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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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Police—Budrachellum and Rekapilly Taluqs.

No. 93. *Read the following letter from the Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th January 1876, No. 23:—*

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration and orders of Government, a very able and interesting Report by Captain Porteous, Superintendent of Police, Godavery District, upon the two Taluqs of Budrachellum and Rekapilly recently transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency, together with a short Memorandum by the Deputy Inspector-General, a map of the country, a plan of the village of Doomagudium, and certain correspondence regarding the liability of this village to inundation.

2. Captain Porteous has gone most fully into every detail connected with this new strip of country and the measures necessary for its more complete administration. He suggests the advisability of also transferring the three small taluqs of Nugur, Albaka, and Cherlah to the Madras Presidency and combining these with the new taluqs of Budrachellum and Rekapilly and the Rumpah country of Godavery District into a division to be supervised by a Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate. If these three other taluqs should be transferred Captain Porteous considers that they should have four police-stations with an estimated Police force of four head constables and twenty-two constables.

3. With regard to the taluqs of Budrachellum and Rekapilly Captain Porteous proposes the following:

- i. That the present Police force should be strengthened by three head constables and fifteen constables to complete the chain of communication and provide for beat duty being performed.
- ii. That the present rates of pay to the Police in these taluqs should be at once assimilated with the rates of the Madras Police, the two chief constables being converted into first-grade head constable on Rupees 25, a rate of pay which Captain Porteous says is more than they are worth.
- iii. That half the constables should be first class on Rupees 7½ each, and half second class on Rupees 6½ each.
- iv. That uniform should at once be supplied to the force according to Madras Rules.
- v. That the Inspector should have a residential allowance of Rupees 25 per mensem in addition to pay, owing to the expense and unhealthiness of living in these parts.
- vi. That the police-station at Kunnavaram, in Rekapilly taluq, should be moved to Wudagoodiem for reasons stated. That three new stations of communication should be established between Rekapilly and the Godavery District and one new connecting station at Tiperpenti between Rekapilly and Budrachellum.

4. All these proposals seem reasonable and necessary, and I recommend their adoption. The estimate A, appended to this letter, shows the increase of cost amounting to Rupees 2,196 per annum. This sum has not been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1876-77, and must be met, if possible, out of savings.

5. Major Balmer, the Deputy Inspector-General, considers that the higher rate of travelling allowance, viz., Rupees 10 per diem, should be drawn by the superior officers of Police while travelling in these distant and unhealthy taluqs. The proposition appears reasonable, and I trust it may be sanctioned.

6. The practice alluded to by Captain Porteous of the Police performing Revenue and Miscellaneous functions will have to be stopped.

7. Captain Porteous brings strongly to notice the dangerous state of the village of Doomagudium owing to its liability to inundation. The matter seems to need prompt consideration and action.

INSPECTION REPORT on the BUDRACHELLUM and REKAPILLY TALUQS, by Capt. C. A. PORTHOUS
Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

These two taluqs, with four others above them on the left bank of the river Godavery, belonged, till fifteen years ago, to the Nizam's dominions. In November 1860, they (talua of Sironcha, Nugur, Albaka, Cherlah, Budrachellum, and Rekapilly) were handed over to the British and were formed into a separate and distinct district called "The Upper Godavery District," and placed under the Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

2. A Deputy Commissioner was placed in charge, his station being Sironcha; and as a Deputy Commissioner placed in charge of Upper Godavery District. The station of the Deputy Commissioner was at Sironcha.

necessary as the works there attracted a great number of coolies of doubtful character from all parts of the country, and Doomagudium became the most populous place in the "Upper Godavery District."

3. From 1860 till 1st April 1874, the whole of "The Upper Godavery District" was under the Central Provinces Administration; during that time a fine ancient was thrown over the river above Doomagudium. Channels were cleared out, canals were dug, embankments were thrown up, and the river kept to a certain extent within bounds. Fine locks were built, and the navigation of the river Godavery past the first barrier was opened, for six months in the year, up to the foot of the second barrier.

At the second barrier (Enchampalli), large works were undertaken and were far advanced when an order from the Supreme Government came to stop the works. These orders were carried out and since then not much has been done but to preserve and keep in order what had already been completed. All the works at Doomagudium being completed there is thorough communication by water from Cocanada via Dowlaishweram and Rajahmundry to Tarlagudem, a place at the foot of the second barrier, a distance of 231 miles from Cocanada and 192 from Rajahmundry.

4. In 1874 the Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs of the Upper Godavery District were transferred from the Central Provinces Administration to the Madras Government and attached to the Godavery District. Mr. Foster, the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery, took charge of them (Revenue, Civil, and Police duties) from 1st April 1874.

5. From 1st April 1874 to October 1875 the Police remained under the superintendence of the District Magistrate.

6. Under Proceedings of Government, No. 1910, dated 1st September 1875, I proceeded to the Upper Godavery early this month and took charge of the Police of these taluqs. I visited and inspected the Police at the three stations, Kunnaverum, Budrachellum, and Doomagudium, spent a week at Doomagudium and proceeded up the river as far as Tarlagudem.

7. As only Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs of the Upper Godavery have been handed over to the Madras Government, it is principally (if not altogether) regarding these that I now have to do; but I may note that, when I was at Doomagudium, I learnt that it was intended to hand over also the Nugur, Albaka, and Cherlah taluqs of the Central Provinces to the Madras Government and to amalgamate the Sironcha taluq with the Chanda District. This plan commends itself, as a perusal of the accompanying map will show; for Nugur, Albaka, and Cherlah lie along the banks of the river contiguous to the Budrachellum taluq and are easily accessible from Budrachellum and Doomagudium, beyond Nugur again and between it and Sironcha comes sixteen miles of Bustar territory, the Bhupalpatnam taluq; so that the Sironcha officers (Police, &c.) have to come through sixteen miles by road of foreign territory to their next taluq. Again, taking away the

the Upper Godavery District small and insignificant. Removing the Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs leaves the Upper Godavery District small and insignificant. Rekapilly) from "The Upper Godavery District" leaves that district a very small and insignificant one, as the accompanying figures will show. The taluq of Ahiri next beyond Sironcha belongs to the Chanda District, so that Sironcha added to that district would not make much difference.

STATEMENT of the number of Villages, Revenue, Superficial Area (cultivated, culturable, and unculturable) and River Frontage in the Taluqs of the Upper Godavery District.

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STATEMENT of the number of Villages, Revenue, Superficial Area (cultivated, culturable, and unculturable) and River Frontage in the Taluqs of the Upper Godavery District.

Taluqs.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.	SUPERFICIAL AREA.				Total.	River Frontage.
				Cultivated.	Culturable.		Unculturable.		
					First sort.	Second sort.	Rock and Jungle.		
				Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Sq. Ms.	Miles.
Sironcha	64	8,000	4,500	36	144	252	288	720	56
Bhupalpatnam, Bustar territory.	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	16
Nugur	34	2,000	3,000	5	32	64	63	164	30
Albaka	16	500	1,000	4	8	11½	20	40	10
Cherlah	37	2,200	2,500	3½	36	50½	90	180	24
Budrachellum	100	8,150	6,200	22	90	150	180	442	40
Rekapilly	180	12,000	34,000	27	68	135	225	465	35

8. Budrachellum is no doubt an inaccessible place either from Rajahmundry or Sironcha, probably more so from the latter than the former; but, as it has been handed over to

Madras, it appears to me just as well if the other three taluqs were also attached. The two taluqs of Budrachellum and Rekapilly extend along the banks of the river for seventy-five miles, but the breadth no where exceeds twenty-five, the average is about sixteen miles and in some places little more than six.

9. If, then, Budrachellum, Rekapilly, and Rumpah, with the three taluqs of Nugur, Albaka, and Cherlah were formed into one Division under the Godavery Collectorate, and a Special Assistant placed in charge of the Revenue and Civil duties, there would be ample work for him, and it would be a great boon to the people who have now either to go to Rajahmundry and Cocanada or to the Tahsildar of Budrachellum.

