Public Works (1899) Department.

RAILWAY BRANCH.

G.O., No. 1394 Ry

DATED 2? Dec 99.

Includes Lr. No. 1326. Ry. of 16/11/99
—— do —— 1369. Ry. " 24/11/99
—— do —— 1383. Ry. " 30/11/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Land for the Travancore Bl. S. Rly.

A declaration for the acquisition of — in Pettai village, Tinnevelly Dist. ordered to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

[P. W. Ry.]
L. 760—25-9-99.

Indexed.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

URGENT.

No. 968

South Indian Railway Co., Ld.,

AGENT'S OFFICE,

Trichinopoly, 29th September 1899

Rec'd 5162 5/10/99

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS RECEIVED 2-OCT-1899 MADRAS.

From The Agent,

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY,

To

The Consulting Engineer for Railways,

~~MADRAS.~~

Ootacamund

SIR,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 320/0 5.38 dated 26th September 1899 regarding the acquisition of land for the Travancore Branch I have the honor to forward, in substitution of all Plans previously sent, revised Land Plan Sheet No. 1, in duplicate, showing the extent of land to be acquired in the undermentioned villages of the Tinnevelly District:—

Veeraragavapuram
Tinnevelly ✓
Tenpattu ✓
Pettai ✓

together with revised Land Schedules Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in duplicate.

2. Transfer Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are also forwarded in duplicate one copy of each to be kindly signed and returned by the Revenue Authorities when the transfer has been effected.

3. In view of the urgency of the matter I shall be glad if the Plan can be sent forward with a special request that the lands shown therein may be taken up at as an early a date as possible, and handed over to Executive Engineer Mr. R. L. Campbell at Tinnevelly.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
for Ag. Agent

18 Enclosures by ~~Railway Parcel~~ Bookpost

been effected.

Encl. No. dated October 1899.

Copy forwarded to the Collector of Tinnevelly

Form No. 1/C

No. 332/C

Ooty ~~Madras~~, the 3rd Octr. 1899.

From

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS,

MADRAS,

Reminders

To

The Collector of Tinnevelly.

Reply No.

dated

SIR,

I have the honour to forward in substitution of all plans previously sent for the acquisition of land for the Tiruvaloor branch, the accompanying revised land plan sheet No. 1. showing the extent of land to be acquired in the undermentioned villages of the Tinnevelly District:-

Nilakaranpuram.
Tinnevelly.
Tenpattu.
Pettai.

with revised land schedules Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4.

2. It is specially requested that these lands may be acquired and handed over to the Executive Engineer, M.R.L. Campbell at Tinnevelly, as early as possible.

3. Please return the enclosed land transfer statements Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, after they are countersigned after the transfer has been effected.

Encls: 9

Despatched on 3/10/99

X

From

THE AGENT,

South Indian Railway,

Trichinopoly.

To

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS,

Madras.

Dated

Received

No.

ENCLOSURE.

Public Works (1899) Department.

Railway

CURRENT No. 1419

B



From

The Acting Collector of
Tinnevelly.

Order - No. 1326. Rydated 16/11/99

The ~~revised~~ notifn: as amended by Government is approved & will be published in the Fort St George Gazette.

Ref. on Cur No. 361/99. Ver.

Dated 11-11-99.

Received

Registered 15—11—99

Enclosures One.

Spare copies

JRS
for R.
16/4/99

SUBJECT.

Submitting for approval and -- publication a revised draft declara -tion for the acquisition of 3.01 - acres of land in Melaviraraghavapu- -ram village Tinnevelly Taluk for the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway.

AR

Despatched on 17/11/99

The Collector of Tinnevelly
" agent, S.I.Ry
" Notifn to Press.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Repn Cur No. 361/11-99

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,

Dated 11th. November 1899.

Dyd 12-11-99.

From

J.P. Bedford Esquire,

Ag.Collector of

Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Public Works Department,

M A D R A S .

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith for appro-
-val and publication in the Fort St.George Gazette, a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of 3.01 acres of land required for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway, in Mela Veeraragavapuram Village, Tinnevelly Taluk together with the trees and buildings there-
-on.

2. The owners with the exception of a few absentees -- have already expressed their willingness to part with their lands on payment of compensation.

3. As the acquisition is urgent, I request that Govern-
-ment will be pleased to authorize the Special Dy.Collector to take possession of the land &c, under Sec.17(1) of Act I of 1894.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Acting Collector.

S.T.T.

11-11-99.

Public Works (1899) Department.

SECRETARY TO
RECEIVED
23 NOV. 1899
C. NO. 4477
GOVT. OF MADRAS RYS.

CURRENT No.

B

From

The Asstt: Collector in Charge,

Order No. 1369. Ry dated 24/11/99 Tinnevelly.

The notification as amended by Government is approved and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Ref. on C. No. 552/Ver. of 99.

Dated 20-11-99.

Received

Registered 23-11-99

Enclosures one draft declaration

Spare copies

24/11/99 B.

D.R.

24-11-99

Despatched on 27/11/99

SUBJECT.

Submitting a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of lands in the Tinnevelly Village, in Tinnevelly Taluk for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the S.I.Railway.

To
The Collector of Tinnevelly
The Agent S. I. Ry
Note for the press 24/11/99

AR

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Reprinted No. 552/Jc of 99

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,

Dated 19th.November 1899.

From

E.H. Wallace Esquire,

Assistant Collector in Charge,

Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Public Works Department,

M A D R A S .

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith for appro--val and publication in the Fort St.George Gazette a re--vised draft declaration for the acquisition of 10.87 acres of land in the Tinnevelly Village,Tinnevelly Taluk required for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway. The owners present have already agreed to part with their lands on payment of compensation.

2. As this is a case of urgency I request that Govern--ment will be pleased to authorize the Special Dy.Collector to take possession of the lands under Sec.17(1) of Act I - of 1894.

3. The original draft declaration forwarded with this office Cur.991/Gel.of 99,dated 2-9-99 was not published - in Fort St.George Gazette.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Asstt:Collector in Charge.

S.T.T.

Rep.pd 21-11-99

Public Works (1899) Department.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
RECEIVED 27 NOV. 1899 C. No. 4481

CURRENT No.

Please see flags A, B & S.

DL
28/11

From

The Ag. Collector of Tinnevelly.

Order - No. 1383. Ry. dated 30.11.99

The notification as amended by Government is approved and will be published in the Fort St George Gazette.

Ref. on Cur. No. 575/Ver. of 99.

Dated 23-11-99.

Received

Registered

Enclosures One.

Spare copies

Rwlgector 28.11.99.

D.R.

SUBJECT.

Submitting a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of lands required for the Travancore Branch of the S.I.Ry: in Tenpathu - Village, Tinnevelly Taluk.

AR.

Despatched on 30/11/99

To

The Collector of Tinnevelly ✓
The Agent S. I. Ry ✓
Notification to the press ✓

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Dy. No. 575 /99.
Ver.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
Dated 23rd. November 1899.
Dispd 30/11/99

From

J.P. Bedford Esquire,
Ag. Collector of
Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
M A D R A S .

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith for approval and publication in the Fort St. George Gazette, a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of 10.51 acres of -- land, required for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway in Tenpathu Village, Tinnevelly Taluk.

2. The owners with the exception of a few absent puttadars, have already expressed their willingness to part -- with their lands on payment of compensation.

3. As this is a case of urgency, I request that Government will be pleased to authorize the Special Dy. Collector to take possession of the lands under Sec. 17(1) of Act I of 1894.

4. The original notification was published at pages - 1020 and 1021 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 22-8-99.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Acting Collector.

S.T.T.
23-11-99

Public Works (1899) Department.

Railway

B

CURRENT No. 3[illegible] 1899
C. No. 1499

RECEIVED
GOVT. OF MADRAS RYS.

