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P. M. Department

Q. no. 3041 W.

Dated :- 11. 11. 1887

Q. 7

11TH NOVEMBER 1887, No. 3041 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following letter from G. T. WALCH, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 10th October 1887, No. 441 G.D.:—

I have the honor to submit the accompanying revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,000, together with a comparative statement received from the President, Local Fund Board, Ganjam district, for constructing walls to, and flooring with concrete, 15 arches of the Chicacole bridge, and to request that sanction of Government may be obtained to the same. The estimate has been duly scrutinized by this office.

2. The original estimate for this work for Rs. 6,600 was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1574 W., of 11th June 1887.

3. A plan of the proposed work accompanies the estimate.

4. The excess (viz., Rs. 400) over the original estimate is principally due to the additional work required, viz., constructing a retaining wall opposite to the piers both in the up and down streams, which of course ought to have been provided for in the original estimate.

ORDER—dated 11th November 1887, No. 3041 W., Public Works.

The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,000, for flooring with concrete 15 arches of the Chicacole bridge in the Ganjam district, is sanctioned in lieu of the estimate for Rs. 6,600 sanctioned in G.O., No. 1574 W., dated 11th June 1887.

2. It is observed that the plan and the estimate have not been countersigned by the President of the Local Fund Board.

3. This sanction has been registered as Local No. 32 W. of 1887-88.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
„ Local and Municipal Department, with four enclosures.

Exd. A. Aubert.
Spars Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Gobt. of (1887) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 11th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 11th Nov. 1887, No. 3041 W

NOVEMBER.

Chicacole Bridge

Revised estimate of Rs. 7,000 for flooring
with concrete 15 arches of the — in the
Ganjam district, sanctioned.

20TH AUGUST 1885, No. 2170, JUDICIAL.

3041
2

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Government Agent, Godavari district, to the Chief
Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 26th May 1885, No. 13.

I have the honor to submit my administration report of the Agency tract of the
Godavari district for the year 1884-85.

2. Mr. Atkinson acted as Special Assistant Agent until 28th February 1885, when
Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Rao took charge of the division from him. He did not, however,
join during the year, as there was no Sub-Collector, and Mr. Atkinson had to take
charge of the sub-division, and I put Mr. C. Jagga Rao in charge of the Head Assis-
tant's division, as I was in the Special Assistant's division myself.

3. The establishment of the Special Assistant Agent was made permanent under
G.O., No. 1646, dated 5th July 1884.

4. Mr. Atkinson spent six months and a half in the hill tracts. In January and
February 1885 he was stationed by me at Cocanada, my head-quarter station. I was
in the Agency tracts for 26 days. The Sub-Collector did not visit the Agency tracts.
The temporary deputy collector visited Jaddargi and Ducherti. I only joined the
district from leave at the end of April, and did not attempt any regular tour so late in
the year as that. That is the time I usually end my tours. This year also I finished
about the same time.

5. *Condition of the people.*—The people generally seem contented. There are
hardly any complaints they want to make. In some parts of the Yernagudem taluk
they wish to have the ryotwari system introduced in their villages. I am not prepared
to introduce ryotwari system except very gradually indeed. The ryots apparently
think that the system consists simply in demarcating each field and allowing each
ryot to hold the same piece of ground continually. They forget altogether the
change in the people who have to demand the payment of the rent; they doubtless
will submit to their own headmen supported by the other villages, but they would
resent the demand even by the headman of the village, if he is only supported by the
Government officer. At present if one man fails to pay, the other villagers would
have to pay more, and so they take care that each individual should pay his proper
share, and under the ryotwari system if a man fails to pay, the other ryots consider it
no part of their business to induce him to pay, and if the revenue inspector goes
there to enforce payment, it is very un-
likely that the man's property would be
bought by any one, and possibly the
revenue inspector would be beaten and a
number of the ryots would leave the
village. I, therefore, do not intend to
propose to introduce ryotwari system into
many villages. I think we might try in
the villages noted in the margin.

1. Julugumilli.
2. Lakshmadugudem.
3. Myanagudem.
4. Nuriagudem.
5. Pattenapalem.
6. Swarnavarigudem.
7. Durbhagudem.
8. Mangapaddevipeta.

These villages belong to the Yernagudem taluk and are on the boundary line
between scheduled and non-scheduled districts, and each adjoins a village that is at
present ryotwari, and so the people will know something of the system. I have noticed
very plainly the great extension of podu cultivation that has taken place since I last

visited this part, and the accounts show also the great extension of it. Year by year almost a greater quantity of land is cleared for this cultivation. It shows certainly that the population must be increasing, though the reports of the villagers show that the numbers in their villages are decreasing; but these returns are made out for the purpose of assessing the villages for the arrack revenue as it is usual to charge the villagers at the rate of 2 annas a-head for every adult male. It is natural that the villagers should wish to show the smallest possible number of adult males as residing in the village.

The river rose very high, and this caused some damage to the crops then standing in villages along the banks of the Godáviri and the Severi.

3. Mr. Atkinson's endeavours to establish sericulture were reported to Government in my letter, No. 99, dated 10th March 1885.

7. The civil dispensary at Bhadrachalam was kept open all the year. The statement given below shows the total number of persons treated in it:—

Diseases	Remaining on the 1st of April 1884.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Fevers	3	569	572	569	..	..	1	2
Disease of the lungs	..	50	50	44	1	1	3	1
Do. do. brain	..	20	20	19	..	1	..	..
Do. do. stomach and bowels	1	205	206	202	..	1	2	1
Do. do. eyes	1	82	83	82	..	..	..	1
Do. do. skin	..	68	68	68	..	..	..	..
Dropsy	..	10	10	4	..	2	4	..
Rheumatic affections	..	39	39	36	..	2	..	1
Venereal affections	1	50	51	51	..	..	..	..
Abscesses and ulcers	1	99	99	98	..	..	1	..
Wounds and injuries	..	31	31	28	..	..	1	2
All other diseases	3	700	703	670	..	1	25	7
Total	10	1,922	1,932	1,871	1	8	37	15

This return shows an increase of 119 patients over the last year. The number attending is, I think, very satisfactory; but on looking through the books of dispensary I was very much astonished to see how very few people came a second time. I may mention that when nothing more is heard of the patients after their first visit, they are entered as "cured." This is hardly quite correct, but I have no doubt that many of these patients who only came once, belong to the villages at a distance, and take the opportunity of getting treated when they come to Bhadrachalam on business. So far this is satisfactory. The construction of the dispensary building sanctioned under G.O., No. 4514, dated 26th November 1878, has not been commenced yet.

8. On account of the complaint of the people in the estate of Polavaram that the rates of assessment were high and that no remission was allowed, the Government ruled in G.O., No. 2490, dated 1st October 1884, that the estate should be taken under the management of the Court of Wards; but this was not carried out. The proprietrix has taken as her manager a revenue inspector in this district, and I hope that the change of managers will operate to make things work better on her estate. Steps are also being taken to get her son's education carried out more carefully.

9. The subject of driftwood has been brought before the Government in the proceedings of the Board, No. 987, Forst 179, dated 25th March 1885. It must be remarked, however, that we can only make rules for disposing of the driftwood after it has come to our bank along the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks. We can take no steps to secure timber that is floating down the river, for the whole of the river belongs to the Nizam's territory.

