M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-32.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1548-49 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated November 15, 1859.

21 - 23 and 24

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers.

No. 21. From Captain J. STODDARD; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; dated Dowlaishwaram, 24th October 1859.

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions personally given me by His Excellency the Governor when on the Godávari, I proceeded up the Severi river on the 18th Instant with the view of ascertaining how far it was navigable, and of selecting a convenient site for a Salt depôt on its banks in British territory.

2. The last twenty four miles of the Severi, namely from Kauléru (a village on the left bank) to Konnaram where it enters the Godávari, are within the Nizam's dominions; and the first village in the Nagpoor territory is Mánikdeo kunta (or kunta) on the right bank, just opposite to Kauléru. About half a mile above Kauléru the Silléru has its source in the Jeypoor hills, enters the Severi from the left. Above this junction neither the Severi nor the Silléru is navigable owing to the very rocky nature of their beds, although the latter is said to be always deep, being a perennial stream, as is also the Sookaléru another tributary of the Severi, which flows into it from the eastern ghauts about 6 miles below Kauléru.

3. I navigated the Severi in a paddle-boat and took soundings all the way down from Mánikdeo Kunta to its mouth; there was not less than seven feet of water any where in that distance, and generally very much more. There are however many rocks in this portion, especially at a place called Kodéru midway between Kauléru and the mouth of the Severi, which make the navigation at that point a little difficult, but by no means impossible or even dangerous. The current in this part of the Severi was not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour *on an average*; the upper half was more, but the lower half much less.

4. The Severi may, therefore, I think, be considered quite navigable for boats drawing from 5 to 6 feet for about six months, viz. from June to November as far as Kunta; a very fortunate circumstance as this village would make an excellent spot for a Salt depôt. It is in British territory, and, as I was informed, it is not very far from one of the routes of the Brinjaries, who export the products of the Nagpoor and Baster countries to Jeypoor and the coast, whence they bring salt in return; so that in a very short period Kunta would most probably become an important emporium of trade between the interior and the sea coast.

5. There is also an abundance of the very finest teak growing between the Severi and and Indrawatty rivers, which might by European enterprise be brought down to the Severi.

6. Kunta would therefore be a very desirable place for establishing a salt depôt as soon as possible.

No. 22. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

One of the two stations fixed upon by me for Depôts for the sale of Salt on the line of the Godávari, was at the point where the Severi river leaves British territory previously to its entering the Hyderabad country and joining the Godávari, and I desired Captain Stoddard to survey and report upon it. The result is highly satisfactory. It will be seen from the accompanying letter from Captain Stoddard, that Mánikdeo Kunta, the first British village on the Severi, is situated on the right bank of that river, twenty-four miles above its junction with the Godávari; that the Severi is navigable for six months in the year up to that point; that Mánikdeo Kunta is near the route taken by the Brinjaries who at present carry on the trade between the coast and the interior; and that there are abundant supplies of fine teak between the Severi and the Indrawati, at the junction of which river with the Godávari, in British territory, the other Salt Depôt is to be situated.

I recommend that Captain Stoddard be instructed to take immediate steps for establishing a Depôt for the sale of Government Salt at Mánikdeo Kunta, and that the Commissioner of Nagpoor be requested to make such arrangements as may be necessary for affording efficient protection.

When Captain Haig resumes the charge of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Godávari, he should give early attention to the means of making the Severi navigable up to Mánikdeo Kunta all the year round.

GINDI,
29th October 1859.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 1548.

The Governor in Council resolves to instruct Captain Stoddard, through the Collector of Rajamundry, to take immediate steps for establishing a Depôt for the sale of Government Salt at Mánikdeo Kunta; and the Commissioner of Nagpoor will be requested to issue such orders as may be necessary for affording efficient protection to the establishment, and also to cause all proper aid to be afforded to Captain Stoddard.

2. It is the desire of Government that when Captain Haig resumes charge of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Godávari, he should give early attention to the means of making the Severi navigable up to Mánikdeo Kunta all the year round.

3. A copy of the papers above recorded, and of these orders will be furnished to the Board of Revenue and to the Chief Engineer, in order to their issuing, respectively, the necessary instructions appertaining to their department.

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

Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

No. 24. From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George; to the Commissioner of Nagpore; dated 15th November 1859, No. 1549.

With reference to my letter of the 9th July 1859, No. 918, I am directed to acquaint you that Captain Stoddard has been instructed to take immediate steps for establishing a Depôt for the sale of Government Salt at Mánikdeo Kunta, on the right bank of the Severi river, being the first British village on that river and twenty four miles above its junction with the Godávari. I am desired to convey to you the request of the Honorable the Governor in Council that you will afford that officer all proper assistance in carrying these orders into effect.