Please see pages 2, 11, 8
N & D.

DR
3/12.

From The Ag. Collector of Tinnevelly.

Order No. 1394. Ryp dated 2/12/99.

The notification as amended by Govt is approved and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in supersession of the notifications published on pages 1070 to 1072 and page 1131 of Part-I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 5th and 19th September 1899 respectively.

Ref. on Cur. No. 595/Ver. of 99.

Dated 26-11-99.
Received
Registered 30-11-99
Enclosures one draft declaration
Spare copies

COLLRS.

SUBJECT.

Submitting a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Travancore Branch of S.I.Ry: in Pettai Village, Tinnevelly Taluk

---

1/12/99 AJB. DR.

DR 6.12.99

To

Despatched on 4/12/99

The Collector of Tinnevelly
" Agent S.I. Ry
Notification to the press 8/12/99

AR

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Reference No. 595/Gen 499

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,

Dated 25th.November 1899.

From

J.P. Bedford Esquire,

Ag.Collector of

Tinnevelly.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Public Works Department,

M A D R A S .

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith for appro--val and publication in the Fort St.George Gazette a revised draft declaration for the acquisition of 14.62 acres of land required for the construction of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway in Pettai Village,Tinnevelly Taluk.

2. The owners with the exception of a few absent pat--tadars have already agreed to part with their lands on pay--ment of compensation.

3. As the acquisition is urgent,I request that Govern--ment will be pleased to authorize the Special Dy.Collector to take possession of the lands under Sec.17(1)of Act I of 1894.

4. The original notification for the acquisition of -- lands in the village in question were published at pages 1070 to 1072 and page 1131 of Part I of the Fort St.George Gazette dated 5th.and 19th.September 1899 respectively.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Acting Collector.

S.T.T.

28-11-99

expenditure, which must practically be prohibitive. I am therefore instructed to recommend that only seven Jetties be erected to the survey being just & hand, and to the estimate being sanctioned at the cost of the Ibea R. Revenue Account. I am directed to pass for this Jetties on this sanction with the greater urgency because of the present improved organization of the Engineering Dept. of the Ibea R. which has a special Engineer in charge for work of this sort — for the new construction, and which therefore ensures the survey being carried out under conditions which will make it a reliable one.

Moreover, the Engineers of the Ibea R. have for some months past urged & light a pyre that the engineering should soon when for can be seen well afforded. In the interests of a sound survey recommendation is not recommended. In that case of this very short line, the Jetties.

I have &
Jetties omit
23/4/97

Form No. 10. A.

No. 1390. Ry

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BRANCH.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Public Works Department.

Madras the 2/12/98

Have a grant of this letter for H.E.'s approval 7/12/98

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of this Government's proceedings No. dated the Nov. 99. relating to a proposal made by the Madras R. C. for a survey for a light, narrow gauge, feeder railway from their station Jagadigada (or as an alternative Jagamatta) through Pudattur to Jamalamadugu, a distance of 24 miles.

2. The proposal has emanated from the Madras R. C., and has no connection with the set of six famine railways which formed the subject of this Govt. Rev. Dept. letter No. 169 A. dated the 22nd. March 1898. The estimated cost of the Survey is Rs. 8,522 and with the sanction of the Board of Directors the Agent M.R.C. proposes to temporarily debit the expenditure to ~~the~~ to Revenue.

3. H.E. the Governor in Council ~~views with strong approval the policy of encouraging the construction of cheap light railways~~ E encouraging the construction of cheap light railways which serve as feeders to the existing trunk lines, and is pleased to see the instructions taken in this case by the appointment of a Company which has usually been looked upon as ~~strongly~~ opposed to interference except upon a clear

Form No. 1·/A

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BRANCH.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Letter from the Agent & Manr: M. Ry No. 11465/1087 dy 4th Septr 1882 with Enclo
—a— . . Consg Conspondt Rs No 2827 dy 9th do —
—a— . . the Agent & Manr: M.Ry — . . 11465/1295 dy 20th Octr 1882 with
—a— . . — do — do — . . 11465/1415 dy 16th Novr 1882 do

ORDER.

no 6
1389 R2 2/12/18

The Govt: of India will be addressed:-

been looked upon as ~~strongly~~ opposed to interference except upon a deal

Form No. 14.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BRANCH.

C. No. 4629 NOTE FOR H.E. the Governor

The Proceedings just up contain the whole of the correspondence about this proposed project of the Madras R. The proposal to make a survey has emanated from the Company itself.

I have drafted a letter for H.E.'s approval.

Rhhd. H.E.H 29.11.99

7/12/99

RAILWAY.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 1390 Ry., 2nd December 1899.

DECEMBER.

Light Railway from Yerragudipad Station on the Madras Railway to Jammalamadugu

Forwarding a copy of Proceedings on the subject of a survey for a — and requesting sanction to the estimated cost of Rs. 8,522 for the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Letter—from

Francis J. E. Spring, Esq., c.i.e.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department,
Railway Branch,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of this Government's Proceedings, No. 1389 Ry., dated the 2nd December 1899, relating to a proposal made by the Madras Railway Company for a survey for a light, narrow gauge, feeder railway from the station Yerragudipad (or as an alternative, Yerraguntla) through Proddatur to Jammalmadugu, a distance of 24 miles.

2. The proposal has emanated from the Madras Railway Company, and has no connection with the set of six famine insurance lines which formed the subject of this Government's Revenue Department letter No. 169 A., dated the 22nd March 1898. The estimated cost of the survey is Rs. 8,522, and with the sanction of his Board of Directors, the Agent, Madras Railway Company, proposes that the expenditure be temporarily debited to Revenue.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council views with strong approval the policy of encouraging the construction of cheap light railways which will serve as feeders to the existing trunk lines, and is pleased to see the initiative taken in this case by the officers of a company which has usually been looked upon as opposed to extensions except upon a scale and at an expenditure which must practically be prohibitive. I am therefore instructed to recommend that early permission be accorded to the survey being put in hand, and to the estimate being sanctioned at the cost of the Madras Railway Revenue Account. I am directed to press for this permission and for this sanction with the greater urgency because of the present improved organization of the Engineering department of the Madras Railway, which has a special Engineer-in-Chief for work of this sort and for new construction, and which will therefore ensure the survey being carried out under conditions which will make it a valuable one. Moreover, the earnings of the Madras Railway have for some weeks past risen to so high a figure that the comparatively small sum asked for can be very well afforded. The substitution of a cheap reconnaissance for a sound survey is not recommended in the case of this very short line.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Francis J. E. Spring,
Secretary.

Fort St. George,
2nd December 1899.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar,

No. 33.

RAILWAY.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*
Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1389 Ry., 2nd December 1899.

DECEMBER.

Light Railway from Yerragudipad Station on the Madras Railway to Jammalamadugu

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed on the subject of a survey for a —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Read the following paper :—

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 4th September 1899, No. 11465/1087.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to communicate to me the sanction of Government to the making of a survey for a light railway from Yerragudipadu to Jammalamadugu. The length of the line is 24 miles, and the cost of the survey is estimated at Rs. 8,522. A detailed estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer is submitted herewith.

I also enclose the Traffic Inspector's report on the above railway, which kindly return when no longer required.

Enclosure.

From—The Traffic Inspector, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—Madras, 31st July 1899, No. S. 715/9.

Adverting to your letter No. C. 4422-A. and M., dated 14th December 1898, on the subject of a light railway, I beg to submit the following report.

I have carefully investigated into the prospect of a light railway to Proddatur and Jammalamadugu from any one of the two places Yerraguntla or Yerragudipadu by visiting important places of trade, &c., between Yerraguntla and Proddatur and Yerragudipadu and Proddatur, and also between Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, and gathering full information regarding their population, habitation, general products and all available statistics.

