(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 138

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10/89

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

76

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

அரசாணை எண். அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 1354 பலவகை

நாள் : 20-5-1889 ~~198~~ .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

69 Sheets

ஆவண, [illegible]-1—18,000—18-6-87.

6TH JANUARY 1886, No. 41 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

1354

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 20th July 1885, No. 1885, Judicial.

From Lieutenant-Colonel P. MONTGOMERIE, R.E., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 24th September 1885, No. 130 V.Z.

With reference to memorandum, No. 1351 C., dated 8th August 1885, I have the honor to submit a report* from the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, explaining fully the cause of the slow progress on the house of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore, from which you will observe that the statement made by Colonel Cloete, "that the walls have been pulled down once, owing to bad work," does not express the exact state of the case.

* No. 813, dated 30th August 1885.

2. I quite approve of Mr. Turner's proposal to locate an Assistant Engineer at Koraput. This arrangement will be very necessary when all the proposed works referred to by Mr. Turner are sanctioned and funds allotted; but at present there is hardly sufficient work for an Assistant Engineer. The Assistant Engineer, when appointed, should, I think, be a member of the permanent public works establishment, and not a temporary hand.

3. As regards Overseer Marrow, this subordinate has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate furnished to him both by the medical officer at Koraput and by the regimental surgeon at Vizianagrum, and which were duly submitted through the Executive Engineer himself. The overseer, however, will be called upon to explain why he left the division without reporting himself to his Executive Engineer.

ENCLOSURE.

From T. D. HARRIS, Esq., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Waltair, 30th August 1885, No. 813.

Referring to your endorsement, No. 95 V.Z., dated 16th instant, on G.O., No. 1351 C., dated 8th August 1885, calling on me to submit a full and early report on the points noticed in the proceedings of Madras Government, Judicial Department, No. 1885, dated 20th July 1885, which affect this department, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. The estimate for constructing a bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1260 W., dated 17th May 1882, and the work was ordered, in G.O., No. 1711 W., dated 7th July 1882, to be carried out by the agency of the Public Works Department, either by temporary establishment engaged for the purpose or by a contractor. It was proposed to undertake the work departmentally as no contractor could be got who would take it up on contract, and the entertainment of the temporary establishment to supervise it was sanctioned in G.O., No. 3096 W., dated 23rd November 1882, which was received in this office only on the 18th December 1882. Thus, the work was not put in hand till the beginning of January 1883.

3. In 1882-83 much could not be done as the work was only commenced in January 1883, and as the overseer (Mr. Marrow) who was posted for charge of it had to struggle against many difficulties; he could not speak the language of the district and could not get sufficient labor,

the work being 70 miles away from any cart-road, and was continually sick. During the year the foundations of the out-houses only had been dug and certain materials collected.

4. In 1883-84 scarcely anything could be done until September 1883, rain being almost incessant at Jeypore, and all work was at a stand-still owing to the difficulty of communication; but fair progress was made during the latter part of the year. The superstructure walls, brick-in-mud, were all raised to full height and a large quantity of sal-wood collected, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining timber the roofing was delayed, and in the meantime monsoon set in and continued steadily till the month of July 1884. Owing to the enormous rainfall on the 8th to 11th and 29th July 1884 (9 inches in one day and altogether 23 inches during these five days) the front wall was shaken and the strong wind blowing from the west swayed the surface of the south wall of the building owing to the soft mud engendered by the heavy rainfall and constant beat on surface.

5. The brickwork of the building was most carefully done, and there was not the slightest settlement in the foundations or basement. The walls were all carefully thatched and a foot of lime mortar put on all round under thatch; but the constant beat of rain with heavy wind penetrated the south-west face of the building and it was seriously shaken, so much so that it was necessary to dismantle the damaged walls down to the level of the basement and rebuild them with brick in lime mortar. Thus, it will be seen that it is not owing to *bad work* that the walls had to be pulled down, as stated by Colonel Cloete in paragraph 5 of his inspection report. But for this accident, the building ought to have been completed long ago.

6. No mud-work would hold the roof on such an elevated base and so exposed. In any case mud-buildings are unsuited to the locality of Jeypore and they are utterly out of question in the hill tracts on sanitary and all other grounds. All buildings to be executed by this department should be pucka ones, however costly.

7. It is under great many difficulties that this work was and is being carried out, and the delay in its completion is owing to the dreadful scourge, fever, which prostrates the supervising staff as well as the work-people, and the difficulty of procuring timber, lime, and everything required. Lime has to be conveyed by coolies for a good distance, and there is no cart-road from the place where timber is procurable to within a mile or so of Jeypore. There is also a great difficulty in obtaining artificers and in persuading them to remain on the work. I may say, for your information, that, in March 1883, I sent a few bricklayers from Vizianagrum to be employed on this work and advanced them Rs. 105 to enable them to properly equip themselves before they went. These men proceeded to Jeypore, stopped there only a few days, and left the place on account of fever prevalent there. Out of the sum of Rs. 105 advanced them, only a sum of Rs. 27 was recovered, and the balance had to be written off to the debit of the work under your orders, the same being irrecoverable. You will probably be surprised to hear that in November 1884, *i.e.*, nearly a year and-a-half after leaving Jeypore, some of them were found suffering from fever contracted at Jeypore. I may also state that I learned, on my way to Koraput, when inspecting the works in 1884, that, out of 22 artificers brought from the plains by the Special Assistant Agent for work at Koraput, 7 died within a month and the rest ran away with the advances.

8. Such are the difficulties under which the Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Jeypore is being gone on with, and the Inspector-General of Police appears to have got little or no idea of these hill tracts and the difficulties under which we are laboring. It is not likely that works in the hill tracts can be proceeded with as rapidly as in the plains.

9. I am not aware of the dates of commencement of the travellers' bungalow at Koraput, sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Jeypore, and other buildings referred to in Colonel Cloete's report; but I have called on the sub-divisional officer for the necessary information and will submit the same to you as soon as received. The travellers' bungalow at Potinghi, referred to by Colonel Cloete, is being built by this department, but it was commenced long before the Jeypore Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow was taken on hand.

10. The present state of the building is as follows:—

Main building.—Superstructure walls, brick-in-mortar, built up. Wood-work to roof in active preparation and a greater portion for the building is ready, but cannot put up the same owing to incessant rain and want of cooly labor.

Out-houses.—A portion of flooring completed and the rest delayed as coolies are not procurable on account of heavy rain experienced.

Office.—Nothing more to be done to this building with the exception of whitewash. Doors and windows have all been fixed.

I am not, however, satisfied with the progress made by Overseer Mr. Marrow on this work since the walls (mud) were ordered to be dismantled and rebuilt with brick-in-chunam. I have warned him and threatened him several times, but all my warnings have been of little avail. He appears to have of late been sick, and has now gone on three months' leave, in fact he ran away without any leave.

11. As regards the proposal put forward by the Governor's Agent to make Koraput an Assistant Engineer's charge, I have to inform you that I am entirely in favor of the proposal

inasmuch as the construction of the continuation line from Potinghi to Koraput is under contemplation. Further, the continuation line to the Central Provinces has to be surveyed and estimated for, and the services of an engineer would be necessary to mark out the line and give the necessary instructions to surveyors, &c. All this he can easily manage to do with head-quarters at Koraput, and can conveniently look after the Potinghi ghât road, and all other works in the hill tracts. Besides, there are several buildings in contemplation of being built at Jeypore and Koraput; some of them are detailed below, viz.:—

1. An office for the Superintendent of Police, Koraput.
2. Police station at Koraput.
3. Improvements to police hospital and police inspector's bungalow at Koraput.
4. Improvements to the sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Koraput.
5. Certain buildings at Jeypore proposed to be built by the Maha Raja.

It is quite impossible for the Executive Engineer at Waltair to look after works in Jeypore and Koraput (150 miles away) and it is only with efficient supervision that better results can be expected.

12. As already reported, Overseer Mr. Marrow having left the district without permission, his explanation as regards his failure in attending to his duties, called for by you, cannot be submitted until his return from leave.

From T. D. HARRIS, Esq., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Yellamanchili, 27th September 1885, No. 936.

Referring to paragraph 12 of this office letter, No. 813, dated 30th August 1885, I have the honor to submit, herewith, Overseer Mr. Marrow's explanation (in original) regarding the delay in the completion of the Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Jeypore.

Enclosure.

From Mr. C. H. MARROW, Overseer, Public Works Department, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, dated Madras, 11th September 1885.

With reference to your No. 781 (received this morning), forwarding an extract from inspection report of Superintendent of Police and calling for any explanation that I may have to give in reference thereto, I beg to state—

(1) That the delay in the completion of the Assistant Superintendent's quarters was unavoidable, owing to the difficulty of procuring labor. This difficulty was often brought to the notice of the sub-divisional officer, who likewise was unable to procure me the needful assistance. It will not be out of place, in connection with this subject, to mention that, at my request, the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. Travers) also moved the dewan to help me in the matter, but without success.

(2) The superstructure of the building, I may say, was completed and a greater portion of the woodwork, together with rafters, tiles, &c., at site, but owing to the heavy rains and the cause mentioned above, the work has, from no fault of mine, been unnecessarily delayed. The out-houses and office, with the exception of white-washing, were both completed. The sub-divisional officer, who was written to for carpenters, offered a man Rs. 45 per mensem to go up to Jeypore, but he refused.

(3) The sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Jeypore was begun in or about December 1882 by the Agency overseer, Mr. Lears, and is *not* completed, and will not be for some time. The travellers' bungalow was begun before November 1882, previous to my appointment to the district, and is *not* completed as yet.

Endorsement on the above.

No. 143 V. Z.

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in continuation of this office No. 130 V.Z., dated 21st September 1885.

Dowlaishweram,
14th October 1885.

(Signed) W. A. MATHEWS, Asst. Engr.,
for Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

From the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated 5th December 1885, No. 178 V.Z.

From the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 10th December 1885, No. 187 V.Z.

With reference to G.O., No. 2342 W., dated 8th October 1885, I have the honor to submit the accompanying further explanation from Mr. T. D. Harris, the Executive Engineer of the Vizagapatam division, regarding the delay in finishing the bungalow for the Police Assistant Superintendent at Jeypore, which I trust may be considered satisfactory.

2. Mr. Harris has twice inspected the work at Jeypore during the current year, taking up a great portion of his time in the long journeys necessary. The unsatis- factory state of his health during 1883-84, which prevented him from making more than one inspection during each of these years, was caused entirely by exposure on the Potinghi ghât road, which important work has been brought to a successful termination principally through Mr. Harris's personal exertions.

3. The explanation called for from Mr. Overseer Marrow was submitted with this office No. 143 V.Z., dated 10th October 1885.

Enclosure.

From T. D. HARRIS, Esq., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Vizianagrum, 2nd December 1885, No. 1262.

With advertence to your endorsement, No. 152 V.Z., dated 29th October 1885, on G.O., No. 2342 W., dated 8th October 1885, I have the honor to inform you that the Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Jeypore was visited by me on the dates noted below since its commencement in January 1883, viz.:—

1. On the 25th January 1883.
2. On the 4th, 5th and 6th April 1884.
3. On the 28th March 1885.
4. On the 14th and 15th November 1885.

2. In the latter part of 1883, I should have visited the work, but I was prevented from doing so by severe illness; and in November 1883 I took very ill, so much so that I was obliged to leave the district on three months' leave. During my absence on leave Mr. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, held charge of the division, but during this period he does not appear to have visited the work, probably because he inspected it only a few weeks before he took over charge of the division.

3. Again, during the latter part of the year 1884, I was unwell, suffering from ulcers caused by fever contracted on the Potinghi ghât. I was on my back for weeks together, had to undergo most critical and painful operations, and was medically advised not to visit the hills. Thus, I was not able to see the work again in 1884.

4. You are not unaware that Vizagapatam is the largest of all the districts in the presidency, and that works in it are spread over an enormous area, upwards of 17,000 square miles. Many of the works are more than 150 miles apart, and owing to the very unhealthy character of a great part of the district and the *state* of communications (there are no roads even in the plains thoroughly bridged, and as for the hills, except the Potinghi ghât, there is no road or way you can ride or drive over in the wet weather season), it is not, therefore, possible for an Executive Engineer to visit each work in the division more than twice a-year, and no Executive Engineer of the department ever did work in the Jeypore hills before me.

5. I regret the Government were not pleased to consider my explanation regarding the delay in the completion of the work to be satisfactory. I submit that nothing which could be done or was possible to be done in pushing it on to completion was left undone. Jeypore is altogether an out-of-the-way place to which all labor and materials have to be imported, and owing to the dreadful scourge, fever, prevalent there, which prostrates the supervising staff as well as the work-people, great difficulty is experienced in persuading men to remain on the work, added to which there are no cart-roads available to within a mile or so of Jeypore, so that lime, timber, and all other materials required should be conveyed by coolies, which more or less retards the progress of the work.

6. In the rainy season all works are at a stand-still owing to the difficulty of communication, the rivers being impassable, and also owing to the rains being almost incessant; and in dry weather there is the pongal and hunting season when no cooly will work under any circumstances. Thus, you will observe, there are many difficulties in the face of which this work has to be proceeded with.

7. Notwithstanding all the above difficulties, this building should have been completed last year, had it not been for the unfortunate accident which occurred owing to the enormous rainfall of July 1884, and which seriously shook the building, so much so that it was necessary to dismantle the damaged walls down to the level of the basement and rebuild them with brick in lime mortar; this is doing the whole superstructure newly twice over, and simply because, as pointed out by me, brick-in-mud walls cannot stand the climate of Jeypore. All the necessary precautions were taken to prevent any damage to the mud-walls, but no mud-work would hold the roof on such an elevated base and so exposed, and under any circumstances mud-walls are not suitable to the climate of Jeypore, where rains are so heavy and last so long. On this point I beg to refer you to the Agent to the Governor who has an immense experience of the Jeypore tracts and who will no doubt confirm my statements.

8. The building has now far advanced towards completion. The office and the out-houses have been completed. Putting up wood-work on verandahs and the main building roof in progress and also plastering. All materials are ready at site. I have just inspected the work and everything in connection therewith and am well pleased to state that everything in connection with the building has been exceedingly well done; the tiles are particularly excellent and the first ever made in Jeypore town. The bricks also are good and the lime mortar (gooting) excellent but very difficult to procure, causing sometimes great delay owing to the great distance from which it has to be conveyed and the great area over which it has to be gathered, and what we can get in the plains for Rs. 7 we pay at Jeypore from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The Inspector-General of Police on his tour in his report makes comparison of missionary and other works in the hill tracts with the building under reference; his comparison is like comparing starlight into sunlight to begin with; and now, as regards the missionary works at Koraput, the German Lutheran Mission commenced a building about the same time as the Assistant Superintendent's quarters under reference was commenced. I know it well. The building is 137 feet × 36 feet wide, and is to have six main rooms (two 23 feet × 15 feet and four 15 × 15) and eight small rooms in the verandahs. It is to have verandahs in front and rear and sides.

The foundation and basement are finished. The foundation is partly of roughstone-in-mud and partly of brick-in-mud and the basement (3 feet in height) is of brick-in-mud pointed with chunam. There is also a cook-house under construction (30 feet × $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet): a part of the foundation is just in about 2 feet in depth. There are at site about 5,000 burnt bricks, 2 garces of lime and 11 country-wood windows (3 feet × 5 feet). The bricks are the most wretched, and in fact little better than sun dried; the whole work is miserably poor and the superstructure, now in progress at the rate of about a cubic yard per diem, would take three or four years to complete and would never hold up a tiled roof. Now, this is the true fact of the case; and why should the Inspector-General of Police, who had never seen the Assistant Superintendent's quarters at Jeypore, having only got as far as Koraput, within 15 miles of Jeypore, when he beat a hasty retreat back to plains, make comparisons and misstatements as he has done? Trusting the information now submitted will be found satisfactory.

G.O., dated 18th December 1885, Mis. No. 3449, Judicial.

From T. D. HARRIS, Esq., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Vizianagrum, 5th December 1885, No. 1277.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1262, dated 2nd instant, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a copy of letter, No. 204, dated 28th November 1885, from the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Vizianagrum sub-division on the subject of the workmanship of the Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Jeypore, with reference to the Police Inspector-General's statements (*vide* his report embodied in G.O., No. 1351, dated 8th August 1885).

2. Overseer Mr. Marrow's explanation, called for in your endorsement, No. 152 V.Z., dated 29th October 1885, will be forwarded as soon as received from him.

Enclosure.

From T. T. RAGHAVACHARIAR, Assistant Engineer, Vizianagrum sub-division, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, dated Bobbili, 28th November 1885, No. 204.

Referring to your letter, No. 795, dated 25th August 1885, I beg to submit to you the informations therein called for, viz.—

(1) Assistant Superintendent's (Police) bungalow and out-houses—Present state:—The walls of the main building have been all of them built up to full height and roofing (putting up

woodwork, rafters and reepers) is now in progress: The necessary tiles and other materials for the roof are ready at site.

(2) The building will be finished by the end of January 1886.

(3) *Travellers' bungalow at Koraput*:—It was commenced by Overseer Mr. Lears (in the Agency Department) in November 1882 and completed by Mr. F. A. Bellis in March 1884.

Jeypore sub-jail:—It was commenced in May 1883 by Mr. F. A. Bellis, and the work is still in progress.

(4) *Missionary building at Koraput*:—This building, when finished, will be 137 feet long and 36 feet wide, with six rooms in a line in the centre and eight small rooms in the rear, and side verandahs and a front verandah. It was commenced in the beginning of 1884 (the precise dates cannot be ascertained) and they have put in the foundations and built up the basement: at the site of work there are about 5,000 burnt bricks, about 2 garces of lime, and 11 windows (mainly batten) of country wood. This is all the progress of the work.

2. In addition to the above information called for, I beg your permission to add the following.

The Assistant Superintendent's bungalow had its walls all up to their full height (16 feet) in May 1884. The walls having then been of brick-in-mud, some portions of the walls gave way and tumbled in heavy rains in July of that year. This was reported to the higher authorities and a revised estimate had to be prepared for building all the walls with brick-in-chunam to stand the rains of Jeypore; and on the submission of this estimate orders were issued in November 1884. The mud-and-brick walls were then carefully pulled down, and the materials were being collected in December for building the brick-in-chunam walls. The demolition of the walls took comparatively a long time, inasmuch as this had to be done so very carefully, spoiling as few bricks as possible with a view to reducing the cost of the (revised estimate) brick-in-chunam walls. On account of the great difficulty of procuring lime in the neighbourhood of Jeypore, the actual construction of the walls was not commenced till the beginning of January 1885. And by the time the Inspector-General of Police was at Koraput the new brick in chunam walls were all up about 4 to 6 feet high in February and about 9 feet high in March 1885. The out-house (or rather cook-room and servants' quarters) was by that time almost finished, except a little flooring. The office building had at that time almost all the woodwork of roof on. Thus, I would like to point out that, at the time that the Inspector-General of Police was at Koraput, the Assistant Superintendent's residence had proceeded far beyond the basement (not to say that the building would have had its roof on, by the time, had it not been for the accident in the previous year's July, when some of the walls tumbled down in heavy rain because they were brick-in-mud walls, and certainly not on account of bad work), that the cook-room and servants' quarters were almost towards completion, and that the office had almost all the woodwork of roof on, and was certainly not in the same state it was in two years ago (the works having been commenced in the beginning of 1883).

3. To compare the Assistant Superintendent's bungalow and its out-houses with other buildings in Jeypore and Koraput:—

(1) *Koraput travellers' bungalow.*—This is a much smaller building. It was commenced in November 1882 and properly completed only in 1885, so far as I can learn from my inquiry, although Mr. Bellis says he finished it in March 1884; as I have already said, it is a much smaller building and the walls are all only of brick-in-mud, which cuts short about one-third of the delay in the construction of the building (there is always delay in getting lime).

(2) *Potinghy rest-house.*—This is also a much smaller building than the Jeypore buildings. Besides the materials for the superstructure were most of them and largely obtained from Salur, where they could be easily procured, and hence there can be no comparison between this and those at Jeypore, where there was difficulty in obtaining labor as well as materials.

(3) *The sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Jeypore.*—The whole building is about just the size of the cook-room and servants' quarters and the office that we are building at Jeypore. This was commenced, Mr. Bellis says, in May 1883. Making fair allowance for the difference of about three or four months at the start, our buildings were not, in progress, far behind the sub-jail. In the time that was taken to build up the walls of the whole building (all of brick-in-mud) and put on the roof on about half of the building of the sub-magistrate's cutcherry, we had almost finished the cook-room and servants' quarters, put up the woodwork of roof of office, and built the superstructure, to the full height, of the Superintendent's residence, first of brick-in-mud, and then demolished the whole said superstructure and built up again about (average) 5 feet height of walling of brick-in-chunam. To say the least of it, if the high brick-in-mud walls of the Superintendent's residence had stood the rains of July 1884, the roof would have been on and probably the building would have been finished in February or March 1885. Thus, considering the size of the building and taking into consideration also the chief cause of delay in completion, viz., the necessity for reconstructing the walls with brick-in-chunam (pulling down the walls that were ready to receive the roof) and so, in fact, doing the work twice over, the progress on the construction of the Assistant Superintendent's bungalow and out-houses at the time that the Inspector-General of Police was at Koraput has been by no means unsatisfactory.

(4) *Missionary's building at Koraput.*—The progress on this work for the one year or so that they have actually taken to throw in 3-feet depth of foundation and to build 3-feet height of basement (partly of mud and stone, and partly of stone and chunam), the exterior dimensions of the building being 137 feet × 36 feet, and to collect about 5,000 burnt bricks with 2 garces of lime and 11 country-wood (3 feet × 5 feet) windows, the progress I don't think offers much materials to compare it with our buildings in Jeypore.

This work of the missionary's, I may as well say here, is now at a stand-still on account of the great difficulty in procuring labor and materials at Koraput. To this day the building is at its basement and the superstructure is not yet commenced.

Endorsement on the above.

No. 120 C.

Submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in continuation of this office No. 187 V.Z., dated 7th instant.

SAMALKÓT, (Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
16th December 1885. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

From T. D. HARRIS, Esq., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Waltair, 9th December 1885, No. 1295.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1277, dated 5th instant, I have the honor to forward, herewith, Overseer Mr. Marrow's explanation, called for in your endorsement, No. 152 V.Z., dated 29th October 1885.

Endorsement on the above.

No. 123 C.

Submitted, together with Mr. Overseer Marrow's explanation, in original, to Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with reference to G.O., No. 2342 W., dated 8th October 1885.

WALTAIR, (Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
25th December 1885. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

ORDER—dated 6th January 1886, No. 41 W., Public Works.

The foregoing papers will be communicated to the Judicial Department, with advertence to proceedings in that department, dated 20th July 1885, No. 1885.

2. The delay in completing the Police Assistant Superintendent's residence at Jeypore is explained at length by the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division. There seems no doubt that the work was carried on under great difficulties, for which all due allowance must be made.

3. The Executive Engineer challenges the statement of the Inspector-General of Police that the failure of the walls in the first instance was due to bad work, and he appears to attribute it to the use of mud instead of mortar. The estimate for the work, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1260 W., dated 17th May 1882, was prepared by the Public Works Department; but with advertence to the Executive Engineer's present remarks as to the unsuitableness of brick-in-mud structures to the climate of Jeypore, the Government are unable to find on record that he advised the use of mortar before the building was begun.

4. The Executive Engineer states that he is not satisfied with the progress made on the work by Overseer Marrow since the brick-in-mud walls were ordered to be dismantled and rebuilt with brick-in-mortar. The overseer's explanation on this point,

and also as to why he left his division without reporting himself to the Executive Engineer, has been submitted without remark by the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer.

5. The correspondence shews that the comparison instituted by the Inspector-General of Police between the progress on the Assistant Superintendent's residence and that on other buildings in the locality is not sustainable by facts. The Government note that the Assistant Superintendent's house has now progressed far towards completion, and they trust that no effort will be spared to complete it without further delay.

6. The proposal to post an Assistant Engineer to Koraput will be kept in view when work is begun on the Potinghi-Koraput road, for which an allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the preliminiary issue of the Provincial budget for 1886-87. Meanwhile, the question of improving the class of buildings erected in Jeypore, adverted to in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 20th July 1885, No. 1885, Judicial, will be considered by the Superintending Engineer, who will report his views on the subject at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Judicial Department.
„ Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 6th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th Jan. 1886, No. 41 W.

JANUARY.

Police Assistant Superintendent's Residence at Jeypore

Orders on reports relating to the construction of the —.

15th May 1886, No. 1277, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Koraput, 6th March 1886, No. 243.

I have now before me the visitors' book of the police hospital, Koraput, and I have the honor to bring the substance of the observations made by the visitors to the notice of Government.

2. I must first tell Government that the police hospital is the only hospital in Koraput. There is no civil dispensary, and no building or separate attendance attached to the hill jail. Consequently, when a prisoner falls sick, he is placed in the police hospital on a cot next to a constable. Naturally, all who are connected with the police resent this arrangement as a great indignity, and it is certainly directly opposed to our recognized principles of administration that a convict and a constable should lie side by side in a ward and be treated as of equal consideration. Sick women convicts are also laid down in a cot next to a constable—a practice offensive to decency. But what is to be done? There is, of course, no ward for women in a police hospital, and if a female convict is sick, she must be accommodated in the one ward, or be left to shiver with her illness in the verandahs.

