The increase in the former occurs at the Waddigudem Station, almost entirely under the heads of Oil-seeds, increase Rs. 15,000, and Timber, increase Rs. 42,000. Both of these are imports from the Nizam's country. The decrease under River Trade exports occurred at Dummagudiem principally in consequence of a decrease of Rs. 15,500 in transactions in iron, of Rs. 4,000 under Gall-nuts and Wax, of Rs. 28,000 under Timber. These two latter items of decrease are said to be due to the obstruction of the Bustar authorities in giving passports.

It is curious that the amount registered at Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem this year should be the same. I should have expected a heavier fall at Waddigudem on account of its proximity to the Eastern Ghâts. This year the heavy mists that usually prevail every morning during November, December and January were entirely wanting. At all times the north-eastern monsoon is extremely light in this taluk, and this year it may be said to have failed altogether.

18. I regret to say that quite at the close of the year a virulent form of cattle plague broke out in the taluk. So far the disease has not extended far. My experience last year shows that nothing but coercion will prevail upon the people to adopt the most ordinary preventive measures. I am now on the point of leaving the taluk, and I fear that in the absence of a European officer no steps at all will be taken to prevent the disease spreading. This is a very serious matter. The principal wealth of many villages consists almost solely in cattle. The destruction of cattle last year was enormous. I have called for reports as to the present extent of the disease, and directed proper measures to be taken.

19. *IV. Public Works*—(i) *Roads.*—The following are the lines of road upon which work has been in progress during the year :—

	Miles.
1. Pamasala to Bhadráchalam	22
2. Bhadráchalam to Kunavaram	32
3. Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	28
4. Lakkavaram to Chinturu	10
5. Lakkavaram to Kottapalle	8
6. Lakkavaram to Sopumanidi	13
7. Murumar to Tatilanka	7

Statement No. 1 appended gives an account of expenditure on each of these roads.

On the first line noted above the only work done was to clear the bushes that had sprung up during the rains.

On the second line we have been busily employed in forming the new track intended to avoid the chasms on the river bank (*vide* correspondence marginally noted). Of this new line about 11 miles have been thoroughly cleaned. Out of this distance, however, some five miles required very little work. Besides clearing the jungle side channels and a regular roadway have been formed for about two miles. By the detour which this new line takes we have avoided almost the whole of the "regada" soil of the river bank, which in the rains becomes a mere sea of mud, and have escaped the difficulty of crossing three very large and numerous small ehasms at their mouth. There are still, however, enormous difficulties in the way of making a thoroughly satisfactory road from Kunavaram to Bhadráchalam and Pamasala.

My letter, No. 47 dated 8th March 1882.
Your letter, No. 85, dated 29th March 1882.

On the third line of road the work of clearing the new growth of jungle which was in progress at the end of last year was completed, about fifteen miles having been cleared during the year. Besides this in January last, I started a party to work to dig side channels where necessary and form a respectable roadway. Commencing from Waddigudem about three miles of this work have been done.

The fourth line from Lakkavaram to Chinturu was once before cleared in 1880. All that was done, however, was to cut a narrow track through the jungle. I commenced work on this road in last November, and between that date and the end of this year, eight miles of jungle were cut down and roots eradicated. Side channels were also dug and a passable roadway made.

The fifth line may in the future become a most important link in our communications. It is designed to communicate our system of roads with Malkangiri and Jeypore. At present there is a considerable traffic of Brinjarries, Gutta Koyas, and others, who pass along this road from Kottapalle through Lakkavaram and Rampa to Gokavaram. It is intended, I believe, to make a road from Jeypore through Malkangiri to Moat in connection with the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway. Kottapalle is only a very short distance off the line of this road, and should it for any reason be advisable at any time to send produce to the Godávari overland instead of down the Sabbari, the road from Kottapalle to Lakkavaram to Waddigudem would take this produce.

This line required very little work. I got it cleared by the villagers paying them a lump sum of Rs. 15-8-0.

The sixth line of road from Lakkavaram to Sopumamidi was originally cut in 1880. The work of eradicating stumps, &c., has just been commenced. This line opens up a very promising piece of country up the valley of Sileru and renders the remote Reddi villages more accessible. The clearing of the seventh line was sanctioned by Mr. Foster in his letter No. 85, dated 29th March 1882.

This road is very largely used for transport of timber to the Godávari. There is quite a considerable cart traffic along it, not much work was done on it beyond clearing jungle, but at present I do not think anything further is required.

