M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1499 Press ~~Mis.~~

45-46.

Dated 4 - 11 - 1859

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 45. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st August 1859, No. 2967.

Read letter from the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 31st May 1859, No. 452.

(In Con. 8th June 1859, No. 2644.)

The Director of Revenue Settlement, in the above letter, brings to the notice of the Board, the subject of the boundary between the Masulipatam and Rajahmundry Districts, with a view to its revision during the survey, and lays before the Board the propositions which have been made by the several officers of the two districts, for rectifying the present complicated state of the Boundary arising from the intermixture of many villages of Masulipatam with the Subdivision talooks of Rajahmundry.

2 Mr. Newill enters into the arguments for and against the several propositions that have been advanced to correct the evil complained of.

Paras. 5—9.

3. The first proposition he notices is that made by the District Engineer, Godavary Division, which is to do away with the Masulipatam District altogether, and to divide it between Rajahmundry and Guntoor. Mr. Newill is opposed to this proposition, and the Board, for the settlement of the immediate difficulty, are not disposed at present to entertain a proposition for so great a change. They would rather confine the alterations to what may be absolutely necessary to meet the inconveniences experienced by the present interlacing of the Masulipatam villages with the Rajahmundry District.

Paras. 10—17.

4 The second plan is to transfer the talooks of Rajahmundry, situated on the west side of the Godavery river, to Masulipatam; thus making the Godavery the boundary of the two districts entirely; or only partly so, leaving the upland talooks of Gutalah and Thadimulla as at present with Rajahmundry. This proposition is recommended by Mr. Newill, is approved of by the Chief Engineer, and is one which, on a first glance, much commends itself. This boundary is well defined and the area, population and revenue of the two districts, which are now very unequal, would be nearly equalized; but the obstacle to its adoption is that urged urged by the Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police, viz. the distance of Masulipatam from the portion of country that would be transferred, by this arrangement. The Western Delta, as observed by Mr. Robinson, is peculiarly accessible from Rajahmúndry, an advantage which would be completely lost by its being made over to Masulipatam.

See Chief Engineer's letter to the Bd. Rev. 20th June 1859, *No.* 1857, *in Con. 20th June* 1859, *No.* 2888.

From Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police, in Con. 21th June 1859, *No.* 3001.

5. The next proposition is one adopted by Mr. Newill temporarily for the Survey and Settlement purposes which cuts off large extent of the Masulipatam isolated lands, and joins them to the Rajahmundry lands. This proposition is practical, and, as it meets the difficulty under consideration, should, the Board think, form the basis of adjustment. They beg to recommend, therefore, that the interlaced villages, at present belonging to Masulipatam, be transferred to Rajahmundry, to be incorporated with the talooks of the subdivision in the manner the Collector of Rajahmundry may think proper. This arrangement can be carried out with the least difficulty, and, at the same time, it will be a great improvement upon the present state of things. Should it be considered desirable at a future date to make the greater changes of transferring the talooks on the western bank of the Godavery to Masulipatam, or of doing away with Masulipatam altogether, the smaller change, now recommended for immediate adoption, will not, in the least, interfere with such a plan.

See letter from Collector of Masulipatam to Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 7th Sept. 1858, *No.* 14.

6. The arrangement which the Board now recommend will transfer 68 villages, with a revenue of about 1,30,000 Rupees from Masulipatam to Rajahmundry. The transfer of this revenue from the smaller to the larger district, is, perhaps, undesirable; but, unless greater changes are made, it cannot be avoided for the reasons stated.

7. In conjunction with this arrangement, it would seem desirable, that the location of the Sub-Collector, whose head quarters at present are at Narsapoor, should be reconsidered.

Paras. 19—23. 8. There are two other plans proposed, but they are neither of them better than the one recommended above, for meeting the difficulty, and are, otherwise, imperfect measures, chiefly suggested to make up the revenue lost to Masulipatam.

9. Mr. Newill touches the subject of transferring a portion of Vizagapatam District to Rajahmundry. This question need not at present be discussed. If any great changes in the three districts, should, at a future time, be deemed expedient, the question will then properly come under consideration.

Paras. 26—28. 10. Mr. Newill also prominently notices the irregularity of a part of the frontier boundary between Masulipatam and the Nizam's country, as deserving of serious consideration in a Police point of view. The subject is, however, one for consideration in the Political Department, and the Board will do no more, in bringing Mr. Newill's remarks on the subject to the notice of Government, than observe, that the proprietors of Monegal and Lingagerry hold permanent Sunnuds under Regulation XXV. of 1802, which is an insuperable bar to their estates being transferred to a foreign jurisdiction. Such a course would be a direct breach of faith.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 1499.

In this paper, the Board of Revenue report their opinion as to a re-arrangement of the boundary between the Rajahmundry and Masulipatam Districts, which is now irregular and inconvenient. The subject was brought before the Board by the Director of Revenue Settlement, who wished the boundary to be settled in order to its being verified at the survey now in progress in those districts. It is also desirable on other considerations that the boundary should be amended, and particularly with reference to the irrigation from the Gódávari, as especially noticed by the District Engineer of the Gódávarí Division.

2. Practically there are three plans for selection, suggested by different officers; two others being properly rejected by the Board of Revenue, as certainly inferior to any of those three.

I. The first plan is to abolish the Masulipatam district, dividing the territory now composing it between Rajahmundry and Guntúr.

II. The second is to make the Western Gódávari the boundary either throughout, which would transfer five* táluqs from Rajahmundry to Masulipatam; or in the Delta only, which would leave the two upland táluqs of Gutála and Tádimalla to Rajahmundry.

* *Undi, Tanaku, Mogalatúr, Gutála, Tádimalla.*

III. The third is simply the correction of the irregularities of the present boundary line, by transferring sixty eight villages from Masulipatam to Rajahmundry.

3. The last mentioned of these plans is that adopted by Mr. Newill† for the purposes of the survey; but he does not propose it as a permanent arrangement. The Board‡ also uphold the third plan: but they likewise confess that it is defective as a permanent arrangement, and they offer it only as a temporary expedient. The Government however do not consider it desirable to adopt any merely temporary arrangement.

† *Para.* 18 *of his letter.*

‡ *Paras.* 5 *&* 6 *of their Pro.*

4. The second plan is advocated by Mr. Newill: it is to constitute the Masulipatam District of the tract lying between the Kistna and the Gódávari; and looked at on the Map, this plan offers considerable advantages. But the Commissioner of Mofussil Police points§ out that it involves a serious practical adminstrative inconvenience; viz. that Masulipatam is remarkably inaccessible from the Gódávari delta táluqs, while Rajahmundry possesses the advantage of being easily accessible from all parts of those táluqs by means of the canals. Mr. Robinson is also of opinion that the difficulties of the police of the upland frontier táluqs of Gutála and Tádimalla would be greatly increased by their transfer to Masulipatam. The Chief Engineer, who was consulted by the Board, approves* of this division of the delta as convenient for irrigation purposes.