A short account is given in the following pages of the commercial and other aspects of the country, which, it is hoped, will enable you to decide whether it would be worth while opening a light railway or not.

As may be seen from the map attached to this, a road proceeding from Yerraguntla in a northerly direction for about 7½ miles crosses a nulla and the river Pennair and reaches Proddatur, while the other runs in a north and north-westerly direction crossing the Pennair alone near Kokatum and Kullur on the southern and northern banks and reaches Proddatur a distance of about nine miles.

Yerraguntla—is a small village with a population of 1,352 and houses 380. The area of cultivable lands, 2,190·45 acres of dry lands. Productions are cholum, ragi, korra, cotton, indigo, kusumba seeds, &c., all to a limited extent. Source of irrigation, wells. Soil, red loam, black cotton and mixed. There are two petty bazaars. Indigo and cotton are despatched to Madras and Bellary. No large surplus grain for sale. The Government beriz is Rs. 3,900. *Vide* statement marked (1).

Potlathurthe.—This is situated at the 5th mile on the road from Yerraguntla with a population of 2,222 and houses 449; the total area of cultivable lands, 3,218·55 acres of dry lands. Products are cholum, ragi and other dry grains, cotton, indigo, kusumba oil-seeds, &c. Soil, ragadai. Cotton and indigo are largely cultivated. Source of irrigation, wells and channel from Pennair river. There are four petty bazaars. Cotton, indigo and cloth are despatched to Madras and Bellary *viâ* Yerraguntla station. *Vide* statement marked (2) attached.

At 5/2 miles away from Yerraguntla or 2 furlongs from Potlathurthe village, there is a nulla without bridge being about 9 chains in breadth.

At 5/7 miles from Yerraguntla station or about 7 furlongs from Potlathurthe village, there is the river Pennair without bridge to be crossed in deep sand. The breadth of the river is about ½ mile. Between the north bank of the river and Proddatur town about little less than ½ mile the road is covered with deep sand.

Proddatur.—The southern part of this town is at a distance of about 7½ miles from Yerraguntla and is the head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, and has besides a Munsif's Court, Sub-Registry, Sub-Magistrate's, Post and Telegraph Offices in addition to a school and Local Fund Dispensary. It is also the head-quarters of a Forest Ranger. This taluk lies between those of Badvel and Jammalamadugu, while its southern limit is bordered by the Cuddapah taluk and the river Pennair. The principal soil of the taluk is the black cotton, yielding extensive cotton. Indigo is also largely grown, and were it not for its frequent adulteration with mud, it would be of the finest quality obtainable. Except this Proddatur has none. This is the wealthiest town in the taluk, the merchants dealing in gold, indigo, cotton and rice, &c. There are nearly 2,020 houses with a population of 6,841 people. This is not a municipal town, but it has a union. Rameswaram village, the Brahmin suburb of Proddatur, has 3,443 souls with 790 houses. At Proddatur there is a cotton press belonging to Messrs. Dymes & Co. and one hand-mill owned by one Thanakunti Anjanayappah, but this man works with Messrs. Dymes & Co. There are 50 persons dealing in grain, 20 in cloth, 20 in indigo, 5 in ghee and 20 in sundries. There are also 5 arrack and toddy shops and 1 opium; 150 carts are plying for hire..

About 184 assessees as detailed below are contributing income-tax revenue to Government :—

Mundy trade, including grains	43	Gold and silver	14
Cloths	31	Interest	48
Indigo	14	Others	20
Iron	2	Sundry shops	12

This town has a total area of 3,066·9 acres of dry and 346·52 acres of wet lands yielding Rupees 5,973-4-10 as kist to Government. The details of cultivable lands are—

	Acs.		Acs.
Paddy	30·40	Ragi	357·28
Cholum	2,127·29	Other grains	135·24
Korra	24·99	Cotton	328·75
Indigo	46·78	Other oil-seeds	145·52
Oil-seeds	1·50	Topes, &c.	29·16

Soil, black clay, black loam, and black sand; sources of irrigation being river channel. The surplus products are carried to different places by rail *viâ* Yerraguntla and by few carts to adjacent places. I give below a few facts concerning the number of bales of cotton of 400 lb. each pressed and despatched *viâ* Yerraguntla—

Year.	No. of bales.	Year.	No. of bales.
1896	5,261	1898	4,231
1897	5,976	Up to 24th July 1899	8,300

Of these 8,300 bales 300 belonging to Mooljupatta despatched to Bombay *viâ* Marmagoa and to Jelgoan *viâ* Dond and Mommond. About 200 bales of yarn twist from Bellary and 1,000 from Madras are said to have been received every year. The principal merchant is T. Anjanayappah referred to above, generally supplies twist to nearly 300 weavers living here. There is toll-gate on the southern side of the town, the contractor paying Rs. 920 for the current official year. I shall speak of the traffic importance of this later on. Statement marked (3) showing details is attached.

Rameswaram—The Brahmin suburb, referred to above, has 1,573·3 acres of dry and 376 acres of wet lands, and the products are rice, paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, other food-grains, indigo, cotton and oil-seeds, &c., Government beriz being Rs. 4,362-1-0. Indigo and cotton are despatched to Madras and Bombay and stations on Southern Mahratta Railway, and surplus food-grains are carried to Proddatur market where after accumulation they are carrying by rail *viâ* Yerraguntla. Statement (4) is attached.

Bollavaram.—This is situated on the trunk road from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu at a distance of about a mile from the former to the north-west of it or 9½ miles from Yerraguntla (the town Proddatur is a mile in extent) having 332 houses with 1,632 men. The extent of cultivable lands is 2,523 acres of dry and 43·17 acres of wet lands. Products are—

	Acs.		Acs.
Paddy	8.28	Korra	90·68
Cholum	1,717·24	Other grains	33·23
Ragi	93·83	Vegetables	14·0
Cotton	571·85	Others	55·0

Of these, as may be observed, cholum and cotton are largely grown. Sources of irrigation are river channel and wells. Soil is clay, mixed regadai. There are four small bazaars. Indigo, cholum, ragi and cotton are carried to Proddatur and thence to Yerraguntla station. There are two assessees paying income-tax—one for interest and another for sundry shops. Statement market (5) gives details.

Dorasanipalli—is situated to the south of the trunk road at a distance of 2¼ miles from Proddatur or about 10¾ miles from Yerraguntla containing 112 houses having 605 people, with 135·82 acres of dry and 213·47 of wet lands, yeilding paddy, cholum, ragi and all other dry grains. The source of irrigation is river channel. The surplus food-grains are carried to Proddatur. Statement No. (6) attached.

Pedda Settipalli—is situated on the trunk road at a distance of four miles from Proddatur or 12½ miles from Yerraguntla, with 630 houses and 2,952 people. The extent of cultivable lands is 4,557·20 acres of dry and 470·70 acres of wet lands, sources of irrigation being river channel and wells. The products are—

	ACS.		ACS.
Paddy	220·24	Other food-grains	82·7
Ragi	252·2	Chillies	3·55
Cholum	3,130·38	Gram	12·39
Korra	65·18	Vegetables	10·0
Grains	30·94	Tobacco	0·61
Cotton	1,1 0·15	Kusumba seeds	1·38
Indigo	22 80	Topes	72 58

Soil, mixed regadai, and black cotton soil. There are eight petty bazaars. The surplus products are carried to Proddatur market. There are five assessees—one mundy, two sundry merchants and two for interest. Government beriz is Rs. 12,309–8–9. Statement No. (7) attached shows details.

