

(1) Number of pages 228
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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1257	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated 28 March 1877.		

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 68.

Cuddapah Subbalt's Office
Dated 19th January 1877.
Madanapally.

From

J. B. B. Kibble Esquire,
Acting Subcollector.

To, J. F. Price Esquire
Acting Collector,
of Cuddapah.

Sir, With reference to your foot note to
Board's Proceedings No. 3244 dated 21st Decr.
I have the honor to forward my progress report.
2. The annexed Statement I. shows the amount

of work done up
to date, and the
several amounts
spent. In the mar-
gin I give an
Abstract of this
Amount. The
total amount
expended up
to date is Rupees 3,91,502 which is -
distributed

up to January 1877 in Cuddapah Subdivisions.
Mile. 7 of which 107 are completed
No. 173-3 and the remainder require stamping.
Mile. 3 - Completed.
No. 6
No. 50 - 23 Completed
Mile. 16
No. 20 - 6 complete
No. 7 - 2 No.
No. 10 - In progress (more in contemplation)

of work done up
to date, and the
several amounts
spent. In the mar-
gin I give an
Abstract of this
Amount. The
total amount
expended up

to date is Rupees 3,91,502 which is -
distributed

more than Rs 1000 per mile. I believe that the usual average in the N.P.W. is about Rs 2000, so that even now my rate cannot be considered excessive.

In several portions the work has been very costly, and whenever the road lead over some of the numberless tanks in the division, opportunity has been taken to thoroughly repair the bunds. This expenditure however is shown entirely under the head of roads.

4. In addition to road works, numberless wells, tanks, channels, and Kouras have been started, and the expenditure on these, Rs 3.91. has been as shown in the margin. A large Kouras has been dug at Rayachoty and an excellent spring found. This work is about 150 x 100 feet, and will be a really fine

fine work. The same may be said of a new Kouras, which is being excavated in Nilpaul. Upward of 2,20,000 cubic feet have been dug out and a capital spring found. This is the same size. In the new side at Madanapally, two large square wells have been dug, in both of which, good springs have been found, and two small hand wells have also been sunk with the same success. This side has been laid out with great care, broad roads laid down, and gravelled, drains built, squares made. Considerable work, however, still remains to be done, and there will be employment here for several months to come for several hundred coolies. In Kadur an old Kouras has been thoroughly repaired at great expense, a new been built

built to protect it from the river, the earth
restored ~~yes~~. Another Kaneros has also
been dug, and water found ~~to~~ at an easy
distance. A new site is also being laid
out here in the same way as at Madan-
napally, and wells ~~yes~~ have been sunk.
In both these towns the new sites are
near the new Sling Cutcheries. In several
other towns, similar improvements are
being made, old fort walls pulled down,
ditches filled in, and wells dug and
deepened wherever asked for.

5. Repairs to 8 tanks have been
completed, and repairs on 6 others are in
progress. Some of these are large and
expensive works, and consist for the
most part in filling in breaches. The
principal of these are the Pacheros
at

at Tanibullapally, and the Morugalamur
tank in Popachy. The latter is under the
supervision of Mr. Maikam. One channel
about a mile in length, has been thoroughly
excavated. Work is going on; on two
other large and important channels in the
Kadiri Taluk, one, the supply channel
of the Putnam tank, and the other of
the Kokkumby tank. Both these works
extend for more than 3 miles. Another
ancient and channel are going to be sent
in hand to supply the Tummala tank
with water from a neighbouring tank.
This is a work which requires profession-
al knowledge, and has been under-
taken by Mr. Maikam the Range Officer.
Several other spring channels near Madan-
napally are also being excavated, and

built to protect it from the river, the earth
restored ~~for~~. Another Kaneros has also
been dug, and water found ~~to~~ at an easy
distance. A new site is also being laid
out here in the same way as at Madan-
napally, and wells ~~for~~ have been sunk.
In both these towns the new sites are
near the new Taluk Cutcheries. In several
other towns, similar improvements are
being made, old fort walls pulled down,
ditches filled in, and wells dug and
deepened wherever asked for.

5. Repairs to 8 tanks have been
completed, and repairs on 6 others are in
progress. Some of these are large and
expensive works, and consist for the
most part in filling in breaches. The
principal of these are the Pacheros
at

at Tanibullapally, and the Morugalamur
tank in Poyachy. This latter is under the
supervision of Mr. Maikam. One channel
about a mile in length, has been thoroughly
excavated. Work is going on; on two
other large and important channels in the
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of the Putnam tank, and the other of
the Kothumby tank. Both these works
extend for more than 3 miles. In the
ancient and channel are going to be sent
in hand to supply the Tummala tank
with water from a neighbouring tank.
This is a work which requires profession-
al knowledge, and has been under-
taken by Mr. Smith the Range Officer.
Several other spring channels near Madan-
napally are also being excavated, and

and the result has been an improved water supply.

6. On those portions of the roads which have been finished, the gangs have been broken up, and parties of 8, 4 men, 2 women, and 2 children placed in each furlang with instructions to collect two heaps of gravel on every 20 yards. The heaps are to be of a certain size ($5 \times 3 \times 1$ yard) and a week's payment will be made when 2 heaps are collected. This will employ 64 coolies per mile of road for $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and there will be sufficient material at hand to repair the roads for a couple of years to come.

7. Since my last inspection report. I have ridden and driven about 450 miles. I have inspected a great many ^{of the} works.

in Royalchoty Taluk, the whole of those in the Pelandir Division of Vailpand, ^{1251/5} most of those in the Vailpand Taluk, and have twice been over one long road of 18 miles in the Madanapally Taluk. My next tour will be through the rest of Madanapally, and on a second inspection of Kaderi.

8. The result of my inspection is that the work turned out is good, the roads are excellent and some of the Koneroos will be really fine works but the cost of the work is increasing with every week. The cost per mile is now nearly double what it was when I commenced my works. There are several reasons for this. I want of tools. My last indent sent last month have not yet been supplied with

with, and many thousands of coolies are
working either with grass cutters Spuds,
or with no tools at all. This of course
renders the work turned out very costly.
2/ increased difficulty in getting water.
For the most part I use for tamping
water taken from old wells excavated
for the purpose; or from new wells sunk
by the side of the road. 3/ weakness of
the coolies. In spite of the high rate
of wages sanctioned as special case by
Mr. Thornhill, grain is difficult to
obtain that the coolies cannot even now
purchase sufficient. Many drop down
exhausted whilst at work. Several
deaths from starvation have been reported
from gangs at work; and the deaths
from cholera and dysentery brought
on

on by eating decaying leaves, and also
pith have been numerous. I believe ^{125/6} no
proper accounts have been kept of these
deaths, but from all sides I hear of
bodies and fragments of bodies lying
unburied. My orders are that every body
should be at once buried, and the cost defrayed
from relief funds, but I fear, indeed
I know, that my orders are frequently
neglected. The last and the principal
reason for the increase of the cost is the
want of proper supervision. Up to the
commencement of this year, I only
had one assistant, Mr. Swan; and
an Overseer. B. Iyerumal Chetty
my Thiristadar, was appointed as 1st
class Magistrate towards the end of the
year, and I sent him to inspect some
works

works. Under these circumstances and
considering the materials I have had to work
with. I hope the Board and Government
will be pleased to consider the amount of
work turned out to be satisfactory. What
2/ is done is well done. I have to acknowledge
for the willing assistance I have received in all
occasions from the Range Officer Mr. Traill
for aid from his subordinates. Without this,
I should scarcely have been able to get
on at all. Mr. Traill is now going
to take over a number of works, and execute
them departmentally payments being made
from relief funds. Mr. Swan my special
Assistant has also been of the very greatest
assistance, and has been entering in
his work. Generally speaking the S. Builders
and other subordinates have also been
energetic

energetic and zealous indeed with no extra
establishment, except a few Special Sub.
Magistrates. It will at once be under-
stood that we have all had to work hard
in order to get any work at all out of
such large numbers.

9. The total number of coolies at work
by the last weekly accounts is 1,14,821. the
numbers having more than doubled since
my last report. This is attributed to
several causes.

1/ to the increasing distress which is being
felt by all classes 2/ to the difficulty
of obtaining food except on the relief
works. Almost the whole of the
local traffic is now employed in bringing
up grain for the depots, and the conse-
quence is, that even for higher rates, the

the people will not go to work, because they can only get grain on the relief works.

The grain I hitherto obtained was got entirely through the local market, and was sold to relief coolies at cost price, a portion of the cost of a transport being put down to profit and loss. Under the new system this is now altered and I am straining every nerve to get up grain so as to have a month's stock in hand to commence

grain payments. Mr. Thornhill has directed

me not to alter my present system until

I have got quite sufficient to commence

regular grain payments. I shall therefore

continue paying at the rates he has

sanctioned, but shall, as soon as possible,

introduce the modified rates sanctioned

by the Board and Government.

N.B. In consequence of orders

subsequently received from the

Ag. Collector, these rates have

been to day

reduced to 2 annas

1. 4 + 10 pice

per man and

woman and

child

(Sd) J.B.B.

H. H. H.

10. Hitherto I have done my best to stimulate the local trade, and have imported through the local merchants on 2 per cent commission or 1 per cent less than that paid to Arbutnot and Co. Rupees 34,000 of grain. The contracts have all been loyally fulfilled. Rs 21,000 have been delivered, Rupees 10,000 are lying at Luddhapah waiting for transport, the bandies I had engaged having been taken for the Government grain, and Rupees 3,000 are current.

I should wish to continue getting supplies through the local market but I much fear the delay there will be in the grain being transported from the railway stations. I am building and hiring bandies and under Mr. Thornhill's sanction, have made arrangements through Messrs. Arbutnot

Arbuthnot and Co. for the supply of
100 pairs of bandy wheels and axles.

11. I can hardly describe how intense
the distress is now becoming. In the Pailan
portion of the Tailpand Talug from
which I have just returned, I rode over
hundreds of square miles one day without
seeing a blade of vegetation or a drop of
water. The country was like a desert,
not a soul to be seen, and the villages
were empty, with the exception perhaps
of a woman scraping up a little muddy
water from the bottom of the only well,
in which there were a few drops left.
One peculiarity that struck me was
that the thatches had been removed
from nearly all the houses. On inquiry
I found that this had been ^{done} ~~found~~

to give to the cattle as fodder. The coolies
are all lean and emaciated and have a
wild hungry look. In the word of one of
the native Officials: "The coolies are now all
loose and no longer tight as before."

12. In the ~~tailpand~~ Talug I have made no men-
tion of the wells. I have started in the
different villages during the last few days
and weeks. They do not as yet appear
in the progress reports of the Talugs, and
will be referred to in future reports.