§ *Letter dated 24th June* 1859, *No.* 3001.

* *Colonel Bell's letter to the Board 20th June* 1859, *No.* 1857.

5. The remaining proposal is to divide Masulipatam between Rajahmundry and Guntúr. It is proposed to take the natural division, viz. to follow the central stream which divides the two watersheds; that is to say, the Tummaléru north of the Kólér lake, then across the lake and along the Uppatéru to the sea. This line is certainly the best as regards the irrigation, because it would place each of the two complete systems of works under one and the same set of authorities, both as to Revenue and Public Works matters. In point of fact, the deltas are now under separate jurisdictions in the Public Works Department; but with the inconvenience that each of the two District Engineers has to deal with two Collectors.

6. The first objection that occurs to this plan is that it would make the two Districts inconveniently large, as urged by Mr. Newill in para. 7. But on examination this objection disappears. The total area of the three districts,† according to Mr. Newill's very careful computation, is about 16,000 square miles. Of the two new Districts Guntúr would be somewhat the larger, properly 8,500 square miles, and Rajahmundry 7,500. The former district would then be somewhat larger than Salem or Coimbatore,‡ while Rajahmundry would be considerably smaller than those districts. But a largerportion, fully half, in each, would be wild mountain and jungle, with a very thinly scattered population, affording little revenue, and needing but little administration; the deltas, the populous parts, would be of very manageable extent. Practically, from the concentration of the population in certain parts, and the facility of intercommunication throughout those parts by means of the Canals, the new districts would be easier of administration than many of the existing districts.

	Sq. miles.
† *Rajahmundry*.....	6,050
Masulipatam.....	5,000
Guntúr.....	4,960
	16,010
‡ *Coimbatore*.....	8,417
Salem.....	8,100

7. Mr. Newill further urges (para. 8) the existence of an Arsenal and general Treasury at Masulipatam. As to the former objection the Governor in Council has recorded his opinion that the maintenance of an Arsenal at Masulipatam is unnecessary in the present altered state of the coast communication. The same is true also of the general Treasury, both on account of the present easy communication of the Presidency by sea with all the Northern ports, and also because of the increased demand for bills on the local Treasuries having rendered it rarely necessary to bring down specie at all.

8. The Government have carefully considered the three courses proposed, and are of opinion that the division of Masulipatam between Rajahmundry and Guntúr is the only right and permanent mode of deciding the question. They do not consider that the two districts will be too large, as already observed. A Collector in the Madras Presidency is not in the same position as the officer bearing the same designation in the other Presidencies; he collects a much larger revenue, and has charge of a much more extensive territory and larger population, than in most other parts of India, and is more in the position of a Commissioner in the other Presidencies, or of a Préfet in France. Such an officer aided by a number of competent subordinates will be well able to manage either of the new districts; and it is to be observed that the creation of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors was for the express purpose of relieving the Collector of details, and thus leaving him more time for general administrative duties.

9. The Government resolve therefore that the Masulipatam District shall be divided as proposed by Captain Rundall. The boundary will follow the watersink of the Uppatéru and the Tummaléru. The names of the new Collectorates will be respectively the Gódávari and the Kistna Districts, but without dividing villages; in every case where a village is bisected by the stream, the whole village will belong to that District on the side of which its greater part is situated. The head quarters of the Collector of the Kistna District will be Masulipatam, and those of the Sub-Collector, Guntúr; the Board of Revenue will report to Government as to the best station for the Head Assistant. In the Gódáveri District the stations of the Collector and of

the Sub-Collector will remain as at present, viz. Cocanada and Narsapúr; that of the Head Assistant will be Rajahmundry.

10. In thus resolving on the abolition of the Masulipatam District, it will be necessary to protect, as far as practicable, the interests of the Government servants who will be displaced by the change. The Collector will be instructed therefore to submit lists of the servants, with a statement of their services, qualifications, &c., in view to the re-employment of the deserving in other districts. Those old and not fit for further good service, should be recommended for pension.

11. The Government will consider in the Judicial Department what changes, if any, may be proper in the arrangement of the Courts, in consequence of this alteration in the Collectorates.

12. The Government resolve to combine with the measure thus determined on, another of the converse character in a different part of the country; viz. the division of Canara into two districts. In point of actual area Canara is not excessively large, being little more than 8,000 square miles. But it is above 200 miles in length, and effective administration by a single head is practically impossible. It is also geographically divided by nature into two very nearly equal parts North and South; the two portions are inhabited by different races, speaking different languages; and the climate and interests of a large part of the north are not less naturally different from those of the south. In consequence of its enormous length, Canara has for many years formed two separate judicial jurisdictions, and the quantity of work in the North is found to require the services of two Sub-Collectors. The division of the Province into two separate Collectorates has often been advocated; and it is strongly recommended as necessary to efficient administration, by Mr. Ricketts the late Commissioner for the revision of Civil salaries and establishments, though the main object of his employment was the reduction and not the augmentation of establishments. The division is not less required for the purposes of good administration in the Public Works Department than in the Revenue Department.

See paras. 35 to 39 of his report on Collectors.

13. As respects revenue the two divisions will be very nearly equal, as seen in the following table; in extent, also, the difference is not material. In point of population there is at present a considerable difference in favor of South Canara; but eventually, when the harbour of Sidashigur is improved, and its communication opened with the interior, there will be a rapid augmentation of population and wealth in North Canara.

	Extent in square miles.	Population.	Revenue. Rs.
North Canara.....	4,300	4,83,336	11,30,406
South Canara.....	3,481	6,23,602	11,76,746

14. These new districts, like Chingleput, Karnúl, and Trichinopoly, will require no Sub-Collectors, but only a Head Assistant and an Assistant in addition to the Collector in each. The two Sub-Collectors now attached to Canara will therefore be abolished. Mangalúr is excellently situated as the capital of South Canara, and the capital of North Canara will be Honore the present seat of the Session Court. The station of the Head Assistant in North Canara will be Sircy; and the Board will report as to the proper station for the same officer in South Canara. The Government consider it desirable that he should have a permanent Head quarters away from Mangalúr.

15. In the Judicial Department, no changes will be necessary consequent on this division.

16. In the Public Works Department, there will be an additional District Engineer; but this increase of charge will be met out of the savings to be effected under the order of the 2nd September 1859, No. 2106. It will probably be unnecessary to have a first Assistant District Engineer in either district for the present, and till the restriction on expenditure shall be somewhat relaxed. The Chief Engineer will report what other changes will be necessary in the distribution of the members of his Department.

17. The Board of Revenue will in like manner report to Government what changes they may consider expedient in the distribution of the Deputy Collectors.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue 1859 Depart.
Pro- of Govt. 10th November
№ 1499
Pro- of the Madras Govt.
D/ 4th November/59

P 10

№ 15416

Abolishing Masulipatam District and dividing Canara into 2 separate Collectorates

I've returned to the Board of Revenue Settlement & Departments.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 31*st May* 1859.

