27.1.09

Dec 809

From,

The Supg: Engineer.
Fourth Circle

The advance having been adjusted on 1st Septr 1885, no further notice need be taken of the transaction.

2. Col. Beatty's attention will however be drawn to standing order No. 74 of 1885, which cancelled Code para 283 (c) rule 1. Para 479 A of the Code now governs the grant of advances to officers & subordinates of the dept.

Dated 29th
Desp'd 1-286
Recd

January 1886.

No. 27. E. W.

Colonel. J. Beatty. R.E.
Superintending Engr. 4th Circle.

Reports on objectionable Item No 11 regarding the advance paid to — on the 29th August and adjusted on the 1st Septr 1885.

3/2/86

3.2.86

S.E. IV Circle

E.E.W.A.

Dupg.

No. 276.

Camp Engineers office, 4th Circle.
Talcint, 29th January 1886.

From

The Superintg
Feudg Engineer,
4th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department.

Sir,

With reference to item No: 11 in the statement of Objectionable Items for August 1885, I have the honor to report that I was proceeding on Privilege Leave on the 29th August 1885 and found it convenient to draw my pay for August on that date, instead of doing so in Madras on the 1st September, through the Executive Engineer, Presidency. I accordingly drew pay on 29th August under para 283 of the P. W. Code, and it was adjusted on the 1st September.

2. The Examiner now objects to this as irregular under para 479a; and I can only state that I was not aware that

With Orders

that what I did was objectionable,
otherwise I would not have done
it; and it would have been easy
for me to have made arrangements
for doing with the temporary ad-
vance.

3. If Examiner is right in his
objection to the rules now stand, I
they might well be altered to
this Officers and subordinates this privi-
vilege when proceeding on leave.

I have the honr to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. servant.

L. Beatty. Col; R.E.,
Sup. Engineer, 4th circle.

27.1.09

The advance having not been adjusted on further Septr 1885, we be taken notice need transaction. of the Col. Beatty's attention will however be drawn to standing order No. 74 of 1885, which cancelled Code para 283 (c) rule 1. Para 479 A of the Code now governs the grant of advances to officers & subordinates of the dept.

3/2/86

3.2.86

S.E. IV Code

E.W.A

5.2.86.

Recd 29/1

From,

The Supg: Engineer.
Fourth Circle.

Dated 29th
Despd 31-1-86
Recd 2/2/86

January 1886.

No. 27. E. W.

Colonel. J. Beatty. R.E.
Superintending Engr. 4th Circle

Reports on objectionable Item No. 11 regarding the advance paid to — on the 29th August and adjusted on the 1st Septr 1885.

1887 vide 87 14/8/85

Cond to Supty

Engrs for information & guidance in contn of G.O. No. 1887/M

dt 14-8-85

2/2/86

2.2.86

S.Es
C.A
Engr

despd 5-2-86.

Recd 7/2

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Issued

Recd. 1/2/86 Encl.

G.O., 25th January 1886, No. 16.

No. 37 Hy dated 5 Feby 1886

JANUARY.

x Vide dt. 5th Jan 1875

Ecclesiastical Rules.

Communicating to officers concerned copy of a notification received from the Government of India, regarding the insertion of a certain article in Rule I, Part II, of the revised —.

With Order

GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

ECCLESIASTICAL EPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

No. 1

HOME DEPARTMENT- CLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 15th ary 1886.

NOTIFIC N.

ADDENDUM.—Insert the following as art 8) in Rule I, Part II, of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home rtment Notification, No. 103, dated 20th June 1885:—

(8) For burial in a family vault, Rs. 3.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1-13.

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, the Department Finance, the Military and Public Works partments, the Bishop's Chaplain and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, for information.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* Except Bengal.

To the Government of Madras.

ORDER—dated 25th January 1886, No. 16, Ec lesiastical.

Communicated to the Venerable the Arch leacon of Madras, the Right Reverend Dr. Colgan, the Senior Chaplain of the Chur h of Scotland, to all District Magistrates, the Public Works and the Military de artments, and the Accountant-General, in continuation of G.O., No. 141, Ecclesiast dated 17th July 1885.

(True Ex .)

Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon.
" the Right Rev. Dr. Colgan.
" the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Public Works department.
" the Military department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 25th January 1886, No. 16.

JANUARY.

Ecclesiastical Rules.

Communicating to officers concerned copy of a notification received from the Government of India regarding the insertion of a certain article in Rule I, Part II, of the revised —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

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Calcutta, the 15th January 1886.

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(True Extract.)

J. D. REES,
Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon.
„ the Right Rev. Dr. Colgan.
„ the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Public Works department.
„ the Military department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Communicated to
the Supdg Engineer I Circ
for information, and in
view to early steps being
taken for the preparation
and submission of plans
and estimate for the
re building of the bridge
at Mahasingi.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 25th January 1886, No. 223.

JANUARY.

Agency Report.

Reviewing the Ganjam — for the year ending 31st March 1885.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 16th September 1885, No. 647.

I have the honor to submit my report upon the administration of the hill tracts in the Ganjam district for the year ending 31st March 1885.

2. *Changes in the Officers.*—During the year under review the office of the Agent to the Governor was held by me throughout the year except for two months and fifteen days at the beginning of the year when I was on privilege leave, and Messrs. Thompson and Sewell were in charge of the office; that of the Special Assistant Agent by Mr. Mounsey except for a few days in March 1885 when the officers who held the charge of the Senior Assistant Agent's office had charge of the Special Assistant Agent's also; of the Principal Assistant Agent by Mr. Sewell except for the short period he was in charge of the Agent's office; and of the Senior Assistant Agent by different officers. The Assistant Agents have submitted their tour reports, copies * whereof are herewith submitted with my marginal notes where necessary.

* Appendix A, Special Assistant Agent's report.
Appendix B, Principal Assistant Agent's report.
Appendix C, Senior Assistant Agent's report.

3. *Tours.*—As in 1883-84, I made two trips during the year under report, the first tour lasting from November 14th to December 16th 1884, and the second in February 1885 from the 21st to 27th. I also spent three days in January in the Tumba Mutta of the Jalantra maliahs.

During these intervals the following tracts were visited by me :—

First trip.
(1) Goomsur maliahs.
(2) Chinna Kimedi maliahs including the wildest parts of the Kuttiah country.
(3) Badogoda maliahs.

Second trip.
(4) Jarada maliahs.
(5) Jalantra maliahs.
(6) Budarasingi maliahs.
(7) Mandasa maliahs.
(8) Parlákimedi maliahs.

Mr. Mounsey, the Special Assistant Agent, and Mr. Meredith, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, were with me throughout my first trip.

4. Mr. Mounsey was above the ghâts for about five months, during which time he visited every part of his division. Mr. Sewell was 34 days above the ghâts, and Mr. Joseph the time prescribed for the Senior Assistant Agent. For the reasons given in paragraph 3 of Mr. Sewell's report I think the time (six weeks) prescribed for the Principal Assistant Agent in paragraph 7 of the Special Commissioner's Proceedings recorded in G.O., 15th July 1881, No. 1380, may well be reduced to one month.

5. *Elephants.*—An elephant, a fine mekna, was purchased in November last to complete the sanctioned strength, in place of the one that died in August 1883. All the animals did good service. During the year a Mussulman fouzdar was obtained from Secunderabad in lieu of the former fouzdar who died after a long service.

6. *Boundary disputes.*—The Badogoda and Kurtili dispute referred to in paragraph 24 of my last year's report was decided by Mr. Mounsey [*vide* his paragraph 17 (*b*)] in favor of the latter, the former having entirely failed to establish his right to receive dues from a Kurtili Khond for land in occupation of Kurtili.

7. There was a long-standing boundary dispute between Mahasingi and Kurtili (paragraph 24 of my last year's report), which was decided on the oath of the Patros. The nature of the dispute is fully detailed in paragraph 17 (*c*) of Mr. Mounsey's report.

8. The dispute between Mahasingi and Balliguda, detailed in paragraph 27 of my report for 1883-84, was amicably settled. I believe both parties are fully satisfied with the boundary line determined by Mr. Mounsey—*vide* paragraph 17 (*d*) of his report. His decision leaves no room for doubt or further dispute.

9. At the request of the Sarangodo Patro I accompanied Mr. Mounsey to the Ballikadaddi stone and ghât and found that for nearly half a mile on the Kimedi side of this stone the old Bondaguda road was repaired by the Khonds of Boad. To this the Khonds of Sarangodo took great objection and were evidently in a state of great excitement, as they considered that repairing the road indicated a claim to the land on either side—a claim that they would at once resist by force. I am informed that the portion of the road in question was originally constructed by the Khonds of Boad, but as the Ballikadaddi stone was determined by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals and Major J. M. Smith, the Special Assistant Agent, in 1871 to be the boundary between Kimedi and Boad, the portion of the Bondaguda road, which falls on the Kimedi side of the boundary, must, following the decision arrived at, be considered to belong to Kimedi and will, in future, be kept in order by Kimedi and continued as a bandy-road to Sarangodo, whence there is a bandy-road *viâ* Udayagiri and Russellkonda to the seaport of Gopálpur. I promised the Sarangodo people that steps would be taken to stop the Boad Khonds from interfering with this portion of the road, and requested the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals to issue instructions to the Boad tahsildar to abstain from interference in future with the Kimedi territory. His reply is expected.

10. During the time of Bhet at Belghar on December 2nd, 1884, Indragovinda Bahádur Patro and Sabono Patro, the chief and sub patros of Belghar, complained that the village of Malimunda, with its hamlets Sulki and Pajama, has been unjustly given, by the decision of Mr. C. F. MacCartie, the Special Assistant Agent of Ganjam, and Mr. W. A. Willock, the Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam, to the Bissamkatak Tatraz. The complaint seems to be well founded. In both the Atlas and Topographical sheets the boundary line is clearly marked, showing Malimunda as belonging to the Ganjam hill tracts, and the physical features of the country support this view. I venture to recommend a reconsideration of the orders of Government on the subject. The decision of the above two officers deputed for the purpose will be found recorded in G.O. of the 27th November 1879, No. 2992, Judicial department.

11. The zemindar of Mandasa complained that the Savaras of Deonla village, in Lavanyakota fort, in the Parlákimedi maliahs, had encroached upon his jungle, about 9 acres, in the villages of Iangada and Antarasingi belonging to Dabarasingi of the Mandasa maliahs by cutting the bushes and cultivating the lands. The scene of the dispute is on the slopes tending up to Mahendragiri, about 15 miles from Haripur. Mr. Sewell, who was requested to inspect the disputed spot, went over the whole of the ground in dispute in company with the Lavanyakota Bissoye's nominee and some Savaras of that side and the Mandasa zemindar's sheristadar and others, and the Bissoye of Dabarasingi in Mandasa with some of his Savaras, and found that the dispute was for an insignificant piece of land, some 600 yards long and from 50 to 80 yards broad, bearing a scanty dry crop. The boundary in the Revenue Survey map, produced at the time by Mandasa, runs close past the Mandasa villages of Iangada and Antarasingi and is here a perfectly straight line running a little west of north. As to the boundary on the ground, both the parties admitted a hill on the south and a point near a mango tree on a hill on the north as being points on the boundary line.

Between these two points, going from south to north, is a tamarind tree also admittedly on the boundary.

In a fairly straight line between the two hills are, first, a large rock deeply embedded in the ground having cut upon it the usual chank and the mark of the Mandasa zemindar and, second, a smaller stone which has been broken and now lies rather loosely in the ground with the same mark cut on it. A straight line through these stones is the boundary claimed by the Mandasa zemindar. The Parlákimedi Savaras claimed a line about 50 to 80 yards on the Mandasa side of this, which is the limit of their clearing and cultivation. They could point to no permanent marks of demarcation, but showed mango trees standing here and there very near it as marking the boundary. Mr. Sewell reports that the boundary shown by the Mandasa people is that laid down in the map. The marks are those usual in such circumstances; they are in the places in which the Survey department usually puts marks in rugged hilly spots, and they lie in a direct line between the two hill flag-staffs, as the map shows the boundary to run.

The Parlákimedi Savaras, who do not practically deny this, said that they were not present nor consulted when the boundary was surveyed; that they knew nothing about the line nor the marks until shown them by the Kimedi manager; and that they have cultivated the land in dispute—in dispute from time immemorial—as they cultivate such hill land, *i.e.*, by cultivating two or three years and then leaving it waste for a long time.

It is very possible that all this may be true, but I do not think that we can go beyond the survey boundary and map when the survey is made, notice is given, and two months allowed for appeals. The Lavanayakota Bissoye and his Savaras should have looked out for themselves, ascertained the boundary laid down, and appealed in time. Under these circumstances I have accepted the Mandasa zemindar's boundary and requested him to treat with consideration the Savaras who have been cultivating the land since long. The Lavanayakota Bissoye, who was directed to hand over the landlord's share held in deposit by him to the zemindar of Mandasa and to abstain from collecting the same in future, paid it accordingly. The Parlákimedi or Lavanyakota Savaras have been informed that they should pay to the Mandasa zemindar the share of the produce they have heretofore been paying their Bissoye, and that they would not be dispossessed.

The boundary line has been clearly explained to both parties, and they have apparently acquiesced in the arrangement.

12. After visiting the Jalantra maliahs I proceeded to the Parlákimedi maliahs *viâ* Mahendragiri, where I halted two days (24th and 25th of February) to inquire into a claim put forward by the Budarasingi Patro, on behalf of his zemindar, to a Siva temple, now in the occupation of the Mandasa zemindar. The survey map produced by the Mandasa zemindar appeared to be in his favor, but the Budarasingi zemindar contended that, when the survey was made, his land was included under Mandasa and that he was at the time a minor. I inspected the disputed spot and came to the conclusion that the Mandasa zemindar was in rightful possession. I accordingly informed the Budarasingi Patro that he must, if so minded, enforce his claim by regular suit.

13. This is a dispute * about a plot of land called Sapavakamba and a village named Pajinipata undoubtedly of Chinna Kimedi, which the Boad authorities claim as theirs, on the ground that, since the formation of the village of Pajinipata, it was included in Boad maliah and was under the ancestors of Rúna Bissoye, the present sirdar; that, since the Government took charge of maliahs, the plough and other taxes in the said village have been collected by the sirdar of Kelapuda of the Boad maliahs; and that their records show that they belong to Boad; but the Boad tahsildar has subsequently abandoned his claim for Sapavakamba land.

* Paragraph 17 (G) of the Special Assistant Agent's report.

Mr. Ravenshaw, the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, was of opinion that, when disposing of such disputes, the survey maps should be strictly adhered to. The village of Pajinipata lies in the Chinna Kimedi maliahs according to the Trigonometrical survey sheets (old series) of Nos. 49—51.

It appears also in the census returns of 1871 and 1881 under the muttah of Mahasingi. The local investigation made by Mr. Mounsey disclosed that Sapavakamba and

indeed, Pajinipata belong to the Chinna Kimedi maliahs. Further, some cases, civil and criminal, regarding the former (Sapavakamba) were disposed of in the Balliguda District Munsif and Sub-Magistrate's Court. The Pajinipata Moliko Singatana Kohoro did not assert that either of the villages belong to Boad, though he had said that, as his forefathers came from Boad, his allegiance was due to Boad, and not to Kimedi.

Under these circumstances there seems to be no necessity to treat the case as a boundary dispute as suggested by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals. To obviate the appointment of a commissioner, I explained the whole case to the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals and am expecting his reply.

14. In his annual report, dated March 21st, 1883, No. 89, recorded in G.O., dated December 24th, 1883, No. 3386, Judicial, page 11, lines 8 to 12, Mr. Wolfe-Murray, the Acting Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam, reported as follows :—

"There were two complaints—one of sist unduly demanded by the Patro of Keradany of Parlákimedi (should be Pedda Kimedi) for lands stated to be within our boundary, and one of the Bissoye of Serangi having given land out for cultivation, which belongs to one Modhu Gomango of one of our villages. I have addressed the Principal Assistant Agent of Ganjam about these cases."

The former refers to the Senior Assistant Agent's division and the latter to the Principal Assistant Agent's. When Mr. Thompson, the Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam, visited his division during 1883-84, the Patro of Keradango in Pedda Kimedi maliahs repeated his complaint made in 1881-82 that the Savaras of the villages of Sonkudi, Telalingi, and Jaggidibasingi belonging to Bheemapuram muttah in the Gunipur taluk of the Jeypore estate in the Vizagapatam district were cultivating the lands belonging to the Rogaisingi and Udalingi villages (and also Bonamundi which is now included with two others in the complaint made before Mr. Joseph) of the Keradongo muttah in the Pedda Kimedi maliahs, but refused to pay him a share of the crop, alleging that the Patro of Bheemapuram had told them not to pay rent to Keradongo, as the land belonged to Bheemapuram. The Keradongo Patro stated that these Savaras used to pay rent to his brother, the late Patro, but have paid nothing to him since his appointment two years ago. In order to make a formal enquiry into the truth of this complaint, as it concerns the boundaries of the two districts, the matter was referred to the Vizagapatam Agent with a request that arrangements might be made for a meeting in the cold season of 1884-85, for the determination of the dispute, of an officer of the Vizagapatam district with the Senior Assistant Agent of Ganjam. Accordingly Mr. Joseph, the Acting Senior Assistant Agent of Ganjam, and Mr. Welsh, the Acting Senior Assistant to Agent of Vizagapatam, met at Nuvagada on 24th January 1885 for the purpose, and proceeded to Sinduba, thence they inspected the disputed lands in company with the claimants on both sides, and made a provisional settlement—*vide* paragraphs 4 to 9 of Mr. Joseph's report. It is stated that the only documentary evidence produced by Keradongo Patro is a muchilka given to him by Bauji and others for lands which are called Kintala, but that the Bheemapuram people do not admit it to be genuine, and it is not quite clear to what lands it refers; and that the oral evidence on the whole subject is quite conflicting and inconclusive.

In the lists of villages belonging to the Keradongo Patro, prepared by Mr. Thompson and printed in G.O., No. 1954, dated November 24th 1882, page 27, the disputed villages, Udalingi, Palapurau, Rogaisingi, and Sambagudu (printed Locobaguda), are mentioned as belonging to Keradongo of Ganjam, but Bonamundi is distinctly stated to belong to Bheemapuram of Vizagapatam.

A complete settlement of the tracts now in dispute could not be made in the absence of the old Ganjam topographical survey map of season 1844-45, which has been indented for. Both parties are reported to have acquiesced in the provisional settlement made by Messrs. Joseph and Welsh whose joint memoranda are submitted for the approval of Government.

15. The other is a complaint against the Bissoye of Serango in the Parlákimedi maliahs of the Ganjam district that he has given for cultivation land belonging to one Modhu Gomango of Vizagapatam. The Bissoye did not deny that Modhu Gomango's land is in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts not under his jurisdiction, but contended that Modhu Gomango had mortgaged the land to Serango and that the mortgagee had put in his tenants under the document. If Modhu Gomango denies this the matter can be settled by a civil suit in one of the Agency civil courts of Ganjam or Vizagapatam, but I do not think that there can be any necessity for a meeting to decide this point.

16. During the time of Bhet at Baminigam (the 11th December 1884), the minor Tatraz of Goddapur in the Chinna Kimedi maliahs complained that the Kattingia chief had encroached upon Goddapur lands by removing the boundary stones fixed by Major Smith between the two estates, and by placing them within the Goddapur estates. The case was referred to the Special Assistant Agent, who states that the complaint turned out not to be a boundary dispute. The minor is a fine boy and was able to read fairly well an ordinary Uriya petition.

17. This is one of the long-standing disputes respecting a claim brought by the Jarada estate to a plot of ground styled Gummipalam and the villages of Sondhigam and Mahalimmo undoubtedly belonging to the Tumba fort of the Jalantra maliahs. Accompained by both parties, I personally inspected the two former on the morning of the 26th January 1885. Sondhigam and Mahalimmo are admittedly agency villages, and Gummipalam has been demarcated within the boundaries of Saradapuram, which is also admittedly an agency village. A personal inspection disclosed the fact that there was throughout grave misconception as to the disputed Gummipalam. It was all along considered to be an extensive tract of country, being along the borders of the Jarada, Serangi, Pedda Kimedi, Parlákimedi, and Budarasingi zemindaries, but is in fact a small plot of waste land not more than one or two acres in extent which bears signs of having been cultivated some few years back. This plot lies on the road from Jarada to Tumba and touches some wet cultivation admittedly belonging to Tumba of the Jalantra maliahs. It has been demarcated as belonging to Saradapuram attached to Tumba, and, as no evidence has been adduced to the contrary by the Jarada estate, it may be assumed that the topographical survey made in 1879 (an extract from which is in the record) correctly recorded it as belonging to Timbakota and that, indeed, at that time there was no question or dispute about it, for the boundary stones have been placed for fully a mile almost due west from this point and then ceased in consequence of a dispute having arisen, which dispute included the villages of Sondhigam, Mahalimmo and others. For the purpose of easy identification, however, I have marked off in the extract (above referred to) from the topographical survey plan what is actually the disputed plot of ground. The claim appeared to be a recent one unsupported by any documentary or oral evidence. I had no hesitation therefore in rejecting it, and left the Jarada zemindar, when he comes of age, to sue, if he is then disposed, for it in the Agency Court. The order prohibiting the cultivation of this plot of land has been withdrawn and the Tumba Bissoye and Jarada manager have been informed accordingly.