13. A great deal has been said about
the necessity of carrying out village improve-
ments in preference to roads, which will
be costly to maintain. I am and always
have been an earnest advocate of
such village improvements, and am now
doing my best to carry them out every
where

where. I would however respectfully bring to notice that such works are not enough to provide employment. I will take for instance the estimate recently circulated by Mr. Puckle. This provides for works costing Rs 500 to employ 180 people. It is manifest that if the works only cost that sum, the people could not be employed for more than 10 days, and then they would have to be provided with fresh labour.

Supposing however such improvements were started in every village (I have about 400) it would be impossible to devise ^{some} fresh work for each gang as its labours were ended. My plan has been to open out roads so that no one has to go more than 8 or 10 miles for labour, and then, as I can find out what villages

work can be carried out to draft a few of the villagers from the road and employ them for some weeks in their own village. In this way I gradually hope to effect a great deal of improvement, and at the same time never to be at a loss to find employment for all, who may require it, if not in their village at all events on the nearest road.

14. I have before remarked on the increasing cost of all works, and I venture to suggest that it will be almost impossible to apply a money value like that attached to N.P.W. works, to relief works, and that the expenditure incurred will, in no way, represent the value of the work turned out. For instance in a

N. P. W. work every thing is carried out
as economically as possible; and labour is
spared whenever practicable, water will be
carried in casks, carts will be dragged
by bullocks ~~yes yes~~, but on these works
we have to make use of our coolies in every
possible way, and I am sometimes under
apprehension that a work will be finished
too quickly, and I shall not then ^{fully} know
how to employ my gang. Accordingly
water is carried by coolies, sometimes long
distances, and carts are also dragged
by them, and the grain stores and
material required for the work is then trans-

ported, what I insist on, especially is
that the work done should be thoroughly
good, and if I find it has been badly
done

done I turn a gang back and make them
do it over again. Whenever I find there
has been lazy or scamped work I fine
the whole gang one or two or even three days
pay ~~is~~ in such cases invariably fine^d
the Maistries and Sub-Maistries half a
month's pay - I have requested all my
Subordinates to be equally strict, and thus
hope to instil some kind of fear into the
coolies.

15. The Board have been pleased to
approve of my system of carrying out
work, and of the forms I use. I now take
the liberty of appending copies of all
the forms I use.

Form No. 1. the rules, which, it will be
seen are exactly similar to those
subsequently approved by Government.
Form

Form No. II is the head cooly form, - which should be kept entirely by the head cooly and when pay is distributed should be at once packed up, and sent to the divisional Officer. This form will subsequently serve as a voucher for the money spent. Form No. III

is the Sub Maistry's form, which should be kept daily, and which is an abstract of the daily numbers in each of his 10 head cooly gangs. This same form is kept by the Head Maistry as a daily abstract of his 8 Sub Maistry gangs. If these forms are regularly kept, and the rules strictly adhered to, and if, when checked in the divi-

other, and the sum, totals agree with the Memorandum of total amount disbursed by disbursing Officer, there I think be little chance for fraud, at all events, it will rest with the Head Coolies (whose gangs are expressly kept small) and reduces the probable cheating to a few annas. If, however, there is a constant supervision by Maistry, Sub Maistry, and Superior Officers, and if gangs are continually mustered, the cheating should be almost infinitesimal. If on being checked, any discrepancies are found the Head Maistry is held responsible. Form No. IV. Shows every week going on, in the Sahag, the amount expended up to last return, and the amount during the

the day. This form is sent daily by the Sahildar to the divisional Officer and weekly by him to me.

Form No. V. is an abstract of the number of coolies and their description employed upon each work. This also is kept daily and sent to me weekly.

In addition, the Sahildars send weekly progress reports to the divisional Officers showing amount of work done up to last report, and amount finished during the week. They also send inspection reports, and these and his own inspection report is forwarded to me every week by the Divisional Officer. These are all the accounts I keep, with the exception of a ledger in my Office,

entered and the amounts sanctioned for payments of all kinds. I have had considerable difficulty in getting these progress reports regularly and fully submitted, and also some difficulty in keeping the ledger regularly posted. I am necessarily so much absent that I cannot be always looking after matters in head quarters.

16. I am apprehensive that I have lately incurred the displeasure of the Board and Government on account of my supposed leniency. Mr. Puckle has told me that I am pampering my coolies, and that I am causing great anxiety by insisting upon keeping up my rates. As regards the first charge I can only answer that I am

as strict as possible, and if the Board
think that my coolies are lazy through
being too well fed. I wish that some one
would come and inspect the miserable
half starved beings I am employing.

It occurs to me that Doctor Fitzgerald
the Deputy Surgeon General has just
been making a tour through Madras
Nagally and Kadiri. I have never
had the pleasure of meeting that
gentleman, nor have I the faintest
idea what opinion he may have
formed, but in justice to me I beg that
the Board and the Government will be
pleased to ask him his opinion on
the physical condition of the people.
As regards the second charge I can
only say that the increased rates were

Collector, an approval endorsed by
Mr. Thomhill, again repeated to me
verbally in Cuddapah (viz not to alter
my rates until I had efficient grain
in stock to commence grain payments)
and since then reiterated to me in a
semi Official letter received only two
days ago. Under these circumstances
I trust I shall be exonerated from
all blame I earnestly disclaim the
charge of pampering but I do admit
a deep pity for, and a great interest
in my coolies, and I also claim to know
more about them than any other
Officer in the District for, during the
last three months in spite of the
diseases prevailing amongst them I

I have spent almost the whole of my time among them.
I beg therefore most respectfully to submit
that it gives me infinite pain to find
that what I have endeavoured to do, has
only caused anxiety and exposed me to
the suspicion of persistent disobedience
and weak leniency.

I have seen

(Sd) J. D. B. Little

Ag. Subcollector.

(True copy)

(Sd) C. F. Macdonald

Special Asst. Collr.

for Ag. Collector.

(True copy)

Witness

Ag. Secretary.

1257
15

No 35

Head Assistant Collector's Office

Cuddapah 11th Janry 1877

From: Ralph J. B. ...
The Acting Head Assistant
Collector Cuddapah

To: C. F. Macartney, Esq.
The Acting Collector
Cuddapah

Sir
I have the honor to submit
a report Talug war on the general
result of relief operations in my
division up to 31st December 1876.
The delay in doing so has been
caused by the necessity of waiting
for payment and work returns up
to that date. Those from Buduail
have only been received this day.

2 The first work started in my
Division was the repair of the Kellore
and Buduail road, which was
commenced on 19th October 1876.

Buduail
Talug

Provisⁿ Monthly
Rs 458/14
L 1880

758

I opened the work in person
aided by the sub-Divisional
D. P. W. officer. I prescribed
returns in the forms appended,
and arranged for payment every
third day. It will be seen that
these returns give all the
information necessary for the
general information, ~~necessary~~
~~for the general information,~~
and control and are very
simple and demand the
minimum of office work
from the officer in charge.
I remained a couple of days,
and then went to Pommamitta
to open work there. A general
impression prevailed not only
among the coolies but in the
part of the Saling Officials
that

that the only object was to
spend so much money ^{125/1} among
the poor, and that a return
was not to be expected except
for appearance's sake. Immense
numbers came to the work,
and in a week after my
departure 1750 were in receipt
of wages. The returns of work
were delayed, and where they
did come I found
the metal collected was costing
four and five rupees a yard.
I, at once suspended the
officer in charge, and sent the
Tahsildar to enquire and
followed myself in a few
days

days. Everyone was astonished
at my demanding a fair
outturn of work, and the
numbers fell to 300. In fact
for some days they entirely
refused to work hoping to
get higher wages. At this
time the rates were: Men
1. 7^p, women 1 anna, children
from 12 to 7 years 6 pias; girls
over 12 years and boys from
12 to 18 being paid as women.

The stringent measures I adopted,
and the penance passed on
the sheristadar who had gone
to the work - almost daily
produced an effect, throughout

the Taluk, and since then
I am able to report a ^{125/18} fast
return for the expenditure con-
sidering that we have to
employ all whether able bodied
or comparatively weakly,
whether skilled mudders or
soft handed weavers. For some
time broken metal of first
class quality was turned
out, and stored along the
road, 1 Cubic yard to each
yard of road run, at a
cost of 8 Annas a cubic
yard including all extras.
As the stones had to be some-
times carried a considerable
distance

distance, this is not
much dearer than other
contract rates. In fact
it was almost their rate
in these parts. After a time
the continued rise in price
of grain impelled me in
consultation with the collector
to raise the rates to 2 annas
a man, ^a 1-3 a woman
and of Pies a child, and
later on a special concession
was made in the case of
Budwail Taluq by giving
pay without exacting work
for Sunday in the case of
all

all coolies who had worked
on four days in the previous
week. These caused a great
and immediate increase
in the number of coolies on
the work, and it became
more difficult to supervise
and exact honest work from
them. This circumstance
and the higher rate of pay
have caused the value of the outturn of work to fall
short of the payments made; but even
now I consider the outturn
is creditable for a relief work.
The number at work on the
31st December was 1066. The
total expenditure on the
road from the beginning
was Rs 2880-8-11, and
the

The work turned out was -

Metals	Motomtu	Barrel
2226 c yards,	741 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. yds.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. yds.

actually stacked on the road
side ready to be spread -
without the expense of carting.

(3) The second work begun
was the continuation of the
main road from Porammanilla
via Jellala to the Lumbum
frontier to meet the road
from Lumbum to our frontier.

Mistakes occurred here also
in the early days of its manage-
ment, and owing chiefly
to the same idea deeply
engraved in the people
and lower officials. Stringent

12 1/2
measures were again used and
with the best results. Two Sappers
arrived at the same time and
have been useful in training
others to work, and supervising
the simpler operations of road
making. The line was chosen
and marked by the Sub-Div
sional SPTs officers who have
several times seen the works
and reported on the progress
made. On the 31st December
1876 the number of coolies
employed was 2325. The amount
spent was Rs. 5084-6-5, and
for this sum five miles of
road (first class) had been
almost

almost entirely completed
except masonry work,
and some distance more
had been commenced. This
is, I think, very satisfactory
and, if it can be maintained,
it can hardly be said that
money will have been spent
without a reasonable return.
I receive an exact return
weekly of the work done
in cubic yards, and the
money spent, and can thus
at once debit and check
accounts, but I do not find the
figures on the bill is very
far a report on the general

result

result of the works. 1/2

(4) The Hyderabad road,
that is the road from
Porumamilla via Akkam-
pett (near Munnelli) and
the Yedadugu pass to
Hyderabad was opened only
on the 26th. On the 31st
660 Coolies were at work there,
Rupees 552 had been spent,
and a certain amount of
earthwork and metal breaking
had been done, but no part
of the road had been
finished. This road had
long ago been determined
21 on

one, and was marked out
by the Professional Depart-
ment.

These were the only works
in Budwal in last year,
and they were carried out
satisfactorily with economy.