Statement No. 2 appended shows a complete account of all expenditure on roads under the heads of (1) Works, (2) Establishment, (3) Tools and Plant.

20. (ii) *Schools.*—Under the sanction conveyed in G.O., No. 97, dated 4th April 1881, the amount of Rs. 250 was taken for building school houses at the marginally noted places. In consequence of the complete failure of the schools at Tsodaveram and Gauridevipeta, as reported in my letter, No. 83, dated 14th April 1883, I have stopped the building of these school houses. As soon as I am able to obtain full particulars in this matter, I will report separately.

1. Pamasala.
2. Tsodavaram.
3. Gauridivipeta.
4. Katasveram.
5. Chinturu.

21. (iii) *Cemeteries.*—An aggregate of Rs. 15-2-0 were sanctioned for repairs of the cemeteries at Dummagudiem and Waddigudem (*vide* G.O., No. 66, dated 4th April 1883, Ecclesiastical).

22. It seems to me that the present system of carrying out public works in this taluk is very unsatisfactory. So far as petty construction and repairs are concerned, no alteration is required; but for the roads at any rate, some scientific supervision is required. The laying out of the main lines of the road gives me much anxiety. It is impossible for me to say if the line I fix upon is the best. Then there are no plans and no estimates. I am now working utterly in the dark. I do not know whether the Government would wish a pucka metalled road to be made or whether a mere track will suffice. In deciding on the line and the nature of the road there are very many questions to be borne in mind. It would be of immense advantage if a competent officer were deputed to survey the line of the main roads, *i.e.*, from Pamasala to Kunavaram and from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram and to draw up plans and estimates. After these had been sanctioned, I could, with the aid of an Overseer, as proposed in my letter No. 47, dated 20th February 1883, get the works executed, and after execution the whole should be submitted to the inspection of the Superintending Engineer.

NOTE.—Since writing this I have read G.O., No. 2393, dated 20th August 1875. The style of the road I am making between Pamasala and Kunavaram agrees very much with Major Beatie's recommendation in paragraph 4 of his report quoted in the Government Order.

23. But roads are not my only difficulty. I think Government should sanction a certain amount for sanitation. Thus I should like to see scavenging establishments placed in Dummagudiem and Bhadráchalam and perhaps in Waddigudem. Again, I do not think I am entitled to spend any of the funds at my disposal for roads on such works as improvement of village-site and water-supply, digging wells, &c., and yet the former of these is much needed here and there, and the latter, if judiciously carried out, would not only be a great boon to the people, but would almost certainly increase Government revenue.

24. Then again there are numerous places in the taluk where by the expenditure of a very small amount tanks might be formed sufficient to irrigate hundreds of acres. I dare say there would be a difficulty in getting funds for such projects, but the subject should not be lost sight of. I am confident that the expenditure of very small sums now on the development of agriculture and especially of irrigation would in the immediate future yield a large profit.

25. The funds now at my disposal for execution of road works are rapidly running out. At the close of the year under report there remained a balance of Rs. 3,157-6-5. Since the accumulations of Road Fund and Pound Fund were assigned by Government for construction of roads in their Orders, Nos. 154 and 942, dated 16th September 1880 and 27th May 1881, respectively, these funds were again accumulated to the amount of Rs. 517-8-0. I have the honor to recommend that these accumulations also may be placed at my disposal.

26. It would, however, be much better and will be necessary before long that Government should allot funds every year out of General Provincial Revenues for carrying out public works in this taluk; in the same way as I believe is done in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam hill tracts. If you agree with this suggestion, and so direct me, I will prepare a budget estimate of sums required for 1884-85. Such an estimate will, however, of necessity be rough in the absence of proper estimates and plans for the main lines of road.

27. There is a subject to which I think the attention of Government should be directed, and that is the difficulty of navigation on the Godávari and Sabbari. On the Godávari after the month of January until the first freshes in June, the navigation is bad the whole way from Koida, eight miles below Waddigudem on the Nizam's side to Dummagudiem. Between Bhadráchalam and Dummagudiem, a channel amongst the rocks was dug and blasted out by the Department of Public Works in former years, and the current was turned into this channel by "training walls" here and there. Now, however, this channel has in parts silted up, and in parts been blocked by rocks rolling into it. The navigation is consequently very bad, and indeed heavily loaded boats cannot pass at all during two or three months.

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Cocanada, 12th May 1883, No. 104.