Tsondur—is situated on the 6th mile from Proddatur on the trunk road or at a distance of 14½ miles from Yerraguntla, with 297 houses containing 1,581 souls, having 3,952·98 acres of dry lands yeilding Rs. 6,602–6–11 of kist to Government. The products are—

	ACS.		ACS.
Paddy	48·76	Vegetables ...	6·50
Cholum	2,115·21	*Cotton*	1,142·23
Korra	107·64	Indigo	152 40
Ragi	88 22	Kusumba seeds ...	10·73
Other grains	177·53	Tobacco	0·80
Gram	76·91	Topes	22·0
Chillies	382·0		

Source of irrigation is wells. There are seven small bazaars with one arrack and one toddy shops. There are two money-lenders paying income-tax to Government. Statement marked (8) is attached.

Purvasogamunchipullai—is small village situated on the road at a distance of about 7¼ miles from Proddatur or about 15¾ miles from Yerraguntla, containing 56 houses with 270 people, having 1,731 acres of dry lands, out of which 836·99 for cholum and 621·34 for cotton, the rest for other grains, &c.; soil being black regadai not very fertile. The Government kist is Rs. 1,518–4–9. There is an assessee paying income-tax for money-lending. Statement marked (9) is attached.

Davagudi—is at a distance of 7¾ miles from Proddatur or 16¼ miles from Yerraguntla on the trunk road, with 225 houses having 1,253 men. My statistics, so far as they appertain to this, consist of the following figures :—

	ACS.		ACS.
Cholum	1,488·1	Indigo	24·27
Cotton	750·95	Other grains ...	210·0

Government beriz is Rs. 3,870–4–0. There are five small bazaars. The land is fed by river channel. There are three assessees paying income-tax—one for money-lending and two for sundry bazaars. Statement No. (10) attached.

Proceeding westward along the trunk road I came to *Danavalupadu, Dharmapuram and Goringanur*—three unattractive places each at a distance of a mile and mile and half from Davagudi or about 17¾ miles from Yerraguntla. The only thing note-worthy about them is their cotton and cholum fields as per attached statements (11) and (12.) At Danavalupadu there are two indigo merchants paying income-tax to the Government.

Kamsitur—is at a distance of 13 miles from Proddatur or 21½ miles from Yerraguntla on the trunk road. This has 154 houses with 833 men. The area of cultivable lands is 2,335 acres of dry lands made up 1,247 of cholum, 419 of cotton, the rest of other grains, grams, &c. Soil partly regadai, partly sand. Beriz is Rs. 2,618–5–11. Surplus produce are carried to Jammalamadugu market. There are 40 weavers' houses. Statement (13) is attached.

Jammalamadugu—the head-quarters of the taluk of same name, is situated at a distance of about 14½ miles from Proddatur or 23 miles from Yerraguntla. This occupies the north-west corner of the Cuddapah district being bounded on the north and west by Koilkuntla taluk, the famous cotton centre of the Kurnool and Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur districts respectively. On the east and south it is coterminus with the Pulivendla and Proddatur taluks. The area of this taluk is about 616 square miles, but not all of this is available for cultivation as there are intersecting hill ranges. The whole of the taluk may be included in the black cotton soil with the exception of that adjoining Pennair and its channels, where rice and ragi is grown to a small extent. Irrigation plays such an unimportant factor that only dry or rainfed crops like cotton and cholum take up a large portion of the soil, while indigo, grain and various oil-seeds are also to a small extent grown. The surface water-supply is in many places deficient, the deepest wells alone retaining water in the dry season. Cotton and cholum alone contribute a very large portion of the revenue. The farmers are very flourishing here, and the holdings are larger than in most of the taluk. The town Jammalamadugu is the centre of brisk trade, of which the chief objects are cotton and cholum, the latter in an extensive scale. There is a considerable local manufacture of cloth, though not of very fine quality. Turbands of different sorts and sizes are also manufactured and exported to stations on Southern Mahratta Railway and Great Indian Peninsula *viâ* Muddanur station, which is 13 miles south of Jammalamadugu. The chief town of the taluk is almost the only place of trade. This town is the head-quarters of a Divisional Officer with a Taluk Cutcherry, Sub-Magistrate's, Local Fund dispensary, Board school, Sub-Registry, Post and Telegraph offices. Here there is a big dispensary managed by the self-sacrificing Dr. Cambell, whose name is very fondly remembered by many eye-patients, assisted as it were by his brother the famous Revd. Mr. Cambell who is making large Christian settlements there. In kusba town there are about 5,866 people with 1,133 houses, of which only 60 houses are cultivators, 400 houses are weavers, 120 houses are dyers of cloth, 50 are merchants, the rest are coolies. There are four roads leading out of the town — one in the east proceeding to Proddatur 14½ miles off, a second runs 13 miles south to Muddanur, a third leading to Jalammahpatnam 8 miles north-west, and a fourth leading to Palur 11 miles north. There are 17 merchants dealing in cloth, 6 in sundry goods, 11 in grain and others in other merchandise as per list in Telugu No 14 attached.

I understand from the list No. 15 given me by the merchants for which I cannot vouchsafe that about 2,000 bales of cloth are sent out to stations on Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railway, &c., every year, while about 1,0 0 bales of twist yarn from Madras and Bellary and about 3,250 bags of salt from Nellore, Madras, &c., places are received per year. There is a cotton merchant here, one Shanakunty Narasima Iyah, who is purchasing from all the adjacent cotton-growing tracts and pressing them at Proddatur for despatch to Yerraguntla. I understand that he is opening a ginning factory at Jammalamadugu and competing with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who purchase cotton from the cotton-producing parts between Jammalamadugu and Nandyal, which is about 50 miles north-west of the former in Kurnool district. At Nandyal they have a press where they press the cotton into bales and send them to Bombay, &c., places *viâ* Guntakal and Marmagoa. At Jammalamadugu there are two arrack shops. There are 47 assessees paying income-tax to Government for the following profession :—

Profession.	Persons.	Profession.	Persons.
Cotton	4	Iron	2
Grain	5	Cloth and turbands	24
Sundry bazaars	4	Contractors	2
Money-lending	4	Pleaders	2

The total area of cultivable lands is 2,594·30 acres of which 1,811·4 acres, for cholum, 513·9 acres for cotton, rest other food-grains to a small extent. Statement (16) will show details. The revenue paid to Government is Rs. 4,416–1–10. The importance this place does not rest with it alone, but consists in its proximity to many other thriving villages where there are extensive cholum and cotton fields, of which I shall dilate upon presently.

Peddapassapula—is a village about five miles north-east of Jammalamadugu with 453 houses and 2,436 people. The extent of cultivable lands is 12,472·22 acres of dry lands, of which 7,935·95 acres are utilized for cholum and 3,874 acres to cotton, while for grains and gram, &c., the remaining portion is set apart, yielding Rs. 16,758–11–6 as kist to Government. There is one arrack and one toddy shop. The prevailing soil are mixed and black regadai and sand. The surplus produce is carried to Jammalamadugu market. Statement No. (17) attached. There is one assessee here paying income-tax for cotton.

Salavare Uppalapaudu.—This is due north of Jammalamadugu at a distance of about five miles from it containing 283 houses with 1,427 people. Out of 4,806 acres of cultivable lands, 2,942·38 acres are utilised for cholum and 1.756 96 for cotton, yielding Government kist Rs. 6,474–0–1. There are seven petty bazaars. The sail is clay regadai. The surplus produce is carried to Jammalamadugu market. There is an assessee paying income-tax for trade in grain. Statement (18) showing details is attached.

Ulavapalli—village with 76 houses and 385 people, having 1,703·37 acres of cholum producing lands and 646·66 acres of cotton fields, paying Rs. 3,262–4–2 as kist to Government, and

Jeereddikottapullai—village with 119 houses and 716 souls containing 1,038·52 acres of cholum and 617 acres of cotton, obtaining a revenue of Rs. 3,046–15–3, are situated about 8½ and 9 miles, respectively, from Jammalamadugu. Statements Nos. (19) and (20) attached. The surplus of the two villages are carried to Proddatur and Jammalamadugu.