5 (1) The first work opened in
this Taluq. was the road - Sidhant
from Wontimitta to Kotapad
on the 26th October 1876.

Three miles of it were com-
pleted up to 31st December
1876, at a cost of Rs. 6662,
and the numbers at work
on that date were 1900.

(6) (2) The Collection of material
for

for repair of the Sidhant
to Wontimitta road was
carried on at the same time,
and under the same officers.
Up to 31st December 1876
6000 yards of metal had
been stacked in the road,
side at a cost of Rs. 1023,
40 & coolies were at work.

The outturn on both these
roads compares very un-
favorably with those of Bud-
but much of the Kotapad
road passes over rather
difficult ground and metal
for the Sidhant road has
to be carried $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile
hill

Still the cost is excessive and must be reduced. Up to the 10th November both these were in charge of the S.P.W. so that I am not entirely responsible for the poor outturn.

6.(3) On the 30th November work was opened at Mansur on the Sidhant, Budwail road, collecting material for its repair. A fair outturn was at first obtained but lately owing to increased numbers and consequently less close supervision the values

of the outturn has fallen below the amount spent. On the 31st December 2317 Coolies were at work. 2183 Cubic yards of metal and 570 Cubic yards of gravel had been collected, carried and stored on the road side at a cost of Rupees 3801. But this also included a road dam of some size.

As to minor work Rs 150 was sanctioned for the repair of the Machupally tank supply channel. Six wells have been repaired and deepened. 20 wells are

are in progress being either
dug anew or repaired, at a
cost to date of about Rs. 400.
These are nearly all given
on contract to the Reddis
who employ the poor of
their own villages. Their
work is supervised by Taluk
officers.

7—(1) Work in this Taluk Pookampoor
Taluk
was commenced on the
11th November 1876 on the
road from Koidur to
Settigunta. Four miles have
been almost completed at
a cost of Rs. 5448 up to
31st December on which day
2049 coolies were at work.

8—(2) On the 18th November
the road from Koidur from
Rajampett. to Chitwail was
opened and up to the 31st
December three miles had
been finished at a cost of
Rs. 5577, and a fourth mile
was in progress. Three furlongs
of this was over a tank (Poli)
bund and required no work,
but part was along the edge
of a hill and very difficult
requiring blasting. On the 31st
December 2209 coolies were at
work.

9—(3) On the 22nd November
gangs of coolies were employed
at Settigunta to work downwards
towards

towards Kodur and meet the
gangs from that place and
on the 31st December they
had completed two miles of
road at cost of Rupees
2373; 957 coolies being
then at work. Besides these
some wells were dug and
deepened and ^{an} important
village road about a quarter
of a mile in length from
Chitwail to Dawamasa-
pally was completed for
Rupees 250. The Chitwail
to Hobby road was begun
on the 27th December
and nearly half a
mile finished at a cost
of Rs 612, there being

1360

1360 coolies at work on the
31st

(10) I append a statement
showing the numbers on each
work weekly from date of
opening to 31st December.
The fluctuations arose from
many causes. Outbreaks of
sickness; emigration to other
works to seek less exacting
masters; emigration to
Mellore; refusal to work
when pressed for a fair return
and the like and also
to mistakes in the returns
at first through inexperience

it has cost twice as much
but nothing else was expected
or can be hoped for.

The D. P. W. have given
all the aid in their power
but have been able to do
little more than give
advice, mark roads,
and help to organize
work parties. They have
their own work to do
besides. No aid can be
obtained from other districts
and we are obliged to appoint
many men whose only
qualification is that they
can write and keep
rolls

12/27
rolls, while even the
Officers in charge have
generally at first no
experience whatever in road
making or works of any
kind.

I have &c
/s/ Ralph S. Benson
Agr. Secy. Collector.

/True Copy/
/s/ C. J. Macartney
Special Secy. Collector
for Agr. Collector.

/True Copy/
W. H. M.
Acting Secretary

2nd
M. R. M.

3.
Cuddapah by Collr Office
No 12 date Jammalmadugu 18th January 1877
1257/28

From A. Krishna Rao
As Deputy Collector
of Cuddapah
To J. H. Price Esq
As Collector
of Cuddapah

Sir,
With reference to your
predecessor's letter to 925 dated
26th December last, I have the
honor to forward a statement
showing the money spent upon
each work in progress up to
31st of that month. The state-
ment would also serve to an-
swer the purpose of monthly
report called for by the Board
in their Proceedings No 3244 of
21st ultimo inasmuch as the
quantity of work done has
also been shown.

7458
Enclined No 2

In a letter from
the Acting Magistrate
of Cuddapah -
of 30th January
1877

No 574

No 458/111

No 28 of 11/1/1877

Copy of a report from

the Board of Cuddapah

on the progress of

Revenue Collection

in his office

11/1/1877

2. The Relief works of the Division can be classed under three heads viz:

- (1) Construction of roads.
- (2) Repairs of fount Irrigation works.
- (3) Do & construction of works for the improvement of water supply.

Cf roads. The roads in progress are 17 in number & their length is 129 miles. Of these 13 are important as they connect the important places of the neighbouring Taluqs & Districts with those of this Division & are calculated to improve the commerce of the Country. The remaining 4 are village roads i.e. which connect one village with another or join Railway feeder to.

upto 31st December Rs 36131-2-9 have been expended on these works. For this sum 11 miles of road have been thoroughly finished with lamping down & nearly 10 miles without lamping. About 37 miles have had earth & rough mending works done. How much favorable black cotton soil is to road making with not a single strike one who has the least knowledge of that work. A greater part of this Division is a pure black cotton plain devoid of trees for shelter & water for drinking; & this natural disadvantage is completely made up by the facility of procuring good material is the cause why this Division is so notoriously

defect of good communi-
cations. Though such unfav-
ourable soil 65 miles of our
road must run as now proposed.
With this proviso, it can there-
fore be seen how tedious &
expensive the road work
is here when compared with
the hard gravelly soil roads
where spreading of rough metal
with earth & gravel & with
ramping over once will make
finer than the finest black
cotton roads. More than
15 miles of road run over hills
& though here the ground
is firm clearing of underwood
& removal of stones are
more laborious tasks than
digging for gravel & ramping
against the hill roads the

most important is that which
connects Jammalmadgo with
Muddanoor where there is a
Railway station. The dista-
nce between these two places is
about 13 miles with a chain
of hills running between
from east to west with a
breadth of 10 miles right across
which the road is taken. In
communication with drain
Jammalmadgo very close
to the Railway station of
Muddanoor & increase the
commercial relations with
the neighbouring Taluk of
Pulivendla & the District
of Kollam. The other two
roads (4 & 5) in the list
which connect the Pul-
ivendla with this Taluk
also cross hills & these three

roads, as far as the made por-
tions, are excellent & can chal-
lenge comparison with the
best roads of the District.
To connect the Turnool Dist.
with this Division three
roads have been started, two
from Jammalmadgo & one from
Proddaboor. Of the two from
Jammalmadgo, one runs in
the Northwesterly direction
into the Northambla Taluq
& the other Northeasterly di-
rection into the Taluq of Cha-
galmurry after passing through
a portion of Proddaboor Taluq.
The third road runs north of
Proddaboor & connects it with
Chagalmurry. Two roads have
been started to connect Proddaboor with the Kudnail Taluq.

Division. Both these
run through the Gedda-
ghant of the Kallamallah hills.
The other roads connect im-
portant villages in the
Division.

3. Government Irrigation
works & works for the im-
provement of water supply.
Rs 2927-4-8 have been expended
on works under both these
heads. This Division is more
badly off in respect of water
supply than the other Divi-
sions of the District. Therefore
repair & clearance of wells has
been undertaken, & this sort
of relief is most necessary. The
clearance of 5 wells has been
completed & others are being
repaired. The particulars of
repairs have been minuted.

given in the statement. Works Nos 8 & 12 are important. They are banks useful only for draining purposes & their situation in the midst of a waterless black cotton plain renders them inestimably useful. Three works of Irrigation have been taken up for repairs, two are river channels & one is a bank. River channels in the Division have not been cleared since the floods of October 1874 & some of them were becoming hopelessly bad. The usefulness of the expenditure on such works out of Relief funds need hardly be overestimated. All the river channels of the Taluk have been sanctioned for repairs & two more channels have been taken up for clearing in this month.

Relief

4. Relief houses. A relief house for the old & infirm has been opened on the 11th December last at Jammalmadgoe out of relief funds unaided by local subscription. The number of people fed on the 31st amounts to 77 & the total expenditure up to that date was Rs 62.
5. Organization of labor & mode of doing work. Much of Mr. Gubbles' hints for relief works has since been in practice in this Division. I thought at the first starting of Relief works, system was much wanting as experience was gained, rules were framed & instructions were given at different times to carry out the works on a thorough & systematic plan & I can now

confidently say that works are
being carried out quite on the
same plan which is so har-
monious with that of the
tribble in almost all respects.
A map is enclosed showing
the relief works in progress.

I have run

(2) A. Krishna Rao
By ~~Collyer~~

(True Copy)

(2) (Fr. Mascanti
Per ~~Collyer~~
for
By Collyer.

(True Copy)

W. L. S.
By Secretary

Enclosure in Bond
 Forwarding to the
 State Finance Com-
 mittee to Government
 No. 2. dated 10. 11. 77.
 May 1877-
 No 458
 No 458/11
 No 458/11
 Copy of a letter
 from the S. P. D. by letter
 to the S. P. D. by letter
 dated 12. 11. 77

1251
 34
 Cuddapah Temporary
 By Collr Office
 Camp Immulapalle
 dated 22^d January 1877.

From,
 The Temporary By Collr
 of Cuddapah
 To The M. Collector
 of Cuddapah
 Sir

With reference to your
 letter No 480 dated 26th Decem-
 ber 1876 forwarding copies of
 the Proceedings of the Joint
 & Board of Revenue Nos 1993 & 3152
 dated 11th & 12th December 1876 res-
 pectively, I beg to submit
 the following report regard-
 ing the progress of the relief
 works in the Pulimela
 Taluk together with a
 statement therein called
 for.

When Relief works
 were opened. The Relief works were
 24

commenced in my Division on
the 21st October 1876. At first
only the Moodanoor & Kadiri
road was commenced near Pis-
liveendla & afterwards the
rest of the works were taken
on gradually as the necessity
of finding employment to
the increasing coolies arose.

At present it is important to secure
main roads connecting Puli. ^{Nature of Relief} ^{works.}
vendla & other large towns
in the Taluq with the ad-
jacent Taluqs of Buddapah
& Kallang Districts & also two
Railway Stations as marked
in blank ink lines in the
accompanying rough sketch.
measuring in all 100 miles have
been undertaken & they are in
fair progress.