I have the honor to submit my Administration Report of the hill tracts of the Godávari District within my jurisdiction for the year ending 31st March 1883.

2. I have been in charge of these tracts during the whole of the year under report, and have spent about eight months and a-half above ghauts.

3. *Condition of the People.*—I think I can detect certain signs of improvement. The Telaga castes (as they are generally called) along the banks of the Sabbari and the Godávari are, I think, far more discouraging in this respect than the Koyas and Reddis. They are very slaves of custom, they decline to be educated, to be helped in agriculture or trade, to learn cleanliness or thrift, and they pride themselves on their stiff-neckedness. The Koyas and Reddis on the other hand are certainly less shy and reserved than they were. I hope (perhaps the wish is father to the thought) that I have gained the genuine friendship of many of the hill and jungle villagers. These men are always willing to be guided, and their slowness in progressing is chiefly due to their distrust of their own capabilities.

4. It was only by an accident that I discovered that *tussore* silk was to be found in very large quantities in the taluks. I am now fighting with the accumulated apathy of both officials and inhabitants in an endeavour to introduce regular sericulture. I am trying to get a man from Mangapeta, where silk culture is largely carried on, to settle in the taluk. Until he succeeds in making a profit by the business, I have offered him a monthly wage.

I have also entered into negotiations with Messrs. Simson and Co. to assist me. When in Rajahmundry I made a careful inspection of the process of sericulture lately introduced in the Central Jail there. The Superintendent of the Jail was kind enough at my request to put what few Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle prisoners he had into that branch of the work, and when these men are released, I hope they may give me valuable assistance in carrying out my project.

5. There are many thousands of acres of land in the taluk most admirably adapted for growing cotton. At present cotton, sufficient for the villagers' wants, is grown in most villages. The crops are always good, even though no care is bestowed upon them; but there is no attempt to grow cotton for export. I am now trying to foster the cultivation. I have offered prizes for the largest crops next year.

6. In my letter, No. 14, dated 15th January 1883, I put forward certain proposals with a view of inducing Koyas to give up the practice of podu cutting and to settle in permanent clearings. At first the villagers when offered the terms proposed did not understand the extent of the concessions offered to them, and all refused them. On a subsequent more careful explanation all wished to obtain the terms offered. But having regard to the facility of abusing the privilege tendered, I refused to grant it to any but two villagers, as an experiment. I will report more fully on the matter at the close of the Jammabandi.

7. I am very anxious to get a fair proportion of natives of the taluk, and especially Koyas and Reddis into such Government posts as they may be suited for. I have lately appointed a Koya man as sub-maistry on the roads in Rékapalle. I had another Koya man acting as peon for a short time. I hope that by thus familiarizing them with official business, we may get over their natural timidity.

8. In last year's Administration Report I referred the indebtedness of the jungle tribes to the Soucars, and recommended the adoption of a system of advances by Government, as proposed in the Agricultural Advances Bill now before the Government of India. The recent changes in the Forest Rules this taluk have, I hope, somewhat mitigated the evils I mentioned. But it would require a very sweeping measure to get rid of the Soucar altogether. Some such measure I should very much like to see introduced.

9. I have every reason to believe that in consequence of adverse judicial decisions the superior proprietor has very considerably modified his former practice of raising rents on "fair mourasi" lands. This is a matter for congratulation. But the rates on proprietory land are still extremely high, keeping many hundreds of acres of first-rate soil out of cultivation, and allowing the tenants no margin for saving. The Zemindari tenants are the least progressive of any class up here. The superior proprietor himself has allowed another year to pass without visiting his estates here. This is very much to be regretted. It would be for the benefit of all concerned if Government would acquire his estate from him.

No. 139, dated 4th August 1882.
No. 79, dated 7th April 1883.

10. The Nandigama Mutta remains under attachment, pending orders on my letters marginally noted.

11. The health of the people has been good. There have been no epidemic diseases beyond a slight outbreak of measels at Kondepudi and the neighbouring villages in the Rékapalle Taluk. I received no official intimation about this, only hearing privately from the village petet.