Not only would there be ample work for a Special Assistant, but it would be work of a most interesting character, developing the resources of the country, protecting its forests, improving the condition of the people by bringing them into contact with some civilization, &c.

10. But to return to the subject of the present report.

The Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs. These are chiefly "Zemindari" and are so called from the principal places in them and the seats of the Zemindars. Both taluqs really belong to one family, that of the Budrachellum Zemindar, or to be more correct the Husanabad Sunkargeri family who hold large estates on the opposite side of the river Godavery. These taluqs were given by the Nizam to Aswa Row, and from him the present Ranees of Budrachellum and Rekapilly Zemindari. From a son of the Ranees of Budrachellum.

The Rekapilly Sub-Zemindar having failed to meet his engagements, the consequence was confiscation of his estate. The whole property now goes to the Sanivarapetta family, but as it has already been heavily mortgaged to a native Banker at Hyderabad, it seems likely enough that the mortgage will be foreclosed and the estate sold to meet liabilities.

The Budrachellum Ranees was not receiving Rupees 200 per mensem when she died; what ought to have come to her went through so many hands, and such a vast number of servants had to be paid, that she scarcely got Rupees 200 per mensem. Captain Glasford, a late Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha, offered to manage her estate and to pay her Rupees 500 per mensem, but she would not agree. She preferred the mock Court that she held and allowing her numerous dependents to mismanage her affairs.

Taluqs are managed by Naibs or Deputies.

The taluqs are managed by Naibs or Deputies stationed at Budrachellum and Rekapilly.

11. The Rekapilly taluq commences at the gorge; it is bounded on the east by Rumpah, on the south by the Godavery, on the north by Jeypur and Bustar, and on the west it joins the Budrachellum taluq. It is covered with hills (high and low) and with dense jungles. Where there is cultivation it is principally close on the banks of the river Godavery or on the river Sabri, which flows from Jeypur through the middle of the Rekapilly taluq. It will be seen from the preceding table that the Rekapilly taluq has a frontage along the banks of the Godavery of thirty-five miles, commencing at the gorge and ending at a vâgu or nullah, close to the east of the village of

Tiperpenti. It is divided into two parts, each part having a so-called Zemindar of its own. Wudagoodiem is the principal place in the Rekapilly taluq, and as far as trade, &c., goes it is the most important place altogether up in these parts. It is at the mouth of the Sabri river, and it is down this river all the best Bustar and Jeypur teak is drifted.

Rekapilly, the seat of the Zemindar, is a largish village. There are no other villages of any size or importance.

12. The only police-station in this taluq is one at Kunnavaram on the west or upper side of Sabri, it is not clear why the Police were allocated at Kunnavaram instead of at Wudagoodiem, which appears to me undoubtedly the proper place for the station. It may have been (as has been suggested) that it was to enable communication to be kept up with Budrachellum and Doomagudium when the Sabri is down in flood. But if this be the case it does not seem a sufficient reason for keeping it there any longer.

Wudagoodiem is a large troublesome village (with considerable trade) which wants looking after.

Kunnavaram is an insignificant place. Further there is not, as a rule, much difficulty in crossing the Sabri. When the Godavery is low and there has been heavy rain in Jeypur, the Sabri comes rushing down with great violence for a short time, and flows with a very strong current into the Godavery, just above the village of Wudagoodiem. In such case it is difficult to cross. But in the monsoon, when the Godavery is full, the Sabri backs up the water of the latter and keeps its surface as smooth as a mill-pond, and crossing it is always easy in the country boats or "Sungadies" found along the banks. I would therefore suggest the Police being allocated at Wudagoodiem instead of Kunnavaram. A good site can easily be obtained and a station-house be built for a very small sum of money.

13. At Kunnavaram the present Police establishment consists of—

Strength of Police at Kunnavaram.

One chief constable on 35 Rupees per mensem.

One head constable on Rupees 14-4-0 per mensem.

Eight constables on Rupees 6-12-0 and Rupees 5-12-0 per mensem.

I would increase this number by two constables. It is further necessary to have small posts, not only to visit by beat and patrol the villages now so distant (some thirty miles) from this station, but to keep up communication with the lower district on one side and Budrachellum on the other side.

The Police then might, with proper supervision under a good Inspector, be made to do something. Now they know little and do less Police work and are employed on all sorts of Revenue and other duties with which they should have nothing to do, in fact they do every work but Police. There are altogether 180 villages attached to this station, the tracks to them being over hills and through thickest jungle.

14. One fourth-grade head constable and four constables at Kondamothalu, in the Rajahmundry taluq; one fourth-grade head constable and four constables at Posharum, Rekapilly taluq; one fourth-grade head constable and four constables at Tiperpenti or altogether two or three head constables and twelve to fourteen men more would be sufficient to

Proposed posts at Konda.				
Posharum	1	head constable & 4 constables.		
Tiperpenti	1	do.	4	do.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th October 1876. No. 2135.

"police" this part properly and to keep it in regular communication with the lower district, so that we could always hear in forty-eight hours or very little more what is going on.

At present the nearest station from Kunnaverum on the Rajahmundry side is Devipatnam, forty-one miles distant; and the next station (Budrachellum) beyond Kunnaverum is thirty-four miles; it is impossible, with such distances

between, for villages to be properly patrolled, or for any regular chain of communication to be kept up.

It is desirable to keep the posts along the river-bank, because the country there is better adapted to keep chains of posts along the river-bank populated and the villages are healthier than these in the interior. In the hot weather too water would always be obtainable, whereas further inland miles have often to be traversed before good water can be found.

15. The following table gives the distances of the principal places up the river from Dowlaishweram, Rajahmundry, and Cocanada:—

TABLE showing the Distances of the Principal Places on the Banks of the Godavery River.

Names of Places.	British or Nizam.	DISTANCES FROM		
		Cocanada.	Dowlaishweram.	Rajahmundry.
Dowlaishweram	British.	35	...	4
Rajahmundry	"	39	4	...
Korer	"	41	6	2
Kumardevum	"	43	12	8
Talapudi	"	46	15	11
Tatapudi	"	49	18	14
	"	53	22	18
Polarum	"	56	25	21
Devipatnam	"	61	30	26
Kutchalar	"	71	40	36
Tatevaka	"	79	48	44
Kondapudi	"	83	52	48
Koyda	Nizam.	91	60	56
Sriramgeri	British.	97	66	62
Wudagoodiem	"	100	69	65
Kunnaverum	"	102½	71½	67½
Rodramkota	Nizam.	102½	71½	67½
Chivaka	"	110	79	75
Devupalli	British.	126	95	91
Budrachellum	"	136	105	101
Doomagudum	"	151	120	116
Purnesala	"	157	126	122
Lingala	British, C. P.	170	139	135
Mouth of Tal River	"	...	...	...
Bayarum	Nizam.	168	137	133
Mothi	"	...	...	...
Krundi	"	176	145	141
Albaka	British, C. P.	185	154	150
Murgapett	Nizam.	196	165	161
Markiala	British, C. P.	199	168	164
Rampuram	"	213	182	178
Iwarpett	"	217	186	182
Veerapuram	"	220	189	185
Devadhula	Nizam.	221	190	186
Tarlagudem	Bustar.	227	196	192
Encharipalli	Nizam.	231	200	196
Boyagudem	"	...	...	...
Mouth of Indrawatti	British, C. P.	243	212	208
Junction of Pranbita with Godavery	"	271	240	236
Sironcha (on the Pranbita)	"	273	242	238
Chanda	"	338	357	353
Nagpore	"	438	457	453

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
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16. If the Cherlah, Albaka, and Nugur taluqs be attached to Madras, it will be necessary to have police-stations at the following places:—

	Head Constables.	Constables.
At Lingala—Cherlah Subdivision	1	6
Albaka—Albaka	1	4
Markiala—Nugur	1	6
Veerapuram	1	6

This last village is on the very borders of the Bhupalpatnam taluq, Bustar territory; a nullah close to it separates British territory (the Nugur taluq) from the Bhupalpatnam taluq.