Besides the above ^{2 1/2} ³ ^{1/2} road
works clearance of wells in two
villages where there was total
failure of water for drinking
purposes have been undertaken
in how many places. The coolies are em-
ployed on the above
said 4 main roads at 9 different
places as shown in the subjoin-
ed statement at the distance
of 6 or 7 miles from each other
with a view to avoid congrega-
tion of coolies at one place
& also to find work for them
within an easy distance from
their villages so that they
may go back to their houses
in the evening after the day
labor.

Name of the main road.	Length in miles	Place at which coalis are em. ployed.	No of coolis taken on whig working on the work was 31 st Decr 1876	Date on which commenced.
1. Madnoon road	27	1. Royalapuram	3,130	21 st Decr/76
		2. Telloor -	2,000	23 rd Nov/76
		3. Mallivata	3,300	10 th Decr/76
2. Royachetty do	33	1. Soorabhoor	1,600	28 th Nov/76
		2. Chetkroypet	900	
		3. Kalliapatti	1,300	31 st Decr/76
3. Pannapatti do	20	1. Koriapand	1,260	16 th Nov/76
		2. Valisomala	1,130	21 st Decr/76
4. Simhadri - patti do	20	1. Simhadri - patti -	4,250	25 th do

The total amount expended upto the end of Dec. -ember last is Rs 21,087; of this only the sum of Rs 82 was sent on clearance of wells. The difference Rs 21,005 has been expended on the road works alluded to. (The amount of work turned out for the above sum is as follows: 3 1/2 miles of road has been completed, 31 miles of cart work such

such as digging side channels raising & forming the road has been finished.

An average 7 inches of metal has been spread over 14 1/2 miles of road.

Besides these a large quantity of metal has been collected & heaped up on the road & also by its sides. A large quantity of gravel has also been dug & kept ready on the Madnoon road.

In digging gravel pits in some localities where there was no water for travellers, I have tried to select such places as would suit for gravel & also for wells & succeeded in forming two good wells between Pulivendla & Royalapuram. These wells have been

of very great use to the coolies employed on the road & also for carrying the road. To make them permanent I have taken steps to have them rivetted with stone.

When the relief works were started the coolies were paid at the rates as per margin. These rates were continued up to the end of November. Early from the beginning of December last the rates were increased as noted in the margin in consequence of the rise of prices of grain.

Coming to the large importation of grain from Madras & other places to Coimbatore at present the local

Rates of wages

Men	1-8
Women	1-4
Boys & girls	1-2
Between 7 & 12	1-2
Boys between 5 & 7	1-2

Men	2-4
Women	1-3
Boys & girls	1-2
Between 7 & 12	1-2
Boys between 5 & 7	1-2

Comparison local markets

Name of grain	Price in October per Rupee	Price in November per Rupee	Price in December per Rupee	Local supply
Rice 20 lb	4	3 3/4	4 1/2	prices also had fallen slightly
Chowam	4 1/2	4	5	as compared with the prices of previous months.
Plagey	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	

Water supply. There is however no scarcity of water as yet for drinking purposes except in a few villages. But the wells throughout the Taluk are generally commencing to fail for irrigation purposes. In the few villages where the wells had totally failed, steps have been taken to augment its supply by clearing & deepening them.

Number of labor. The number of coolies is fast increasing I believe the people who were feeding have now to attend the Relief

works are now forced to seek
employment on roads as
would be seen from the
figures in the margin.

Average
daily
of coolies

In October 2300

" November 3000

" December 19200

There is no fodder for
cattle. Mortality among
them is increasing. Ryots are
going to the Vallamatta
Hills a distance of about
120 miles to fetch hill grass
to save only such cattle as
are now used in drawing water
from wells for irrigation
purposes.

A large number has
already been taken to Val-
lamatta Hills where it is
rumoured that they are dying
for want of water & also from
sickness.

There was much crime
in the months of October &
November particularly

* In October 5

" November 10

Superintendence.

for light & darkies. But
after the Relief works were
started in every locality pro-
viding employment within
an easy distance it has
fully stopped the above
crime.

In December last there
was not a single dacoity.

In conclusion I beg to
state that I have inspec-
ted several times all the works
except the Royachetty road which
was under the direct superintend-
ence of the Tahsildar.

I have also personally
superintended the works on the
Mudoor, Parnapalli & Sim-
patripalli roads a few days
on each occasion.

Arrangement of
Coolies The Coolies are divided
into gangs of 50 each over each

gang there is a head cooly at
Rs-2-6. For every two such
gangs there is a Maistry at
Rs-4- who keeps the indivi-
dual list & also superintends
the work. At each place
of work there is one respon-
sible officer in charge of
the work who supervises the
work & distributes the wages.
The coolies are paid twice
a week.

Each gang of coolies per-
forms certain amount of
fixed work daily.

The coolies are work-
ing cheerfully & willingly
& try their best to do the
day's work.

Throughout the Satug Sta
the coolies have been enjoy-
ing good health.

Though there is cholera
in a few villages in the Satug
the working places are quite
free from this.

I have done

(2d) A. Sooda Row
Temporary
by Coltr

(2d) C. H. Macartney
Spl. Spl. Coltr
for Coltr

(True Copy)

W. S. S. S.
By Secretary

W. S. S. S.

1257
40

note in the
to the street
to front O.D. and
at St. Mary 177.

Nov 14 53/177

of 655 it was 177
L 1830

(copy of a letter
from the same
man by letter to the
editor of the
of 22 Jan 1774

Nov 14 53/177

7-55
of 655 it was 177

Statement showing the amount spent and quantity of work done up to the end

of December 1876.

Place and nature of the work.	Amount expended up to 31st December 1876.	Quantity of work done up to 31st December 1876.	Remarks
1 Road from road to Lushan partly	3651	1 mile 8 1/4 furlongs of road completed & 1 1/2 furlongs of road partly completed.	
2 Building road	5954 1/4	1 mile 8 1/4 furlongs of road completed. 3 furlongs of road partly finished.	
3 Gyromachia bank repairs	2033 1/4	4108 1/2 Yards of earthwork in closing the bank. 56 yards of rough stone enclosed. 67 1/2 Yards of burnt stone in Chuanan.	
1917 up to end of January Work near Sun dam	1645 1/2	1 mile 8 1/4 furlongs of road completed.	
2 Digging Honer near Konyachy at the bank of the river	2486 9 8	50 x 25 x 9 of yards of Honour has formed. Excavation is commenced for building steps and forming Copilac. 233 Yards of rough stone renewment to the point portion of the river bank is done.	
3 Improving the bridge at Konyachy	1912	Work of removing fort wall and filling the cut has 125 x 8 x 5 of do done. King Road through the lances in the village in 6 different places. 1. Furlong 446 yards of do Completed. 3. Do 8200 yards of do unfurnished. Building	

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9 Digging Honore road 2017 m. v. Royal chety	1796	7	8	well round the Prince of Khana (Lanciers Bungulow) 153 yards in length & 1 1/2 yards in height of wall is raised 40 x 30 x 3 yds of decayed rock removing from the Honore
10 Repairs to stone masonry counter of Madanpet	1804	3	2	1960 Cyp. of earth work in closing the breach and tampering is done
11 Road from Sura = subject to Viceroyalty	1830	9	4	1 mile & 1/2 furlongs of road completed
12 Road from Sura to Chunder pully	2084	12	6	2 miles of road partly completed
Total number 1000 Rupees				

Road from Bangalore road into the valley of Mandan	1880	3	9	about 4 furlongs of road completed
Repairs to Sura Ya cheron of = pony	2080	11	4	290 Cyp. of earth work in closing tampering completing to the Cyp. of stone work partly finished
Repairs to Sura of Sauripoye	1892	10		200 Cyp. of earth work of closing band 15 yds. of stone in Churnam in, repairing the high level which has been carried out
Repairs to Sura of Sauripoye	1891	6		Band raised throughout 1 yard height in closing tampering Building stone to a proportion of 1/2 of 1/2 of 1/2

12-57
42

Repairs to Palan damudram East of Phinna Mundam	862	10	Clearing banks of the supply channel is completed. Earth work including tamping is being done to the bund.
Repairs to Pessa Chennu of Botten Chennu	250	14	Bund raised to the height of 1-2 yards and tamping also completed.
Repairs to Chennu Pessam Balle Chennu	209	13	Earth work partly done to the breach, and the work is stopped in accordance to the orders of Sub Collector.
Repairs to wells			
Braking slips dug out of the canal ground	230		2000 Cyps of earthen work is done.
Digging a well east of Mundam road in the vicinity	550		The well is dug as far as water is found and

of Wondrooy			slips are being made.
Repairing the well in the village of Mundam	100		Silt being cleared and the rock being blasted.
Digging a well near Malapally	19	7	The well is completed and stone pavement is under progress.
Repairs to Pessam Mandla well in Rogga chetty	10		Removing and rebuilding stone pavement is completed.
Well belonging to Propala Cuntar of Chintakuntar brunda in the side of Chintapoy a road.	50		The well is dug as far as water is to be found and only steps remained to be made.
Repairing Pessam Mandla well of Phinnam Koppa on the side of Sam Poyga Road.	11	8	Clearing silt completed by finished.
Repairs to the well in the Govt. Station at Malapally.	10		Repairs completed.

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19

Digging a well in
the Publican's place 50

Miscellaneous
Expenditure -

1 For Langer, Khana 130

2 For building
beds ponds & } 243 14 5
purchasing iron
& miscellaneous iron
things -

For heavy trees 1496 3 4
Hira -

Total Expenditure 38667 2 11
in the Ladag -

Value of Road from
Madunapally to

Road 7 miles completely
gravelled.

Total distance 13 miles & 5
furlongs.

Office harmonial,
Munstoors and
Munimnapally

1 Terminal with 3 vents
completed.

2 Road dunes completely

The whole has nearly been
completed of earth work with
side channels more than
4 wells were taken
for repairs and nearly completed
2 Launch built over which
the road was laid with much
strengthened. In the 30 mile
there is a fault, the road re-
quires to be taken across
much work done to it.

301 Basini Road a Road, Road
5 furlongs & 67 yards forms
a branch from the main
road to No 1 Road joining it.
302 Basini Road a Village
The whole line completed
as regards earth work & c.
completely gravelled
303 Repairing a well in
Dole of Kathal in the
Dole of Kathal in the

Now is and well in the new better near the new taking for the heavy in the compound of the dispensary of the dispensary

70 1/4

Road from Dindigul to Gopichandrapur 9182 107

Roads.

5 furlongs completely gravelled.

Repairs to 4 wells & spring channels being executed. 3 Small wells sunk 2 big wells under progress. stone work required. 2 small tunnels and several drains and booby wells covered with stones and Chumam completely and done more under progress. Repairs to 4 spring channels in Bathinur & goda and chad anapalli & goda are being dry covered. 2 big well in the market is under progress. stone work required.