3. The first remark is by Surgeon-Major Thomas, dated 31st January 1884. He remarks that "the hospital is clean, the medical subordinates careful and the supply of medicines very inadequate."

Mr. Egan, Superintendent of Police, remarks on the 6th October 1884 that the building is in very bad order, and that iron cots were badly wanted.

Colonel Porteous, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, remarks on the 28th January 1885 that "the hospital should be tiled, the walls properly plastered and whitewashed. Proper bathing accommodation and a separate latrine are necessary. The dead-house should be detached and not alongside an out-house of the hospital. The iron cots are a great improvement on the old wood ones. A well is absolutely necessary."

Surgeon-Major Smith remarks on the 23rd February 1885: "All the additions and alterations mentioned by Colonel Porteous are urgently required. Except the police hospital at Gunapore, this is the worst hospital in the district."

Colonel Cloete, Inspector-General of Police, says on 3rd March 1885: "It is a most objectionable arrangement having convicts and police in the same hospital. The convicts ought to be provided with a ward of their own elsewhere. The improvements suggested by Colonel Porteous should be carried out when funds are available."

Surgeon A. J. Sturmer, 17th February 1886: "Some more iron cots are wanted. Government should do something for this hospital. It is in a most wretched condition, and with such a large police force and with the sub-jail prisoners, a tiled building is necessary. It is most objectionable, as Colonel Cloete remarks, to put prisoners in the same ward as constables, but the sub-jail is over-crowded, and, besides, there is no place to treat a prisoner in it. Year after year, remarks are made about the hospital and its bad state of repairs, but nothing is ever done. The dispensary room is not clean as it might be, and the instruments are dirty. It is most objectionable that the toty should make poultices, &c., and a ward cooly ought to be sanctioned. The present staff is insufficient. Medicines are very low."

4. These remarks of the various visitors during the last and present years will be sufficient to put Government in possession of the condition of this hospital.

The hospital must be tiled, plastered and whitewashed, and proper bathing and latrine accommodation provided. Moreover, the windows and doors must be made secure against wind and weather, and a good stove must be put in the ward for heating the building in the rains and wet weather.

5. I have before me the register of temperature and rainfall of Koraput for the years 1884 and 1885.

In the rains, June to October, the range of the thermometer at 7 A.M. is from 70° to 80°, and in the cold weather, from November to March, the range at the same hour is from 54° to 70°. The rainfall varies from 50 to 80 inches, and Koraput is a very exposed place and feels the full force of the south-west monsoon, which arrives between the 10th and 20th June. Hence the necessity for protection and warmth.

6. But the question of the improvements to the police hospital cannot be considered by itself, for unless provision is made for a jail hospital and for a civil dispensary, the well-founded complaints recorded by the visitors and confirmed by myself cannot be properly met.

It will be remembered that a considerable addition has been sanctioned to the police reserve, so that the whole force in Jeypore will amount to 450, of whom 100 will be stationed in Koraput.

7. The present apothecary tells me that his out-patient practice is increasing greatly; last year he had 1,000 out-patients. Koraput itself is increasing in size, and besides the Government officials, there is a considerable number of traders, artizans, and three German missionaries have settled here and are building a large house for themselves. So that the civil work is of considerable importance.

8. Then as to the jail work. The fact is that the jail question ought to be treated separately, but *quâ* the medical attendance it finds place here, and as I cannot explain this incidence without entering on the whole question, I beg to be excused for the apparent inappropriate connection. The jails here are the hill jail and the sub-jail. The hill jail consists of four thatched sheds, built of brick-in-mud, in a row, without any wall round them, quite exposed to the monsoon, without a cook-shed, without a guard room, in a line with the sub-magistrate's cutcherry shed, without a separate well, or any washing place. The jail sheds are miserably insecure, with wooden bars to the windows, cold brick flooring, walls unplastered—as horrid a place as can well be conceived; built to accommodate 32, there are generally over 60 in it, and on some occasions up to 100. Government will want to know why I have not taken steps to bring this matter to notice before. The cause of the overcrowding of the Koraput jail is that there is often no room for all the hill convicts of the Agency in the hill jail at Pârvatipur. And although the district jail at Vizagapatam may be at the same time 100 below strength, this, when brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Jails, is met with the reply that there is an order prohibiting the transfer of hill prisoners to the Vizagapatam jail, because the climate of the latter place is inimical to the hill man.

9. So the hill jail at Koraput gets overcrowded and the dirt of the inmates is so offensive that the sub-magistrate assures me that they are all covered with itch in the cold weather and with lice in the rains. The only washing place is the tank, which is used by many of the people of the town for drinking purposes and by several for bathing in. Naturally, the sub-magistrate hesitates to send filthy convicts to bathe in the water used by respectable people, and so they remain unwashed and in a revolting state of dirt till their term expires. I admit that the hill man is naturally a dirty fellow, but I doubt whether he ever gets into such a state in his own hut as he does in the hill jail. The sub-jail is precisely similar in construction and in the manner of dealing with its inmates as what I have said of the hill jail.

10. The sub-magistrate's cutcherry is built the same way. It is a dreadfully dark, damp, disagreeable place, and the insecurity of the treasury is a thing to marvel at.

11. Now here is a terrible array of strictures, and I bring them forward with full sense of the responsibility I incur if I have in the least bit exaggerated the state of the case. It is twelve years or more since we first came to Koraput. These buildings have been erected by the officers, and I myself built or was present at the commencement of the building of many of them. But the truth is this. These buildings were erected with mud walls and thatched roofs, or with mud bricks and with burnt bricks-in-mud with and without sawn timber roofs, doors and windows without glass, wooden bars instead of iron bars, walls and floors unplastered for want of lime and generally in a cutcha make-shift way, because there was no help for it. We had not a cart in the country when these places were built, we had no masons, carpenters, sawyers or artizans of any description, we had no lime, we could only get bricks burned by actual personal supervision. I recollect perfectly well going with Major Blaxland down to the first kiln of bricks we ever burnt in Koraput and setting fire to it with much doubt as to the result. The burning of a lack of bricks was an event of the greatest interest to us. Government will pardon these details. They are mentioned to put them in possession of our reasons for building as we did, and of the cause of the present condition of the buildings we erected.

12. All this is now changed, by the simple reason that carts can now get to Koraput from the Vizagapatam plains. They come by this bungalow where I am now writing, and where I have in former days longed for even two carts to help me in my works, literally in hundreds. Hence, building is rendered easy. Chunam, which cost us four annas for a cooly load, can now be had at Rs. 15 a garce. There are plenty of masons at work now. Carpenters are hard to get, but they come up on job work. It is therefore clear to me that the time has now come for entering on a new order of work. Government must regard what has been done up to date merely as make-shift work, with the exceptions of the Assistant's and Superintendent's bungalow, one row of police lines, the post office and the travellers' bungalow, all of which will be regarded as well built, wanting only tiled out-houses and compound walls.

13. But it is quite clear to me that the following buildings are indispensable to the place, to enable it to take rank, so far as its buildings go, with places of the same class at divisional head-quarters in other parts of the presidency, for there is no possible reason why a place like Koraput, with its rigorous climate, should not be blessed with as good public buildings as any other Head Assistant's station. There is rather more reason, in fact, for a better and a warmer class of buildings.

14. There is, however, one thing that I as Agent positively recommend Government to guard themselves against. This is to allow their new buildings here, whether police or jail, magisterial or medical, to be built by any other than a professional hand. I suppose few men have had as much experience as I have had in building cutcha edifices and laying out cutcha ghâts and roads. This style of work is all very good as far as it goes and to serve its prescribed end of make-shift. But it is of no further use, and directly the time comes for pucka works, then the aid of the professional must be called in.

15. I do not say that all the buildings are to be wantonly abandoned, but it will be the place of the Public Works Department to inspect these buildings and to report to what extent they can be utilized for the substantial and permanent edifices we now require. Nothing can be done until an Assistant Engineer is stationed here, and I leave it for Government to decide whether the state of the public buildings, as I have above described it, is such as to warrant the conclusion that the hour for improvement has at length arrived.

16. The police buildings required at Koraput are the following, some of which are sanctioned :—

1. Police hospital.
2. Head-quarter office.
3. New police reserve lines.
4. Police station.
5. Place of arms.
6. Apothecary's quarters to be tiled and floored, out-buildings to be erected.
7. Four Police Inspectors' quarters do. do.
8. Buildings to accommodate men coming in from taluks (recommended by the late Colonel Hearn 4 years ago).
9. Hospital Assistant's quarters.

The buildings required by the Jail Department and of a magisterial, medical and civil nature are—

1. Deputy tahsildar's cutcherry, treasury and sub-jail.
2. Hill jail with hospital, cook-sheds, guard-room, &c.
3. Civil dispensary.
4. Quarters for the sub-magistrate and his clerks.
5. Travellers' rest-house.
6. Market and cart-stand.
7. School-house.
8. Assistant Engineer's house and office.
9. Assistant Agent's office.
10. Out-houses of Assistant Agent's and Superintendent's bungalow require to be tiled and compound wall built (will be arranged for this next year out of hill budget, and the work will be undertaken by the Agency pending the arrival of the Assistant Engineer).

17. Besides the above works, the Government will recollect that Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned for the Koraput-Pottinghy road, and that there are certain works under construction in Jeypore, and that the Maharajah also wishes to contribute towards the improvement of the ghât road into his town and has certain works to build in the town itself (*vide* G.Os., dated 30th March 1885 and 4th January 1886, Nos. 792 and 8-W, respectively).

Order—dated 15th May 1886, No. 1277, Judicial.

The foregoing letter will be communicated to the Public Works Department for early notice, with reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., 6th January 1886, No. 41 W.

2. Meantime the Agent will submit estimates for the repairs and additions needed to the police hospital at Koraput, and the remarks of the Agent regarding the jails will be communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails for early report.

3. The Agent will bring forward from time to time the question of executing the most urgently required works of those enumerated at the close of his letter.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Public Works Department.
„ Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
„ Inspector-General of Jails.
Copy to the Inspector-General of Police.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No 1375 C 5. 4. 86 2907 – 30.11.81
G.O. No 41 W. 6. 1. 86 2365 – 14.10.85
No 1540. 19. 5. 86 1406 C 30.7.83.
1351 C 8.8.85 2514 C 31.10.81
3096 – 23.11.82
1711 – 9.7.82
1260 – 17.5.82

B ~~No. 1484 W d/ 11 June 1886~~

Communicated to the S.E. I Circle, with advertence to memo: No. 1375. C d/ 5th April 1886, the reply to which should be expedited.

6.6.86

13

10/6/86

1/6

S.E. I. Circle
Desd 12/6/86

Ag. 6/6 wr 14/6. 1676
6. 1. 6. 86

(14). P.W. No 4092

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

ESC

Issued

Recd. 29/5/86. Encl.

G.O., 15th May 1886, No. 1277.

No. 1484 W. d/ 11 June 188

MAY.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Passing orders on a letter from the Government Agent reporting on the condition of the police hospital at Koraput, and suggesting that pucka public buildings be erected at that station.

2 copies to other

with

Wittenden

2878 – 22-6-86

1354/9 (8)

S. E. I might submit estimates for such of the works as he considers emergent and funds can be allotted when available.

19/6/86

It seems to me that it would be well, in the first instance, to refer the correspondence to the Judicial Dept. for remarks, with advertence to the under-mentioned Pro: of Govt.—

20-7-85. Judicial. No. 1883.
6-1-86. P.W. No. 41.
15-5-86. Judicial. No. 1277.

22.6.86

W

Note.

In G.O. (Judicial) No. 1885, d/ 20th July 1885, the state of the various Government buildings at Jeypore was remarked on, and the P.W.D. was asked to give its attention to the question of improving the class of buildings. The Supg: Engineer was requested to report on the subject, but as no report had been submitted his attention was again directed to the matter in G.O. 41. W. d/ 6th January 1886, (para 6). In his reply d/ 27th March 1886 the Supg: Engr. stated that the buildings were one and all unsuitable and even unsafe; and he was then directed to submit a tabular statement shewing what buildings there are at Jeypore - in what state they are, whether they will be be serviceable if repaired, and, if not, the approximate cost of constructing pucka buildings in their stead.

The Superintending Engineer now submits a statement as directed from which it appears that the approximate cost of replacing unsuitable buildings situated at Jeypore, Koraput and Potinghi by pucka buildings would amount to roughly Rs 2,20,000.

The Supg. Engineer considers that certain buildings enumerated in his letter are important and urgently necessary. the cost of these is approximately Rs 60,000.

The Supg: Engineer thinks that as it would take three years to complete the works, no great difficulty would be found in providing the necessary annual allotments of funds.

In

In the present financial state of the Department, it seems highly improbable that any funds can be spared for the purpose during this year.

F.B.
19.6.86.

B w 2487W · 30-11-81
+ 1260W 17-5-82
1711W · 9-7-82
3096W - 23-11-82
B w 2342W 8-10-85
1351C - 8-8-85
41W - 6-1-86
1375C · 5-4-86
1484W -11-6-86

(8)

Dw

O. 19-11-86

1886.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 4706

From The S.E. I Circle

ENCLOS.— 1

No. 69 V2.
Dated June 11. 1886.
Received " 19. "

SUBJECT.

Buildings now existing at Jaff
Rwapur and Patinghi.—

Submits a tabular statt of
, with remarks as to their present
state, and the approximate co
of any pucka buildings in their sta

DISPOSAL.

No. 287 D. Dated June 22d 188

Referred to the Judicia
Dept for favour of remark
with advertence to the und
-mentioned Proceedings of
No 1885 d/ 20.7.85 Judicial
" 41W d/ 6.1.86 Public Wk
" 1277 d/ 15.5.86 Judl.
(S.)

n. 107 1/III 22/VI

B w 2987 W - 30 - 11 - 8
+ 1260 W 17 - 5 - 8
1711 W 9 - 7 - 8
3096 W - 23 - 11 - 8
B w 2342 W 8 - 10 - 85
1351 C - 8 - 8 - 85
41 W - 6 - 1 - 86
1375 C 5 - 4 - 86
1484 W - 11 - 6 - 86

C. 19-11-86

1354

No. 2514 d/31.10.81
" 1406 C d/30.7.83
" 2365 W d/10.10.85
" 2987 W d/30.11.81
" 1260 W d/17.5.82.
" 1711 W d/9.7.82
" 3096 W d/23.11.82
" 2342 W d/8.10.85
" 1484 W d/11.6.86
" 41 W d/6.1.86
" 1351 C d/8.8.85
" 1375 C d/5.4.86

12

1354

No. 1375 C 5-4-86

Proposed to ask S.E. to submit a tabular statement showing what buildings exist, in what state they are, whether they can be repaired, and if not, the approximate cost of constructing pucka buildings in their stead. ~~An~~ The S.E's letter gives no particulars. The buildings complained of and about which Govt ask S.E. to report are police buildings

13

but

B w 2487W - 30-11-8
+ 1260W 17-5-8
1711W - 9-7-8
3096W - 23-11-8
B w 2342W 8-10-85
1351C - 8-8-86
41W - 6-1-86
1375C 5-4-86
1484W - 11-6-86

O. 19-11-86

No. 2
" 14
" 230
" 29
" 1260
" 1711
" 3096
" 2342
" 1484
" 41 W
" 1351 C
" 1375 C

1375 C
5-4-86

S.E. also mention
the Taluq Cutcherry

The S.E. should
be asked to addre
a separate comn.
to W on the sub-
-ject of para 2
(para 1035 P. W. Code

For orders

W.B.
3.4.6.

The S.E. may be asked to submit a tabular statement of buildings as suggested. He should also address a separate Comn. regarding the establishment he proposes for the Koraput Division

3/4/86

SAW

7540

E.
2589 W
6-10-86

1354

Has anything been done about posting an Asst. Engr. to Koraput? See last para of Go. No. 41 W d/ 6.1.86.

C.
28.9.86

No. The S.E. has not asked for an Asst. Engineer for the work.

14

M
28.9

§ Please see Govt. note. Is Mr. Knowles now at Koraput.

28.9.86 C.

B No 2987W. 30-11-8
" 1260W 17-5-8
1711W. 9-7-8
3096W - 23-11-8
B No 2342W 8-10-85
1351C - 8-8-86
41W - 6-1-86
1375C. 5-4-86
1484W - 11-6-86

O. 19-11-86

No 2
" 14
" 23
" 29
" 126
" 1711
" 309
" 234
" 1484
" 41 W
" 1351 C
" 1375 C

Mr. Knowles is now in the Godavari Central Divison.

He will possibly return to Vizagapatam when the damages in the Godavari Central Division have been repaired.

M.
20/9

Mr. Walch has inform
that Mr. Knowles did
the Godavari. the
has seen before he

Jon

30/

C. A. W. 1354

There has been a good deal of correspondence on the subject of the Police hospital at Koraput - but as most of it is in the "B" & "C" series a complete file cannot be got up here - D.P.

No 1783W of 17-7-87 seems to be the last order on the subject - this a "B" paper - 29-9-87

D. P.
29-9-87

To
Madras

For completion of file & examination of Estimates.

30-10-87

S. Ass.

File put up.

4/10

15

B W 2487 W - 30 - 11 -
1260 W 17 - 5 -
1711 W 9 - 7 -
3096 W - 23 - 11 -
B W 2342 W 8 - 10 - 8
1351 C - 8 - 8 - 8
41 W - 6 - 1 - 86
1375 C 5 - 4 - 86
1484 W - 11 - 6 - 86

O. 19 - 11 - 86

No.
" 14
" 23
" 29
" 126
" 1711
" 309
" 234
" 1484
" 41 W
" 1351 C
" 1375

No. 291 W.Z

FROM,

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

1358

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DOWLAISHWARAM, 27th March 1886.

SIR,

With reference to para 6 of G.O No. 41 W. 6-1-86 latter part - I have the honor to bring to your notice, that the Executive Engineer in his last report on the subject of the Buildings at Jeypore - states that, they are one & all - Taluk cutcherry & Sub Jail &c - most unsuitable Buildings & even unsafe - Owing to their having been built of mud walls and with only thatch for roofings - Ever liable to subsidence during the heavy rains - & to destruction by fire, during the dry months of the year - It would appear, from Mr. Harris' account, impossible to improve them, so that it would be advisable to have Plans & Estimates drawn up for all the most important Buildings required, inclusive of a

16 16

Residence for an Assistant or Executive Engineer D.P.W.

2.

I am not aware, what provision is likely to be made for supervising the Potinghy Korapat Road work - but I would beg to suggest that the said work may be made separate Executive Charge - & placed under the direct control of a competent Executive Engineer - for it is next to an impossibility for the Executive Engineer at Vizagapatam Division, to give a sufficient amount of his time for supervising this great work - without neglecting the other parts of his Division - which would appear to have been already unattended to - In fact, as soon as the Iron Bridges are sent out - it will be necessary to appoint an Executive Engineer as well as an Assistant Engineer, so that the former might very well be selected now - to be followed by an Assistant Engineer later on -

Co the para 1035-

I

1354

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient St.

Major R.E.
A. Supg. Engr. 1st Circle -

PCW 2502

FROM,
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO,
THE CHIEF ENGINEER
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

2 APL 86

DATED 27th
DESPATCHED 27th March 1886
RECEIVED

No. 291 V.2

ENCLOSURES. Nil

No. 1375 C dt 5-4-86

Public Buildings
at Korapu & Jeypore.
Reports on the state
of —

No. 1375 C dy 5th April 1886

1354 Memo.

With refce to
para 1 of his No:
291. V.2. of 27.3.86
the Supg Engr, I
Circle, is requested
to submit at an
Early date a tabu-
lar statement
showing what
buildings there
are at Jeypore,
in what state they
are, whether they
will be serviceable
if repaired, and
if not the approxi-
mate cost of
constructing pucka
buildings in
their stead.

2. The subject

18

of para 2 of the I.G.'s letter should be embodied in a separate communication.

9/4/86

3-4

G.O. A. No. 41 W d/ 6-1-86
- 1351 L - 8-8-85
~~G.O~~ - 41 W - 6-1-86
G.O. - 2342 W - 8-10-85
G.O. A - 3096 W - 23-11-82
- - - 174 W - 9-7-82
- - - 1260 W - 17-5-82
- B. - 2987 W - 30-11-81

Files taken [illegible] 3549/86

disposed of by [illegible] 19.5.86

[illegible] 7/4 - [illegible]

vide P.W. Code para 1035

No. 1375 d/ 5-4-86

B

5/4

I. G. I. J. Despd 5-4-86

1354

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 15th May 1886, Mis. No. 1277, Judicial.

READ—also the following paper:—

From H. R. GRIMES, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 4th June 1886, No. 162.

Vide G.O., Judicial, dated 26th April 1879, No. 940.

In reply to the 2nd paragraph of the order of Government, dated 15th May 1886, No. 1277, Judicial, I have the honor to report that the jail at Koraput, being a subsidiary jail, is entirely under the charge of the Agent as District Magistrate, the statistics and accounts of the prisoners in this jail are not submitted to my office separately, as is the case with those of central and district jails, neither is there any record that my predecessors have ever inspected it as one of the jails under their immediate control. Under these circumstances, I am in no way responsible for the lamentable condition of the prisoners or of the jail buildings at Koraput.

Vide Inspector-General of Jails' letter, No. 42, dated 8th March 1882, embodied in G.O., dated 27th March 1882, No. 264, Judicial.

2. In regard to the remarks of the Agent, that the cause of the over-crowding of the Koraput jail is that there is often no room for all the hill convicts of the Agency in the hill jail at Párvatipur, and that I will not permit hill prisoners to be transferred to the Vizagapatam jail, although that jail may be considerably below its strength, because the climate of the latter place is inimical to the hill man, I have the honor to report the hill jail at Párvatipur was originally constructed to contain 105 prisoners in all; that the accommodation was in September 1885 increased by utilizing one workshop as a ward which contains 9 prisoners and by the erection of a temporary shed which contains 26 prisoners, thus allowing of accommodation for 35 additional prisoners or a total of 140. Further, on my recent inspection of this jail, I found the capacity of the original four wards was calculated at 39 superficial and 741 cubical feet to each prisoner which only allows of 21 prisoners being locked up in each ward, whereas if the standard capacity, as allowed in all the other jails is allowed in this jail, viz., 40 superficial and 600 cubical feet to each prisoner, the four wards could contain 26 prisoners each; also allowing the other two work sheds to be occupied as wards would give accommodation for an additional 18 prisoners, so that the total number the jail can now contain on an emergency would be 178 prisoners. If more accommodation than this is required, two additional sheds, to contain 26 prisoners in each, can be built, one on each side of the main entrance, the jail then would be capable of accommodating 230 prisoners. I annex a statement showing the daily average number of prisoners for the last six months, from which it is apparent the Párvatipur jail has not been over-crowded during that time.

3. In regard to my objection to transfer hill prisoners to the Vizagapatam jail, I admit that such has been the case, and I hope, from the following extracts from records in this office, the Government will consider I have been justified in so doing. The cry for the last 23 years has been that the mortality amongst the hill prisoners of the Vizagapatam Agency when transferred to the zillah or Vizagapatam jail has been appalling. In the year 1862 Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Magistrate and Acting Agent of Vizagapatam, in writing to Government on the question of building subsidiary jails in his district, remarks in the latter portion of his letter:—

Vide G.O., dated 23rd Dec. 1862, No. 2114.

"The returns of deaths of hill men in the zillah jail here are of a most melancholy character."

Again, Mr. Carmichael writes on 15th April 1863, recommending the building of a jail at Párvatipur:—

Vide Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, and order thereon, dated 5th May 1863, No. 696.

"Under these circumstances, I trust the Government will sanction the preparation of the necessary estimates and will give orders for the execution of the work during the ensuing official year. The mortality of hill men at the coast jail is, as I have already brought to notice, truly deplorable."

Vide Proceedings of Government, Judicial Dept., dated 19th Sept. 1871, No. 1307.

The Agent, when he was Assistant Agent of Koraput and Jeypore in 1871, in writing to his immediate superior, remarks:—

"I refer to the gross hardship that is inflicted on a Jeypore prisoner in being sent 150 miles to Vizagapatam to expiate an offence which a Magistrate deems to be deserving of a longer imprisonment than one month. Such a punishment is to a hill man what transportation is to a North Arcot Brahmin, and, in point of fact, every sentence of imprisonment exceeding the duration of one month has tacked on to it the utterly illegal adjunct of a punishment of deportation &c., &c. I do not myself think that Párvatipur, though unquestionably superior to Vizagapatam, would prove a healthy place for men accustomed to the cold climate of Jeypore, and I strongly advocate the erection of a jail at Koraput for prisoners of this division."

Here it will be seen that Mr. Turner who in 1871 strongly objected to Jeypore prisoners being sent to Párvatipur even, in 1886 considers that they may be sent to Vizagapatam.

Vide G.O., Judicial, 13th Oct. 1875, No. 2221.

Again, in 1875 the Government, in their order on a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, regarding the alterations to the Párvatipur jail, remark:—

"The Government are convinced that it is not desirable to keep hill prisoners in the plains where their health suffers seriously from the change of climate."