10. Last year Mr. Atkinson in paragraph 16 of his administration report mentioned that the police still continued to get fowls and other provisions free from

the villagers. I have made inquiries of many people during my tour, but I have received only one complaint. I shall take steps to have it fully inquired into. I must observe, however, that I was informed (at the Kota station for instance) that beat constables went out at 6 A.M., and did not return till 4 or 5 P.M. Their return was afterwards said to be about 2 P.M. Ordinarily when the constables do not go on beat they take their meals at about 11 o'clock. So I cannot help thinking that when they go on beat they must now and then take a meal during the time they are out; as they positively say they never take any meal while they are out, I am afraid that when they do take a meal, it is such a one as is referred to by Mr. Atkinson which they dare not acknowledge. Still it must be remembered that I have received only one complaint.

11. One case of forest guard's interfering unnecessarily and illegally with the people in the jungle has come to my notice. The forest guard prevented the villagers from gathering the products of tamarind and ippa trees in a reserve near their village. The forest guard was dismissed.

12. The system of putwarees mentioned in G.O., No. 807, dated 3rd July 1884, has been introduced. I cannot say that I like the arrangement though I am not going to propose any alteration. I dislike these sudden changes. In the present instance a woman (Rangamma) has been removed from the office of putwari and her range given over to another putwari. A new putwari has also been appointed for the Government villages in the Rekapalle taluk. Rangamma has been in office for a long time, from before these taluks came into this district. Certainly her range has been given to a putwari who is the nearest male relation of her husband. Such an arrangement as this cannot bring about any immediate good. The change could easily have been put off until her death or resignation. It seems to me we have in this matter simply annoyed her without getting any benefit from the change.

13. The order of Government abolishing the "pullari" tax reached me while I was doing the jamabandi of the Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks. I have carried out the order with effect from the beginning of the next fasli. They have already paid the tax for this year, and I told all the patels of the villages that they would not have to pay for the next year. Formerly there was this "pullari" tax payable by the Telaga villages and the corresponding tax on ippa flower payable by the Koyas. The pullari tax has been abolished and the ippa tree tax has apparently been very much increased. It has been increased certainly for the permission to distil ippa flower, but for all that it seems to me that between the changes in the two taxes Telagas have fared infinitely better than Koyas, and I should rather have been glad to see the opposite.

14. The following is a comparative statement of births and deaths in the past four years:—

	Population.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>						
Births	35,656	759	670	768	755	— 13
Deaths	Do.	595	632	770	810	+ 49
<i>Yerragudem Agency.</i>						
Births	35,370	..	..	450	568	+ 58
Deaths	Do.	..	..	690	686	+ 96
<i>Enjammundry Agency.</i>						
Births	16,913	..	..	114	76	— 38
Deaths	Do.	..	..	89	78	— 11
<i>Peddapuri Agency.</i>						
Births	5,192	..	..	177	196	+ 19
Deaths	Do.	..	..	94	119	+ 25
Births	..	739	676	1,509	1,555	+ 26
Deaths	..	595	632	1,643	1,702	+ 269

Percentage on population.

	Births.	Deaths.
Bhadrachalam taluk	2.11	2.29
Yernagudem agency	1.31	1.77
Rajahmundry agency	4	4
Peddapur agency	3.7	2.2

I do not place much reliance on these returns, but it is well to keep them up as they will probably improve year by year.

There were many deaths from fever in the cold weather. Small-pox was very prevalent throughout, and cholera at the close of the year. These account for the increase in the death-rate.

In Rampa the deaths and births have not been registered for want of Curnams.

15. The following are the returns of vaccination :—

Taluk.	Years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
Bhadrachalam	1882-83	1,439	24	61	1,524
	1883-84	1,193	18	138	1,349
	1884-85	1,348	25	21	1,394
	1883-84	68	1	2	71
Yernagudem agency	1884-85	33	..	..	33
	1883-84	..	..	..	..
	1884-85	..	..	..	..
	1883-84	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry agency	1883-84	..	..	..	..
	1884-85	..	..	..	..
	1883-84	..	..	..	..
	1884-85	..	..	..	..
Peddapur agency	1883-84	..	..	..	..
	1884-85	..	..	..	..
	1883-84	..	..	..	..
	1884-85	..	..	..	..
Total	1883-84	1,551	19	140	1,710
	1884-85	1,581	25	21	1,627

There are two vaccinators in the Bhadrachalam taluk, but there are none specially for the agency villages in the other taluks. In the Yernagudem taluk, the parts of the Agency tracts come in to all three ranges of the vaccinators of the Local Fund Board, so that a few people in the Agency tract got vaccinated, but the vaccinators in the other taluks did not vaccinate in any of those parts. I am not prepared at present to ask Government to give any more vaccinators for these tracts, because it is so difficult to get men to work conscientiously, and it is so easy for them to make false returns and fear no detection. One vaccinator was told to come with me from Kunavaram; but on the morning I started he was not to be found. I sent word to him that he was suspended until he joined my camp, but up to now he has not appeared, and of course he has not drawn his pay. Vaccinators of course if they can avoid it do not go into the jungle villages. It will be better hereafter if the Special Assistant Agent should take one with his camp when he goes on tour, and I shall tell the tahsildar to take one with him when he goes now and then to the jungle villages. It is useless to tell the present tahsildar this, because he never goes himself. During the year he was absent from his head-quarters 9 days in July, 17 days in February, and 13 days in March. Thirteen of these were on account of meeting me at Kunavaram. I need not enter more fully into this matter now as I am recommending the Board of Revenue to dismiss him.

16. Season.—The following is a comparative table of rainfall in the last four years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Bhadrachalam	36.25	40	43.95	65.20
Waddigudem	44.5	40	46.1	58.8
Polavaram	..	..	31.3	37.9

The season appears to have been unfavorable. There was a heavy fall of rain when not required, and there were no rains when required. Crops were generally poor.

17. Education.—There were no new schools opened during the year under report. The number on the rolls of the existing schools is as follows :—

	Number of rolls on the 31st March,		Average daily attendance, 1884-85.
	1884.	1885.	
1. Bhadrachalam Middle school	59	40	47
2. Bhadrachalam girls' school	30	28	22
3. Kachavaram	31	20	15
4. Marrigudiem	29	13	17
5. Kunavaram	41	24	20
6. Waddigudiem	49	45	42
7. Chintar	19	16	12
8. Tekubaka	25	18	16
9. Purnasala	23	19	15
10. Mullakapalli	..	5	3
Combined schools in the Yernagudem agency—			
1. Polavaram boys' school	45	50	43
2. Do. girls' school	30	30	27
3. Gutala	21	19	17
Rajahmundry agency—			
1. Chodavaram boys' school	9	10	8
2. Kota boys' school	10	6	3
3. Gurteru school	..	19	15
4. Addatigala school	14	13	12
Peddapur agency—			
1. Annaram result school	24	18	16
	459	393	..

There was a decrease of seventy-three in number this year in the strength of the schools in the Bhadrachalam taluk. The reason was the inadequacy of the tutoring staff in the Middle school, Bhadrachalam, as compared with the number of classes in it and the prevalence of small-pox in the villages of Waddigudiem, Kunavaram, Marrigudiem and Kachavaram. The Director of Public Instruction was asked in my letter, No. 28-C, dated 1st April 1885, to raise the teaching staff in the Government middle school at Bhadrachalam. For the late Middle School examination six boys went up from this school, and all six were successful, two in the first class and the rest in the second class; out of the five boys that went for the special upper primary two passed the examination.

During the year under report there was an upper fourth class established in the Bhadrachalam Middle school. There were six boys in it, and when I was at Bhadrachalam it is proposed to add a fifth class. Considering that it is said that the decrease in the number of boys is due to there being too many classes, I think it is very undesirable to introduce any more classes. I cannot say I see much use in the normal class. When I saw it there were about five pupils present. One was rather an old man, master of one of the schools in the taluk. The teacher is a tolerably young man, and in every tone and word which he spoke to the old pupil he took care to express most plainly his authority and superiority over him. It is needless to say that the pupil did not pass, nor is it at all likely he would learn anything under such a teacher. I have accordingly sent him back to his school.