No. 452.

FROM H. NEWILL, ESQ.,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

TO J. D. SIM, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

The subject of the boundary between the Masulipatam and Rajahmundry Districts requires early attention with the view to its revision during the survey, which is now proceeding in that locality; and partly dependent upon this will also be the re-arrangement of the Talook boundaries, which in many places are very irregular. I have therefore the honor to lay before the Board the propositions which have been made by the several officers of the two districts with a sketch map in illustration of the same, and request that the Board will be good enough to obtain the orders of Government on the subject as early as practicable.

2. A glance at the sketch will shew that the whole of the Relangi Talook of Masulipatam is interwoven with the subdivision Talooks of Rajahmundry, and that some of the Masulipatam villages run right up to the Godavery just opposite the capital of Rajahmundry; and so complicated is the boundary, that in the survey operations the villages have been taken indiscriminately according to their geographical position.

3. It will be convenient first to notice the statistics of the two districts according to their present territorial division.

	Area.	Population as per census in Fusly 1266.	Land Revenue Fusly 1267.				Extra sources of Revenue, Fusly 1267.									Total of columns 8 and 15.	Sayer Jumma and Interest Fusly 1267.	Grand Total.
			Permanently settled.	Not permanently settled.		Total of columns 4 to 6.	Abkarry.	Moturpha.	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Frontier duties.	Stamp.	Total of columns 9 to 13.					
				Joint Rents, &c.	Joay of Shorum and Banam Villages.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	S. m.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry.	6,050	10,81,703	5,89,976	46,331	16,62,446	17,08,776	1,04,025	55,983	2,10,331	49,157	639	29,479	4,49,614	27,88,366	17,517	27,65,883		
Masulipatam.	5,000	6,23,808	2,84,633	41,433	7,48,300	7,89,733	61,062	18,595	2,61,252	205	0	19 379	3,60,493	14,84,859	9,739	14,44,598		

4. The area as noted on the survey maps of the two districts made between 1816 and 1824 differs from that given above, being 4,690 square miles for Rajahmundry, and 4,810 square miles for Masulipatam. It is conjectured that some Hill tracts in Rajahmundry may not have been included in the survey. The present returns are taken from the statements of the Board's Office, which, it is believed, were prepared from actual calculations from the district maps. The Statement shews that Rajahmundry at present is 1000 square miles larger than Masulipatam, has a larger population by about 4½ lacs, and nearly double the revenue, which is 13 lacs of Rupees greater than that of Masulipatam.

5. The first propositon that may be stated is that of the Public Works Department, as described in the letter of the District Engineer Godavery Divison, dated 4th August 1858, No. 136, which is simply to do away with the District of Masulipatam altogether, adding the portions of the Godavery and Kistna Deltas in it (which are now divided by the Oopatair river from the Sea to the Colair lake,) to the Rajahmundry and Guntoor Districts respectively, and then to follow the line of the Tumulair stream from the Colair lake Northwestwards through Ellore to the Nizam's frontier.

6. In favor of this it is urged that, as regards the Deltas, there is an advantage in having the administration in accordance with the limits of the two sets of Hydraulic works, while as regards the upper part of the line, the stream affords a compact boundary.

	Square Miles.
Guntoor at present.....	4,960
Plus part of Masulipatam say..	3,000
	7,960
Rajahmundry at present.....	6,050
Plus part of Masulipatam, say about.....	2,000
	8,050

7. Against this however is to be considered the enormous size to which the two districts would be increased, and this, with vast fields of extended irrigation, which will continue to spring up for many years to come, will probably detract seriously from the efficient administration of the Revenue and other branches, besides requiring additional Subordinate European Officers in the two enlarged Collectorates. The communication between some of the present Masulipatam Talooks and the Head Quarters at Guntoor would be difficult if direct, and in any case tedious.

8. In a political point of view, it is to be considered that there are at present an Arsenal and General Treasury at Masulipatam, and that the abandonment of the Station as the Head Quarters of Civil authority, and the transfer of the latter to as great a distance as either Guntoor or Coconada is likely to be attended with serious inconvenience to the Public service. The enormous population of Masulipatam and its port, indifferent as it is, still favor its continuance as the seat of authority.

9. It may also be questioned whether a territorial division according to the limits of the Deltas, would offer any advantage as regards administration over a boundary formed by the river Godavery itself, as the channels on each side of it are separate systems of works of themselves, and moreover the connection together of the Godavery and Kishna works between the two rivers presents some advantage of the administration of the intermediate country being in the same jurisdiction, while by adopting the limits of the Deltas as a boundary, serious impediments to communication would exist in the great rivers themselves in the centre of each jurisdiction, particularly in the freshes.

10. This leads to the consideration of the next general plan which has been suggested, *viz.*, to make the Godavery along its Western branch, the boundary between the two Districts, thus transferring the Úndi, Tanuku and Mogultur Talooks of Rajahmundry to Masulipatam, and also the upland Talooks of Gutála and Thádimalla, unless, in consideration of the large area which would thus be made over, it may be thought desirable to retain the latter in Rajahmundry.

11. Under general consideration of internal administration, supervision and the convenience of the protection of the frontier line of boundary of the Nizam's Country, the plan will, I think, commend itself of constituting the Masulipatam District of the whole tract lying between the two great rivers of the Kishna and Godavery.

12. The extreme part of the Godavery Delta, which would thus be transferred to Masulipatam, would lie nearer to the latter than does the extreme West of the Sub-division now to Coconada, while the head quarters of the Sub-division in Nursapoor are easy of access by land to Masulipatam, and to Coconada there is, it is true, communication by water, but by the slow and very circuitous route by Dowleshwarum. The system of irrigation works on the West of the Godavery may, as above observed, be considered distinct and complete in itself, having no necessary connection with the system on the other side. The Collector of Masulipatam has expressed himself able, with the assistance of the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates recently appointed, to undertake the administration of the territory thus proposed to be transferred with the Sub Collector he now has, leaving the Rajahmundry Sub Collector available for another position in the central Godavery or elsewhere in the Rajahmundry District, where, considering the large and increasing Revenue, there is still ample field for the location of this European Officer.

Letter of 27th September 1858, No. 20.

13. The transfer of the upland Talooks of Gutála and Thádimalla rests upon considerations of Police:—the area of these is somewhat large, but the country is hilly, and the Revenue, most of which is from Zemindars, is not considerable. Most of the irruptions of plunderers

Roughly taken from the Map at about 300 Square Miles

About Rupees 1,04 404.

from the Nizam's fronitier have been, I believe, from the tract lying between the Godavery and Kistna, and it would appear from inspection of the printed Atlas Sheets that this line may be better protected under one jurisdiction, than by being divided under two responsibilities.

14. On the other hand it may be said with regard to these two upland Talooks, that they lie much nearer to Rajahmundry than to Ellore, the nearest station at which there is an European Magistrate, but again there is no Revenue or Magisterial European Officer located at Rajahmundry, and it is very likely that these Talooks could be as well and efficiently supervised by an Officer either at Ellore or any other more convenient station that may be selected instead of it. They have hitherto been under the Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate located at the still more distant station of Nursapoor.