Letter from Inspector-General of Jails, to Government, dated 6th February 1878, printed in G.O., dated 22nd February 1878, No. 388.

In 1878 the Inspector-General of Jails writes regarding the alterations and additions to the Vizagapatam and Párvatipur jails:—

"In the mean while the high rate of mortality amongst the prisoners in the coast jails prevails, and the urgent necessity for providing a jail exclusively for the confinement of prisoners belonging to the hill tribes increases annually as the operations of the magistracy and the police extend in the Jeypore country."

In 1879 the Inspector-General of Jails again remarks in a letter to Government regarding a special police guard and temporary establishment for Koraput jail:—

Vide Proceedings of Govt., dated 23th April 1879, No. 940.

"With reference to the mortality amongst the hill men in the district jail at Vizagapatam, it ought to be explained that out of the fifty-five deaths amongst this class of prisoners during the period mentioned by the District Magistrate, twenty deaths occurred from cholera. The death-rate, however, amongst the hill men is appalling high and it is quite clear that some thing ought to be done to obviate the necessity for these people being brought to the coast."

Proceedings of Govt., Public Works Dept., G.O., dated 16th March 1880, No. 651 W.

Again the Inspector-General of Jails writes to Government in his letter, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 28:—

"I must again earnestly urge the importance of losing no time in making the necessary alterations to enable the hill prisoners to be removed from the coast jails. The death-rate and mortality amongst the hill prisoners confined in the Vizagapatam jail is perfectly appalling. With regard to the class of prisoners to be received into the Párvatipur jail the Agent concurs in opinion with me that all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment exceeding two months by Magistrates and Agents in Jeypore above ghâts and by the Magistrates of Gunipur and Rayaguddah and in the Agency Tracts of Párvatipur should be committed to the hill jail at Párvatipur. Prisoners in these hill tracts sentenced to sixty days and under can be received into the jails at Koraput and Gunipur.

This proposal of the Inspector-General of Jails was approved of by the Government.

In 1882 the Inspector-General of Jails still writes to Government:—

Vide G.O., dated 27th March 1882, No. 264, Judicial.

"However urgent was the necessity for providing these buildings two years ago, the necessity now is still more pressing since the completion of the Párvatipur jail, in which the whole accommodation is urgently required for hill men. Government have only to examine the appalling rate of mortality amongst the hill prisoners confined in the Vizagapatam jail to see the pressing need of getting rid of the subsidiary jail and remand prisoners who now crowd the Párvatipur jail and occupy valuable space required for the hill prisoners."

The subsidiary jail and sub-magistrate's cutcherry was completed some time in 1883, therefore the hill jail at Párvatipur is entirely available for the class of prisoners it was intended to accommodate as approved of by Government in its Proceedings, dated 16th March 1880, No. 661 W. In 1885 some hill prisoners were transferred to the district jail at Vizagapatam, and after being there some months I received the following request from the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam Jail, dated 4th February 1886:—

"I have the honor to bring to your notice that there are nine hill prisoners in this jail (*vide* list attached), of whom six are available for transfer. I request you will order their transfer to some hill jail, as the low country does not appear to agree with them. Several of them I find are losing in weight, and are becoming anæmic, and one has already died."

The transfer of these men was immediately ordered to Párvatipur, and they were so affected from the change of climate to the coast, that one of them died on his retransfer to Párvatipur.

4. After all these facts regarding the inimical effects of the climate of Vizagapatam on the health of the hill prisoners of the Vizagapatam Agency, I cannot but think that Government will agree with me that it is not desirable to transfer these prisoners to the district jail at Vizagapatam.

Enclosure.

Párvatipur Hill Jail.

Month.	Number remaining at the end of month.			Daily average number.			Accommodation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
November 1885.	131	..	131	137·37	..	137·37	132	8	* 140
December ,,	126	..	126	128·48	..	128·48			
January 1886 ..	139	..	139	118·23	..	118·23			
February ,, ..	118	..	118	128·89	..	128·89			
March ,, ..	96	..	96	103·70	..	103·70			
April ,, ..	117	..	117	95·70	..	95·70			

* This was the available accommodation in September 1885; since March last the accommodation has been increased by allowing five more prisoners to be locked up in the four main wards and by allowing two more workshops to be occupied as wards to hold nine prisoners each. The jail will therefore on an emergency have accommodation for 170 males and 8 females, or a total of 178 prisoners.

ORDER—dated 22nd June 1886, No. 1641, Judicial.

The foregoing letter of the Inspector-General of Jails will be communicated to the Agent in Vizagapatam, with the remark that no hill jail has been sanctioned at Koraput, and that the only jail there appears to be a sub-jail under the control of the District Magistrate. The only special circumstance in connection with this jail is that the retention therein of prisoners undergoing sixty days' imprisonment and less has been sanctioned.

2. The Government entirely agree with the Inspector-General of Jails that it is out of the question to permit a return to the former practice of sending Jeypore prisoners to the coast jail at Vizagapatam. The Government are, however, of opinion that the present state of the Koraput sub-jail cannot be allowed to continue. The Agent will accordingly submit, at an early date, plans and estimates for a pukka-roofed jail building of sufficient accommodation to provide for the requirements of the place. As regards the amount of accommodation, the Agent will submit a statement showing the average, as well as the maximum, number of prisoners monthly under detention in the Koraput sub-jail during the years 1885 and 1886, under-trial prisoners being separately shown. It appears doubtful whether prisoners undergoing sentences of more than sixty days' imprisonment have not been retained at Koraput. The Agent will further report whether this is so, and it will be understood that in future any prisoner sentenced to more than sixty days' imprisonment is to be transferred to Párvatipur; and, should the Koraput jail be full, while accommodation is available at Párvatipur, that prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods between thirty and sixty days should be drafted to Párvatipur to relieve the jail at Koraput.

3. If it is found that under these instructions additional accommodation is absolutely necessary at Párvatipur, the Inspector-General of Jails will be at liberty to bring the matter to the notice of Government.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
„ Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Judl.
P.N. 7540/

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd June 1886, No. 1641.

JUNE.

Koraput Jail.

Communicating, with remarks, to the Agent in Vizagapatam a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails regarding the sub-jail at Koraput, and calling for plans and estimates for a pukka building to provide for the requirements of the place.

17th September 1886, No. 2486, Judicial.

13 5k

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From Major S. C. CLARKE, R.E., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 11th June 1886, No. 69-V.Z.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1375-C, of the 5th of April 1886, I have the honor to submit the statement called for, framed by the late Executive Engineer of the Vizagapatam division, who reports that most of the old buildings are very uncomfortable and unsuitable, and, in some instances, unsafe, but whether the Government can afford or would be willing to sanction such an outlay as that now proposed by the late Executive Engineer is highly improbable; the following buildings might, however, be sanctioned, which can be justly termed very important and urgently necessary:—

		Approximate estimate. RS.
At Jeypore—	1. Police station	6,000
	2. Police lines	10,000
	3. Police inspectors' quarters	4,000
At Koraput—	4. Agency supervisors' quarters	4,000
	5. Hospital (general)	12,000
	6. Police lines	10,000
	7. Police inspectors' quarters	4,000
Potinghi ghât—	8. Police lines	10,000
	Total ..	60,000

which, as roughly computed, will cost about Rs. 60,000. This allotment would probably take three years to work out, so that there might be found no great financial difficulty to overcome to secure funds annually for three or four years to come to start and complete these buildings which are much required, for doubtless the police and others suffer greatly from want of proper healthy accommodation upon the hill tracts.

No. 287-D.

Referred to the Judicial Department for favor of remarks, with advertence to the undermentioned proceedings of Government:—

No. 1885, dated 20th July 1885, Judicial.
„ 41 W. „ 6th Jan. 1886, Public Works.
„ 1277 „ 15th May „ Judicial.

Ootacamund,
22nd June 1886.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Lottingedda, 27th July 1886, No. 577.

Referring to G.O., dated the 19th instant, on the Chief Engineer's endorsement, No. 287-D, dated the 22nd June last, on letter No. 69-V.Z., dated the 11th idem, from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, I have the honor to state that the amounts estimated by the late Executive Engineer of the Vizagapatam division for the construction of the several buildings required in the Jeypore country are, in my opinion, absurdly high. I think the rates require to be revised.

2. The works of most urgency are as given below:—

Koraput.—
- (*a*) The hospital.
- (*b*) The jail.
- (*c*) The taluk magistrate's cutcherry.
- (*d*) The police lines.
- (*e*) The Special Assistant Agent's office.

Jeypore.—The police lines.
Potinghi.—The taluk magistrate's cutcherry.

3. The several works should be carried out in the order I have indicated above. The other works mentioned in the Superintending Engineer's letter may, in my opinion, be carried out after the above works are completed.

From the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated 26th Aug. 1886, No. 615.

Abstract.—Returning the papers received under endorsement No. 1165-C, dated 19th ultimo, regarding buildings at Jeypore, &c.

Order—dated 17th September 1886, No. 2486, Judicial.

Copy of the Agent's letter, dated 27th July 1886, No. 577, will be communicated to the Public Works Department, together with copy of G.O., 22nd June 1886, No. 1641, Judicial Department, and the list received with the foregoing endorsement in the Public Works Department, No. 287-D, dated 22nd June 1886, will be returned. It will be observed that the Agent has been directed to submit plans and estimates for a jail at Koraput, which with the hospital is urgently required of the works referred to in G.O., dated 20th July 1885, No. 1885, and G.O., dated 6th January 1886, Public Works. The work of constructing the jail will accordingly be carried out by the Agency officers, unless it is found possible to locate an Assistant Engineer at Koraput with a view to the construction of the other buildings required. These will be taken in hand in the order recommended by the Agent.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department,
with G.O., 22nd June 1886, No. 1641, and list returned.
„ Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

2087 D 22.6.86.
1484 W 11.6.86.
1375 C. 5.4.87.
41 W 6.1.86.
2342 W 8.10.85.
2365 W 10.10.85.
3096 W 23.11.82.
B1711 W 9.7.82.
2987 W 30.11.81.
1357 C. 8.8.85.

P.W.C. No. 7540 V

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

13 S.C

Enclos. 2

Issued

Recd. 27.9.86 Encl.

G.O., 17th September 1886, No. 2486.

SEPTEMBER.

Communicated to the S.E.I. Circle for information & guidance in continuation of G.O. No. 1484 W. of 11th June 1886.

~~2. Mr. Knowles, [illegible] Engr., will probably before long return to the Vizagapatam division for duty on the Koraput road~~

29/9/86

30/9/86

S.E.I. Circle with [illegible]
[illegible] Dept

Vizagapatam Agency.

Passing orders on certain papers respecting the public buildings required to be urgently constructed at Koraput, Jeypore, and Potinghi.

1354

[illegible] Knowles [illegible]
[illegible] the Vizag district
[illegible] for [illegible]
the Koraput [illegible].

23/9/86

2589 W 4.10.86

13 S.C.

2/-

1354

To Dw.

In the last para of G.O. No 41 W of 6.1.86, it was stated that the proposal to post an Asst. Engr to Korapur would be kept in view when work was begun on the Pottangi Korapur road — that work was begun this official year.

In the Judl. Dept. Pros. now received, (No 2486 d 17.9.86) mention is again made of posting an Asst. Engr to Korapur.

For orders whether there is any likelihood of an Asst Engr being sent there within reasonable time

25

Cu
26.9.86

2087 D 22.6.86.
1484 W 11.6.86.
C. 5.4.87

B

No. 2589. W

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

1354

1354 4th October /86

READ the following

Pros: of the Judicial Dept: N.E. No. 2486 d/ 17th Sept. /86.

Communicated to the Suptg: Engr: I Circle for information and guidance, in continuation of G.O. No. 1484 W d/ 11th June 1886.

2. The Suptg: Engr: will report whether the work can be supervised by the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Korapút road.

Jch
1/10/86

---

3. The Division itself has two out of the four Upper Subordinates on sick leave in consequence of service

B. No. 2589 W.Y 4-10-86

M/410

No. 1136 Vizagapatam Dn. Office.
Waltair, 27th October 1886

From,

1354

The Ex Engineer
Vizagapatam Dn.

To,

The Supt. Engr. 1st Circle.

Sir,

I have the honor to state in reply to your No. 232 V.Z. dated 22nd Inst., with reference to Government Order No. 2486 dated 17th September 1886, that the Assistant Engineer at Koraput may very well supervise the group of new buildings if the Establishment sanctioned for the Assistant Engineer be maintained.

2 At present out of two temporary Overseers and two Sub Overseers only one Sub Overseer is at work. The Overseers have never been supplied and a Sub Overseer is sick.

3. The Division itself has two out of the four Upper Subordinates on sick leave in consequence of service

at Potinghi.

4 I observe in a letter of the Executive Engineer's to your Office No. 1794 of the 5th March detailing the circumstances that attend these works, and among them para 4 that there is little ordinary and positively no local skilled labor.

5. The Collector informs me that the only resource is importing Moplah Artisans from Cochin & the West Coast by steamer who alone can live in the climate.

6. It appears to me it has to be considered looking at the number of different buildings required whether the accommodation of each cannot be cut down to a minimum of interior space and tenders obtained from Calcutta for framed buildings such as are universal in the Australian Colonies only combined Iron and wood with corrugated Iron roofs of 20° pitch to hold a layer of pantiles to keep out the heat.

7. Much progress could thus be made in this troublesome and unhealthy locality in a few months in supplying the more urgent wants of administration. 1354

I have &ca &ca

(Sd) A. T. Fraser Lt Col R.E.

Ex Engr Vizagapatam D.

(True Copy)

C. Ewart

Supg Engr 1st Circle.

In 1
P.W. 9432/88

NO. 271 V.S.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
P. W. Department
~~FOR IRRIGATION.~~

Enclo 1
1 Copy of No. 1136/27-10-86

1354

DOWLAISHWERAM, 23rd November 1886
Recd 27/11

SIR,

With reference to G.O No. 2589 W. of 4-10-86, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Vizagapatam Divisional Officer's letter No. 1136 dated 27-10-86, and to inform you that I consider that the Assistant Engineer at Koraput can supervise the work but would require an extra× European or East Indian Subordinate.

× Extra to present sanctioned strength of the Division.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.

G. T. Walch
Supt. Engr. 1st Circle.

2589 vr 4.10.86.
1484 vr. 11.6.86
2342 vr 8.10.85
2365 vr 10.10.85
3096 vr 23.11.82
1711 vr 9.7.82
1280 vr 17.5.82
2987 vr 30.11.81
1351 c 8.8.85
2589 vr 4.10.86.
2871 d 22.6.86.

1354

30

No. 3253 W a/8th Dec. /86

P.W.C. No. 9432

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
P.W.D.
~~FOR IRRIGATION.~~

DATED 23
DESPATCHED 27 } Novr. 1886
RECEIVED 2.12.86

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT P.W. DEPARTMENT MADRAS
2 DEC 86

NO. 271 V.Z.

ENCLOSURES. one.

No. 3253 W a/8th Dec. /86

Vizagapatam Agency Works — Informs that the Assistant Engineer with certain extra establishment can supervise the —

B

Communicated to the judicial Dept with reference to G.O. No. 2589 W. dated 4-10-86. Endeavours will be made to post a subordinate to Korapat in the event of its being finally decided that the work be supervised by the Asst. Engr. stationed there.

2. Attention is invited to para 6 of the Exec. Engineer's letter.

6.12.86

Comn to the Judicial Dept with reference to G.O. No: 2589 W. d 4-10-86. Endeavours will be made to post a subordinate to Korapat in the event of its being finally decided that the work be supervised by the Asst Engr stationed there. 2 Attention is invited to para 6 of the E.E. letter

B. Maj

4/12/86

9.12

Judl. Dept &
Supdg. Engr. I circle &.

Judl. Dept
Supg. Engineers

Despd. 9.12.86.

With order

24th December 1886, No. 3389, Judicial.

135 R

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 8th December 1886, No. 3253 W., Public Works.

Read—the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, No. 271 V.Z., dated 23rd November 1886 :—

With reference to G.O., No. 2589 W., of 4th October 1886, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Vizagapatam divisional officer's letter, No. 1136, dated 27th October 1886, and to inform you that I consider that the Assistant Engineer at Koraput can supervise the work, but would require an extra* European or East Indian subordinate.

* Extra to present sanctioned strength of the division.

Enclosure.

From the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated 27th October 1886, No. 1136.

I have the honor to state, in reply to your No. 232 V.Z., dated 22nd instant, with reference to G.O., No. 2486, dated 17th September 1886, that the Assistant Engineer at Koraput may very well supervise the group of new buildings if the establishment sanctioned for the Assistant Engineer be maintained.

2. At present out of two temporary overseers and two sub-overseers only one sub-overseer is at work. The overseers have never been supplied, and a sub-overseer is sick.

3. The division itself has two out of the four upper subordinates on sick leave in consequence of service at Potinghi.

4. I observe in a letter of the Executive Engineer's to your office, No. 1794, of the 5th March, detailing the circumstances that attend these works, and among them, paragraph 4, that there is little ordinary and positively no local skilled labor.

5. The Collector informs me that the only resource is importing Moplah artisans from Cochin and the West Coast by steamer, who alone can live in the climate.

6. It appears to me it has to be considered, looking at the number of different buildings required, whether the accommodation of each cannot be cut down to a minimum of interior space, and tenders obtained from Calcutta for framed buildings, such as are universal in the Australian Colonies, only combined iron and wood with corrugated iron roofs of 20° pitch to hold a layer of pantiles to keep out the heat.

7. Much progress could thus be made in this troublesome and unhealthy locality in a few months in supplying the more urgent wants of administration.

31

Order—dated 8th December 1886, No. 3253 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Judicial Department with reference to G.O., No. 2589 W., dated 4th October 1886. Endeavours will be made to post a subordinate to Koraput in the event of its being finally decided that the work be supervised by the Assistant Engineer stationed there.

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 6 of the Executive Engineer's letter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. L. C. BADDELEY, Capt., R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Judicial Department.
„ Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Order—dated 24th December 1886, No. 3389, Judicial.

As the work can be supervised by the Assistant Engineer, all the buildings, including the police hospital and sub-jail, should be constructed by the Public Works Department.

2. The suggestion made in paragraph 6 of the Executive Engineer's letter will be referred for the opinion of the Agent. The matter should receive his immediate attention in order that the commencement of work may be no longer delayed.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent, Vizagapatam.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

B.W. 3253 W. 8-12-86

P.W.C. No 136 ✓

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No 111 W d/13 January/87

B

Communicated to the S.E. I Circle, in continuation of G.O. No 3253 W dated 8th December/86.

Issued

Recd. 11-1-87 Encl.

G.O., 24th December 1886, No. 3389.

11.1.87

B. No 111 W d/ 13-1-87

Jell 13/1/87.

DECEMBER.

I—
13/1/87

15

16/1.

S.E. I Circle ✓

Despd. 15-1-87

Vizagapatam Agency Works.

Passing orders on papers respecting the supervision of the — about to be constructed, and referring, for the Agent's opinion, the Executive Engineer's suggestions regarding the use of framed buildings.

with order

[illegible] Cor 1811

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizianagrum, 23rd August 1886, No. 602.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district for the year 1885-86.

The first tour undertaken by the Agent during the year under review was an excursion with Mr. Elwin, the newly appointed Senior Assistant, through his division. I left Párvatipur on the 16th November and marched to Rayaguda, Singapore, Bissemkatak, thence throughout the Khond Maliahs to Godairy, and following the valley of the Vamsadhára river to Gunupur, came out through the Sitampeta pass to Pálkonda.

2. The second tour took me through the Special Assistant's division, which I entered by the Galikonda pass, journeying by Aruku and Nundapur, I reached Koraput on the 2nd March. Thence I went to Jeypore where I saw the Maharajah. From Jeypore I marched to Ramagiri, and turning towards home at that point I proceeded viâ Balliguda and Sogaru, and avoiding the Galikonda mountain came out at Anantagiri through Bondam and Borra—this being the line which will probably be taken by the new road now under construction between the plains of Vizagapatam and the southern part of the Jeypore plateau and Malkangiri.

3. I had visited Borra already this season in company with Dr. King of the Geological Department. That gentleman, being on a visit to Vizianagrum to inspect a proposed artesian well, expressed a wish to look at the formation of the ghâts, and we went up to Anantagiri for a few days on this errand. This was in October. Some two or three months before this I was at Anantagiri exploring a line for the new road when I first heard of Borra. Borra, meaning a "cave" in Telugu, belonged, I casually heard, to the Jeypore country. Asking the meaning of this—for Borra lies on the borders of Pusupati and Téda (the local names of Vizianagrum and Pachipenta)—I was told that, at the time of the cession of these lands by Jeypore, Borra was retained because of the holy cave there. "It is a thirtham" said my informant, and "the water drips through the roof, and this water is taken at Siva-Ratri to wash the Lingam at Nundapur, the ancient capital of the Jeypore House." Caves being objects of desire to every one, whether English or Hindu, Aryan or Dravidian or Kolairean, I took the opportunity of Dr. King's visit to explore it, delighted to be guided by the illumination of his professional knowledge. We went and we discovered a chain of most interesting limestone caves, full of excellent specimens of stalactites and stalagmites. The caves are apparently eaten out of a limestone rock by a stream which now works its way through this series of caverns and emerges far below in a deep gloomy gorge. The caverns are full of Lingams consisting of stalagmites. The stream is heard rushing along the underground passages far out of sight. The water is used for the worship of the tutelary deity of Jeypore, and we were reminded of the place where—

> "Alph the sacred river ran
> Through caverns measureless to man
> Down to a sunless sea."

The river into which the sacred river falls is known as the Pedagunda river. It eventually emerges from the hills at Kasipatnam and then flows out through the Srungavarapukota taluk, where much water is diverted into irrigation channels, and it eventually joins the sea at Bimlipatam.

4. So much we discovered on our first visit. On my second visit to the cave in November, I think, I made a further discovery, viz., that the Pedagunda river itself encounters the same band of limestone just above its plunge into the gorge, where it receives the little stream above-mentioned as the author of the stalactite cave, and it also "through the shaggy hill passes underneath engulfed." This passage is a low arch affording just sufficient room to the water. High above the present tunnel is another great open hole in the rock, which evidently served as a vent for the water before the river denuded its way down to the present orifice—altogether a most interesting place—and I fancy that the limestone bed is of larger extent than we at first thought, for on my last visit I struck it again much higher up the river.

I know of two other caves or more of this sort. One at Gopteswaram, which is also a thirtham on the banks of the Sebheri, 8 miles west of Ramagiri — a place of much sanctity and of extensive legendary associations.

5. The line of road which I am now engaged on will be, when finished, of equal importance with the Sálúr ghât and the road from Pottingy to Koraput.

From Vizianagrum it will be 25 miles to the foot of the new ghât. Five miles of road will be cut out of the side of the hill, and we shall then find ourselves at Dhamuku, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The road must then run, I think, to the Borra saddle, some 3 miles through the Raevalsa valley. From the Borra saddle, if we go that way, it must descend a few hundred feet to cross the Borra valley, and then it will ascend again and emerge into the open plateau near Bondam.

6. This route was explored by Colonel Shaw-Stewart some 25 years ago. Exception has been taken by various officers to the other route selected eventually for the bridle-path, to wit, over a spur of Galikonda, 4,500 feet above sea level, instead of adopting what these critics considered the better route for a bridle-path round by Borra and Bondam. But I am happy to be able to state that the engineers were right and the critics wrong, for the country round by Borra is a very difficult country indeed, and for a bridle-path a uselessly circuitous route. I am afraid that I must go that way with my cart road, but for a bridle-path there is no doubt that the shortest and best way is the one now in existence. The party engaged in the work certainly took the greatest pains to find out the best way, and it is most interesting to me to come across their old traces now overgrown with jungle as I go poking about to find my way over and round the various obstacles which vex the schemes of the road-maker.

7. I have completed three miles of the section that has to be cut out of the hill-side, and have done a good deal of the fourth and fifth miles. The whole of this section will be finished in six months, and carts will then have access to a considerable extent of country hitherto trodden only by the pack beast. I will dismiss this part of my subject by saying that the road will probably run from Bondam to Aruku, thence to Padawa, Sogaru and Guniapodu, thence to Baliguda and so by Janitigiri, where it will bifurcate—one branch running down to the north Malkangiri country and so opening out to trade a vast extent of fertile land, and the other branch will run down to Dasumutpur and open up all the Ramagiri country, which contains excellent land of unquestionable value.

8. Interesting again are the associations of this road as it gets into the Sogaru country, for here in this corner is an extensive Kolairean colony of Gadabas and their cousins the Bonda Porjas and the Kerang kapus. Here also at Baliguda are the falls of the Sibru, a most weird gaunt abyss of cliffs into which the river here known as the Matsyagunda, but further down as the Sibru, makes a perpendicular plunge 480 feet deep. I discovered these falls nearly twenty years ago, and I revisited them recently and took their height with an aneroid barometer.