Proceeding from Gummipalam in a westerly direction, boundary stones were found fixed for upwards of a mile to the foot of the ghâts and thence turned southwards leaving the ghâts and country above as under dispute. In this disputed extent lie the villages of Sondhigam and Mahalimmo; regarding the latter, orders have already been passed rejecting the claim of the Jarada estate. The claim of the estate to Sondhigam appears to be founded upon the fact that the Sondhigam Savaras used to pay something to the Jarada zemindar. This is admitted by them, but they also distinctly aver that they have always paid to, and been under, the Tumba Bissoye, and disown all allegiance to Jarada. If the line shown in the topographical survey plan, extract to which I have already referred, is correct, the reason why Sondhigam contributed something to Jarada is manifest. The village lies just south of what I take to be the true boundary, and they would naturally cultivate lands on both sides, one portion being in the Jalantra or Tumba side, and the other in the Jarada estate. The position of Mahalimmo, the claims of Jarada whereto have already been rejected, still further goes to show that Jarada's claim is untenable. Should the Sondhigam Savaras cross the boundary and cultivate the lands on the Jarada side, they must of course pay to the Jarada estate. They themselves know the boundary which they pointed out to me and will doubtless not object. I have accordingly considered that the claim of Jarada to Sondhigam must be rejected and that of Jalantra admitted.

18. *Hill Chiefs.*—The petition presented by the eldest son of the zemindar of Pedda Kimedi to His Excellency the Governor in Council, complaining about the mismanagement of his estate by his father, and praying that he might be put in possession thereof, was transferred to me for disposal. The matter complained of being a dispute between the zemindar and his son, I saw no ground for interference.

19. The Pedda Kimedi zemindar, probably owing to his ill-will towards his eldest son, Sri Radhakristna Deo, complained that there was a likelihood of his son creating a disturbance between the Ramagiri Patro and his subjects, and requested that his son might be ordered to remain at Chatrapur or elsewhere, and that his evil Counsellors be directed to quit his fort, but I informed him in reply that I was unable to pass the orders requested by him; that he had himself authority to prevent objectionable persons from coming within the limits of his fort at Digupudi; and that I had received no information of any efforts to creat a disturbance of the sort in the agency tracts, but that I would take the necessary measures if such were the case. I, however, issued an order to the zemindar's son that neither he nor his servants are to interfere with or enter the agency tracts without my express permission.

20. I referred to the Senior Assistant for inquiry (paragraph 14 of his report) the zemindar's further complaint that the Padmapore Patro had neglected to pay his dues, Rs. 23, from fasli 1291. A reference to the list of mamools paid to the zemindar by his Patros printed in G.O., 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial department, shows, however, that the dues payable to the zemindar by this Patro are a nazzar of Rs. 4 or 5 on the occasion of a marriage in the zemindar's family.

21. This zemindar complained also that the Patros of the marginal places had withheld payment to him of their mamools for faslis 1292 and 93 except No. 1 who had paid for the former fasli. The Senior Assistant was requested to inquire why the said Patros have not paid their dues to the zemindar, and to warn them that their failure to do so would entail dismissal from office. It appears that the Ramagiri Patro had offered his usual rent of Rs. 520 to the zemindar, but that he refused to take it unless Rs. 720 were paid; and the amount was then deposited in the Berhampur Bank under instructions from Mr. Mounsey who was then in charge of the Senior Assistant's office. The following order was passed by Mr. Thompson on the subject. "As the zemindar refused to accept the Rs. 520 tendered by the Ramagiri Patro, I shall do nothing now to assist him." On receipt of an arzi from the zemindar, I however requested the Senior Assistant in my letter extra No. 210, dated 24th November 1884, to see that the amount already deposited in the Bank was paid to the zemindar, and the Senior Assistant in reply informed me that he had made necessary arrangements for the amount (Rs. 520) being paid to the zemindar. All the other Patros also seemed to have paid their rents, but it does not appear from the Senior Assistant's hill tour report that he inquired into the complaints against them as promised in his letter of 5th September 1884, No. 77. The zemindar's complaints, however, did not appear to be true ones The zemindar is really attempting to obtain from the Patros the high rents formerly paid by them and disallowed by Government.

1. Ramagiri.
2. Nuvagada gumma.
3. Khojripodda gumma.
4. Keradongo gumma
5. Bodopodda gumma.
6. Jhalarasingi gumma.

22. The ryots of Behara Sayi, Tuburusingi, Balagumma, Jammodhullo, and Bidingi requested permission to pay their rents to the Pedda Kimedi zemindar direct, on the ground that puttahs and muchilkas had been exchanged between them and the zemindar in September 1881. The puttahs given by the zemindar were produced before me. The zemindar has been, and will be, informed that he has no direct interference with the ryots or his maliahs except through the Patros. The petitioners were ordered to pay their dues to their Patro of Ramagiri and informed that they cannot be permitted to pay them direct to the zemindar.

23. The several petitions presented against the Ramagiri Patro by his uncle Ramachendra Gajendra Patro and others, were referred to the Senior Assistant Agent for full and careful inquiry during his hill tour and for report. His uncle's petition

was withdrawn and the Patro and his uncle are now reported to be on good terms. Other complaints were to the effect that he had sold some inams in the muttah, and resumed the inams of some Paiks, &c., and given them to others. The complaint that he had sold the inam land of the God Sri Jagannathaswamy was fully investigated by Mr. Joseph, with other complaints whose investigation is detailed in paragraph 16 of his report. In this case the Patro admitted his guilt and has been ordered to cancel at once the sales which are null and void. I will have a general order issued on this subject to all Patros, as I find the practice of selling these lands is making way.

24. The Bissoye of Tumba Mutta in the Jalantra maliahs was unlawfully dismissed by the Jalantra zemindar, but was reinstated by me on a regular suit being filed in my court to set aside the order of dismissal. The zemindar has no authority to dismiss the Bissoye which is vested in the Government alone. In the case of Ramachendra Patro of Ramagiri *versus* Pedda Kimedi zemindar and in many other cases, the Government have declared that the offices of the Hill Patros and Bissoyes are hereditary public offices.

25. The Bissoye is not in good terms with the zemindar or his people. There were five charges against him which were fully inquired into and settled by me during my second tour at Tumba fort, where I halted three days (February 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1885) for this purpose. The charges are—

I.—That the Bissoye had mortgaged the villages of Saradapuram and Tittigam to Swdarsana Sahoo, and Tonkadhoro Mahanty, two Uriya Brahmins of Sasanam village for Rs. 2,000, and Potakasingi to Gopinadha Mahanty for Rs. 900, and that he has given, on perpetual lease to the Jarada Mahadevi, some 1,000 acres of waste land in the village of Gonduni for Rs. 300 per annum. The Bissoye admitted these transactions and explained that he had mortgaged the villages referred to, from pressure of heavy debts, and that the permanent lease mentioned was intended solely for the maintenance of the God Sri Jagannadhaswamy, consecrated by him at his fort. I plainly informed him that he has no hold over the maliahs he lives on, and that the mortgages on the perpetual lease granted by him are null and void, and directed him to cancel them at once on pain of dismissal. The Bissoye stated, during the time of my inquiry, that he had cancelled all these as directed and that he had informed the parties accordingly.

II.—That the Bissoye had enhanced the rent of 13 out of 24 * villages. During the time of inquiry only a single person of Sindiribadi came forward and complained that he was formerly paying a rental of Rs. 7½ and that the Bissoye raised it five years ago to Rs. 15. This complaint was made by Bhagirahi Jugharasingi who as well as two others Ekadasi Bagho Soudo and Balagi Baghosingi are at bitter enmity with the Bissoye. The complainant was directed to produce evidence in support of his complaint but failed to do so.

* Should be 25.

III.—That the Bissoye extracts money in the shape of fines, &c.

The villages that made these complaints at the time of my inquiry were:—

1. Mahalimmo.
2. Khoditalo.
3. Gujilingi.
4. Burutalo.
5. Tadingi.
6. Moromaria.
7. Ondonda.
8. Garada.

The complaints were all of matters that occurred long ago, some so far back as twenty years, and I declined therefore to interfere. One of the complaints was that the Patro was attempting to levy haddo mullo, that is, a contribution on the death of the head of a family. This custom prevails in the Chinna Kimedi maliahs. The Patro, however, stoutly denied that he had made any such attempt and the complainants seemed satisfied with the assurance that such exaction in the Tumba Mutta would not be permitted.

IV.—Was that the Bissoye gets up civil and criminal cases against the people falsely.

There was a civil suit filed in the Berhampore munsif's court by the Bissoye's creditor Gopinatha Mahanty against Balagi Baghosingi and others, the cause of-

action having arisen in the plains, but nothing was represented to me about the fourth charge at the time of my inquiry.

The *V* and the last charge was that the Bissoye had reduced the number of Paikships and resumed their inams.

The above five charges were made before the sub-magistrate who was ordered to make a preliminary inquiry into the case. The individual complaints made before the sub-magistrate differed from those made before me, though the nature of the complaints is one and the same. These complaints as well as others made afresh before me were disposed of by me in the manner discribed in the notes taken at the time; copy * whereof is enclosed for the information of Government.

* Appendix D.

The inquiry made showed that the Bissoye had incurred the very general enmity of the people of his muttah. He was warned that his conduct would be carefully watched in future and that his continuance in office depends upon his good conduct.

Complaints were made by nine Paiks also about the irregular procedure of the Jalantra zemindar in dismissing Paiks, &c., resuming their lands, and exchanging puttahs and muchilkas himself with them. The zemindar has nothing to do with the internal administration of his maliahs. His action in leasing the lands was altogether illegal when the Bissoye who is their immediate head stated that they were doing their Paiks service regularly. I therefore cancelled the orders of dismissal and requested the zemindar to forthwith restore their land and deliver their share of the produce held in deposit. I also requested him to cancel all the puttahs so issued by him, but he has paid no attention to my requisitions. I regret to have to bring his conduct in this matter prominently to the notice of Government.

I was informed that the Jalantra maliahs had not been visited by the Agent for the last eighteen years. I held, at Tumba fort, a Bhet on the last day of my inquiry and distributed presents in cloths, &c.

26. Kesavo of Bijiri in the Badogoda maliahs was granted a *sadi* of Beharadolayi during the Bhet at Mohana, in place of Samo who was dismissed by the zemindar for disobedience of orders. The zemindar who was asked to explain his omission to report these changes stated that he had verbally appointed Kesavo as successor to Samo and that he had intended to report his formal appointment.

The zemindar having since died, I will send an order of appointment to Kesavo through the Special Assistant Agent.

27. This zemindar complained that Orjono, Patro of Odaba, was making illegal exaction from the Khonds and requested me to inquire into the several complaints brought against him which were not substantiated during Mr. Mounsey's inquiry. There were also some magisterial complaints against this Patro filed before the second-class Magistrate of Ramagiri in cases Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 wherein he was charged with having committed offences punishable under sections 323, 380, and 384, Indian Penal Code. He was acquitted in all cases except in case No. 7 in which he was convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment which invalidated Orjono's continuance in office any longer. He was therefore dismissed by the zemindar and one Haddu appointed instead as Patro of Odaba to whom I gave *sadi* at the Bhet held at Mohana.

This new Patro and the Khonds of the Odaba muttah declared at the time that Orjono Patro must be ordered to leave the hills, and that otherwise there would be trouble as he had threatened to kill the new Patro. Their request was supported by Mr. Mounsey, but in the opinion of the Advocate-General, embodied in G.O., under date the 15th December 1884, No. 3258, Judicial, I found I could not issue the order solicited. It has been usual hitherto to remove a dismissed Patro from his muttah, as his residence there, after his dismissal, is a constant source of trouble and nuisance.

28. At this Bhet the Savaras of Onakapur and Rankuruda, formerly under the Rayipur Patro, but now under the Patro of Chendragiri by the decision passed in civil

suit No. 1 of 1881 on the file of this court, refused to obey the latter. They were not granted *sadis*, and were warned that they would be ousted from their lands should they continue in their refusal.

29. During my second tour, Budarasingi zemindar complained that the Savaras of Koipuram fort in the Parlákimedi maliahs had been cultivating Budarasingi lands. Upon inquiry personally at Koipuram, where also I had a Bhet on the 26th February 1885, I was assured that there was no foundation for the complaint.

30. The affairs of the estate of Kattingia are still in a gloomy and unsatisfactory condition and call for continued attention as noticed by Government in paragraph 3 of their order, dated 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial department. The chief appears to be still unpopular with his uncle and people. He is constantly submitting groundless complaints, and his last idea is that he will resign the estate, provided Government will grant him maintenance at Rs. 350 per mensem. I have informed him that the idea cannot be entertained for a moment.

31. Petition presented to Government by Juria Raikia and others against the Bissoye of Rayigada was referred to me for report which I submitted on the 6th September 1884, No. (extra) 163. Not a single complaint was made by the Rayigada people subsequently. But from the report of the Principal Assistant Agent (paragraphs 10 to 15) just received, it appears that they are still in dispute with their Bissoye. I will see to this myself in my tour this year.

32. Several petitions were presented to me by the Koipur Savaras against their Bissoye, of the collections of more than what had been settled by Mr. MacCartie and of violence used in collecting. At the Bhet held at Koipur fort, I settled the disputes between the Bissoye and the Savaras, the substance of my settlement I beg to state as follows:—

(1) *Koipur.*—The mortgage of the Koipur fort made by the Bissoye was redeemed by the Kimedi estate, but the Bissoye has been unable owing, he states, to unfavorable seasons to repay any of the amount to the estate.

(2) *Bissoye* complained that the Savaras of Raisingi, Dungudungu, Torabai, Tittiringi, Burusunda, and Mada, did not pay him their dues for two years, although they promised to pay them when Mr. Sewell visited the place.

(3) *Raisingi.*—The Savaras stated that they had paid the Bissoye 8 putties of ragi and gonga, 8 rupees cash, 1 maund of honey, and 2 maunds of jinugulu, and that they never understood that they had to pay 15 putties but only 8. The Savaras were ordered to pay according to Mr. MacCartie's settlement.

(4) *Dungudungu.*—The Bissoye stated that the village was just then renewed and that it contained four houses. He claimed 10 maunds grain, half rupee per house, 4 maunds caster seeds, 4 maunds chillies, and five days service also, 6 dallies and 6 maunds grain to Peshinias from village.

The Savaras agreed to pay half rupee per house cash and 10 maunds per house grain and to render five days service and to give 6 dallies. They stated that they had neither castor seeds nor chillies and that they could give nothing to the Peshinias. They also agreed to give for temple two addas of castor seeds per house. This village was not settled by Mr. MacCartie as it was then ruined. The Bissoye and the Savaras agreed to the settlement made by me. An entry has accordingly been interpolated in the settlement register.

(5) *Torabai.*—Savara stated that he had paid one putty gonga and ragi and Rs. 2, and that he cannot pay Rs. 5. He was warned that he must pay the amount, Rs. 5, fixed by Mr. MacCartie.

(6) *Tittiringi.*—Savaras of this village stated that they had paid 3 putties ragi, and 3 rupees, and refused to give more than 3 rupees. They were warned to pay Rs. 9 and 5 putties as settled by Mr. MacCartie.

(7) *Burusunda.*—The Savaras stated that they had seven houses formerly and now only two, and that they paid to the Bissoye one rupee and half putti gonga. The village has admittedly decreased, and the Bissoye stated that Mr. Sewell fixed the rate at one rupee per house and 10 maunds gonga, and informed the Savaras accordingly. The villagers were ordered to pay one rupee for each house and half putty grain, *i.e.*, 10 maunds.

(8) *Mada.*—Savaras stated that they would pay Rs. 16 and no grain and that they cannot pay 8 putties grain. They were warned to pay according to Mr. MacCartie's settlement. The Savaras prayed that their village might be inspected to see if it is possible for them to pay 8 putties grain. Their request having seemed reasonable, I requested my Principal Assistant to inspect the village, and await his report. All the villages concerned have been furnished with extracts from the settlement orders on application.

33. Complaints were also made by certain Hodadars of Koipur that the Savaras have not paid their dues for the last two years. The petition was referred to the Principal Assistant Agent who reported that he had ordered the villages to pay the fees due to the servants or Hodadars into the hands of the Bissoye, who would pay to his servants. This arrangement, as settled by Mr. MacCartie, is obviously very desirable, because it is this class of men who cause the most trouble by their high handed treatment of the Savaras, and because it brings them thoroughly under the control of the Bissoye.

34. Savaras of Saradapur and Lotti of Gondahatti fort in the Parlákimedi maliahs complained that their Bissoye Ramachendro was making illegal exactions from them and requested permission to pay their dues to the Manager of the Kimedi estate or to the zemindar. They said that Mr. MacCartie did not settle what they were to pay, nor did he give them any writing to that effect. Mr. MacCartie's settlement was explained to them, but they stated they never paid according thereto. They also stated that Mr. Sewell visited Gondahatti in January last, and that they complained to him then and were told to pay according to the old mamool. He gave them no written order or decision. I furnished them with copies of Mr. MacCartie's settlement, and directed them to pay accordingly, unless Mr. Sewell found any modification thereof necessary at his inquiry in January last. I have just received Mr. Sewell's report from which (paragraph 24) it appears that the petitioners made no appearance on the day they were ordered to appear before him. The Bissoye was directed to see that his Paiks who acknowledged that they had been collecting sums considerably in excess of what Mr. MacCartie settled, do not collect more than they are entitled to.

35. One Rikka Beru Dolayi complained against the Bissoye of Jirangi of illegal dispossession of land in his enjoyment. The complaint was referred to Mr. Sewell for inquiry.

36. In the absence of the Special Assistant Agent from his division, Mr. Meredith, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balliguda, informed me that the Patro of Badogoda in the Chinna Kimedi maliahs had complained to him that the Simanbadi Khonds have not paid their mamools for the last year for cultivating the Torabadi lands adjudged to him by Mr. MacCartie in June 1881. I ordered the Simanbadi Kunja Patro, who is at the bottom of their refusal, to direct his Khonds to pay forthwith to the Badogoda Raghunatha Patro, Rs. 9 as detailed in the margin, but I was informed that the latter had refused to take that sum when it was offered by the Simanbadi Khonds.

For a single village—		
,, one goat	1	rupee.
,, rice	1	,,
,, Bhet	1	,,
	3	rupees.

For the three villages 3 × 3 = 9 rupees.

37. Raghunatho, son of the late Ramachendra Patro, and the Molikos, and Majhis of the Jiripani muttah in the Kuttiya country of the Chinna Kimedi maliahs, presented petitions requesting that Raghunatho might be appointed Patro of Jiripani as his father, who had been dismissed by Government, died. I declined to reopen the question, the late Ramachendra Patro having been removed for proved irregularity to the Khonds, and the present man's appointment having been approved by Government.

38. At the Belghar Bhet, one Kusunu was appointed to be Patro of Kurtimghar in place of Lakshminarayana Patro whose dismissal was reported to Government in paragraph 13 of my last year's report recorded in Government Order, dated 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial, and the new Patro was invested with the usual *sadi*.

39. Bado Patro of Balliguda urged that he has been taking much trouble in supplying coolies, &c., to the several offices at Balliguda and requested the award of

an honorarium. He has no doubt more trouble than others in procuring supplies, owing to Balliguda being the headquarters of the maliahs; but it was impossible for me to grant him any special reward on this account. The duty is, I think, one that appertains to his office, but not one calling for special recognition.

40. Loi Moliko, Behara Dolayi of Linepada Mutah in the Goomsur Maliahs brought to notice that he had never been granted the customary silk cloths upon his appointment. Mr. Mounsey recommended that the omission should now be rectified. I therefore request the sanction of Government for the charge.

41. A similar request was made also by Indra Govinda Bahadoor Patro, of Tumeriband, on the same plea; but he failed to represent his claim when the Patros of Barakhomma and Kotghar represented theirs when I held Bhet at Tumeriband the year before.

42. I beg to report the death of the following Patros:—

(1) Domhara Bissoye, of Narayanapuram, in the Parlákimedi Maliahs.
(2) Raghu Patro, grandfather of Surjyo Sing Patro, of Barakhomma, in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(3) Utan Sing Dolobehara, father of Sunder Sing Dolabehara, of Tentuligoda, in the Goomsur Maliahs.
(4) Gowrango Behara Dolayi Patro, of Keradongo, in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.

43. After due inquiry, Mr. Sewell nominated Purushottomo Bissoye for the Bissoyeship of the Narayanapuram fort in lieu of the deceased. I request the sanction of the Government for his nomination.

44. To the last post one Polavu Behara Dolayi, younger brother of Gowrango Behara Dolayi, has since been appointed by the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar to be Patro of Keradongo during the minority of Iswara Behara Dolayi, son of the deceased Patro.

45. *State Prisoners.*—During the year under report Kristna Chendra Deo, Modhya Dugaraz, Political detinue at Nagarikatakam, died from the effects of rheumatism; also Kasinatho Padhi, whose return to the hill tracts was forbidden by Mr. Goodrich —*vide* paragraph 6 of his letter to Government, dated January 31st, 1882, No. 53, recorded in Government Order, dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial, page 41.

46. Ramachendra Deo and Nondo Danda Sena, whose retention at Godapur was objected to (*vide* Mr. Mounsey's report submitted to Government with the Agent's endorsement embodied in Government Order, dated 23rd January 1884, No. 217, Judicial department), requested permission to go back to their homes. Ramachendra Deo has been permitted to reside at Beimnigam.

47. *Public Works.*—The allotment of Rs. 17,540 sanctioned for the execution of, and repairs to, public works in the hill tracts of the Ganjam district for 1884-85 was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
To the Special Assistant Agent	15,000
,, Senior do.	2,530
,, Principal do.	10
Total ...	17,540

Of this, Rs. 16,993 as shown below was spent during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 547, which lapsed to Government at the close of the official year:—

	Rs.
By the Special Assistant Agent	15,000
,, Senior do.	1,993
	16,993
Amount lapsed	547
	17,540

Appendix E.