15. Again, as regards the jurisdiction of the Rajahmundry Court, it need not follow that this should be coterminous with the Rajahmundry district as newly defined, but it may take in the Talooks which have hitherto been subject to it, and if necessary also that of Pentapaud. In some other parts of the country, as at Chicacole, the jurisdiction of the Court ranges within two Revenue and Magisterial districts. The question of the most suitable station for both the Rajahmundry and Masulipatam Courts is deserving of consideration in connection with the subject.

16. The effects of transferring the three Delta talooks of the sub-division of Rajahmundry to Masulipatam would be as follows. The area has been calculated from the map by the survey department.

	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Other sources.	Total.
Rajahmundry as at present	6,050	10,81,703	22,98,752	4,67,131	27,65,883
Deduct three talooks	610	2,15,401	5,57,018	27,071	5,84,089
Remaining	5,440	8,66,302	17,41,734	4,40,060	21,81,794
Masulipatam as at present.	5,000	6,23,808	10,74,366	3,70,232	14,44,598
Add 3 talooks	610	2,15,401	5,57,018	27,071	5,84,089
Total... ...	5,610	8,39,209	16,31,384	3,97,303	20,28,687

The effect of including the upland Talooks also would be as follows:—

	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Other sources.	Total.
Rajahmundry as at present.	6,050	10,81,703	22,98,752	4,67,131	27,65,883
Deduct five talooks..	1,410	3,03,004	6,58,324	30,159	6,88,483
Remaining	4,640	7,78,699	16,40,428	4,36,972	20,77,400
Masulipatam as at present.	5,000	6,23,808	10,74,366	3,70,232	14,44,598
Add five talooks...	1,410	3,03,004	6,58,324	30,159	6,88,483
Total ...	6,410	9,26,812	17,32,690	4,00,391	21,33,081

17. In the first case the area and population would be equalized, and the Revenue of Masulipatam be brought up to within about 1½ lacs of Rupees of that of Rajahmundry, while it is at present only half of it. In the case of making the river the boundary the whole distance, the Revenue would be equalized as nearly as possible, the difference being about ½ a lac of Rupees, the area of Masulipatam, from the addition of the hill tracts would be increased to about 6,400 square miles, while that of Rajahmundry would be about 4,640 square miles. The population in Rajahmundry would be a little under 8 lacs, and that of Masulipatam a little above 9 lacs, the difference being in a great measure affected by the two very populous towns of Masulitam and Ellore. Considering that the disproportion of area chiefly arises from the transfer of the two hilly talooks mostly under Zemindary management, the objection to the comparatively small area remaining to Rajahmundry is not perhaps of a serious nature; and it would still be larger than the area of Tanjore, a district very similarly circumstanced, and also nearly as large as that of the Guntoor District.

Rajahmundry.....	4,610
Tanjore.....	3,900
Guntoor.....	4,960

18. The next proposition is the line which I temporarily adopted for the survey and settlement purposes, by simply drawing two short lines A B and C D (vide sketch) to cut off the large extent of isolated land, and to join it with the Rajahmundry lands. The area of this is not very considerable, or such as would greatly disturb the proper proportions of the two districts, but the Revenue which would be transferred to Rajahmundry from Masulipatam would be about 1,30,000*. This is admitted by the Department of Public Works† and the Collector of Rajahmundry‡ to be a great improvement upon the present state of things.

* From Collector of Masulipatam, 7th September 1858, No. 14.

† From District Engineer Godavery Division, dated 4th August 1858.

‡ Collector of Rajahmundry, dated 28th August 1858.

19. Another proposition is that of the Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, marked in blue, along the course of the Oopatoir (the present boundary), the Vyair, Venciah canal, and thence by the Yerracalava, not far from the present line of boundary, along the Thádimalla Talook. The effect of this would be somewhat similar to that of the arrangement last described, which it would modify by transferring 20 villages from Masulipatam and about 25 from Rajahmundry in exchange, the difference of Revenue being about Rupees 3,000 in favor of Rajahmundry. This added to the 1,30,000 Rupees transferred by the above proposal would give about Rupees 1,60,000 altogether to Rajahmundry.

From Collector of Rajahmundry 28th August 1858, No. 821.

20. This scheme is based on the supposition of the several connected streams being the best natural boundary. This I think is a fallacy, for these secondary streams, do not, like the great rivers, form the boundary of village lands in all cases, though they do in some, and nothing would be gained where they do not, whereas in cases where they do, the marking of the requisite survey stations in the streams would be a difficult matter, and certainly a less favorable arrangement than taking the ordinary boundaries of the villages, which have general broad paths to distinguish them. The streams moreover are liable to change their course, and in any case I look upon them, as rather to be avoided as dangerous to the boundary pillars, while they cannot be roughly taken without these marks, which are essential for the survey.

21. The adoption of the stream near the southern boundary of the Thadimalla Talook in lieu of the present line is further objectionable, inasmuch as it would cut off several portions of Zemindary lands under one proprietor and isolate them in a different district.

From Collector of Masulipatam 7th September 1858, No. 14.

22. The remaining scheme is the one proposed by the Collector of Masulipatam, marked in green in the sketch. This would give up to Rajahmundry the whole of the extent included by the line I have temporarily adopted for the survey, the Revenue being about 1,30,000 Rupees, and would, in exchange for the 68 villages thus made over to Rajahmundry, take 56 villages with a Revenue of about 1,20,000 Rupees. The exchange would be about equal as regards revenue and area.

23. To this plan it may be objected that it is not desirable to cut the present Sub-division of Rajahmundry into two parts, and to transfer the large portion of the Undy Talook with part of that of Mogultoor to the Masulipatam District, since it is in this particular locality that the present boundary line coincides with the junction of the two Deltas; I think from the features of the country no division should be made, but that the Sub-division Talooks should stand together under one District or the other.

24. Upon review of the whole, I would adhere to the opinion above expressed of the expediency of making the Godavery throughout the boundary between the two districts in the same way as the Kishna is between Masulipatam and Guntoor. The reasons *pro* and *con* have been fuily discussed, and the case might rest upon what has been set forward; but in connection with it, the question may be raised as to whether a portion of the Vizagapatam district might not be transferred to Rajahmundry and thus increase its area, while the corresponding reduction to Vizagapatam would be suitable in this point of view; if the Board's statement is correct, assigning 7,650 square miles to that district.

25. The present boundary between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam is not regular, and although a river touches it at Tuni, it no where forms a continuous boundary. The Gollconda Talook of Vizagapatam, which belongs to Government might wholly or in part be transferred to Rajahmundry, as well as the Unkkapully and other Zemindary lands on the border. If the above suggestion of the revision of the boundary between these two districts is approved of,

the details may form the subject of further enquiry, but I would deprecate the deferring the settlement of the Rajahmundry and Masulipatam boundary for this purpose, as delay will be most inconvenient to the Survey and Settlement operations.