18. Boundary disputes.—The boundary dispute between Kondamodalu Linga Reddi's estate and the Bhadrachalam taluk, mentioned in paragraph 35 of the last year's administration report of the Special Assistant Agent embodied in G.O., No. 2618, Judicial, dated 13th October 1884, has since been disposed of.

The boundary dispute between Choppukonda Muttadar in Rampa and the proprietrix of Devipatnam was at first settled, and the parties came to an agreement verbally before the Special Assistant Agent. He then proceeded to reduce the agree-

ment into writing. When he had done this as I was coming up to that part he asked me to transfer the case to my file and get the formal consent of both the parties to the agreement which they had formerly come to; but when they came before me they declined to agree to this. They admitted that the paper corresponded with what they had arranged before, but they would not now consent. So the case is still undisposed of. I hope, however, it will be disposed of soon.

19. Judicial administration statements, Nos. 1, 2, 3, appended, give an account of the operations of the Civil and Criminal Courts during the year. This year I have disposed of five original suits. The High Court before have remarked that I did not dispose of any original civil suits as if there were neglect on my part in not doing so; but I do not think it advisable that I should try any civil cases except when I am in the Agency tracts. The cases I tried this year were on the Special Assistant Agent's file, and I transferred them to mine when I came up. Cocanada is a very long way to take the parties in these suits, and it comes very hard on them if for any reason the suit cannot be disposed of in one occasion. I may also mention that in some of these cases that I have tried, I was asked not to remove them from the Special Assistant Agent's file as the parties had only one appellate court to go to when I tried the case myself.

20. Trade Statistics.—The following statement shows the comparative value of land trade with the Nizama's country and the river trade in the Bhadrachalam taluk:—

Taluk.	Years.	Land trade.		River trade.		Totals.
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
Bhadrachalam taluk	1883-84	Rs. 1,04,928	Rs. 19,356	Rs. 3,76,274	Rs. 5,71,246	Rs. 11,47,519
	1884-85	1,03,554	21,538	5,58,339	11,45,096	20,58,518
Yernagudem agency	1883-84	1,37,545	31,394	..	..	1,68,939
	1884-85	1,23,183	33,233	..	..	1,56,416

I will try and get the return made more intelligible next year. This is the return as reported to me by the tahsildar. There is a great deal of confusion. The "land trade" seems to show imports and exports between this district and the Hyderabad territory, and that, I fancy, may be approximately right. The river trade seems to refer to all articles of trade that have come into and passed through and gone out of the Bhadrachalam taluk.

21. Public Works.—Statement No. 4 appended gives an account of expenditure on the various lines of roads in the Agency tracts.

The following is a brief statement of work done on roads during the year under report:—

- (1) *Bhadrachalam-Kunavaram road*.—Ten miles of roadway were formed. Jungle was cut down. Stumps were removed. Side channels dug and road levelled.
- (2) *Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road*.—Side channels were dug for about four miles, and the road was repaired where necessary.
- (3) *Bhadrachalam-Parnasala road*.—This road was repaired.
- (4) *Gokavaram-Gaddada road* in Rampa was maintained properly; necessary repairs were carried out. Jungle was cut down here and there.
- (5) *Gaddada-Devarepalli road*.—Jungle was cut down for two miles. Mile and furlong stones were collected and paid for.

The total expenditure on these works was Rs. 3,893-7-11, as shown in statement No. 4.

The annexed statement gives the details of all other public works carried out by the Revenue department during the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Constructing pandals around the taluk cutcherry, Bhadrachalam	60	0	0
2. Constructing pandals around the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow, Kunavaram	60	0	0
3. Repairs to the taluk cutcherry, Bhadrachalam	20	8	0
4. Do. Waddigudem school	25	0	0
5. Do. Kunavaram school	10	0	0
6. Do. Marigudem school	10	0	0
7. Do. Bhadrachalam school	30	0	0
8. Do. Parnasala school	8	13	4
9. Do. stable near the Special Assistant's bungalow	130	0	0
10. Do. Chowki shed, Waddigudem	5	8	0
11. Construction and repairs of cattle pounds at—			
1. Kasinagarani	25	0	6
2. Waddigudem	10	0	0
3. Sriramagiri	9	5	0
4. Ramanujapuram	26	0	0
Total	430	2	4

22. *Abkari*.—The abkari system in the Agency tracts remains the same as in the former years. The report called for in G.O., No. 2618, dated 13th October 1884, as regards the abkari arrangements in the hill tracts of the district, will be submitted separately.

23. The Forest department have now raised a question as to whether the superior and inferior proprietors have the privilege of levying duties on the jungle produce of their Dupati lands.

The produce collected is brought down to certain stations where the proprietors levied dues at certain rate which go under the name of "Sayer duties" and issue passports. No other rents are collected on these jungles, and the proprietors consider that the duties they collect are only a kind of rent and are not duties properly so called. The Special Assistant Agent says that he is "in doubt whether the proprietor is authorized to collect sayer and give passports as he is entitled to receive only land revenue on which the peishcush was fixed for his estate," (*vide* section 4, regulation 25 of 1802).

I am doubtful whether the collections made by the proprietors are really sayer duties, but I find that Government approved of the action of the Agent in Vizagapatam when he prohibited such collection under the name of transit duties in the Rayaghada taluk (*vide* G.O., No. 2992, paragraph 4, dated 27th November 1879).

It is quite possible that if the practice is recognised it may enable the proprietors to collect transit duties properly so called, and indeed I hear that the proprietors collect in some cases duties on tamarind purchased from the ryots. This is decidedly objectionable. The question is an important one, and I submit it for the orders of Government.

The reports of the deputy inspectors of schools on the progress of education in the Agency tracts are enclosed.

I am sorry I am unable to send a map of Agency tracts, as I have not yet been furnished with it by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey as asked for in my letters to him, Nos. 393 and 99, dated 5th December 1884, and 9th April 1885.

No. 3.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the scheduled tracts, Godáviri district, during the official years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.				Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.	Reversed.						
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Govt. Agent and Magistrate's Court.	1883-84 ..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
	1884-85 ..	..	..	3	5	3	5	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	5
Special Assistant Magistrate's Court.	1883-84 ..	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4
	1884-85 ..	..	..	15	33	16	33	0	0	..	..	6	8	..	..	15	33
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	1883-84 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1883-84 ..	1	1	5	5	6	6	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	2	6	6
	1884-85 ..	..	..	18	38	18	38	11	27	..	..	7	11	..	..	18	38

No. 4.—Abstract account of Receipts and Expenditure of Road Funds during the official year 1884-85.

Drawn from the Treasury.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
1. Cash balance at the end of last year ..	RS. A. P. 3 2 9	1. Bhadrachalam taluk—	RS. A. P. 289 15 0
2. Drawn from the Special fund of the Bhadrachalam taluk.	1,900 0 0	(i) Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road ..	644 15 7
3. Miscellaneous receipts—		(ii) Kunavaram-Bhadrachalam road ..	224 10 11
Cost of a lost article recovered from road gunastah.	4 0 0	(iii) Chintur-Lakkavaram road ..	327 3 6
The amount remaining unexpended out of the sum sanctioned for the Pockavaram rest-house.	22 0 0	(iv) Bhadrachalam-Parnasala road ..	346 2 2
Sale-proceeds of rest-house at Bhadrachalam.	46 4 6	2. Establishment ..	16 12 3
4. Drawn from Provincial fund of road-works in Rampa country.	2,050 0 0	3. Contingencies ..	1,091 7 9
Total ..	4,025 7 3	4. Rampa country—	68 0 0
		(i) Gokavaram-Geddada road ..	884 4 9
		(ii) Road from Geddada to Devarapalle ..	3,893 7 11
		5. Establishment ..	131 15 4
		Balance ..	4,025 7 3
		Total ..	4,025 7 3

From M.R.Ry. G. V. SUBBARAYA SASTRI, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry range, to the Government Agent, Godáviri, dated Rajahmundry, 24th April 1885, No. 476.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Government schools in the Agency tracts, Rajahmundry range, Godáviri district, for the year 1884-85.