48. The accompanying statement * shows the amount allotted and expended upon each work.

49. It is reported that only Rs. 1,474 were spent on roads in the Parlákimedi maliahs in the past official year out of an allotment of Rs. 2,000 provided in the estate budget for the past fasli 1294.

50. I passed this time through the Sarangada road to Balliguda and found that it is better suited for carts than the Kalipano road through Raikia. The bridge at Mahasingi constructed by Mr. Goodrich in 1868 and washed away in 1872, owing to the unusual fall of rain in that year, requires to be rebuilt. The work is one that cannot be undertaken by an untrained officer. I beg to recommend that plans and estimates for the restoration of the bridge may be ordered to be prepared by the Department of Public Works. The work can be executed under the Special Assistant Agent's supervision. When this bridge is constructed there will be communication with Balliguda without fear of interruption throughout the year.

51. Adverting to paragraph 5 of Government Order, 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial department, directing that the Agent should report further upon the subject of the Mohangiri ghât with reference to former papers on the subject, I beg to state that the first mention I find of a proposal to make a cart road to the Central Provinces *viâ* the Mohangiri ghât is in paragraph 5 of Captain Smith's letter of the 20th May 1874, No. 95, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 7th November 1874, No. 2064, Judicial department, wherein it was stated as follows :—

"Our road from the plains to Balliguda is now excellent and is well worked by bandies. This road is made eight miles further in a north-west direction to Barakuma. About 15 miles more of road in that direction would bring the road to the Kalahandi frontier in the Central Provinces. In the Proceedings of Government, noted in the margin, much is said about a new road being made from Raipur in the Central Provinces to Jeypore in the Vizagapatam Maliahs, to enable the grain of the Central Provinces to reach the coast in exchange for our salt. It would be much shorter for the Central Provinces to make a road through Patna and the north of Kalahandi and Mohangiri to meet my Barakumma road and so reach the coast. There is an immense amount of bullock traffic on this route now. If this route and the road Mr. Master suggests from Kalingia through Boad to Sonepur were opened up, the country would be wonderfully benefited."

1. Government Proceedings, No. 1587, dated 18th June 1873.
2. Do. do. ,, 1415, ,, 13th Dec. ,,

52. Mr. Davidson, in his annual report† for 1873, supported Captain Smith's recommendation as follows :—

† Paragraphs 23 and 24.

"23. I also recommend to the consideration of Government the suggestion made by Captain Smith in the latter part of paragraph 5 of his report (enclosed) to divert the proposed road from Raipur in the Central Provinces to Jeypore in the Vizagapatam Maliahs by making a shorter deviation route from Raipur through Patna and the north of Kalahandi and Mohangiri to meet our Barakuma road at the frontier.

"24. There would be a great saving in the matter of distance so that the grain of the Central Provinces would reach the coast more readily in exchange for our salt."

Whereupon the Government passed orders (paragraph 4 of G.O., 7th November 1874, No. 2064,) that the subject would be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. The reply from the Central Provinces will be found recorded in Government Order, 20th September 1875, No. 2698, Public Works department. They state that if the Madras Government open out the difficult ghât on the frontier, they would then be willing to endeavor to find funds for the construction of the road on their side as far as Mohangiri. This answer was written on receipt of a report from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambulpur, who had stated that the road "would doubtless prove of very great value to Patna and to this district generally," and also that, if the road were made practicable for carts, "it is very possible that a great part of the traffic which at present comes up along the bank of the Mahanadi past Sonepur would be attracted to it and that the Madras cartmen would be able to make their way with salt across through Patna into Raipur, which would give a considerable stimulus to the trade between Chattisgarh and the coast." On this, the Government passed the following orders (Government Order, 20th September 1875, No. 2698, Public Works) :—

"It would appear from paragraph 23 of the Agent's letter recorded with Judicial department Order, No. 2064, of 7th November 1874, that the proposed road through Mohangiri was meant as a diversion from the road through Jeypore to shorten distance. But that impression is not confirmed by the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, and as the route through Jeypore is well advanced and considerable funds are being expended in opening the new Pottangi ghât on that line, it does not seem advisable, or in the present state of the finances practicable, to undertake the construction of another ghât, the difficulties of which are represented to be very great."

NOTE.—In reference to this, the settlement of 1882 by Mr. MacCartie, confirmed by the Government of India, has included it in the Madras Presidency.

In the foot-note of the above order, it was also stated that the Mohangiri ghât is entirely out of the Madras Presidency.

53. In his annual report for 1874-75 Mr. Davidson further stated on the subject as follows :—

"38. Leaving Barakumma on the 21st we reached Mohangiri that same day, having merely halted a short time at Pokiribund *en route*. The distance from Barakuma to Pokiribund is about eight miles, and it is five more on to Mohangiri. The first part of the road, which was made by Captain Stuart in 1865-66 and has not been touched since, is very good, but there are two ghâts, that near Pokiribund being somewhat difficult.

"39. The road from Pokiribund to the top of the Mohangiri ghât is through rocky jungle ; our frontier ends at the top of the ghât where the Kalahandi territory commences.

"40. The ghat down towards Mohangiri is steep and difficult and the fall is about 1,200 feet ; but once arrived at the bottom, the Kalahandi country is flat, and a good road could be opened up through it in the direction of Patna at a very moderate outlay. It would be of immense advantage to the people as well as to our salt revenue.* * * * * It will require the services of a professional officer to survey and lay out the line down the Mohangiri ghat.

"46. * * * * The Rajah expressed great willingness to assist in opening up a salt route through his territory. He however stated his inability to undertake the construction of the Mohangiri ghât road, owing to the cost of the undertaking and the absence of the engineering talent in his territory, but he assured me of his readiness to contribute Rs. 2,000 towards rendering the ghât available for wheeled traffic if we would undertake the work, and said he would afford every assistance in the way of providing labor, that he would undertake the upkeep of the ghât after it was made, and would make a cart road through the rest of his territory. I think the Kalahandi Rajah's offer had better be accepted, and I would suggest that Government should, if they see fit, communicate with the Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the subject."

In reviewing the agency report for 1874-75, the Government were pleased to pass the following orders—*vide* G.O., dated 6th January 1876, No. 14, Judicial department :—

"6. From Balliguda the Agent proceeded a stage across the border to confer with the Rajah of Kalahandi regarding some boundary disputes and about opening up some roads into that territory. The construction of a cart road down the Mohangiri ghât, which lies entirely within the Rajah's jurisdiction (not so—*vide* note in the margin *supra*), would be a very difficult work."

It may be doubted moreover whether the necessity for this difficult construction is absolutely required for the promotion of traffic between Chinna Kimedi and Kalahandi. It is of course the most direct route from Balliguda, but it might be avoided with some sacrifice of time, by taking off a line to Orladhoni at some point on the road between "Balliguda and Tumeriband."

NOTE.—In reference to this Mr. Goodrich, who went over the line in 1882, wrote in paragraph 31 of his report for 1881-82 recorded in G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial, as follows :—

"The communication with Kalahandi through Orladhoni is obstructed by no ghât ; but a succession of deep nullahs must be crossed, and I doubt the expediency of spending money thereon, at least until we know what the Kalahandi administrator's intentions are."

54. Again, in paragraph 73 of his annual report, Mr. Davidson said :—

"From the careful inspection which I made of the ghât last year, I am not certain that the Central Province authorities have not over-rated the difficulties and the expense of opening it up. It may be remembered, as mentioned in my last year's report, that the Kalahandi Rajah, while unable himself to undertake the entire construction of the ghât road, has offered to contribute Rs. 2,000 towards the work, to undertake its upkeep after construction, to afford every assistance in the way of labor, and to continue a cart road through his territory towards Raipur in the Central Provinces."

55. In Mr. MacCartie's report for 1879-80 recorded in G.O., dated 18th September 1880, No. 2267, he says of the Mohangiri road : "next in order comes the alternative

route from Sambulpur, which, after traversing the north of Patna and a part of Kalahandi, enters this Presidency by the Mohangiri ghât. Till ten years ago this line was a favourite with Brinjaries who thronged Balliguda, but they have now deserted it entirely, owing in some degree to greater facilities afforded elsewhere, but principally on account of the heavy transit dues* which were inaugurated by the Kalahandi Chief to make his acquisition of the Mohangiri muttah."

* NOTE.—These dues are no longer levied, and the line is again a favourite one with Brinjaries or traders from the plains of Ganjam.

56. In his report for 1882-83 recorded in G.O., dated 22nd March 1884, No. 756, Judicial, page 16, Mr. Mounsey again mentioned the subject, stating that Rs. 1,000 ought to suffice to make the road from Balliguda to the top of the ghât practicable for carts, but he has since made a detailed estimate and found that Rs. 1,000 is only sufficient to put the first seven miles in thorough order, and that some Rs. 3,000 more are necessary to complete the rest of the road to Pokiribund. In his report for 1883-84 (*vide* G.O., 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial, pages 16 and 17) he further dilates upon the advantage of opening out direct communication with the Central Provinces and the saving to carts that now go there of some 70 miles out of 270. He strongly recommended that the road should be undertaken first and then the road from Tikkabally down the Possara ghât through Chokapad to the plains. The latter road is now finished by transfer of funds—*vide* G.O., dated 28th August 1884, Mis. No. 2023, F. D. In reference to distances, the 70 miles in 270 was reckoned on the distance travelled by Berhampore carts through Sonepur to Bhavanipatna of Kalahandi. Gopálpur, our seaport, is certainly much nearer as an outlet for the produce of the southern part of Patna than the ports of Bimilipatam or Calingapatam, the cart road to which goes through Párvatipur. The trade which Párvatipur and Raigada now have, would, if the Mohangiri ghât were opened, be rivalled by that at Balliguda, Tikkabally, and Russellkonda, not that the new route would be likely to injuriously affect those places, for each year increasing efforts on the part of merchants are made to secure the produce, and for that reason they have to buy it further and further away from the coast, and the production should be correspondingly stimulated. The pier, which, I believe, will be constructed at Gopálpur, should be an additional inducement to ship produce there.

57. It is true the railway from Bombay to Raipur may take off wheat and cotton that would otherwise have come to the East Coast, but a large supply will still be wanted on the East Coast; and the oil seeds so largely exported are grown in a country almost as near or nearer the coast than Raipur. The cooly traffic bringing ghee from Kalahandi is very large.

58. As the case stands at present, some 20 miles of road and 2 to 3 miles of ghât only have to be dealt with in order to open up communication for cart traffic between Raipur and the sea, and this can be effected at an outside cost of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Mounsey was of opinion that the work could be completed for much less.

59. During my first tour I visited the following roads which were kept in good order:—

(1) Boad road.
(2) Sarangada road.
(3) Kotghar road.
(4) Military road.

60. My journey through the Kuttiah country was attended with some difficulty. The ghât between Gumma and Kotghar is specially steep, and elephants and horses had to be sent round *viâ* Tumeriband.

61. *Forests.*—The question of the preservation of the sâl wood forests is one that I consider of paramount importance. The Khonds have hitherto burned and cultivated without any restriction wherever and whenever they thought fit. Up to within a recent period the mischief done thereby was not extensive, as the Khond's cultivation was limited and he did not take the trouble to destroy the forest without an object, namely, cultivation in view. But now all this is changed. Sâl has become very valuable, and merchants from the low country will not hesitate to purchase it from the Khond, who will readily cut if he is paid a bare subsistence for doing so. It is very advisable to take early steps to check this, and I am of opinion that this may be effected —

(1) by the issue of an order prohibiting the export except on Government account from the Agency tracts.
(2) by the selection and reservation of suitable forest blocks, compensation being paid to the Khonds whose rights of cultivation may be purely restricted. I believe this could be done at slight expense and without opposition on the part of the Khonds.

62. I recommend that a commencement be made at any rate in the Pandakhol and Chokkapad muttahs, which are low-lying and near the timber marts.

63. *Abkári.*—Thirty-six licenses were issued during the year against 28 in the preceding year, the fees collected thereon being Rs. 144 against Rs. 112. No licenses were taken out by the Khonds and Savaras in Goomsur and Parlákimedi or other maliah tracts. Mr. Mounsey re-opens the question of granting licenses to Uriya Sandis, but I cannot request Government to reconsider their order as to the total exclusion of Uriya Sandis, as they have so recently directed in G.O., 6th April 1885, No. 404, Revenue Department, that the order forbidding the distillation of liquor by Uriya Sandis should be strictly maintained. There is no doubt, however, that the Khonds do employ Uriya Sandis as stated by Mr. Mounsey.

64. *Opium.*—Four* licenses were issued against three in 1883-84, but no fees were levied.

* Two for Tikkabally.
One for Udayagiri
One for Karabally.

65. *Land Revenue.*—The Special Assistant Agent requested orders on the subject of kuneri cultivation in the Chokkapad khaidam. I see no reason for exempting this cultivation from assessment any more than land regularly cultivated. The practice is to burn the jungle and cultivate for one year only.

66. A joint title-deed for the whole villege of Soroponka in the Pandakhol muttah upon which a quit-rent of Rs. 100 was fixed by Government in their Order, dated 11th May 1870, No. 653, Judicial department, paragraph 7, was issued by the Inam Commissioner. The muttah consists of 44 villages (of which 7 are deserted), and the registers are submitted to the Inam Commissioner one after another for the issue of title-deeds.

67. One Syamo Patnaik, Curnam of Gazilbady, &c., villages in the Pandakhol muttah requested that he might be paid a monthly salary or at the rate of one anna per rupee on the income of each Inamdar for the trouble taken by him in the preparation of the accounts. He has been curnam since 1870, but receives only Rs. 20 per annum from the landholders. He was informed that the Inamdars are bound to pay him for his services and that he must arrange with them as to the rate to be paid.

68. *Education.*—During the year 1884-85 eleven combined system schools were established in the hills—*vide* G.O., dated 2nd May 1884, No. 228, Educational department. The schools in the following villages were examined by me on the dates set opposite to each:—

Kalingia	14th November 1884
Kavalgam	15th Do.
Linepada	17th Do.
Koinjur	18th Do.
Sarangada	20th Do.
Kurtili	21st Do.
Balliguda	24th Do.

The results were on the whole fair.

69. The following servants of Government were examined in Khond—*vide* G.O., dated 23rd July 1884, No. 412, Educational department. The first two passed their examinations and obtained rewards sanctioned in G.O., dated 12th January 1885, Mis. No. 87, Public department:—

(1) Muhammad Kázim, Head Gumasta, Balliguda Sub-Magistrate's office.
(2) P. Achayalingam, Revenue Clerk, Udayagiri Deputy Tahsildar's office.
(3) Mír Ghafúr, Second Gumasta in the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate's office.

70. The number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds and Savaras in the hill schools on the 31st March 1885 is given in the annexed statement.*

* Appendix F.

71. *Vaccination.*—Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two cases were vaccinated during the year against 12,571, of which 7,781 cases were successful against 12,242 in the preceding year. The large decrease is reported to be due to non-prevalence of small-pox in 1884-85. A statement * showing the operations of vaccination in the hill tracts during the past official year is appended. The Superintendent appears to have omitted from his return the Parlákimedi Maliahs.

* Appendix G.

72. *Civil—Original Suits.*—The number of suits for disposal during the year was 99 as shown in the margin against 71 in the preceding year, of which 97 were disposed of as follows :—

Pending on the 1st January 1884 ...	6
Instituted in 1884	93
Total ...	99

Without trial	11
Do. contest	41
On reference to arbitration	12
On oath	11
With contest	22
Total ...	97

and the remaining 2 were pending under three months. The average duration of each case in uncontested and contested suits was 51 and 25 against 21 and 65, respectively, in the previous year. The delay in the disposal of the suits has been chiefly due to the non-attendance of arbitrators in proper time though summoned, owing to illness or some other cause.

73. The increase in litigation is owing to the Khonds becoming gradually more civilised.

74. Of the 93 suits instituted during the year, 48 were for money and movable property, 1 for wrongful dismissal from office and restitution thereto, and 44 for title and others. The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 8,624 against Rs. 1,720 in the preceding year.

75. *Appeal Suits.*—Four appeals for titles were filed last year, two in my Court and two in the Special Assistant Agent's, while no appeals were presented in the year before. Their value is but Rs. 240.

76. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 13 against 5 in the preceding year; of these one was withdrawn, 11 disposed of, and one pending. The amount realised was Rs. 166 against Rs. 20 in 1883.

77. The suit filed by Annapantula Narayanamurti against the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam in the Berhampore Munsif's Court, referred to in G.O., 15th December 1884, No. 3258, Judicial department, was withdrawn by him and the fact reported to Government in my letter of the 4th April 1885, No. 218.

† Appendix H.

78. A statement † showing the original and appeal suits heard and disposed of by the Agency courts is appended.

79. *Criminal—Original Cases.*—The number of cases for disposal was 214 against 202 in 1883, of which 213 cases were disposed of during the year under report leaving one case pending. Of the five cases committed to the Agent's court, two were murders and the other three were culpable homicide not amounting to murder, grevious hurt and adultery, respectively. Sentence of death was passed in one case and was confirmed by the High Court.

80. A single case was submitted to the Special Assistant Agent's court for enhanced punishment under section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

81. The fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 686 against Rs. 842 in the preceding year.

‡ Appendix I.

82. The accompanying statement ‡ shows the number of Khonds, Panos and Savaras accused during the year 1884.

83. *Criminal—Appeal Cases.*—Five appeals were filed and disposed of during the year against 4 in 1883.

84. The village magistrates do not dispose of petty cases, and no European British subject was tried during the year under report.

85. The records in the sub-magistrates' offices were reported to have been well kept.

86. There are no process-serving establishments attached to the Agency Courts, the service of processes being effected as laid down in Rule XXIV of the revised Agency rules.

87. No copyist establishment was entertained in the court of the Agent and in those of the Assistant Agent's, but the copyists employed on the revenue side generally attend to the Agency work. The copyists in the Balliguda and Udayagiri district Munsif's courts were reported to have given satisfaction, and the Khond copyist at Udayagiri has left to become a schoolmaster.

88. A difficulty has arisen as to the trial of cases arising in the maliahs attached to the marginally-noted zemindaries. The plains attached to No. 1 are under the Ichápur sub-magistrate and those attached to the rest are under the Sómpet sub-magistrate, both under the Senior Assistant Agent. I find no order in the records authorising these or any other magistrates to entertain complaints arising within the above four maliahs. As they are within the easy reach to Ichápur and Sómpet, I request that the Jarada Maliahs be placed under the Ichápur sub-magistrate and the Jalantra, Budarasingi and Mandasa Maliahs under the Sómpet sub-magistrate.

(1) Jarada.
(2) Jalantra.
(3) Budarasingi.
(4) Mandasa.

89. It now remains to report under this head (criminal) with regard to the effect of the present concentration of the police force in a few stations as directed in paragraph 9 of Government Order, 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial. I beg to annex a statement * showing the grave and other crimes during the past ten years from 1875 to 1884. It will be observed therefrom that there has been a decided falling off in the number of cases triable by the Agent and his Assistants during the last three years, and this may, I consider, be attributed in some degree to the concentration of the police force in a few stations. This opinion is corroborated by that expressed by Mr. Joseph in paragraph 19 of his report.

* Appendix J.

90. The crime of the year 1884 as compared with that of 1883 is shown in the enclosed statement. †

† Appendix K (will follow).

91. *Miscellaneous.*—Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the year under report.

92. The season and crops were not so good as in the year before.

93. I request that the sanction of Government accorded in paragraph 11 of G.O., 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial, respecting the supply of warm clothing to the muchi, peons and masalchi who accompany the Agent to the hills at a cost of Rs. 10 per head, be extended to those on the establishment of the Principal and Senior Assistants.

94. *Subordinates.*—No changes took place among the hill sub-magistrates during the year under report. They have been reported to have performed their duties satisfactorily.

95. The year was an unfortunate one as regards fever. Officers, clerks, servants all suffered more or less. I was accompanied through both tours by my head clerk K. Jagannadha Row, who has acquired a thorough knowledge of the maliahs and is perfectly competent for a magistrate's post when a vacancy occurs.

96. A map ‡ showing the places, &c., visited by me during my tours is submitted, with a request that it may be kindly returned when done with.

‡ Appendix L (will follow).

97. I regret the delay in submitting this report, which was solely due to Mr. Sewell's report having been received in this office on the 10th instant.

APPENDIX A.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 16th March 1885, No. 159.

I have the honor to write as far as is possible the administration report for 1884-85 for this division as practically I have been in charge thereof the whole year.

2. From the middle of May to the end of June, and again from the beginning of August to the middle of October 1884, I was also in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's office. During those periods I had my head-quarters at Berhampore. I was above ghâts therefore only till the middle of May before the rains. I came up again before the end of October and I was in the plains again when I heard of my transfer on a special inquiry as to the boundaries of Korada and Ronabha Zemindaries. Every part of the division has been visited by me.

3. *Petty Construction and Repairs.*—The allotments were —

		Rs.
New works		* 3,500
Road repairs—	Rs.	
Kalipano road	3,900	
Boad „	1,800	
Military „	2,150	
Sarangada „	900	
Limpadda „	300	
Kotghar „	450	
		* 9,500
Building repairs		2,000
Total ...		15,000

* The amounts spent on new works and repairs should be Rs. 3,700 and 9,200 respectively.—J.G.H.