26. The present occasion is a fitting one for bringing prominently to notice the irregularity of a part of the frontier boundary between Masulipatam and the Nizam's country. It will be seen from the printed Atlas sheet that a large promontory of Nizam's territory juts into the Masulipatam district just above Condapully, while there are also a few insolated villages of the Nizam interspersed in the upland Talooks. The Records of the district shew that the neck of country stretching into the Masulipatam district affords a harbour for plunderers, and that robberies have generally been rife in that locality. The Annual Reports of the Magistrate to the Foujdary Udalut (some of which I lately perused at Masulipatam) recur again and again to the subject; but I am not aware that it has been otherwise put forward with the view to some adjustment being made with the Nizam's Government.

27. In making any proposition for the transfer to Masulipatam of this intruding tract, exchange might be offered of the Munagala and Lingagiry Zemindaries belonging to Masulipatam, which are completely isolated in the Nizam's country above Juggiapett. The area of these, roughly viewed in the Map looks pretty much the same in extent as that of the lands proposed to be transferred in exchange. The Statistics of the latter I have been unable to obtain. The two Zemindaries alluded to contain a population of about 12,000 and pay an annual Peishcush together of about 6,390 Rupees. Should there be difficulty thrown in the way of the transfer of the Nizam's isolated villages of Atkoor, &c., on account of the diamond mines, for which they appear to have been reserved, the question of the frontier boundary nevertheless deserves serious consideration.

28. Should the Madras Government be pleased to move that of the Nizam to take up the matter, and the latter concur in deputing an Agent to co-operate and arbitrate in connection with a Government Officer on this side, the adjustment would be easily accomplished.

29. The original correspondence is enclosed for reference.

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

Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 31*st May* 1859.

No 452

To the Secy. to the Board of Revn.

Sealed 31 may
Seen 7 June
1 Encr.
} 1859

Bringing under consideration the Subject of the boundary between Masulipatam and Rajahmundry with a view to its revision as well as of portion of the boundary between Nizams territories.

Taken from the Original

No. 2967.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 1st August 1859.

Read letter from the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 31st May 1859, No. 452.

(In Con. 8th June 1859, No. 2644.)

The Director of Revenue Settlement, in the above letter, brings to the notice of the Board, the subject of the boundary between the Masulipatam and Rajahmundry Districts, with a view to its revision during the survey, and lays before the Board the propositions which have been made by the several officers of the two districts, for rectifying the present complicated state of the boundary arising from the intermixture of many villages of Masulipatam with the sub-division talooks of Rajahmundry.

2. Mr. Newill enters into the arguments for and against the several propositions that have been advanced to correct the evil complained of.

Paras. 5—9. 3. The first proposition he notices is that made by the District Engineer, Godavary Division, which is to do away with the Masulipatam District altogether, and to divide it between Rajahmundry and Guntoor. Mr. Newill is opposed to this proposition, and the Board, for the settlement of the immediate difficulty, are not disposed at present to entertain a proposition for so great a change. They would rather confine the alterations to what may be absolutely necessary to meet the inconveniences experienced by the present interlacing of the Masulipatam villages with the Rajahmundry District.

4. The second plan is to transfer the talooks of Rajahmundry, situated on the west side of the Godavery river, to Masulipatam; thus making the Godavery the boundary of the two districts entirely; or only partly so, leaving the upland talooks of Gutalah and Thadimulla as at present with Rajahmundry. This proposition is recommended by Mr. Newill, is approved of by the Chief Engineer, and is one which, on a first glance, much commends itself. This boundary is well defined and the area, population and revenue of the two districts, which are now very unequal, would be nearly equalized; but the obstacle to its adoption is that urged by the Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police, viz. the distance of Masulipatam from the portion of country that would be transferred, by this arrangement. The Western Delta, as observed by Mr. Robinson, is peculiarly accessible from Rajahmundry, an advantage which would be completely lost by its being made over to Masulipatam.

Paras. 10 — 17.

See Chief Engineer's letter to the Board of Revenue, 20th June 1859, No. 1857, in Con. 20th June 1859, No. 2888.

From Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police, in Con. 24th June 1859, No. 3001.

5. The next proposition is one adopted by Mr. Newill temporarily for the Survey and Settlement purposes which cuts off a large extent of the Masulipatam isolated lands, and joins them to the Rajahmundry lands. This proposition is practical, and, as it meets the difficulty under consideration, should, the Board think, form the basis of adjustment. They beg to recommend, therefore, that the interlaced villages, at present belonging to Masulipatam, be transferred to Rajahmundry, to be incorporated with the talooks of the sub-division in the manner the Collector of Rajahmundry may think proper. This arrangement can be carried out with the least difficulty, and, at the same time, it will be a great improvement upon the present state of things. Should it be considered desirable at a future date to make the greater changes of transferring the talooks on the western bank of the Godavery to Masulipatam, or of doing away with Masulipatam altogether, the smaller change, now recommended for immediate adoption, will not, in the least, interfere with such a plan.

6. The arrangement which the Board now recommend will transfer 68 villages, with a revenue of about 1,30,000 Rupees from Masulipatam to Rajahmundry. The transfer of this revenue from the smaller to the larger district, is, perhaps, undesirable; but, unless greater changes are made, it cannot be avoided for the reasons stated.

See letter from Collector of Masulipatam to Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 7th September 1858, No. 14.

7. In conjunction with this arrangement, it would seem desirable, that the location of the Sub Collector, whose head quarters at present are at Narsapoor, should be reconsidered.

Paras. 19—23. 8. There are two other plans proposed, but they are neither of them better than the one recommended above, for meeting the difficulty, and are, otherwise, imperfect measures, chiefly suggested to make up the revenue lost to Masulipatam.

9. Mr. Newill touches the subject of transferring a portion of Vizagapatam District to Rajahmundry. This question need not at present be discussed. If any great changes in the three districts, should, at a future time, be deemed expedient, the question will then properly come under consideration.

Paras. 26–28. 10. Mr. Newill also prominently notices the irregularity of a part of the frontier boundary between Masulipatam and the Nizam's country, as deserving of serious consideration in a Police point of view. The subject is, however, one for consideration in the Political Department, and the Board will do no more, in bringing Mr. Newill's remarks on the subject to the notice of Government, than observe, that the proprietors of Monegal and Lingagerry hold permanent Sunnuds under Regulation XXV of 1802, which is an insuperable bar to their estates being transferred to a foreign jurisdiction. Such a course would be a direct breach of faith.

(A true Extract.)

Secretary.

To

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to Director of Revenue Settlement.