17. The Rekapilly taluq is more unhealthy than the Budrachellum taluq. One reason for this is that the jungle is denser and the hills are closer together, and for some reason (which I have not yet had properly explained) the banks of the Sabri river are more unhealthy than those of the Godavery. The Sileru flowing from east to west into the Sabri at Munikadrokondu forms the southern boundary of the Jeypur territory, and the Sabri itself for some distance further north divides Jeypur from Bustar.

The only other affluent of the Sabri is the Sokaleru coming from Rumpah and joining the Sabri at Mukanur.

The Pamuluru flowing from the Jeypur and Rumpah hills joins the Godavery at the village of Kottur in the gorge.

The Pamuluru flowing from the Jeypur and Rumpah hills joins the Godavery at the village of Kottur in the gorge.

18. The present station-house officer of Kunnaverum seems intelligent, but apparently does not carry much weight. He is a Samur-lacota man of pariah caste. He is the highest paid police official in this part (receiving Rupees 5 more per mensem than the Budrachellum chief constable).

The head constable, a Mahomedan, is a Ranipetta man, talks Telugu fairly enough, but cannot read and write it.

The constables are poor, mentally and physically. One constable, the most intelligent, and acting as a writer, was a constable in the lower district, whom I dismissed for repeated misconduct.

A number (nearly all) of the Madras Police forms were furnished to the Police here through the District Magistrate, but few are properly kept. There are considerable exports from, and imports into, Bustar via Wudagoodiem. The road lies along the Sabri as far as Tsunkom. Thence there are two roads to Jugdulpur or Bustar, the Rajah's seat—one straight across the Tulsi Dongri steep and difficult; another, more roundabout, but with more gradual ascent via Danti Swara leaving the high Beladela mountains on the left.

From Jugdulpur Capital of Bustar to Jeypur town the distance is forty miles.

19. The two villages, Posharum and Kondamothalu between Kunnaverum (or Wudagoodiem) and Devipatnam, which I have chosen for connecting stations or posts are of inconsiderable size, but central. Kondamothalu, in the Rajahmundry taluq, is the village of Linga Reddi, an individual of notoriety (if not fame) in the insurrection of 1858, when Subba Reddi and his party murdered Sunkur Swami, Village Munsif of Bottayagudem.

Posharum and Kondamothalu.

Kondamothalu the village of Linga Reddi.

Jugdulpur.

From Jugdulpur Capital of Bustar to Jeypur town the distance is forty miles.

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Posharum and Kondamothalu.

Kondamothalu the village of Linga Reddi.

Jugdulpur.

From Jugdulpur Capital of Bustar to Jeypur town the distance is forty miles.

Pesharum is near a point where a good track over a low saddle of the Papikonda joins the track along river-bank. This track would be available when Godavery was in fresh, and when it would be difficult to come through the gorge.

Between Rekapilly and Budrachellum there are many villages along the banks of the river both on the British side and in the Nizam's dominions, the principal ones on our side being Marigudem, Kesarum, Polipaka, Marmur, Godevipettah, Gunnaram, Tiperpenti, Golagudem, Goghaka, Devisipalli, Nellipak, Golagudem, Pinpalli, and Kottagudem. About half way between Kunnavarum (or Wudagoodium) and Budrachellum is Tiperpenti. This seems the most suitable place for an intermediate station. It is also a point from which there are several tracks into the interior, thus enabling the villages between the hills to be visited.

Between the Sabri and Budrachellum there are a number of vâgus (nullahs), but no streams of any importance.

20. Next comes "Budrachellum" or the hill of St. Bhadadri (achellam meaning a hill). The temple consecrated to Ramachendra consists of one large pagoda with a number of smaller pagodas beside it. It is situated on the slope or side of a hill, on the top of which is another small pagoda. From the river a little above Budrachellum, the pagodas and the town surrounded with some fine trees form a pretty view.

Number of good native houses in this place, importance except its temple.

The principal features of the place are a number of Vishna Brahmans and hosts of dancing-girls attached to the pagoda.

The pagoda receives Rupees 13,000 annually from the Nizam. The jewels belonging to it are valued at Rupees 1½ lakh. A large feast is held here every year and thousands of people come to it from all directions. The number of people estimated as attending is 12,000, and a trade representing Rupees 50,000 is said to be done on these occasions.

not in actual coin but in articles to that value; for it must be remembered that, in these wild out-of-the-way places and among the semi-barbaric hill people, very little is purchased or sold for hard coin. The trade is done by bartering, ghee, &c., for cloths; gall-nuts, &c., for salt; buffaloes for wood and so on.

21. Pilgrims coming to worship at the shrine of Ramachendra, at Budrachellum, do not consider their devotions complete unless they also visit and do honor to the idol enshrined at Parnesala (a village with a pagoda, a number of Brahmans, and a multitude of dancing-girls) twenty-one miles higher up the Godavery. This pagoda is connected with the Budrachellum one, and is also supported by a grant from the Nizam. The total grant from the Nizam for the pagodas up here is Rupees 18,000—13,000 to Budrachellum, and 5,000 to others including Parnesala, Sreeramgiri, &c. The banks here are completely shaded by fine trees.

Great importance in Hindu mythology is claimed for Parnesala. It is said to be the place whence Ravanah carried off Seeta, the wife of Rama; a mark in a rock (in the shape of a foot-

print) is shown as the impression left by Ravanah's foot. Some rocks of a reddish color are shown as those on which Seeta dried her cloths, the dye from which came off and so colored the rocks. (It is a pity the powerful deities of those days did not give their wives better dyed cloths.)

A block of hills on the opposite (Nizam's) side of river is called the hill of the car or chariot, because it is said that to this day the marks left by Ravanah's chariot wheels when he was carrying off Seeta can be seen there (few however go to look for them). So much for ancient Parnesala; at present it is important besides its pagoda, as being the place where in the season much of the timber cut in the Bustar hills and brought down the Tâl river is collected before arrangements for purchase and taking it down the river are made. Probably the very best teak that ever reaches Rajahmundry comes down the Tâl river, for the third barrier above Sironcha on the Pranhita prevents any of the Ahiri teak (admittedly the finest teak in India) coming down our way.

22. From the vâg near Tiperpenti, where the Budrachellum taluq commences, to a nullah beyond Parnesala where it ends, this division covers a frontage along the banks of the river of over forty miles. After leaving Budrachellum the country becomes more open and level. The population of the taluq I have already given. The population of Budrachellum town is about 2,000.

There is a hot spring in the bed of the Godavery at a place called Pinpalli, four miles from Budrachellum, which attracts many visitors.

23. At Budrachellum commence the first barrier, twenty miles in length. This is a natural barrier of rocks and stones, navigation at that point. Between Budrachellum and Doomagudium channels for steamers and boats have been cleared between the rocks, but this was found impossible near Doomagudium itself, so that above that place an anicut was built and the water diverted into a side channel and being regulated by locks enables navigation to be carried past the first barrier. The works at Enchampalli as I have said, having come to a stand-still, navigation past the second barrier is impossible.

24. Budrachellum is, under present arrangements, the most important official place in these taluqs. One Tahsildar is in charge of both taluqs (Budrachellum and Rekapilly); his (Taluq) Treasury here generally contains Rupees 25,000. There is not much treasure remitted from here to the District Treasury at Cocanada or to the lower district. Here also there is a Government school, and the strongest Police party up in these parts. It consists of one chief constable, two head constables, and twenty constables. The chief constable is a Telaga belonging to Seetampett near Ellore. He bears a good name, but is far from quick or bright. He has evidently for some time past been accustomed to very lax discipline. One head constable (Abdul Rhymon) transferred from Doomagudium for misconduct by late Tahsildar Syed Ali bears a bad name; the other head constable is an illiterate, harmless looking individual. Of the constables thirteen cannot read and write in the least; of the seven who can read and write, one man of a few months' service has been taken as writer, and most of the writing work is left in his hands. The station-house is a thatched building, away from the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, in very bad order.