New Works.—Of the Rs. 3,500, Rs. 1,500 were for masonry bridges on the Kalipano road (particulars will be given under that head), another Rs. 250 was for a foot-path road *viâ* Kurmingyá from Udayagiri to Ponguli. This road has been made and there is a saving of Rs. 100 † from the grant for it. Its usefulness would have been much increased if near Udayagiri itself the Khonds would have allowed for compensation the paddy bunds over which it goes to be widened sufficiently for an elephant to pass. Horses can use it, however, and it is a great improvement to the communication. The remaining Rs. 1,750 were for the Chokkapad road. This money was obtained by transfers of Rs. 500 each from the extra grants for the Boad and Kalipano road gravelling, the work having been done last year contrary to expectation, Rs 500 for a new branch road which can well be postponed and Rs. 250 for a road dam which is not now wanted. The first 7 miles of the new road starting from the plains is merely a track cut through the jungle, then the Ghattiguda ghât is reached which has been nicely cleared of stones (indeed I took a cart up it before it was half done, the ghât is so easy), then the road runs to Possara, 7 miles, along a level country crossing the Burtang river near Chokkapad by a bridge now finished, but the bridge and two or three miles of this part of the road were not finished at my inspection at the beginning of January. From Possaro to Tentiliguda the remaining 6 miles has been well done, 5 miles of it is steep ghât. In one place so steep that 12 zigzags have been made in a descent of some 200 yards. The difference to what this ghât used to be is immense. The cost of this part was only about Rs. 1,000, the sum the Khonds themselves asked for as a fair remuneration. In the plains the work would have cost, I think, at least Rs. 5,000. This road (20 miles) and the Tikkabally new road (6 miles) now being made, and the opening out of the Bettaguda road (8 miles) make 34 miles of new cart road, and last year 35 miles were made; so in two years the cart roads have very nearly been doubled in length.

† This was transferred to repairs to Chokkapad tank—*vide* G.O., dated 15th April 1885, Mis. No. 759, F.D.
(Intld.) J.G.H.
I think an order of Government might meet the difficulty. The Khond refuses to give up a few yards of paddy-field even though a liberal compensation is offered him, and thus renders almost useless a good riding path.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

5. *Roads.*—The bridging of the Kalipano road has steadily gone on. Rs. 1,500 were granted for this under New works. I expected to be able to use Rs. 800 out of the repair grant for the same thing and to do only the five bridges in the first 4½ miles from Nowgam towards Dharampur. As it has turned out, three bridges have been replaced by road dams, one by a rough stone in chunam tunnel, six have been made into proper masonry bridges and the rough stone road dam at Nowgam is being replaced by a masonry bridge also. Instead of doing half way to Dharampur the whole of the way has been done. In addition to that two bridges in the Udayagiri taluk have also been converted into masonry ones. Rs. 500 was transferred from the ordinary sum intended to be spent in that taluk to be divided on the Kotghar and Sarangada roads. We estimated to do five bridges, we have done nine and done away with four others. At this rate next year

I think the entire bridging will be finished. If it be all done the grant might be half of what it is this year and still be sufficient to keep the road in good repair and improve it by turning the numerous road dams into under-tunnels. In addition to this bridge work and the ordinary repairs which have been well done, more gravelling has been done between Balliguda and Mahasinghi and also between the paddy-fields of Kalipano village. The avenue trees in Udayagiri taluk have done well.

6. *Boad Road.*—The grant for the Boad Road (Rs. 1,800) enabled, in addition to the ordinary repairs which have been properly carried out, the piece between the paddy-fields between Kuchiligodo bridge and village to be gravelled and the three timber bridges between that bridge and Kavalagam turned into masonry ones. These bridges are very good broad ones. You crossed the old ones on your first march in the hills of this tour. The avenue trees are well kept up.

7. *Military Road.*—The grant for the military road was reduced by Rs. 650. Rs. 200 given to the Sarangada road and Rs. 150 to the Kotghar road and Rs. 300 to make a new cart road from Godabisa to Tikkabally and so connect Udayagiri directly with Tikkabally. With the grant so reduced the surface of the road had been put in a thorough state of repair at my inspection except the ghâts leading to Dasingabadi and Mahagudi in Guddapur; but on speaking about it, I found that work was being put in hand then. This was the middle of February. Some bridges want replanking. The bridges in Badogoda taluk, mentioned last year as not rebuilt for want of labor, were nearly finished on February 12th and 13th, the date of my inspection. All the timber had been collected. They include the two large ones near Rotingia and the three miles beyond Badogoda. The large bridge beyond Semonbadi was completed at my inspection, and the one beyond Daringbadi the only one not finished was being rebuilt when I passed. The avenue trees in the Ramagiri Maliahs are flourishing as a rule, and a fair number of trees in Badogoda and Semonbadi muttahs have survived, the rest have died off. It is useless replanting, as the trees are not likely to live unless looked after, which is not practicable.

8. *Sarangada Road.*—The Sarangada road* is in fair order and carts take it now in preference to the Kalipano road to go to Balliguda. The ascent and descent to the branch of the Mahasinghi river it crosses are now much easier than those on the Kalipano road over the other branch; the branches there join. Many rocky parts were cleared, gravelling was done freely on the black cotton soil near Kurtili, an avenue was planted in Udayagiri taluk, and the old branch road to Bondaguda in Boad was remade fit for carts, there being a cart road from the border to Bondaguda. The timber bridges between Guttingia and Sarangada want well repairing as soon as funds permit, which will be next year if the increased grant asked for be given.

* *Vide* paragraph 50 of my report.
A bridge at Mahasingi is much needed. Mr. Goodrich's was carried away in 1872. It is too big a work for an untrained officer to attempt. I recommend that plans and estimates may be prepared by the Department of Public Works. The work can be executed under the Special Assistant's supervision.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

9. *Limpada Road.*—The Limpada road is in order It is only 10 miles long, and some 6 miles of this is the only part of all the roads in the hills I have not been able to inspect since the working season began.

10. *Kotghar Road.*—The Kotghar road had (the same as last year) work done on it worth far more than the money sanctioned as you observed. Hence a transfer of Rs. 150 from the Military road was given to it. The nullah at Bettaguda is now bridged, enabling carts to go all the way there (8 miles), the first stage out of Balliguda. Some bridges near the broken one over the Buranodi were properly replanked after you saw them by using the planks from the broken bridge. Next year the Khonds promise to cut the banks of the Buranodi to make it possible for carts which will open the road to Kurtinghur, and there is only one really difficult piece, a ghât between that and Tumeribund, which might be done the year after.

11 *Buildings.*—The repairs to these have been finished properly as far as I have been able to inspect. The bungalow at Pisarama, a-mile-and-a-half from the road and Raikia station, being too old, I have abandoned it and had built a new one just above the station and close to the road.

12. *Education.*—In addition to the thirteen Government Primary schools which remained the same as last year, eleven combined system schools were founded. I have examined all these schools as well as the two Primary schools in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs. I was unavoidably not able this year to examine some of these schools twice and some that I could have examined twice I did not, as I was there only a few days after the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Bickle, examined them. Of the two schools that did not teach up to the fourth standard (class II) last year, one of them, Possara, has reached it, the other, Kurtili, was only started three years ago at Kurtili, Mahasinghi and Badogoda; the children at their own request are now taught a little Telugu. With these exceptions, I found the schools very much at the same standard as when I examined them for the first time last year. There is a considerable difference in the results of an examination in November, when almost all of mine were conducted, to that of one in March. If anything, the schools were not so forward as I expected them to be. With three exceptions, the order I placed them in the examinations was much the same as last year. The exceptions were Brahmanpad, Sarangada and Badogoda. Sarangada went, from being last but one to the

top of the list, about its place in former years. Badogoda went from top to fifth. The cause of this only shows how much depends upon the masters, the Badogoda master having been last year purposely transferred to Sarangada to bring the school up to its old standard. Brahmanpad fell from fourth to twelfth, and I have no doubt the cause was what the villagers informed me it was, that the master had become lazy. I have transferred him to Udayagiri, where the Sub-Magistrate will keep a watch on him; and the Udayagiri master has a reward for the good place of his school, which was second this year to Brahmanpad, a place he has long wanted to be transferred to. After Udayagiri come Kurtili, where the new assistant master, appointed on the death of the former, shows no promise, and Limpada, which were the best last year, and then Chendragiri, Badogoda, Balliguda and Tikkabally, the two last being together last year; then Possara, Koinjur, Kavalagam, and Brahmanpad come, the first two of these being equal last year, and Kavalagam was just above them and lastly Mahasinghi which has gone back to its old place, on the list. The Pedda Kimedi schools I classed between Balliguda and Tikkabally and Possara, Ramagiri being slightly the better of the two. There is no reason why these schools should not also teach up to the fourth standard; all the schools in this division but one do so now, so the masters must be competent enough. I am sorry they are not able to do more. I am not able to properly compare this year the number of children in class A, who can read with those who are still learning their letters, as my examinations were conducted so much earlier than those on which I reported last year; but Mr. Bickle's report will doubtless show exactly the standard reached and his very full examination will be most useful to the boys, the masters and the Superintendent.

13. It is unnecessary for me to say much of the combined system schools, as Mr. Bickle has examined them all for their grants, which will correctly test their order of merit. I was well pleased to see the advancement made by some in which eight or ten children had learnt to read easily within the nine months. The order I would place them is Lujaramoonda *facile princeps*, then Pentiliguda, these followed by the Uriya school of Kirkuti and the Khond ones of Donga and Kalingia, then Chokkapad and Dharampur, then Nowgam and Belopodora and finally Sunkherakholl and the pure Khond one of Raikholla. This school was founded much later than the others, and I believe Mr. Bickle thought very highly of its promise. Mr. Bickle's order entirely agrees with mine except in the cases of Donga, which I am disappointed about, and Sunkherkholl, which my examination was no comparative test of, as it was examined long before the others at the beginning of November. I expected the members would have fallen off a good deal, but this has not been the case, there has been an increase. If you want it for the Director's report to compare with the figures at the first examination last year, these are the figures for the examination this year:—

	First Examination, 1883-84.
1 Sarangada	5·60	4·40
2. Udayagiri	5 40	4·40
3. Kurtili	5·25	4·75
4. Limpada	5·20	5·00
5. Badogoda Balliguda Tikkabally Chendragiri	4·80	4·60 5·00 4·80 4·00
Ramagiri	4·75	
Pedda Kimedi, Udayagiri	4 66	
9. Possara	4·60	3·75
10. Koinjur Kavalagam Brahmanpad	4·00	4·80 4·20 5·20
13. Mahasinghi	3·80	3·50
Average for 13	4·69 4·70	4·49 or 4·50

14. It is not necessary for me to go into details of each school this year, as Mr. Bickle has examined them.

15. I have struck off the names of some forty children who never attended in the primary schools. I was surprised at Ramagiri to find so few children from so large a village—only about one child for every ten houses. There was some private difference between the Patro and the master, who confessed he could not do more than he did. So I transferred him and sent another master, the Patro promising that if that master were sent he would engage to largely increase the attendance. I do not know if he has done this. I found three children in the lowest class who had entered the school in 1876, 1877 and 1882 and others whose names had been on the books for periods varying from ten years downwards, but who never attended; all these children were dismissed.

16. An assistant master is wanted at Chendragiri: four classes are too much for one man, but there are none to spare.

17. *Boundary disputes.*—Last year I reported the settlement of one with the tributary mehal of Dospolla, and the pending ones between Badogoda and Semonbadi, Badogoda and Mahasingi, Badogoda and Kurtili and Balliguda and Mahasingi were commented on. This year I am able to report the settlement of all these, and have to remark on one pending with another of the tributary mehal's (Boad).

(*a*) Firstly as regards the dispute in which the Semonbodi Khonds refused to pay the dues for the Badogoda land they cultivated: I went myself towards the end of April to try and pursuade them to do so. The matter was discussed between us quietly for some hours, but all they would promise was to pay to me the dues to be by me given to the Badogoda Patro. This would have been a real annulment of the decree of the Civil Court and I refused it. I therefore went back to Badogoda and wrote to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Meredith, to say that some of the Balliguda Reserve would be necessary to enforce the decree. The next morning Mr. Meredith himself, though very ill indeed with fever, came out with twenty-five of them and the day after we marched to Semonbadi, the Badogoda Patro coming with us. The Semonbadi Khonds all assembled, and the Molikos concerned were called inside the bungalow railings with their Patro. They then again refused to pay to the Badogoda Patro. The translation of your Proceedings on the subject, No. 185 of the 16th April, was then read and explained to them by their Patro. While this was going on, Mr. Meredith had caused his constables to fall in round the Molikos. The Patro was ordered to bid his Khonds pay or they would be at once arrested and marched to Chatrapur. Each village (three of them) had to give three rupees, one rupee in place of the customary rice, one for the goat and one for bhet. One rupee was at first paid by each and the same thing had to be repeated twice more before the total Rs. 9 was collected from them. The Molikos were then dismissed. If the Khonds had not seen we were in earnest, the payment would not have been made.

Vide paragraph 36 of my report. (Intld.) J.G.H.

(*b*) The Badogoda-Kurtili disputes remained dormant as was proposed should be done until the Badogoda Patro claimed the dues from a Kurtili Khond for a large portion of land which he claimed to belong to Badogoda. This piece was the only portion in dispute as far as I could make out when I went over the boundaries, that no civil decree had ever been passed about except the one cancelled. In the beginning of February I decided the case on evidence. The Badogoda Patro entirely failed to prove his case, so I dismissed his suit which comes of course to the same thing as deciding the disputed plot to belong to Kurtili The land Badogoda admitted belonged to a Kurtili man by purchase, so there is not and will not be any dispute as to possession. The Badogoda Patro, knowing that the decision which led to the fight at Burangia in January 1883 has been cancelled, has asked me if the former decision as to the land on which the fight took place was also cancelled. I told him that it remains in force. He intends therefore to bring a suit for the dues from that land, which was decided in the suit belonged to Badogoda muttah, but was rented or given out to the Kurtili people. If this and the other decisions of the Munsifs are all upheld, it will be a mere matter of enforcing payments of trifling dues. If Kurtili Khonds who cultivate object to this, they may relinquish the land. I see little hope of coming to any better decisions about the boundary than are embodied in those judgments, as they generally have been arrived at from admissions adverse to the interest of those making them. This will decide all the Badogoda-Kurtili boundary.

Vide paragraph 6 of my report. (Intld.) J.G.H.

(*c*) Beyond that for other fourteen miles the Mahasingi-Kurtili boundary was as equally and hotly contested; about the first four miles of this are settled by Munsif's decisions. The remaining portion in dispute is occupied by villages, half of which are in the possession of Kurtili and half in that of Mahasingi. The Mahasingi Patro claimed one, Duradoli, recently before me. The Patros decided to settle the right to it by oath at a shrine near Russellkonda. The Kurtili Patro then challenged the Mahasingi Patro to have all the villages in dispute similarly decided, saying there were nine of them. The Mahasingi Patro stated he would take the other disputes up after this one was decided. I refused to allow him to do this, and finally in my presence at the shrine an oath which the Brahmans declared to have been most strictly performed was taken. The Kurtili Patro swore five villages he possesses belonged to his muttah, the Mahasingi Patro six villages he possessed belonged to his muttah. As neither party died within seven days of the oath, a decree in accordance with this has been passed and

Vide paragraph 7 of my report. (Intld.) J.G.H.

the disputed boundary should be finally settled, though questions as to dues and as to where the boundary marks are may arise. These cases were decided without any display of that angry feeling that prevented me in the hot weather of 1883 coming to any satisfactory conclusion. Indeed, directly after the suit between Kurtili and Badogoda, the Badogoda Patro asked that the Kurtili Patro should be nominated a punchayetdar in a civil case against him.

(*d*) The Balliguda-Mahasingi dispute has a longer history, but I have given that in the explanatory remarks made before recording the decision I came to in it. The boundary was settled by a Proceedings of the Agent in 1878 passed on the sub-magistrate's report. But finding on my inquiry last year that this boundary was not finally settled and was evidently a wrong one, the Agent permitted me to decide afresh if the Patros would agree to my arbitration. This they did, and there was no difficulty in my laying down a boundary between the muttah, a boundary which I feel certain was the boundary settled in 1853 by a punchayet called by Colonel Campbell. The only independent and reliable evidence obtainable spoke to this boundary, and it was corroborated by the evidence and admissions as to how far the muttahs in former years cultivated. The Proceedings have been sent to you. The Mahasingi Patro seems inclined to acquiesce in it completely.

Vide paragraph 8 of my report. (Intld.) J.G.H.

I believe both parties acquiesce in Mr. Mounsey's decision, which leaves no room for doubt or further dispute. (Intld.) J.G.H.

(*e*) In reference to the complaint last year of Raghonuduo Patro of Badogoda that he should enjoy Jimabadi and some other villages which Lipka Patro of Grenubadi claims, he presented a petition saying that 30 years ago his grandfather exercised rights over them. I advised him on account of the stamp duty to abandon the claim, as it would be barred by the Statute of Limitation, but he recently informed me that the rights he spoke of as being exercised 30 years were over all the Suradá maliah muttahs and that he had been in continual enjoyment of those over the nine villages till first prevented from interfering with them (by my order issued towards the end of 1881) unless he established his right in a civil suit. I doubt his patiently submitting to that order all this time if he really had been exercising right up to its issue, but that is merely a matter of evidence.

(*f*) None of the parties in the long-standing Gottingia dispute or in the dispute at Raikia which you settled last year (*vide* paragraph 44 of your report) have made any complaint at all this year, though I found it expedient to go off in haste to Raikia myself in case the sub-magistrate wanted assistance in laying down the boundary, but a few extra constables Mr. Meredith sent him from Udayagiri were sufficient.

This was when execution was being effected. (Intld.) J.G.H.

(*g*) The dispute with Boad has not been settled yet.* This is on fault of our side. In 1882, after a local inquiry immediately after one also made by the Boad Tahsildar, I wrote to him to say that I had not found any one to claim Sapanakhamba land and Pajumapatta village to be in Boad, and asked him to remark on this if hewished to. His silence led me to infer he accepted my conclusions; so in January 1884, I proceeded to try and enforce the obedience of the Pajumapatta village head to our Patro. The Boad Tahsildar then asserted the village was theirs, and in due course it was arranged that he and I should meet and try to come to an amicable settlement of the question. The meeting came off last November. On the part of Boad they proved (and I agreed to it) that the village had been since its foundation treated as a Boad village; but our Patro had voluntarily accepted this condition without abandoning territorial claims. The claim to the Sapanakhamba land the Boad Tahsildar abandoned. In reference to the boundary, I adduced the evidence of the neighbouring Patros who swore to where it ran, laying it down well north of the village, but not quite so far as the survey map shows it; the map shows the village to be 3 or 4 miles within our boundary. To contradict this evidence, which was, in my opinion, in every way reliable, the Boad Tahsildar could not bring forward a single witness. His only witnesses to boundary named one almost including Balliguda itself and including most of his villages, and the Tahsildar admitted this was incorrect. In addition to the evidence of boundary the history of the land was traced; it originally was sold from or abandoned by Balliguda muttah and Mahasingi muttah had possession and their Khonds sold it to the Boad people. This was most clearly proved. It was further shown that all these boundary disputes had been settled by Mr. Ravenshaw and Major Smith. On the principle of following the survey map. The Tahsildar denied this, but extracts from a letter of Mr. Ravenshaw and the former decisions proved it. One of those

* *Vide* paragraph 13 of my report.

The report of Mr. Mounsey has been referred to the Superintendent of Tributary Makals for his opinion, whose reply is awaited. Reminder sent. (Intld.) J.G.H.

decisions was an exactly similar set of facts to those in this case So far I have not heard what view the Superintendent of the tributary mehals takes of the matter.

18. There has been much more to report this year than last year on boundary disputes, but last year none were reported finished and this year several have been so reported.

19. The complaint between Katingia and Guddapur made to me at Bamingam when you were present turned out not to be a boundary dispute. In addition to the disputes in my division, I have reported, as ordered, on the Ronabha and Koroda boundaries, where they claimed different ones to what the atlas sheet showed to be theirs. My report was in favor of the correctness of their claim.

This is now before Government. (Intld.) J.G.H.

20. The only pending one left I know of is a claim by the Raipur Patro for four villages which the Chendragiri Patro has long enjoyed, but which have recently, saying that Patro only held them on mortgage, refused obedience to him declaring they belong to Raipur. The Chendragiri Patro is about, I believe, to bring a suit to recover them.

21. *Abkári.*—In consequence of the Urya Sundis being refused licenses and very few others being willing to take them (some ten in all last year) illicit distilling by the Sundis has prospered wherever they are. They have only to keep a Khond near them when they do it, who is willing to say the distilling is his, and no conviction can be obtained against them. The Khonds are only too anxious to abet them, as they much prefer liquor made by them to that made by others or by themselves. Hence the Sundis can enrich themselves at the expense of the Khonds without our being able to put any check on them; whereas if they were licensed, one for a village, we would have very good control over them, and the licensed men would see that those without licenses did not distil. Besides, in avoiding an evil in not giving licenses to Sundis, I believe we are taking the risk of a much greater evil by giving them to Panos. I have latterly had several applications for licenses from men of this class. Whatever may be alleged against the Sundis past or present, the evils they entailed would be nothing to those that a class of distillers of the Pano caste might inflict on the Khonds. I do not think the Sundis nearly so bad as they have been painted; they only robbed the Khonds of their lands where they were supported by the Urya chiefs; in no part of the Maliahs but where Urya Bissoyes flourished, *i.e.*, in Goomsur, did they succeed in getting any Khond land. In return for it they gave a wholesome liquor which is far more than the Panos would do. Some of the hill people beg that the troubles seen to arise from the Panos having licenses be prevented by giving licenses to Sundis. The Panos are only now beginning to see the new trade open to them, and they are not men likely not to press their advantage to the utmost. If it be that the Board of Revenue, to whom the question is now referred, be adverse to giving the Sundis licenses, I hope they will have had all the information important to the subject before them, especially that at present, whether they have licenses or not, we cannot prevent their distilling, and if we did, we would probably raise up in their place the Panos, a more difficult class to deal with.