2. I beg to transmit for your information a report on the Severi river lately received from Captain Stoddard, and of the orders of Government thereon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th November 1859.

No. 1549.

From

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

To

The Commissioner of Nagpore.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 9th July 1859, No. 918, I am directed to acquaint you that Captain Stoddard has been instructed to take immediate steps for establishing a Depôt for the sale of Government Salt at Mánikdeo Kunta, on the right bank of the Severi river, being the first British village on that river and twenty four miles above its junction with the Godávari. I am desired to convey to you the request of the Honorable the Governor in Council that you will afford that officer all proper assistance in carrying these orders into effect.

2. I beg to transmit for your information a report on the Severi river lately received from Captain Stoddard, and of the orders of Government thereon.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

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

Exd. H. M. Elliot.

Revenue 1859 Dept. No.
Date of Rect. 29th Nov.

No 1548.

Copy of the Collector of Gun.
Dated 15th Novr 1859.

Forwards Rect. of Rs 1 for
1860. Cowrie Duty in Cos.

Captain Tickell to
take immediate steps for
establishing a Salt
Depot at Kellamelee
Bunda on Godaveri

No 21 dated 24.

Refers Letter to the Comr.
requesting report
No 1548 of 15th Novr 59.

Rajahmundry
Dow Cutcherry 21st October 1859

Read the following letter from Captain Tickell
To J. D. Bourdillon Esqr.

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

dated Dowlaishwaram 24th October 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions personally given me by His Excellency the Governor when on the Godavary, I proceeded up the Sewery river on the 18th Instant with the view of ascertaining how far it was navigable, and of selecting a convenient site for a salt depôt on its banks in British territory.

2 The last twenty four miles of the Sewery, namely from Kaulém (a village on the left bank) to Konaram where it enters the Godavary, are within the Nizam's dominions; and the first village in the Nagpur territory is Mooniki-deo koonta (or koonta) on the right bank, just opposite to Kaulém. About half a mile above Kaulém the Sillérú has its source in the Jeypore hills, enters the Sewery from the left. Above this junction neither the Sewery nor the Sillérú is

sufficient protection to the
establishment

is navigable owing to the very rocky nature of their beds, although the latter is said to be always deep, being a perennial stream as is also the Soo kaleau another tributary of the Servery, which flows into it from the eastern ghauts about 6 miles below Kaulèau.

3 I navigated the Servery in a paddle boat and took soundings all the way down from Mouitdee Koonta to its mouth, there was not less than seven feet of water any where in that distance and generally very much more. There are however many rocks in this portion, especially at a place called Kodèau midway between Kaulèau and the mouth of the Servery, which make the navigation at that point a little difficult, but by no means impossible or even dangerous. The current in this part of the Servery was not more than 2½ miles an hour on an average; the upper half was more, but the lower half much less.

4 The Servery may therefore I think be considered quite navigable for boats drawing from 5 to 6 feet for about six months, viz. from June to November as far as Koonta, a very fortunate circumstance as this village would make an excellent spot for a salt-depôt. It is in British territory, and, as I was informed, it is not very far from one of the routes of the Binjaries, who export the products of the Nagpoor and Baster countries to Jeypoor and the coast, whence they bring salt in return; so that in a very short period Koonta would most probably become an important emporium of trade between the interior and the sea coast.

5 There is also an abundance of the very finest teak growing between the Servery and Sindrawatty rivers, which might by European enterprise be brought down

sufficient protection to the establishment

down to the Sewers.

6 Koonta would therefore be a very desirable place for establishing a salt depôt as soon as possible.

I beg to remain
Yours truly
(Signed) J. Stoddard

Minute

One of the two stations fixed upon by me for Depots for the sale of salt on the line of the Godáwari, was at the point where the Severi River leaves British Territory previously to its entering the Hyderabad country and ~~thereby~~ joining the Godáwari, and I desired Captain Stoddard to ~~visit~~ survey and report upon it. The result is highly satisfactory. It will be seen from the accompanying letter from Captain Stoddard, that Manikdeo Hinta, the first British village on the Severi, is situated on the right bank of that River twenty four miles above its junction with the Godáwari; that the Severi is

Copy of a Letter to Capt. Dod Supt. Pranhita & Wurdha Rivers

Pavenue 1859 Supt. Pranhita & Wurdha Rivers

No 20/16

From Captain J. C. Stoddard

Dated 24 October 1859

To S. Navenue Esqr

Acting Superintendent

Severi River

Sir

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that I have visited the Severi River and found it navigable for Boats of Burthen to the British Territory. The Severi is a considerable river and communicates with the Godavery River at Manickdeo Hinta a village on the right bank of the Severi 24 miles above its junction with the Godavery. The Severi is

No 21.