Moragudi.—Slightly north-west of Jammalamadugu about a mile and quarter from it, has 251 houses with 1,566 men. The extent of cultivable lands, 1,053 acres of dry lands, out of which in 272·17 acres cholum is grown and in 252·45 cotton is grown, the rest for other grains, &c., to a very limited extent, paying Rs. 1,510–3–10 as kist to Government. Here is an assessee paying income-tax for manufacturing turbands; there is a toddy and a arrack shop. The grain and cotton is carried to Jammalamadugu market. Statement marked (21) will show details.

Dommaramandiyala is another village two miles north-west of Jammalamadugu on the banks of the Pennair. This has 577 houses with 2,977 people; the area of cultivable lands, 2,796 89 of dry lands and 11·29 acres of wet lands. Cholum is grown in 1,916·17 acres, Cotton in 712·0 acres, and other grains to a very small extent. The revenue paid to Government is Rs. 3,793–11–10. There are 200 weavers' houses who largely manufacture turband. There are five assessees paying income-tax for the following callings: one for grain, two for manufacturing turbunds, and two for sundry things. Statement (22) attached.

Veperala, a village on the banks of the river Pennair is three miles to the west of Jammalamadugu having 1.870 men with 395 houses. The extent of cultivable lands is 1·263 63 acres of dry and 19·2 acres of wet lands consisting of 790·38 acres of cholum fields and 334·53 acres of cotton. There are 3 petty bazaars. Out of 395 houses 200 houses are weavers' 20 houses are cultivators' and the rest live on cooly. The annual kist to Government is Rs. 1,542–12–11. Three assessees are paying income tax for dealing in grains. Statement No. (23) attached.

Mylavaram—is about four miles due west of Jammalamadugu with 118 houses and 557 people. It has 527·65 acres of dry lands, a very large portion of which is utilised for cotton and cholum. Statement No. 24 showing details is attached. Chinnakomerla is a big village like Peddapasula as will be seen from the revenue it pays to Government something like Rs. 10,173–13–5 for 6,200·54 acres of dry lands and 32·73 acres of wet lands. In this we have 3 580·90 acres for cholum, 525 9 acres for korra grain, 1,581·3 acres for cotton and the rest for other produces. Soil, black cotton, loam mixed. Surplus produce is carried to Jammalamadugu market. This is about 7½ miles north-west of Jammalamadugu with three arrack shops. Statement (25) attached.

These are the few villages around Jammalamadugu which go to contribute to its greatness by their surplus products being sent there.

I have attached statements Nos. 26 and 27 showing the number of assessees and number of toddy and arrack shops in the above-mentioned villages in Jammalamadugu taluk.

After describing the several aspects of the different villages situated between Yerraguntla and Proddatur and Proddatur and Jammalamadugu which I was directed to survey in view to the opening of a light railway line, I felt that the road between Yerraguntla and Proddatur though only about 7½ miles in distance presents two difficulties, viz., the presence of a nulla of nine chains and a river with deep sand about half a mile in breadth, to cross which two bridges or causeways ought to be put up. Besides these, the road from the river to Proddatur is covered with deep sand for very near to half a mile. I thought that if a different route from the main line to Proddatur not presenting so much difficulties be found from some other station, it would be worth while doing, in view to the saving of money and time, and keeping this object in mind, I investigated about the places between Yerragudipad and Proddatur only about 9 miles in distance, *i.e.*, 1½ miles longer than the proposed one. And in this route I found that we have to cross only the river about ½ mile in breadth, the nulla having joined the river at a previous point, and further the bed of the river is a little rocky which affords facility for construction of bridges or causeways. Again, the rough cart track is covered by sand only to an extent of little less than a furlong from the north bank of the river, hence the accompanying. I have described the importance and all other particulars connected with the villages situated on this route, in a tabular form No. 40 attached, supported by the attached statements in Telugu furnished by the Village Revenue officials bearing Nos. 28 to 39, both inclusive. I have also attached a statement No. 41 furnished by the Taluk office at Proddatur, showing the number of assessees in the above villages.

I have in the few previous pages described the importance of the places on the two routes to Proddatur from the main line, viz., (*a*) leading to Proddatur from Yerraguntla, and (*b*) to Proddatur from Yerragudipad. The former one has only one village on its way to Proddatur, whereas the latter has the following villages, viz., Kokaturu, Kallur, Tallamarpuram, Modamudipullai and Kottapullai in addition to other minor ones, which want of time and place precludes me from describing.

Now coming to Proddatur and viewing it from a commercial and business like point of view, I am led to consider that it is a thriving commercial centre. A question may naturally arise, where does the present traffic go? and in what quantity? My simple and plain answer to this is, it goes to Yerraguntla station for being despatched to different stations. In order to give you a clear idea of this, I have attached a statement No 42 of the quantity of different staples received at and forwarded from Yerraguntla during June 1899, from which you will observe that 15,892 maunds local, 3,106 maunds foreign, or in all 18,998 maunds = 704 tons of outward goods, and 4,655 maunds local and 2.238 maunds foreign, or 6,893 maunds = 255 tons of inwards goods are forwarded and received for June 1899. This is excluding stone slab traffic as they are

obtainable from villages around Yerraguntla. As Yerraguntla has not important places near it, I am led to view that all these traffic are from Proddatur side. From the above figures I may be asked what additional traffic may be expected for this new line. In reply to which, so far as my scanty knowledge goes, I think that, in addition to the extra mileage we have, we may expect, the farmers of these cotton and cholum field to become more civilized and thus the proximity of rail will induce them to take advantage of it gradually and become big traders.

If these parts are so fortunate as to be favoured with a light railway then the probable stations on the two routes are —

Yerraguntla Station to Proddatur.	*Yerragudipad Station to Proddatur.*
	(1) Kokaturu, 3rd mile.
(1) Potlathurthi, 5th mile.	(2) Tallamarpuram, 6th mile.
	(3) Modamudipullai, 8th mile.

Proddatur to Jammalamadugu.

Peddasettipalli. | Devagudi. | Goriganur.

Of these Proddatur and Jammalamadugu will bid fair to be second-class stations; Peddasettipalli and Tallamarpuram, fourth-class; and the rest others.

One thing will have to be considered above all others is whether the line would be so far paying as to induce the Company to open it even constructing a bridge. For this I beg to state that this line cannot be ventured with a bridge, and this may be considered only if with a little expense a causeway a little high enough to give free flow to the water of this rain-fed river, which I understand will have it only for about a month in a year, can be put up. If this high levelled causeway is not possible or practicable, transhipment should be arranged in rainy season. Only on this understanding I think the Company can proceed to consider this matter; else this will have to be slipped out.

I have not given figures concerning the present cart traffic existing in those parts as in my previous reports on light railways, owing to the absence of road traffic registry offices.

Thus I beg to conclude my report about this light line requesting your honour to excuse me for having taken up your valuable time with these rather long and tedious papers which in spite of my exertions I cannot shorten without details, as this is a matter concerning the construction of a line which is a *fiscal* one.

Enclosure No. 2.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Yerragudipadu-Jammalamadugu Survey.

General Abstract Estimate.

(Details not printed.)

Preliminary Expenses—		Rs.	Rs.
I. Survey expenses...		...	1,910
(*a*) Field expenses		1,258	
(*b*) Office expenses		652	
II. Plant		...	3,038
(*a*) Tents		1,035	
(*b*) Furniture		220	
(*c*) Instruments		1,698	
(*d*) Tools		85	
III. Establishment		4,841	4,841
	Total ...		9,789
Less anticipated credit value of plant less freight charges ...			1,267
Net estimate cost of the survey 24 miles ...		Rs.	8,522

Establishment Schedule.