The G.O., 6th April 1885, No. 404, R.D., finally declines to re-open this question—*vide* paragraph 63 of my report. (Intld.) J.G.H.

22. *Post.*—This continues to be under the Special Assistant Agent's supervision. It is a great pity the Postal department do not establish offices at Udayagiri and Balliguda, at the former place because if the Bispara-Russellkonda line were diverted to it, one of the two sets of runners for 20 miles might be saved; at the latter place in justice to its requirements, especially as regards the money order system, for the constables who draw their pay there have no means of remitting it. We are entitled, I think, by this time to the benefits of a Post office, the constables rightly, I am afraid, have little faith in the letters they write being delivered. The Special Assistant Agent is given no one to perform this duty; articles are still lost in the post; the other day a cheque for Rs. 20 was missing, and there is no hope of finding out between ours and the regular post where the fault is. The service could be much accelerated. I am told the cost is the objection to the system, but I do not see that that is a sufficient reason to set against the increased advantages to be derived, for the whole extra cost can only be trifling; for the extra receipts, especially in the item of money orders and banghy parcels, for officers at Balliguda almost daily have to get such things from Russellkonda, would not be inconsiderable; the loss, if any, would be far less than the loss if there is one involved in keeping up the Paderu line in Hill Madgole. The number of letters despatched from Russellkonda during the past twelve months was 13,074 and of banghies 1,153, so reckoning the letters and parcels returned we have some 20,000 letters and 1,250 banghies per annum, the receipts from which, included with those from money orders, would amount to perhaps Rs. 75 a-month. I earnestly request this subject may be brought to the attention of the Postmaster-General. I have suggested also a scheme for increasing the pay of some of the postal runners.

This statement speaks for itself. These letters and parcels are at present carried free of charge. (Intld.) J G.H.

23. *Hill Chiefs.*—In April last year I went to Kurtinghur to inquire into the conduct of the Patro thereof; the complaints of the Khonds against him were proved; and last December, in place of the temporary arrangement in force at the close of last year, when the Patro was under

suspension, you appointed one Kusuno Patro, whose forefathers had been Patros of Kurtinghur and who was acceptable to the Khonds. He seemed well able to attend to the supplies when you visited Kurtinghur. The inquiry into the conduct of the Oraba Patro, which I undertook at Oraba last May, led me to have him charged before the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate for extortion. He was charged in eight cases, all true. I have no doubt but a conviction was only obtainable in one. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and dismissed. The Badogoda Rajah appointed Haddi Patro, the Patro of Khond Oraba in his stead, and a nephew of Haddi Patro's, Sukolo by name, to Khond Oraba. These men paid Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively for the Sadhis being so conferred on them. Such transactions are to be deplored, as it naturally leads them to seek to remunerate themselves as far as their power can.

Vide paragraph of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

24. Subba Rai Patro now does the work of Konadikiah muttah as far as seeing to supplies, &c., at Newgam in succession to Iswara Patro. A trifling difference between Subba Rai Patro, whose correct designation is, I find, the Karzi, his superior,* of Kurtili, and the Khonds of Konadikia led, after hearing all that was to be said on the subject to, my drawing up a list of the dues to be paid by the Khonds and their apportionment between the Mutta Patro and the Karzi. All parties acquiesced in what was laid down.

* Nilamoni Patro.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

The difference arose from some dues not having been demanded from the Khonds which they admitted they used to give, since Subba Rai's brother, Kunjo Patro, went to Semonbadi Muttah as its Patro, and the Patro and his Karzi having equal authority over the 18 Khond villages of Konadikia Muttah in collecting supplies and labor for work in the neighborhood of the one village or the other.

25. The Jiripani Patro complained to me that three of his Urya villages had been handed to the Belghur Patro by their chief, the Tumeriband Bahadur Patro. The inquiry elicited that before Ramachendra Patro, dismissed from Jiripani in 1882, was appointed thereto, the Jiripani chief did bhet to Belghur and not to Tumeriband. The appointment of Ramachendra Patro twenty or more years ago altered this, and Samo Patro, the present Patro of Jiripani, received a puttah in the same terms as Ramachendra. I therefore informed the Tumeriband Bahadur Patro that Government having appointed Samo Patro to the duties of chief of Jiripani, it was not within his power without the consent of Government to transfer villages from one jurisdiction to another. Any changes he wished to make should be the subject of a formal application, but this he has not made.

26. Ootan Sing Dolobehara the late chief of Tentiligodo and the first chief who made in 1856 submission to Mr. Russell only died in the year under report. His son Sundersing has for years been doing the work, so no change is involved. Sunderasing's eldest son's (nick-named) Byragising conduct was so bad that I had to have a formal deed of separation drawn up between him and his father, and he was sent to reside on the land he obtained under the deed. His violent conduct to the Khonds even after that must have been very bad, for they assaulted him on one occasion so severely that he had to go into Russellkonda for treatment in hospital. He made no complaint.

Vide paragraph 42 of my report.
(Intld.) J G.H.

27. I lastly come to the affairs of the two more important muttahs under the Tat Rajahs of Guddapur and Kattingia. I spent some time in April and May in those muttahs. At Guddapur itself the complaints of the Senior Rani were fully gone into. Her first one was about her lands having been taken from her. This was proved to be untrue after great difficulty; two new pieces of land were given to her as an act of grace She next made a vague complaint against the managers; not one specific instance of wrong on their part could be adduced, one of them the Dolobehara is well inclined to her. He told me that the other manager was trying to take a little too much of the work on himself. As regards the collections, I found the junior Rani and the young Rajah had these all personally paid to themselves, so there seemed no room for malpractices there, and they were satisfactorily accounted for. I found it necessary to hand over to the managers other ornaments of one shrine; and after I left, it became necessary for the sub-magistrate to visit the place to have a certain idol also handed over. These things the Senior Rani was withholding contrary to your orders and in utter disregard to all custom. To arrange that the affairs of the muttah should be properly conducted when one of the managers was absent on circuit with the chief, it was suggested that Dhanurjayo Gajendro Patro of Bamingam should be associated with them, which suggestion was approved. These three chief men each look after certain duties and so do not quarrel, and they each, I know from their antecedents, must be a check upon the other. Ramachendra Deo has been permitted to reside at Bamingam but has not availed himself of the leave, no maintenance from the estate was allowed him, he being very well provided for already. There were no questions to be decided there at all at my visit in February—a marked change to what was formerly the case; but I ordered some more paraphernalia of a

Vide paragraph 46 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

shrine to be delivered up by the senior Rani, and she gave up all but two or three things she says are burnt or broken. The managers too asked her to account for the Rs. 300 paid to her when the young chief was chosen by the people immediately after his father's death. She has informed me she spent almost half of it on Brahmins to go with the relics of the late Raja to the Ganges and the other half on her own expenses in visiting Chatrapur. The money is accounted for and nothing more should be done about it I think.

28. I have recommended that Nonda Donda Seva may be permitted to return to the hills. He was removed with Ramachendra Deo.

Vide paragraph 46 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

29. The Katingia Raja whose muttah I visited in May and February had similar complaints to make each time—complaints that his people would not obey him; but though ordered to give details to enable inquiries to be made, he will not do so. One or two of his complaints on the subject in May last, were well founded. He is at variance with four of his Khond villages on the subject of dues, but ascribes that to the action of the Kirtiguda Patro under him. He has paid off a considerable part of the mortgage of his estate, viz., Rs. 735 out of Rs. 1,210 which he says the debt reached with the interest, which is over 9 per cent.

Vide paragraph 30 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

The system he has introduced of levying a fixed tax of Rs. 2 per Khond house, instead of customary uncertain payments, is doubtless a lucrative one to him, and I am inclined to think is more advantageous to the people. The Raja does not appear to have carried out the economies in his establishment he promised me, he has been ill during most part of the last few months and on that account was unable to see you at Bamingam.

30. *Season, crops and public peace.*—The mohwa and mango crops were fair but as a rule the paddy and dry crops were not good. The rains during July and August were all that could be desired, but after that they ceased almost entirely and short crops were the result. There has been no outbreak of small-pox that I have heard of, and cattle disease has been very slight. The leprosy, which I mentioned about last March as being prevalent in and about Chokapad has yielded to the gurjun-oil which you had sent me for it. Some cases are cured and most alleviated; the total number of cases never was large. There have been no disturbances of the public peace throughout the year.

31. *Vaccination.*—There has been no small-pox this year so the vaccination is much less than usual, but the Civil Surgeon was very well satisfied with what he saw at his inspection.

Vide paragraph 71 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

32. *Magistracy.*—All the sub-magistrates have discharged their duties very creditably and the road work done by Mr. Bartley at Balliguda, and Sanjivi Naidu at Udiagiri, has been entirely to my satisfaction. I regret that we are likely to lose the service of Jaggannath Sing of Ramagiri through ill-health, as he is an officer of great experience and excellent character.

33. *Grave crime and Police.*—There has been no especial grave crime to report on this year. The conduct of the Police has been exemplary throughout the year. For three years out of four I have been here, no number of the force has been charged with any offence in the Criminal Courts.

34. *Seed experiment.*—All the wheat-seed sent failed completely, and most of the curole did the same. The Eucalyptus seed has sprouted, but has not been transplanted yet. Two or three of the Eucalyptus trees of which the seed was sown in December 1881, are still living in a stunted condition at Balliguda.

35. *Miscellaneous.*—A full report has been made on the Mohanghiri ghât, a subject mentioned in last year's report The increase in the destruction of the wild beasts has been very great—143 cheetahs were destroyed in 1884 to 100 in 1883 and to 59 in 1882, and 62 bears against 26 in 1883 and 3 in 1882. The higher rewards which have led the Khonds to trap animals wherever they can have led to this. In November last the man-eating cheetah on the Kalingia ghât was wounded by the sub-magistrate of Udiagiri sitting up for it over the dummy figure of a man in a cart and it has not since been heard of. The reward of Rs. 200 has been claimed for two cheetahs, but I disbelieved their identity with the dreaded one. The market at Sarungudda has not gone on improving, partly from the action of the Patro in demanding fees from the merchants who attended it, but mostly as the Khonds try to get the same prices there, as they do at Tickaballi 20 miles nearer the plains. However, it is till going on and will doubtless develop as the communications are opened, especially as now carts from the plains in the dry weather prefer the Sarungudda road to the Kalipano road to go to Balliguda. In accordance with the promise given that a market would be opened at Chokapad when the cart road was made connecting it with the plains, one was started on the 26th February. The sub-magistrate reports that at the first market there was an attendance of about 500 but that enough salt was not brought for sale. No carts came. At the second market 6 carts came up from the plains and the attendance was about double what it was the time before.

Vide paragraph 51 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

36. This year as last year Khonds or hill people were almost exclusively employed on the hill work, and further instruction in brick-making, &c. was given to some in the Udiagiri taluk. The number of Khonds who have new carts scattered about the Udiagiri taluk has increased, as well as has the number in Udiagiri village.

37. The house-breaking by night in the plains by our Panos of the Badogoda maliahs have, I believe, been checked for the present by the issue of stringent instructions to the Patros that if they continued the Patros and their Paiks would have to turn out and guard the heads of all pathways leading from the plains to interrupt the theives on their return. The above was carried out in consultation with Mr. Meredith who suggested it.

38. The history of the division has been rewritten and forwarded to you and Government have printed as selections from the records the annual reports of the agencies from 1836 to 1862.

Note.—The above report was compiled by Mr. Mounsey before he left the district in March last. The details which he has given of the progress and execution of the Public Works in the division are so full and complete that a separate report such as is usually submitted does not appear to be required. I have only therefore to forward the report as it stands.

APPENDIX B.

From E. J. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Parlákimedi, 7th September 1885, No. 163.

I have the honor to forward the annual report on the administration of the Parlákimedi maliahs during the official year 1884-85.

2. I visited the hills on three different occasions during the year and spent 34 days in doing so. An itinerary of the hill tours is appended.

3. It will be noticed that the time spent on the hills is eight days short of the prescribed period. The fact is that it is very difficult to find anything whatever to do for six weeks in the very restricted area belonging to the Parlákimedi maliahs. There are only six forts which are really in the hills. Two of these are so small and unimportant that a single day has always been amply sufficient to do all that had to be done in them. This leaves the four muttahs of Gumma, Serango, Raighada and Jeranghi. Three weeks would be amply sufficient for all that can usefully occupy attention at these places. The rest of the time is simply wasted and worse, because criminal charges and appeals and revenue suits which cannot be heard in the unhealthy hill country are accumulating on the file so that there are heavy arrears to be cleared off which come just at the time when the addition of the annual jamabandi to the ordinary work of the office, makes such arrears peculiarly inconvenient and difficult to get through.

Vide paragraph 4 of my report.
The period may well be reduced to one month considering the limited extent of the Parlákimedi maliahs.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

4. There were several disputes requiring more attention than usual this year, and I had to go beyond the Parlákimedi maliahs in order to inspect and settle a boundary dispute along with the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Collector. This occupied six days of the thirty-four mentioned.

5. I may also say that on returning from the hills, all my servants and the peons and clerk that accompanied me went down with fever, from which some of them did not thoroughly recover for months.

6. I had also sharp attacks of malarious ague lasting nearly five weeks and recurring daily. Such results as these make the duty of going to the hills very distasteful even when necessary, but particularly so when one has to stay there with nothing to do, simply to fill up an assigned time.

7. The chief feature of the year has been the extension to muttahs hitherto perfectly quiet of disputes about rent between the Savaras and their Bissoye leading in two or three instances to the withholding of rent altogether.

8. It will be remembered that a difficulty of this kind occurred last year in Serango where three villages refused to pay the rent settled by Mr. MacCartie and agreed to by them, and did not in fact pay it until their leader having been arrested, a body of police had been brought up to Serango and the cattle of the recalcitrant villages seized.

9. On visiting Serango this year, I found that these three villages had again withheld payment. The Gomangoes (headmen), however, bound themselves to pay the amount when the crop, which was then standing, was reaped. I had strong doubts whether they would keep their promise, and the Bissoye treated the notion that they would do so after I had gone away with contempt. However I gave them the chance and am very glad to be able to report that the amount was afterwards paid.

10. At Raighada the Bissoye who had hitherto never had any trouble with his Savaras complained that the people of a village named Pekota had refused to pay their dues. On reference to Mr MacCartie's settlement, it appeared that the payments due from this village had not been fixed. This was probably due to the fact that the village although well up within the Agency tract—indeed it is seven miles further in among the hills than the Bissoye's fort—was rather at the foot of the hills than on them. As however the village was inhabited by Savaras, and to all intents and purposes a hill-village, it seemed necessary to fix the payment to be made.

Vide paragraph 31 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

11. The Bissoye claimed 13 garce of paddy as due on account of the paddy land in the village, in addition to the payment on account of dry cultivation. There was no dispute about the dues on this dry cultivation which are paid by very poor tenants who burn off the jungle and cultivate the hill slopes.

12. The objectors were the representatives of seven families bearing the common house name of Raikia who owned and cultivated the rice-land in the valley. They asserted that the proper amount due from them was only four garce and that at some former time which they described as "the time of our grand fathers" they had only paid that amount but that the Bissoye had of late been in the habit of collecting much more.

13. The Bissoye produced some muchilkas given in previous years up to 1879 and some accounts showing payments in 1877, but they were so incomplete and confused that no certain conclusion could be drawn from them. Nor if true did they touch the contention of the villagers which was that though more had been by force collected from them yet four garce was all they ought to pay. For three days the dispute was discussed, the Bissoye having volunteered his consent to accept only four garce if a representative of the villagers would make oath after taking a pot of fire upon his head that they had at any time been in the habit of paying only that amount. The Savaras at first refused this oath. I then, accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, visited the village, inspected the houses of the villagers and roughly measured the rice-land in question. They then however consented to take the oath, but when they appeared next day at Raighada made various excuses for not doing so and at last altogether refused consenting to abide by my decision.

14. The rough measurement which I had had made of the land made its area 67 acres. The maximum yield of this land would, I considered, be half a garce an acre, and the minimum one quarter of a garce, giving an outturn of 33·5 garce in one case and 16·75 in the other. The mean of these would be 27·6 garce, which I adopted as the mean yield taking good and bad years together. The Bissoye considered himself entitled to one-half the yield as is customary in the plains, and his claim of 13 garce seemed therefore reasonable on that supposition. But the proportion adopted by Mr. MacCartie has been one-third in other villages, and, considering all the circumstances, I agree in thinking this a fairer proportion. I therefore fixed the payment at nine garces to which the Bissoye consented freely as a settlement of the dispute.

15. The villagers also consented and promised to bring the amount on the dates fixed by the Bissoye. I regret to report that they did not keep their promise and have not up to date paid the amount.

I will see to this in this year's tour.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

16. It will be necessary therefore to decide what steps are to be taken to compel payment and as I believe that cases such as this are likely to recur in the future with increasing frequency, I hope to be excused for going into the matter at some length.

17. The Bissoyes have been described by Mr Carmichael as service inamdars, and, as I understand it, they hold the whole of their muttahs in proprietary right on condition of keeping the Savaras quiet, reporting offences, maintaining a number of Paiks armed with matchlocks, &c., &c. They are appointed by Government and may be removed for any conduct which is prejudicial to the peace and good order of their muttahs.

18. They also, however, hold under the Kimedi zemindar to whom they pay a yearly kattubadi of money and certain dues in the shape of fruit, honey, &c. I cannot make out that there is any condition attached to the tenure except the fixed payment.

19. Until 1881 the Bissoyes had been left very much to themselves as to their relations with their tenants and would appear in many cases to have extorted from them as much as they could, in any way, get from them. This led to much discontent and Mr. MacCartie was directed by the Special Commissioner to report upon the tenures of the Savaras and their relations to their Bissoyes. Mr. MacCartie made a most exhaustive inquiry and reported the amounts which the Bissoyes had been in the habit of exacting and the amounts, in most cases much smaller, which he proposed to fix as the proper payment. His proposals as modified by the Agent were approved by Government (G.O., No. 1954, dated 24th November 1882, paragraph 6,) and have now become a settled demand of which the Bissoye can claim payment. The dues include a number of items of varying nature and among other things a certain number of days, unpaid labor to be rendered to the Bissoye and his Paiks.

20. In one case, seven villages of the Gummamutta, of which Kollakota is the chief, were allowed to commute all dues for a fixed money payment to be made not to the Bissoye but to the manager of the Parlákimedi estate. The result of his arrangement has been that these villages have become perfectly independent of the Bissoye whose fort they will not even enter.

21. This arrangement, however necessary at the time, has produced very troublesome results. The Bissoyes, who were tyrannical and grasping up, to 1881, have by no means ceased to be so now, and the Paiks by means of whom they make their collections are worse than they. On the other hand the Savaras obtained such large reductions of their previous payments by Mr. MacCartie's settlement that they are often tempted to hope that they can secure more, if they are only troublesome enough. Hence in the last three years there have been frequent disputes and in every instance the malcontents express their willingness to pay their rent to the estate manager or to Government officers, but refuse to pay it to the Bissoye putting forward the condition of the Kollakota villages as the one they desire.

I agree in every thing Mr. Sewell says, but the settlement of Kollakota having been made once for all must be maintained

(Intld.) J.G.H.

22. On the other hand the Bissoye very naturally claims that the Government having stepped in and fixed the rent, his tenants are to pay him, is bound to make them pay when they refuse. In those cases in which the Bissoye has confined himself to the rent fixed by Mr. MacCartie, I do not see how this demand can justly be refused. At the same time the most patient and continued efforts to induce the Savaras to pay the rent or settle the dispute in any other way have failed in the cases both of Serango last year and of Pekota this year. Nothing short of main force made the Serango villagers pay their rent, though they had acknowledged its correctness, and every thing short of main force has failed to make these Pekota villagers pay up, though their contention was fully inquired into, though they refused to swear to the correctness of their contention, and though they at last agreed to pay the amount.

23. There is therefore reason to fear that in this and in other similar cases, force will have to be used. That means that the police reserve have to be called up, all the Serango police constables available fetched down, and then used in protecting the seizure either of the defaulters' crops or of their cattle. The Assistant Agent and the police are placed in the invidious position of bailiffs for the Bissoye instead of appearing as the protectors of the Savaras against the Bissoye's tyranny. The sting of this lies in the fact that however just the Bissoye's claim may be in the particular case in dispute, there is no doubt that they and still more their Paiks, are harsh and overbearing in their treatment of the Savaras whom they regard and treat like pariah dogs.

24. The Savaras seeing the Assistant Agent and police used against them in the matter of their rent, conclude that these officers are on the Bissoye's side in other matters and look upon them with distrust and suspicion. This was exemplified in the behaviour of the Gandahatti Savaras. They complained to Government that the Bissoye had collected from them much more than was due and this petition was by endorsement, No. 2692 of 4th December 1884, transferred to the Agent who sent it to me for inquiry. I went to Gandahatti on the 9th of January having previously sent notices to the petitioners that I would then hear their complaints, but only one or two of the 22 petitioners put in an appearance. I pointed out to these men that their complaints could not be inquired into if they did not come, and they professed their willingness to fetch the other petitioners, but came back next day without them. I then made what inquiry I could and soon found from the statements of the Bissoye's own Paiks that they had really been collecting sums considerably in excess of what Mr. MacCartie arranged.