Copy forwarded

able for six months in the year up to
point; that Mánikdeo Kúntá is near
rite taken by the Brinjaries who at
t carry on the trade between the coast
the Interior; and that there are abundant
ies of fine Teak between the Severi
the Indrawati, at the junction of which
with the Godavari, in British Territory,
their Salt Depot is to be situated.

I recommend that Captain Stoddard
instructed
take immediate steps for establishing
Depot for the sale of Government
lt at Mánikdeo Kúntá, and that the
missioner of Nagpoor be requested to
ake such Arrangements as may be necessary
o affording efficient protection.

When Captain Hall resumes the charge
the works for the improvement of the navigation of the
Godavari he should give early attention to the Expediency of making
the Severi navigable up to Mánikdeo Kúntá all the year round

Dowlais House and 22 October 59

My dear Sir

I have just returned from a very tiresome trip up the Godavery and a-
-greeably to your instructions I
beg to inform you of the results
of my interviews with the Nizam's
officer Barak Jung, whom I met
at Budrachellum on the 14 Inst.
The two places determined upon
for levying the 5 per cent ad valorem
duty on all imports and exports by
the Godavery and its tributaries
in the Nizam's territory are Wada-
-goodium at the confluence of the
Sovery and Godavery; and a
place near Sirpoor at the junc-
-tion of the Wurda and Wyne Gun-
-ga rivers; the former is 70 miles
from the Ahmeeds, and the latter
310 from the Ahmeeds and about
130 miles from Nagpoor. At
these places the Nizam will es-
-tablish "Chowkees" or Custom-
-houses under Darogahs who
will be instructed to receive all

Revenue 1859 Octr
Copy sent to Collr
Govt Trsy
No 2038
Revenue Department
No 22.
To the Collector of Customs
Sir
I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to transmit for your information a copy of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 14th instant, with its enclosure, regarding the establishment of Custom-houses on the Godavery.
I have &c.
(Signed) C. Davies
Secy to Govt
Fort St George 17th Octr 1859.

goods on board, and on as
account to put the owners to
the expense and delay of land-
-ing any portion of the Cargo.
The Darogah of the Ferry at the
toll will give the Supercargo a
pass to prevent any further
molestation in transitu.
The Nizam's Officer begged to be
informed how the Custom House
authorities were to arrive at a pro-
valuation of the goods in order to
levy the duty, and he could de-
-vise no simpler plan than the
following - namely - Price-currents
of all Articles of Merchandise
to be furnished monthly, or as often
as occasion may require, to the
Darogah at Wadeyondicum by
the Collectors of Rajahmundry,
Masulipatam & Vizagapatam,
and to the Darogah at Sriporam
by the Commissioners of Nagpoor
and the Assigned Districts.
The District Gazettes might be
made available for this purpose.

Darogah from under instructions
from his Government persisted in
attempting that Salt could not be
imported under the 5 per cent duty
according to the treaty of 1802. As
we had not a copy of the treaty by
us this point was of course left
for future settlement by the two
Governments.

I cautioned the Darogah
that it was your intention to
establish depôts for
the sale of Salt at convenient
places in our territory along
the banks of the Godavery and its
tributaries; his reply was that,
(provided the view entertained
of the treaty by his Government
be correct) the Nizam would
most likely levy a toll of
15 per cent on all Salt import-
-ed by the River into British
territory, and if brought into
this it would be taxed as it is
at present, but how much
that is I could not ascertain

from him - I believe it to be very heavy and arbitrary.

On my asking Dr. Lord if they pay the Nizam objected to their depôts being placed along the Godavery in his territory he said that such a measure would considerably diminish the revenue he now derives from the importation of that article by the Brinjarees.

Dr. Lord also informed that there should be an Officer appointed by the Government to whom reference might be easily made in cases of dispute between the custom-house officers & the traders.

Hoping to have the honor of a Meeting your Excellency in a day or two proceeding any trip up the Godavery river. I beg to remain

Your very humble
& Obedt

24th October 1859

To the Secretary to the Government with the undersigned's compliments

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of Government the result of my visit to the Nizam's Officer at Sudasheoghur for the purpose of laying before your Excellency the accompanying letter of the 22d Inst. & to proceed up the Godavery river for the 18th Instant & with the view of ascertaining how far it was navigable, and to select a convenient site for a Salt-depôt within the Nizam's territory, as directed by your Excellency.