Rec'd 1882

As far as I can judge from the Maps and from my knowledge of the natural relations of the Delta Districts, I think the plan of dividing Masulipatam between Guntoor and Rajamundry, is the best. But this is a subject on which I might with advantage collect opinions in the Districts which could be affected by the change. And I will take the liberty of bringing the matter about Canara to your notice. There can be no doubt but the two Districts should be dealt with at the same time

Whson 23 June 82

Gets has a paper of that a does not as we keep the irrigation of the Godavari & Krishna distinct, about having mixed up Canara as a sep- [illegible]

Revenue Letter from Madras
Received Sept 1882
No 1582

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 5th
Depch 12 August 1882
Rec'd 13

E. 4 - (Collector & Agent)
Dated 5th March 1882
Letter from Retd No 2962
Nellore to Secretary
No 1198-82. Board of Revenue

Submitting with the Board's recommendation, correspondence from the Director of Revenue settlement, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Commissioner of Protected Cities, on the subject of the boundary between the Rajahmundry and Rajahmundry Districts with a view to its rectification during the Survey.

Read

Copy of letter to Secretary to Govt dated 29th August 1882 No 63.

Copy of letter to Secretary to Govt dated 29th August 1882 No 63.

Rec'd 1882

The time for the Revenue Settlement of the Godavery Districts is drawing near, and it is desirable that the boundary between the Rajahmundry and Masulipatam Districts should be settled before the Survey is commenced. The subject was brought before the Board by the Director of Revenue Settlement who wished the boundary to be settled in order to its being verified at the Survey. It is also desirable on other considerations that the boundary should be amended, and particularly with reference to the irrigation from the Godavery. This is especially noticed by the District Engineer of the Godavery Division, whose letter is a good one and worth reading. It is probable that the Honorable the President will postpone a decision of the question till he shall have visited the localities. I made enquiries & observations on the spot, but I do not think any expedient

expedient nevertheless to send round the papers immediately.

2 Practically there are three plans for selection, suggested by different Officers; two others being properly rejected by the Board as certainly inferior to any of those three.

The first is to abolish the Masulipatam District, dividing it between Rajahmundry and Guntoor.

The second is to make the western Godavery the boundary either throughout, or in the Delta only, leaving the two upland Talugs of Gudála and Jádimulla still to Rajahmundry.

The third is simply the correction of the irregularities of the present boundary line, by transferring 68 villages from Masulipatam to Rajahmundry.

3 The last mentioned of these plans is that adopted by Mr. Newill for the purposes of the

See his letter Para 18.

Ibid Para 24

the survey; but he does not propose it as a permanent arrangement, preferring the second plan, viz: to make the western branch of the Godavery the boundary throughout. The Board uphold the third plan: but they confess that it is defective as a permanent arrangement, and they only offer it as a temporary expedient. I don't see why any temporary expedient should be adopted. Mr. Robinson seems to regard this boundary as the best; but apparently he means as compared with No 2.

4. This, the latter is Mr. Newill's plan, viz to constitute the Masulipatam District of the tract lying between the Kistnah and the Godavery, and looked at on the map this plan offers considerable advantages. But the Police Commissioner points out that it involves serious practical administrative inconvenience, viz that Masulipatam is remarkably inaccessible

inaccessible from the Godavery Delta Talugs, which Rajahmundry possesses the advantage of being easily accessible from all parts of those Talugs by means of the Canals. Mr Robinson is also of opinion that the difficulties of the Police of the Upland frontier Talugs of Cuttack and Vizianagaram would be greatly increased by their transfer to Masulipatam.

The Chief Engineer who was consulted by the Board, approves of this division of the Delta as convenient for irrigation purposes.

Letter to Board June 20.

5 It remains to consider the first of the three plans above mentioned, viz: that of dividing Masulipatam between Rajahmundry and Guntoor. It is proposed to take the natural division, viz: the central stream which divides the two watersheds; that is to

Both - Two maps are circulated; the larger shows all the proposed lines of boundary. The smaller shows the whole 3 districts at one view -

to say the Tummalair north of the Colair lake, then across the lake and along the Upputer to the sea. This line (see map) would give a much larger addition to Guntoor than to Rajahmundry; but it is the natural and proper boundary. This appears to me on the whole the best arrangement. It is certainly the best as regards the irrigation, because it would place each of the two complete systems of works under one and the same set of authorities, both as to Revenue and P.W. matters. It is advocated on that account by Captain Rundall, and I believe also by Colonel Cotton; and I am satisfied that Col. Bell also would prefer it, as he preferred that of making the river the boundary as a partial attainment of the same object - In point of fact the Deltas are now under separate jurisdictions in the Public Works Deptt, but with the inconvenience that the Dist. Engr. of the Godavery is under two Collectors -

6 The first objection that occurs to this plan is that at

It would make the two Districts inconveniently large, as urged by Mr. Newill. But on examination this objection seems to disappear. The total area of the three Districts is about 16,000 square miles, certainly not more. Mr. Newill gives the areas as noted in the margin. He has taken pains to include everything, and I think is rather over than under the truth. Each of the proposed two Districts then would contain about 8000, being about the size of Salem or Coimbatore, and 500 s. m. more than North Arcot; Guntoor would be rather the larger, say 8,500 square miles, and Rajahmundry about 7,500. But a large portion fully half, in each would be wild mountain and jungle, with a very thinly scattered population affording little revenue, and needing but little administration; the Deltas, the populous parts, would be of very manageable extent - practically from

Para. 7.

Rajh. — 6050.
Masulip. — 3000.
Guntoor — 4960.
16,010.

from the concentration of the population in certain parts, and the facility of intercommunication throughout those parts. I think the Districts would be more easy of administration than any one of the Districts above named.

7. — Mr. Newill further urges the existence of an Arsenal and General Treasury at Masulipatam. But it has been decided that Cocanada is to take the place of Masulipatam as the port of the Northern Circars, and the point of departure for Hyderabad and Nagpore; and if an Arsenal and Treasury are to be kept up in the Northern Division both should be transferred to that place. —

8. — If this plan were adopted the best place for the Head quarters of the Collector of the new District of Guntoor would I apprehend be Bezwáda, on account of its easy accessibility from

It has been decided that the Arsenal shall be [illegible] (Cancelled this Evening) — And as to the Genl. Treasury, the attendance with the Provincial Genl. Treasury are trifling, and if necessary the Officers might be called to the Head quarters at the time; but now all the money that comes to be given by the Treasurer in the D.C. is remitted by merchants on the spot, & [illegible] no Specie ought

from all sides, the Sub Collector might properly be at Masulipatam and the Head Assistant at Guntoor - It will be seen in the map that Bezwáda is admirably situated as the Capital of the new united District, much better placed, as respects by far the greater part even of the Masulipatam District, than the town of Masulipatam itself. The Canals give it immense advantage as respects the whole of the Delta - Ultimately, if not immediately, I think the Court and Jail should be also transferred to Bezwáda - The Jail at Guntoor is not much to give up, and fortunately the house offered for the Collector's Kacheri has not been finished. —

9 — The location of the Revenue Officers of Rajahmundry must also be reconsidered. The Collector's Head

Head quarters might still be Ráhanáda, which would be a place of constantly increasing importance, but the Sub Collector should certainly be at Rajahmundry. The Head Assistant might be at some place south of the Godavery, either Ellore, which would be on the frontier, and always a town of importance, or at some place in the Delta.