Vide paragraph 34 of my report.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

I explained this to those of the petitioners who were present and told them that if the other petitioners would only appear I had no doubt that I should be able to settle matters to their satisfaction and fixed a near date, when I would be at Raighada, not far off, for them to appear upon. I regret to say that I was not successful and that they would on no occasion put in an appearance. All I could do therefore was to inform the Bissoye that as his Paiks had been collecting more than they were entitled to, I did not wonder that the Savaras were withholding their rents and that I could not recommend that any aid should be given him in getting them until he changed his tactics. He promised to come to an arrangement with the Savaras and to look closely after his Paiks in the future and as there have not been complaints to me since I hope that matters have been arranged. Still I attribute the attitude of these Savaras to the fact that I was at the time engaged in trying to compel the Pekota Savaras to pay their rent to the Raighada Bissoye and the case is an instance of the results which I fear if the officers of Government have often to play the part of agents to collect the Bissoye's dues.

25. There was another muttah, Koipuram, in which there were similar complaints from some villages, but on investigation the complaints proved entirely unfounded. Mr. MacCartie knew Uriya which these men speak and had recorded their names and statements and the fact that they agreed to the sums fixed by him. Yet they had the impudence to contend that they had never appeared before him, given statements, nor agreed to the sums fixed and that those sums were more than they could pay. I

I settled these complaints, *vide* paragraphs 32 and 33 of my report.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

visited three of the villages as selected by them and satisfied myself by inspection of the amount of their cultivation, their houses, and cattle that the amounts fixed were moderate and well within their means and then directed them to pay those sums. As I have not since heard from the Bissoye, I hope they may have done so.

26. The situation therefore is this: There is an extending unwillingness among the Parlákimedi Savaras to pay any rent at all to the Bissoye, however moderate. On the other hand the Bissoyes have had lower rents than they approve of fixed for them by Government which cannot be collected without force, but which they are not allowed to use force to collect. The duty of collecting them, therefore, comes upon the agency and police officers, and this places those officers in an undesirable position towards the Savaras.

27. I beg therefore to suggest the advisability of introducing a new agency rule on the subject of rent in those cases in which the rent payable has been fixed in writing by an agency officer. This rule should provide that the Bissoye, when he wishes to collect rent, should give notice of his intention to the Assistant Agent, stating the amount he proposes to collect, and how it has come due. That on being informed by the Assistant Agent that the sum is according to the fixed scale the Bissoye should be allowed himself to distrain cattle or crops for the rent due, after which the Savaras should be at liberty to raise any objection to the amount taken, which would be heard and disposed of by the munsif or the Assistant Agent.

28. This would assimilate the procedure very much to that existing in the plains under Act VIII of 1865, and would, I think, have many advantages. The only disadvantage that I see is the danger of provoking collisions between the Bissoye's Paiks and the Savaras. But, I believe the fact that they had themselves to run the risk of a fight would make the Paiks, who are at the bottom of much of the mischief, more careful in their conduct, and that the measure would tend to restore the Bissoye's authority over his Savaras, which at present is much impaired.

I hesitate to recommend this proposal. The Kollakota disturbances arose out of the Collector putting in force the provisions of Act VIII of 1865; it would, I apprehend, be a retrograde step to permit the Bissoye to proceed to execute his own demands.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

29. If Government think fit the change might be first tried for a year or two in the muttahs which border upon the plains, and are in fact half hill and half plain. These are Namenagaram, Raighada and Komalsingi, Narayanapuram, Gandahatti and Lavanyakota. The really hill muttahs of Gumma and Gyba, Serango, Ojayagoda, Jeranghi, and Koipuram might be excepted for the present.

30. Excepting these disputes about rent, there is not very much worthy of record that has occurred during the year. The Bissoye of Narayanapuram, Dombora Bissoye, died in February 1884. The only heir is his adopted son Purushottam Bissoye. I inquired into the genuineness of the adoption at Jeranghi. There seemed no reason to suspect anything wrong; but for safety's sake, I told the Bissoye to get his adoptive mother to signify her consent through an authorised Agent. This has not been done, but it is perhaps unnecessary, as witnesses state that she is a consenting party and there is no other claimant. I have therefore ordered that Purushottam Bissoye be confirmed.

The sanction of Government is requested (paragraph 43 of my report).

(Intld.) J.G.H.

31. On the 25th and 26th January I met the Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam at Nuvagada with reference to a dispute as to whether a village named Ongara was in Gunapur of Vizagapatam or in the Serango muttah of Parlákimedi. We found that the boundary here had been fixed by Messrs. Graham and MacCartie who recorded a joint memorandum describing it. We took the memorandum and our maps to the spot and came to the conclusion that the boundary as laid down on the memorandum left the village of Ongara on the north, so that it belongs to Gunapur. The Serango Bissoye disputes the correctness of this decision, but there is no doubt that it is in accordance with the boundary laid down by Messrs. Graham and MacCartie and approved by Government in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 7th October 1876, No. 2064.

32. We were both of opinion that the only possible course was to observe this boundary.

33. The crime of the year in petty cases has been very light and shows an increase of two cases over the previous year. Two cases of a grave nature were committed to my court as Additional Sessions Judge, and they both ended in conviction, the offences being one house-trespass and mischief by fires, sections 450 and 436, Indian Penal Code, and the other culpable homicide not amounting to murder, section 304, Indian Penal Code.

Cases.

Offences.	1883.			1884.		
	Number of Cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.
Grave	4	3	1	6	4	2
Petty	21	16	5	18	11	7

34. A statement called for in paragraph 12, G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, is appended.

Statement showing the Crime of the year 1884 as compared with 1883.

Offences.	1883.			1884.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	4	3	1	4	3	1
Petty	51	33	18	42	20	22

35. Four suits were filed in the Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court against nine in the year 1883. Three suits were filed in my court against two in 1883. The Parlákimedi munsif attributes the decrease* in the number of suits to the decrease of trade in the hills.

* More probably to institution fees which are now levied in all non-punchayet suits.

36. All the four suits on the munsif's file relate to debts due on documents; and of the three on my file, one relates to a contract in writing, and two for money due on goods sold to the Bissoyes of Jeranghi, Koipuram, and Gumma. The highest value of a suit was Rs. 426 and the lowest Rs. 20.

37. Two applications for execution of decrees were filed in the District Munsif's Court against two in 1883. Three applications for execution were executed including the one pending last year. In two applications, property was attached and sold and the other was withdrawn. One application was presented in my court and it was partially executed.

38. The number of defendants concerned in the suits was eleven, of whom four were Bissoyes and seven others, but not Savaras.

39. No suits for land or produce against Savaras or Pydis were filed.

40. The number of suits disposed of by the Parlákimedi district munsif was 5 (four of the year 1884 and one pending from 1883) of which four were compromised and one was dismissed for default. Of the three suits on my file two were compromised and one was dismissed for default. No suits were referred to punchayatdars.

41. The following statement shows the number of suits filed and disposed of in the years 1882, 1883 and 1884:—

Year.	Number of Suits.					Remarks.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	
1882	5	4	9	9	...	
1883	...	11	11	10	1	
1884	1	7	8	8	...	

42. The following statement shows the extent of vaccination as compared with the previous year:—

Statement showing the operations of vaccination in the hill tracts of the sub-division, Parlákimedi, during the year 1884-85 and 1883-84.

Official year.	Hill tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.			
1883-84	701	691	...	...	
1884-85	2,002	1,974	1,301	...	

These are the figures furnished by the deputy inspector of vaccination. As they reached my office on the 4th June 1885, I had no opportunity of testing them on my hill-tour.

43. There are three hill schools, two at Gumma and the other at Serango. No girls are taught in these schools. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reports favorably on the Gumma school. There are no Savaras in these schools. All the children are the sons of Uriya and Pariah residents of the forts of Gumma and Serango. I made two attempts to induce the Savaras of Kollakota and other villages to receive a Savara teacher and allow him to teach their children, but though we talked the matter over with great good humour and mutual amusement for several hours, I had no success.

Will be requested to try again.
(Initd.) J. G. H.

44. The annexed return shows the number, caste, and sex of the pupils reading in these schools.

45. The Parlákimedi estate contributes Rs. 2,000 a year towards the upkeep of roads in the hills. As the estate budget is framed for the fasli year, which ends on the 30th of June, the expenditure in the official year ending 31st March never shows the whole expenditure. In the present year Rs. 1,473-12-4 was spent in nine months of the official year, and the whole balance was spent in the remaining three.

46. The road from Munisingi at the head of the Gumma ghât to Gumma has been made passable for carts which the other chief paths in the hills have had such repairs, as the funds permit, done to them. A statement is appended showing the expenditure on each.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bandy track for Gumma and Munisingi road	155	14	2
2. Gumma and Munisingi road	450	2	6
3. Gumma and Pedda Kimedi road *via* Serango	256	7	0
4. Road leading from Vandaro to Jeranghi *via* Gumma ...	182	10	0
5. Road leading from Kinchilingi to Koipuram	56	10	8
6. Pay of establishment	372	0	0
	1,473	12	4

47. During the year 1884, 10 cheetahs, 4 bears, 3 hyænas were killed. Nobody was injured by them, and no deaths by wild beasts were reported.

48. There were no deaths by cholera.

49. *Season.*—The season was, as elsewhere in the neighbourhood, characterised by deficiency of rain at critical periods, so that the crops were scanty and the yield poor.

50. In conclusion I have to express my regret for the late date at which this report is submitted. All the information required was not received until the 4th June, on which date I was on deputation as Collector in the Godávari. It was impossible for any one else to write a report which turned so much upon personal experience, so that my *locum tenens* was obliged to leave the report to be written on my return on the 1st July.

51. When I came back to the district I was anxious to obtain some accurate knowledge as to the position of the Bissoyes and the previous policy of Government towards them, but found the records very meagre and difficult to find.

APPENDIX C.

From H. G. JOSEPH, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 30th March 1885, No. 46.

I have the honor to submit my hill-tour report for 1884-85.

2. I found in the office only two subjects referred for inquiry during my tour—

(*a*) A boundary dispute between the Karadango muttah and the Gunapur territory of Jeypur.

(*b*) Certain complaints against the Ramagiri Patro reported upon by the temporary Deputy Collector in charge, and referred again to me with your proceedings, E. No. 262, dated 17th December 1884.

3. Having previously arranged to meet Mr. Welsh, the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Collector at Nuvagada, on 24th January, I left Berhampore on 18th January and travelled right through to that station. My last camp in the plains was at Bramarapore and I reached Cheligodo by the Poipani ghât on 22nd January.

4. In company with Mr. Welsh I went to Sinduba and from there inspected, in company with the claimants on both sides, the disputed lands; and we arrived at the temporary settlement shown in the annexed papers.

Enclosures Nos. I, II and III.

5. It must be distinctly understood that this settlement was only intended to be *provisional*, and the parties were clearly informed of this at the time. It was intended only to put an end to further disputes about rent.

6. The whole boundary requires regular settlement from the point where the boundary, as fixed by Messrs. Graham and MacCartie between the Parlákimedi maliahs and Gunapur, very nearly touches the end of the undisputed boundary between the Pedda Kimedi maliahs and Gunapur at Maniba, 19° 2′ 30″ N., to the next point to the N., where the boundary is undisputed at 19° 23′ 20″ N.

Vide paragraph 14 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

Atlas sheets 107 and 108.

7. Between these two points there are :—

(1) A tract marked as disputed, extending from 19° 2′ 30″ N.—19° 9′ 0″ N.
(2) Another tract marked as "disputed" extending from 19° 15′ 0″ N.—19° 22′ 20″ N.
(3) Between them, a tract for which no boundary has been attempted (except a very small portion to the south of the disputed tract at 19° 15′ N., which ends abruptly).

8. The point which we were inspecting on this occasion lies at the north-east extremity of the disputed tract which ends at 84° 2′ 50″ E. by 19° 9′ N., and to me it seems clear that the boundary as laid down in the atlas sheet here is the Sandhi Nala, on the north side of which lie Bonamundi and Udalingi, and on the south side Sanbri and Sinduba. The topographical survey sheet shows the same line, but the next portion "Old Ganjam, topographical survey, 1840-45" is not to be found in my office. This Nala will I think be eventually decided upon as the proper boundary, the present line being only agreed to as a compromise. The sooner the whole boundary can be surveyed and settled the better. Though there are not at present any complaints, they are bound to arise all along the line.

No. 1, Seasons 1860-61 and 1870-71.

9 I would note that it is obvious to any one who looks at the map that since the date of the survey the Gunupuram people have been everywhere taking possession of the disputed tract, and there is no harm in this. But I do not think they should be allowed to advance beyond the boundaries towards the north and east of tracts marked as disputed. Within the disputed tract actual possession and cultivation give the only claim, the exigencies of a good natural boundary being the only other point to be considered.

10. The man who appears as Patro of Karadango is called Polo, and he is apparently the man mentioned by that name at page 27 of Mr. Thompson's report, 1881-82, but he denies that his name is Polo Kattu Dalai. It appears that Gaoranga (therein mentioned as Behara Dalai) died four months ago, and this man Polo (his brother) says that he was appointed by the Agent a month ago. Of this I have no information.

Padmanabho was Patro of Karadango, who was succeeded by his brother Gourango Baharadolayi, who died four months ago leaving a minor son named Iswaro. The Pedda Kimedi zemindar has been requested to appoint the deceased's younger brother Polo, during the minority of Iswaro, to the vacant office.
The zemindar's report appointing Polo has since been received: *vide* paragraph 44 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

There is a son of the late Patro Gaoranga living and also one of another elder brother. I could not ascertain whether Polo is appointed on his own account or only till one of the boys grow up; nor is it clear who has been appointed as Behara Dalai.

11. I returned to Nuvagada from Sinduba and on 31st January I moved on to Kojiripadu. There were no complaints of any kind here, but I made some inquiries to verify Mr. Thompson's lists in his hill tour report for 1881-82. I found the statements made now tallied with his report, only that there had naturally been changes in some of the villages—one since deserted on account of an attack of cholera and other new ones formed, &c., ; but nothing of any importance. Only I would suggest that it would be a good thing if information as to the existing state of things on Mr. Thompson's list as a basis, was obtained year by year. I have not myself felt authorised to make any such inquiry this year, but I do not think it would be at all resented, and the information thus brought up to date would be very useful to all officers concerned with these hills. Small changes are sure to occur year by year which would confuse any inquiry based on a report a few years old.

It is undoubtedly part of the Senior Assistant's duty to make such inquiries.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

12. The season has been bad in this place. The dry crops on the hill sides have failed almost entirely; and only small crops raised on the low-lying lands. The Paiks have been reduced to selling their guns. In one muttah, Jholarisinghi (6 Paiks), not one has a gun left. In another, Kojiripodo (20 Paiks), only 3 have got guns now. It is to be noted however that the poverty of the Paiks is principally owing to the fact that they are too proud to work themselves in the cultivation of their own lands.

13. From Kojiripodo I moved on to Udayagiri and inspected the various Government buildings there. There were no complaints of any kind. The disputes mentioned by Mr. Thompson in his report of last year have apparently settled themselves; and I did not make any inquiries, which would probably have only stirred them up again. I was delayed here for a week in consequence of the whole of my camp, including myself, being laid up with fever, and I was not able to move on till the 14th February.

14. From Udayagiri, I went to Cheligodo and here I inquired into a complaint against the Patro of Padmapuro, made by the Pedda Kimedi zemindar and referred* to me by you.

* Letter, No. 210, dated 24th November 1884.

The zemindar complains that the Patro has failed to pay his kist, which he says is Rs. 23 yearly.

In Mr. Thompson's list (page 30 of report for 1881-82), I find that it is stated that there is no longer kist, only a payment of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 on a marriage in the zemindar's family.

The account given by the Patro is this. Three years ago his father retired (at first he told me he died, but I subsequently found that he was alive). When the present occupant went to the zemindar at Digupudi to receive his Sadhi, the zemindar told him he must pay Rs. 23 and he agreed to do this. Shortly after his return here, his house was burnt down, and he has been in straits ever since; and also had bad seasons; and consequently has paid nothing at all. This he freely admitted and acknowledged that he was in arrears for 3 years. It is evident that he promised to pay a sum far beyond what it was possible for him to realise.

He says his father used to pay Rs. 4 per annum, and collected Rs. 15 at the rate of Rs. 1 per head from 14 Paiks and one Brahmin who lives in this village. He now collects Rs. 2 a head from 14 paiks and one Brahmin, in all Rs. 28, and has hitherto paid nothing. The other Paik has gone away to Nowgada because he could not, or would not, pay the Rs. 2.

Vide paragraph 20 of my report.
This is another instance of aggression on the part of the zemindar, who demands Rs. 23 instead of the customary 4 or 5 rupees. Mr. Joseph's proposals are fair and the Zemindar and Patro will be informed accordingly.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

I would suggest that, as he admits an old payment of Rs. 4 per annum, he be ordered to pay up Rs. 12, arrears for three years, and Rs. 4 a year in future, and also to collect in future only Rs. 1 per head from the Paiks and Brahmin, and further that a strict order be sent to the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar that his action in trying to raise the kist to Rs. 23 is unjustifiable and such conduct will not be allowed.

15. I found also here that the orders of the Agent reducing the kist of Cheligodo, from Rs 200 to Rs. 80, has never been carried out. Collections are made at the old rate, the zemindar, however, granting remissions every year, so that the full amount of Rs. 200 is never collected. The Adhikari at first tried to make out that he was collecting only Rs. 80 and the additional payments were for arrears, but he afterwards owned that this was not true and that he was collecting, as above described, "Rs 200 with remissions." I ordered that collections should be made in future only at the rate of Rs. 80 per annum.

Mr. Goodrich in September 1881, fixed the amount at Rs. 80. Here again the zemindar set authority at defiance.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

16. From Cheligodo, I went to Ramagiri on the 17th. At Ramagiri there were, besides the complaints referred to in paragraph 2, *two* fresh complaints against the Patro, presented to me at Cheligodo, and I inquired into all of these here.

(*a*) and (*b*).

(*a*) A general petition from a large number of persons, Naiks of villages in the mutah, complaining that the Patro did not give them proper receipts for their kist payments. I found the fact to be usually that the petitioners had not paid up the full amounts due, and therefore the Patro had declined to give receipts. One receipt he had given was quite informal, giving no date of payment and not showing for what year the payment was made.

Presented to me at Cheligodo.

I settled these by payments made and receipts granted in my presence, and instructed the Patro that for the future, he should give receipts at once for such sums as he received. All seemed to be satisfied with this decision.

In one case a man named Jighari Karji, of Baharasai village, charged the Patro with having forcibly extorted payment of a fine of Rs. 4 from him. On examining the evidence the charge altogether failed and the Sub-Magistrate informs me that this man is well known as a troublesome character.

(*b*) Two persons accused the Patro of having forcibly dispossessed them of their lands. In the first instance (petitioner Tanku Prodaco of Jangudolo), it was found that the matter complained of was a civil dispute with one Gurunda Mondolo of Jaganti with which the Patro was not really concerned at all. The parties were instructed to file a civil suit before the district munsif. In the second case, the matter really at issue was a claim on the part of petitioner Jai Ram, of Rayasingi village, to the post of Behara Dalai of his village.

Presented to me at Cheligodo.

The Patro had made an appointment out of the hereditary family and he had some ground for doing so; but as it was clear that his action would not be accepted on his own authority, I directed him to make a reference to me for orders as to the appointment. I think my order will be accepted as final by all parties. The appointment of a village Behara Dalai in the hereditary family is no doubt within the Patro's power, but as an appointment of one of a different family is apparently without precedent, I thought the above the best way out of the difficulty.

The former petitions reported upon by the officer lately in charge of the division and referred back to me "for full and careful inquiry during my hill tour."

Cf. paragraph 2.

Petition No. 1.—Petition presented by Patro against his uncle, Gangadhara Gojendra, who was many years ago the Patro of the village.

Enclosure No. IV, with Ramagiri Magistrate's arzi 54, 1st November 1884.

This petition, the Patro now withdraws. I am told that the Patro and his uncle have now made up their quarrel and are acting together. The people however do not seem to think that this will be at all an advantage to them.

Vide paragraph 23 of my report.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

In the former inquiry on this petition, the Sirdar Siva Bissoyi and others complained that the Patro was preventing them from cultivating certain land described as "Kummari Podoro." I took statements now from both sides that this obstruction had been withdrawn and would not again be attempted.

This office letter, Cf. No. 109, 11th December 1884.

Enclosure No. V, with Sub-Magistrate's arzi, No. 53, 1st November 1884.

Petition No. 2.—The principal point in this petition is a very serious charge against the Patro, to which he practically pleads guilty.

It is that he, nearly two years ago, sold inam land belonging to the Jaganadhaswami Pagoda of Ramagiri—14 bharanams to Damodhara Prodhano, of Ramagiri, for Rs. 100; and 12 bharanams to Sondoro Prodhano, of Ramagiri, for Rs. 80.

The sale-deeds are produced and the Patro acknowledges his signature to them. His excuse is that he was then newly made Patro, that the sale was really made by his uncle, Gangadhara Gajendra Patro, who sent the sale-deeds to him to sign. His uncle totally denies this. The Sub-Magistrate thinks it probable that both were concerned in the sale, and I agree, but there can be no doubt that the Patro is responsible for it. I took statements from the two purchasers that they were willing to cancel the sales on their money being returned to them, and I recommend the following settlement. That the Patro be ordered to refund to the purchasers the amounts for which the land was sold to them; and the sales be cancelled by the Agent. With regard to the conduct of the Patro in selling inam lands, for the safety of which he was, as Patro, responsible, I think some serious notice should be taken:—

Yes.—A warning to the Patro and order to cancel the sale which is void, without delay, issued. I will have a general order issued on this subject to all Patros, as I find the practice of selling their lands is making way. Para. 23 of my report.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

In this same petition (No. 2)—

4th petitioner, *Ramaboddo Kohoro*,
5th petitioner, *Sanboru Dolopathe*,
9th petitioner, *Viri Podhani*,

complain that their land has been taken away by the Patro and given to others.