2. There were nominally five schools throughout the year against four in the previous year; the school at Gortedu having commenced work on the 24th September 1884, and the school at Kondamodala having been closed for want of a teacher. This last school was inspected in March 1884, and the master was recommended for dismissal owing to his absence without leave from the station for a long time, previous to my visit. My nominee was not approved, and the Government schoolmaster at Chintur was first transferred here on the recommendation of the Special Assistant Agent, but he expressed his unwillingness to go there, and one Alluri Ramakondamodala, nor did he resign his post. In reply to my letters to the Principal Assistant Agent, Godavari, requiring about him, he informed me the other day that Ramachendradra's whereabouts were not known, and appointed another man in his stead. The schools which were working last year were only four, and one of these, that at Chodavaram, was closed for want of a teacher from about the 20th April 1884 to February 1885, for the teacher, M. Venkayya, was reported to have been absent without leave from the station and was dismissed. P. Durgayya

was then appointed on the recommendation of the Special Assistant Agent, but he resigned the post after a long delay, and then I recommended the transfer of the schoolmaster at Kota, and he had been appointed just before the winter vacation commenced, and he therefore joined his post early in February 1885, when he was relieved at Kota by the present man.

3. Here it may be said that, owing to the unhealthy character of the climate of the Rampa taluk and the secluded life which one has to lead there, it is not easy to secure teachers who will stay there throughout the year and attend to their duty regularly and punctually. The teachers live there alone and are generally attacked with fever. The schools at Kota, Gortedu, and Addatigela did work almost throughout the year.

4. The number of pupils on the last day of the year was 48 against 37 in the previous year, and they are distributed and compared below according to their race and occupation of their parents:—

Year.	Race.			Occupation.				Coolies.	Artizans.
	Muham-madans.	Sudras.	Others including Pariahs.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Land holders.	Others.		
1883-84 ..	4	19	14	9	15	10	3	..	..
1884-85 ..	4	24	20	18	17	10	1	3	1

5. There was an increase of 5 Sudras and 6 Pariahs. The majority of children at Gortedu and Addatigela were Pariahs carrying on a petty trade. Of these 48 children, 7 were vaccinated, 24 had small-pox, and 17 were unprotected. The inhabitants being very poor, it is reported that the boys were generally taken by their parents to assist them in their daily work—cultivation and gathering the tamarind soap-nuts, and myrabolams, &c. The attendance was not consequently very regular. Some of the headmen of the villages never took any interest in the schools, and they did not care to send their own children to the schools. If the muttadars be made to understand that in settling the claims of men to a mutta, preference will be given to those that can read and write, it may perhaps be an inducement to them to send their children to school. Regular attendance may be encouraged by the offer of special grants.

6. I visited all the schools at the risk of my health and life, for the way was both difficult and dangerous. Soon after my return from the hills, myself and all those that I took with me have fallen ill, and have not completely recovered as yet.

7. Considering the short periods during which schools have been in existence and other circumstances, I must state that I am satisfied with the progress made in the schools. The boys of the second standard class at Chodavaram and Addatigela could read and write short sentences on slates, and work out simple questions on simple addition and subtraction. The boys at Addatigela were, on the whole, fit for promotion into the third standard class, though they were not quite up to the standard in arithmetic. They recited also some verses, but the pronunciation was bad and indistinct. Most of the boys at Gortedu learnt by heart the alphabet, and 4 boys could write easy words of two letters and learnt the figures. There were only three slates in the school, and 2 boys traced correctly the characters on sand spread on floor. The teacher at Kota was absent on leave at the time of my visit to it, and 6 children were collected for my examination. Of these 6, 3 boys seemed to know correctly the Telugu alphabet, and 1 of them wrote two words of two letters correctly out of four words, and put down correctly a number of two digits. The rest were beginners. Six boys in the first class of the Addatigela school were able to read and write words of two letters and know numeration up to two or three digits. The remaining boys of this school and those of the first class at Chodavaram were beginners. Some of them learnt only the vowels and others a few of the vowels and consonants. The schools were, on the whole, satisfactorily worked up, and I expect the results to be still better in the current year, inasmuch as all the masters are accustomed to the climate and they seem to like their work. During the year six new schools were sanctioned by the Government, but this was communicated to me after my return from the Rampa taluk; I had therefore no opportunity of seeing them established in March last as I expected.

8. Several applications were received for these posts, and all of them have been filled up. Three of the new masters were passed men. It may be hoped therefore that as time advances and as men in the plains become used to the climate passed men can be obtained for the vacancies, and the schools can be better worked up with better results.

9. In conclusion, I respectfully beg to suggest that the deputy inspectors of schools may be sent to the Agency tracts by turns every year like the deputy inspectors of vaccination, and that the deputy inspector of the Rajahmundry range may have direct control over the schools in the Rampa taluk. This will prevent the constitutions of useful Government servants being hopelessly shattered in two or three years, and may even tend to prevent an unnecessary waste of life. Last year I lost one of my servants, and this year we have all been suffering from fever since our return.

Name of the village in which the school is located.	Standard of the school.	Number of classes.	Number of boys on rolls on the 31st March 1884.	Number of boys on rolls on the 31st March 1885.	Average daily attendance.	Remarks.
1. Chodavaram ..	II	2	8	10	8	The school at Kondamodulu was closed, as the teacher selected and appointed by the Special Assistant Agent did not join his duties.
2. Kota ..	I	1	10	6	3	
3. Gortedu ..	I	1	19	19	15	
4. Adintigela ..	II	2	14	13	12	
5. Kondamodulu ..	..	..	3	..	..	
			G. 1			
			35	48	38	
			G. 2			

From M.R.Ry. K. DAKSHANAMURTI SASTRI, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cocanada range, to the Government Agent, Godavari district, dated Cocanada, 26th April 1885, No. 299.

In reference to your letter, No. 38, dated the 19th instant, I beg to submit herewith a statement of the schools situated in the Agency tracts of the Cocanada range.

2. At the end of March 1884 there was one school at Annavaram in the Agency tracts, and the same school is now in existence. There is a slight falling off in the strength, and this is chiefly due to the unhealthy character of the place. The master, T. Ponnayya, struck me to have been interested in his work, and he earned a grant of Rs. 43-5-4 from Provincial funds. He told me that he had opened the school, believing that it would be soon converted into a combined system school. In feverish localities it is very difficult to maintain schools permanently on the result system, and I beg to recommend that for some years to come combined system schools, with masters on fixed salaries of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6, be opened there. The fixed salary would help the master to stick to the place, and the result grant paid him at the end of the year by the results of his work would induce him to work hard in his school.

A Statement of the Schools in the Agency tracts of the Godavari district, Cocanada range, for 1884-85.

Name of the village in which the school is located.—Annarapur Panchakam in the Piddapur taluk.

Standard of the school.—Second standard of the result system.

Number of classes.—Two standards.

Number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1884.—Twenty-four.