9. These Kolaireans are excellent husbandmen, and a road through their country will give a decided stimulus to the agriculture of the part. A cross road will leave the main artery at Tobah and run through Nundapur and Paleba to Koraput. Speaking roughly, it will be about 100 miles from the foot of the new ghât to the Malkangiri taluk, and the cross road to Koraput will be about 25 miles in addition. But as soon as the pass over the mountains is completed, carts will be able to penetrate almost along the whole length of this line. It is all on the 3,000-feet plateau, a hard dry soil, perfectly open and free from any serious obstacles. It will be an enormous boon to the country, and I expect that colonists from the Vizianagrum zemindari will be induced by the facilities of communication to settle on the lands of Ramagiri and Malkangiri if proper arrangements are made for their reception. It is to be hoped that the Government will ere long pay special attention to the migration of people, organize and encourage it. It is a matter of great public moment. It embraces considerations of the very highest policy, and, in my opinion, it ought to take an ascertained place in the sphere of our administration.

10. The roads in the Special Assistant's division are much cut up by the cart traffic. The District Engineer counted as many as 500 carts loaded with grain passing down the Sálúr ghât in one day.

During the year under report definite arrangements have been made by Government for the construction of the Pottingy and Koraput road, and the Public Works Department commenced work on that section in April 1886. The Tandevalsa ghât road has been repaired, and the causeway across the river at the bottom has been reconstructed with vents. Revetments and easing of gradient are among the works that have been carried on on that communication, which is now used by carts on their way to the Thonam market. Brinjaries continue to use it, preferring it over the new road owing to the grass and water found along the route. On the Vizagapatam and Central Provinces trunk line bridges have been built at Pauperhandi and Dabugaon; also causeways across some swamps and other embankments, and the road has been carried to a point 26 miles north of Nowrangapore. Mr. Wedderburn points out that the allotment of Rs. 25 a mile for the repair of this road was miserably inadequate. I have increased it to more than Rs. 50 a mile for the current season, but even that amount is far too small. I cannot spare more funds without starving other works, and I hope that the Public Works Department will press on their road and open sections of it as quickly as possible.

The question of running the Public Works Department road parallel to the existing line of communication is under discussion. Mr. Wedderburn draws attention to the question of a ferry raft over the Indrávati, which I shall take up this year, as also the new trace for the Jeypore-Koraput road. He reports that the other roads are in fair order, drawing attention to the improvement of the Kolab crossing and of the Malkangiri ghât. I have already touched on the Central Provinces road beyond Nowrangapore, and I agree with him in thinking that a road might be opened from Pauperhandi over the Ampani ghât into Kalahandy. The curtailment of the budget was caused by financial retrenchments decreed by Government.

11. Turning now to the education question, the scheme for educating the Maharajah's son is progressing favorably. There was some difficulty in arranging the terms upon which Mr. Marsh would come. But I have been able to effect an arrangement which will form the subject of a special letter* to Government, and Mr. Marsh will probably enter on his duties in November next.

On examining the proposals for general education, it was at once seen that nothing can be done until measures are taken for paying the masters from Government funds. This involves the transfer of the complete control from the Maharajah to the agency and the appointment of a special superintendent for each division, the plan of employing one superintendent for both the Senior and Special Assistant's division being unworkable. A scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Inspector of Schools, and it is now on its way to Government through the Director of Public Instruction—*vide* G.O., No. 354, dated 10th June 1886, Educational.

Under law and justice, I have to notice the decrease of the crime of cattle theft. The Acting Sub-Magistrate of Nowrangapore has been relegated to his substantive appointment of Head Clerk in the plains. The question of the Koraput Hill Jail is before Government in my letter No. 243, dated 6th March 1886, and has been put into a settled form by G.O., No. 1277, dated 15th May 1886, Judicial.

12. Mr. Wedderburn enters at some length into the difficulties he experiences in getting through his civil file.

It has all along been our policy to discourage resort to civil tribunals in the agency from the fear that the people would be victimized by vakils, and I believe

* Letter No. 586, dated 12th August 1886.

that no such courts as district munsifs' courts are at all necessary in the Hill tracts, except in such places as Koraput, Jeypore and other large villages to which low country traders resort. What may be necessary hereafter when the country is opened out to cart traffic I know not, but when we come to think of the vast quantities of transactions that are carried on throughout the country without any sanction of a resort to law, why, I ask, should we dig a pit in their midst for them to fall into? Beyond any part of the country I know, Jeypore is distinguished for the marvellous numbers of weekly markets. On the road between the summit of the ghât and the interior of the country—say, 50 miles—there are five large markets held on five days in the week, viz, at Sipaiput, Dumriput, Cheptaamb, Boregumma, and at another place. These markets are frequented by large concourses of people bent on bargaining, the inter-marketal trade being in the hands of the Dombs, an out-caste tribe. Yet the whole of these transactions take place without any resort to law, and more than this all the native produce merchants, who live round the foot of the hills from the Godávari to Gunapur, advance on crops, on jungle produce, on beasts, on hides, and so forth, quite content to run whatever risks there may be in giving over money to the hill man without any security at all. They are, I believe, content with the state of the law as it now stands, and though it might be argued that the want of security disables the hill man from driving a better bargain, I have no doubt at all that on the whole the hill man would be at a disadvantage if he tried to sue his sowcar for breach of contract.

Mr. Wedderburn's remarks on the Rent Recovery Act are equally to the point. The power of distraint cannot be granted to the landlords in a country where several days journey must be traversed before redress for illegal seizure can be obtained. It is far better to let all public business of this kind vest summarily in the divisional officer.

13. Mr. Wedderburn draws attention to the meritorious efforts of the Sub-Magistrate of Malkangiri in pushing vaccination, and care will be taken that a vaccinator accompanies the divisional officer on his tours. His suggestions regarding medicines will receive attention. The business of slaying wild beasts is steadily improving, and the tappal arrangements claim a passing notice. I am in communication with the Postmaster-General regarding the postal connection with the Central Provinces.

14. I have informed the Commissioner of Chhetisghur that I concur in the decision of the boundary dispute on the Tel which has been settled by Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Fox Strangeways, and I am awaiting his reply.

Since drafting the above, the reply of the Chief Commissioner has been received, and I am forwarding the case to Government for their formal approval.

15. In the course of my tour through the Senior Assistant's division, the Dewan of the Maharajah of Jeypore brought to my notice the very unsatisfactory behaviour of the ameens of Rayaguda and Gunupur. These managers had contrived to get possession of the rents of these two large taluks and played with him and the Maharajah in a way that called to mind the story told by Burke of the noteworthy transactions of Paul Benfey and his co-adjutors in connection with the Nabob of Arcot's debts.

These ameens were in the habit of receiving from the Maharajah orders called Barátams directing them to pay certain monies to the person named therein. To these orders these worthy men were in the habit of replying that they had no rents belonging to the Maharajah in hand, but that they would advance money to meet the Barátams from their own resources, on what they called moderate interest, *i.e.*, about 1½ per cent. *per month.* The money was advanced, not at once, but from time to time, that is, as the rents came in, and so it came about that a large debt was formed, built up by lending the Maharajah his own money and charging 18 per cent. per annum for it. This *debt* again was liquidated by the ameens by an assignment to themselves of the revenues they collected. Bonds passed between the parties confirming these transactions, or to quote Burke—it is quite interesting to apply his words to these events, for they are so delightfully applicable—"Bond is paid by bond; arrear is turned into new arrear; usury engenders new usury, until all the revenues and all the establishments are entangled into one inextricable knot of confusion from which they are only disengaged by being entirely destroyed." This is exactly what we had to do. The ameens could or would produce no accounts. They came before us clothed in the commonest of cloths as evidence of their poverty, and they sat before us hour after hour prevaricating, withdrawing statements, qualifying admissions, and all done with a mien the most plausible and a submission humiliating to witness. There could be no adjustment made. All we did therefore was to make the ameen of Rayaguda sign a bond for Rs. 27,000 and him of Gunupur one for Rs. 60,000 and to turn them out of their employments subject to the confirmation of the Maharajah, to whom I sent the obligations they executed. But I know what will happen. They will go up to the capital and by back-stair influence they will probably recover their bonds and perhaps get reinstated in their appointments, though I shall stop the latter catastrophe by a stern exercise of authority.

16. Mr. Elwin sends an interesting account of his doings during the five-and-half months he was in charge. His touring shows a good record. I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the very zealous and intelligent way in which this young officer conducts his duties. I have treated so fully of the incidents of the Singapore case in the papers marginally noted that I need hardly swell this report by recapitulating them here. All I need mention is that the Maharajah of Jeypore has filed a suit in my court to resume possession of the estate, or for an increase of rents, and it will be for the law courts to decide on the strength of his claim. The ryots of the estate are not settled down yet. I had a deputation from them quite recently, but they were amenable to argument and they returned to their country in a peaceful state of mind. The country will require careful attention for some time to come. I have not relaxed my endeavours to effect a compromise between the Maharajah and the Ranee, and only a few days since I hoped that an opening was preparing itself. Perhaps when the cause comes into court some arrangement may be effected.

G.O., Judicial, 9th January 1885, No. 52, Mis.
Do. 25th August " " 2220, "
Do. 19th May 1886, " 1326, "

17. I was unable to visit the Sowra hills. Mr. Elwin states that the Gomangoes, who are independent of the authority of the Urya Patro of Bhimpuram or of the Dhora of Kuttmi, were ill-mannered enough to complain of the cloths given them from the Government bounty. The best thing to do will be to intermit these presents until the recipients seem disposed to appreciate them.

It is very encouraging to note the interest the Sowras take in vaccination. In paragraph 30 Mr. Elwin complains of a want of zeal and energy among the vaccinators. This paragraph will be communicated to the District Surgeon.

There was still some question regarding the ownership of Ongara village which was decided by Messrs. Sewell, Welsh and Joseph to belong to Jeypore.

18. The Government have already been requested in the letter marginally noted to allot money for the erection of hospitals at Rayaguda and Bissemkatak and Nowrangapore, and their order sanctioning the outlay has been recently received—G.O., No. 544, dated 19th June 1886, Financial. Mr. Elwin then touches on the sanitation of these places, mentions that Bhimpuram was visited by a bad attack of cholera between May and July last year, and tells us that fever has carried off his mahout. When on tour with Mr. Elwin in November, a tiger-skin was brought to me with the story that the beast had been killed through being impaled on two bamboo stakes. Observing foot-prints of a tiger that used to walk along a path and spring over a fence, the hunter placed four sharpened stakes on the landing side of the fence so disposed that the tiger would alight on them when it jumped over the obstacle. The tiger actually did jump over the hedge and did impale himself on the stakes and then the poor brute lay howling on his back for two days, the villagers being afraid to go up and put him out of his misery. Eventually he died, and the skin had a long bare patch all down its back from the head to the tail where the hair was scraped off as it lay writhing on the ground. The story is hard to believe, but I know that deer are killed in this way and it is possibly true.

Letter, dated 17th May 1886, No. 442.

19. In the agency taluks of the Senior Assistant's division there are 260,000 inhabitants. The villages they occupy are 2,500 in number. The country consists

of two large valleys and the hills between and around them. One of these valleys is drained by the Nagavalli river, the other by the Vamsadhára. The valleys are exceedingly fertile and yield a revenue to the Maharajah of Jeypore of upwards of a lakh and a half of rupees. One of these valleys, *i.e.*, the Rayaguda valley, is the channel of communication between the Vizagapatam plains and the Central Provinces. Through the other, the Gunupur valley, lies the route from Chicacole and Kimedy to Central Provinces.

The roads necessary to open out these valleys to cart traffic are the following :—

	Miles.
(1) Chollapadam to Rayaguda	18
(2) Rayaguda to Ombadola	62
(3) Komatipet to Singapore	22
(4) Butili to Gunupur	10
(5) Gunupur to Ombadola	60
(6) Gunupur to Párvatipur	32
Total ...	204

If this system of roads were taken up by the Public Works Department, there would undoubtedly accrue to Government a very large increase in revenue from salt and abkári. The increase in agricultural and jungle produce would be very great, and lands would be brought under the plough by people migrating from the congested taluks of the coast which are known to be as thickly populated as any taluks in the Madras Presidency. It is therefore a scheme that I can confidently recommend to the notice of Government.

I will permit myself to anticipate an objection that may be probably raised regarding this great extension of roads. This may be that Government have already committed themselves to considerable expenditure under this head in respect of the undertaking they have in hand on the Pottingy-Koraput line and thence to the borders of this district towards Raepore, and that this district can have no further claims on the public purse at present. But this view of the question becomes considerably modified if we consider that it is not the Vizagapatam district that we are roading, but the district called the Vizagapatam agency. So far as population is concerned, the agency can rightly lay claim to be considered a district. The people living in it number 694,673, that is, it is a more populous district than Anantapur or Kurnool or the Nílgiris, nearly as populous as Bellary, and within the same category of districts containing fewer people than a million as Chingleput and South Canara. I am persuaded that if the outlay on public works in Jeypore be compared with that of any one of these districts, there will be found a very large balance still due to the country, the claims of which I am now advocating.

20. I have endeavoured to make a sort of estimate of the value of the trade which is carried on with the agency. The principal items of export trade from the coast ports of the Vizagapatam district which amounted last year to 46 lakhs are indigo, myrabolams, seeds, jaggery, hides and skins, turmeric, lac, long-pepper, gunnies, jute and punjam cloth.

Of these items, all the myrabolams, lac, turmeric and long-pepper come from the agency, and probably 50 per cent. of the seeds, hides and skins. All the jaggery, gunnies, cloth, indigo and the remaining portion of the seeds and hides are produced in the plains. The Board's annual volume and my district returns give the proportions which each product bears to the grand total, and from this I calculate that at least 25 per cent. of the total value consists of those articles that come from above the ghâts. Therefore I fix the total value of the trade derived from the agency and exported by the coast at 11 lakhs.

There is great difficulty in arriving at any satisfactory estimate of the produce that comes across the ghâts and is arrested in the plains. It consists of food stuffs. We never have great distress in the congested taluks of Vizagapatam, partly because of our food imports from the agency. There are four principal passes into the hills through which food-grains come into the plains, viz., viâ Gunupur, Párvatipur, Sálúr and Kasipatnam. I think I am well within the mark when I put down a figure of 100,000 loads of grain, consisting principally of paddy, rice and ragi, as an approximate estimate of this trade, and I value this grain at 10 lakhs of rupees. Therefore I adopt a figure of 21 lakhs as representing the value of the entire export trade across these roads that we are now constructing. The trade into Jeypore from the coast taluks consists of salt, cotton goods, tobacco and sundries.

Of these, cotton goods only come from beyond sea, valued at 13 lakhs for the whole district. If the hill tracts took their share of these goods in proportion to their population, they should take about one-third of the imports. But they certainly do not take as much as this, because the hill people are not so well off as the people of the plains, and because they use a great deal of twist which they spin themselves. I should think that 3 lakhs would represent the money they spend in imported cotton goods. Then as to salt they ought to consume 13·22 lbs. per head according to the accepted figures, but I am very certain they do not, because pack-borne salt is a costly article. On the other hand, they pay more than Rs. 3-8-0 a maund for it.

Suppose then we say they consume 70,000 maunds of salt and pay 3 lakhs for it. This would make about 6 lakhs of imports. Besides this, we send about a lakh of treasure into the country to pay for the balance of the cost of our administration and on roads, &c. Total import trade 7 lakhs. Grand total import and export trade 27 lakhs. But how much trade comes and goes through the agency to and from the countries beyond it, is impossible to say. Certainly all the plateau of Bustar (not the Godávari bordering parts), nearly all Kalahandy and a considerable part of Patna, Nowaghar and Khariar come within the influence of these trade routes. These countries lying around Jeypore occupy an area of more than 20,000 square miles in extent with an additional population of 500,000 souls.

21. What vast quantities of unoccupied land there are in these unfrequented areas lying between our ghâts and the plains of Nagpore! What have we ever done for this country and for these people, which, with our agency population, number over a million? Suppose an island were suddenly discovered in the Bay of Bengal thirty thousand square miles in extent inhabited by a million of people, another Ceylon, what schemes, what reports, what a vista of administration does the idea open out? Upper Burma has furnished an enterprise during the past year which will remain graven "monumentum ære perenius" in the history of India. Its incorporation in the civilization of the empire will be the subject of anxious thought and of great expense, and it will be guided on its path by the most able of our officers. Justice, education, public works will be inaugurated with a lavish hand; trade routes will be opened out and enterprises proposed for reclaiming lands and spreading abroad the searching aims of commerce. Are the countries I am writing about not equally entitled to participate in the benefits of our English ideas and in our schemes for ameliorating the condition of the people we have taken upon ourselves to govern? If these lands lay within a few miles of Madras, or of Calcutta, they would be in as prosperous a state as the best district in India. But because they are situated at the remote end of Madras and at the remote end of the Central Provinces, they are voted to be a bore and a burthen. If the country were a hilly country with but small extent of cultivable land, it might accept the fate of all mountainous regions, and be left to enjoy such crumbs of progress as it might pick up.

"Given," says Major Holdich, "a wise and strong Government and an industrious class of settlers, there is nothing in the soil and climate of Bustar to forbid a happy future of broad cultivated lands, and it may be yet that this country may be populated and cultivated by a people whom pressure of numbers has driven out from the overstocked districts of Upper India." Major Holdich was of opinion that the population of Bustar was decreasing. He says, "There are many evidences of a better state of things in the past, and the decrease is due to the wretched misgovernment that prevails, combined with facilities of late years in obtaining employment under British control in the neighbourhood of the Godávari." When Major Holdich wrote this, he was surveying the country as an officer of the Government of India, and had therefore no possible bias for or against the Local Governments.

Proceedings of Geographical Society, June 1879.

As I have already said in another communication, I am convinced that there is no country in Madras, and I believe none in the Central Provinces or perhaps in the rest of India, that would better repay Government to open out than this great area of land. The truth is that the British Empire in India is so repleted with land that we despise an enterprise which any continental nation would take up with enthusiasm. Probably there is no plateau in India better watered, containing more fertile land and more admirably adapted for a scheme of migration to be presided over by Englishmen than the elevated tract of country known as "the Great Jeypore plateau which breaks upon the line 81°·30 E. long."*

* Major Holdich.

22. Another matter of interest that was brought to my notice during my tour was that there is a great want of copper coin in Jeypore for the purposes of currency. As I have already said, the Jeyporeans are intensely given to petty huckstering transactions at the weekly markets. A large class of people—principally Dombs or out-castes—are engaged in this petty trade. They buy commodities at one market and carry them on to the next, hoping to benefit by a small difference in rates; but nearly all their dealings are by barter, and in some instances they still use cowries. I find on inquiry that there is a dearth of copper coin not only in Jeypore but also throughout the plains. From inquiries I have made, I learn that the money-changers require a discount of from ½ to 2½ per cent. for changing silver for copper. The rates vary according to the seasons, for at harvest time, when labourers can be paid in kind, there is less demand for copper, and consequently discount is less than at transplanting time. What amount of copper money there is in this district I do not know, but the complaint of a deficiency of small currency is pretty general. I see by the last report on the operations of the mints in Calcutta and Bombay that extraordinary little copper is minted per annum, only 7½ lakhs of rupees worth of copper, and I hazard a calculation that in the whole of India there cannot be more than 100 lakhs of rupees of copper coin in circulation, nominal value. The copper coin probably circulates throughout the whole of India and supplies the wants of 2,500 lakhs of people, that is, there is about 4 rupees worth of copper coin to 100 people, or about 1 penny per head (taking the anna at 1½ *d.*). "Now in the British Isles the people seem to be sufficiently supplied with 8½ *d.* per head. In France they want 21½ *d.*, and in Italy 29½ *d.*" If countries require more fractional currency as we descend the scale of comparative wealth, it is certain that the population of India requires a vast increase of bronze coinage. Argument might be advanced for giving India a bronze coinage of standard value. Perhaps the necessity for expanding the currency lies at the bottom of the arguments in support of bimetalism. If the expansion of the currency is regarded as an important factor in increasing the wealth of the European nations, surely the same factor should not be disregarded in our administration of the nations of India. If the peoples of the West require a gold and a silver currency of standard value, might not the peoples of the East require a silver and a bronze currency of standard value?

I think there is nothing like sufficient currency in India. The silver currency does not supply the wants of the masses. Even if it be true that India absorbs immense quantities of silver, it is certain that the silver never reaches the millions in the form of currency. So far as my observation goes, I doubt whether it reaches the rural population in any form.

The rupee is far too valuable for a standard silver coin, and the fractional silver coinage is certainly unacceptable to the masses as currency possibly from being also too valuable, or from its being too small in size, or from its not being obtainable except at a discount, or from its being driven out by the bronze token coinage.

A country like India which depends for its prosperity in the petty operations of husbandry would seem to require a very large amount of fractional currency, and I believe it would lend an enormous stimulous to industry if that fractional currency were of standard value. It seems to me that the copper coinage of India is not really used like the bronze coinage of England as a token coinage. It is really the money of India, certainly of rural India, and if this be true, it follows that rural India is suffering from all the evils of an over-valued currency.

Not only therefore is the currency of rural India inadequate, but it is also debased. I do not see how we can expect any material advance in the prosperity of the country under such a state of things. I introduce these remarks with great diffidence. I have only looked into the subject since my attention was attracted to the deficiency of copper coins in Jeypore, and I am well aware that the topic is one that requires very deep consideration. I think that hardly sufficient attention has been paid to the subject of supplying the people of India with a proper currency, and I

hope that my mention of the matter may attract the attention of those who are better able to give an opinion thereon than I am.

I will in conclusion draw attention to the fact that in the second empire 1,200 millions of pieces of bronze coinage were distributed throughout France, and it might well be argued that the great impetus to the rural wealth of that land, which took place in the period of a not wholly immaculate Government, was in a great measure due to the great attention that was bestowed on the currency of the country by its rulers.

23. I was unable to visit the hill tracts of the Principal Assistant's division in the year under report.

Mr. Power reports that he has completed the Rampol ghât and has settled the trace of the Budaralla ghât. He says that the Lammasinghi and Minamalur ghâts are in excellent order, and that new buildings for itinerating officers have been constructed at Lammasinghi and other places.

Civil justice calls for no remark, except that we have not yet been able to inaugurate the punchayets alluded to in my last year's report, dated 21st July 1885, No. 537, paragraph 70.

Crime has also been light during the past year.

Abkári and opium affairs work smoothly, though notice is made of smuggling liquor, and I have little doubt that the opium is sometimes adulterated. In other parts of the hills, viz., in the Srungavarapukóta agency which I have under my immediate charge, I frequently give licenses to the heads of muttas, and I find that the plan is a good one.

24. There is a very gratifying decrease in the number of lives lost by wild beasts though the "Tiger fitouri," *i.e.*, the tiger war, which lasted three years, is not yet forgotten.

We might be able to get schoolmasters for Paderu and Lammasinghi, though I am not very sure that the game is worth the candle. Perhaps we might next hear of an education "Fitouri."

25. I shall await Mr. Power's letter relating to the advances for constructing irrigation works with interest. It is really a most noteworthy thing to see the difference between the agricultural energies of one class of hill people and another in this district. To the north the Sowras inhabit a hilly country not so fertile by some measure as the Gudem hills, yet while the latter is nothing but a jungle, the former is cultivated to a marvellous extent. Every hill is terraced, every rill of water turned to account; the mhowa tree stands among the rice-fields like the olive tree in Italy, to which it is very comparable in its aspect and as to its value. Wheat is grown throughout the agency of this district to a very considerable extent. It is grown largely in many parts of Jeypore. But a great impetus to the cultivation of a staple of this sort cannot be effected by any detached or desultory plan of sending up a two-penny packet of seed. So far as my experience of introducing new staples goes, for instance indigo, jute and sugarcane, nothing is effected without a patient and persistent expenditure of capital. Let us first satisfy ourselves that the measure is a prudent one and then doggedly invest capital in it to an ample extent until the enterprise succeeds or fails. The attempt to introduce sugarcane from the Mauritius failed here, after the expenditure of much capital. On the other hand, jute is doing well and so is indigo, but both products swallowed up many lakhs of rupees before they reached the condition they now occupy, and I believe that much the same policy must be pursued before we see corn-fields waving in the tiger-haunted uplands of the Gudem hills.

26. Mr. Power then brings to notice the continued absenteeism of the Lammasinghi muttadar, on which subject he promises a separate letter, and concludes by lamenting that other duties prevented him from spending more time in hills. In this I most heartily concur, the more so that I am afraid that the time has now come when Mr. Power will leave us on promotion. I have never had an officer in the Principal Assistant's division since Mr. Winterbotham was here more singularly fitted for hill work or who has entered more completely into the spirit of the thing than Mr. Power has done during the too short period of his service in this district. It is, without affectation, positively heart-breaking to me to have to begin over and over

again with fresh officers in the agency part of this district. I cannot hope or expect that any officer can make any head way until he has been in charge for about two years. No officer ever stays longer than this, if so long. If it were possible to introduce for the three divisions a system of graduated pay, I believe it would be of immense benefit to the Administration. I hope that this remark may attract the attention of Government, for it is nearly of serious evil that so many changes should take place in the agency where personal rule is everything and routine administration not yet reached.

Since penning the above, the pillage and burning of the Gudem police station has taken place, and the whole subject of our administration of these parts will be placed before Government in my report on this affair.

27. A sum of Rs. 566-15-1 was spent, as detailed in the statement appended, on account of hill tour charges, and I solicit sanction for the same.

Hill Tour Charges for 1885-86.