Strength of Police party.

Chief constable.

Head Constable Abdul Rhymon.

Second head constable.

Constables, thirteen illiterate, seven can read and write.

Station-house.

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It is utterly unfit for a station-house, far less for such a large party as we now have here. The only lock-ups (Magistrates' and Police) are two wretched cells in the station-house, with doors the bars of which are made of split bamboos. They are small, dark, and badly ventilated. When I visited them two men were in one, two men in the other, and two women were standing outside in a corner divided off from the station by a railing.

Five constables are employed in the treasury. Some of the constables here are very poor specimens. Nearly all belong to the low country.

As this will be the Inspector's station, I think one chief constable and one head constable would be enough here. Of the twenty constables four might go to Doomagudium which is under-manned, sixteen men being ample here.

The Police now serve revenue processes, look after pounds, collect forest money, distribute pay to schoolmasters, post-office people, &c., and are generally looked upon to do everything. This state of things must be stopped or we cannot get their real Police duties properly performed.

25. Fifteen miles higher up the river is Doomagudium, the late headquarters of the Upper Godavery Engineering works.

It is still an important engineering station, and consequently an Executive Engineer remains in charge. Doomagudium before the engineering works commenced was an insignificant village of a few Kai huts. The large agudium or "fast village."

Population of Doomagudium.

Country round fairly open and level.

Doomagudium is fairly open and level; there are no hills close. The Rathubgutta on the opposite bank, with precipitous cliffs at top, forms a striking picture.

26. The Police party now consists of one head constable and six constables. The head constable seems the most intelligent of the station-house officers I have seen here. He is a Mahratta from the Poona side. Four of the constables are men of the pariah caste, illiterate, ignorant, and thick-headed. Only one constable can write. Altogether the constables

here are not such as to cause a favorable impression. They would scarcely do for a Prince of Wales' parade.

ii. From inquiries made by me it appears that the Police, under the Central Provinces Administration, used to get one suit of blue uniform per annum, but as their last issue was received (they say) three years ago, that accounts for the tattered and worn state of much of the clothing. The turbands are not of such good stuff as ours. They are only issued once in three years and look threadbare. They receive neither sandals nor cumblies, but they have issued, once in four or five years, a rather good muster boat-cloak useful no doubt in the rains; but on the whole I prefer our lower district warm tunics.

iii. There are three carbines at Doomagudium, thirteen at Budrachellum, four at Kunnavaram.

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iv. There are no swords. Chief constables alone have swords. These officers too have to pay a large sum (I am told 70 Rupees) for their clothing, a tunic with braid, and a turband with gold lace.

Chief constables pay for their uniform.

v. The station-house here is in one half of a building lent for the purpose by the Department of Public Works. It has one good lock-up, infinitely better than Budrachellum; the other half is occupied as a post-office.

vi. The following table will show the rates of pay of the Police in these taluqs as compared with the pay of men of the lower districts. A deduction of 12 Annas and 8 Annas from head constables* and 4 Annas from constables is made on account of some Pension Fund. What this fund is none of the men could explain properly to me.

RATES of POLICE PAY under CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Stations.	CHIEF CONSTABLES.		HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.		Total Pay of all Grades.
	Rs. 35	Rs. 30	Rs. 14	Rs. 11	Rs. 8	Rs. 12	First Class.	Second Class.	
							Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
	1	1	2	1	1		6 12	5 12	
							17	17	
Budrachellum	...	1	...	1	1		9	11	17 4 0
Kunnavaram	1	...	1	...	...		4	4	99 4 0
Doomagudium	...	...	1	...	...		4	2	52 12 0
	2		4				34		326 4 0

RATES of PAY as proposed according to GODAVERY DISTRICT.

Stations.	HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.		Total Pay of all Grades.
	First Grade on Rs. 25.	Second Grade on Rs. 20.	Third Grade on Rs. 15.	Fourth Grade on Rs. 12.	First Class, Rs. 7. 8.	Second Class, Rs. 6. 8.	
Budrachellum	1	...	1	...	8	8	152 0 0
Kunnavaram	1	...	1	...	5	5	110 0 0
Doomagudium	...	1	...	1	5	5	102 0 0
	2	1	2	1	18	18	364 0 0
	6				36		

This makes but a very slight increase; it allows one first grade and one third grade for Budrachellum and Kunnavaram each, and one second grade and one fourth grade for Doomagudium. I would have half the constables first class, the other half second class.

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vii. I would strongly advocate the rates of the Central Provinces being at once abolished, and the pay of these men being assimilated with the pay of men of the lower district. The chief constables may be made "head constables, first grade;" this is more than they are worth. These two are the only men regarding whose pay there is any difficulty. The pay of the other grades comes near enough to our rates to make it square with them.

viii. I also request permission to furnish these men with uniform the same as the rest of the Godavery Police. It will be difficult to get good head constables to come to these jungly and unhealthy parts on less pay than that of first grade, Rupees 25 per month. I therefore beg that I may be allowed two extra first-grade head constables for the Godavery. Further, I beg that the sanctioned Budget strength of the district may be increased by the number of head constables and constables now transferred from the Upper Godavery to Godavery District, plus three head constables and fifteen men required to make complete the chain of communication with low country.

Permission requested to furnish men with uniform same as lower district.
* As station-house officers.
Two extra first-grade head constables required for Godavery.

I would suggest the Inspector receiving a residential allowance of Rupees 25 per mensem, as he will find living up here considerably more expensive than below. While the officials of every other department received extra pay for coming here, I cannot understand why the constables' pay was so small.

I spent the whole of one day and several other day in thoroughly instructing the station-house officers, and I have great hopes of their making a good start.

27. To understand the position of Doomagudium properly it is necessary to refer to the accompanying map marked B.

From this it will be seen how easily this village is inundated in the freshes and thus rendered damp and unhealthy. In a fresh in the late monsoon, in many of the houses in the lower part of the village, there was a foot of water. In a fresh which occurred in 1861, dhonies were tried to posts where the hospital now stands, and a steamer plied over the site of the village towards the house known as Colonel Haig's.

The bazaar, village, &c., sprang up on its present site round the lines built for coolies during Colonel Haig's temporary absence, and quite contrary to his (Haig's) wishes; but during the earlier period that the works were in progress no danger was anticipated from a high fresh, as embankments, flood banks and all sorts of bunds were raised and the bed of the river was full 250 yards from the bank aligning the village; but year after year the river has encroached and washed away the earth under the bank making a bed for itself closer and closer to the embankment. This embankment, it must be remembered, is not one made of good strong binding earth, but of very loose, soft silt and sand, and therefore it is not such as would resist a very violent strain in a heavy fresh. The ground where most of the houses are built is of a very soft and spongy nature. Some feet down is solid rock and on this is silt; the consequence is that water is not absorbed by it; nor does it percolate and run off because the site is so low; the ground therefore remains soft and damp for days, and can only be dried by evaporation caused by the sun's rays.

No danger anticipated at first, great danger now.
Bazaar sprang up near coolie lines, contrary to Col. Haig's wishes.
Ground soft and spongy.

that water is not absorbed by it; nor does it percolate and run off because the site is so low; the ground therefore remains soft and damp for days, and can only be dried by evaporation caused by the sun's rays.

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This gives rise to a very unhealthy state of things, and probably most of the fever, dysentery and other sickness may be attributed to this.