4th Petitioner, Ramaboddo Kohoro, when required to take oath as to his claim to the disputed land, agreed to resign it to the rival claimant, Siva Boddo Kohoro (cf. Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate's arzi, No. 19, 1st March 1885.)

5th Petitioner, Sanboru Dolopathe, claimed 4 bharanams of land, which had been given to one Chokkro On inquiry I found the facts were these. The 4 bharanams of land were enjoyed by the petitioner when he was a Paik. On his promotion to the rank of Sirdar, he wished to have his son appointed as Paik. This was 2 years ago. Mr. Thompson ordered that a punchayet should appoint a Paik in the place of petitioner. It appears that Chokkro was appointed, and the four bharanams of land now claimed is the Paik's inam. The petitioner has no right to it, and the Patro has done nothing wrong in this matter.

9th Petitioner, Viri Podhani, stated that he had cleared and cultivated 5 bharanams of land which had now been taken from him by the Patro and given to one "Kora." The Patro denied having had anything to do with the matter. Kora, however, appeared and claimed the land, saying that he had cleared and cultivated it. I inquired of the body of Sirdars who were present; a large majority (all but three) declared in favor of petitioner and I therefore ordered that he should enjoy the disputed land.

Petition No. 3.—The land herein claimed is the remainder of the land with regard to which Mr. Thompson gave his decision in the civil suit referred to in paragraph 9 of his report for 1883-84. That decision has not been appealed against and clearly governs this case. I therefore dismissed the petition.

Enclosure No. VI, with Sub-Magistrate's arzi, No. 51, 1st November 1884.

Petition No. 4.—Gangadhara Gajendra Patro declared he had no complaint to make now. This petition was therefore also dismissed.

Enclosure No. VII, with Sub-Magistrate's arzi, No. 52, 1st November 1884.

17. This concluded my work on the hills, and on the 20th February I descended by the Kimilingi Ghât to Surangi Nuagada. The ghât is a steep one, but the road is, for the most part, in very fair order.

18. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—Eighteen cases (criminal) tried by the Sub-Magistrate in the year, one of which was committed to the Sessions and the rest disposed of by the Sub-Magistrate civil suits 7, of which 3 were withdrawn, 3 razeed, and one decided on oath by a punchayet.

19. *Police.*—Lakshmana Mahanti, the inspector at the time of last year's tour, was moved in December last, and a man named Venkatarayudu sent from Chatrapur. As he had only just arrived, I cannot speak about his work. There are no complaints of any kind against the police.

With regard to the question raised in G.O. on last year's report as to the advantages and disadvantages of the present system of reducing the number of police stations, there can be no doubt that there is a better chance both of hearing of and detecting crime if the police are spread about in many stations. With only two stations on my Maliahs, looking also to the distance of the nearest stations, beyond its limits, in Chinna Kimedi, Gunipur and Parlákimedi, I have no doubt that there is a good deal of crime which is never heard of at all. On the other hand, where it is necessary at times to concentrate the police in case of disturbance, it is necessary to keep them in a few stations.

Vide paragraph 89 of my report.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

20. *Health.*—It has been good during the year. There has been no epidemic. No cholera at all, and only a very little small-pox. The Sub-Magistrate says there are two vaccinators who work together. He saw them last in April 1884. I know nothing of their work, as I get no returns

21. *Hospital.*—I inspected the Police Hospital at Udayagiri. The hospital assistant, Lakshmi Narasayya, seems to be working well. He has a large number of out-patients* to whom he dispenses medicines, but in all cases of serious disease, he is unable to do anything, as the patients, finding no accommodation, do not remain to be treated, but, having once appeared, wander off and come back no more.

* 2,435 in 1884-85.

The usefulness of the hospital would be immensely increased if accommodation for a few in-patients was provided by the Agency funds. At present the whole expense is borne by the police (including that of medicines distributed, of course gratis, to out-patients). I consider it is very desirable that some expenditure on account of medical relief should be undertaken by the agency. There can be no doubt that the provision of medical aid is one of the most certain ways of reaching wild people in the condition of these Sauras, and I believe that it would prove a most effectual step toward civilizing them in other ways. I have had an estimate prepared, and the expense of what I consider necessary would be Rs. 540. Another almirah for medicines is also required, which would cost about Rs. 30, and a lantern; but these are not absolutely necessary and would probably be supplied on proper application from the Police Department.

Recommended not only here but at Balligudu also. At Udayagiri of Goomsur also a dispensary is much needed.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

		Rs.
A building with accommodation for six beds	..	150
Monthly expense—		Rs.
Dieting patients and contingencies	..	25
A cook (Brahmin)	..	5
Increase of pay to toti	..	2
		32
For one year, say	.. ..	390
	Total ..	540

I would ask that the Rs. 150 for the building be sanctioned at once and a yearly expenditure of Rs. 390 from Agency funds.

21. *Crops.*—About 8 annas on the whole. The paddy crop is good in the low fields and failed in the higher ones.

There was a large rainfall in the year—inches 59·40 as against 55·51 for 1883-84 and 51·28 for 1882-83; but the bulk of it fell too late in the season and the crops therefore suffered a little.

22. *Abkári.*—Thirty licenses were issued at Rs. 4 each. The system is working well. Last year there were 28 licenses. New ones were issued this year at Rogaisinghi and Bitlarusingi.

23. *Education.*—There are two schools. The one at Udayagiri is not flourishing. At the time of my visit, 15 boys were present out of a nominal 22, but I believe this was an unusually large number, the average attendance being only 8 or 9. The number originally enrolled was 40, which has dwindled down steadily. The Ramagiri school is rather better.

24. *Roads*—

(1) *Main military road—Loborasingi—Lobasingi.*—In good order. Work going on between Udayagiri and Kojiripoda, which is the worst part of the road. The larger rocks here are being removed by fire.

(2) *Jagarpalli—Cheligodo* viâ *Poipani.*—This is the ghât by which I ascended. It is a very easy ghât, and except for a short distance, which is now being improved, bandies might easily be taken up.

(3) *Cheligodo—Ramagiri.*—A very level and easy road. One bridge has fallen in, in August last year. A new bridge is required, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 130. It is badly required, as the ravine, which was bridged, is a very steep one and would be quite impassable in bad weather. There is another bridge on this road in bad repair which is likely to come down soon unless it is looked to. This would cost about Rs. 125 to repair, as it will practically have to be rebuilt.

Provision will be made for these works in the budget for 1886-87.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

(4) *Ramagiri—Bengasai* viâ *Kimilingi.*—This is the ghât by which I descended. It is easy enough to go down; but it is very much steeper than the Poipani. Work was going on, on this road also as I passed along.

(5) *Ramagiri—Tumba* viâ *Baduvabado.*—Rs. 600 was allotted for the road in the current year's budget The Rs. 300 which was to be spent on the first half from Ramagiri—Baduvabado was being expended by the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate. He informed me that he was not able to carry out the work from Baduvabado—Tumba; this part of the country is in the jurisdiction of the Sompet Sub-Magistrate, and the allotment of Rs. 300 should be transferred to him so that he may carry out the work next year.

Vide paragraph 88 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

(6) *Nuvagada—Koradango.*—Work going on now. I went over all these roads except (5) and (6). No. 6 I saw partially while I was at Nowgada. No. 5 I did not see at all. I was told that it was a bad road.

25. I am able to corroborate the good opinion expressed by previous officers as to the good work done by the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate, Jagannadhasing. I am sorry to say that he is obliged to retire on account of ill-health. It will be difficult to replace him by as good a man.

(Signed) H. G. JOSEPH,
Ag. Senior Assl. Agent.

This a complaint by the Patro of Keradango that the cultivators of Udalingi, Rogaisingi and Bonamunda lands do not pay him rent and that they wrongly claim to be tenants of Bhimpuram Patro, in Gunupuram taluk of Jeypore estate. There was also a complaint to the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Agent by the Sindhulu Gumango that the Keradango Patro was asking rent for lands which really belong to Bhimpuram. See letter, No. 42, dated 8th February 1883, from Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to Principal Assistant, Ganjam. The amin of Gunupuram also supports this contention, and he and the Bhimpuram Patro also claim Palapuru and Lambaguda as against the Keradango Patro.

2. The only documentary evidence produced is a muchilka given to the Keradango Patro by Baiya and others for lands which are called "Kuitala," but the Bhimpuram people do not admit this document to be genuine, and it is not quite clear to what lands it refers. The oral evidence on the whole subject is quite conflicting and inconclusive. We observe that in the lists of villages belonging to the Keradango Patro framed by Mr. Thompson, and printed in G.O., No. 1954, dated 24th November 1882, page 27, the disputed villages, Udalingi, Palapuru, Rogaisingi and Lambaguda (printed Lacobaguda) are mentioned as belonging to Keradango, but Bonamunda is distinctly stated to belong to Bhimpuram.

3. In atlas sheets 107 and 108 of the survey map north of 19° 10′ Lat. the boundary is shown as disputed as far as 19° 10′. From 19° 10′ to 19° 15′ no attempt has been made to show any line at all. From 19° 15′ to 19° 25′ there is a further tract of 10′ (ten minutes) which is marked as disputed. In the topographical survey map sheet, No. 1, Seasons 1860-61 and 1870-71, the district boundary is not shown, and the disputed villages are omitted from the survey with the exception of Udalingi. A portion of the boundary was fixed by the Grahame—MacCartie settlement approved with modifications in G.O., No. 2064 of 7th October 1876, but this extends only to latitude 19° 5′ and it does not fix the boundary north of Maniba in the direction of Nuagada. North of the disputed village of Lambaguda, there is again no boundary known, but there are at present no complaints regarding any other portion. Of this unsettled boundary, except the villages mentioned in paragraph 1, we are not authorised to determine any part of this boundary except that now in dispute, and it could not be done without referring to the map showing the old topographical survey season 1844-45, which is not available in our offices, and without an extended examination of the country. The present arrangement is intended to settle the existing dispute as to who is entitled to collect rents for land cultivated; but our arrangement should be considered provisional and liable to be upset by a definite settlement of the entire boundary which will determine the line north and south of the detached portion which we fix.

4. With regard to the unsettled but at present undisputed boundary north of Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie's settlement at Maniba, we found by enquiry on the spot that both parties —the people of Peddakimedi and Gunupur—agree that as regards present occupation, the boundary

line would leave Ongara to Vizagapatam, and Tundri and Bagari to Ganjam. It would then pass west of Kudingada, Kijanga, Ontarada and Porasingi, which it divides from Regrasingi, which with Ongarsingi* and Karansingi are now occupied by Gunupur people. It then passes east along the top of the ridge and descends the spur to the north-east to meet the stream that divides Udalingi and Sinduba. It meets this stream near the place where the stream bends to the west.

* With reference to Ongarasingi, it should be noticed that in Mr. Thompson's list referred to above, paragraph (2), this village is included in the Nuagada Mutah of Pedda Kimedi, but it was admitted that it is now cultivated by the people of Gunupur.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

5. It is from this point that our provisional settlement begins. The line ascends the Limarjingi hill and passes north along the ridge so as to leave Udalingi cultivation to Vizagapatam. It then climbs the bold ridge which extends along the north of the valley occupied by Udalingi and Sinduba cultivation, and which appears to be known as Sam Sam hill or Pasapu or Yellow hill. At the western extremity of this ridge, it crosses a dip leaving Palapuru and Rongamunda to Keradango, but giving all south of Goragudi hill (the name is in Oriya Panchanianaya, in Telugu Aidu Kunchalu, and in English five mercals, and it is said to contain iron mines) to Bhimpuram. Rongomunda is described as an inhabited village whose lands are occupied by Kangu Boddo Komara, of Keradango. The line continues along the top of the hills as far as Alanda hill, at which point it descends to the foot of the hills on the south so as to leave the whole of Palapuru cultivation (even that on the southern slopes) to Keradango. Clear of this Palapuru cultivation the line again ascends the slopes, leaving the whole of Bonamunda cultivation to Bhimpuram, and the whole of Rogaisingi to Keradango. The land-marks between Bonamunda and Rogaisingi are said to be Rongopothro and Vamsaloddapothro, two rocks on the northern limits of Bonamunda cultivation, and about half way up Ganguburru mountain, Palapuru.

Rogaisingi and Lambaguda are left to Keradango, while Bonamunda is left to Bhimpuram. On the west of Lambaguda Tillalinghi is admitted to belong to Bhimpuram.

6. In this arrangement both parties have acquiesced. All the southern slopes of the hills which bound the northern side of the Udalingi Sinduba Bonamunda valley are given to Bhimpuram, with the exception of the cultivation of Palapuram and Rogaisingi which are given to Keradango. The northern slopes of these hills as far west as Rogaisingi, are given to Keradango. Beyond Rogaisingi the boundary is admitted to run north and south, leaving Tellangi to Bhimpuram, and here the disputed portion ends. But as we observed in paragraph 3, there is definite terminus *ad quem* to which our provisional settlement should extend.

BONAMUNDA,
28th January 1885.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
Senior Assl. Agent, Vizagapatam.
(„) H. G. JOSEPH,
Senior Assl. Agent, Ganjam.

The Keradango Patro says: "As the Government officers think that Udalingi and Bonamunda should fall to Gunpur, I agree. Let all the land that we can see from here in Sinduba on this southern side of the hills fall to Gunpur, and let all on the further northern side fall to me. By that arrangement I shall get Rogaisingi and Palapuram.

The Gunupuram Amin says: "I agree to this arrangement as described by the Patro of Keradango. He must not encroach on our land."

Bhimpuram Patro: "I understand that my Tellalinghi people must not cultivate in Rogaisingi with paying Keradango Patro. My villagers are on the other side of this hill, so I won't make any claim on the cultivation on this hill."

Gunupuram Amin: "Please see the boundary to-morrow."

Keradango Patro: "Let the Sinduba people have their cultivation in Udalingi, but it will be inconvenient for me to lose the jungle above the cultivation."

Provisional Order.

You shall have all on your side of the summit of the hill. The boundary will run along the top.

27th January 1885.

(Initialled) W. H. W.
Senior Assl. Agent, Vizagapatam.
(„) H. G. J.
Ag. Senior Assl. Agent, Ganjam.

Sindhuba Banja Gomango.—Asked what lands he complains that he is asked sist for, says: I have no complaint at all. The lands I am enjoying are mine.

Keradango Patro Polo.—These men of Sindhuba are cultivating lands situated in Peddakimedi near the mountain and not near any village.

They are belonging to Manda and near Udalingi; he does not answer the question directly, and says they are near Udalingi.

2. Do they belong to Udalingi? A. (After hesitation.)—Yes. I am not Polo Kotta Dholai. I claim sist from Banja and others, 2 putties of whatever produce is raised from each house, 20 or 30 houses, and besides 2 tums of grain and 2 pumpkins from each house as rent whether produce is raised or not, to be taken from next year's produce. They have also taken lands of Bonamunda and Rogaisingi.

I did not complain till 2 years ago because my brother died, and I was poor and I was only made Patro 4 months ago; my eldest brother Padmanabho died 6 years ago, and Ganranga Patro who succeeded and was my brother died 4 months ago. These men paid rent to Padmanabho. I cannot say how long. For 4 years they have not paid. I know the mountain Gora Gudi. It is closed to me. I have some land on the Bhimpuram side of Gora Gudi My southern boundary is Lodda potro and Sandhi Nala. My western boundary is Sandhi Nala.

Banja Gomango, questioned by Mr. Joseph.—I know Sandhi Nala (after a good deal of questioning), the land in dispute is on the Bhimpuram side of that stream.

By Mr. Welsh.—The boundary of our land is Alanda hill, a small tamarind tree, garregik cataract, yellow rock, Jelkarling pool, the Limarjingi, Dúaú mountain and Kurgarling nullah, which is north boundary. This other man with me is *Gade Gomango* (tries to make a plan of the place, but fails rather); we knew Padmanabho Patro who is dead. We never paid him rent. We paid to Charano Dhora. We never paid anything to Keradango Patro. Formerly we paid to Paika Rao, then to Giria Dhera and now to Charano Dhera.

Modhusudhana, son of Charano Pradano, of Bhimpuram.—In Krodhana, the Engineer saw the disputed land 20 years ago. I dont know if they paid rent to Keradungo Patro. They did not pay to Padmanabho. Udalingi belongs to me; so is Rogollingi and Boramundi; near Udalingi there is a mango tree and tamarind tree which is our boundary. (In answer to leading question) Goragiri is my boundary—a mountain. The Sandhi nala runs between the villages of Sindhuba and Udalingi. It is the boundary between Keradango and Bhimpuram. I know Lodda potro. It is not a boundary between the two muttahs of Bhimpuram and Keradango. It is one rock on another, and never was a boundary. Points out boundary in Mr. Joseph's plan.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH.
Senior Asst. Agent, Vizagapatam.

25th January 1885.

APPENDIX D.

SETTLEMENT OF TUMBA DISPUTES.

Tumba Bissoye admitted that he had given on perpetual lease to the Mahadevi of Jarada some 1,000 acres of land in Gonduni for Rs. 300 per annum, and stated that the lease had been cancelled as directed, and that he had informed the Mahadevi accordingly. He says that she is not exercising any right over the land.

2. He admitted that he had mortgaged the two villages of Thirtigam and Saradapuram to two Brahmins for Rs. 2,000, and said that he had taken the two villages back and had made arrangements to pay the Brahmins the debt he owed them.

3. He also admitted that he had mortgaged Potakasingi to Gopinadha Mahanty for Rs. 900, and stated that he was ready to cancel the mortgage and to liquidate the debt, that the village is now in his possession, and that he has cancelled the mortgage.

Tumba—(1) *Lokino* complained that Bhago Sondo, Bhogo Singi, Balaji and others had forcibly cultivated his inam land last July, saying that they did so, as he was on the Bissoye's side who had been dismissed by them. He also stated that he is a Samastanam Paik and that this land is the service inam. It was in his father's enjoyment and his since forty years.

Bhago Sondo stated that the zemindar had dismissed him from service last Iyeshtam, resumed his land and given it to some ryots to cultivate upon share for one year, he has no pattah, it was the zemindar who gave it for share to all of them and that the produce is kept in deposit pending dispute.

The Jalantra zemindar has nothing to do with the internal administration of the Tumba Maliahs. His action in dismissing the Paik and seizing his lands is altogether illegal.

The Bissoye says that the complainant has always been doing Paik's service regularly.

The order of dismissal is set aside and the zemindar will forthwith restore his lands and deliver the share of the produce to him.

(2) Sakana Bissoye.
(3) Janaki Sarthi.
(4) Lakshmana Naiko.
(5) Jadibo.
(6) Mongolo Naiko.
(7) Pitai Naiko.
(8) Samo.
(9) Modhu.

The complaints of eight others * are identical with the above, and the same order applies. It appears Modhu left for Mandasa, and Samo has his house at Tumba.

Brundavano has stated that his father cut the jungle and made some fields; that the Bissoye took them away three years ago; and that he cannot say why he did so.

The Bissoye replied that he spent Rs. 200 on account of that land, and that the complainant and others were only coolies instigated by Bhago Singi.

The complainant must sue before the Agent for the lands if he has any claim thereto.

Kobira—stated that the Bissoye had taken away his Samastanam Paik's service inam five years ago; his (Kobira's) father died four years ago, and so, thinking that he was too young for service, the Bissoye took away the land. He further states that he is doing Paik's service without enjoying any land.

The Bissoye says that he has not taken his father's land at all, Kobira is a Paik but is not rendering service now; Bhago Singi has got his father's land; Kobira's father left the mutah 20 years ago and never returned; he (Bissoye) then gave his lands to the curnam; and that there are two different lands; one the Bissoye gave to Bhago Singi and the other to the curnam. The Bissoye further says that the complainant came back only four years ago.

The curnam said that it was Somono Maji's land that the Bissoye had given him.

Bhago Singi said that the Bissoye did not give him any land 20 years ago; and that the complainant's father left before the famine year.

The complaint is dismissed.

Ratno Patnaik complained that the Bissoye had given a field of his to others four or five years ago and given another in exchange; he wants back his old field; and the Bissoye said at the time that he would give the Patnaik another, and is still promising to do so. The latter further says that he is performing service.

The Bissoye replied that he would give him the land.

The Agent orders that the Bissoye will do so without further delay.

The Patnaik also complains that he is not getting the usual russums.

The Agent further orders that the Bissoye will see to this.

Kohoro complained that forty years ago he had come to Tumba and received a grant of banjer land from the Bissoye to pay an assessment of 6 rupees after three years; he is a Paik. Last year in Iyeshtam, Bhago Singi, the curnam, &c., had dismissed him and taken his land; he does not know who got the produce of the land, and that he did not get a share. Bhago Singi stated that the complainant cultivated his own land and got his share; he might have given to Gowdo or Samoh; they (Bhago Singi, the curnam, &c.,) know nothing about that, and that they have not got Kohira's land at all.

Gowdo says that he does cultivate complainant's land; it was given him by Bhago Sondo who explained that the zemindar had sent for the complainant who had refused to cultivate, and so, under zemindar's orders, Bhago Sondo gave a portion of the land to Gowdo; the complainant cultivates the rest of the land; the rent, Rs. 12, for the whole land, was to be paid to the zemindar, and it is Paik's service inam.

The same order as in No. I.

Bolo Ramo stated that, on his father's death, three years ago, the Bissoye had taken away all his father's lands, dry and wet, for nothing without any cause whatever.

The Bissoye replied that his father died ten or twelve years ago; and that he did not at all take away his father's land nor had he ever any.

The complainant must file a suit before the Agent for the land he claims.