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of cloths purchased for presents to Khond chiefs and ready-money presents in excess of the budget allotment of Rs. 230	234	0	9
Warm clothing of Agent's establishment	83	13	3
Carriage hire of doolies, &c.	108	0	10
Value of gunpowder supplied to taxidermist	15	4	(
Tappal expenses	71	12	9
Total ..	512	15	7

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CRIMINAL Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1885-86.

Name of Court.	Trials or Inquiries.												Appeals.												
	Cases.					Persons.							Cases.					Persons.						
									Disposed of.												Disposed of.			
	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted and committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	27	28	27	1	1	48	49	24	24	48	1	..	8	8	6	2	..	8	8	1	5	6	2
2. Additional Session Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior do. do.	..	8	8	8	..	..	19	19	17	2	19	..	..	5	5	5	..	..	5	5	5	..	5	..
5. Special do. do.	3	51	54	52	2	6	89	95	79	14	93	2	1	14	15	14	1	1	14	15	4	10	14	1
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda	3	23	26	25	1	3	50	53	5	47	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Third ,, do. do.	..	4	4	4	..	..	24	24	2	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Second ,, do. Viravilli	..	3	3	3	..	..	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. ,, do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	7	7	7	..	..	23	23	1	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. ,, do. Sálór	..	3	3	3	..	..	5	5	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. ,, do. Pálkonda	2	55	57	57	..	12	261	273	243	30	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. ,, do. Párvatipur	1	31	32	32	..	1	82	83	40	43	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. ,, do. Gunupur	1	175	176	176	..	1	490	491	191	300	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. ,, do. Rayagada	3	103	106	105	1	5	252	257	126	130	256	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. ,, do. Jeypore	8	281	289	280	9	16	533	549	272	266	538	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. ,, do. Koraput	13	105	118	113	5	37	206	243	74	159	233	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. ,, do. Nowrangapur	4	146	150	150	..	9	317	326	57	269	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. ,, do. Malkangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. ,, do. Pottangi	3	61	64	64	..	17	128	145	59	86	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. ,, do. Bissemkatak	..	129	129	129	..	..	262	262	93	169	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	42	1,212	1,254	1,235	19	108	2,800	2,908	1,284	1,598	2,882	26	1	27	28	25	3	1	27	28	10	15	25	3

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Name of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment.		Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
					Simple.	Rigorous.					
.. Murder under section 302, I.P.C.	7	15	1	(a) 5	..	..	..	..	6	8	1
2. Do. and attempt to commit murder, sections 302 and 307, I.P.C.	1	1	..	(b) 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Murder and attempt to commit suicide under sections 302 and 309, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, section 304, I.P.C.	10	17	..	..	..	(c) 11	..	..	11	6	..
5. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapon and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sections 326 and 304, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	(d) 1	..	..	1	..	..
6. Attempt to commit murder under section 307, I.P.C.	2	2	..	..	..	(e) 1	..	..	1	1	..
7. Grievous hurt and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sections 325 and 304, I.P.C.	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
8. Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage, section 435, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
9. Mischief by fire, section 436	2	2	..	..	..	(f) 1	(g) 1	..	2	..	..
10. Criminal breach of trust by public servant and intentionally suffering an offender to escape from confinement, sections 409 and 221, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	(h) 1	..	..	1	1	..
11. Criminal breach of trust by public servant under section 409, I.PC.	1	1	..	..	..	(i) 1	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	28	49	1	6	..	16	1	..	24	24	1

(a) For life. (b) For life.
(c) Two for 5 years each ; one for 7 years ; three for 3 years ; two for 2 years, two for 4 years ; one for 6 years.
(d) For 5 years. (e) For 2 years. (f) Two months. (g) Rs. 3. (h) Two years. (i) Five years.

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1885-86.

Original Suits.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1885.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
1. Agent to the Governor	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1
3. Senior Assistant do.	2	23	..	25	22	1	23	2
4. Special do. do.	36	65	..	101	53	18	71	30
5. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. District Munsif, Golgonda	13	26	..	39	22	..	22	17
7. Do. Narayanapatnam	21	31	4	56	52	..	52	4
8. Do. Rayagada	22	42	37	101	26	38	64	37
9. Do. Bissemkatak	..	13	39	52	7	37	44	8
10. Do. Gunupur	16	69	..	85	61	..	61	24
11. Do. Koraput	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
12. Do. Jeypore	..	43	12	55	28	1	29	26
Total ..	110	316	93	519	271	96	367	152

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1885-86.

Appeal Suits.

Name of Court.	Appeal Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1885.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Agent to the Governor	2	2	..	4	4	..	4	..
Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior do. do.	..	8	..	8	5	..	5	3
Special do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	10	..	12	9	..	9	3

From G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Narsapatam, 13th May 1886, No. 161.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of that portion of the agency which is in my division for the official year 1885-86.

Public Works.—The amount allotted by you for expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,430 of which Rs. 2,709-9-9 was actually spent. In the progress report of agency works for the month of March 1886, details of the different works on which expenditure was incurred will be found, and I need not therefore recapitulate them here.

The Rawpol ghât, between Kistnadevi Peta and Peddavalasa, was completed during the year, and is now a good bridle-path. The Budaralla ghât, between Koyyur and Peddavalasa, which I had intended to improve during the year, could not be taken in hand for want of supervision, owing to my detention at the head-quarters of the district during a great part of the working season. I have, however, since the close of the year, been over this ghât, and settled the new trace, and during the current year a good riding road will, I hope, be substituted for the present very steep and rough foot-path. The current year's allotment for repairs (300 rupees) will hardly suffice for the work, but additional funds can easily be provided from the allotment for repairs to tracks above ghâts.

The Lammasinghi and Minamalur ghâts, the two most important in the division, are both in excellent order, and the latter needs but little improvement to be a good cart-road. New buildings constructed during the year were a bungalow at Lammasinghi and sheds for native officers at Lammasinghi, Chintapalli, Gudem, Lotugedda, Darakonda, Peddavalasa and Koyyur. The old bungalows were repaired and whitewashed and all are now in good order.

Civil Justice.—At the beginning of the year 13 suits were pending on the file of the Golgonda Agency District Munsif. During the year two suits were instituted in the Principal Assistant Agent's Court, and 26 in the Agency District Munsif's Court, making a total of 41 cases for disposal. Of these, 23 cases were actually disposed of, and when the year closed 18 suits were pending, viz., one on the Principal Assistant Agent's file, and 17 on the District Munsif's file.

The great majority of the suits instituted were for the recovery of money or movable property, and the property in question was generally of trifling value.

The highest valued suit was one for the recovery of movable property worth 800 rupees which was instituted in the Principal Assistant Agent's Court.

There was no suit instituted to which a mittadar or other hill dignitary was a party.

Crime.—This was as usual light in the Golgonda and Viravilli Agency tracts, which alone come within my jurisdiction as Magistrate, Hill Madgole still forming part of the Special Assistant's division for magisterial purposes. There were in all 32 cases in which 86 persons were accused and these were disposed of as follows :—

	Cases.	Persons.
(a) Committed to Sessions Court	1	1
(b) Convicted	9	15
(c) Acquitted or discharged	22	70

For the most part the offences of which these persons were accused were not of a grave character. The case committed to the Sessions was one of culpable homicide.

In another case I convicted a man of uttering counterfeit coin.

The other cases were of an unimportant nature.

Abkári.—The rented system was in force as in the previous year. The number of shops and stills licensed was as follows :—

	Shops.	Stills.
Golgonda	18	18
Viravilli	5	5

Hill Madgole is for abkári purposes under the Special Assistant and therefore figures for that portion of the agency are omitted here.

No complaints were made against the renters or their shopkeepers by the inhabitants of the agency, but vendors of excised liquor in the "ordinary" or non-agency portion of Golgonda taluk complained that unexcised liquor was smuggled to a considerable extent from the agency into the ordinary portion of the taluk and sold there. There is undoubtedly much truth in this complaint, but after all we can hardly expect smuggling to cease as long as the price of liquor in the excise taluks is so much higher than it is elsewhere. Meanwhile all that can be done is to impose exemplary punishment whenever a case of smuggling is detected, and this is being done.

Opium.—The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was—

Golgonda	8
Viravilli	2
Hill Madgole	20
Total ...	30

A few complaints were made that the drug was not sold as cheap as the vendors are bound by their licenses to sell it, *i.e.*, at 3 tolas per rupee, but this was not proved In Golgonda the vendors were mostly malas, the principal trading class of that portion of the hills, while elsewhere the headmen of villages are licensed to sell.

It appears to me that the fixed Government rate of 3 tolas per rupee is more likely to be observed if the vendors are like mittadars and paddals men whose principal occupation is not trade and whom we have some hold over, rather than unresponsible malas whose sole business is trade and all whose instincts are commercial. I am therefore now (1886-87) trying the experiment in Golgonda of licensing mittadars, &c., instead of malas.

Wild Beasts.—Rs. 1,617 were paid as rewards for the destruction of 47 wild beasts in Golgonda and Viravilli. I do not give the figures for Hill Madgole as it is in the magisterial jurisdiction of the Special Assistant.

Of these 47 wild beasts, ten were tigers, for each of which a reward of Rs. 100 was paid.

Twenty-five cheetas, six bears and five hyænas were also killed.

One man was killed by a tiger near Kudapasinghi; a few miles from Lammasingi a tiger was shot in that neighbourhood shortly afterwards and there have been no deaths since, so that we may fairly conclude that the man-eater has been accounted for. No other lives were lost during the year, and the "tiger terror," which was so prevalent two years ago, seems to have nearly died out. One can, however, still see all over the hills the ruins of deserted villages, and it will, I fear, be some time yet before the country has fully recovered from the effects of what, the other day, I heard a hillman picturesquely describe as the "puli fituri".

Education.—This is still backward. The two agency schools at Kristnadevipeta and Chinna Golgondapeta are doing fairly well, but they are attended entirely by the children of inhabitants of that portion of the agency which lies below ghâts. The more important portion which lies above ghâts is still wholly uneducated. None of the Golgonda mittadars have as yet, in spite of the offer of scholarships, sent their sons to Narsapatam for education, and as far as I can see none of them are likely to do so. The truth is, I think, that if we wish the hill country children to be educated, we must establish schools in the hills. Now that Paderu is a Sub-Magistrate's head-quarters, we might have good school there for Hill Madgole, and the Sub-Magistrate could keep the master up to his work. In the Golgonda hills a school might be started at either Lammasinghi or Peddavalasa, and as both these places are now connected with the plains by good riding roads, the Principal Assistant Agent and the tahsildar of Golgonda could arrange for frequent inspection. The great difficulty of course is to get a schoolmaster who can stand the climate of the hills, but this difficulty will not I hope prove insurmountable.

(1) *General.*—The year was one of profound tranquility, there being no disturbance and no signs of public discontent in any part of the division. The season was favorable, and so far as I can ascertain, in the absence of trustworthy vital statistics, the public health was good. There were no epidemic diseases.

(2) In the Golgonda hills the mittadars are beginning to take advantage of the offer made by you last year of advances of money for the purpose of constructing irrigation works, and Gudem Patavidhi, Darakonda, and Lammasinghi Patavidhi have applied to me for advances, which I think may be given and regarding which I will report fully in another letter. It is eminently desirable that the construction of irrigation works in these hills should be encouraged as much as possible.

(3) Another thing which should be encouraged is the cultivation of wheat. At present some is grown in the neighbourhood of Lammasinghi Antarla, &c., but there is a great deal of land which appears to me to be well suited for wheat which is now waste. The seed used at present is of inferior quality and I therefore propose to get some really good seed and distribute it for experiment. I have spoken to the mittahdars on this subject and several of them have promised to give the new seed a fair trial and if it produces a good crop, to do what they can to extend the area under wheat. Without being too sanguine one may I think look forward to a not far distant day when wheat will be largely exported from these hills.

(4) The mittadar of Lotugedda, whom Mr. MacCartie reported year before last for omitting to live in his mitta, still continues an absentee. He is in other respects a bad mittadar, and I think he ought to be removed and another man appointed. I will send a separate report on this point. The other mittadars are doing very well.

(5) In conclusion I have to say that the time (28 days) which I spent in the agency during the year was I am aware less than it should have been, but that this was so is not my fault. If I consulted my own personal inclinations I should, as you know, spend the greater part of my time in the agency, and it was only because other work kept me in the plains that my stay there last year was so short. I joined the district at the end of April 1885 and had first to do the jamabandi of Sarvasiddhi and Golgonda taluks. As soon as this was over I made a short tour in June (11 days) through Hill Madgole, and came down the Lammasinghi ghât to Narsapatam. Again in July I made a short tour (9 days) in the Golgonda hills visiting Lammasinghi, Antarla and Chintapalli. Again at the end of October I again went for 8 days to Hill Madgole (Minamalur and Paderu). In November I was just about to start on a long tour when you ordered me into Vizagapatam to attend to the head-quarter office during your own absence in the agency. I was kept at Vizagapatam till the Christmas holidays. After this I had to do jamabandi of Sarvasiddhi (which was unusually tedious owing to extensive failure of crop and consequent claims for remission) and when this was all over I was again about to start on an agency tour in February when I was again directed to go to Vizagapatam and remain there during your absence in the agency. I was in Vizagapatam accordingly till the end of the official year.

I have, however, just made a three weeks' tour (22nd April to 12th instant) through the Golgonda hills, in the course of which I have visited all the hill mittahs, and this I hope will to some extent make up for short touring last year.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam district, to the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 24th May 1886, No. 265.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the hill tracts of my division.

2. I succeeded Mr. Broadfoot as Senior Assistant Agent about the middle of October last and have therefore been in charge some five and-a-half months out of twelve.

3. *Duration of tours.*—My predecessor spent 31 days in travelling. I was on tour for 104 days, viz., from November 16th up to December 31st, 1885, and again from February 1st, 1886, until the close of the official year. The period of four months lately settled by Government for the Senior Assistant Agent's residence in agency tracts has thus been exceeded by 15 days.

4. *Details of tours.*—All the places of any importance in this division have been visited, with the exception of Ombadola which lies to the extreme north of the Bissemkatak taluk.

5. Mr. Broadfoot travelled in the Rayagada and Bissemkatak taluks and also saw something of Narayanapatnam (Párvatipur hill tracts) and of the Sálúr Agency.

6. In November and December I accompanied the Agent through Rayagada and Singupur to Bissemkatak; thence on to the Kottiya Khond hills in the north of Gunupur by way of Gudari. The Agent then left me and proceeded to Pálkonda while I after a short stay at Gunupur visited the Saura hills halting at Kuttini, Putosingi and Bhimpuram. Returning to Gunupur I spent a few days there and then set out for Párvatipur where I had business relating to the hill jail and other matters to attend to.

7. In February I went to Alamanda and Narayanapatnam; thence by way of Párvatipur to Rayagada where I stayed some time. Starting out again at the beginning of March I visited Paikapad and Bissemkatak and went on to Gunupur through Durgi and Gulliti. While at Gunupur I got orders from the Agent to proceed to Singupur and at once set out for that place *viâ* Kailasakota ghât and Komatlapeta, &c. I stopped at Singupur and in the neighbourhood for ten days, returning to head-quarters by way of Rayagada at the end of March.

8. From the above details it is clear that the touring in this division has been of a very complete nature during the year under report.

9. *The public peace and state of the people.*—I am able to report that there have been no serious disturbances since I took charge. Government have received a full report of what occurred in the Singupur estate in my predecessor's time and there is no need for me to touch on the subject again. Some circumstances that have taken place since my joining the division will be treated of further on.

10. Owing to the system of holding bhets at important places in the hills to which all the neighbouring headmen come and pay their respects to the Government officers, we are pretty well able to find out the real state of the people. The hill people appeared to me to be for the most part flourishing and contented.

11. *Singupur.*—While I was on tour with the Agent bhets were held at Sikarapai and Singupur in the Singupur territory. There were several trivial complaints against the Rani and her manager, but on investigation these proved to be mostly frivolous. Some of the Khonds asked that Gopinath Devu should be sent to rule over them, but when we told them that he was doing well at school at Vizianagrum and was far too young to hold any important position yet, they acknowledged that what we said was quite reasonable.

12. *Khond hills.*—In the Khond hills north of Gunupur bhets were held at Kutraguda, Dangusurada, Chendrapur (for the mittahs of Chendrapur and Rayabijji) and at Gudari for the mittahs of Gudari, Bijjapur and Karlaghati. Three Majjis or village heads of Rayabijji mittah complained that as their Patro had been unduly levying a tithe of their early crops, they had lost all confidence in him and would be in future compelled to pay their sist at Gunupur instead of remitting it through the Patro in the usual manner. A careful inquiry was subsequently made into this complaint which proved to be utterly false.

13. *Saura hills.*—There is an Uriya Patro for the mittah of Bhimpuram and a Soura Dhora over that of Kuttini. The Gomangos or heads of the other villages are entirely independent. It is to be regretted that they are so, for their behaviour during the bhet at Putosingi formed a striking contrast to that of the Gomangos of Bhimpuram who, marshalled in order by their Patro for whom they entertain the greatest respect, appeared to be as well conducted a body of men as one could come across anywhere. These independent Gomangos were clamorous, eager to complain and in many cases indisposed to accept the really very nice cloths I brought for them which were of the same kind as are usually distributed whenever an European officer visits their country. There were many complaints of a revenue character, most of which I disposed of then and there with the help of the Gunupur Amin who had accompanied me.

14. At Kuttini the Dhora of that place complained that the Revenue officials had been raising his rent; he said that he had for many years been paying Rs. 800 and that 2 or 3 years ago he was compelled to pay Rs. 1,000, but that his rent had again been reduced to Rs. 800. He now claimed to have it further reduced to Rs. 600. I pointed out to him that he could not expect this and promised to ask the Gunupur Amin to consider the rent as fixed, Rs 800. With this the Dhora was perfectly satisfied and when he came with his seven village heads to do that at Putosingi he asked my leave to withdraw his complaint.

15. There is no doubt that the Souras are daily advancing in intelligence and civilization. The willingness with which they allow themselves and their children to be vaccinated will be treated of further on. On market day they crowd the streets of Gunupur and make a great noise as they bargain with the Sundi people (liquor sellers) for the vippa spirit to obtain which they frequently mortgage their standing paddy crops.

16. *Rayagada, Bissemkatak and Narayanapatnam.*—I do not remember having received a single complaint of a serious nature from the people in this portion of my charge. The system of renting out the villages followed in Bissemkatak seems to work satisfactorily.

17. *The Singupur Rani.*—It has been our object for some months past to affect a compromise between the Singupur Rani and her suzerain and relative, the Maharajah of Jeypore. In November last the Agent wrote to this lady strongly advising her to come to a settlement with the Maharajah and sent the deputy tahsildar of Rayagada to explain the contents of his letter to her. She was also cautioned not to adopt a son without first consulting the Agent and the Jeypore Maharajah. The Rani who has displayed a very contumacious spirit throughout these negotiations said she could not give an answer for two months as she wanted time to consult with her relations in Ganjam on the subject.

18. In the month of February the Rani, who had taken no steps to follow the Agent's advice, to crown her folly suddenly went to Bhavanipatnam in the Kalahandi territory and there adopted one Debysingho Bakkela, second son of Sri Niladri Singho Bakkela of Chokkali, in the Sumbalpore taluk, and performed his coronation giving him the name of her late husband's father, Mukunda Deo Maharajah. The Rani returned to Singupur on the 3rd March and entered the fort with the adopted boy. Of these circumstances I was informed by the Singupur Manager. Some days after this I heard from the Agent who informed me he had likewise heard of the adoption from the manager and had at the same time received an alarming mahasarnama from the Khonds of Singupur in which they declared themselves unwilling to tolerate the Rani's rule any longer. I was ordered to proceed forthwith to Singupur to find out the grievances of the Khonds and to report whether there was any likelihood of a disturbance. I accordingly set off and held an inquiry in course of which I ascertained that the Khonds although no doubt vexed with the Rani for having adopted a boy without first consulting their wishes were not the originators of the mahazar. From what I heard I have no doubt that it was the work of some intriguing shristi-karanams with whom Singupur is literally infested.

19. I assembled all those Khond village heads by whom the mahazar purported to be written On my telling them that although the last action of the Rani might not be quite to their taste yet they were bound to respect her rule as long as it was countenanced by the Agent, the representative of Government; they all without exception promised me to keep their villages quiet and to pay sist regularly to the estate manager I left the Singupur country after a stay of 10 days fully satisfied that the Khonds were thoroughly loyal to our rule and that unless they should be unduly excited by some foolish action on the Rani's part there was no reason to anticipate their causing us any trouble.

20. *Boundary disputes—Ongara.*—At the bhet held at Putosingi the Sarada Gomong complained that Sirang Bissoyi of Ganjam had issued demand notices to him and others for the rents of certain lands of Ongara which they had cultivated. The question as to which district the village belonged to had come up before Mr. Welsh and Messrs. Joseph and Sewell in January 1885 and they found it belonged to Vizagapatam.

21. As this was by no means the first time there had been complaints against Sirang Bissoyi I suggested that it would be as well if he were to be formally warned by the Ganjam authorities not to give any more trouble to our people. The Agent thereupon requested the Ganjam Agent to point out to the Bissoyi that persons who in spite of warning persist in trying to rake up settled boundary disputes render themselves liable to deportation under the Agency rules. The Gunupur Amin has been told that he should in future treat Ongara as belonging to Jeypore.

22. *Disputes between the Gunupur Amin and Karadango Patro.*—While at Bhimpuram I sent for the Patros of that place and of Karadango and the Gomangos of Sinduba, Udalingi and other boundary villages. I explained to them the boundary line determined by Messrs. Welsh and Joseph and they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the settlement arrived at by those officers.

23. On my reporting this to the Agent and informing him that the settlement had not been formally communicated in writing to the parties concerned, I was ordered to inform them officially of the decision arrived at. This I subsequently did and I believe there is not the slightest reason to fear any future breach of the peace with regard to this dispute.

24. *Hospitals.*—Gunupur is the only place in the division that can at present boast a hospital. There the accommodation is quite inadequate, though the building is in a fair state of repair. The Police are treated as in-patients; no others are received. The number of civil out-patients treated during the year 1885-86 was 1,602 as compared with 1,498 in 1884-85. The principal complaints were ague, rheumatism, fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcers and itch.

25. Government in their order passed on the Vizagapatam Agency report for 1883-84 sanctioned the erection of a new hospital at Gunupur. A large piece of unoccupied land at the back of the Sub-Magistrate's house was selected as a site in the time of Mr. Welsh. I have recently had plans and estimates prepared and sent up for a new hospital at Gunupur as well as for hospitals at Rayagada and Bissemkatak which were sanctioned by Government in their order on the last Agency report. Hospitals at the latter two places will be a great boon to the people who at present have no opportunity of resorting to European treatment.

26. *Sanitation.*—The establishment of sweepers at Gunupur has done good work in and around the town. Last December I induced the Jeypore Maharajah's officials and the Komatees each to contribute Rs. 3 a month for the entertainment of two additional sweepers, so that there are now five in all. A conservancy establishment has been sanctioned both for Rayagada and Bissemkatak from April 1st; these places are I fear at present in a very unsanitary condition.

27 *Public Health.*—There was an outbreak of cholera in the Gunupur taluk at Bhimpuram in February 1885 soon after Mr. Welsh left that place. It appears to have been of a severe type, for the Patro told me that he alone lost 18 of his relations by the disease. Many villages were deserted. The same disease broke out in the Sirdarpur mittah of the Khond country. There were about 40 deaths between 24th May and 19th July and again some 10 deaths afterwards. The services of a hospital assistant were engaged with a view to putting a stop to this outbreak which subsided at the end of August. The other taluks seem to have escaped.

28. I have not heard that fever was more than usually prevalent during the year. My Mahont died of hill fever in January a few days after coming into head-quarters from the hills. A clerk and the dresser who accompanied me on my first tour were laid up with fever for a long time.

29. *Vaccination.*—Below is a comparative statement for 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

Taluks.	Number Vaccinated.							
	During 1884-85.				During 1885-86.			
	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Uknown.	Total.	Successful	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
Gunupur	590	580	2	8	997	972	8	17
Rayagada	569	569	..	..	674	672	..	2
Bissemkatak	450	438	7	5	367	356	8	3
	1,609	1,587	9	13	2,038	2,000	16	3

There was a great increase of successful operations in Gunupur, a fair increase in Rayagada and a light decrease in Bissemkatak. The figures are on the whole very satisfactory.

30. The Soura people willingly submit to the operation of vaccination. I took a vaccinator with me to Putosingi and in few hours had some 50 unprotected persons vaccinated. By that time the vaccinator's stock of lymph was unfortunately exhausted and many women who had brought their children from a distance had to go away disappointed. If these vaccinators would only show a little more zeal and energy in the discharge of their duties, I believe our returns would soon be doubled or even trebled.

31. *Wild Beasts.*—Seven persons are reported to have been killed by tigers during the calendar year 1885 as against 19 during 1884. There were 3 deaths from panthers in 1884 but none in 1885. In each year three tigers were destroyed. The jungles of Rayabijji and Chendrapur which were infested with tigers about a year ago were said to be free from these pests when I visited the Khond hills in November.