Number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1885.—Eighteen.

Average daily attendance.—Sixteen.

From M.R.Ry. K. SANJIVI RAU, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore circle, to the Inspector of Schools, First division, dated Narsapur, 11th May 1885, No. 107.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Bhadrachalam range for the official year 1884-85.

2. As noticed last year, there are only two secondary schools in the range, all the others being elementary. The school opened for the training of masters is still in existence, and therefore the schools in the range come under subsidiary forms 2, 4, 5, and 6. The table given below shows the schools individually with the numbers in them on the 31st March 1884-85:—

TABLE I.
Secondary Schools.

Schools.	Number on the 31st March 1885.	Number on the 31st March 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bhadrachalam ..	34	54	..	20
Dummugudem ..	80	80	..	..
Normal class ..	3	5	..	2

TABLE I.

Primary Schools.

Schools.	Number on the 31st March 1885.	Number on the 31st March 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>					
1. Waddigudem	45	49	..	4	Temporarily closed.
2. Kunavaram	24	26	..	2	
3. Kachavaram	20	31	..	11	
4. Téknábáka	18	{ 21 boys 4 girls }	..	{ 3 boys 4 girls }	
5. Marrigudem	13	29	..	16	
6. Párnasala	19	23	..	4	
7. Chintúr	16	19	..	3	
8. Mulakapalle	..	13	..	13	
<i>Unaided.</i>					
1. Nallamilli	5	..	5	..	
2. Jeemalagudem	6	..	6	..	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>					
1. Bhadráchalám	28 girls	27 girls	1 girl	..	
2. Dummugudem	36 "	39 "	..	3	
Ten Boys' schools	166	{ 211 4 girls }	11	{ 56 boys 4 girls }	
Two Girls' do.	64	66	1	3	

Note.—Two schools that were in existence in 1883-84 were closed during the year, and two schools were started during the year; therefore the number of schools is the same as in the last year.

3. The number of schools is the same as in the last year, but all the schools in the range show a decline in numbers, excepting the school at Dummugudem for boys and the Bhadrachalam girls' school. The causes of the decline at the Town school, Bhadrachalam, by so many as twenty, are (1) the leaving off of the six boys who passed the middle school examination, and (2) the emigration of the several boys from the primary department into the school opened by a native of the Cuddapah district. The decrease in all the other schools is mainly owing to a change in the masters and the prevalence of small-pox. It is to be observed that all the seven Koya boys in the school at Marrigudem left the school in the year.

4. The range is divided into two taluks—Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle; most of the schools being in the former. The taluk extends north-east by south-west from Parnasala to the Bison Hills, a length of about 80 miles, and its breadth may be taken on an average to be 16 miles. Over this large area there are only fourteen schools, which is too small a number. Even these schools are not located at regular intervals. Thus from Waddigudem to Kachavaram, the schools (5) are pretty near to each other, but there are none between the latter station and Bhadrachalam, a distance of 24 miles. The nearest station north of Bhadrachalam is Dummugudem, 16 miles off. I would like to see at least one school established between Dummugudem and Bhadrachalam, and two schools between the latter station and Kachavaram. The distance between Kunavaram and Chintur is about 20 miles, and one school at the large Koya village of Abicherla is very desirable. Mulakapalle school near Koyada has not proved a success, but the causes have to be inquired into. From the backwardness of the taluk, it is very difficult to establish result system schools.

5. I left Chintalapad for this range on the 2nd March last, and reached Bhadrachalam on the 4th. I recrossed the river at Kunavaram on the evening of the 15th, so that I spent 12 days in the range. Three schools, noted in the margin, were left unexamined; of these, the one at Mulakapalle was temporarily closed, and the one at Waddigudem had a very bad attendance from the prevalence of cholera. The school at Chintur was not examined for want of time. To proceed with the results of the schools.

6. The town middle school was examined on the 5th, 6th, and 10th March. The upper classes fared well, but the lower ones were poor. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the first class was entirely handed by the normal students. The English handwriting seemed, however, to have been neglected. As noticed on more than one occasion, the school is very much under-officered. At the time of my inspection two of the four masters were on leave and no substitutes had been appointed. If the head master happens to be sick, or absent, the school has actually to be closed. Besides the head master, who is an undergraduate, there is only one matriculate, but he drawing only Rs. 12, cannot be expected to stick to the school. Moreover, when he happens to take leave, no substitute is easily procurable. The second master, who has been placed in charge of the normal class, holds a certificate of the fifth grade only, but knows English tolerably well. The fourth master knows no English whatever. The case being so, I think you will concur with me in thinking that the work in the school cannot be carried on satisfactorily. Notwithstanding this, the results of the school in the public examinations were extremely satisfactory. Six boys went in for the middle school examination and all passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Similarly all the 5 passed in the lower fourth comparative examination. The 4 boys of the third class were found fit for promotion; but the third class contained only 3 pupils. To these I added 2 from the second class on a special examination, so that the middle department contained 14 on the last day of the official year. There were 20 boys in the primary department; therefore the numbers in the school which were 34, are less than in last year by 20. Several boys in the last class specially left the school to join another opened by a native of the Cuddapah district, a passed student. He is paid Rs. 5 a month. The reason of so many leaving the school seemed to be the entrusting of the lowest class to the teaching of the normal students, a set much inferior to those in other schools. This master, however, told me that he would not stay there long. I therefore think that the boys in this school will sooner or later rejoin the Government school. All the boys in the school, except those in the upper fourth class, who pay As. 4 each, read free. I do not, however, like that this should continue any longer, and would suggest that a uniform rate of As. 4 for the classes in the middle department, and of As. 2 in the primary department, be levied.

7. The normal class had not been formed when I was there; but there were three at the end of March last. These three are all schoolmasters of long standing in the range, and two of them are able to pass the examination by themselves. I am not at all in favor of keeping up the class, and would humbly suggest that the present set of three students be sent to Rajahmundry. There were 5 students in the normal class during the year under review and 2 passed, 1 in the first and 1 in the second class. Both of the passed men were provided with appointments of Rs. 10 each, while the unpassed men were sent to act for the masters sent for training.

8. The Mission school at Dummugudem presented 12 boys in the first, 19 in the second, 5 in the third, 9 in the fourth, 2 in the fifth, and 2 in the sixth standards, and was eligible for a grant of Rs. 327-11-4. The results, however, were not so satisfactory as in the last year, especially those of the fourth standard. I suggested to Mr. Cain the advisability of having no middle school, and he also seemed to concur with me. A grant of Rs. 334-8-0 for the examination of 1883-84 was paid during the year under review.

9. *Primary Schools for Boys.*—The schools at Parnasala was examined on the 8th March when there were 19 on the rolls, and 14 were present. There was a fourth standard of 3 boys, but they seemed to know nothing. The former master was transferred to Kunavaram, and one of the passed normal students was appointed to this place.

It was only a few days that the new man had been there. The results were not as satisfactory as in the last year, and the irregular attendance of boys was set up as a plea, both by the new wishes to be transferred to another station, and the villagers, though they told me nothing against him, like the same thing. I would also wish him a transfer.

Kachavaram examined on the 13th March; contained 20 on the rolls, of whom 18 were present. The second standard was the highest and contained 5, all in attendance. The results were fair, but there was a falling off of 11 in the numbers. The permanent master was sent for training, and the new one had only taken charge on the 9th March.

Tekubaka examined on the 13th; numbers on the rolls 18, present 14. The second standard was the highest; but the one boy therein was absent. The first standard, in which six were Koyas, answered pretty fairly. These boys had made considerable progress last year, and therefore the progress made during the year cannot be termed very satisfactory. The master who produced the above brilliant results died in the month of December last, and his place has been filled up by a passed normal student. The revenue inspector continues to take the usual interest in the school which is sadly in want of a building. Four Koyas were present and answered pretty well.