12. The Bhadráchalam Dispensary was opened on 1st October. The numbers treated between that date and 31st March were 958, giving an average daily attendance of 24·61. The

dispensary has been a distinct success. In considering the returns it is to be borne in mind that no full stock of medicines or instruments was supplied until January I think. A request has lately been made to me for a hospital with accommodation for in-patients. Such a hospital was originally sanctioned in G.O., No. 4514, dated 26th November 1878. But subsequently, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General (*vide* G.O., No. 2408, dated 22nd November 1881) only a dispensary for out-patients was allowed. I am rather sceptical of the necessity for a hospital at present. The people of Dummagudiem have now applied for the establishment of a dispensary at that place, as reported in my letters, No. 39, dated 13th February 1883, and No. 97 of 27th April.

13. It would be very advantageous if we could induce a few Capitalists to come and settle in these tracts. There are many thousands of acres of first-rate soil belonging to Government still covered with jungle, and only utilized for periodical podu clearings. Perhaps if compact tracts of such land were offered on clearance cowle with favorable terms, practical agriculturalists with means at their disposal might be induced to settle in the taluk. The advantages I would hope for from such a scheme would be the permanent clearing of the more cultivable land, and by the force of example the introduction of a better system of agriculture than at present obtains.

About twelve years ago eight tracts of land aggregating 3,438 acres were given on clearance cowle, but for various reasons the scheme has not been such a success as it might have been. The cowle-holders were not practical cultivators; they were in general Brahmins who for some reason or other had attained to positions of influence: then the conditions of the cowles were not very certain and no one took the trouble to see that they were enforced—the cowle-holders themselves appeared to take very little interest in the matter; the tracts were too large for their personal supervision, they got a few Koyas to settle on their lands, contented themselves with playing the part of landlords (generally absentee), while their Koya tenants as usual lived almost entirely by podu cultivation, and in general they tried to get out their engagements when in due course the rent came to be raised. But with proper conditions a judicious selection of cowle-holders and careful supervision, I think much might be effected for the permanent advancement of the taluk.

14. It would be well, I think, if the taluk were geologically surveyed. The only geological operations ever undertaken, I believe, were the coal-boring operations at Gollagudiem. I have never seen a report of these operations; but I think it is very questionable if they were carried far enough. In the one shaft sunk water came in as soon as a depth of about 70 feet was reached. The small pumping power available failed to clear the shaft, and it was abandoned. I should have thought that water was necessarily to be expected in large quantities at a place only a mile or so from the Godávari and quite close to two large permanent tanks. The abandonment of the pit was surely rather precipitate, for I believe the shaft had scarcely reached the coal-bearing strata. I know nothing of geology, but I have observed sandstone (the finding of which is, I believe, intimately connected with the finding of coal) at a point three miles north-west of Gollagudiem, and again a regular ridge of something very like sandstone extends for a distance of six or eight miles south-east of Gollagudiem. Coal is not the only mineral to be hoped for. Iron stone, producing iron of a very superior quality, is scattered over many of the hills. The Koyas collect and work it. But is it not possible that there may be large quantities of iron ore in the hills? If so, and if coal could be obtained on the spot, or from the immediate neighbourhood, what a future there might be in store for the taluk!

15. *II. Population.*—A comparision of births and deaths in 1881-82 and in 1882-83 gives the following figures:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase or Decrease.
Births	739	576	— 163
Deaths	595	532	— 63

I can assign no cause for the decrease registered. I do not think the registration statistics are accurate. It would be very difficult to secure accuracy under the present system.

16. *III. Season.*—The floods of the Godávari in August last caused almost total loss of the small amount of paddy cultivated, and to a greater or less extent damaged other early crops. Of the later crops, cholum suffered from high winds, manchi jonna, bengal-gram and horse-gram from dryness of season. On the whole, however, there was not much cause for complaint. The villages in the interior all secured good crops of "konda jonna."

17. The amount of rainfall as compared with last year was—

	1881-82. INCHES.	1882-83. INCHES.
Bhadráchalam	36¼	40
Waddigudem	44½	40

Operations of Criminal Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official Year 1882-83.

Names of the Courts.	Preliminary Enquiries.							Trials.		
	Pending on the 1st April 1882.	Filed since.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March 1883.	Pending on the 1st of April 1882.	Regular. Filed since.	Regular. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Agent's Court.	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	P. ..	P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. 2 5	C. P. 2 5
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2	2 2
Special Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 27	20 27
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	..	2 5	2 5	5	..	2 5	..	22 22	67 112	89 134
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2	21 31	22 33

Names of the Courts.	Trials—*continued.* Regular—*continued.*					Summary.					
	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March 1883.	Pending on the 1st of April 1882.	Filed since.	Total.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March 1883.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Government Agent's Court	P. ..	P. 5	C. P. 2 5	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	P. ..	P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	2	..	2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	8	16	17 24	3 3	..	45 51	45 51	24	27	45 51	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court ..	43	90	88 133	1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate's Court ..	17	16	22 33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Criminal Appeals disposed of during the Official Year 1882-83.