1st portion from Dindigul to Lambally about 2.5 portion from Lambally to Gopichandrapur is about 5.10 miles completely

Repairs to Pacher - 1938

Road from Veligdal to Pappanthy via Thicharla and Padda Munderam 13410

Road from Golluhal to Koorani 13713

Gravelled 3 Road dams completed -

116.8 Cyps of earthwork 330 Remaining yards of stone work have been executed -

about 3 miles covered 4 3/4 = 16.25 furlongs completely gravelled 4 1/2 miles half completed.

1 mile & 1/2 furlongs completely gravelled - 1 Road dam 3 1/2 miles of road half completed

miles of which 2 miles & 7 furlongs of earthwork with side channels is under progress. 5 furlongs stone work. The work is under progress.

Distance is about 7 1/2 miles

Distance about 5 miles. Repairs to tank lands over which this road runs are being executed. A thick jungle is now being cleared. 1 Well repaired for public use in the 1st mile.

1257

Road from Hattur to Bechnagi	1246	49	About 1 furlong completed. Gravelled. other portion is under progress.	Distance is about 2 1/2 miles.
H. continuation of Chudam Road	1394	9	About 2 furlongs, earth work with side channels completed. The remainder is under progress.	Distance is about 3 miles.
Road from Gundam to Birsadandram via B. B. Road via Godugwaripally.	1293	3	About 1 mile, earth work with side channels from Gundam side completed. About 1/2 mile earth work from Birsadandram towards B. B. Road side finished & the other portion is under progress.	Distance about 4 miles.
Repairing a well in Godugwaripally & haulit of Gundam	81	3	Under progress.	

Road from Birsadandram to Hattur via Hattur via Panchupad	2167	10	5 1/2 furlongs earth work with side channels and 1 furlong. Graveling completed. The remainder is under progress.	Distance is about 8 miles.
Repairing a well in Talavani	100	-	Under Progress.	
Road from Birsadandram to B. B. Road via B. B. Road	494	8	About 2 furlongs earth work with side channels completed. Gravel spread. The remainder is under progress.	About 3 miles.
Road from Birsadandram to B. B. Road via B. B. Road as to join B. B. Road	875	15	Earth work for about 4 furlongs & 130 yds of road is completed. Gravel being spread.	Distance is about 6 miles.

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Road from bridge
 Guripally in Passa
 Diphasamundram
 to Passa-palijum 1410 "
 via Pulipul road
 to join Kandy
 Road. ———

Distance is about 5 miles.
 3 miles, 3 spring channels
 of Passa-tillamundram are
 under repairs.

Branch road to
 Handlamangudi 88 15 -
 slope. ———

Drainage complete.

Repairing 4 wells
 & 2 tanks & dig-
 ging 100 cycles of earth
 & 100 cycles of earth
 in 100 cycles. ———

Under progress.

About 700 cycles of earth
 work already executed.

Road from bridge
 to Velipul. 1932 13 3

About 3 miles earth
 work with side channel
 completed. 1 mile gravelled
 completely on both sides

Distance is about 7 miles.

Total 107664 1 1/2

General Misc.
 ellaneous Charges

1 Establishment 751 11 4

2 Cart hire for tools
 & 1000 supplies from
 Guadras 243

3 Cart hire for cash
 maintenance, tools
 & 1000 supplies from
 to out stations
 for relief works 104 6 2

4 Grain powder
 purchases for
 clearing opera-
 tions 67 4

5 Advances made
 for making new
 country carts 1000

6 From the here for
 country carts 1338 2

1257
 118

7.	Grant in aid to poor houses - main	319	1	11
	landed by private subscription			
8	Other miscellaneous charges such as, stationery, samples, wooden new iron instrument for preparing bricks	1217	11	3
	year as fodder for cattle. Bait for Police guards from other districts when accompanied			
9	Advances made to merchants for grain	10000		
10	For destroying by fire, dead corpses	80		
	Total	15721	4	3
	Total miscellaneous	15121	4	3

		Grand Total	122785	59 1/2	of road actually doing
1	Road from Vailpad to Brimstone	6844	12	4	5 miles & 1/4 furlongs of road completely gravelled & tamped
2	Road from Gurramconda to Bradbury	1502	12	8	5 miles & 1 furlong completely gravelled & tamped. Distance 5 1/2 miles & 1 furlong
3	Road from Gurramconda to Bradbury	1203	10	5	1 mile of road completely gravelled and tamped. Distance 1 mile
4	Road from Hal Kiri to Bradbury				Distance 9 1/2 miles. The remaining portion is under progress.
5	Branch road from Hal Kiri to Bradbury				Distance 1 1/2 miles
6	Road from the Bradbury road to Bradbury	23601			Distance 21 miles. The remaining portion is under progress.
7	Road from Vailpad to Bradbury	12308	10	3	2 miles completely gravelled & tamped. 3 miles of earthwork completely done. Distance 16 miles. The remaining portion is under progress.

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19

8	Road from Charlo fully to Ladaria Cherom	3302	3	11	6 furlongs of road completely gravelled & tamped. 1 mile & 2 furlongs of earth work completed.	Distance 4 miles The remaining portion is under progress.
9	Road from Ladaria Cherom to Gundlun	3087	13	6	6 furlongs of road completely gravelled & tamped. 1 mile 8 1/2 furlongs of earth work completed.	Distance 10 miles The remaining portion is under progress.
10	Digging a Honeru at Voilpad.	2728	10	2	3328 Cys. of earth work has been done.	Requires stone work & paid advance to stone work.
11	eyed in iron tank of Surruconda	1528	4	10	1050 Cys. of earth work - do 10 Cys. of stone work is done.	Work is completed.
12	2 tall cherom of Hooy varipally	1344	11	8	1100 Cys. of earth work - do	do.
13	Old Honeru at Voilpad.	663	13	6	Clearing dirt 844. completed	
14	Repairs to the well in the Gomb. to be at Ladaria	89	6	9	225 Cys. of earth work done.	The work is carried on.

15	Repairs to Peticcharu of Honamustan	564	12	8	Completed.	The work is completely done.
16	Repairs to the well belonging to Vard made Venusha Honu	122	6	4	54 Cys. of earth work done.	The work is completely done.
17	Repairs to Ladaria Cherom at Voilpad.	100	9	10	340 Cys. of earth work & 35 Cys. of stone work done.	The work is already finished.
18	Road from Pectair to Kogubatta	11630			5 miles of road completely gravelled and tamped & 6 furlongs of road half finished.	
19	Road from Bunkapat to Gundlunally	6040			1 mile & 7 furlongs of road completely gravelled & tamped 4 furlongs of road half done	
20	New Honeru at Pectair	795			3000 Cys. of earth work has been executed.	
Total		77655	11	5		
Spies for carts &c.		314	12	4		
Grand total		77770	7	9		

of Voilpad taking in charge
Pectair Division

1	Road from Tallacalawa to Gowampally	12035 1/4	4	5 miles completely graded & tamped. 3 miles line marked out.
2	Road from Irula Kannamala to Thurli	9110 1/4	4	2 miles completely graded & tamped. 1 mile of grading completed & tamping is under progress.
3	Road from Thurli to La. Kuppala	10551	4	1 mile completely graded & tamping is under progress.
4	Road from Balu Sammudraim to Sammudraim	17070		3 miles completely graded & tamped.
5	Road from Tumala to Ma. Kannadabam	4510		2 miles completely graded and tamped.
6	Road from Irula Kannadabam to Tumala	1774		4 furlongs completely graded & tamped. 4 furlongs graded.

7	Road from Chabala devarachem to Ma. Kannadabam	3623	9 1/4	1 mile completely graded & tamped. 1 mile graded.
8	Road from Chabala devarachem to Thonico corner	3263	8	1 furlong completely graded & tamped.
9	Road from Thonico corner to Kuppala	1600		1 mile completely graded & tamped.
10	Road from Chabala devarachem to Kuppala	2780		1 mile completely graded & tamped. 4 furlongs graded.
11	Road from Lingara Chem to Pinnatula Chem	872	13	Road is made for 3 furlongs of which 80 yds well tamped.
12	Road from Kuppala to La. Kannadabam	700		7920 sq. feet of stone for the pavement. 1/2 mile of road completely graded & tamped. 3 furlongs of the curvation of side channels on both sides completed.

13.	Road to tamping top from Tansha & Yehao to well	560	210 Cys. of spreading metal & masonry Cys. of 14 curving side ditches completed, a last clearing still from the well completed.
14	Road on the bank of Suanm-bula Pachimata chuan	660	4 furlongs gravelled.
15	Road from Pashabula to Lohidimari	4060	1/2 mile completely gravelled & tamped. 1 mile gravelled. —
Works near Hadong Loim.			
16	Road near the new Talug Cutchery	2201 8 2	5 furlongs & 110 Yds of Road completely gra- velled & tamped.
17	Road from the Rongachaty road to Pulagutta	1621 7 10	2 furlongs completely gravelled & tamped. 1 furlong only gravelled.
18	Road to tamping top —	800 8	75 yards completely gravelled & tamped.
19	Surf from minto to Pashan (Bapt) tation —	4390 9 7	18336 Cys. of earth work done 511 Cys. of stone work done.
20	Do (Gyapindram) Pashan —	2035 7	7650 Cys. of earth work done. —
21	Surf from minto to the well in the mosque —	1153 7	202 Cys. of earth work done. 62 Cys. of stone work done.
22	Repairs to 3 hand wells and one big well near the new talug Cutchery	500 9 6	150 Cys. of earth work done. —
23	Road from the Gumellans Bani & low into the village of — Pashan	456 10	1 furlong & 110 yards completely gravelled & tamped. 138 yards gravelled.

24	Repairs to supply Channel of Rungamanchi	1568	5	2232 Cys. of ear. th. work done.
25	Lengthening the fort wall at Parturam	9035	9	12 Cys. of stone work done.
26	Repairing a well in the fort of Petrurix	70		9780 Cys. of ear. th. work is done.
27	Repairing a small well at Parturam	50		76 Cys. of ear. th. work done 48 Cys. of stone work done
28	Repairs to the supply channel of Trimmamanchi tank.	1878	3	44 Cys. of ear. th. work done. 4 Cys. of stone work done 2475 Cys. of ear. th. work done 1701 Cys. of the stone work done.

29 Repairs to Prombudi
smaller well

164

Cleaning silt and build-
ing parapet wall
round the well com-
pleted

92357 67

Miscellaneous charges

Advance paid for
digging well in
Khas khata

Advance made
to the merchants
of Haderi for grain

4100

Money lent to
Asbatnath & Co.
for grain

2075

1257
558

Grocery paid for }
Vanguard Khanna }

84 3

Pay of Establish }
ment of Mrs Swann }

16 1 5

Cost of Stationery }
and Contingencies }

117 12 2

Bounty hire for }
bringing grain }

167 3 9

Cost of diet &c. }
at Hospital }

5

Total. 8092 37

Miscellaneous

Grand Total. 100649 10 2

of Stationery

Just ahead }
Subsistence Office }
extraordinarily }
22 January 1877 }

Signed J. D. B. Lyndell.
of the Collection.