Marrigudem examined 14th March; numbers on the rolls 18, present 12. There were three standards, the highest containing 4, of whom 3 were present. The several standards were up to the mark in reading and writing, but were poor in arithmetic. The permanent incumbent was sent to Bhadrachalam for training, his place being temporarily filled up by a failed normal student. All the Koya boys left the school during the year.

Kunavaram examined 15th March 1885; numbers on the rolls 25, present 18. The third was the highest standard, and though there were two eligible for lower primary certificates, the results of the other standards were very unsatisfactory. There were three changes in the mastership in the year, and all these changes have only tended towards the decline of the school. As noticed in the last year there are many boys at the station and the standard of the school requires being raised.

10. Two of Mr. Cain's schools registered for examination were closed during the year from the irregular attendance of the boys, and were therefore not examined.

11. *Girls' Schools.*—These were two as in the last year, viz., Bhadrachalam and Dummugudem. The first is a Government institution, and the second is one under the Church Missionary Society. At Bhadrachalam there were 27 on the rolls when I inspected it on the 5th March, and 19 were present. The second standard was the highest with 4 girls. This is the second year with the girls in that standard, but I am sorry to say that the arithmetic of this and the first standard is very poor. The attendance of girls is anything but satisfactory. I was told that the master takes much pains to keep up the attendance, and even goes to the several houses to fetch the girls; but with all this, the school is not a success. Add to this that the majority of the girls belonging to the Wasi caste, one which does not observe legal marriage. These two circumstances force me to recommend the closing of the school. I have advocated this on more than one occasion, and I see no reason to alter my views.

The school at Dummugudem is doing tolerably good work under the superintendency of Mrs. Cain, but its results were not so good as in the last year. It presented 6 girls under the third, 7 under the second, and 7 under the first standards. Of these, 4, 5, and 3 were respectively successful. The school was recommended for a grant of Rs. 179-1-6 at double the ordinary rates. Rs. 265-2-0, the grant for the examination held in 1883-84, was paid during the year.

12. With the last paragraph the remarks on the schools examined in March come to a close. The general results have been poorer than in the last year caused by a change in masters in all schools excepting Bhadrachalam and Dummugudem, and the prevalence of small-pox throughout many months in the year, and the panic from cholera at the time of my tour. From the nature of the taluk we cannot expect the results to be always satisfactory, and only time and the zeal of the masters and officers entrusted with the promotion of education and the general welfare of the people should be able to achieve a satisfactory settlement of the problem. I reported last year on the interest evinced by Mr. Atkinson, the Special Assistant Agent, in improving the condition of the Koyas in the range. He continued to take his usual interest till he left the taluk in January last.

13. If the Government Agent kindly provides the two first-class middle students of the Town school, Bhadrachalam, with appointments as vacancies occur, that will, I think, create a stimulus in the people of Bhadrachalam to send their children more regularly to the school, and a time will come when the natives of the taluk may be employed to serve as pioneers of education in the interior.

ORDER—dated 20th August 1885, No. 2170, Judicial.

In the paper read above the Agent submits his administration report for 1884-85 of the Agency tracts within the Godavari district. It is observed that although Mr. Foster was in charge during 11 out of the 12 months, his stay in the Agency tracts did not exceed 26 days, a period which the Government are constrained to remark is altogether insufficient. The Special Assistant's touring was satisfactory, but no report from that officer has been submitted; the Government presume this omission to be due to the recent change in the *personnel* of the office, but cannot accept this as a sufficient excuse.

2. The Agent's opinion, that it is inexpedient to introduce the ryotwari system into the scheduled tracts, generally appears to be well founded. The proposal to try the experiment in the few villages, noted in paragraph 5 of the report, is sanctioned. The results should be reported to the Government at an early date.

3. The figures relating to the civil dispensary at Bhadrachalam, in so far as they show the number of patients cured, are evidently unreliable; the explanation suggested by the Agent is probably correct. The classification of diseases, however, is unsatisfactory: 36 per cent. of the patients and 67 per cent. of the deaths being classed as "other diseases."

2041
10

4. In paragraph 13 of the report the Agent remarks that the pullari-tax having been abolished, while the ippa tree tax has "apparently" been very much increased, the result has been to benefit the Telegas without in any way relieving the Koyas. The increase of the ippa tree tax has been caused, presumably, by its inclusion in the abkari revenue, and if the Agent desires to suggest any changes in that respect he should include his suggestions in the report called for in G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2618, on the abkari arrangements of the hill tribes. This report should be submitted to Government without further delay. The questions relating to imposition of the ippa tree tax, and that referred for orders in paragraph 23 of the report, will be dealt with by Government in the Revenue department.

5. The progress of education during the year was not satisfactory. The numbers of every school in the Bhadrachalam range have fallen, owing, as it would seem, to the incessant change of masters. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the matter. It is observed that the figures given by the Agent in paragraph 17 of his report do not agree with those given by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore range, in the report appended. The Mullakapalli school is stated by the Deputy Inspector to have been temporarily closed on the 31st March 1885, and consequently to have had no pupils, whereas the Agent's report shows five pupils. The Agent will explain this. The Agent's remarks on the normal class at Bhadrachalam will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The Government agree with the Agent (paragraph 19) in thinking it inexpedient to bring suitors all the way to Cocanada. This, however, only furnishes an additional reason why the Agent should pay longer visits to the Agency tracts. No explanation is given of the great falling off in the number of civil suits instituted in the Bhadrachalam tahsildar's court, which, in the absence of other causes, probably shows dissatisfaction on the part of suitors with the working of the court. The Government understand that the Agent is about to address the Board of Revenue with reference to this officer. In other respects the administration of civil and criminal justice does not appear to call for remark.

7. The Government hope that the Agent will succeed in rendering the trade statistics more intelligible in future reports. The enormous increase in river trade points to defective registration.

8. The map of the Agency tracts, which was directed to be prepared in the order reviewing the last report, should, without fail, be submitted with the Agency report next year.

(True Extract.)

True Extract

Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Godavari.
" Revenue department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Ganjam.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Registrar, High Court.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

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July 7866

Govt. of [1885] Madras.
JUDICIAL.

S.C.

Recorded.

Cd.
9.9.85

11.9.85

Issued

Recd. 8/9/85

Encl.

G.O., 20th August 1885, No. 2170.

No. 2158 W a / 15. Sept.

AUGUST.

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the Agency tracts within the Godavari district for the year 1884-85.

S.E.I. b. m. /
S.E.I. C. Desai
15/9

Aug 48/9
15.10.85

11TH JUNE 1887, No. 1574 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., President, District Board, Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Chatrapur, 19th March 1887, No. 455:—

I have the honor to forward, herewith, for sanction of Government, a plan * and estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,600, as corrected by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for the construction of walls and

concrete floor to 15 arches of the Chicacole bridge.

2. This work is advised by Mr. Vincent, the Executive Engineer, who has suggested that flooring should be put under all the arches, the new arches (6) alone having been provided recently. He observes that "no bridge built on our Madras system of shallow foundations is really safe without it (flooring), and where a portion of the bridge is so protected the whole should certainly be, otherwise the set of the current leaves the protected portion and attacks the parts unprotected, with greater effect."

3. The estimate was originally framed for Rs. 7,000, which has been subsequently reduced to Rs. 6,600 on scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle; a copy of his letter, No. C/130, dated 28th February last, giving reasons for the above alteration, is herein enclosed. A copy of the District Board's resolution sanctioning the work is also forwarded.