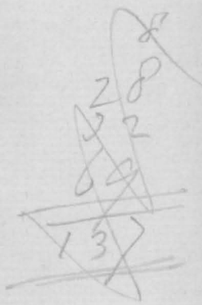
10 It would have to be considered in the Judicial Department what change would be necessary in the arrangements of the Courts. Probably these would not be great.

11 If this measure is adopted, I think it should be combined with another of the converse character in another part of the country, viz. the division of Canara into two Districts. In point of actual area Canara is not excessively large, being about 8,000 square miles, but it is above 200 mile

miles in length, It is geogra-
-phically divided by nature
into two equal parts, and the
climate and interests of a large
part of the North, are not less
naturally different from those
of the South. In consequence
of its enormous length it has
for many years formed two se-
-parate judicial jurisdictions,
and the quantity of work in
the north is found to require
the services of two Sub Collectors.
Its division into two Collecto-
-rates has often been advocated,
and is even adopted as de-
-sirable by Mr. Ricketts. See
para 35 to 39 of his report accom-
-panying

12 I would propose that
North Canara should be formed
into a separate Collectorate and
that both the Sub Collectors should
be abolished. It will be seen that
Mangalore is excellently situated
as the Capital of South Canara; and
the capital of North Canara might
be either Honawer or Sorasi. The
Southern

See the Map & the two Divisions in Pharoah's atlas.



Note. The following are the population of the two divisions according to the Boards returns.

North Canara 483336.
South Canara 603602
Total 1,106938

part is at present by far the
most populous and most wealthy
but eventually a large develope-
-ment is sure to take place in
north Canara.

13 The division of the
District is not less required
for the purposes of good admini-
-nistration in the Public works
Department than in the
Rev. Dept. It might perhaps
be sufficient however for
the present to have a first
Assistant District Engr in sepa-
-rate charge of North Canara, in-
-stead of a District Engineer; and
South Canara would not need
the services of a first Assistant.
Thus the expense of the esta-
-blishment in this Depart-
-ment would not be greatly
augmented.

14 At the close of his
letter to the Board Mr Newell
notices the exceeding incon-
-venience of the present
boundary between the

Masulipatam and the Nizam's territory. This has often been noticed and an exchange has been talked of if not actually proposed, but the Nizam's Government seem very averse to any such exchanges. Another trial might be made if any definite proposal could be put forward.

Aug 20.

Revenue Deptt.

No. 1499 Government
Proceedings of the Madras
Under date the 4 November 1839.

Read the following Report
of the Board of Revenue

Submitting correspondence on the subject of the boundary of the Masulipatam and Rajamundry districts, with their own opinion, with a view to a revision during the survey

Here enter 1st August 1839 No. 2964

Sir this paper, the Board of Revenue report their opinion as to a re-arrangement of the boundary between the Rajamundry and Masulipatam districts which is now irregular and inconvenient. The subject was brought before the Board by the Director of Revenue

Settlement

+ Where we do not return to the native Spelling we have better adhered to the Telugu. The native name is Rāja|mahendra|vara

W.H.

Fort St. George

22d Augt to 21st October

settlement, who wished the boundary to be settled in order to its being verified at the survey now in progress in those districts. It is also desirable on other considerations that the boundary should be amended, and particularly with reference to the irrigation from the Godávarí, as especially noticed by the District Engineer of the Godávarí Division. —

2. — Practically there are three plans for selection, suggested by different officers, two others being properly rejected by the Board of

The only difficulty that occurs to me is a financial one. Three anicuts will require to be built, the cost of which will be some 90,000 Rupees, which to meet from the Local Funds will be a pressure

Local — and therefore it

* Undi
Yanaku
Mogulthúr
Gatála
Yádinalla

of Revenue, as certainly inferior to any of those three.

I. The first plan is to abolish the Masulipatam district, dividing the territory now composing it between Rajamundry and Guntúr. —

II. The second is to make the western Godávarí the boundary, which either throughout, would transfer to Guntúr talúqs from Rajamundry to Masulipatam, or in the Delta only, which would leave the two upland talúqs of Gatála and Yádinalla to Rajamundry. —

The

III. The third is simply the correction of the irregularities of the present boundary line, by transferring sixty eight villages from Masulipatam to Rajamundry.

3. The last mentioned of these plans is that adopted by Mr. Newill * for the purposes of the survey: but he does not propose it as a permanent arrangement. The Board also uphold the third plan: but they likewise confess that it is defective. As a permanent arrangement, and they offer it only as a temporary expedient. The Govt. however do not consider it desirable to adopt any merely temporary arrangement.

4. The second plan is advocated by Mr. Newill: it is to constitute the Masulipatam district of the tract lying between the Krishna & the Godaveri, & look[ed] at on the map the

* para 18 of his letter

o para 576 of their Pro.

plan offers considerable advantages. But the Commissioner of Masulipatam Police points x out that it involves a serious practical administrative inconvenience; viz that Masulipatam is remarkably inaccessible from the Godaveri delta talugs, while Rajahmundry possesses the advantage of being easily accessible from all parts of those talugs by means of the Canals. Mr. Robinson is also of opinion that the difficulties of the police of the upland frontier talugs of Gattalur and Todumalla would be greatly increased by their transfer to Masulipatam.

x letter dated 24th June 59 No 3004

The

The Chief Engineer, who was consulted by the Board, approves of this division of the delta as convenient for irrigation purposes.

5 The remaining proposal is to divide Masulipatam between Rajamundry and Guntur. He proposes to take the natural division viz. to follow the central stream which divides the two watersheds, that is to say, the Tungmabaru north of the Kolair lake, then across the lake and along the Upputeru to the sea. This line is certainly the best as regards the irrigation, because it would place each of the two complete systems of works under one

one and the same set of authorities, both as to Revenue and Public Works matters. In point of fact, the deltas are now under separate jurisdictions in the Public Works Dept., but with the inconvenience that each of the two District Engineers has to deal with two Collectors.

6 The first objection that occurs to this plan is that it would make the two districts inconveniently large, as urged by Mr. Nuvill. But on examination this objection disappears. The total area of the three districts, according to Mr. Nuvill's very careful computations, is about 16,000 square miles. Of the two new Districts Guntur would be somewhat the larger, properly 8,500 square miles, and Rajamundry 7500. The former District would then be somewhat larger than Salem or Coimbatore, viz.

Col. Bell's letter to the Board 20th June/59 No. 1857.

x prea 7

	Sq. miles
* Rajamundri	6,050.
Masulipatam	5,000.
Guntur	4,960.
	16,010

	Sq. miles
* Coimbatore	8,417
Salem	8,100

while Rajamundry would be considerably smaller than those as Districts. But a larger portion, fully half, in each would be wild mountain and jungle, with a very thinly scattered population, affording little revenue, and needing but little administration; the deltas, the populous parts, would be of very manageable extent. Practically, from the concentration of the population in certain parts, and the facility of intercommunication throughout those parts, by means of the Canals, the new districts would be easier of administration than many of the existing Districts.