		Rate. Per mensem.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.
One Assistant Engineer, Rs. 700 + 75...	for three months	775	2,325
One Surveyor, Rs. 200 + 40	„	240	720
„ Rs. 150 + 30	„	180	540
One Clerk, Rs. 50	„	50	150
Two Draftsmen (Rs. 100 and under) ...	„	100	300
Four peons, Rs. 8	„	32	96
Thirty lascars, Rs. 8	for two months	240	480
Contingencies at 5 per cent. ...	„	...	230

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
To—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—Madras, 9th September 1899, No. 2827.

With reference to your letter No. 11465/1087, dated 4th September 1899, requesting sanction to the estimate for making a survey for a light railway from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu, I have the honour to request that you will kindly let me know whether you propose to charge the expenditure on the survey against the Madras Railway Revenue Account.

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 20th October 1899, No. 11465/1299.

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 14th November 1899, No. 11465/B. 1415.

In continuation of my letter No. 11465/1299, dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose an extract, paragraph 13, from a letter from the Secretary, No. 1003, dated the 20th ultimo, approving of the proposed survey for a light railway from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,522 chargeable at present to Revenue. I beg to request that you will kindly communicate to me the sanction of Government to the survey being proceeded with.

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract from a letter from—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Board of Directors, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—21st September 1899, No. 2428.

11. *Light Railway to Jammalamadugu*.—We have received several applications for the construction of a light railway to Jammalamadugu from a point on our North-west line near Yerraguntla; but without a survey it is impossible to say what the prospects of a line paying would be. The length of the line is 24 miles, and the cost of a survey is estimated at Rs. 8,522. The expenditure will be a charge to the Company's revenue, pending the construction of the line, and I shall be obliged if the Board will kindly intimate their approval to the survey being undertaken.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract from a letter from—The Secretary to the Board of Directors.
To—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—20th October 1899, No. 1003.

13. *Light Railway to Jammalamadugu*.—In reply to paragraph 11 of the same letter, I am also to convey the sanction of the Board to an expenditure of Rs. 8,522 for the survey for a light railway from a point on the North-west line near Yerraguntla to Jammalamadugu. The cost of this survey also to be chargeable to Revenue as in the above case.

Order—No. 1389 Ry., dated 2nd December 1899.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter No. 1390 Ry., dated 2nd December 1899.]

(True Extract.)

Francis J. E. Spring,
Secretary.

Ex^d. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

RAILWAY.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1389 Ry., 2 December 1899.

NOVEMBER.

Light Railway from Yerragudipad Station on the Madras Railway to Jammalamadugu

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed on the subject of a survey for a —.

Photo on the proof

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Read the following paper:—

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 4th September 1899, No. 11465/1087.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to communicate to me the sanction of Government to the making of a survey for a light railway from Yerragudipadu to Jammalamadugu. The length of the line is 24 miles, and the cost of the survey is estimated at Rs. 8,522. A detailed estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer is submitted herewith.

I also enclose the Traffic Inspector's report on the above railway, which kindly return when no longer required.

ENCLOSURE.

From—The Traffic Inspector, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—Madras, 31st July 1899, No. S. 715/9.

Adverting to your letter No. C. 4422-A. and M., dated 14th December 1898, on the subject of a light railway, I beg to submit the following report.

I have carefully investigated into the prospect of a light railway to Proddatur and Jammalamadugu from any one of the two places Yerraguntla or Yerragudipadu by visiting important places of trade, &c., between Yerraguntla and Proddatur and Yerragudipadu and Proddatur, and also between Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, and gathering full information regarding their population, habitation, general products and all available statistics.

A short account is given in the following pages of the commercial and other aspects of the country, which, it is hoped, will enable you to decide whether it would be worth while opening a light railway or not.

As may be seen from the map attached to this, a road proceeding from Yerraguntla in a northerly direction for about 7½ miles crosses a nulla and the river Pennair and reaches Proddatur, while the other runs in a north and north-westerly direction crossing the Pennair alone near Kokatum and Kullur on the southern and northern banks and reaches Proddatur a distance of about nine miles.

Yerraguntla—is a small village with a population of 1,352 and houses 380. The area of cultivable lands, 2,190·45 acres of dry lands. Productions are cholum, ragi, korra, cotton, indigo, kusumba seeds, &c., all to a limited extent. Source of irrigation, wells. Soil, red loam, black cotton and mixed. There are two petty bazaars. Indigo and cotton are despatched to Madras and Bellary. No large surplus grain for sale. The Government beriz is Rs. 3,900. *Vide* statement marked (1).

Potlathurthe.—This is situated at the 5th mile on the road from Yerraguntla with a population of 2,222 and houses 449; the total area of cultivable lands, 3,218·55 acres of dry lands. Products are cholum ragi and other dry grains, cotton, indigo, kusumba oil-seeds, &c. Soil, ragadai. Cotton and indigo are largely cultivated. Source of irrigation, wells and channel from Pennair river. There are four petty bazaars. Cotton, indigo and cloth are despatched to Madras and Bellary *viâ* Yerraguntla station. *Vide* statement marked (2) attached.

At 5/2 miles away from Yerraguntla or 2 furlongs from Potlathurthe village, there is a nulla without bridge being about 9 chains in breadth.

At 5/7 miles from Yerraguntla station or about 7 furlongs from Potlathurthe village, there is the river Pennair without bridge to be crossed in deep sand. The breadth of the river is about ½ mile. Between the north bank of the river and Proddatur town about little less than ½ mile the road is covered with deep sand.

Proddatur.—The southern part of this town is at a distance of about 7½ miles from Yerraguntla and is the head-quarters of the taluk of the same name, and has besides a Munsif's Court, Sub-Registry, Sub-Magistrate's, Post and Telegraph Offices in addition to a school and Local Fund Dispensary. It is also the head-quarters of a Forest Ranger. This taluk lies between those of Badvel and Jammalamadugu, while its southern limit is bordered by the Cuddapah taluk and the river Pennair. The principal soil of the taluk is the black cotton, yielding extensive cotton. Indigo is also largely grown, and were it not for its frequent adulteration with mud, it would be of the finest quality obtainable. Except this Proddatur has none. This is the wealthiest town in the taluk, the merchants dealing in gold, indigo, cotton and rice, &c. There are nearly 2,020 houses with a population of 6,841 people. This is not a municipal town, but it has a union. Rameswaram village, the Brahmin suburb of Proddatur, has 3,443 souls with 790 houses. At Proddatur there is a cotton press belonging to Messrs. Dymes & Co. and one hand-mill owned by one Thanakunti Anjanayappah, but this man works with Messrs. Dymes & Co. There are 50 persons dealing in grain, 20 in cloth, 20 in indigo, 5 in ghee and 20 in sundries. There are also 5 arrack and toddy shops and 1 opium; 150 carts are plying for hire.