4. Rs. 4,000 are provided in the ensuing year's budget for this work. Additional funds may be allotted, if necessary, from the reserve.

From the same officer, dated Chatrapur, 10th May 1887, No. 740.

I have the honor, with reference to Government official memorandum, dated 27th ultimo, No. 231, to submit the estimate referred to in my letter of 19th March, No. 455.

No. 286, Local and Municipal.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

(By Order.)

MADRAS,
25th May 1887.

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secretary.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,600, for flooring with concrete 15 arches of the Chicacole bridge, in the Ganjam district, is submitted for the sanction of Government.

11TH JUNE 1887, No. 1574 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

2. It is observed that two bays are not to be floored on the assumption that the piers are well founded on rock. In carrying out the work, a careful re-examination should be made of the foundations of the piers referred to, in order that, if necessary, these bays may be floored, at the same time as the others.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

6th June 1887.

ORDER—dated 11th June 1887, No. 1574 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. £,600, for flooring with concrete 15 arches of the Chicacole bridge, in the Ganjam district, is sanctioned.

2. Attention is drawn to the note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, above recorded.

3. The sanction accorded in paragraph 1 of these proceedings has been registered as Local, No. 13 W. of 1887-88.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Local and Municipal Department, with four enclosures.
" Newspapers.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
Spare Copies

3041
12

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated June, 11th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 11th June 1887, No. 1574 W.

JUNE.

Chicacole Bridge

Estimate of Rs. 6,600 for flooring with concrete 15 arches of the —, in the Ganjam district, sanctioned.

Encl. in
1887

From

No. 130

The Superintending Engineer
First Circle

To

The President District Board
Ganjam

Enclosures

1 Plan
1 Estimate

Camp Berhampur 28th February

Despt. 28th 85.

Sir

With reference to your No 233. of
instant I have the honor to make the
*herewith returned following remarks on the plan and estimate
sent to me.

(A) When it is certain that the piers on
each side of any bay are well founded on
rock it is not necessary to floor that bay;
the scouring out in it during a heavy flood
would be an advantage giving
more water way.

(B) The retaining walls have not to bear
any superincumbent weight and
therefore require no spreading out at
their

their bases, a uniform thickness of 2" will be ample for them.

(C) A thickness of 1' 6" will be ample for the floor if well constructed.

(d) ^{Where} ~~Whether~~ the floor is necessary at all it is advisable that it should extend beyond the faces both up and down stream of the bridge, as it is there that when the water is passing in high floods there is disturbance and a liability to dangerous eddies and I therefore recommend the making the floor 43' wide including the breadth of the retaining walls, instead of 38' and this I have shown in ^{red} ~~black~~ on the plan (cross section A B)

2 I have, in red, altered the estimate to agree with these suggestions, and leaving the rates and the lump sum provisions for "excavating foundations & banking" as they stand in the estimate it will be seen that the total amount of the estimate is reduced to

Rs 6,600.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) G. J. Malik

Sup^r Engr 1st Circle

(Encopy)

Henry C. Howell
for President

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board Bangalore
Circle at a meeting held on Saturday
the 22nd January 1887, at 2 P.M. ^{2041/15} on the
Senior Assistant Collector's office at
Bengaluru.

Present

- 1 J. G. Horsfall Esquire, President
- 2 H. W. Foster Esquire, Ag. Principal Asst.
Collector
- 3 R. C. C. Carr Esquire, Ag. Senior Asst. Collector
- 4 Dr. J. L. Vaugeois, District Surgeon
Bengaluru

Non-officials

- 5 Doct^r J. Hargreaves
- 6 Mr. R. R. Gade Dalaramiah Buntulu
Garu Rao Sahib
- 7 Mr. R. R. Varada Bhavanarayana Rao
Baidi Garu Rao Sahib.

(4) Read letter from the Local Fund Supervisor
Chicaote dated 4th November 1886 No 216
Submitting a plan and estimate amounting
to Rs 7000 for construction of flooring
with retaining walls to 15 arches of the
Chicaote

Ex 7
743997
1887

Ex 7
74401/87
2

Chicacole Bridge.

(a) Letter from C. Vincent require
Executive Engineer dated March 1886
recommending the construction of the
same.

Resolution

Estimate the submitted to Government
Rs 4000 provided in next year's budget

(Signed) J. G. Horsfall
President

True extract.

Henry C. Howell
for President

18 Feb 740 1/17

No

455

From

p 1

J. G. Horsfall Esquire
President

District Board

Local Board

To 7402

The Chief Secretary to
Government

Local and Municipal Department
Madras

Dated Chattrapur 19th March 1887.

Sir

* Sent in a
Separate
Cover

I have the honor to forward herewith for
Sanction of Government a plan and estimate
amounting to Rs 6,600 as corrected by the Superintend-
ing Engineer 1st Circle for the construction of
walls and concrete floor to 15 arches of the
Chicacole Bridge.

This work is advised by Mr Vincent the
Executive Engineer who has suggested that
flooring should be put under all the arches
the new arches (6) alone having been provided
recently. He observes that "No bridge built
on our Madras system of shallow foundations
is really safe without it (flooring) and
where a portion of the bridge is so protected
the whole should certainly be - otherwise the
set of the current leaves the protected portion
and attacks the parts unprotected with
greater effect."

The estimate was originally framed
for Rs 7000 which has been subsequently
reduced

reduced to Rs 6600 on scrutiny by the
Superintending Engineer 1st Circle; a copy
of his letter No C/130 dated 28 February last
giving reasons for the above alteration is herein
enclosed. A copy of the District Bd Resolution
sanctioning the work is also forwarded.

Rs 4000 are provided in the ensuing
years' Budget for this work. Additional
funds may be allotted if necessary from
the Reserve.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Most obedt Servt

Henry C. Smith

for President

304
15

Local & Municipal
JOURNAL No. 1492

GANJAM DISTRICT.

From

THE President
District Board
Ganjam

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
L. & M. Dept.
Madras.

Dated 19th } March 1887.

Received

No. 455

Encl. 4

Subject

Forwarding, for sanction,
a Plan and Estimate
amounting to Rs 6 600
as corrected by the Dy. S.
Eng. 1st Class, for the
Construction of walks and
Concrete floor to 15 arches
of the Chiacola Bridge

(with endorsement)

No
740

Local & Municipal
JOURNAL No. 12452

J. G. Horsfall Esquire
President
District Board
Ganjam

Lo

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Local and Municipal Department
Madras

Dated Chatrapur 10th May 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to
Government official Memorandum dated
27th ultimo No 231, to submit the estimate
referred to in my letter of 19th March No 455.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedt Servt

Henry C. Small

for President

3041
19

3041
19

B. No 2158 W 17 15.9.53

P.W.D. No 3995

Local & Municipal Dep

CURRENT No 1245

GANJAM DISTRICT.

From

The President
District Board
Ganjam

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local and Municipal
Departments.

Dated

16th

1887

Received

17

No. 740

Encl

Subject.

Submitting the estimate
referred to in this office
letter of 19th March
1887 No. 455

Car: Nos 740 & 1245 L

No 286

Transferred to the Public
Works Department

(By order)

W. Meyer
Asstt. Secretary

Madras
25th May/87

To the Public Works Depart-
ment.

0.3.6.87.

Public Works Department.

Current No. 3995

Letter No. 286

Dated the 25th May 1887

From the Secy. to Govt. Local and
Municipal Dept.

NOTE OF REMARKS.