Mr.

7 Mr. N will further urged* the existance of an arsenal and general treasury at Masulipatam As to the former objection the Governor in Council has recorded his opinion that the maintenance of an arsenal at Masulipatam is unnecessary in the present altered state of the coast communication. The same is true also of the general Treasury, both on account of the present easy communication of the Presidency by sea with all the northern ports, & also because of the increased demand for bills on the local Treasuries having rendered it rarely necessary to bring down specie at all.

*para 8

8 The Govt have carefully considered the three

courses

courses proposed, and are of opinion that the division of Masulipatam between Rájamandry and Guntúr is the only right and permanent mode of deciding the question. They do not consider that the two districts will be too large, as already observed. A Collector in the Madras Presidency is not in the same position as the Officer bearing the same designation in the other Presidencies, he collects a much larger Revenue and has charge of a much more extensive territory and larger population than in most other parts of India and is more in the position of a Commissioner in the other Presidencies, or of a Préfet in France. Such an Officer aided by a number of Competent subordinates will be well able to manage either of the new districts, and it is to be observed that the creation of uncovenanted deputy Collr was for the express purpose of relieving the Collector of details and thus leaving him more time for general administrative duties.

9 The Government resolve therefore that the Masulipatam District shall be divided as proposed by Captn Rundall. The boundary will follow the watershed of the Elpaterú and the Tummalerú. The names of the new Collectorates will be respectively the Godáveri and the Kistna districts.[x] The head quarters of the Collr of the Godáveri district will be at the town of Rájamandry, the Sub Collr's station being Cákináda, and the Head Assistants Nurdapúr. The head quarters of the Collector of

[x] but without dividing villages; in every case where a village is bisected by the stream the whole village will belong to that District on the side of which its greater part is situated.

of the Kistna district will be Bezwáda, that of the Sub Collr Masulipatam, and that of the Head Assistant Narsaraopet.

10. In thus resolving on the abolition of the Masulipatam District, it will be necessary to protect, as far as practicable, the interests of the Government servants who will be displaced by the change. The Collr will be instructed therefore to submit lists of the servants, with a statement of their services, qualifications, &c, in view to the re-employment of the deserving in other districts. Those old and not fit for further good service, should be recommended for pension.——

11 The Government will consider in the Judicial Dept. what changes, if any, may be proper in the arrangement of the Courts, in consequence of this alteration in the Collectorates.

The Masulipatam, and those of the Sub Collr, Guntur. The Board of Revenue will report to Govt as to the best station for the Head Assistant. In the Godavery District the stations of the Collr and of the Sub Collr will remain as at present Rajamundry Cocanada and Narsapur, that of the Head Asst will be Rajamundry.

12 The Government resolve to combine with the measure thus determined on, another of the converse character in a different part of the country, viz the division of Canara into two districts. In point of actual area Canara is not excessively large, being little more than 8,000 square miles. But it is about 200 miles in length, & effective administration by a single head is practically impossible. It is also geographically divided by nature into two very nearly equal parts

north and south, and the climate and interests of a large part of the north are not less naturally different from those of the south. In consequence of its enormous length, Canara has for many years formed two separate judicial jurisdictions, and the quantity of work in the north is found to require the services of two Sub Collrs. Its division into two separate Collectorates has often been advocated and is strongly recommended as necessary to efficient administration by Mr Ricketts, the late Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries & establishments. though the main object of his employment was the reduction not the augmentation of establishments.

see paras 35 to 39 of this report on Collectors.

The

The division of the district is not less required for the purposes of good administration in the Public Works Department than in the Revenue Department. 13 As respects revenue ~~and extent~~ the two divisions will be very nearly equal, as seen in the following table, in extent, tho the difference is not material;

	Extent in square miles	Population	Revenue Rs
North Canara	4,300	483,330	11,30,406
South Canara	3485 4,050	623,602	11,76,746

In point of population there is at present a considerable difference in favor of South Canara; but eventually, when the Harbour of Sidashigur is improved, and its communication opened with the interior there will be a

rapid augmentation of population and wealth in North Canara.

14 These new districts, like Chinglipat, Kurnul, and Trichinopoli, will require no Sub Coll^r, but only a head Assistant in addition and an assistant to the Coll^r in each. The two Sub Collectors now attached to Canara will therefore be abolished.

Mangalore is excellently situated as the capital of South Canara and the capital of North Canara will be Honawer the present seat of the Session Court.

Shale were be able to obtain their Education Tolls

The station of the Head Assistant in North Canara will be Sarasi, and the Board will report as to the proper stations for the same officers in South Canara.

The Government consider it desirable that he should have a permanent Head quarters away from Mangalore.

15 In the Judicial Department, no changes will be necessary consequent on this division.

16 In the Public Works Department, there will be an additional District Engineer, but this increase of charge will be met out of the savings to be

be effected under the order of the 2d: September 1859, ¶ 21st. It will probably be unnecessary to have a first Assistant District Engineer in either district for the present and till the restriction on expenditure shall be somewhat relaxed.

The Chief Engineer will report what other changes will be necessary on the distribution of the members of this Department.

17. The appointments in the Covenanted service necessary for carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect will be the subject of a separate order.

The

17. The Board of Revenue will in like manner report to Govt what changes they may consider expedient in the distribution of the Deputy Collectors.

6 Copies. Board of Revenue. Disp.d 5
10 " Chief Engineer ✓
1 " Accountant & Journal ✓
3 " Civil Auditor ✓
5 " Judicial Deputies ✓

Revised Copies to the above Officers – Disp.d 26.

Copy in a Letter to Co
d/ 27th January 1860 No 33.

13-6-99 17/10/60

13:7:08

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Pro: of Govt. d/ 3rd Dec.r 59 No 23-

Pro: of the B of Rev d/ 23d May/60
Ct No 1138 in Cons: 16th June
No 1001

6/2/95
6-2-12
10/2/12

No 45 & 46.

1 October R26/4

Revenue 1859 Dep.t
Pro: of Govt. 10th Nov.r

No 1499.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.

D/ 4th November 1859.

From the Chief Engr. D/ 6th
Dec.r/59 P.W.C. No 3190 in Pro.
10 Dec.r/59 ct No 1357
136.

From the Secy to the Board of Rev.
D/ 12th December/59 Ct No 2328

Pro: of the Bd of Rev.e in Cons:
in Pro. 20th Jany/60 Nos 88-89
from Civil Aud.r D/ 11th Jany/60 No 110.

Masulipatam District to be
abolished and divided between
Rajahmundry and Guntoor
which will be called Godavery
and Kistna Districts - Canara
Province to be devided into 2
Separate Collectorates.

From the Bd of Revenue D/ 7 Dec.r/60 Ct
2868 (Ply to para 14).