(For Copy)

Amundson

Special Agent
for the

69 29

4 Road from Galt red road into Galt near village	397	4 3	1 1/2 furlongs of road com- pleted 2 furlongs of road partly completed
5 Road from Galt to the village of Galt near	328	10 9	2 furlongs of road partly finished
6 Road from Galt to the village of Galt near	4872	13 11	1 mile 1/4 furlongs of road completed 6 furlongs of road partly done

1252
55

Jan 11/1877

On the 11th Jan 1877
B. M. J. J. J. J. J.
at the office of the
Secretary of the
Board of Directors

Enclosure in Board's
Proceedings to the 11th Jan 1877
Secretary to the Board of Directors
10th February 1877.

2
7458

Rev. Mr. J. J. J. J. J.
10th Feb 1877
Copy of enclosure. 1877

List of Relief works in Progress.

Serial	Name and nature of the work	Amount expended up to 31 st Decemr 1896	Quantity of work done up to 31 st Decemr 1896	Remarks.
1.	1. Repairing roads in the Strag of Jammulamadga Taluk	1528 84	850 yards of metalled road have been completed with tampering 400 yards metalled do. with the excavation of side trenches	The entire length of the road now in progress is 1250 yards with an average breadth of 8 yards. The greatest have been raised about 2 feet over the former level.
2.	2. Road from Proddutur to Jammulamadga (Jammulamadga Subur)	3698 4 6	8 miles of earth work completed this road runs with side trenches - out of this about 5 miles - metalled has been finished	about 1 mile of road has been finished. A section of 12 roads completed with tampering is 8 with an average breadth of 6 yards.
3.	3. Road from Jammulamadga to Proddutur	6625	3 4 miles of metalled road have been completed with trenches	The entire length of the road is about 13 miles and breadth by and by. The line runs through the hills and of the country.
4.	4. Road from Proddutur to Lavanur	2241 15 9	2 miles of road have been completed with trenches, tampering &c	The entire length of the road is about 8 miles and breadth about 6 yards.
5.	5. Road from Nalabally up to Lavanur through Copalagummi District (Jammulamadga Subur)	2894 6 5	2 miles of metalled road have been completed with tampering &c	The entire length of the road is about 12 miles.
6.	6. Road from Jammulamadga to Chopalagummi of Nannal District (Jammulamadga Subur)	1078 14 8	7 miles side trenches have been dug and rough earth work done	This road runs through both the talukas - The length of Jammulamadga section is about 8 miles & the entire length of the road is about 15 miles.
7.	7. Road from Jammulamadga to Chummanay in Pitt of Nannal District	107 7 3	About 3 miles from Chinna Kumerala to Salaman-chipatnam side trenches have been dug and metalled is being spread	The entire length of the road is 15 miles has been spread and the road has been nearly completed to that length.
8.	8. Road from Kuddirala to Chodiam	1337 8 6	2 miles trenches have been dug and metalled spread nearly completed	The entire length of the road is 3 miles through a hill.
9.	9. A mile of road near the village of Salaman-chipatnam	978 12 8	The road has been completed with the exception of road dam	The length of the road is 1 mile.

10 Road from Channapettur to Kondapuram Railway Station and up to the Gandloor channel

372 12 " The earth work has been nearly completed with the exception of tamping over a small portion. Road is 680 yards. Side trenches have been dug. Material is being collected at.

11 Raising road over a portion of the heavy track from Gandloor to Jammala madaga

235 8 " Earth work has been completed. The length of road is 250 yards. Aided tamping, Commenced - Material is being collected.

12 Raising and metalling the two streets of the village of Karmal Madine

129 8 3 Earth work with side channel. The entire length has been completed. The road is 400 yards.

13. Revetting and raising a compound wall around a stone well south of Jammala madaga town

100 12 " Strong stone revetment has been in one side has been reconstructed and the work is almost complete. Modern compound wall has been completed.

14 Clearing a well between Jammala madaga and the village of Chinnamanna

22 5 3 Completed

15 Clearing and repairing a well in the village of Chinnamanna

15 11 " Clearing finished - stones are being gathered for re-masonry

16 Clearing a well in the village of Bondati Kundah

26 3 1 Completed

17 Clearing a well in the village of Madikayalappally of Redadon

10 2 " The work has been commenced

18 Repairing a well in the village of Bussampally

32 2 6 Clearing has been nearly completed

19 Repairing a well in the village of Vellu Vally

56 8 9 The well is being widened to afford passage for construction of steps with stone

20 Repairing and clearing a well in the village of Ramisoddy of Yitoor

23 3 6 This has been recently commenced. Some silt has been taken out.

21 Road from Redadon to Jammala madaga (see section of road)

352 5 1 1/2 7 miles of road with earth work has been completed with side trenches. Sanding and tamping has also been completed. Out of this 7 miles, for 4 miles rough material has been spread out for 3 miles. The entire length of this section of the road is 7 miles.

Jammala madaga (continued)

2. Rainings started in the town of Proddalator

26.64

3 6 457 yards of metalled road completed except tamping & 6 byards rough metal has been spread — 1658 yards side trenches have been dug. 150 yards earth work in filling up the pits by the sides of the road.

3 Road from Proddalator to Chennarayana

830

2 2 5 miles and 5 furlongs earthwork. The whole length completed with trenches on both sides. Out of this extent metal has been spread for nearly 2 1/2 furlongs —

4 Road from Proddalator to Chajala in the Thamood District & a Coropand and Indigoodan —

303

2 1/2 furlongs earth work completed. The entire length of this road is about 15 miles.

5 Road from Jammala to Chajala in the Thamood District & a Coropand and Indigoodan —

2552

9 3/4 5 miles earth work has been completed with side trenches. The entire length out of this extent 3 miles have been completed with tamping and the road is about 1 mile metal has been spread over 7 miles.

6 Road from Mydukur to Godda in the Chit

3880

6 3 - 7 157 furlongs yard trenches have been dug on both sides earth work. The entire length completed out of this extent 100 furlongs is 4 furlongs 166 yards of road have been completed with tamping and used 7 furlongs 208 yards without tamping.

In 71 708 side channel on 3. 1 - 77

The Eastern side has been dug

In 71 708 side channel on 2 - 7 - 19 80 on the western side

day

7 Road from Vaniyapenta to Proddalator through Chintala — Kuntala

157

2 furlongs earthwork with side channels has been completed. The entire length out of this extent 172 yards rough of the road is about 10 miles. Metal has been spread 132 yards 10 miles. Gravel has been spread —

Repair of a reservoir in the village of *Madhala-dimant* } 418 14 10 1361 yards earth work for the bund Completed 148 yards gravel has been spread on the bund 96 yards stone revetment inner side the tank Completed - 12 cubic yards of stone have been gathered near the reservoir - 12 cubic yards of stone have been taken out of quarry

9 Clearing of Mulloor Chemb 791 6 26607 Cubic yards of soil have been taken out -

10 Clearing and repairing a well in the village of *Godar* } 106 10 10 Clearing has been Completed Stone for revetment is being collected.

11 Clearing and repairing the *Moopathy* *Remain* *pieces* } 747 8 3 18000 Cubic yards of dirt have been taken out -

12 Clearing and repairing a well in the village of *Chinnarthy* } 386 7 6 5269 Cubic yards of earth has been dug out of the tank

493 yards of bund has been repaired with stone revetment

13 Repairing the Government tank in the village of *Chijapad* } 188 12 8 300 Yards length the bund has been strengthened with earthwork and gravel Gullies and pits have been filled up - revetment repaired all along 1300 yds. Bund near the *Calangula* has been repaired, with gravel ramping to the length of 50 yards.

N.B. The figures in Column 3 in above are erroneous payments.

Samudra Madaya 18th January 1897

Ag. Deputy Collector

(True Copy) *Ag. Deputy Collector* *Special Agent Collector* *Per of Collector.*

(True Copy)

Ag. Secretary

Ag. Secy

Dec 7 458/77
40.75 Mark/77
L 1890.

Constitution in Roman
Proceedings in the
diocese of the Government
Oct 10 1890

Statement showing the progress made on the Relief works opened in Bulwerdula Valley up to the 31st December 1876

Amount. Quantity of work done up to 31st December 1876. Remarks.

Amount and Nature of work done up to 31st December 1876.

1. Woodhouse Road 13678 11 9 2 Miles road is completed. Earthwork is finished for 14 Miles. Inlet is spread over 3 Miles. A large quantity of gravel also has been dug and kept ready.
2. Royasholy Road 2652 3 6 1 1/2 Miles road is completed. Earthwork is completed for 4 1/2 Miles and Inlet is spread over 5 1/2 Miles of road.
3. Parnepelle Road 2910 1 9 Earthwork for 7 Miles is completed and Inlet is spread over 3 1/2 Miles.
4. Linschadripalle Road 1713 5 6 Earthwork is completed for 2 1/2 Miles and Inlet is spread over 2 1/2 Miles.

Sign. J. H. Southa Pans
Temporary Collector

(True Copy)

W. J. Y. Macartney
Special and Collector
for
Acting Collector

Revenue Board
Office Madras
10th Dec 1876

True Copy

Madras

Acting Secretary

Enclosure in Board
 Proceedings to the
 Secretary to Commr. R.
 Dated 10th Feb 1897

Rev. Mr. S. J. J.

J. O. 20th Mar 1897

21st 850

Rev. Mr. S. J. J.

Category	Number of males working in the field during the week ending 10 th Feb 97	Number of males working in the field during the week ending 10 th Mar 97	Number of males working in the field during the week ending 10 th Apr 97
Madang Valley	41,056	29,546 1/2	18,724 1/2
Boy Valley	13,743	15,371	9,721 1/2
Madang Valley	26,875	14,389	19,442 1/2
Boy Valley	18,006	12,916	16,481 1/2
Palau	7,402	7,130	4,307 1/2

Revenue Department
 12/5/97
 Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
 Dated 6th March 1897
 Read the following
 No. 15
 From
 J. D. B. Gribble Esquire
 Acting Sub Collector
 of Cuddapah
 To
 J. F. Price Esquire
 Acting Collector of
 Cuddapah
 Sir

I have the honor to report regarding the state of my division.

2. From the last returns you will have observed that the number of coolies employed on relief works have very greatly decreased. The greatest decrease has been in the Madang Valley in week ending 11th February where the numbers have fallen

fallen from 42,000 to 12,000. The highest number did not continue for more than a few days and was caused by a sudden influx of Mysore coolies and a few Bellary men. I was at the time in Fuddah but I at once sent most stringent orders and the consequence was that they fell to 36,000, 26,000, 14,000 and eventually to 12,000. This decrease is attributed to several causes.