2. The last 24 miles of the Godavery, namely from Kaulaura (a village on the left bank) to Konaram where it enters the Godavery, flow through the Nizam's Dominions; and the first village in the Nagpoor Territory is Mankdeo Koonta (or Koonta) on the right bank, just opposite to Kaulaura.

About half a mile above Kaulaireo the Sillaroo has its source in the Lyapoor hills enters the Seevery from the left. Above this junction neither the Seevery nor the Sillaroo is navigable owing to the very rocky nature of there beds, tho' the latter is said to be always deep, being a perennial stream, as it is also the Lookaloo another tributary of the Seevery, which flows into it from the Eastern Branch about 6 miles below Kaulaireo.

3. I navigated the Seevery in a padle-boat and took soundings all the way down from Maurick-dee-Koonta to its mouth - there was not less than 7 feet of water any where in that distance, and generally very much more.

There are however many Rocks in this portion, especially at a place called Kodaroo midway between Kaulaireo and its mouth, which make the navigation just there a little difficult, but by no means impossible or even dangerous.

The current in this portion of the Seevery was not more than 2½ miles per hour on an average; the upper half was more, but the lower half much less.

4. The Seevery may therefore I think be considered quite navigable for boats drawing from 5 to 6 feet for about 6 months - & from June to September as far as Koonta, a very fortunate circumstance as this village would be a most excellent spot for a Salt-Depôt

Revenue Department

No. 1548

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 15th November 1859
Read the following Papers

From Captain J. F. Stoddard
Stating that the Sowery river is quite navigable from June to November as far as Kunta in the British territory and selecting Kunta as a convenient site for a salt depôt.

(Here enter 24th October 1859)

Minute by the Honorable the President:
Recommending that Capt. Stoddard be instructed to take immediate steps for establishing a salt depôt at Manikdee Kunta on the line of the Godavari.

(Here enter 29th October 1859)

The Governor in Council resolves to instruct Captain Stoddard, through the Collr of Rajamundry, to take immediate steps for establishing a depôt for the sale of Government salt, at Manikdee Kunta; and the Commissioner of Nagpoor will be requested to issue such orders as may be necessary for affording efficient protection to the

It is in this country, as I am informed, that very far from one of the Routes of the Brinjaries, who export the products of the Nagpoor & Baster Countries to Jeypoor & the Coast, whence they bring salt in return; so that in a very short period Kunta would most probably become an important emporium of trade between the interior and the Sea Coast.

5. There is also an abundance of the very finest teak growing between the Sowery and Indrawutty rivers, which might by European enterprise be brought down to the Sowery.

6. Kunta would therefore be a very desireable place for establishing a Salt Depôt as soon as possible.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your Obt Servt
J. F. Stoddard

establishment, and also to cause all proper aid to be afforded to Captain Stoddard.

2 It is the desire of Government that when Captain Haig resumes charge of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Godavari, he should give early attention to the means of making the Seoveri navigable upto Manikdes Kunda all the year round.

3 A copy of the papers above recorded, and of these orders will be furnished to the Board of Revenue and to the Chief Engineer, in order to their issuing, respectively, the necessary instructions appertaining to their department.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

To

The Commissioner of Nagpore.

Here under 15 Nos 1859/
No 1549

Copy
Collr of Rajahmundry
Chief Engineer
Board of Revenue
Commissioner of Nagpore

Copy with the papers

Revenue Department

Received Dec. 16th

To

No. 1549.

The Commissioner of

Nagpore

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 9th July 1859 No 913, I am directed to acquaint you that Captain Stoddard has been instructed to take immediate steps for establishing a Depôt for the sale of Government salt at Marrikdes Kunda, on the right bank of the Sankeri river, being the first British Village on that river and twenty four miles above its junction with the Godavari. I am desired to convey to you the request of the Honorable the Governor in Council that you will ~~leave the goodness to~~ afford that Officer all proper assistance in carrying those orders into effect.

I

15th Dec/59 No 1541.

Revenue 1859 Department.
No 20 of Com. 20th Nov.

No 1518.

Captain Stoddard
&c &c &c

To Superintendent Customs
&c &c &c

Sir,

I am directed to request you will cause the undermentioned Quantities of Salt to be delivered to Captain Stoddard at Marrikdes Kunda on the Sankeri River, on his requiring the same for the purpose of establishing a Depôt at that place.

No 24 to 23.

31

I beg to transmit for your information a Report on the Severn river lately received from Captain Stoddard, and of the orders of Government thereon.

Fort St. Geo. 15th October 1839.