Names of the Courts.	Pending on the 1st of April 1882.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of: The lower Court's Decision confirmed.	Modified.	Removed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March 1883.
Government Agent's Court ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..	C. P. ..
Special Assistant Agent's Court.	..	4 4	4 4	1 1	..	2 2	..	3 3	1 1

20. I spent about three months altogether in the hill tracts. I spent three weeks among the Yernagudem Hills in May and June, and made a cold weather tour in November, December and January, in Bhadráchalam, Rampa, Guditeru, Ducharti and Jaddangi. I went up the river to Bhadráchalam, and thence by land to Dummagudiem. From that place I marched through the centre of the Bhadráchalam Taluk to Chintur on the Sabbari. After visiting Motu I proceeded to Lakkavaram, inspected the Gurrapuzári Ghaut and portion of the road to Rampa, then went to Kottapalle and Sopumannidi from which place I crossed the Peddakonda range into the valley of the Pámaleru, which comprises the Muttas of Valamur, Bodalur, Tsavala, Pullangi and part of Kota. After visiting Guditeru I descended by the Yeduvampulu Ghaut, and Samagedda to Yeleswaram. I subsequently spent a week in the Jaddangi Mutta.

21. I do not think it possible for the Collector of this district to spend so much time in the hills every year, and at the same time dispose of the current business of his office in a satisfactory manner. The Sub-Collector has his hands full at Rajahmundry, and cannot be called in to Cocanada to take charge of the office during the Collector's absence as is done in Vizagapatam. The tour must be made in the cold season. Travelling is impossible in the rains, and the climate is deadly during the hot weather. But the cold weather is also the time for jammabandi. The rice crop is nearly all harvested in this district before the end of December, consequently inspections, to be of any use, must be made during that month.

22. In the country beyond Guditeru, it takes a fortnight to write to Cocanada and get an answer. At one time my post took a fortnight to reach me.

23. With a resident European officer in charge, frequent and prolonged tours by the Agent do not seem necessary. I would suggest that the Agent and Principal Assistant Agent should make a hill tour of not less than a month's duration in alternate years, and that the first tour of a new officer should extend to two months or more. The Agent could also without much inconvenience visit the villages on the river between Polavaram and Dummagudiem every year. This could be done during the rains.

ENCLOSURES.

Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official Year 1882-83.

Names of the Courts.	Pending on the 1st of April 1882.	Instituted during the Year.	Referred by Transfer or on Reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Referred to Subordinate Courts.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March 1883.
Government Agent's Court.	O. A. ..	O. A. 20 0	O. A. ..	O. A. 20 0	O. A. ..	O. A. 20 0	O. A. 20 0	O. A. ..
Special Assistant Agent's Court	6 0	..	20 0	26 0	20 0	..	20 0	6 0
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	86 0	152 0	..	238 0	141 0	..	141 0	97 0
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	..	1 0	..	1 0	..	..	..	1 0

	Average daily attendance during 1882-83.
8. Kunavaram	28
9. Wudagúdem	42
10. Chinturu	17
Rampa—	
11. Chódavaram	29
12. Kotah	6
Dutcharti—	
13. Addatigala	8
Total ..	253

The first ten schools were maintained at the expense of Government, and Nos. 11 and 12 from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle, No. 13 is a private school opened by a Muhammadan. In July last, the Principal Assistant Agent moved the Local Fund Board to convert it into a Local Fund School, but as Addatigala does not form part of any Local Fund Circle, the proposal was rejected. Steps will soon be taken to convert it into a Government School and to maintain it from Provincial Funds.

Schools Nos. 4 and 6 were subsequently closed as they were found to be a failure, and their transfer to Tekubaka and Malakapalli in the same taluk was recommended to Government in my letter, No. 12, dated the 14th ultimo. A school should be opened at Guditeru, Kannam Reddi promised me his support, and the Boyas or Malas, who all trade more or less and are numerous, will certainly send their children to school if they have the chance.

14. *Rampa Mutta.*—During the year, Kulla Makkaredi, Muttadar of Vemulakonda died, and his brother, Kulla Abboyi Reddi, was appointed to succeed him (*vide* G.O., dated 1st February 1883, No. 290, Judicial).