1. exclusion of Mysore coolies
2. outbreak of cholera
3. stopping

the gangs, all of these reasons however, combined, do not satisfactorily account for this enormous decrease, and I can only suspect that the Taluk officials have

My idea is that there have been many pauses, coolies are not paid when they are not working - leading payment that there were many absences for whom no satisfaction was given. Cholera may have led to the breaking up

but it having pretty nearly ceased, there are now respecting fit subjects for ought to be an increase in the numbers. An order of Mr. Gribble's directing all taluk officers to see that any errors in this direction be rectified. The Taluk officials are, I regret to say, utterly unfitted for a crisis like the present one. Nangarow the Acting Talukdar has at length been removed, and when his successor comes I hope we shall get on better. The permanent Taluk Shinsadras fully account for Mysore & Bellary the decrease. I suspect very strongly is a man utterly devoid of judgment & sense returns.

(Sd) J. F. Price

I quite agree with Mr. Gribble regarding the Taluk officials. They are a most incompetent set. Nangarow clearly did not attend to his duties as a Taluk Officer. Nangarow's character as given

he is hard working and is in very bad health brought on principally by exposure in famine works. It would be a good thing

thing to move him to a taluk
where he would have less to do,
but I have no post to offer him.

3. I have (whilst on tour with you)
been making careful enquiries
regarding the out break of cholera
recently reported, and have
come to the conclusion that
it has been greatly exaggerated.
There is no doubt that between
the 6th and the 31st January
there was a very severe outbreak,
and the deaths amounted to
several hundreds. Reports
reached me from all sides
that coolies were dying, and
in some places by hundreds.
Since then I have made

careful

by his griddle is I
believe correct. I do
not think though that
exposure on famine
work has been the
cause of his bad
health. he is a man of
weakly physique.

I commenced making
close enquiries into
this as I felt satisfied
from what I had
seen and heard
elsewhere that there
had been gross
exaggeration. My first
enquiries when with
me were made in
regard to the fact
of the division where
cholera has been
worse than in any
other place. The
results do not
bear out the statement
that the people were
dying "by hundreds
daily" of cholera.
I believe that I am
within the mark
if I put down
the total deaths
of the cholera in
the whole subdivision
at 800 in three
months.

months. Cholera in
several places at
which I enquired
had appeared in
hundreds. The
outbreak in Kadri
was I believe the
result of the coolies
from gangs on the
roads having
caught it there &
taken it to their
villages. The filthy
condition of which
caused the disease
to spread. According
to the death returns
2284 persons died
in Northland out of
a population of 1,50,000.
It was in this taluk
that I found the
earliest the lowest
in condition.

Sd. J. F. Price
agf. Me.

careful enquiries from as many
village magistrates and headmen
as I could collect. I enclose
I give a copy of the result of these
enquiries as far as this taluk is
concerned. There are of course many
other gangs and villages which I have
not as yet visited. but the
villagers here questioned are scattered
over two thirds of the taluk and their
answers to my questions will
give a fair idea of the general
state of things. Cholera appears to
have broken out in one gang about
the 6th or 7th January, & have spread rapidly
over almost all, and to have ceased
about the 25th. In some villages
it still prevails - as far as my
own personal observation is
concerned, I have, in the last
four

1251/6

four or five days, in two places,
even bodies being eaten by dogs
and have seen villagers who
have left their village sitting
huddled and scared under
a tree. I have passed in the
last month about half a
dozen persons attacked by the
disease - whom of course I at
once took steps to relieve, and
have had one of my own friends
attacked. My dresser has found
25 unburied skulls in one town
(Rogachky) a skeleton near my
camp in this village and other
district officers have assured
me that they have come across
many unburied bodies. The
outbreak has for the present
subsided.

This occurred at the
village of Astanopolis
& Chikatinanopolis
which I saw when
going to Kadini
with Mr. Gröble.
In the first instance
there had been
35 deaths of cholera.
The body which we
saw was that of an
old woman who
had been travelling
along and having
been stayed with
cholera had died
and been left
not far from the
road. The people
here had quitted
the village and
camped under a
tree. In the second
instance cholera
had been severe
and the body of
a man who died
in a rope not far
from the village
had been left
unburied and

had been eaten by
dogs. The people here
were not camping out.
It was at Chikatinanopolis.
I saw alone that we
saw this.
Did he come then?
I don't believe
is the same spot
- when there had
been a severe outbreak
in a large gang.
I looked for skeletons
and skulls saw
four of the former
and seven of the
latter. The corpses
had been buried in
shallow graves and in
river sand and as a
matter of course had
been dug up. Excavating
these and the two
bodies mentioned above
I saw a town of over 200
houses saw two skeletons
and a skull two
cholera corpses being
buried and two cases
of cholera.
The J. & P. have
at Kadini I must have seen
at least 1000 acres of Cholera
which

subsidised.
As regards the present state
of the Kadini Salug, I have been
much surprised to find it far
more promising than I anticipated.
When I visited it in September
the dry crops were all withering.
When I came again in November
everything was dead, but now,
I have, with you, passed through
a tract of country covered
with some of the finest
cholera crops I have ever seen.
These are all under wells which
have still a sufficient supply
of water to bring the crops to
maturity. Over 10 miles of road
I think there is corn
all through. There was
not very much in the
way of crops between
where I quitted
Mr. Gröble (Chikatinanopolis)

which will yield a full crop in about a month's time. If the rest of the Salug is anything like the large portion I have already seen I do not anticipate any danger here. There may be little or no grain here now, but as soon as this cholam crop is reaped (and the harvest will probably last a month) there will be sufficient food for the people for at least 6 weeks or two months. We have a good two months supply of rice for our 2 colonies in stock, and this, aided by the local market, even if the worst should happen, ought to bring us well into June, before which it is to be hoped that the rain will fall. Some of the other taluqs that I have

and Mr. Vachsky has been there as for instance at Pookkootu there was a good show. I think it probable that there will be quite a month's supply of grain after the harvest comes in and two months' fodder for the agricultural class.
Sd J. F. Price
Ag. Secy.

The crops are very good in the Royachetti and Madanapalle taluqs and there is a

considerable amount of them, all under wells. Volpand seems to be the worst off but only in the bit between Pulair & Volpand. I speak from what I saw and heard from the natives.
Sd J. F. Price
Ag. Secy.

I have not been here the country in that direction looks rocky and barren.
Sd J. F. Price
Ag. Secy.

There is however nothing to complain of. The crop in the Tanakal valley is in places such as I have never seen elsewhere.
Sd J. F. Price
Ag. Secy.

seen can in any way compare with the crops I have seen in Kadiri. Of the other three taluqs Royachetti is the best. Some portions of Volpand are very bad, and in the part enclosed by the villages of Surakoyalapett, Talupula and Bhakarapett, I scarcely saw a blade of vegetation. In the Madanapalle Taluq there is a fair show of cholam under a few wells but no where (as far as I have seen) is there anything so fine as in Kadiri.

5. During the past month, the gangs have been subjected to strict scrutiny, and all persons unworthy of relief have been sent away. I find that the native officials frequently

frequently show a great want of judgment in this matter, but I have impressed on my subordinates the necessity of seeing that this system of sheffing is fairly carried out.

6 on the 7 and 8 of this month there were some showers, and from Belair it is reported that as much as 1 inch fell. Elsewhere it does not seem to have amounted to more than one or two ounces.

7. The mortality among the cattle has been, and continues to be, very great, as scarcely any forage is obtainable.

Water

In this it has not been done at all.

J. F. Price
ag. C.M.

I do not think that it has been very great amongst agricultural stock. Among cows and ordinary cattle it has been exceedingly heavy certainly, but and probably other more. There is no

help for it. What fodder there is, is kept for the agricultural animals, there is no grass, & quickly being the jungle has been stripped of what leaves there are and upon the hills there is little if any grass or water. There is no place to which to drive the less valuable cattle and the only hope of saving anything but very small fraction of them is a full grain. The country is strewn with the skeletons of those which have died. Water is abundant except at Belair where the rock is close to the surface.

J. F. Price
ag. C.M.

The famine is certainly in many places cutting up on the coolies. I have not noticed this in the towns and villages but only with the workers. I believe that the falling off in condition has to a considerable

125/10
Water is still to be got in wells and is generally obtainable from 15 to 20 feet from the surface. I believe no accurate returns of cattle deaths have been sent, and I am therefore diffident about making any statement. In the neighbourhood however of every village there are invariably a number of bones and skeletons. 8. The coolies now upon the works are almost all from the very

poorest classes. Some of the woodmen are still fine stalwart looking men, but the distress is beginning to tell upon the old men the children and many.

many of the women, generally speaking the people are all greatly reduced in condition.

The word "emaciated" seems liable to be misunderstood.

When I used it, I meant that the coolies were steadily falling off in condition, and I believe you agree with me in the opinion that they are now generally speaking at a point, below which they cannot stand much further reduction.

I greatly regret that I have not yet been able to submit my progress report for the month ending the first week of February. There were several inaccuracies in the returns

which have owing to the coolies having been left unpaid for a fortnight or so sometimes I was not able to do want of money. I am but too conscious and stupidly on the

part of Tahildars and their subordinates I have seen one or two cases of emaciation at large proportions of coolies are at point at which reduction of the amount of food which they can obtain will produce positive emaciation and consequent inability for work.

Sd/- J. F. Price
Ag. Col.

125/11
submitted from the Taluqs and I have had to return them for correction, it shall however be submitted in a few days and in the meantime I beg you will be good enough to forward this report for the information of the Board with such remarks as your recent tour and inspection may suggest.

Cuddalore District Office }
Camp Villavelamala } Sd/- J. F. Price
13 February 1877 } Ag. Sub Collector

True copy,

No 92.

Forwarded for the information of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Gribble is at present engaged in

in a complete inspection of the
Kadii Talug and will forward
a further report. He will then
take in Royachoti or Votchand?

Cuddapah }
CWS office }
24 Feb 11 } Sd J. M. Johnston
Special Agent
for Agt. Master

Submitted for the information
of Government.

2. The report gives a clearer
idea of the state of affairs
in the subdivision of Cuddapah
than has been hitherto attainable.

It is plain that there was in
the early stages, extreme encourage-
ment to prisoners, and also
the Board fear that the
weeding of the gangs and

reduction of numbers under
recent orders has gone too
far. Mr Gribble's figures are
apparently for the January

	Mr Gribble's Figures	Freshly reports	
		27 Aug	24 Feb
Kadii	26875	18987	2333
Royachoti	13943	13747	1536
Madamapalli	41056	40695	16444
Votchand	25408	26612	5224
	107282	110041	25537

but the numbers
have fallen
enormously since then
and on the 24 February
stood as shown in
the margin. The

total on the latter date is only
one fourth of Mr Gribble's figures,
and in Royachoti there are
now hundreds and where there
were thousands.