Unhealthy state of village.
Were the banks to go in a high fresh, the greater part of the village would be immediately washed away, and the loss of life would be great.
Danger to village is imminent.
Seeing the encroachments made by the river

and the point to which the last fresh rose, I should not be surprised if such a catastrophe as this took place at the very next high fresh in the Godavery.

The destruction which a huge river, a mile broad, coming down in flood and bursting its banks, would cause can be more easily imagined than described. My reason for bringing this matter so prominently to the notice of the Inspector-General is not only on general public grounds, but that the Executive Engineer informs me that one of the very first buildings to be carried away would be the police-station.

Destruction by a flood would be very great.
Police-station in danger.
The removal of the Police therefore from the present building I would very strongly urge.

Removal of station-house urged.
Mr. Vanstavern, Executive Engineer, an officer of great experience and ability, was so strongly impressed with the danger likely to accrue from retaining village where it is now, not only from freshes but from its low, unhealthy site, that he wrote strongly (when Doomagudium was under the Central Provinces) to the Commissioner of Central Provinces, Nagpur, and pointed out the urgency of removing the village to a better site near the village of Gungole or Burregala and close to the "tail locks" which had before been selected by such an experienced officer as Colonel Haig.

Executive Engineer pointed out the urgency of removal of village of Doomagudium from its present site.
freshest but from its low, unhealthy site, that he wrote strongly (when Doomagudium was under the Central Provinces) to the Commissioner of Central Provinces, Nagpur, and pointed out the urgency of removing the village to a better site near the village of Gungole or Burregala and close to the "tail locks" which had before been selected by such an experienced officer as Colonel Haig. The Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the purpose, who reported the ground all that could be desired.

The order to remove the village to the new site was given by the Commissioner, Central Provinces, and was about to be carried into effect when the taluqs were handed over to the Madras Government. Since then the matter has been allowed to drop, and *quies non movere* seems the order of the day now.

The new site is high and dry, above the highest freshes that can possibly come down. It is close to the river, is infinitely more convenient for the people both for embarking and disembarking their goods, inasmuch as they need not depend on the canal which is sometimes dry, closed for repairs, &c., and in such case goods have to be taken two miles by coolies. The people themselves are ready to go and to rebuild their houses themselves. Mr. Vanstavern has a good plan, approved by Central Provinces Administration, for the new village by which it would be regularly laid out. Sites would be reserved for police-station, post-office, &c. All that is necessary is for the Government to accord sanction for the ground to be given up and to allow the people some favorable terms in regard to procuring wood for a few months.

New site near Gungole or Burregala high and dry.
More convenient, &c.
Villagers are ready to fit and to rebuild on new site.

Good plan has been prepared for new village.
approved by Central Provinces Administration, for the new village by which it would be regularly laid out. Sites would be reserved for police-station, post-office, &c. All that is necessary is for the Government to accord sanction for the ground to be given up and to allow the people some favorable terms in regard to procuring wood for a few months.

The ground is all Government waste, and there is ample space to build a much larger village than the present one of Doomagudium. There does not appear the least obstacle or objection to the removal, but orders are required.

I have mentioned this matter fully for such consideration as the Inspector-General considers necessary to give it. This is not like a place down in the plains often seen and inspected. It is out of the world, receiving but few visitors, so that the state of things is known to a very few.

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and those few only those who are now in the place and those who have seen it, and it rests with such to urge necessity of remedial measures.

To show the Inspector-General the importance attached to the removal of Doomagudium from its present site, and that it was a matter on which the Central Provinces Administration had decided, I send copy of correspondence which took place between Executive Engineer and Deputy Commissioner, Sironcha, on the subject.

28. The next matter I must allude to is the *crime* of these taluqs. That registered is exceedingly little, surprisingly so. On questioning the station-house officers and conversing with several persons, I am convinced that not one-fifth of the crime that occurs is at present reported. The people are afraid to report and prefer letting most of their cases go and submitting to their losses rather than run the chance of having to travel all the way down to Rajahmundry or Cocanada to have their cases heard; some have had to do so.

Kannaverum is 72 miles from Dowlaisweram and 107 miles from Cocanada.
Budrachellum, 105 " " 140 " "
Doomagudium, 120 " " 155 " "

Now, these distances are formidable enough if the road be a good one, but when it is remembered that the journey, with the exception of the last fifty miles, must be done on foot

in a jungle where there are no roads, it can be wondered at that the people do not go readily to Tahsildar Subordinate Magistrate at Budrachellum.

People do not go readily to Tahsildar Subordinate Magistrate at Budrachellum. Delay in disposing of even the pettiest cases and want of confidence, I am told, is the reason. It must be remembered that many of the people are poor, ignorant inhabitants of the jungle, living from hand-to-mouth, that when they go to Budrachellum if kept waiting two or three days (owing to the press of work which a Tahsildar usually has) they are not only put to great hardship for their daily food at Budrachellum, for they have little or no money, but their domestic and village concerns (cultivation, cattle, &c.,) are all neglected.

A Special Assistant continually moving from one station to another, and trying cases on the spot, is the only officer who will inspire confidence in such people. They have evidently had their share of oppression in former times from the native administration they were under and look chiefly to European officers for redress.

It would seem that "cattle-stealing" is common among the Kois in the Rekapilly taluq. Cattle are stolen for two purposes; first, for their flesh; and, secondly, to sell the skins. I was not aware that Kois would eat the flesh of a cow or bullock, but on inquiry I find that I was mistaken, and that they appreciate beef. In the Budrachellum taluq, "thefts in dwelling," thefts of fruit and grain, from trees and fields, are the chief offences. A short time ago a house-breaking by night of a serious nature occurred in Doomagudium in a house close to the station,

but the Police have done nothing in it. I hope when we get our men into trim, a little new blood infused among the Police up here, that we shall know more about the crime.

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29. The cultivated area now so deficient was no doubt at one period larger than at present, and the country more prosperous. In the jungle there are remains of earthwork of tanks supposed to be a century or so old and now quite overgrown with brushwood. There are also in several villages the remains of tanks many of which may be improved. At Rekapilly there is a fine large tank. There are tanks also at Tiperpenti, Gungole, Sooret, &c.

In very many places the cultivation depends entirely on water-supply from tanks, and if a sum of one lakh of Rupees or a sixtieth part of what was spent on the navigation work were expended for repairing tanks, &c., the benefit would be beyond all calculation.

Wells are only to be found in a few places on this side. At a village called Ramchendrapuram (Nizam's side) there are it is said 365 wells close together, and a gentleman, who has been there, told me that he counted seventy of these wells of fair depth even now, and he saw places where a great many more had been filled in.

One cause for the falling off in the cultivation was perhaps the position of these taluqs under the Nizam's Government; they formed the only territory that the Nizam possessed to the north of the river Godavery which completely cut them off from the main portion of his dominions, and were consequently much neglected. They were held by petty chiefs who lived on the opposite side where they had larger possessions and who only came over when their neighbours on the other side proved too troublesome.

The petty chiefs of the Bustar State used too to be very lawless and to plunder in all directions. Plunderings of a character to depopulate a country already thinly populated occurred up to a recent period immediately before the introduction of the British rule.

A few instances may be cited. In May 1860, the Bhupalpatnam chief attacked and plundered six villages of the Nugur Subdivision. Early in the same year one of the chiefs under Bustar robbed a caravan of traders and carried off property valued at Rupees 2,500. In the same year the people of Cherlah and Budrachellum Subdivision went on for some time plundering each other's villages. In 1859 the Cherlah chief plundered two villages in the Bustar territory, whereon the Bustar people retaliated and plundered several villages in Nugur Subdivision. In the same year a party of Bustar people came into the Budrachellum taluq and forcibly drove off all the cattle. At another time the Cherlah chief tortured the Doomagudium headman and robbed Rupees 2,000 worth of jewels. There are many more cases. Such was the state of the country only a very short time ago and just before it came under British rule and even when the engineering works were going on at Doomagudium.