About 184 assessees as detailed below are contributing income-tax revenue to Government:—

Mundy trade, including grains	43	Gold and silver	14
Cloths	31	Interest	48
Indigo	14	Others	20
Iron	2	Sundry shops	12

This town has a total area of 3,066·9 acres of dry and 346·52 acres of wet lands yielding Rupees 5,973–4–10 as kist to Government. The details of cultivable lands are—

	ACS.		ACS.
Paddy	30·40	Ragi	357·28
Cholum	2,127·29	Other grains	135·24
Korra	24·99	Cotton	328·75
Indigo	46·78	Other oil-seeds	145·52
Oil-seeds	1·50	Topes, &c.	29·16

Soil, black clay, black loam, and black sand; sources of irrigation being river channel. The surplus products are carried to different places by rail *viâ* Yerraguntla and by few carts to adjacent places. I give below a few facts concerning the number of bales of cotton of 400 lb. each pressed and despatched *viâ* Yerraguntla—

Year.	No. of bales.	Year.	No. of bales.
1896	5,261	1898	4,231
1897	5,976	Up to 24th July 1899	8,300

Of these 8,300 bales 300 belonging to Mooljupatta despatched to Bombay *viâ* Marmagoa and to Jelgoan *viâ* Dond and Mommond. About 200 bales of yarn twist from Bellary and 1,000 from Madras are said to have been received every year. The principal merchant is T. Anjanayappah referred to above, generally supplies twist to nearly 300 weavers living here. There is toll-gate on the southern side of the town, the contractor paying Rs. 920 for the current official year. I shall speak of the traffic importance of this later on. Statement marked (3) showing details is attached.

Rameswaram—The Brahmin suburb, referred to above, has 1,573·3 acres of dry and 376 acres of wet lands, and the products are rice, paddy, cholum, korra, ragi, other food-grains, indigo, cotton and oil-seeds, &c., Government beriz being Rs. 4,362–1–0. Indigo and cotton are despatched to Madras and Bombay and stations on Southern Mahratta Railway, and surplus food-grains are carried to Proddatur market where after accumulation they are carrying by rail *viâ* Yerraguntla. Statement (4) is attached.

Bollavaram.—This is situated on the trunk road from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu at a distance of about a mile from the former to the north-west of it or 9½ miles from Yerraguntla (the town Proddatur is a mile in extent) having 332 houses with 1,632 men. The extent of cultivable lands is 2,523 acres of dry and 43·17 acres of wet lands. Products are—

	ACS.		ACS.
Paddy	8.28	Korra	90·68
Cholum	1,717·24	Other grains	33·23
Ragi	93·83	Vegetables	14·0
Cotton	571·85	Others	55·0

Of these, as may be observed, cholum and cotton are largely grown. Sources of irrigation are river channel and wells. Soil is clay, mixed regadai. There are four small bazaars. Indigo, cholum, ragi and cotton are carried to Proddatur and thence to Yerraguntla station. There are two assessees paying income-tax—one for interest and another for sundry shops. Statement market (5) gives details.

Dorasanipalli—is situated to the south of the trunk road at a distance of 2¼ miles from Proddatur or about 10¾ miles from Yerraguntla containing 112 houses having 605 people, with 135·82 acres of dry and 213·47 of wet lands, yeilding paddy, cholum, ragi and all other dry grains. The source of irrigation is river channel. The surplus food-grains are carried to Proddatur. Statement No. (6) attached.

Pedda Settipalli—is situated on the trunk road at a distance of four miles from Proddatur or 12½ miles from Yerraguntla, with 630 houses and 2,952 people. The extent of cultivable lands is 4,557·20 acres of dry and 470 70 acres of wet lands, sources of irrigation being river channel and wells. The products are—

	ACS.		ACS.
Paddy	220 24	Other food-grains	82·7
Ragi	252·2	Chillies	3·55
Cholum	3,130·38	Gram	12·39
Korra	65·18	Vegetables	10·0
Grains	30·94	Tobacco	0·61
Cotton	1,1 0·15	Kusumba seeds	1·38
Indigo	22 80	Topes	72 58

Soil, mixed regadai, and black cotton soil. There are eight petty bazaars. The surplus products are carried to Proddatur market. There are five assessees—one mundy, two sundry merchants and two for interest. Government beriz is Rs. 12,309–8–9. Statement No. (7) attached shows details.

Tsondur—is situated on the 6th mile from Proddatur on the trunk road or at a distance of 14½ miles from Yerraguntla, with 297 houses containing 1,581 souls, having 3,952·98 acres of dry lands yeilding Rs. 6,602–6–11 of kist to Government. The products are—

	ACS.		ACS
Paddy	48·76	Vegetables ...	6·50
Cholum	2,115 21	*Cotton*	1,142·23
Korra	107·04	Indigo	152 40
Ragi	88 22	Kusumba seeds ...	10·73
Other grains	177·53	Tobacco	0·80
Gram	76·91	Topes	22·0
Chillies	382 0		

Source of irrigation is wells. There are seven small bazaars with one arrack and one toddy shops. There are two money-lenders paying income-tax to Government. Statement marked (8) is attached.

Purvasogamunchipullai—is small village situated on the road at a distance of about 7¼ miles from Proddatur or about 15¾ miles from Yerraguntla, containing 56 houses with 270 people, having 1,731 acres of dry lands, out of which 836·99 for cholum and 621·34 for cotton, the rest for other grains, &c.; soil being black regadai not very fertile. The Government kist is Rs. 1,518–4–9. There is an assessee paying income-tax for money-lending. Statement marked (9) is attached.

Davagudi—is at a distance of 7¾ miles from Proddatur or 16¼ miles from Yerraguntla on the trunk road, with 225 houses having 1,253 men. My statistics, so far as they appertain to this, consist of the following figures :—

	ACS.		ACS.
Cholum	1,488·1	Indigo	24·27
Cotton	750·95	Other grains ...	210·0

Government beriz is Rs. 3,870–4–0. There are five small bazaars. The land is fed by river channel. There are three assessees paying income-tax—one for money-lending and two for sundry bazaars. Statement No. (10) attached.

Proceeding westward along the trunk road I came to *Danavalupadu, Dharmapuram and Goringanur*—three unattractive places each at a distance of a mile and mile and half from Davagudi or about 17¾ miles from Yerraguntla. The only thing note-worthy about them is their cotton and cholum fields as per attached statements (11) and (12.) At Danavalupadu there are two indigo merchants paying income-tax to the Government.

Kamsilur—is at a distance of 13 miles from Proddatur or 21½ miles from Yerraguntla on the trunk road. This has 154 houses with 833 men. The area of cultivable lands is 2,335 acres of dry lands made up 1,247 of cholum, 419 of cotton, the rest of other grains, grams, &c. Soil partly regadai, partly sand. Beriz is Rs. 2,618–5–11. Surplus produce are carried to Jammalamadugu market. There are 40 weavers' houses. Statement (13) is attached.

Jammalamadugu—the head-quarters of the taluk of same name, is situated at a distance of about 14½ miles from Proddatur or 23 miles from Yerraguntla. This occupies the north-west corner of the Cuddapah district being bounded on the north and west by Koilkuntla taluk, the famous cotton centre of the Kurnool and Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur districts respectively. On the east and south it is coterminus with the Pulivendla and Proddatur taluks. The area of this taluk is about 616 square miles, but not all of this is available for cultivation as there are intersecting hill ranges. The whole of the taluk may be included in the black cotton soil with the exception of that adjoining Pennair and its channels, where rice and ragi is grown to a small extent. Irrigation plays such an unimportant factor that only dry or rainfed crops like cotton and cholum take up a large portion of the soil, while indigo, grain and various oil-seeds are also to a small extent grown. The surface water-supply is in many places deficient, the deepest wells alone retaining water in the dry season. Cotton and cholum alone contribute a very large portion of the revenue. The farmers are very flourishing here, and the holdings are larger than in most of the taluk. The town Jammalamadugu is the centre of brisk trade, of which the chief objects are cotton and cholum, the latter in an extensive scale. There is a considerable local manufacture of cloth, though not of very fine quality. Turbands of different sorts and sizes are also manufactured and exported to stations on Southern Mahratta Railway and Great Indian Peninsula *viâ* Muddanur station, which is 13 miles south of Jammalamadugu. The chief town of the taluk is almost the only place of trade. This town is the head-quarters of a Divisional Officer with a Taluk Cutcherry, Sub-Magistrate's, Local Fund dispensary, Board school, Sub-Registry, Post and Telegraph offices. Here there is a big dispensary managed by the self-sacrificing Dr. Cambell, whose name is very fondly remembered by many eye-patients, assisted as it were by his brother the famous Revd. Mr. Cambell who is making large Christian settlements there. In kusba town there are about 5,866 people with 1,133 houses, of which only 60 houses are cultivators, 400 houses are weavers, 120 houses are dyers of cloth, 50 are merchants, the rest are coolies. There are four roads leading out of the town — one in the east proceeding to Proddatur 14½ miles off, a second runs 13 miles south to Muddanur, a third leading to Jalammahpatnam 8 miles north-west, and a fourth leading to Palur 11 miles north. There are 17 merchants dealing in cloth, 6 in sundry goods, 11 in grain and others in other merchandise as per list in Telugu No 14 attached.