32. *Crime.*—Housebreaking, theft in a building and simple theft continue to be the principal offences in the division.

33. The reopening in January 1885 of the Police station at Gulliti, which was closed as useless in 1881, has resulted in a great decrease in the number of cattle thefts in that mittah.

34. *Opium.*—The present system worked smoothly during the year under report. Twelve shops were opened for the sale of opium in these hill tracts. The renter kept a sufficient stock of the drug at each of the three depôts established in this division.

35. *Abkári.*—No remarks.

36. *Roads.—Chollapadam-Rayagada road.*—The traffic over this road from December to the end of March is very large indeed. I was quite astonished at the number of carts I saw going out of Rayagada towards Párvatipur day after day in the month of February. The road seems to be one that should be properly made by the Public Works Department. Meanwhile

we have to do the best we can with the small allotments placed at our disposal. Great improvements have been made this year at a cost of about 2,000 rupees. A good part of the road has been marked out by the digging of side channels. Masonry works in the shape of culverts and road dams have been built and wooden bridges put up where necessary. An entirely new track has been made near the river Nagavali at Chollapadam. The old road ran over very low-lying ground and used to be several feet under water in the rainy season. For a couple of miles outside Rayagada rocks have been buned away and the track properly levelled.

37. *Narayanapatnam road.*—Some Rs. 800 have been spent with fairly good results. The section called Battivalsa ghât has been metalled.

38. *Kurapam-Gunupur road.*—A small sum of Rs. 100 was spent. The Kurapam Zemindar promised Mr. Welsh that he would annually make one mile of road from Kurapam towards Gunupur (see Agency report for 1884-85, page 26). On my reminding the zemindar of his promise he declared that he had no intention of making any agency road and had never told Mr. Welsh he would do so.

39. *Rayagada-Bissemkatak road.*—Rs. 400 were spent in patching up some of the worst parts of the road. The Local Fund roads are made up to the agency boundary in the Sálúr taluk only. Pucka roads should now be made from Kotapam to Chollapadam on the Rayagada side and from Dugge to Kurapam on the Gunupur side. The road from Párvatipur to the Narayanapatnam agency boundary is a mere path running across paddy fields and scarcely passable in wet weather. I hope it will not be long before these three pieces of road are taken in hand by the Local Fund Engineer.

40. *Rest-houses.*—These have been nicely kept up and repaired. New rest-houses have been built at Singupur and at Limmabhadra (the halting place between Gunupur and Gudari) where they were much needed.

41. *Bissemkatak taluk office.*—The work has been satisfactorily performed on contract by Kruttivasa Patnaik, Dewan to the Tat Raja. The total cost was Rs. 2,800. Besides the usual rooms for the Sub-Magistrate and his clerks, the building consists of a treasury, a sub-jail and a capital police station with lockup. The structure is altogether most comfortable and suitable. It was quite finished by the beginning of October, but owing to damp I did not allow the Sub-Magistrate and his establishment to move into it until the new year.

42. *Education.*—I have examined several of the schools in the division.

43. *Gunupur.*—There was a Government middle school here with a normal school attached until November last. As, however, very few boys were forthcoming who cared or could afford to continue their studies up to the third class, it was determined to reduce the standard of the school. It is now known as a Primary school, pupils being taught up to the second class. When I examined the school in December I found the boys, 40 in number, intelligent and well informed. The head master and his assistants evidently take interest in their work.

44. I also examined seven result schools in which besides boys some 30 little girls were reading. I was very pleased with the progress the latter had made in arithmetic. There are altogether 40 result schools in this taluk.

45. *Rayaghada.*—There are but two schools at present in the taluk, both at Rayaghada itself. The master of the Government Primary school receives Rs. 8 a month from Government, his salary being made up to Rs. 20 by the Jeypore Maharaja's annual contribution of Rs. 144. With regard to the pupils and their master, I have the same remarks to pass as on the Primary school at Gunupur. There were 24 names on the books in February 1885 and 36 in the same month of this year. The increase is satisfactory. The pupils are taught up to the second class.

46. The second school is on the result system and consists of 12 boys who are taught up to the second standard. Their knowledge at examination was fair.

47. The school that was established at Singupur by the late Raja of that place has been closed ever since his death in February 1884. I am endeavouring to get a new school started.

48. *Bissemkatak.*—There was a primary school here up to March 1885 which was supported by the Tat Raja. The masters' salary was Rs. 30 a month. The school is said to have collapsed owing to the apathy of the inhabitants who did not care to get their children educated. I impressed on the Raja the necessity of establishing a new school in the place. He promised to do his best, but added that he had not much hope of success.

49. At Durgi there is a small Uriya school on the result system. There were 16 boys on the books when I visited the school in March. The master, a respectable old man, told me he had got Rs. 87½ as result grant at the recent examination of his school.

This is the only school in the Bissemkatak taluk, the schools at Jagdalpore and Ombadola having come to grief within a few months of their opening.

50. *Narayanapatnam.*—The result schools where boys are taught up to the third standard is supported by the Jeypore Maharaja who pays the master Rs. 15 a month. When examined by Mr. Welsh at the beginning of 1884 it consisted of 50 boys, but I regret to say that when I examined it in February last, there were but 25 names on the books. The ignorance displayed by the pupils was quite surprising. I cannot but attribute this unsatisfactory state of things to the carelessness of the master who appeared to be scarcely more intelligent than his pupils. As

the school has been steadily decreasing in numbers ever since this master was appointed, I have recommended his dismissal and the appointment of a man I believe to be more suitable for the post. The Superintendent of Hill schools has never visited this school.

51. There is, I think, no doubt that there should be two Hill School Superintendents, one for the Special Assistant's division and one for this. At present it is extremely difficult to ascertain the Superintendent's whereabouts and to get any information whatever out of him. This is not altogether his fault, for his range extending as it does from the north of Bissemkatak to Malcangiri is far too large for any one man to attend to properly.

52. *Officials.*—Kesanapalli Narasimha Rao seems to take much interest in road making and has done useful work in this respect since he came to Párvatipur.

53. The Agency Sub-Magistrates have on the whole performed their duties satisfactorily throughout the year.

54. We are about to lose Datla Tirupati Raj from Gunupur as he will be obliged to retire in May on attaining the age of 55.

55. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall registered at Rayaghada during 1885-86 was 46·5 inches as compared with 36·725 inches in 1884-85

The rain gauge at Gunupur was under repairs for some months and none has yet been supplied for Bissemkatak, so I am unable to give figures for all the taluks.

56. During my November and December tour I noticed that the mustard and tobacco crops were very fine. Paddy is said to have been fair, but gingelly, horse-gram, green-gram and ragy were poor.

CRIMINAL Statistics for 1885-86.

Name of court.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.							Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Still pending.	Pending from last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted.	Otherwise.	Total.	Still pending.	
Original.	..	6	6	6	..	..	17	17	17	..	17	..	
Appeal. Senior Assistant Agent's.	..	5	5	5	..	..	5	5	3	2	5	..	Reversed on appeal.

Court.	Pending on 31st March 1885.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Original, 1885-86.								
Senior Assistant Agent's ..	2	6	..	8	5	1	6	2
Appeals, 1885-86.								
Senior Assistant Agent's ..	..	8	..	8	5	..	5	3

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Pottingi, 26th April 1886, No. 391.

I have the honor to submit my tour report for year 1885-86.

Tour.—A few days before the end of last official year I joined my appointment at Koraput and have now been in charge of Jeypore for over a year. In April I made a fortnight tour through Jeypore taluk and in May a tour on the higher plateau in Koraput and Pottingi taluks. In June I spent three weeks in the south part of Jeypore taluk and early in July I left Koraput for Vizagapatam. July and August were spent at Waltair and at the beginning of September I returned to Jeypore in consequence of the inquiry into Bustar affairs and September and October were spent on partly in Bustar and partly in the border.

In November and December I made a six weeks' tour through Malcangiri returning to Koraput at Christmas.

In January I spent a month in Nowrangapur and Ommerkote taluks and when returning met the Commissioner of Chattishghur and Mr. Priest, Political Agent, Kalahandi, on their way through Jeypore.

Learning from them that an Assistant Commissioner was on his way from Raipur to meet me to settle a boundary dispute on the north of Ommerkote taluk, I turned back and accompanied Mr. Chisholm as far as Bhavanipatnam.

Thence I returned west back into Jeypore district and reached the place of dispute on the Tél river, nearly a fortnight before the Assistant Commissioner joined me.

After settling the boundary dispute, I returned to Jeypore, where I met the Agent and accompanied him on a fortnight's tour through Jeypore and Koraput taluks.

I have thus spent 248 days or eight months out of the year in camp.

55 days in Vizagapatam.
62 Koraput.
248 Camp.
———
365
———

2. The most important event of the year was the investigation into the charges brought by the Jeypore police against the Bustar Raj of performing human sacrifices at Dantawar and elsewhere and of kidnapping victims for this purpose from Jeypore.

The facts have been fully reported to Government and it would be out of place for me to discuss the evidence here. I shall confine myself to recording a brief statement of the course of events.

During the months of May and June a belief was prevalent in the Ommerkote taluk that gangs of kidnappers from Bustar were abroad endeavouring to procure victims for sacrifices to be held the following Dussara at Dantawar and three cases were reported to the police of alleged attempt to capture persons in Ommerkote taluk presumably for this object.

In July suspicions were further aroused by the sudden and mysterious disappearance within a mile or so of Nowrangapur village of a boy employed as abkári peon in the Sub-Magistrate's office.

Application was then made to the Central Province Government for assistance in the inquiry and Surdar Ratna Sing, Police Superintendent, was despatched from Raipur to co-operate with the Jeypore police in the investigation.

Meanwhile, in August additional reports were received professing to give details as to capture and sacrifice of victims in Bustar, and upon further and more urgent representations the Central Province Government directed Mr. Priest, Political Agent, Kalahandi, to proceed to Bustar and in communication with Jeypore fully investigate the several charges. Under the orders of the Agent I left Vizagapatam for Jeypore in the beginning of September and reached the Bustar borders with Mr. Young just in time to meet Mr. Priest on his way from Kalahandi.

Mr. Young at once proceeded to put the evidence he had collected before Mr. Priest and we then undertook together a tour through Bustar territory with a body of Jeypore and Kalahandi police with a view to test the evidence and, if possible, recover any victims that might be concealed.

The result of this tour though not confirming altogether the truth of the previous reports induced the Political Agent, Kalahandi, to believe that there were sufficient grounds for continuing the inquiry, and he left us to make further investigation at Dantawar, the headquarters of the alleged sacrifices. Mr. Priest rejoined us at the end of October at Kotapad having during his absence collected a large quantity of evidence which he considered strong enough to justify the arrest of the jiah or head priest of Dantawar and the recommendation that the Bustar Rajah should be temporarily removed.

After receiving at Kotapad such prisoners as were in the custody of the Jeypore police, Mr. Priest returned to Bustar, and with the subsequent course of events the Jeypore officials had no direct connection. Mr. Priest continued his inquiries during the following two months under orders of the Central Province Government. The Bustar Raja was removed from Jagdalpore to Raipur and out of the mass of evidence collected, Mr. Priest considered the evidence in one case in which an inhabitant of Bustar by name Jondie was alleged to have been sacrificed under orders of the jiah in 1883, sufficiently conclusive to warrant the prosecution of the jiah on a charge of murder. The case was placed by Mr. Priest before a Native Magistrate and the jiah was committed to the Court of the Commissioner of Chattishghur. In January the Commissioner proceeded on tour to Bustar and tried the case. When the case came on all the prisoners and witnesses (I understand) retracted their previous statements and the case was thrown out by the Commissioner and all the prisoners under arrest were released. After the termination of the sessions case, Mr. Priest reviewed all the evidence collected in the four months' inquiry in a most minute and careful report and though naturally his view of the case was weakened by the failure of the sessions case against the jiah, he concluded by holding that "there were and are ample grounds for the suspicions entertained by the Jeypore officials that kidnapping for the sacrificial purposes went on in Bustar.

The Commissioner did not however follow Mr. Priest in his conclusions further than to allow that while entertaining no theory as to the origin of the case, he thought there might be grounds for the suspicions entertained. The case is now before the Government of India and I shall leave it to next year's report to record the conclusion of this inquiry.

3. To turn to the more prosaic details of administration I take roads first.

Appendix A shows the expenditure on roads during this year compared with last year.

1. *Pottingi to Koraput.*—The traffic over this road, the feeder of the district, continued to increase largely this year and during the harvest the string of bandies passing was continuous. Our allotment of Rs. 750 or Rs. 25 a mile was miserably inadequate and complaints of the state of the roads were loud. With this pittance it was almost impossible to keep even the bridges in order. This year we have a more liberal allowance of Rs. 1,700 and the Department of Public Works are now beginning their work in this section, but as I understand the new road will be parrellel to the present one, we shall have to keep up old road for some time to come.

2. *Koraput to Nowrangapur.*—The allotment, and we somewhat exceeded it, was not sufficient with the increased traffic to keep this road in order. After the rains the ghât was put into fair order, but towards Nowrangapur work was not completed. A ferry raft for the Indravati which was proposed last year is much required as this river at present acts as a break in the current of traffic into Ommerkote taluk.

3. *Koraput to Jeypore.*—The road is good till the bottom of the ghât. If the road is to be permanently improved a new trace must be taken on the ghât.

4. *Jeypore to Borigummah.*—The road is in fair order.

5. *Borigummah to Kotapad.*—This very important road is fairly good, but requires a good deal of attention. When Bustar affairs are settled, Mr. Priest proposes to assist us in extending the road Kotapad with Jagdalpore.

6. *Jeypore to Mote.*—A large sum was spent in clearing the old road between Malcangiri and Mote. The road is a good fair weather road, but few trading bandies have penetrated into Malcangiri. What is wanted is to open the entrance to Malcangiri by improving the Kollab crossing and the ghât down into Malcangiri. At present I understand the trade of Malcangiri almost exclusively goes now to the river at Mote instead of coming north in Jeypore.

7. *Nowrangapur to Raighur.*—This road has been carried on to some six miles beyond Dabugam and as far as it goes is good and well bridged. With this year's allotment I propose to carry on the road as far as I can beyond Ommerkote. The road will run into the Central Province eventually and I can understand from Mr. Chisholm that a road is being carried down in the Central Provinces towards Raighur. The two will eventually join.

8. There is a road from Pappadahandi over the Ampani ghât into Kalahandi which I should like to see brought into the budget The road has been made from time to time for the Central Provinces Commissioner on tour. The greater part of the ghât at Ampani and thence to Bhavanipatnam is kept up by Kalahandi estate and is in good order. I saw a large number of bandies in Kalahandi as I passed that had come round through Jeypore into Kalahandi by this road from the plains. The road was repaired this year by village labor, but it should, I think, be made permanent on our side.

Before leaving roads I must note that the Jeypore budget last year suffered heavily from curtailment. The allotment was cut down far from 18,650 to 14,070, out of which only some Rs. 8,000 were available for over 300 miles of road.

4. *Education.*—During the year the Jeypore schools were transferred from the Educational Department to the agency. At the request of the Agent, I submitted a scheme on the lines of the Ganjam agency of which the chief points were—

(1) To transfer the payment and appointment of masters from the Maharaja to Government so that complete control may be in the hands of the Agent.
(2) To increase the salaries and number of masters, abolish purely result schools and build school-houses.
(3) Separate the Special Assistant and Senior Assistant divisions giving each officer a separate Superintendent. The scheme will undoubtedly cost a good deal, but it must be remembered that hitherto Government have spent nothing but a small result grant upon education in the agency which providing in a large yearly grant in Ganjam. The schools in my division have been kept up either by the Maharaja or by private persons. I have examined most of the schools and found the Jeypore school better than I expected. I have no doubt that there will be a speedy improvement as soon as the scheme gets into working order.

5. *Law and Justice*—(*Criminal, Appendix B*).—I am glad to be able to say that complaints of cattle theft have decreased probably owing to the heavier sentences that have been inflicted for the last two years. The only charge of Sub-Magistrates was at Koraput, where a new Sub-Magistrate was appointed in place of the previous man removed for unsatisfactory conduct. The present Koraput Sub-Magistrate is an active and intelligent man and has given me satisfaction. I cannot say the same for the Nowrangapur Deputy Tahsildar whom I have had to report during the year.

Jails.—The Jeypore sub-jail has been almost completed this year. The amount required to finish it had to be found out of the other allotment as it was not included in the budget for last year.

The Pottingi sub-jail will have to be finished out of this year's grant and I have given orders to try and put the roof on before the next rains.

For the Koraput Hill jail some measures are urgently required. The state of the jail was noticed by the Agent last year and has formed the subject of another report this year.

Last year an estimate was submitted for about Rs. 4,460 for alterations and repairs to the jail, but being referred to the Public Works Department it came back increased to Rs. 12,920.

I do not think it any use to spend so large a sum in tinkering so wretched a building. A new jail will have to be built eventually.

For the greater part of the year I had to accommodate twice the number of the prisoners the jail ought to hold. The Párvatipur jail appears to be almost always full and only three or four times in the year relieved us of part of our excess. The guard will have to be permanently increased as well as the accommodation.

A new cutcherry and sub-jail ought at once to be built at Koraput for the Sub-Magistrate. The present buildings form part of the hill jail block and are in as miserable a condition as the rest. In the monsoon the cutcherry is unfit to sit in.

Civil.—The number of cases disposed of are shown in appendix C.

I cannot say the civil work is satisfactory. The Jeypore and Koraput Sub-Magistrates have been made munsifs this year to relieve me of the petty bazaar suits which used to form a large portion of the cases in this court and which from the constant absence on tour of my office used to remain pending till return to headquarters. But the settlement of civil suits with a court so continually on tour over so great a distance is very difficult without causing great hardship to the parties and witnesses by summoning them far from their houses and making them follow the court.

Time after time I have fixed dates with a view to the convenience of the parties and found that circumstances have caused an alteration in my tour and that the parties have returned home.

The difficulty in getting a punchayet to assemble in the cutcherry limits was noticed last year.

It is not easy to get the parties to court together, but when they come the headmen do not come with them, and I should prefer deciding the case myself to referring it to a punchayet consisting of the on-hangers of the court, while to send for the headmen would entail a further adjournment.

I have tried to settle the suits by getting the parties to name a punchayet in their village and referring the decisions to them in writing and deciding according to their answer, but have not found it answer well. The parties return to court full of complaints that justice was not done them and the punchayetdars are rarely unanimous. After all 99 out of 100 civil disputes are settled by headmen and punchayets in the villages without recourse to any court and I would not encourage parties to come to civil courts at all. Any increased facility for coming to court will most certainly undermine the settlement of disputes by punchayet.

Disputes as to boundaries of villages, payment of kist and cultivation of land are much more satisfactorily settled by an agency order after a full inquiry than by a general suit.

A word as to the Rent Recovery Act: we have not yet received the final decision of Government promised in last year orders.

During the year I have refused to enforce the Act whatever may be the legal aspect of the case. I do not see what protection the villagers will have against forceable seizure of the cattle improperly for alleged arrears. The first notice that would reach the court of the attachment would probably be a police report of a serious disturbance, while the power to bring a summary suit for damages against the padal or renter would on the hills at least be no check whatever. Any speedy inquiry in my court owing to distance would be ordinarily impossible.

The only times when the Act has been used in Jeypore it has been worked improperly by a rival renter to enforce his claim and what chance has a ryot between two renters, both attaching his property on their own responsibility.

6. *Opium and Abkári.*—The statements in the appendix show the demand and collection. I have nothing to remark thereon.

7. *Medical.*—Two dispensaries have been sanctioned this year for Jeypore and Nowrangapur and plans are being prepared for the buildings. At Jeypore a temporary building is being put up to accommodate the apothecary till the proper quarters are erected, and the apothecary might be sent at once. I hope eventually to get dispensaries at Malcangiri and Ommerkote.

The vaccination returns (appendix E) show a decrease. Malcangiri, as usual heads the list. Thanks to the old Sub-Magistrate whose efforts in the encouragements of vaccination have been several times brought to the notice of Government.

From what I have seen in the villages, I think Jeypore is fairly well on in vaccination, but more might be done if the vaccinators made a point of accompanying the Government officer on tour. I have written several times about this and the District Surgeon has given strict orders on the point.

The supply of medicines for the use of the Sub-Magistrates has during the year been very irregular. The Pottingi Sub-Magistrate was for some months without the most necessary of medicines, quinine. All my Sub-Magistrates should, I think, be provided with a supply of the common medicine at fixed times, say twice a year, to avoid the delay in getting a special indent passed.

Public Health.—Cholera which was prevailing on through plains last year found its way on to the hills and lingered on in some of the villages for some months. It disappeared in October.

8. *Destruction of Wild Beasts.*—There is a most satisfactory decrease in the number of persons killed by tigers and a corresponding increase in tigers killed and rewards paid.

Six man eaters (for which additional rewards were paid) were killed. A large proportion were killed by the police who deserve credit. Several tigers were killed by what the reports term "a machine of carbines" set over the kill. The increase in cattle killed merely indicates that the reports are more accurate.

9. *Tappal.*—The new post office at Koraput has been almost completed. The Koraput Post Master was convicted by the Agent of embezzling a large sum of money received for money orders. It is to be hoped that in future the post will be better paid and more under supervision. A post office was opend in Jeypore at the beginning of the year and has proved very useful.

The Agent has applied for extension of the service to Kotapad and Nowrangapur. Mr. Priest with whom I spoke on the subject promises to connect Nowrangapur and Kotapad with his dawk from Bhavanipatnam to Jagdalpore which now runs near Nowrangapur. This will give us a very much needed line of communication with the adjacent districts in the Central Provinces.

10. *Boundary Disputes.*—The dispute on the Tél river between some Jeypore and Nowrangapur ryots (Central Provinces) mentioned before cropped up a year ago. Mr. Fox Strangways, Assistant Commissioner, came down from Raighur and met me at the place of dispute and we went over the land and examined the witness together. The dispute was a very trivial one; we agreed as to our decisions and reports were sent by each of us to our respective chiefs.

Another dispute between Jeypore and Kasipore was brought to my notice and Mr. Priest has promised to meet the Jeypore officer in May on the spot to settle it.

11. *Establishment.*—During the year my head clerk was appointed Sub-Magistrate at Paderu and my second clerk was promoted to head clerk. The post of second clerk is not yet filled up.

I have already addressed you separately on a proposal to increase the pay of my office by granting a hill allowance. Last year you remarked that my office was inefficient, but considering the difficulty in getting any good man to serve in these hills from the un healthiness of the district, I cannot hope to improve it, while the pay is less than in the office of the Senior Assistant in the plains and less even than in the office of the police at Koraput.

12. *Miscellaneous Complaints.*—The year has been very free from any important complaints. During the year when in Malcangiri the constables complained of the difficulty in following the Government order on the subject of purchasing rice stating that though they had paid their money to the Nigaman, no rice was supplied to them. A special report was sent by me on this point. No complaints were made against the Malcangiri Nigaman who was newly put in last year.

13. Money prices have been steadily rising and there can be no doubt that the Jeypore ryots are benefiting greatly by the opening up of the country and as far as I have seen they appear to be fairly prosperous and contended.

14. In conclusion, I must apologise for the length of my report. Having only joined last March, I had no opportunity of having my say last year upon the many matters of importance in the district.

A.

Comparative Statement showing the Expenditure during the year 1885-86.

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure, 1884-85. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure, 1885-86. RS.	A.	P.
	Roads.						
1	Nowrangapur to Raighur	3,000	0	0	2,501	11	6
2	Koraput to Pottingi	1,231	11	4	690	0	0
3	Koraput to Nowrangapur	2,053	1	6	1,956	3	6
4	Koraput to Jeypore	1,013	5	0	587	0	2
5	Jeypore to Mote	2,391	0	0	2,222	14	11
6	Malcangiri to Kondakamberu	1,057	1	6	..		
7	Borigummah to Kotapad	1,000	0	0	693	9	0
8	Turner's Ghât	1,200	0	0	1,195	1	3
9	Jeypore to Borigummah	400	0	0	600	3	6
	Buildings.						
10	Travellers' bungalow and chattram at Koraput ..	813	10	10	185	7	2
11	Rest-houses	1,496	0	0	306	8	0
12	Government buildings at Koraput	1,307	4	3	483	15	8
13	Sub-jail, Jeypore	1,769	12	4	2,000	0	0
14	Sanitary works at Koraput	475	1	3	549	9	5
15	Road from Ommerkote to Kalahandi frontier ..	700	0	0	..		
	Total ..	19,908	0	0	13,972	3	6

B.

Statement showing the Cases filed and disposed of during the year 1885-86.

Name of the court.	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
Special Assistant Magistrate and Agent ..	3	71	..	74	73	..	73	1

C.

STATEMENT showing the Civil Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1885-86.

Name of the court.	Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
Special Assistant Agent	35	65	..	100	51	18	69	31

D.

STATEMENT showing the Appeals filed and disposed of during the year 1885-86.

Name of the court.	Appeals.							
	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
Special Assistant Magistrate and Agent ..	1	13	..	14	13	..	13	1

E.

STATEMENT showing the Vaccination carried out in my Division during the year 1885-86.