15. The Muttadars of Pamuleru and Chavala complained that the Kattubadi imposed on their muttas was too heavy. The Settlement Memoir of the former mutta, which forms an enclosure to Mr. Sullivan's report, embodied in G.O., dated the 16th January 1880, No. 109, shows that the mutta originally paid a Kattubadi of only Rs. 25; that subsequently, during the Mansubdar's time, it was leased out for Rs. 35, and that the present Muttadar Pulakanta Jaggayya agreed to pay the present Kattubadi of Rs. 50. Last year, when temporary remission of the Kattubadi was proposed for that and the two previous years, Mr. Johnson expected that the mutta could be improved in the mean time (*vide* G.O., dated 23rd January 1882, No. 83), but Mr. Cumming reports that matters have subsequently not improved.

The mutta consists of seven villages of which five are now deserted, and the other two contain only four families each. The garden mentioned in the Settlement Memoir as "said to bring in a profit of Rs. 400 annually," has, after personal inspection, been reported by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle Division to have relapsed into jungle for want of sufficient men in the mutta to cultivate it. Mr. Cumming proposes a permanent reduction of the Kattubadi from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30, but I think that a temporary reduction as shown below will be sufficient:—

	Rs.
Fasli 1292 to	20
Do. 1293 to	30
Do. 1294 to	40

I request that Government will sanction this.

16. The Chavala Mutta used to pay a Kattubadi of only Rs. 30, but on the recommendation of Mr. Sullivan (*vide* paragraph 12 of his report embodied in G.O., dated the 26th January 1880, No. 109), it was enhanced to Rs. 50 as a punishment to the villagers, who had been in revolt throughout the Rampa disturbances. The mutta comprises much fine land in the great valley between the Dummakondah and Peddakondah ranges and is well watered by the Pamuleru river and its affluents. It might be made a fine property, but it is at present in a very inaccessible situation. The Muttadar is a drunkard. He told me he had to borrow 20 rupees to pay his

Kattubadi last year. I have no doubt he is unable to pay 50 rupees and have not much hope that he will ever be able to do so, but as the Kattubadi was raised as a penalty, I recommend its reduction to Rs. 30 for two years, faslis 1293 and 1294. The Muttadar says he will resign the mutta if he does not get a reduction.

17. *Hill Tours.*—The Special Assistant Agent who is in charge of the Bhadráchalam Taluk, spent about eight months and a-half in the taluk. His report, which gives some details of the condition of the people generally, and contains observations regarding the measures necessary for developing the country, is enclosed.

18. The Principal Assistant Agent spent only twelve days in Rampa. His hill tour consisted of a total period of fourteen days. He left Rajahmundry on the 17th December and arrived at Chódavaram on the 18th, where he met most of the Muttadars and inquired into their complaints. During his stay there, he went as far as Mariduballi, about sixteen miles beyond Chódavaram, and on his return he went to Kotah and thence to Addatigala whence he returned to Rajahmundry *via* Kottapalle and Gokavaram on the 30th December. A memorandum containing the various points which engaged his attention as well as a detailed report of his hill tour are enclosed. In his judgment the country is quiet, and the hill people fairly contented. The disputes between one Muttadar and another and between Muttadars and their tenants increased, but they were for the most part amicably settled by Mr. Cumming. The few that he left behind are the following:—

(1) Boundary disputes between Tummuru and Choppakonda Muttadars on one side, and Viravaram and the other low country proprietors on the other. This was first settled by the Survey Department and the Kottapalle Deputy Tahsildar, but the Muttadars are not contented with the settlement, and the matter has been reserved for disposal by Mr. Atkinson on his return from leave.

(2) Boundary dispute between the Chódavaram and Musurumille Muttas. This has been settled by arbitration since the close of the year under report.