I understand from the list No. 15 given me by the merchants for which I cannot vouchsafe that about 2,000 bales of cloth are sent out to stations on Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railway, &c., every year, while about 1,000 bales of twist yarn from Madras and Bellary and about 3,250 bags of salt from Nellore, Madras, &c., places are received per year. There is a cotton merchant here, one Shanakunty Narasima Iyah, who is purchasing from all the adjacent cotton-growing tracts and pressing them at Proddatur for despatch to Yerraguntla. I understand that he is opening a ginning factory at Jammalamadugu and competing with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who purchase cotton from the cotton-producing parts between Jammalamadugu and Nandyal, which is about 50 miles north-west of the former in Kurnool district. At Nandyal they have a press where they press the cotton into bales and send them to Bombay, &c., places *viâ* Guntakal and Marmagoa. At Jammalamadugu there are two arrack shops. There are 47 assessees paying income-tax to Government for the following profession :—

Profession.	Persons.	Profession.	Persons.
Cotton	4	Iron	2
Grain	5	Cloth and turbands	24
Sundry bazaars	4	Contractors	2
Money-lending	4	Pleaders	2

The total area of cultivable lands is 2,594·30 acres of which 1,811·41 acres, for cholum, 513·9 acres for cotton, rest other food-grains to a small extent. Statement (16) will show details. The revenue paid to Government is Rs. 4,416–1–10. The importance this place does not rest with it alone, but consists in its proximity to many other thriving villages where there are extensive cholum and cotton fields, of which I shall dilate upon presently.

Peddapassapula—is a village about five miles north-east of Jammalamadugu with 453 houses and 2,436 people. The extent of cultivable lands is 12,472·22 acres of dry lands, of which 7,935·95 acres are utilized for cholum and 3,874 acres to cotton, while for grains and gram, &c., the remaining portion is set apart, yielding Rs. 16,758–11–6 as kist to Government. There is one arrack and one toddy shop. The prevailing soil are mixed and black regadai and sand. The surplus produce is carried to Jammalamadugu market. Statement No. (17) attached. There is one assessee here paying income-tax for cotton.

Salavare Uppalapaudu.—This is due north of Jammalamadugu at a distance of about five miles from it containing 283 houses with 1,427 people. Out of 4,806 acres of cultivable lands, 2,942·38 acres are utilised for cholum and 1.756 96 for cotton, yielding Government kist Rs. 6,474–0–1. There are seven petty bazaars. The sail is clay regadai. The surplus produce is carried to Jammalamadugu market. There is an assessee paying income-tax for trade in grain. Statement (18) showing details is attached.

Ulavapalli—village with 76 houses and 385 people, having 1,703·37 acres of cholum-producing lands and 646·66 acres of cotton fields, paying Rs. 3,262–4–2 as kist to Government, and

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
To—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—Madras, 9th September 1899, No. 2827.

With reference to your letter No. 11465/1087, dated 4th September 1899, requesting sanction to the estimate for making a survey for a light railway from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu, I have the honour to request that you will kindly let me know whether you propose to charge the expenditure on the survey against the Madras Railway Revenue Account.

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 20th October 1899, No. 11465/1299.

From—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.
Dated—Madras, 14th November 1899, No. 11465/B. 1415.

In continuation of my letter No. 11465/1299, dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose an extract, paragraph 13, from a letter from the Secretary, No. 1003, dated the 20th ultimo, approving of the proposed survey for a light railway from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,522 chargeable at present to Revenue. I beg to request that you will kindly communicate to me the sanction of Government to the survey being proceeded with.

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract from a letter from—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
To—The Board of Directors, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—21st September 1899, No. 2428.

11. *Light Railway to Jammalamadugu*.—We have received several applications for the construction of a light railway to Jammalamadugu from a point on our North-west line near Yerraguntla; but without a survey it is impossible to say what the prospects of a line paying would be. The length of the line is 24 miles, and the cost of a survey is estimated at Rs. 8,522. The expenditure will be a charge to the Company's revenue, pending the construction of the line, and I shall be obliged if the Board will kindly intimate their approval to the survey being undertaken.

Enclosure No. 2.

Extract from a letter from—The Secretary to the Board of Directors.
To—The Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.
Dated—20th October 1899, No. 1003.

13. *Light Railway to Jammalamadugu*.—In reply to paragraph 11 of the same letter, I am also to convey the sanction of the Board to an expenditure of Rs. 8,522 for the survey for a light railway from a point on the North-west line near Yerraguntla to Jammalamadugu. The cost of this survey also to be chargeable to Revenue as in the above case.

Order—No. 1389 Ry., dated 2[illegible] November 1899.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter No. 1390 Ry., dated 2[illegible] November 1899.]

(True Extract.)

Francis J. E. Spring,
Secretary.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rlwd. 29.11.99

Railway.

Letter—from

Francis J. E. Spring, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department,
Railway Branch,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of this Government's Proceedings, No. 1389 Ry., dated the 29 November 1899, relating to a proposal made by the Madras Railway Company for a survey for a light, narrow gauge, feeder railway from this station Yerragudipad (or as an alternative, Yerraguntla) through Proddatur to Jammalamadugu, a distance of 24 miles.

2. The proposal has emanated from the Madras Railway Company, and has no connection with the set of six famine insurance lines which formed the subject of this Government's Revenue Department letter No. 169 A., dated the 22nd March 1898. The estimated cost of the survey is Rs. 8,522 and with the sanction of his Board of Directors, the Agent, Madras Railway Company, proposes that the expenditure be temporarily debited to Revenue.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council views with strong approval the policy of encouraging the construction of cheap light railways which will serve as feeders to the existing trunk lines, and is pleased to see the initiative taken in this case by the officers of a company which has usually been looked upon as opposed to extension except upon a scale and at an expenditure which must practically be prohibitive. I am therefore instructed to recommend that early permission be accorded to the survey being put in hand, and to the estimate being sanctioned at the cost of the Madras Railway Revenue Account. I am directed to press for this permission and for this sanction with the greater urgency because of the present improved organization of the Engineering department of the Madras Railway which has a special Engineer-in-Chief for work of this sort and for new construction, and which therefore ensures the survey being carried out under conditions which will make it a valuable one. Moreover, the earnings of the Madras Railway have for some weeks past risen to so high a figure that the comparatively small sums asked for can be very well afforded. In the case of this very short line, the substitution of a cheap reconnaissance for a sound survey is not recommended.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) [illegible]
Secretary.

Fort St. George,
29 November 1899.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Despatched on 2/12/99

RAILWAY.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 1390 Ry., Dt. 28 November 1899.

NOVEMBER.

Light Railway from Yerragudipad Station on the Madras Railway to Jammalamadugu

Forwarding a copy of Proceedings on the subject of a survey for a — and requesting sanction to the estimated cost of Rs. 8,522 for the same.