Taluk.	Number vaccinated during the year 1884-85.					Number vaccinated during the year 1885-86.					Increase.	Decrease.
	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.		
Koraput	5	1,214	1,190	..	24	5	1,104	1,023	37	44	..	110
Jeypore	2	759	742	..	17	2	717	711	1	5	..	42
Pottingi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowrangapur	3	883	846	..	37	3	820	811	6	3	..	63
Malcangiri	2	1,895	1,832	..	63	2	1,207	1,183	8	16	..	688
Total ..	12	4,751	4,610	..	141	12	3,848	3,728	52	68	..	903

F.

STATEMENT showing the Animals killed by Wild Beasts and the Amount of Reward paid for them.

Division.	Animals killed by				Amount of reward paid for			
	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Hyænas.	Bears.	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Hyænas.	Bears.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Special Assistant Agent's Division ..	254	71	..	..	4,000	2,800	15	70

G.

ABSTRACT Statement of Wild Animals killed, Rewards distributed and Loss of Life during the year 1885-86.

Years.	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Reward paid.	Loss of life.	
						Men.	Cattle.
					RS.		
1885-86	35	112	10	3	6,885	96	325

Appendix to Agent's Report.

EXTRACT from the Geological Sketch of the Vizagapatam District by W. KING, Esq., B.A., D. Sc., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

Gneisses of the Galikonda Hill Tract.—An opportunity, under the guidance of Mr. H. G. Turner, C.S., the Collector and Agent of the district, was afforded me of visiting this region and of thus making a traverse as far as the verge of the Jeypore territory, over a considerable thickness of gneisses which by their lie appear to be subjacent to, or older than, any of the bands or subdivisions already described. They are, at any rate, all dipping to the east-south-eastward: at first on the skirts of the hills about Bodara and thence westwards to the first ascent (1,000 feet) below Raivalsa, at high angles, and then at lower and lower inclinations until, in Devadimanda (over 5,000 feet), the highest station of the Galikonda ridge, they are lying so low as 30°. The rocks are still garnetiferous, but not nearly to such an extent as is the case with those already described; while they are more decidedly quartzo-felspathic in their constitution and not so schistose though still well-bedded and laminated, and their colors are of correspondingly lighter shades. They must, for the present, be considered as belonging to the Vizagapatam series, being still, on the whole, markedly different from the more massive and less foliated and older-looking gneisses of Southern India. The main ridge beds, however, run up at the low angle of dip given above, and give a steep and high craggy face looking out over the lower upland of Jeypore to the west, thus exhibiting a break in the surface contour which may arise from a change in the character, and even the relative age, of the crystallines to the westward. Galikonda is the proposed hill resort of Vizianagrum, but as yet it has only received very slight attention in that way, partly from its distance, some 45 miles westward, and from want of convenient accessibility. The old Raivalsa track in the direction of Jeypore passes over a lofty (over 4,200 feet) saddle, a short distance north of the highest point of the Galikonda ridge, after which it descends again rather rapidly to a lower upland: this is now being made by slow degrees fit for cart traffic. Long ago, some enterprising official built a bungalow and planted a garden of various fruit-trees high up on the eastern slopes, but the garden only now remains the living and luxuriant result of that experiment. At a much lower elevation, about 3,000 feet and about half-way up the ghât, an experimental plantation for coffee, tea, cinchona, and other products has been started under the local Government, with, I think, fair prospects of success.

Crystalline Limestone Bands.—A very interesting occurrence in the gneisses of the hill tract is a series of apparently isolated outcrops of crystalline limestone, which, irrespective of the industrial value they may come to possess, are pierced by swallow-holes or caverns, one of which is of considerable extent and magnificence. The southernmost outcrop within the range of our traverse is on the low saddle above the village of Nilgalgunta, six miles south-east of Devadimanda hill. There is a small cave here, lined with travertine but without any stalactites or stalagmites: other recesses are said to exist which are now blocked up. The limestone is of grey and dark-green or nearly black colours, the latter arising from a strong admixture of hornblendic minerals, generally coarsely saccharine, in thick beds having a high dip to east-south-east, with an exposed aggregate thickness of about thirty yards. Some six miles to the north-north-east, a short distance beyond the village of Borra, a much more important outcrop forms a low hill, through which the village stream passes by a series of swallow-holes to the Peddagunda river. Formerly the subterranean channel was free, but within the last few years it became choked up, and, as a consequence, a small lake or tarn has been formed behind the southern end or headland of the limestone hill, the flooded waters of which have in time cut a temporary off-flow on its western side. Half-way over the hill, going northwards, there is an opening to a cavernous shaft, down which one can look into dim depths, and from which issues the murmur of running water. A short distance further on, the path reaches the edge of the northern face of the hill, where it overhangs a deep ravine, in which the village stream again comes to light about 300 feet below. The hill thus traversed by a series of swallow-holes is made up, as far as outcrop shows, of about 500 feet in thickness of generally massive and pale-coloured granular crystalline limestone, some beds of which, in their fineness of texture and pure colour, compare favorably with Carara marble; though, as a rule, the rock is more coarsely crystallized and of grey or dirty-white colours, weathering dark or nearly black. The dip is high, 50° or 60° or even more, to the eastward with a N.N.E.—S.S.W. strike. As far as I could see, the band is lenticular, thinning out rather suddenly to the southward.

Borra Cave.—About 50 feet below the northern brow, a large but low entrance leads into a deep and lofty cavern having a rude, dome-like roof opening to the sky above by the orifice already mentioned Here, in fact, is a huge natural cave temple, bearing a rugged resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome, though, as yet, it contains only one god, Priapus,* represented by a fragment of stalactite. The roof is crossed or irregularly ribbed with thick-short, curtain-like masses of stalactitic deposit, only one or two of which towards the sides of the cavern, are connected with the thickly-grouped and large mammilated mounds of stalagmite forming the floor. The latter slopes rapidly down on the eastern side to a narrow cleft or rift, along which the waters from the stream above pursue their still hidden course, this rift being generally in a plane of bedding. Further cavernous recesses are seen to occur upwards towards the dammed-up tarn, while on the other side, the existence of yet lower caverns is evidenced by gleams of light pouring in from the deep ravine in front to the depths of the side rift. We were only able to note the features of this great cave in a very rapid way. The single stalactite (6 feet long and 4 to 8 inches in diameter) has been appropriated for the devotional service noted above, the cave being the resort at certain seasons of many pilgrims. There is one other pillar in the shape of a small stalagmite, 3 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, which is slowly rising from the floor by deposition from the drops falling at long intervals from the roof. The interior of the cavern is coated over with travertine—a dull, cream-white, compact, semi-crystalline rock, the surface sparkling a little owing to minute sparry facets. The stalactitic festoons are beautifully fluted and wrinkled, while the huge fungoid and coralloid mounds of stalagmite are wrinkled in little waves of terracing, the mounds themselves being made up of successive shells with irregular cavities between.

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* Presumably so, at least, for the pillar of travertine is to all appearance a sort of lingum, and there was no authoritative priest or devotee at hand to settle the question.

A good deal of rubbish, the sweepings from the numerous pilgrim gatherings, lies collected among the stalagmitic mounds, forming an uneven earth floor, but with no thickness; and this appears to be the only material in which any remains could occur otherwise than in the substance of the mounds themselves.

On a subsequent visit, as I am informed by him, Mr. Turner ascertained, notwithstanding that we were told to the contrary by the villagers, that this band of limestones is continued to the northward, and that it even bars the passage of the Peddagunda river itself by a wall some 20 or 30 yards wide, which is pierced by a cavernous channel having two apertures on the upside, each 40 feet high, one above the other, but not in a straight line. Further in, the hollow is only about 3 or 4 feet above the level of the water, and through it, Mr. Turner could, by creeping in as far as possible and bending down, just see the light coming in at the orifice on the down side. There is no particular show of travertine in this swallow-hole.

From all Mr. Turner could gather by inquiry—and curiously enough the villagers appear very reserved on the subject—there appear to be other caves or outcrops of limestone both in this neighbourhood of Borra and yet further eastward at the foot of the hills. This Borra band and that reported to the eastward would be, if continued northwards in the line of strike held by the gneisses, somewhat in the direction of other reported outcrops of calcareous rocks in the Salúr zemindari, and it is not improbable that the ultimate tracing out of them, as well as of a yet further outcrop (to be noticed immediately) to the north of Vizianagrum, may bring the Galikonda gneisses into a closer relation with the Kailassa band than my traverse of them has led me to suppose is the case.

From the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated 19th November 1886, No. 742.

Order—dated 23rd December 1886, No. 3387, Judicial.

The first of the foregoing papers is the annual report on the administration of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, which His Excellency the Governor in Council will now proceed to review.

2. *Touring.*—The amount of touring done by the Agency officers is very satisfactory; Mr. Wedderburn was especially active, having spent no less than 248 days in camp. His Excellency in Council notices with much pleasure the high terms in which Mr. Turner speaks of Messrs. Power and Elwin.

3. *Communications.*—The Agent devotes much of his report to the question of roads, and urges the adoption of a more liberal policy towards the Agency in the matter of funds for this purpose. The Government have always recognised the importance of the development of communications in these backward tracts, and they have made considerable yearly grants from Provincial funds for the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings. The cost of the Pottingi Ghât road was Rs. 4,56,581,* and sanction has already been accorded to the construction by the

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* *Vide* G.O., dated 10th October 1885, No. 2365 W., Public Works Department, recorded in Judicial Department G.O., dated 26th October 1885, No. 1429.

Public Works Department of a first-class road from Pottingi to Koraput, to be eventually extended to the Central Provinces' frontier.† The Government do not think, therefore, that there has been any want of liberality in the treatment of the Agency tracts. It must be remembered that in other districts the cost of the construction and maintenance of communications is met from special funds raised locally, assistance being given from Provincial funds only in exceptional circumstances; and that the Agency yields to Government in direct revenue a comparatively trifling sum. Upon a consideration of these facts, the Government are of opinion that, while the present policy of steady progress in the matter of opening new roads should be maintained, it would be unfair to other portions of the presidency to sanction the large expenditure contemplated by Mr. Turner. In the present financial position, the utmost that can be hoped for is that Government may be able to maintain expenditure on the present scale.

4. The Government do not possess such full information as is desirable regarding the roads in the Vizagapatam Agency. Mr. Turner will therefore be requested to submit a special report on the subject. The report should show the number and mileage of existing roads and the amount spent upon them during the last five years. It should also contain a full description of the roads which Mr. Turner proposes to open, their mileage, and a rough estimate of their cost. A map should be furnished, and in this all ghâts and rivers should be clearly marked. Full particulars regarding the length of ghât roads and the necessity for bridging rivers should be given in the body of the report. Mr. Turner should also consider whether the yearly allotment could not be more effectively utilised if work were more concentrated. In this way each road in turn could be put into thoroughly good order; the subsequent cost of maintenance would probably be less than the sum now expended on this account, while in place of many indifferent roads there would be a few good ones, and the number of these would be gradually increasing.

5. *Buildings.*—Turning now to the question of buildings, the Government observe that the Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry was not completed at the close of the year, although so far back as 1884 nothing remained to be done but to put on the roof.* The Government trust that the work is now finished. The Bissemkatak taluk office was completed, and appears to be a satisfactory building.

6. *Education.*—The education of the only son of the Maharaja of Jeypore by an English tutor has at length been arranged for, and the tutor, Mr. Marsh, was to have entered on his duties in November. The general question of education in the Agency tracts was dealt with in G.O., dated 10th June 1886, No. 354, Educational. The scheme then sanctioned contained no provision for schools in the Golgonda or Paderu taluks, the backward educational condition of which is now brought to notice by the Principal Assistant Agent. This matter should receive the further attention of the Agent.

7. *Law and Crime.*—The number of civil suits instituted in the Agency Courts during the year was 316, the number pending from the previous year being 110. Of this number only 271 were disposed of, the number pending at the end of the year being 152. The above figures are not satisfactory, and special efforts should be made to ensure the more speedy disposal of cases. The arrears before the munsifs of Rayaghada and Jeypore are specially heavy. Now that the Koraput and Jeypore sub-magistrates have been given civil powers, the delays caused by the Special Assistant Agent being so constantly on tour should no longer occur.

Two appeals were pending and ten were instituted during the year. Of these, nine were disposed of.

8. The outturn of criminal work is more satisfactory. One thousand two hundred and twelve cases were instituted during the year, and 42 were pending from the previous year. These were all disposed of except 19. The institutions in the

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† *Vide* Government Order quoted above, and G.O., dated 4th January 1886, No. 8 W., Public Works Department, recorded in Judicial Department G.O., dated 19th January 1886, Mis. No. 151.

* Paragraph 22 of G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

previous year numbered 1,313. Among the committals to the Agent's Court were 9 cases of murder and 10 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The number of prisoners involved in these cases was 34, of whom 18 were convicted and 15 discharged, the remaining one being still under trial. It is satisfactory to observe that the crime of cattle-theft has begun to decrease, "owing," it is said, "to the heavier sentences that have been inflicted during the last two years." The cases of alleged kidnapping of Jeypore people by men from Bastar have been dealt with in separate papers.

There were no serious disturbances of the public peace during the year.

9. *Wild Animals.*—In the Special Assistant Agent's division, 96 persons were killed by wild animals. Figures for the previous year are not available, but the number of deaths in the calendar year 1883 was 234. The number of persons killed in the other divisions was 8. The number of tigers destroyed in the whole of the Agency tracts was 54, as against 58 in the previous year. Of this number, 7 were man-eating tigers. The figures are satisfactory. In his next report the Agent should give a comparative statement showing the number of tigers, panthers, &c., destroyed in each of the previous five years, as also the number of persons killed by wild animals and the amount of rewards paid.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—The administration of the Opium and Abkári revenue calls for no remarks. The vaccination figures of the Senior Assistant Agent's division show an improvement, but there was a decrease in the number of vaccinations in that of the Special Assistant. No figures are given by the Principal Assistant. It is not stated whether any attempt is made to check the returns submitted by the vaccinators. This should be done, and the vaccinators should certainly accompany the Agent and his Assistants when on tour. The cost per case should in future be given, and the number of vaccinations per man employed.

11. The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the alleged deficiency of copper coinage in Jeypore. Mr. Turner's general remarks on coinage are out of place in a report on the Agency tracts. He should, however, explain what he means by saying that the copper coin is debased.

12. The action taken by the Agent in connection with the amins of Rayaghada and Gunupur is approved. The Government trust that they have been replaced by men whose probity can be relied upon. The Agent should recommend the Maharaja to introduce a system of accounts that would ensure the speedy detection of frauds upon his revenues.

13. The payment of the tour expenses, amounting to Rs. 512-15-7, is sanctioned.

14. The Superintendent of Survey will be directed to state whether he can furnish a map of the Agency tracts. His attention will be drawn to paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial, and paragraph 16 of G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial.

15. Dr. William King's note is interesting, and will be printed as an appendix to the report.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " Ganjam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Accountant-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

1357 C 8.8.85
8 do 4.1.86
2624 do 6.11.85
792 do 30.3.85
2365 do 19.10.85
2739 do 5.11.84
1114 do 13.1.87
3253 do 8/12.86

25 do 4.10.85
1464 do 11.6.86
1375 C 5.4.86
41 do 6.1.86
2342 do 8.10.85
3096 do 23.11.85
1764 do 6.7.82
1260 do 11.7.82
2987 do 30.11.81

No 148 H d/ 18 Jany /87

B

P.W.C. No 251

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Communicated
Com'n to
to the Supt. g
the Supg
Engr. I circle.
Engr. I Circle

Issued

Recd. 14.1.87 Encl.

Wm
17.1.87

G.O., 23rd December 1886, No. 3387.

J.D.
17/1/87

B. No 148 H d/ 18.1.87

DECEMBER.

B. 17/1

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for 1885-86.

S.E. I circle
S.E. I C. Del 18/1/87

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[25]

Judicial Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

1354

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

From the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam d/ 11 Feby 1887 no 73.

In reply to para 2 of G.O. Judicial, d/ 24 Dec 188 no 3389, I have the honor to advise that a trial be made of the plan proposed in the letter of the Executive Engineer d/ 27 October 1886, no 1136, para 2. Messrs Burn & Co, Calcutta, could probably supp buildings as suggested by Lieu Col. Fraser and they would gladly undertake the work as they hav other works going on in the Vizagapatam District

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Order – 3rd March /87 No 463 Jm.
Communicated to the P.W. Department

(True Extract)

48

H A Stuart
Under Secretary

To

The P.W. Department &
" Agent, Vizagapatam.

111 W 13.1.87.
3253 W 8.12.86
2589 W 4.10.86.
1484 W 11.6.86.
1375 C 5.4.86.
41 W 6.1.86.
2879. 22.6.86.
2342 W 8.10.85.
1351 C 8.8.85.
2365 W 10.10.85.
3096 W 23.11.82
1711 W 9.7.82
1260 W 17.5.82
2987 W 30.11.81
1406 C 30.7.83
148 W 18.1.87.
8 W 4.1.86.
2624 W 6.11.85.
792 W 30.3.85
2739 W 5.11.84

135A

B

Comnd: to the Suptg: Engr, I Circle, in continuation of G.O. No. 111 W dated 13th January 1887.

2. The Suptg: Engr will submit an estimate of the cost of the framed buildings as compared with that of masonry structures, on receipt of which the question of the provision of funds will be considered.

49 W 5.3.87

5/3/87

S.E. I Circle
Judicial Dept

7/3/87

15/8/10

W.C. No 1760

t. of {188 } Madras.

The P W Dept

9 4 3.87

gs, dated 3/9/ 1887

463

Subject.

2703 W 7-3-87

Framed buildings for Vizagapatam agency

2nd November 1887, No. 2904 W., Public Works.

1354

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read—the following papers:—

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Acting Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th September 1887, No. 4612.

With reference to G.O., No. 1277, dated 15th May 1886, Judicial Department, I have the honor to forward, for sanction, Public Works Department plans, estimates, &c., amounting to Rs. 10,000, for the improvement of police hospital at Koraput, Jeypore district, together with the letter, No. 213 V.Z., dated 25th August 1887, from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle (in original), with its enclosures.

2. It will be observed from the plans and estimates and specification report that iron roofing is recommended; but the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, and the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, are not in favor of it, and I entirely concur with them.

3. The delay in getting the estimate signed by the Police Department was not owing to the objections of the officers of that department to the corrugated iron roofing, but to the irregular channel through which the estimates, &c., were forwarded. They passed between the Executive Engineer, Agent, Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent several times, but only reached this office on 8th instant.

Enclosures.

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Inspector-General of Police, dated Dowlaishweram, 25th August 1887, No. 213 V.Z.

With reference to G.O., No. 1312, dated the 18th June 1887, I have the honor to forward, herewith, estimates (in duplicate), amounting to Rs. 10,000, together with the plans for improvements to the police hospital at Koraput, and to request that you will be so good as to transmit them to Government for sanction.

2. The estimates and the plans have been countersigned by the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam district.

3. The Vizagapatam division officer's letter, No. 889, dated 2nd August 1887, with which the plans and the estimates are received, is herewith sent (to be returned).

4. A specification and report accompany the estimates.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. FRASER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Waltair, 2nd August 1887, No. 889.

I have the honor, with reference to your No. 166 V Z., dated 25th July 1887, to forward an estimate for repairing and improving the police hospital at Koraput, amounting to Rs. 9,990.

2. I had some difficulty in getting it countersigned by the Police Department, as will be seen from the attached correspondence, owing to the objection raised to corrugated iron, chiefly on account of its novelty to all concerned.

3. The use of iron roofing, though not covered by tiles, is universal in Assam for the very reasons I am endeavouring to introduce the system into the Jeypore tract.

4. Wishing to wait till I could show a completed roof, either the Potinghi court-house, or an inspection house, I delayed sending on the estimate for the hospital, all the more that heavy rain for some months and the crippled state of the establishment of the Koraput sub-division, from the effects of fever, afforded little prospect of its early commencement.

5. The iron work, however, takes some time to prepare in Calcutta and send by steamer.

6. I may remark that the difficulties in roofs of wooden construction are great. The Agent to the Governor, not very long ago, had to have up eight carpenters from Cochin, accustomed to work in the coffee districts, for a roof he was making at Anantagiri ghât, and two of them have already died.

7. The plan and estimate for the Koraput jail (Rs. 76,320) have been ready for some time but I have been unable to forward them to the Agent for countersignature as long as the suitability of corrugated iron and tiles for roofing at Koraput was a matter of any question.

8. It is not only the merit of one roof compared with another, but I am of opinion that, if iron and tile roofing is used in the jail, many of the wards can be constructed of sun-dried brick at an important saving of cost and time over the brick-in-clay provided.

9. The largest jails in the North-West Provinces are enclosure walls, and all built of mud pisé work.

10. But till the local officials have an example of corrugated iron roofing, by which to make their minds up, it is no use forwarding the estimate for the Koraput jail to them preparatory to its despatch for sanction.

From the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated 9th May 1887.

In returning the plans and estimates sent back with your No. 207 of 6th instant, I have the honor to point out that G.O., Mis. No. 463, of 3rd March last, states that it is a trial of the method of combined iron and tiled roofing has to be made, and the hospital at Koraput, said to be much in need of it, presents a favorable opportunity of trying the system.

2. All that is required to allow of the Superintending Engineer sending them on for sanction is countersignature of the Police Department that they are satisfied with the plans and estimates.

3. Perhaps, after seeing the specimen of tiling I have put up, you will have any doubt about the stability of the method set at rest, and can then make a distinct recommendation on which the Inspector-General will sign.

4. With reference to Colonel Porteous' remark, there are, I would observe (see plans not the sections of the buildings), none of the roofs without walls underneath.

5. Stoves can be fitted to the fire-places by bricking them up hereafter, without delaying the estimate on this account.

From the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Waltair, dated 17th May 1887.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, the plans and estimates for repairing the police hospital at Koraput, together with a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, No. 266, dated 9th May 1887. The countersignature of the Police Department is necessary to send them on to Government for sanction.

2. I have inspected the sample of roof mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Engineer's letter, and, so far as my unprofessional opinion goes, the tiles will remain on the roof if the latter is at a sufficiently easy slope and if the lowest course is bolted on or stayed by some upright iron work.

3. I therefore request that you will be good enough to return the plans and estimates to me, as soon as possible, duly countersigned by you, so that the sanction of Government may be obtained without further delay.

From C. H. TRAVERS, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated 2nd June 1887.

In according with the wishes of Colonel Kilgour, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in his memorandum of 25th April 1887, attached, I have the honor to return, countersigned, the plans and estimates for repairs of the police hospital, Koraput.

2. As permitted, I beg to express my opinion that an iron roof is specially unsuited to the Jeypore district; buildings with such roofs are miserably cold in the wet and cold seasons, and the heat intense in the hot.

3. Again, why should experiments be tried on, of all buildings in the world, an "hospital" first? The climate of Jeypore is sufficient in itself to try the strong men without experimenting on those struck down with fever and ague.

4. In conclusion, while work is being done at the hospital, I would suggest that a separate building containing two wards be erected near the present one, which is far too small for the requirements of this district. A contagious disease ward is also much required.

Approved, and transferred to the Public Works Department.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
29th September 1887.

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Under Secretary.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

The estimate for improvements to the police hospital at Koraput amounts to Rs. 10,000, and provides for improving the existing hospital and latrine building, and for the construction of a dead-house, bath-house and kitchen, all of which are said to be urgently required.

2. The only point which appears to call for remark is the proposal to provide all the buildings with corrugated iron roofing, covered with a layer of tiles, and supported by light iron trusses. The Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that this description of roof is unsuitable; but, on the other hand, the Executive Engineer reports strongly in favor of it, and states that it is almost impossible to procure carpenters for woodwork in the hill tracts of Jeypore.

3. The Chief Engineer does not see any objection to the class of roof proposed, which is very similar to that commonly in use on the Nilgiri hills and on the West Coast.

ORDER—dated 2nd November 1887, No. 2904 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,000, for improvements to the police hospital at Koraput, is sanctioned.

2. The question of providing funds for the work will be considered later in the year.

3. The attention of the Superintending Engineer is drawn to the Chief Engineer's note above recorded, and to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Inspector-General of Police.

4. This sanction has been registered as Provincial, No. III W. of 1887-88, and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, with seven enclosures.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with duplicate abstract estimate.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. E. Fernandez. E. J.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 2nd.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd Nov. 1887, No. 2904 W.

NOVEMBER.

Police Hospital at Koraput

Estimate of Rs. 10,000, for improvements to the —, sanctioned.

Hutting and Building
Genl. Dept.

M

CURRENT NO. 3987

No. 4612.

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras, 16 September 1887

FROM
Colonel C. A. Porteous
Ag. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

1354

TO
THE Chief Secretary,
to Government,
Ootacamund.

SIR,

+ Govt 1484 W d/ 11/6/86

8 Enclosures.

1. Estimate (detailed)
1. Abstract Estimate (duplicate)
1. Specification
1. Report
1. General Abstract
2. Plans
1. Superintending Engineer's letter No. 213 V.Z. dated 25th August 1887 with enclosures.
8

With reference to G.O. No. 1277+ dated 15th May 1886 Judicial Department, I have the honor to forward for sanction D.P.W. plans, estimates &c. amounting to Rupees 10,000 for the improvement of Police Hospital at Koraput, Jeypore District together with the letter No. 213 V.Z. dated 25th August 1887 from the Superintending Engineer 1st Circle (in original) with its enclosures.