Tumba Bissoye said that he had been collecting road-cess and paying to the zemindar, and that if ordered he would strike off.

That no road-cess is to be collected in the maliah country is made known to all.

Bhago Sondo complained that he and his father had cut down a large extent of jungle and cultivated it; this the Bissoye gave to his son-in-law four or five years ago, and gave him (Bhago Sondo) some other land in exchange but two years ago. The Bissoye gave also this land to Kampo Sibbo; he (complainant) wants back the old land or the one given to Kampo Sibbo, and requests that his name may be entered in the gudikat accounts.

The Bissoye replied that Bagho Sondo's father had cut the jungle and died twenty years ago; and the Bissoye gave the land to the person who performed the Paik's service twenty years ago; Bhago Sondo's father had service land; Bagho Sondo has; and Bagho Sondo's son had. Bagho Sondo cannot enjoy three different service lands; he (Bissoye) had given one land to Bagho Sondo's eldest son who went away ten or twelve years ago; and then gave it to his (Bissoye's) middle son, and the complainant was aware of it at the time. The Bissoye further said that he would give the land to Bagho Sondo's eldest son if he returns.

The complainant cannot claim the land so long as his eldest son is alive.

The Bissoye states that the complainant holds a field called Vusta Billo.

The complainant says that it was given him by the zemindar twenty-five years ago. The Bissoye says that he gave it.

There is a claim for the office of Dondasena. The Bissoye says that the office lapsed in the famine year, twenty years ago. He is supported by the curnam. It was one Lokonado. Claimant is his younger brother's son. The complainant says that he has been quiet for twenty years as the zemindar was a minor.

The Agent declines to do anything in the matter after a lapse of twenty years.

Saradapur.—No complaints.

Tittigam.— Do.

Modhunapuram.—No complaints.

Gongapur.—No complaints.

Patakasingi.—Absent.

Sasano.—*Kogayi Karji* stated that the Bissoye had given away his land to some Brahmin who was then present at Bhet five or six years ago without his consent; it was his own land; he cut the jungle and cultivated it, and that there is an entry in the accounts.

The Bissoye has replied that the land belonged to his own nephew; and that on his death it was given to the complainant to cultivate; the complainant then left for Budarasingi; no one took the land as it was considered ill-omened, and so the Bissoye gave it to the said Brahmin. The complainant admits that he went away to Budarasingi leaving the land.

The complainant has no good cause of complaint.

Rayi Ponkalo.—No complaints

Chokka Ambo.—*Domburu Beiju* complained that the Bissoye had given him some three years ago, some land on a sist of Rs. 12. After the third year and on Bhago Singi and others telling him that the Bissoye had been dismissed, and that he should pay to the zemindar, the complainant paid Rs. 4 and Rs. 2; and the other Rs. 6 he has not paid as yet. The complainant further says that he was not to pay until after three years, and that he has only held the land for two years.

The complainant must sue the zemindar for the recovery of Rs. 6.

Gonduni.—No complaints.

Sindiribadi.—*Baghiradhi Jugharsingi* states that the Bissoye has collected from him for the last five years Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 7½ illegally. The land he cultivates is all dry.

The Bissoye said that it was true that he formerly collected Rs. 7½ only, but since the time of the zemindar's minority it was raised to Rs. 15, which was twenty-five years ago, and the amount was raised with complainant's full consent.

The Agent orders that both parties should adduce evidence as to the date of increase.

Limmigam.—*Dinabondo Naiko* complained that the Bissoye had given his service inam land to a Paik named Ramo four or five years ago.

The Bissoye replies that he is a Paik, and has got his own service land; he did not give the complainant's land to Ramo, and that he does not know why he complains.

Ramo says that the Bissoye did not give him any land four or five years ago, and that he has not got the complainant's land.

The fact is not established.

Rondiba.—No complaints except as to mortgage treated above.

Mahalimmo.—Pattu Naiko Sanyasi said that the Bissoye had taken away a gun, valued at Rs. 12, two years ago from his house; his father alone was present and he is dead.

The Bissoye replied that he had not taken the complainant's gun.

The complainant further said that it was not the Bissoye who came, but his Paik, one Jani Sarthi.

Jani Sarthi says that he knows nothing about it and he did not go to the complainant's house two years ago or bring a gun therefrom.

Sanyasi's brother-in-law stated that Jani Sarthi had come to Sanyasi's house and taken away Sanyasi's gun; he further says that he is Sanyasi's brother-in-law and lives at Mahalimmo; his house adjoins Sanyasi's; Jani Sarthi took it saying that Sanyasi's father committed murder; it occurred two years ago; one Sandara was also present; complainant's father was not present nor Sanyasi (the complainant) either Jani Sarthi.

Jani Sarthi said that he had authority to take it and so he took it; he prevented Jani Sarthi who had given him a slap; he let him go; it was about 12 o'clock in the day when it occurred; Jani Sarthi did not stay at all, and Sandara was sick and so did not come.

The complainant Sanyasi further says that it is true; he and his father were both absent that day, and returned the following day; and that he said before by mistake, that he and his father alone were present.

The Agent cannot believe the complainant with such a discrepancy. It is for the complainant, however, if he thinks fit, to lay a criminal charge against Sarthi before the local Magistrate

Khoditalo.—*Urjani* stated that Jani Sarthi has taken four tooms of Kangu seeds from his house two years ago. He complained then and there to the Bissoye, who then said that he had nothing to do with it and what could he do.

Jani Sarthi denies it *in toto*.

The Bissoye also denies that the complainant ever complained to him about.

It is a magisterial matter; the complainant is referred to the local Magistrate.

Sinditingi.—Absent.

Kadoligam.—No complaints.

Gajilingi.—*Dinnakarji* says that his father died three years ago when the Bissoye collected from him Rs. 20, saying if daughter or sister dies he requires a fee of Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 for a father; it is true that the Savaras pay Rs. 20 for the death of a father; it is mamul of the muttah, in the case of a wealthy man, to pay 1 rupee only, and in case of a poor man a cup of bell-metal; and that he did not say before the Sub-Magistrate it was eight years, nor that the amount was Rs. 15.

The Bissoye replies that he cannot say when his father died. He never went to his village since he (the Bissoye) was young; and there is no custom of levying haddo mullo at all in his muttah.

The complaint ought to have been made long ago. The Agent will not entertain it now.

Buratalo.—*Ossina Karji* says that three years ago the Bissoye sold one of his wives for Rs. 10 to one Sorono, a Savara; having collected from the latter Rs. 5, saying the complainant's dog killed his two years ago and thus spoiled the Savaras who have nothing to live on; and Jani Sarthi would take anything—a goat or bell-metal cup—whenever he came.

The Bissoye says the complaint is false and that they (the Savaras) say this because he gave the land to the Mahadevi of Jarada.

Sorono says that the Bissoye did give him a girl and asked Rs. 10, and so he gave. She was Ossina's wife, and is still alive, and he never complained anywhere about this. He adds he has other witnesses—Billu Boromangi—what he could do; he did not complain and kept quiet.

The matter is one so old that the Agent doubts its genuineness and declines to interfere.

Tadingi.—*Sarthi Naiko* complained that when he was a boy the Bissoye had taken from his uncle a necklace of two rows, and collected Rs. 5 on his father's death when he was a child.

He can bring a civil suit about the necklace; and the other matter is too long ago to be inquired into now.

Moromoria.—*Karji* complained that three years ago his father had died and then the Bissoye had taken Rs. 5.

The Bissoye replies that he did nothing of the kind; he does not know how long ago his father died, but says that the complainant has been Karji for some ten years.

The complainant should have complained earlier.

Onda Onda.—Tentudia complained that three years ago the Bissoye had taken a sword of his valued at Rs. 16 and never given it back again, and also four metal-cups, one plate, and Rs. 25 as haddo mullo.

The complainant can bring a suit for the recovery of his sword.

The rest are rejected as too old.

Sondigam.—No complaints.

Bhaliyabada.— Do.

Garada.—*Bodriya* says that a girl went away from his village to Kurlango of Jarada maliahs, but afterwards returned to him; the Bissoye fined him Rs. 40 three years ago therefore; he did not complain before as he was frightened; she had been married at Kurlango, but left her husband there.

The Bissoye said in reply "could such a fellow give Rs. 40?"

The complaint is like the others rendered mere liable by lapse of time.

The inquiry the Agent made on the 23rd February 1885, however, disclosed that the Bissoye had incurred the very general enmity of the people of his muttah He has been warned that his conduct will be carefully watched in future, and that his continuance in office depends upon his good conduct.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill tracts of Ganjam district during the year 1884-85.

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Total.	Unspent balance remitted.
NEW WORKS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Communications.				
Bridges on the Kalipano road	1,500	1,500	1,500	...
Posara ghât road	1,750	1,750	1,750	...
Tickaballi road	300	300	300	...
Foot-path from Udayagiri to the plains...	150	150	150	...
Road from Ramagiri to Bádwabadi	300	300	300	...
Road from Bádwabadi to Tumba	300	...	...	300
Road from Nuagada to Keradango	240	120	120	120
	4,540	4,120	4,120	420
Repairs of Road.				
Maintenance of Boad road	1,800	1,800	1,800	
Repairs to other roads	5,550	5,550	5,550	
(*a*) Serangada road ... ... RS. 900 A. 0 P. 0				
(*b*) Limpada do. 300 0 0				
(*c*) Kalipano do. 3,900 0 0				
(*d*) Kotghar do. 450 0 0				
5,550 0 0				
Maintenance of Military road in the Special Assistant Agent's division	1,850	1,850	1,850	...
Do. of do. in the Senior Assistant Agent's do. ...	580	521	521	59
Do. of road from Chelligodo to Jagrapalli... ...	560	502	502	58
Do. of do. from Chelligodo to Ramagiri	120	120	120	...
Do. of do. from Ramagiri to Bengasai	220	220	220	...
	10,680	10,563	10,563	117
BUILDINGS.				
Repairs.				
A.—Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and the office officials' houses at Balliguda	350	350	350	...
Sub-Magistrate's house at Balliguda	175	175	175	...
Sub-jail at Balligudu	150	150	150	...
Sub-jail at Udayagiri	200	200	200	...
Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate's house	100	100	100	...
Ramagiri do. do.	100	100	100	...
B.—Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda.	225	225	225	...
C.—Rest-houses or hill bungalows	475	475	475	...
D.—Market sheds	225	225	225	...
Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry and sub-jail ...	120	120	120	...
Six bungalows in the Senior Assistant Agent's division.	60	60	60	...
Hospital and Hospital Assistant's bungalow at Ramagiri.	30	30	30	...
Repairs to Chokkapad tank	100	100	100	...
Maintenance grant for the bungalow at Kolakota in the Principal Assistant Agent's division	10	...	...	10
	2,320	2,310	2,310	10
Total ...	17,540	16,993	16,993	547

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds, and Savaras in the Hill schools of the Ganjam district on the 31st March 1885.

No.	Name of school.	Name of taluk.	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Savaras.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Limpada	Goomsur Maliahs.	67	73	..	140	125	15	140
2	Brahmanapad	Do. ..	36	4	..	40	28	12	40
3	Tickaballi *alias* Poornagada	Do. ..	44	20	..	64	58	6	64
4	Sarungada	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	57	36	..	93	79	14	93
5	Koinjore	Goomsur Maliahs.	60	56	..	116	110	6	116
6	Mahasingi	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	42	4	..	46	37	9	46
7	Udayagiri	Goomsur Maliahs.	45	2	..	47	36	11	47
8	Kavalgam	Do. ..	52	14	..	66	53	13	66
9	Chendragiri	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	24	..	6	30	30	..	30
10	Balliguda	Do. ..	43	3	..	46	45	1	46
11	Possara	Goomsur Maliahs.	36	5	..	41	38	3	41
12	Chudaguda	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	48	..	..	48	44	4	48
13	Kurtheli	Do. ..	40	2	..	42	34	8	42
14	Ramagiri	Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.	33	..	..	33	33	..	33
15	Udayagiri	Do. ..	19	..	..	19	19	..	19
16	Gumma	Parlákimedi Maliahs.	32	..	..	32	32	..	32
17	Serangho	Do. ..	26	..	..	26	26	..	26
	Total ..	..	704	219	6	929	827	102	929

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the operations of vaccination in the Hill tracts of Ganjam during the year 1884-85 as compared with 1883-84.

	Hill tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
Number vaccinated	12,571	7,962	..	4,609
Number successful	12,242	7,781	..	4,461

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing the civil suits tried by the Agency Courts in the district of Ganjam during the year 1884.

Suits pending at the end of 1883.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Suits pending at the end of the year.
6	97	103	101	2

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Khonds, Panos, and Savaras accused during the year 1884 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district with reference to paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, Judicial department.

Agency courts.	Description of castes.	Under section 325, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 436, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 162, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 182, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 323, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 326, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 457, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 500, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 175, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 309, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 324, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 331, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 403, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 411, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 447, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 448, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 498, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 379, Indian Penal Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam	Khonds	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balliguda 2nd-class Magistrate	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	2	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Udayagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	24	5	..	7
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	13
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Total ..	1	1	3	5	2	1	59	1	11	2	1	2	6	3	9	1	31	9	11	46

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panos, and Savaras accused during the year 1884 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district with reference to paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, Judicial department—*contd.*

Agency courts.	Description of castes.	Act III of 1864.	Under section 352, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 354, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 380, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 384, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 353, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 147, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 323 and 354, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 379 and 356, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380 and 454, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 426, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 428, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 447 and 426, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 448 and 323, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 452, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 406, Indian Penal Code.	Cattle Trespass Act.	Under sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 403 and 429, Indian Penal Code.	Total.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43.
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Senior Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balliguda 2nd-class Magistrate	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Panos	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Panos	5	3	4	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	Savaras	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Udayagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	5	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	88
	Panos	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	63
	Savaras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	24
	Savaras	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	21
	Total ..	7	3	6	12	13	4	5	4	1	1	12	1	5	2	3	8	2	1	1	3	293

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the number of criminal cases instituted in the different Agency Courts from 1875 to 1884.

Years.	Courts of			Total.
	Agent.	Assistant Agents.	All Subordinate Magistrates.	
1875	7	35	319	361
1876	11	42	321	374
1877	12	48	257	317
1878	16	56	223	295
1879	6	123	171	300
1880	12	54	173	239
1881	12	39	130	181
1882	13	24	144	181
1883	17	27	154	198
1884	5	15	187	207

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the crime of the year 1884 as compared with 1883.

Offences.	1883.			1884.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	70	51	19	40	15	25
Petty	339	198	141	437	226	211

ORDER—dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial.

The report of the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam was again submitted two months after the date on which it was due. This delay was caused by the late submission to the Agent of the report of his Principal Assistant, Mr. E. J. Sewell. The Government must insist on greater punctuality in future.

2. **Tours.**—The Agent made two tours during the year under report, and spent altogether 43 days in the Hill tracts. The Principal Assistant spent 34 days in the Hill tracts belonging to his division, which is eight days less than the time prescribed by the Special Commissioner (G.O., 15th July 1881, No. 1380). Mr. E. J. Sewell reports that there is not sufficient work in the Agency portions of his division to occupy him for six weeks, and the Agent recommends that this period may be reduced to one month. The Government sanction this, on the understanding that the Principal Assistant will spend an additional period at the town of Parlákimedi, in order to give the Hill people an opportunity of bringing forward any grievances they may have. The Senior Assistant passed the prescribed time in the Hills, but Mr. Mounsey, the Special Assistant Agent, was above the ghâts for five months only—a period much shorter than usual. This appears to have been due to the fact that he was on two occasions in charge of the Senior Assistant's office in addition to his own.

3. **Boundary Disputes.**—The Government are unable to sanction the re-opening of the dispute regarding the village of Malimunda and its hamlets, Sulki and Pajama.

The dispute was settled six years ago by Messrs. Willock and MacCartie, who stated in paragraph 6 of their decision as follows:—

"6. The villages lie in a valley running into the high range of hills which form the scientific boundary between the uplands of Belghur and the Ombadola mutta of Jeypore, and, *à priori*, should be included in Jeypore, which assumption is strengthened by the fact that the inhabitants, though migratory, have always come from the Jeypore side."

The Government do not consider that the fact that the atlas and topographical sheets show the village of Malimunda as belonging to Ganjam affords any sufficient grounds for supposing that the above decision was erroneous. The dispute is admittedly one of long standing, and the boundary adopted by the surveyors would depend greatly upon the quarter whence they obtained their information. The Agent should be most careful to give no encouragement to Patros and others to re-open boundary disputes that have once been definitely settled, unless there are the strongest grounds for believing that the decision was incorrect.

4. With regard to these boundary disputes generally, the Government observe that careful and accurate lists of villages will afford valuable materials for coming to a correct decision in such disputes. The Agent should therefore insist on the lists that now exist being kept up to date, and on the preparation of similar lists, so far as is possible, in all cases in which none have yet been drawn up.

5. **Hill Chiefs.**—The Government approve of the orders issued by the Agent with reference to the attempt of the Zemindar of Pedda Kimedi to deal directly with his ryots without the intervention of the Patros. It is to be regretted that this Zemindar is on such bad terms with his eldest son. The action taken by the Agent in this matter appears to have been judicious.

6. The conduct of the Bissoye of Tumba mutta should be most carefully watched, and any further misdeeds on his part should be punished by removal from office. The Agent should inform the Jalantra Zemindar that His Excellency in Council is much displeased with the manner in which he has treated the Agent's communication, and that Government will be compelled to notice his disrespectful conduct seriously unless he at once complies with the Agent's requisitions.

With reference to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 27 regarding the removal of Orjono Patro, the attention of Mr. Horsfall will be drawn to G.O., Judicial department, dated 13th February 1885, Mis. No. 430 (Confidential).

The Government sanction the charge for the grant of the usual silk cloths to Loi Moliko, Behara Dolayi of Tenepada mutta (paragraph 40).

The appointment of Purushottonao Bissoye to the Bissoyeship of the Narayanapuran fort (paragraph 43) is confirmed.

7. **Public Works.**—The progress made in the execution of public works during the year was satisfactory, and His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with much pleasure the excellent work in this direction done by Mr. Mounsey.

The request of the Agent that plans and estimates for the bridge, referred to in paragraph 50 of the Agent's letter, may be prepared by an officer of the Public Works department is sanctioned, and the necessary orders will be issued in that department.

The Agent makes no distinct recommendation regarding the Mohangiri road. He should submit definite proposals, and should state whether there is now a road between Mohangiri and Raipur. He should also give figures (approximate, if the traffic has not been registered), of the pack-bullock traffic on this route. The desirability of connecting Raipur with the sea by a through cart road is too obvious for discussion and every endeavour should be made to complete the short section of some twenty miles that alone remains to attain this end.

8. **Forests.**—Orders will shortly be issued in the Revenue department, on the subject of the conservation of valuable trees in the Agency tracts of Ganjam.

9. **Education.**—Eleven schools on the combined system were opened during the year, but in spite of this considerable increase in the number of schools, the total number of Uriyas, Khonds and Savaras under instruction on the 31st March 1885 was only 929, the number on the 31st March 1884 being 998. No explanation is given of the decrease.

10. **Vaccination.**—This important subject seems to require the Agent's attention, as the report shows a large decrease in the number of persons vaccinated, as compared with the figures for the previous year. This is said to be due to the non-prevalence of small-pox, but this cannot be considered a sufficient explanation of a decrease of nearly 40 per cent.

	No. vaccinated.
1883-84	12,571
1884-85	7,962

11. **Civil and Criminal Justice.**—The average duration of each uncontested civil suit—51 days—was excessive, but it is noticed that there were only two suits pending at the end of the year, and neither of these had been pending for more than three months. The number of persons accused of grave crime during the year 1884 was 40, the corresponding number for 1883 being 70. Only 15 persons, or 27·5 per cent., were convicted. The number of persons accused of petty crime was 436, against 339 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 226, or 52 per cent. The Government do not understand how the difficulty noticed in paragraph 88 of the Agent's report arose, but the request of the Agent to have the Jarada Maliahs placed under the Ichápur Sub-Magistrate, and the Jalantra, Budarasingi and Mandasa Maliahs under the Sómpet Sub-Magistrate, will be complied with by the issue of a notification under section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

12. **Police Stations.**—The decrease in the number of criminal cases instituted in the various Agency Criminal Courts since 1881 inclusive (Appendix J) tends to support the Agent's opinion that much crime is not reported owing to the great distances of many villages from the police stations. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to this point, and he will be directed to submit proposals to Government, after consultation with the Agent, for remedying this state of affairs.

13. **Maliah Postal Service.**—The attention of the Postmaster-General will be drawn to paragraph 22 of Mr. Mounsey's report. The Government are of opinion that the Postal department should take up as many of the Agency Post-offices as possible.

14. **Miscellaneous.**—Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the year under report, and the conduct of the Police appears to have been satisfactory. The supply of warm clothing to the muchi, peons and masalchi on the establishments of the Principal and Senior Assistants to the Agent, at a cost of Rs. 10 per head, is sanctioned. The Government regret to learn that the Agency officers suffered unusually from fever.

The map accompanying the Agent's report will be returned after the disposal of the report of the Inspector-General of Police, called for in paragraph 12 *supra*.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Jails.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Postmaster-General.
" Public Works department.
" Revenue department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Communicated to
the Supdg Engineer I Circle
for information, and in
view to early steps being
taken for the preparation
and submission of plans
and estimate for the
re building of the bridge
at Mahadingi.

Fld/ JSS

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Judicial Deptt

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Read. Encl.

G.O., 25th January 1886, No. 223.

No. 318 Wat Sdg. 5. 1886

JANUARY.

Agency Report.

Reviewing the Ganjam — for the year ending 31st March 1885.

With order