(3) Dispute between the Samagedda Sub-Muttadar and the ryots of Ramavaram, Paidipet and Gavaravaram regarding the payment of rent. The Principal Assistant Agent deputed the Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle Division to the village to have the present dispute amicably settled, and I am awaiting the result. In this dispute the Sub-Muttadar is encouraged by Jampa Pandaya, who, though one of the most mischievous of the insurgents, was pardoned for killing Chendrayya. He was formerly possessed of great credit with the Kotah Rani, but at the instance of Mr. Johnson, who considered it inadvisable and dangerous to allow him to have any influence in that part of the country, he was removed from all connection with her affairs last year. He has since been living in Ramavaram which has a large extent of rich rice land and orange gardens in Samagedda Sub-mutta. While acting as Agent of the Kota Rani, he repaired a channel there, and has been trying to recover the cost or alleged cost from the ryots of the village and prompting the Sub-Muttadar, who is a boy, to raise the rents. I made some inquiry into the matter myself, but did not obtain sufficient trustworthy information to enable me to settle it on the spot, some of the principal disputants being absent. The Muttadar is disposed to claim rent from the village and the ryots maintain that they ought only to pay the amount fixed on their village before the Mansubdar got possession of the Kota Mutta. The dispute is important as showing that the rights and liabilities of the ryots and Muttadars should be exactly defined, as suggested in the note I made for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

19. I will make a final settlement of these disputes when I next visit the locality.

		Length in Miles.	Amount spent on the Work during the Year. RS. A. P.
Rampa—			
9.	Rampa road from Gokavaram to Chódavaram ..	14	..
10.	From Chódavaram to Rampa	2	..
11.	Do. to Mariduballi	16	..
12.	Do. to Kotah	14	..
		46	2,839 7 3
	Grand Total ..	149	5,053 12 9

The first eight works were executed from the Road and Dawk Fund of the Bhadráchalam Taluk and from its Surplus Pound Fund (G.O., dated 27th May 1881, No. 942, Financial Department).

The other four roads were made from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle, of which Rampa forms a part. No local cess was charged during the year in Rampa in accordance with the instructions of the Special Commissioner contained in his Proceedings, dated 23rd February 1881, No. 24, pending the final orders of Government on the subject.

It is proposed to extend the line No. 11 towards the borders of Rampa to join line No. 5. Portions of roads 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Bhadráchalam Taluk are used by carts but they are not practicable throughout. The others are good bridle-paths.

In Rampa a dog cart can be driven to Chódavaram in fair weather. The cart traffic, principally wood, on this road is considerable. An estimate for putting it in thorough order is nearly ready. The extension to Mariduballi has been much improved. As soon as the portion south of Chódavaram has been completed, a further section will be taken up and made fit for carts. There are one or two steep ghauts to be surmounted, but on the whole, the line from Chódavaram to Lakkavaram in Rékapalle presents no serious obstacles to the making of a road practicable for carts throughout the year. The zig-zag up the Gurrapuzári Ghaut above Lakkavaram is in good order and easy for pack bullocks, but when a cart road is made, I think it should be taken along the bank of the Sokaleru, as the gradients are more favorable.

I have asked the Local Fund Engineer to prepare an estimate for a cart road from Yeleswaram to the bank of the Yeleru, about six miles beyond Addatigala. The present path is practicable for carts and much used as far as Addatigala. From the Yeleru the gradients are easy to the foot of the Yeduvampulu Ghaut. The line is very important as it would not only open up the hill country of this district, but would bring the Yeleswaram market into easy communication with Malkanagiri and Bustar. There are three ghauts between Samagedda and Guditeru of which that just north of Bhímavaram is the steepest, but the shape of the hill side is very favorable for tracing a zig-zag at an easy gradient. The Yeduvampulu Ghaut is not very steep, but several bridges and some blasting would be required to make a cart road over it. I recommend that a commencement be made from Yeleswaram and a good road pushed through the hills on this line as fast as the means at disposal will admit, each section being completed before the one beyond it is taken up. With the exception of these two main lines, cart roads are not urgently required in Rampa. It will be sufficient for the present if good bridle-paths are opened out and maintained.

13. *Education.*—There were thirteen schools during the year as detailed below:—

	Average daily Attendance during 1882-83.
Bhadráchalam Taluk—	
1. Bhadráchalam Town School	50
2. Girls' School	17
3. Parnasala School	20
4. Chodavaram	2
5. Katsavaram	21
6. Gauridevipéta	5
7. Manigudem	8

8. Madakam Balliguda, one of the leaders of the Gudem gang, who had been arrested in February 1882, was tried by the Session Judge, Rajahmundry, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 395 and 398, Indian Penal Code.

9. The people of Bhadráchalam having, during the year under report, complained to me of the inconvenience to which they were put on account of the delay in the disposal of their Civil suits, owing to the frequent movements of their Tahsildar through his taluk, the Naib Tahsildar also was, under the authority invested in me by Clause 2, Rule 1, of the Rules published under the Schedule Districts Act, 1874, appointed to exercise the powers of a District Munsif.