Since these taluqs became British territory all this has ceased, and there is general peace and quiet.

Great numbers of Brinjaries pass all through this tract from Raipur, Chattisgarh and other places to Hyderabad and Ellore, &c.

30. The principal exports from these taluqs are gall-nuts, wheat, ghee, hides, horns, lac, dyes, honey, wax, tassar silk, cocoons. The trade in deer horns is chiefly (nearly entirely) from horns found shed in the jungles, not from animals shot.

The chief imports are rice, salt, coconuts, cloth, oil, &c.

Good linseed is grown in the Wurda District.

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- iv. About 35,000 logs are floated down the Godavery annually.
v. The following figures will give an idea of the traffic passing through the Doomagudium locks.

RETURNS of the BOATS, &c., passed through the Head and Tail Locks, Upper Godavery, Doomagudium, from 1868 up to end of 1874.

Years.	ARRIVAL FROM THE COAST.			DEPARTURES TO THE COAST.				
	Boats.	Tons.	Value.	Boats.	Tons.	Value.	Logs.	Value.
			RS.			RS.		RS.
From June 1868 to 31st May 1869	75	234	36,890	78	55	2,829		
From 1st June 1869 to 31st December 1870.	429	1,856	1,97,582	415	220½	19,795	40,806	1,87,228
From 1st January to 31st December 1871.	191	731	31,722	161	483	9,065	15,452	61,808
From 1st January to 31st December 1872.	210	983	63,199	152	726	34,912	9,689	38,756
From 1st January to 31st December 1873.	241	1,268½	77,243	242	676	34,328	22,599	99,964
From 1st January to 31st December 1874.	326	637½	88,776	330	1,457½	73,430	18,459	88,673
Total	1,412	5,707½	3,05,310	1,348	4,647½	1,40,389	96,705	4,05,625

The marked difference in value of imports over exports is owing to some being brought up for payment for timber and others sold in the Nizam's territory from which timber is sent down below the barrier.

vi. This of course nothing like represents the whole traffic, only that from and above Doomagudium. Besides this, there is all the trade from the Nizam's side and that from Budrachellum and Wudagoodiem, &c. Of course the chief reason for stopping the works at the barriers was the rapid advance of the railway into Nagpur and of the projected route to Chanda, Hinginghat, &c., and it is natural that, where a good road can be obtained to a railway, the produce of the country will go thither, instead of being taken a long journey, through jungle, to a river the navigation of which is always precarious and only feasible for five months in the year. Produce further taken to Cocanada (a bad embarking place at all times) is going so much out of its way, Bombay being a port much nearer to England. But putting aside the question of the opening up the navigation of the river to third barrier would increase cultivation and help civilization.

Reasons for discontinuing engineer works on Godavery. trade, the opening of the river to the third barrier would have a material effect in increasing the cultivation along the banks of the Godavery and Pranhita and enlarging the revenues of the Government; the status of the people would be improved, and a little light would be thrown into the dark jungles on the north side of the river.

vii. Delay in obtaining passports from the Tahsildar at Budrachellum causes a great embargo to trade. There is no such trouble for exports from the Nizam's side. The people do not pay a tax if they bring produce by land to Rajahmundry, why should they when taking it by river?

No tax by land, why by water.

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Nearly all the export produce is for Rajahmundry and Dowlaishweram, and if there was a gumastha or peon present at these places to take a note of articles landed and to tax them there, it would save much delay on the way. No passport or tax is required for articles leaving Tarlagudem (Bustar territory), the consequence is that people of the adjoining taluqs take their goods to Baniapatnam overland and embark them from Tarlagudem or other places in that taluq.

Nearly all exports are for Rajahmundry.

No tax from Bustar territory.

31. In and round the large villages there are Brahmans, Yelmas, Kumvars, Mahrattas, Telagas, &c., but the bulk of the population consists of Kois and Gotes or Koiwar, &c., Gotewar as they are commonly called. They both belong to the Gond family and are purely Dravidian.

Castes.

Kois and Gotes.

Belong to Gond family.

The Gonds are undoubtedly the aborigines of this part.

Kois and Gotes subdivided.

iii. Their religion is essentially the same as that of the Gonds, and consists chiefly in ancestor worship; they raise huge stones to the memory of their elders and come periodically to worship at the monuments.

Religion of Kois and Gotes.

Among Kois and Gotes on the birth of a child nearly the same ceremonies are observed as by other Hindus. Mother and child live in a hut apart and are fed and attended to by the mother.

Customs at births.

the mother appears and receives congratulations, and the child's head is shaved.

Marriages.

Early marriages do not prevail among these tribes; girls are not married till grown up.

Bodies are burnt or buried, those better off usually burn but many bury. Women and children are usually buried. Bodies are generally burnt or buried near a Mohwa tree, and a large stone is placed on the spot.

Deaths.

Funerals.

iv. A curious practice exists among the Kois, submitted to without much complaint by the sufferers. It is that of the forcible abduction of a woman with a view to marriage. This custom is very common among them. If a Koi wants to marry a particular girl or a widow (marriage of a widow being allowed among this caste) he gets some of his friends together, goes off to the house of the woman he wants, and carries her off in spite of all reluctance on her part and in spite of the remonstrances and wishes of her parents. This is said to be a caste mamul, but in some cases I am told it is carried too far.

Curious practice of abducting females.

32. The condition of the people at present under the Zemindars and "Malguzars" is bad. Nominally the tax levied on the land may not appear high, but the nominal tax is not the only one levied. The more a man improves his ground, the more he is fleeced by the "Malguzars."

Condition of the people.

Malguzars.

The "Malguzars" are small proprietors under the Zemindars; the ryots are therefore directly under the Malguzars and are merely their "tenants-at-will," liable at any time to be taxed in the most exorbitant manner or to be ousted; their land never becomes their own. It is therefore not surprising that, in many instances, the ryots get disgusted and emigrate to take up ground elsewhere on better terms.

Malguzars are very oppressive.

- ii. On one occasion some years ago the exactions of the Rekapilly Naib were so glaring that the villagers of twenty-two villages burnt their huts and emigrated into the Bustar territory; and although inquiry was made into this matter by a Deputy Commissioner, and every protection offered, nothing would induce these people to return; their case must have been bad indeed before they took such a step and went into Bustar, for there the oppression is notorious. But it was considered the lesser of the two evils before them.
- Exactions of the Rekapilly Naib.
Villagers of twenty-two villages burnt their huts and ran away.
Kois cultivate in dense jungle to escape exactions of Malguzars.
- iii. In other places the Kois to escape the exactions of Malguzars, &c., give up cultivating near their villages and go into the densest jungle and cultivate patches of ground completely concealed by the forest.
33. No cocoanuts and date palms are to be found here, but the palmyra is common enough in the Rekapilly taluq; the Mohwa tree however is the principal one from which people derive their liquor. The Mohwa flowers are pounded or ground and used as food.
- Cocoanuts and date palms, none.
Palmyra common in Rekapilly.
Mohwa tree.
Trees.
- iii. The buffaloes are large and fat, the cows and bullocks small but good and hardy, sheep and goats good, pasturage is excellent everywhere.
- Cattle.
34. Iron ore is found throughout the taluq and is roughly smelted by the Kois. Garnets, called "Karanj," are found in several places along river-bank but best about Badrachellum. Slate is found in several places.
- Mineral products.
Iron ore, garnets, rock crystals.
"Karanj."
35. In several places in the Badrachellum taluq there are the remains of old monuments, belonging to an age altogether anterior to the present. Such remains exist at Nellapalli, 4½ miles from Doomagudium; they consist of huge slabs of stones placed flat on four or more smaller stones placed edgewise on the ground.
- Monumental remains.
- ii. When going over the site for the new village of Doomagudium, I saw the remains of a very fine large female figure at least seven feet high; it is broken through the middle but the two parts are entire. Close to it was a smaller stone, on it there are the lower halves of three figures, two at least evidently intended for children. These are lying in the jungles, but Mr. Vanstavern, who showed them to me, is going to take steps to preserve them. They do not belong to the present age.
36. The highest hills are the "Marmidi," a range of hills running out from the eastern ghauts; their height is over 4,000 feet, the Gadulgutta hills dividing Albaka and Nugur from Bustar territory, presenting from the river a very fine appearance. They are 3,000 feet high, of the "scarp and tail" kind, coming down in sheer precipices from 150 to 200 feet and then sloping gradually down at an angle of forty-five, and the Papikonda at the gorge about 2,600 feet.
- Hills.
37. The principal rivers are the Sabri with its affluents the Sileru and Sokeleru, the Tal, the Gubbalmangi, Turwagu, and Kondoru. The Sabri is navigable for about twenty-four miles up from its junction with Godavery at Woodugudium to Kutter; beyond this there are rapids stopping further navigation.
- Rivers.
Sabri is navigable for twenty-four miles.