1. The accompanying plan and estimate provide for constri-
-ting walls & concrete floor to 15
arches (namely nos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24 arches) of
the Chicacole Bridge, Ganjam District.
The amount of the estimate is Rs 6600.
2. The President's letter No. 455 of the
19th March 1887 explaining:
"This work is advised by Mr. Vincent
the Executive Engineer who has
suggested that flooring should
be put under all the arches the
new arch (6) alone having been
provided recently. He observes
that "no bridge built on our
Madras system of shallow
foundations is really safe without
it (flooring) and where a portion
of the bridge is so protected
the whole should be
otherwise the set of the current
leaves the protected portion and
attacks the parts unprotected
with greater effect."

2.6.87

"The estimate was originally framed for Rs 7000, which has been subsequently reduced to Rs 6600 on scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer ~~the~~ Circle; a copy of his letter No. C/130 dated 28th February last, giving reasons for the above alterations is herein enclosed. A copy of the District Board's Resolution sanctioning the work is also forwarded."

3. The retaining walls on both sides in the above 15 arches are to be built of rough stone in ^{each} soaking mortar, to a length of 34 feet, breadth of 2 feet, and depth of 5 feet.

4. The concrete floor between retaining walls for the above 15 arches is to be 34 feet long, 39 feet broad & 1 1/2 feet thick each.

5. A lump sum of Rs 1300 is provided in the estimate for excavating foundations, and hauling water, Rs 100 for temporary sheds, and Rs 150 for sundry ¹⁰ pairs to the whole parapet wall with brick in Chunar and smooth plastering here and there.

6. Specification is submitted.
7. As for rates for other items a data list is submitted ^{20/2/07}.
8. Contingencies and Petty ^{20/2/07} Super-
-vision are separately charged and are at 5 percent.
9. The estimate only has been countersigned by the President of the Local Fund Board and approved in the Local & Municipal Department.

The plan & Estimate may be sanctioned.

Note by E.W.

E.W. It is observed that
1-6-87 two ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~spaces~~ are
not to be flooded, on
the assumption that the piers
are well founded on rock. In
carrying out the work a careful
re-examination should be made
of the ^{foundation of the} piers referred to; in order
that if necessary these large ones
be flooded also.

W.E.
26.57

C/

6

2041
22

Note by the Chief Engineer P. W. D.

The estimate amounting to Rs. 6,600,
for ~~constructing retaining walls~~ ^{floors} in the
concrete ~~floor~~ ^{to} 15 arches of the Lohicacde
Bridge in the Gangam District is sub-
mitted for the sanction of Govt.

2. It is observed that two bays
are not to be floored on the assumption
that the piers are well founded on rocks.
In carrying out the work, ~~however~~, a
careful reexamination should be
made of the foundations of the piers
referred to, in order that, if necessary,
these bays may be floored, ~~also~~ ^{at}
the same time as the others.

E. W.

~~over~~

3.6.57

J. H. H. 57

18
316

The estimate amounting to
Rs. 6,600, for ^{flooding} ~~constructing retaining walls~~
with concrete ~~flume~~ ¹⁵ arches of the
Lehicacole Bridge in the Gangam District,
is sanctioned.

2. Attention is drawn to the note by the Chief Engineer P. W. Department above recorded.

3. The sanction accorded in para 1 of these Proceedings has been registered as Local No. 13 W of 1887-88.

3.6.57

To The Suptg. Engrs. I enclose ✓
 " Local and Municipal Department
 " reconstruction with 4 enclos.
 To The Chief Secy for famo of counter - units also)

7/6

10/12

10/12

3995
 Govt. of (1887) Madras
 PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated

Recd.

G.O. 11 June 1887, No. 1574

Chicacole Bridge

Estimate of Rs 6,600
 for flooring with
 concrete 15 arches
 of the — in the
 Ganjam District,
 sanctioned.

80

13/6

FROM

No. 441 Gm
 G. T. Welch Esq.
 THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DOWLAISHWARAM, 10th October 1887
 Despd 13th

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the
 accompanying revised estimate amount-
 ing to Rs 7,000 together with a Comparative
 Statement received from the Resident
 Local Fund Board Ganjam District
 for Constructing walls to, and flooring
 with concrete, 15 arches of the Chicacole
 bridge and to request that sanction
 of Government may be obtained to the
 same. The estimate has been duly
 scrutinized by this office.

(2)

The original estimate for this
 work for Rs 6600 was sanctioned in
 G.O. No. 1574 of 11th June 1887.

(3)

A plan of the proposed

work accompanies the estimate.

(4) The excess (viz Rs 400) over the original estimate is principally due to the additional work required viz Constructing a retaining wall opposite to the piers both in the up and down streams which of course ought to have been provided for in the original estimate

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedt Servt

C. Swall

Superintending Engineer
I Circle

Let

3041
26

G.O. 1574 Wd/11-6-87
B N^o 2158 Wd 15-9-85

From P.W.D. No 8347
The Suptg Engineer
1st Circle

To The Chief Engineer
D.P.W.
Madras

Dated 10th } October 1887
Despd 13th }
Recd 20 }
200 87

Wd 44/9

Encls. 4 (Plans)

Walls to, & flooring
with concrete, 15 arches
of the Chinnale bridge
Submitted for sanction
a revised estimate
(Rs 7000) for constructing

Circ-8-11-87 R.H.H. 87

Current No. 8347
Letter No. 44/ G.D.
Dated the 10th Octr. 1887
From the Suptg. Engr. 1st Circle
Sanction M.W.
25.10.87
NOTE OF REMARKS.

The accompanying
is a revised estimate
for proposing the
Chinnale bridge,
amounting to Rs 7000
or Rs 400 in excess
of the original estimate
sanctioned in G.O.
No 1574 Wd of 11th June.
In the original
estimate the retaining
walls were only carried
up to the sides of
the piers and stopped
thus leaving in position
the piers and an
imperfect proposition
of the new bridge.

flooring proposed
 to be constructed as
 the water would naturally
 work round the un-
 protected parts is in
 in front of the piers
 and seaward. The
 earth under the flooring.
 It is now proposed
 to connect the retaining
 walls in front of the
 piers, in fact to make
 them continuous
 walls, and to fill
 in the space between
 them and the piers
 with concrete which
 would convert the
 whole into a solid
 mass and under
 the protection of the
 bridge most perfect.
 The object is thus to
 this additional improvement
 The water and the same
 as those piers in the
 original estimate
 24/10/87

A.B. The revised plan and
 estimate have not been
 countersigned by the
 President of the Local
 Fund Board -
 30/8/87 22/10/87

137 fl
 civil works
 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No 3041 W

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 11th Nov 87

Read the following

Letter from the Dupt^y Eng^r, I Cude, N^o 441 S.D. of 10.10.87.

The revised estimate
 amounting to Rs 7000 for
 flooring with concrete 15
 arches of the Chicacole
 bridge in the Ganjam District
 is sanctioned in lieu of the
 estimate Rs 6600 sanctioned
 in G.O. N^o 1574 W, dated 11th June 1887.

1. It is observed that the
 plan and the estimate have
 not been countersigned by the
 President of the Local Fund Board.

2. This sanction has
 been registered as Local
 N^o 32 W of 1887. 88.

The Dupt^y Eng^r, I Cude,
 Local and Municipal Dept.
 with 4 seals.

(To the Chief Secretary for favour of
 counterinitals)

27.10.87

3/11/87

27/10

14/10/80

8347

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated

11/11

Recd.

Encl.

G.O. 11th Nov 1886 No. 304/W

Chicacole
bridge

Revised Estimate of
Rs. 7,000 for
flooding with
concrete 15
arches of the
in the Mangalore
District Sanctioned

for
11/11

70
4