10. *Abkári.*—The Toddy revenue in Bhadráchalam Taluk was given up during the year with reference to G.O., dated 12th October 1882, No. 1106, Revenue, and that in Rampa had already been merged in Land Revenue. In the Koya and Reddi villages of Bhadráchalam Taluk, the arrack was leased out to the villagers themselves, while in the rest of the taluk and in Rampa it was rented out to the highest bidders. The Abkári of Gurteru and Ducharti Muttas is still included in the lease of Messrs. Minchin, Harden, and Co., Abkári renters of Golgonda Taluk in Vizagapatam District from which they were transferred to this district in 1881-82. There were no complaints of discontent among the people regarding the present Abkári arrangements, except in Guditeru where the renters, Messrs. Minchin, Harden, and Co., neglected to open a shop until the year was well advanced.

11. *Opium.*—Free licenses were issued with reference to G.O., dated 29th November 1880, No. 1591, Revenue, for the sale of opium in the following villages:—

Names of Villages.	Number of free Licenses issued.
Bhadráchalam Taluk—	
1. Dummagudem	4
2. Bhadráchalam	4
3. Gauridevipéta	1
4. Wudagúdem	4
5. Chinturu	1
Rampa—	
6. Rampa	1
7. Geddada	1
8. Kotah	1
9. Marrivedu	1
10. Samagedda	1
Ducharti Mutta—	
11. Addatigala	1
Total ..	20

No Government depôts were maintained. The supply was left to private enterprize. The drug was generally procurable at three tolahs a rupee. There were no complaints.

12. *Roads.*—The following lines of roads were kept up or improved:—

		Length in Miles.	Amount spent on the Work during the Year. RS. A. P.
Bhadráchalam Taluk—			
1.	Parnasala to Bhadráchalam	22	..
2.	Bhadráchalam to Kunavaram	32	915 9 0
3.	Wudagúdem to Lakkavaram	28	792 3 0
4.	Lakkavaram to Chinturu	10	268 8 0
5.	Do. to Rampa boundary	5	..
6.	Do. to Kottapalle	8	15 8 0
7.	Do. to Sopumamidi	13	..
8.	Murumur to Tatilanka	7	228 9 6
		103	2,214 5 6

P. 2. D.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2674 M. 30.10.84.

Recorded
by J.S.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2618.

No. 2674 M. 30.10.84.

OCTOBER.

24TH DECEMBER 1883, No. 3385, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Godávari District, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 24th July 1883, No. 14.

I have the honor to report on the administration of the scheduled tracts of this district for 1882-83.

2. *Territorial Changes.*—There was no territorial change during the year.

3. *Season.*—The season was not on the whole favorable, but there was not much cause for complaint.

4. *Public Health.*—The tracts were free from cholera. There were no cases of small-pox worth noticing. Fevers as usual continued. On the whole, the public health was good.

5. *Cattle Disease.*—Towards the end of the year, a severe form of cattle disease broke out in Bhadráchalam Taluk and many cattle were lost.

6. *Changes in the Officers Administering Justice.*—Mr. Foster having gone on leave, the charge of the district was assumed by me on the 12th April 1882, and I have since held it. Mr. Fawcett relieved me of the Principal Assistant's Division on 7th April, and he acted as Principal Assistant Agent until the 14th November, when Mr. Cumming took charge of the division from him and held it during the remainder of the year. Mr. Atkinson acted as temporary Special Assistant Agent throughout the year.

7. *Civil and Criminal Administration.*—The usual Statements A and B showing the Civil and Criminal work done by the Agency Courts are enclosed. An abstract of them is given below:—

Items.		Government Agent.		Principal Assistant Agent.		Special Assistant Agent.		Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate of Bhadráchalam.		Sheristadar and Second-class Magistrate of Bhadráchalam.		Deputy Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate of Kottapalle Division.		Total.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of Criminal Cases disposed of.	Summary trials.	..	..	..	..	11	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	45
	Others.	1	2	..	2	10	17	63	90	62	22	..	..	136	133
Total ..		1	2	..	2	21	62	63	90	62	22	..	..	147	178
Number of Criminal appeals disposed of.		..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Number of Civil suits disposed of.		..	..	..	..	9	20	145	181	..	..	..	..	154	201
Number of Civil appeals disposed of.		2	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5

Agency Report.

Reviewing the Godávari — for 1883-84.

S. C. I Circle.