- Tal navigable for five or six miles.
- The Tal is navigable for about five miles from its mouth. None of the other rivers are navigable.
- ii. The Godavery proper above its junction with Pranhita is a very small river. It rises in comparatively low hills in Nassick, and does not bring down any great quantity of water; the Godavery obtains its chief supply from the Wurda, Wynegunga, and Pyneungunga which contain, at all seasons, a large volume of water when Godavery proper is nearly dry or can be crossed in ankle-deep water.
- Godavery proper above junction with Pranhita is small.
Principal affluents of river Godavery.
38. Besides fever, small-pox commits great ravages among the population, especially among the children; the Kois have a curious idea about it.* When a person is attacked with the small-pox, they believe that the goddess "Mata Devi" has entered into such person and they tend him (or her) with the greatest care. All over the country small shrines have been raised to the goddess "Mata Devi."
- Diseases.
* Small-pox.
39. Game of all sorts, very little molested, exists in the jungles. Tigers, cheetas, bison, nilgai, sambar, spotted deer, and jungle sheep are common on both sides of the river. Wild buffaloes swarm in the north of the Rekapilly taluq and in the Indrawaty valley. Cases have been known of the bulls joining the herds of tame buffaloes and breeding with the domestic cow buffalo. The "Bara Singa," the finest specimen probably in the world of the deer tribe, I am told, can be found at the extreme north of the Rekapilly taluq near the Sabri.
- Game.
40. There are not many deaths from tigers, &c., the reverse, and nothing compared to Pannah but there is one reason for this. While out and take action against a tiger or cheetah, the Godavery is not a very dangerous animal. There are many shikaris amongst them; they no sooner hear of a tiger killing cattle or men than they at once make arrangements to kill him. Sometimes tigers and other wild animals are killed with bows and arrows, but the matchlock is most commonly used. There are many more firearms here than in Rumpah. Gunpowder is manufactured in Bustar and thence finds its way all about. There is also a small gunpowder trade carried on *sub rosa* from below.
- Deaths from tigers.
41. I do not understand our relations with Bustar. There is no doubt that that territory will form a very good and safe refuge for criminals from this part; how are they to be arrested? There would appear to be no Agent in Bustar; the country is wild and uncivilized to a degree, and the Rajah is illiterate and ignorant.
- Relations with Bustar not clear.
- On one occasion, I am informed that two policemen went into Bustar territory (when engineering works were in progress at Doomagudium) to arrest some individual, when they (Police) were waylaid and murdered and their bodies buried with their cloths, belts, &c., just as they were standing, the only things carried off being their carbines, the bayonets of which were thrown into the graves with the bodies. The criminals were never discovered, although the bodies of the two Police were; they were decomposed, but were recognised by the cloths, belts, bayonets, &c.
- Right bank of river Godavery is Nizam's territory.
Except village of Pryrantapalli.
42. Immediately after leaving the gorge, the whole of the right bank of the Godavery is Nizam's territory, with the exception of one small village called "Pryrantapalli." It will be seen marked as British territory in the map. Why this insignificant village on the opposite bank was preserved (when the Godavery river was, in 1860, made the boundary) I cannot tell.
- ii. On the whole, the right bank of the river (Nizam's dominions) is much more cultivated than the left (British side). The ground is less mountainous and more easily worked.
- Right (or Nizam's) bank is better cultivated than the British.

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43. Of the 280 villages in the Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs seventy belong to Government and the rest to the Zemindars; all villages yielding revenue under Rupees 10 belong to Government, all others to Zemindars.

ii. All forest and waste land belongs to Government. Round each village a piece of ground is allowed for grazing purposes. It is at the rate of 200 acres of forest or waste for every 100 acres of cultivation.

44. I have drawn this report out to a great length, but it must be remembered that we are taking up new taluqs—a wild country about which little is yet known—the interior of which has been visited only by two or three Europeans and regarding which only a few years ago the wildest ideas existed (*vide* the following), and therefore I thought a full report would be interesting:—

"The 'Bandarwas' go entirely naked, are armed with bows and arrows, never build any huts or seek other shelter than that afforded by the jungles, are said to destroy their relatives when too old to move about and eat their flesh, when a great entertainment takes place to which all the family is invited."—*Sir R. Jenkins' Report on Nagpur, page 24, Edition Nagpur, 1866.*

"The 'Maris' pay but a nominal obedience to the Bustar Rajah and hunt for strangers at stated times to sacrifice to their gods."—*Sir R. Jenkins' Report on Nagpur, page 23, Edition Nagpur, 1866.*

monkeys they kill with their bows and arrows, and probably the tribe derives its name from its favorite food.

The "Maris," a tribe inhabiting a tract of the lower region of Bustar called the "Madian" or "Abujmard," far from being cannibals turn out to be some of the best specimens of the

Gond family, quiet, cheerful, and inoffensive.

45. In conclusion, I have only to say that the great valley of the Godavery has been but little developed and is after all very little known. It is a fine country and much has yet to be done

for it. The man appointed to the charge of these Upper Godavery taluqs has a grand field before him.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
31st October 1875.

(Signed) C. A. PORTEOUS, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

No. 486.

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the Budrachellum and Rekapilly taluqs of the Godavery District, with an allocation statement of the present strength of Police, and the increase the Superintendent considers necessary, I request that sanction for the increase may be obtained when the revised estimates for the district are submitted to Government.

2. The increase of strength recommended is small, and I do not think that work can be efficiently performed, and communication regularly kept up, with fewer men than has been proposed.

3. The bill rate of travelling allowance, viz., Rupees 10 per diem, should, in my opinion, be sanctioned to officers visiting these taluqs, as the travelling expenses are very heavy.

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4. Orders are urgently required as to the assimilating of rank and pay with those of the lower district, as there are now vacancies in the Police of those taluqs which should be filled up at once.

TUNI,

13th November 1875.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

(Signed) A. BALMER,
Depty. Inspector-General.

8. Should it be decided on to shift the village the lots as marked on the plan (if approved of) should be "sticked" and numbered, and no one allowed to erect any building without previous sanction; the applicant should enter into an agreement to build the one house only on the site.

Copy of letter, No. 314, from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, dated Nagpur, 14th January 1874.

With reference to your No. 1480, dated the 15th November 1873, forwarding a plan of the proposed site of Doomagudium village accompanied by a report thereon by the Committee that assembled at Doomagudium to fix upon this site, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that, as the spot selected by the Committee and the general arrangements proposed seem good and appropriate, they are agreed to and sanctioned, as also the proposal made in the Executive Engineer's No. 527, dated 27th November 1873, paragraph 7, copy of which together with the plan sent by that officer are forwarded for your information.

2. On referring to the block-plan submitted with your letter under acknowledgment, it is observed that that portion of the land it is proposed to take up at should therefore be formally taken over, but before submitting the necessary draft notification with plan for publication in the Central Provinces Gazette, the remaining portion of land being Government property, it can be made over for the new village without any regular notification.