2. It will be observed from the plans and estimates and specification report that iron roofing

roofing is recommended, but the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam and the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore are not in favor of it and I entirely concur with them.

3. The delay in getting the estimate signed by the Police Department was not owing to the objections of the officers of that Department to the corrugated iron roofing, but to the irregular channel through which the estimates &c were forwarded. They passed between the Executive Engineer, Agent, Deputy Inspector General and Superintendent several times but only reached this office on 8th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't Serv't,

Chas. A. Porteous Col.

Ag. Inspector General of Police.

Exd. K.L.N.
Copd. D.K.

— 462 — 2 — 2 — 87
— 159 — 27 — 1 — 87
— 2289 — 24 — 12 — 86
2754 — 17 — 9 — 86
2486 — 17 — 9 — 86
1641 — 22 — 6 — 86
1277 — 18 — 5 — 86
Ref. 1645/87 —
4646 lodged 20/12/86

C26/9 No. 3989

P.W.C. No. 7752

Judicial (1887) DEPARTMENT.

FROM

Col: C. A. Porteous

ag: INSPECTOR GENERAL

of Police,

p 8 ~~P.F.H.~~

No. 4612.

Dated 16th September 1887

Received 9th

No.

R 4.10.87

Approved and transferred to the P.W.D.

(by order)
A. G. Cardew. 22/9.
ag Under Secy.

Ootacamund.
29 Septr. 87

SUBJECT.

13 SEP 87

Formwards for sanction D.P.W. plans, estimates &c. for Rs 10,000 — for the improvement of Police Hospital at Korapút, Jeypore District.

C27/9 circ - 31-10-87 R.2-11-87
R29/9

3490

Print Enclosures

NO. 213 V.G.

D. P. W.

Superintending Engineer's Office 1st. Circle.

Station Dowlaishwaram

Dated 23rd
Despatched 30th } August 1887
Received

1354

8 SEP 87

Enclosures. 8 as per margin

Encls
1. Estimate (detail)
1 Abstract (in duplicate)
1 Specification
1 Report
1 Gl. abstract
2 Plans (tracings)
1 Dl. offrs letter No. 889 of 2/8/87 with 1 encl.

To

The Inspector General of Police
Madras.

Reference
No. dated } 188

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. 1312 dated ~~the~~ 18th June 1887,[+] I have the honor to forward herewith estimates[×] amounting to Rs 10,000 together with the plans for Improvements to the Police Hospital at Korapút & to request that you will be so good as to transmit them to Government for sanction.

2. The estimates and the plans have been countersigned by the Supdt. of Police Vizagapatam District.

3. The Vizagapatam Division officer's[*] letter with which the plans & the estimates are received is herewith sent (to be returned).

4. A specification & Report accompany the estimates.

[+] G.O. No. 1785 W. of 5th July/87

[×] In duplicate

[*] No. 889-2-8-87.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient St.

C. Ewald

Supdg. Engr. 1st Circle-

JK

Encd. 39 8/9/87

Vizagapatam Dn. office
Waltair 2d. August/87
Despatched do. do.

No. 889

1354

From

The Executive Engineer
Vizagapatam division

To

The Superintending Engineer
First circle Dowlaishwaram

Print

Sir,

8/8/87

I have the honor with reference to your No. 166 V.Z dated 25th July/87 to forward an Estimate for repairing and improving the Police Hospital at Koraput amounting to Rupees 9990.

Recommended
11-8-87

2. I had some difficulty in getting it countersigned by the Police Department as will be seen from the attached correspondence owing to the objection raised to corrugated Iron chiefly on account of its novelty to all concerned.

3. The use of Iron roofing though not covered by tiles, is universal in Assam for the very reasons I am endeavouring

to

to introduce the system into the Jeypur tract

4. Wishing to wait till I could show a completed roof, either the Potinghy Court House, or an Inspection House, I delayed sending on the Estimate for the Hospital, all the more that heavy rain for some months and the crippled state of the Establishment of the Korapút Sub Division from the effects of fever afforded little prospect of its early commencement.

5. The Iron work however takes some time to prepare in Calcutta, and send by steamer.

6. I may remark that the difficulties in roofs of wooden construction are great, the Agent to the Governor not very long ago had to have up 8 carpenters from Cochin accustomed to work in the Coffee Districts for a Roof he was making at Anantagiri Ghât and two of them have already died.

7. The Plan and Estimate for the Korapút Jail Rupees 76320 have been ready for some time but I have been unable to forward them to the Agent for countersignature as long as the suitability of corrugated Iron and tiles for roofing at Korapút was a matter of any question.

8. It is not only the merit of one roof compared with another, but I am of opinion that if Iron and tile roofing is used in the Jail that many of the wards can be constructed of sun-dried brick at an important saving of cost and time over the Brick in clay provided.

9. The largest Jails in the North West Provinces are enclosure walls, and all built of mud pisé work

10. But till the local officials have an example of corrugated Iron roofing, by which to make their minds up, it is no use forwarding the Estimate for the Korapút Jail to them preparatory to its despatch for sanction

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obdt. Servt.

A. T. Fraser Lieutt Col R.E.
Executive Engineer
Vizagapatam Division

Kelly [illegible]
[illegible] be [illegible]
[illegible]
as possible [illegible]
this letter [illegible]
[illegible]

13/8/87

13-8-87

Trost H.Q. [illegible]
checked
19/8/87

Judl 39 4/8/87

150 V-L
8-8-87

To.
From.

The Supg Engineer.
Dowlaishweram

E.3
PW 7750/87

dated 2nd.
Recd 4 } August /87

No. 889

Police Hospital at Koraput

forwards Plans and Estimates for Rs 9990 for Repairing and improving the.

From The Executive Engineer Vizagapatam Division
To The Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam District
dated 9th May 1887. 1354

Print

In returning the Plans and Estimates sent back with your No. 207 of 6th Instant, I have the honor to point out that Government order No. 463 Mis: of 3rd March last states that it is a trial of the method of Combined Iron and tiled roofing has to be made, and the Hospital at Koraput, said to be much in need of it presents a favorable opportunity of trying the system.

2. All that is required to allow of the Supg. Engineer sending them on for sanction is countersignature of the Police Department that they are satisfied with the Plans & Estimates

3. Perhaps after seeing the specimen of tiling I have put up you will have any doubt about the stability of the method set at rest, and can then make a distinct recommendation on which the Inspector General will sign

4. With reference to Colonel Porteous remark there are I would observe (see plans not the sections of the buildings) none of the roofs without walls underneath. 57

5. Stoves can be fitted to the fire places by bricking them up hereafter, without delaying the Estimate on this account

---

From The Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam
To The Deputy Inspector General of Police Northern Range Waltair d/ 17th May/87

I have the honor to forward herewith the plans and estimates for repairing the Police Hospital at Korapul, together with a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 266 dated 9th May/87. The countersignature of the Police Department is necessary to send them on to Government for sanction

I have inspected the sample of roof mentioned in para 3 of the Engineer's letter and so far as my unprofessional opinion goes, the tiles will remain on the roof if the latter is at a sufficiently easy slope, and if the lowest course is bolted on or stayed by some upright iron work

I, therefore, request that you will be good enough to return the plans and estimates to me as soon as possible, duly countersigned by you, so that the sanction of Government may be obtained without further delay

---

8/7

From C. H. Travers Esquire Acting Superintendent of Police Jeypur District. (1384
To The Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam District
dated 2 June/87.

In accordance with the wishes of Col. Kilgour Deputy Inspector General of Police, in his memo of 25th April/87 attached, I have the honor to return countersigned the plans and Estimates for repairs of the Police Hospital Korapul.

As permitted, I beg to express my opinion that an iron roof is specially unsuited to the Jeypur District, buildings with such roofs are miserably cold in the wet and cold seasons, and the heat intense in the hot.

Again why should experiments be tried on of all buildings in the world an "Hospital" first, the climate of Jeypur is sufficient in itself to try the strong men without experimenting on those struck down with fever and auge ague

In conclusion, while work is being done at the Hospital, I would suggest that a separate building containing two wards be erected near the present one which is far too small for the requirements of this District. A contageous disease ward is also much required.

58

C H Travers

E.2
P.W. 7750/67

Judl 3969/67

PWD

49

Note by the Chief Engr PWD

1354

1

1354c

The estimate for improvements to the Police Hospital at Koraput amounts to Rs 10000, and provides for improving the existing hospital & latrine building, & for the construction of a dead house, bath house and kitchen, all of which are said to be urgently required –

2. The only point which appears to call for remark is the proposal to provide all the buildings with corrugated iron roofing, covered with a layer of tiles, and supported by light iron trusses – The Inspr Genl of Police ~~concurs~~

59 59 ~~with the Deputy of the~~ Supt ~~of Police~~ is of ~~in the~~ opinion that this description of roof

is unsuitable, but, on the other hand, the Ex. Engr reports strongly in favour of it, & states that it is almost impossible to procure carpenters for wood works in the hill tracts of ~~Jey~~ Jeypore -

3. The Chief Engr does not see any objection to the class of roof proposed, which is very similar to that commonly in use on the Nilgiri Hills & on the West Coast ~~but the pitch of the roof as designed is low, and it is suggested that throughout the buildings the proportion of rise to span should not be less than one fourth.~~

EW

MWN
18.10.87

Jolt
20/10/87

Cn

31-10-87 R 2-11-87

135 K

60

---

135 K

Public Works Department.

Current No. 7750

Letter No.

Dated the 29th September 1887

From the Secry to Govt. Judicial Depart

NOTE OF REMARKS.

1. The accompanying plans and estimates provide for improvements to the Police Hospital at Koraput. The amount of the estimate is Rs 10,000 and is divided as follows:—

(a) Improvements to the Hospital	Rs 6,070
(b) Do to Latrine	" 920
(c) Constructing a new Dead House	" 810
(d) Do a new Cook room	" 1,080
(e) Do a new Bath accommodation	" 1,120
60 Total Rupees	10,000

2. The Police Hospital, was

was built some years ago of burnt brick in clay by the Revenue Department and roofed with thatch. It now requires tiling plastering, and white washing, proper cook room, latrine and Bathing accommodation windows and doors secured against wind and weather and good store.

3. Foundations & basement of the above buildings are to be built of rough-stone in chunam, super-structure of the improvement to Hospital is to be built of brick in chunam, Superstructure of the improvement to latrine & the superstructures of the new buildings are to be built of brick in clay to the dimensions given in the plan and estimates. 135/4

4. Hospital, Dead House and Cook House are to be plastered with 1 coat of chunam & whitewashed with 2 coats. Latrine is to be pointed with chunam & whitewashed with 2 coats.

5. Flooring to Hospital, Latrine, Dead House & Cook House is to be of ½" asphalte over 6" of concrete. As for Bath accommodation, flooring is to be of concrete and plastered with 2 coats of chunam and polished.

6. Roofing to all buildings is to be of corrugated iron covered over with pan-tiles.

'61

7. Report and Specification are submitted.

8. Although the rates are some what in excess of those given in the Schedule of rates of Vizianagaram Sub Divn, subject to your approval, they may be accepted as the above works are to be carried out on the Hills.

9. Petty supervision & Contingencies are separately charged at 3 & 5 percent respectively.

10. The plans and estimates have been countersigned by the Inspector General of Police and approved in the Judicial Departt.

10.10.87.

C No. 7750

P. W. Secretariat.

Note by Budget Section.

Work Improvements to the Police Hospital at Korapui Remarks and References.

1358

1358

Fund Provincial

Service Head Civil Buildings..

Departmental Head Original Works.

Amount of Estimate ... ... Rs. 10,000

Expenditure in previous year ... „ „

Allotment in current year ... ... „ -

Balance required to complete ... „ -

Total Rs. ... 10,000

Note of available funds.

The available balance of the reserve with the Govt is Rs. 97. The question of providing funds for the work can be considered only after receipt of replies from Supdg. Engrs. to our memo asking them to surrender such portions of grants as cannot be utilised before the current official year

14 October 1887

62

62

Budget Clerk.

letter dated 10th Sept.

Note by Budget Section.

Note. 1354

The urgent necessity for improving the accommodation at the Police Hospital at Koraput is set forth in the letter of the Agent to the Governor printed with G.O. No. 1277 Judicial, dated 15th May /86.

The Estimate amounting to Rs 10,000 provides for improvements to the existing Hospital and Latrine buildings, and for the Construction of a Dead House, Bath House, and Kitchen - all of which are said to be urgently required.

The only point which appears to call for remark is the provision for all the buildings of Corrugated iron roofs covered with a layer of tiles and supported by light iron trusses. The Actg. Inspector Genl. of Police in his letter 4612 dated 16th Sept.

Buildings & Roads
Civil Works

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(17) states that he concurs with the Supt. of Police Jeypore in the opinion that this description of roof is unsuitable. On the other hand the Executive Engr. in his letter No. 889 dated 2nd Instant, urges strongly in favor of corrugated iron covered by tiles being used for buildings in the Jeypore district, and states that it is almost impossible to procure carpenters for works in this unhealthy hill tract.

Apparently a very steep slope of the roof is proposed as the tiles are held [illegible] the [illegible] by setting over the iron: is frequently done in [illegible] common on West Coast.
J. L.
20/10/87

I do not see any objection to the class of roof proposed viz corrugated iron, with a covering of pan tiles; but the pitch of the roofs proposed is low, and I would suggest that throughout the buildings the proportion of rise to span should not be less than $\frac{1}{4}$

A note by E.W. on these lines may be drafted for approval.
[illegible]
14.10.87

Buildings & Roads
Civil Works

A/
[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 2904 W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 2nd November/87

1354

READ the following

From the Inspr. Genl. of Police No. 4612 of 16.9.87
Endt. Judicial Dept. No. – of 29.9.87.
Note by the Chief Engr. P.W.D. of 20.10.87.

Print with enclosures

1354 10

P.H.H.
1 Nov

The estimate amounting to Rupees 10,000. for improvements to the Police Hospital at Koraput, is sanctioned.

2. The question of providing funds for the works will be considered later in the year.

3. The attention of the Supdg. Engr. is drawn to the Chief Engr's note above recorded, and to

64

64

to para 3 of the letter
from the Inspr Genl of
Police –

4. This sanction has
been registered as Provl
No 111 of 1887-88, and
Classified as Civil Buildings
Original Works.

W.C.B.
18.10.87

Jou
20/10/87.

H.C.
27/10
1/11

Cr
ave. 31-10-87 R. 2-11-87

Estimate for improvements
to the Police Hospital at
Korapud.

I. C.
2/11/87

D. W.
2/11

9
13/11

To the S. E. I Circle with
seven enclos.
" Exr. Offr. with Inspr.
abstract only.
" Judl. Dept.
E. J.

To ~~the Chief Secretary~~
~~for favour of C.~~

1354

65

65

Govt. of [1887] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

3/11/87

Dated

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 2nd Nov. 1887, No. 2904 W

Police hospital
at Koraput

≡

Estimate of Rs 1000
for improvements
to the — sanctioned

60/5

3/11

1354

66

To be kept in tact

(1) G.O. 703 W.d 7.3.87 ✓
(2) G.O. 148 W.d 18-1-87 ✓
(3) " " 111 W.d 13-1.87 ✓
(4) " 287 D.d 22-6-86 ✓
(5) " 3253 W.d 8.12.86
(6) " 1484 W d 11-6-86 ✓
(7) G.O. 41 W.d 6.1.86
(8) mem 2589 D.d 4.10.86 ✓
(9) " 1375 C.D.d 5.4.86 ✓
(10) G.O. 2904 W.d 2.11.87 ✓

File Connected

5 [illegible] 1324

G.O. 1354 W.d 20.5.89

1354 W.d 20-5-89

1 S.c taken for C. no

5-987/05

Sent out for PWD no R.
no 527 d 10/8/10

on 15.8.10

18th April 1889, No. 698, Judicial.

1354

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., dated 15th December 1888, No. 2578, Judicial.

Read—also the following papers :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 27th February 1889, No. 139-1.

In G.O., No. 2578, Judicial, dated 15th December 1888, Government, while approving the Agency budget of petty construction and repairs for 1889-90, treated as a reserve Rs. 2,600—not Rs. 3,100 as observed by Government—therein provided for constructing quarters for the Deputy Tahsildars and gumastas at Koraput and Nowrangapur, and have called for explanation "as to whether quarters have hitherto been provided for officers of this class on the hills, and, if so, whether rent is charged, and at what rates."

2. In reply I beg to submit the enclosed statement, from which it will be observed that quarters for Deputy Tahsildars and their establishments have already been provided at Government expense at each of the stations of Paderu, Pottinghi and Bissemkatak, *i.e.*, at one station in each of the three Assistant Agents' divisions. The Special Assistant Agent's establishment at Koraput also live in houses similarly provided by Government.

3. No rent is charged for any of these buildings, while their annual repair has always been carried out at the cost of Agency funds.

4. Thus there remain but two hill stations in the Senior Assistant Agent's division and four in the Special Assistant's where accommodation to the Deputy Tahsildars and their establishments has not yet been provided. As for these, I beg to inform Government that the three stations in the former division (including Bissemkatak) will ere long be transferred to the Ordinary, and, consequently, no quarters need be provided there at Government expense, except at Bissemkatak, where there is yet some difficulty in procuring houses, and where mud and thatch houses built at Government cost already exist.

Of the remaining four stations in the Special Assistant's division, it has been proposed to take in hand during 1889-90 quarters for the Deputy Tahsildars and their gumastas at Koraput and Nowrangapur, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for the Deputy Tahsildars and Rs. 300 for their gumastas.

5. But Government have taken exception to this, and called for the above explanation, in submitting which, I beg to urge to the notice of Government, first, the necessity of providing free of rent, or at a very nominal one, substantial accommodation to Deputy Tahsildars and their gumastas serving in these inclement climates; secondly, the accommodation already provided, which Mr. Taylor remarks as consisting of "wretched mud huts;" and, lastly, the fact that no private accommodation of a respectable kind is available at any of these places at any cost.

6. With reference to the first point, Mr. Taylor says that "unless sufficient assurance of protection against the elements is held out to the officers concerned, I do not see how we can expect to improve upon the usual stamp of men hitherto obtainable for the posts of Deputy Tahsildars and their establishment," and I fully concur in his views. For, notwithstanding the liberality of Government in recently sanctioning an increased scale of pay to hill Sub-magistrates and their gumastas, there is yet considerable difficulty in procuring the right stamp of men to serve in the Agency Tracts. And even if one or two could be induced to go, half their time is spent in suffering, due to want of proper protection, which is the first and most absolute necessity in such unhealthy climates.

7. If, therefore, Government approve my proposals and hold out this additional incentive of suitable accommodation—which I am informed is allowed to the Deputy Tahsildar at Udayagiri in Ganjam Hills—I have every hope to replace the present old and unsuited staff in the hills by a set of young men well qualified and of respectable character.

8. A substantial building for each of the Deputy Tahsildars at Koraput and Jeypore will cost Rs. 2,000; and that of their establishments, Rs. 1,000 each. Those at Malkangiri and Nowrangapur will cost something more. But one or two sets of buildings may be taken in hand every year as Agency funds permit. During 1889-90, I propose that quarters may be built for the Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment at Koraput, and that the work may be carried out by this department instead of by the Public Works Department.

9. In conclusion, I beg to recommend also that where accommodation is already provided, the mud and thatch houses should be replaced by substantial ones in due course.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the quarters provided to the Deputy Tahsildars and their Establishments in the Hills.

Name of Division.	Name of Station.	Whether quarters built at cost of Government.	Whether rent is charged.	Remarks.
1. Principal Asst. Agent's Division.	Paderu	Deputy Tahsildar's quarters built in 1885-86 at cost of Government.	No.	
		Gumastah's quarters sanctioned in G.O., No. 2218, dated 27th September 1887.	..	Will be built.
2. Senior Asst. Agent's Division.	Gunupur ..	None at present	..	Will be transferred shortly to Ordinary.
	Rayaghada ..	Do.	..	Do.
	Bissemkatak ..	Deputy and Tahsildar and clerks live in Government quarters.		
3. Special Asst. Agent's Division.	Pottinghi ..	Do. do. do.		
	Koraput ..	None at present.		
	Jeypore ..	Do.		
	Nowrangapur ..	Do.		
	Malkangiri ..	Do.		

Reference on the above.

The Agent has not replied to the last sentence of the Order, No. 2578, dated 15th December 1888. He will now supply this omission, and, pending receipt of the information, the directions contained in the first sentence of that order must hold good.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

15*th March* 1889.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

1354

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 26th March 1889, No. 215.

In reply to your reference, C. No. 894 of 1889, dated 15th March 1889, I have the honor to state that the question of the Koraput sub-jail was first mooted by me in March 1886, and that Government, in their order, No. 1641, dated 22nd June 1886, directed me to submit plans and estimates for a pucka-roofed jail building at Koraput.

2. In paragraph 14 of my letter, No. 243, dated 6th March 1886, embodied in G.O., No. 1277, dated 15th May 1886, I strongly advocated that "directly the time comes for pucka works, then the aid of the professional must be called in." Government agreed with me on this point, and referred my letter to the Public Works Department for early notice. This was done by the Public Works Department, and in G.O., No. 2486, Judicial, dated 17th September 1886, Government observed that "the work of constructing the jail will be carried out by the Agency officers unless it is possible to locate an Assistant Engineer at Koraput with a view to the construction of the other buildings required."

This condition was brought to pass, and an Assistant Engineer was appointed to the division shortly after in connection with the Koraput-Pottinghi road.

In conformity to my views originally expressed on the subject and approved by Government, I asked the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for the sub-jail at Koraput. These were accordingly submitted to me on the 31st March 1887, when I returned them because I did not agree to the site then selected, and because I took exception to the corrugated iron roofing provided for in the estimate. The latter objection was settled in February 1888 by the Superintending Engineer, who agreed with me on the point.

A revised plan was accordingly submitted in June 1888 for my approval, which was communicated to the Public Works Department on the 8th idem.

Since that time I have been expecting the plans and estimates of the Public Works Department, but none have been received up to date.

On the receipt of G.O., No. 2578, Judicial, dated 15th December 1888, reminding me on the subject, I sent an urgent reminder to the Executive Engineer, who has not replied to the communication up to date.

Under these circumstances, my reply, referred to in your reference under reply, was submitted.

It will thus be seen that the Koraput sub-jail is not a work that is intended to be carried out by this department, and that consequently the question of the Agency budget is altogether separate from it. With this view, and in order that the Agency works sanctioned for 1889-90 may be commenced as early as possible after the commencement of the official year, a reply on the question of providing Deputy Tahsildars in the Agency Tracts with proper quarters, the amount provided for which in the Agency budget for 1889-90 was held under reserve by Government pending my explanation, was submitted for early consideration.

ORDER—dated 18th April 1889, No. 698, Judicial.

The Governmen[illegible]cept the Agent's opinion that the provision by the State of accommodation for the taluk establishments in the Agency Tracts is necessary, and approve the proposed expenditure, as detailed in the margin, during 1889-90. But there seems no reason why accommodation should be given free, and the buildings referred to will be undertaken on the understanding that rent at rates not exceeding 10 per cent. of the officers' salaries, or of the cost, will be levied. The rents should be recovered on the pay bills.

	RS.
Dy. Tahsildar's quarters, Koraput	1,000
Do. Gumastas' quarters, Koraput ..	300
Do. quarters, Nowrangapur	1,000
Do. Gumastas' quarters, Nowrangapur.	300
Total ..	2,600

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2. The explanation given in the second letter from the Agent is accepted, but should have been furnished before. The officer responsible will be called upon, in the Public Works Department, to account for the delay in the submission of the plans and estimates for the Koraput sub-jail, which were returned with the Agent's approval on the 8th June 1888.

(True Extract.) W C Batchelor

Under Secy PWD
for Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Accountant-General.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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PWC № 4324 ✓

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

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Issued

Recd. 13-5-89 Encl.

G.O., 18th April 1889, No. 698.

No. 1354 W. of 20 May 89

APRIL.

Quarters for Deputy Tahsildars, Vizagapatam Agency.

Approving, with remarks, the proposed expenditure on the accommodation required for the Deputy Tahsildars and their gumastas at Koraput and Nowrangapur, and desiring that the officer responsible be called on, in the Public Works Department, to account for the delay in the submission of plans and estimates for the Koraput Sub-Jail.

Ref. 68/5.
to the order

G. O. Reco 3887 W of 10-12-88 [illegible] of 22 Oct 86
" " " 2904 W of 2-11-87 [illegible] 2568 W of 14-10-86
" B " 1785 W of 5-7-87 G.O. Reco 1104 W of 11-6-86
" " " 148 W of 18-1-87 [illegible] 1275 W of 5-4-86
" " " 702 W of 7-3-87 G.O. Reco 41 W of 6-1-86
" " " 111 W of 13-1-87
" " " 3253 W of 8-12-87

15/8/10

B No 1354 W of 20 May 89

Comd. to the
Comd. to the
Supg. Engr. I Circle
Supg. Engr. I Circle
for early report
for early report
with refce to para
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2 of the foregoing
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proceedings.
proceedings.

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Cmd
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