NOTE.—On measuring the land it was found that the whole village would be on Government land, and therefore no notification was put in the Gazette.

A.

ESTIMATE of the POLICE of BUDRACHELLUM and REKAPILLY TALUQS of the UPPER GODAVERY, transferred to the Godavery District.

	PRESENT STRENGTH.			PROPOSED STRENGTH.		
	Number.	Rate of Pay.	Cost.	Number.	Rate of Pay.	Cost.
Chief Constable	1	35	35	...	...	...
Do.	1	30	30	...	...	...
Head Constable, First Grade	2	25	50	2	25	50
Do. Second	1	20	20	1	20	20
Do. Third	1	15	15	1	15	15
Do. Fourth	1	12	12	1	12	12
Constables, First Class	17	7½	127½	18	7½	135
Do. Second	17	6½	110½	18	6½	117
	40	...	326½	42	...	364

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10. Should my proposition of removing the village before it becomes too late to do so be approved of, it would be necessary to issue orders that no more houses would be allowed to be built here within the Public Works station enclosed by the embankments.

11. The site alluded to by me as selected by Colonel Haig is on Zemindari ground, but a very trifling part of it is under cultivation; the rest of the site is decayed fellspar and sandy ground

	Number.	Rate of Pay.	Cost.	Number.	Rate of Pay.	Cost.
<i>For Communication.</i>						
Head Constable, Fourth Grade ...	...	...	...	1	15	15
Constables, First Class ...	...	...	...	8	7½	60
Do. Second „ ...	...	...	...	7	6½	45½
Total ...	40	...	326½	58	...	484½
Deduct ...	...	...	...	40	...	326½
Excess ...	...	...	...	18	...	158
Annual Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,896
Inspector's residential allowance, at Rupees 25 per mensem ...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,196

No. 94. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1876, No. 2135.

Ordered to be communicated to the Acting Collector of the Godavery District for consideration and notice with his eventual recommendation for the administration of the tract in question.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Collector of the Godavery District.
„ Inspector-General of Police.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th October 1876. No. 2135.*

6. On the road leading to the village from the canal a small culvert constructed of stone slabs will have to be made.

7. The subject of the supply of drinking water has already been dwelt on in the report of the Committee of inspection submitted to you by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District.

From the Executive Engineer, First Barrier Division, N. C., to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, dated Doomagudium, 1st September 1873, No. 372.

I have the honor to bring to your notice a matter connected with the Doomagudium village which at present may appear of very little importance, but may become so hereafter not alone in a sanitary point of view, but also with the safety of the inhabitants when it would be too late to take any steps in the matter without considerable expense to Government in the way of compensation.

2. Although I am aware that you are well acquainted with the position of the village, I shall describe it, as I do not think you have seen it in its worst features. The Public Works station of Doomagudium is naturally divided into three portions consisting of

(1.) European quarters on ground above ordinary high flood level, the whole of the space is occupied by the Government buildings.

(2.) A piece of high ground near the river side well above the highest known flood level, on it there are at present above thirty houses in very fair condition mostly occupied by Government employes.

The present houses being already together any more.
(2.) and becomes a quagmire; inside of some of the houses I pushed my stick down easily for two feet.

3. The ground is subject to inundation in an ordinary high fresh; in such a fresh as there was in 1861 there would be five feet of water in the village, and the rise of the highest known fresh is four feet above that. The condition the village gets in during the rains makes it a hotbed for fevers and other complaints, and is the cause of a great deal of the sickness at this place.

4. During the absence of Colonel Haig on furlough the first buildings constructed on that site were cooly lines, and of course beside them sprang up bazaars and other huts, &c.

5. On the return of Colonel Haig to this place he regretted that cooly lines and a village should have sprung up on such a low piece of ground, as there were good building-places on high ground on the other side of the canal.

6. A great deal of sickness being among the coolies in Doomagudium, four of the lines were shifted to, and others built on, the high ground near the present distillery; the coolies living in these lines enjoyed good health. Some of them after the works were stopped settled down and are living on that spot in huts now and are cultivating the surrounding ground there.

Colonel Haig stated at the time he selected the place for cooly lines that it would be a good site for a village or town, as the spot is hard ground and could be thoroughly drained.

7. Several applications have been made to me for building-sites, but there are none to give, consequently most of the huts (houses they cannot be called) are erected as several families live together. You that know the climate here will be able to judge what the effects are on the health of the people where all depends on fresh air and cleanliness.

8. The stoppage of the works does not appear to me to have had any effect on trade which is on the increase and will be more so when people in the lower district see the large profits they are making on the produce taken down.

9. There is only one house worthy of that name in the bazaar belonging to a merchant named Sutapilly Singiah; it is built out of some of the old corrugated iron lately sold at auction, and is the best shop in the bazaar; the rest of the shops and houses are mere huts and shanties.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th October 1876. No. 2135.*

ESTIMATE of the POLICE of BUDACHELLAM and REKAPILLY TALUQS of the UPPER GODAVERY,
transferred to the Godavery District—(Continued).

PRESENT STRENGTH.	PROPOSED STRENGTH.
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unit for cultivation.

12. Opposite that site the spoil bank has not been made, and the canal banks are low, so that there would be no difficulty in making a suitable place for loading and unloading boats.

13. The flood banks, although of larger dimension than really required, are constructed of bad material, and, should ever any accident happen to them during a high flood, the whole bazaar and village where it stands now would be swept away, and probably no people left to tell the tale.

14. I have considered it necessary to bring this matter to your notice as you would have to make arrangements for the new site selected and as well that, should any epidemic break out or accident happen, the cause will be known without any inquiry.

15. I request you will be good enough to bring this matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

Copy of a letter, No. 5003, from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery District, dated 24th September 1873.

In acknowledging your No. 1211, of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to the formation of a Committee, as proposed by you, to fix upon a new

section with a
make the necessary

arrangements for carrying out the same now conveyed to you.

2. I am further to state that, after the Committee have fixed upon a suitable site, they should submit a block-plan of the same,* accompanied by a report stating what they have done, and the arrangements they would propose for the future, and on receipt of these papers final orders will issue.

From the Executive Engineer, First Barrier Division, N. G., to the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, dated Doomagudium, 22nd November 1873, No. 527.

I have the honor to inform you that I have, by this day's post, despatched to you plan of the proposed village.

2. The places of building-sites laid out on it are more than will be required at present. Should however the inhabitants eventually increase, the village can be extended to the westward, as fully ten times the extent of the land on the plan now laid out is available, the ground being on levels ranging from 193 to 195.

3. In the plan now sent merely main streets, cross-streets, and back-streets have been laid out giving to every house a compound, as, where there is plenty of ground available unsuited for cultivation, it is an advantage to have the houses well apart, tending to the health of inhabitants, as well as lessening the danger of fires.

4. No drains have been marked on the plan; in a purely native village, where there are no sanitary arrangements kept up, they are an evil, as they only become receptacles of dirt. If any inconvenience is suffered during the rains, inhabitants very soon dig small drains themselves to get rid of the water.

5. On the right-hand side of the plan to east of "the tail locks spoil bank" there is a hollow, in which the drainage water from the high ground lodges, a small drain would require cutting to carry off this water.

2947
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Reserve Department
284876

Govt. of 118761 *284876*

JUDICIAL.

To THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF THE
GODAVERY DISTRICT

At. Ac.

Dated October, 1907.

18761

Recd. *284876*

G.O., 10th October 1876, No. 284876

OCTOBER.
No. 93-94.

Copy sent to L. M. Govt. 7-12/76

Police—Badrachalam and Keshavnagar Taluk
—Letter from the Inspector-General forward
report of the Superintendent of Police, Godave
on these taluqs, communicated to the Collector
notice in connexion with his recommendations
the administration of the tract:

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