3. Mr Gribble has evidently
been working hard and doing
his best to put things in
order.

order, but his native establish-
-ment of subordinates is
condemned as inefficient.

... as to the
distribution or efficiency of his
European assistants. Mr. Mehta
is requested to report on these
points and to state whether
further assistance is wanted.

4. The mortality from cholera
has evidently been very
heavy though Messrs. Pine
and Gribble think that it
has been exaggerated in reports.

This Board note with anxiety
the remarks made with regard
to the condition of the people,
which

1251/73
which is stated to be deteriorating.
Reduction has been carried
very far, and any further
measures in the same direction
must result in increased
mortality. It is most essential
that the effect of the disconti-
-nuance of relief to such
large numbers should be
narrowly watched.

5. The description of well cultivation
in Kadiri and indeed of crops
generally in the Sub Division
is as hopeful as it was
unexpected. Not the least benefit
to be derived from it,

is unquestionably the production
of a considerable quantity of
fodder for the cattle; and
H. L. 1000 wild in No.

is estimated as sufficient for
the population for a month.

So considerable an accession
to the supply will have a
marked effect on prices.

True copy and Extract.

Respectfully
Secretary

To
The additional Secy to Government
Revenue Department.
with copy of one enclosure

Edw

.all.

5/12/25

Enquiry at Kottur on 11 Feb 27
regarding cholera and on 12 at Salkalwa

Tanakal

Shastri Chond Reddy - Reddy of village. Highest number of coolies 1500. Cholera began on 19 January up to 30 January 22 cases of death among the villagers. Cooly gang - living filthy lie low - coolies working 2 of the gang coolies died. The coolies on 10th of Feb died then all bolted and there are now 228 working - Since 30 January 31 people in village have died. Produces his death register - greatest number of deaths in one day 11 (13th February)

Sujarayacherry - Acha Reddy highest number of coolies 2000. Cholera commenced on 29 January up to date 13 persons died of cholera up to 30th February

Abaladavacherry - Gummoothy curman. Cholera appeared 26 January. From that time up to date 7 men died.

Moothal cherry 20 deaths
Kalkavala to cooly. Cholera appeared 1st February - Since then 56 deaths (6-10-20-20) and

cooly gang
1st of Feb
died

cooly gang
1st of Feb
died

cooly gang
1st of Feb
died

Recd 1877 24th
7th 12 1903

Presiding of the
Board of Revenue
dated 6th Dec 1877
Recd 7th
Jan 1878

In writing with Board visit
for the information of Govt
letter from Mr. J. C. S. S. S.
forwarding copy of letter
from the Dy. Magistrate
regarding on the state of
cholera in the Taluk

Qd 28 March 1877
No 1257

11-581

1257
16

and coolies all bolted on 7: 1000 coolies at work
highest number at any time 4000.

(Memo mainly a fair ground to be inspected)

Tomalua cholera broke out on 26 January
since then 17 deaths all among
villagers: no coolies attacked

Cholera still in villages results not known

Pedapilly Cholera broke out on 8 January 41
deaths amongst a gang of 2000, 20 deaths in the
village and hamlet.

Cooly gang
St. J. P. P. P.
at Chertor

When cholera broke out
coolies ran away but have returned for work.
2nd lost rice 3 1/4 and 5/2, 2 bandies or 3 come in a
week

Quindlapenta Cholera broke out on 8 December
43 deaths up to date 7 deaths in December 28
deaths from 6th to 31st January 6 and 7 Feb 43

Mahamadabad 28 January Cholera came.
Up to date 8 deaths and 10 people now suffering.

oolicoyenta cholera came on 19 December in
that month 12 deaths in January 69 this month

Udoo cholera appeared on 15 January 30 deaths
in January, 34 deaths in this month, 35 recovered.
No fresh cases when he left his village

The cholera cases were all
his own villagers working on the road and
killing says one other death appeared among
the gang when there were 5000, 2nd lost rice 3 1/2
measures.

Tavalum Cholera came 19 January up to end of
January 16 deaths (1 fever) 1st to 7 February 39
deaths. These deaths all among villagers except 18
cases of coolies on the road.

Cooly gang
St. J. P. P. P.
at Chertor

This was a cooly gang and a large
one. There can be but little
doubt that the disease spread
widely from this focus.
Nothing was said to me
regarding the 300 though
by examination was
very close questioned
by me afterwards the
Paddy and Marathi admitted
that they had been away
at once. The cases of
death actually reported
for on the road amounted
to 15

St. J. P. P. P.
at Chertor

Vellichlamala 6 January cholera
appeared. Since then up to date 28 died
among villagers and 53 amongst
coolies

Cooly gang
a gang
St. J. P. P. P.
at Chertor

Gowknapaley Cholera case 11th January 1861

25: 11 deaths

measles.

True Extract

Sd J. S. B. Gribble
Acting Lab. Master

True copy,

Sd J. W. Johnston
Special Dy. Master
for Ag. Collector

True copy,

Witness

Secretary

[Signature]

Revenue Department

14

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.
dated 10th February 1877

Read the following: ⁵⁴⁵

No 54.

From J. F. Puci Esquire

Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

To: H E Stokes Esquire.

Acting Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, Madras

Sir I have the honor to for-
ward reports from the Divisional

- 1 Letter from Sub Collr.
dated 19th Jan'y 1877, no 68.
- 1 Do from Hd Aft Collr.
d/11th Jan'y 1877, no 35
- 1 Do from Dy Collr. on
Sul duty d/18th Jan'y 77 no 12.
- 1 Do from Temporary Dy Collr.
d/23rd Jan'y 1877, no. 23.

Officers as per margin
on the progress of famine
relief works in their Divi-
sions up to the end of
December 1876.

I have re

(Sgd) C. F. MacCartie

Cuddapah
Collrs office
30th Jan'y 1877

Spl. Aft Collr
for Dy Collr.

Enclosure with the
to the Act of Long Bridge
Mussaff's notes &
March 1877

Jan 7/1263.

J. G. MacCartie/177
L 1881-

With the foregoing letter the acting Collector of Cuddapah submits reports on the progress of relief works in divisions comprising ten out of the eleven taluqs of the district, the one wanting being Cuddapah.

2. Sub division. Rayachoti, Kaduri, Madanapalli and Vailpudi. Mr. Gubila gives full detail of his expenditure, and of the work done for it.

He has turned out a very fair amount of work, and considering the serious difficulties he had to contend with, viz. insufficient supervision

Expenditure.	
Roads	310166.
Works Village Emp'ts	34744
Irrigation Works	14259
	<u>359169.</u>
Purchase of grain	21176.
Carrriage &c.	7157.
Establishment &c.	1373
Grants for relief	988
Sundries	407
Tools	<u>1238</u>
	<u>391802</u>

Number of works	
Rayachoti	28
Madanapalli	26
Vailpudi	20
Kaduri	20

12/3/21
for the large numbers employed and want of tools, the rate per mile of road made Rs 1799 does not seem to the Board at all excessive. His rates of wages have been high and in other ways his procedure has tended to draw large numbers of his works, but he has laboured with unrewarded zeal and devotion which merit recognition. He again adverts to the deterioration which he has observed in the physique of his gangs, but the Board are inclined to think that the interest which as he says he takes

takes in his duties has somewhat
 misted his judgement and they
 see no reason why such determina-
 tion should take place in the
 subdivisions rather than in others where
 however the crises are reported the
 in good health.

3. Head Apostrophe Division Head

mail, 1st hour, Pullumsett. Mr. Benson's
 is a clear and good report. His works
 are entirely road construction and repair.

He brings notice now at first the
 idea, fostered by the native offi-
 cials, that relief was due had
 without labour, prevailed amongst
 the people. Mr. Benson took energetic
 measures to dissipate this idea

and the result has been a fast ant-
 form of work, and a proper restre-
 -tion of numbers. Relief however
 has been afforded as fully as was
 needed. The wages paid were at
 first 1 a 9 pice which was subsequently
 raised to 2 annas for a male adult.

4. Deputy Collector's division Jan. mal amadugu Shoddatur. The

Expenditure.		report shows that good and useful work has been done in this division at a not in- expensive cost. Some useful rail- way feeders are under construction.
17 Roads.	35731.	
16 wells & tanks	2927.	
33.	39058	
Subventions Relief...	62	

-way feeders are under construction.

5. Special Deputy Collector's division Pulwenda. The whole outlay except a small sum of Rs. 82 spent on wells.

vells has been on road works, four
in number: Of these the principal
is that from Mondanoor (a railway
station) to Pulwintla which will
be a very useful line. The cost
appears to be moderate and a
full tale of work is expected.

/ True copy & extract /
(sigd) H. S. Stokes
As Secretary

To
The Collector of Cuddalore

/ True copy /
H. S. Stokes
As Secretary

To The Adl. Secretary to
Government, Rev. Dept.
with 2 maps the 2d & 3d
copies of & encls.

Buddapah Collector's
office 2nd March 1877.

No 96

1257/81

From

J. F. Price Esquire.

Acting Collector of Buddapah

To

H. E. Stokes Esquire

Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, Madras

Sir.

I have the honor to submit
the report upon my recent tour in
the S. C. Division, as directed in govern-
ment order Revenue Department
No. 338 dated 23rd January 1877. I
regret that owing to my hands being
constantly full of important work,
I have not been able to send it in
sooner.

Route taken. I proceeded from Buddapah
via Gonalcherum to Royachoti thence
via Halkudda to Peclair, thence
to

7. No 458.

Revenue 1877 Sept.
No. 100 of Revenue

Subd. 10 Feb 1877

Feb 1877

Sept 70

in 10. 2. 1877

21.

98 28th March 1877

No 1257

Report submitted on

letter in July 70

Buddapah sub.

including reports on

Survey & settlement

in 10. 2. 1877

File 10-2-77 (1877-8-77)
File 2-2-77 (1877-8-77)

to Kailpand., thence to Meadampalli
via the Mooshtoor Famine road
and thence to Kadini via Sanakab.
From Kadini I visited the country
six miles out on the Hindupoor
road, and then went on via
Galined to Royachoti, and thence
on via Sanipoy and the Cheyair
ghat to Rajampett from which
returning by rail to Buddha.

3. My tour occupied very nearly
three weeks and during that time
I inspected a considerable amount
of work and coolies, made enquiries
regarding crops, public health
cattle &c., saw the organization and
consulted Mr. Gribble upon various
matters connected with the administration

Work done

General results
of inspection.

of Famine Relief in his Division
4. The result generally, has been
that though I found that there had
been a severe and pretty general
outbreak of cholera and that small
pox of a mild type was rather pre-
valent, the public health was not
nearly so bad as I expected that
where I looked to have met a scene
of barren desolation, there were
Cholera and other crops which
promised to soon materially
assist in removing, in some
measure, the difficulties regarding
food for the people and forage
for the agricultural stock, that
there was little want of water
any where, that the coolies were not
so much down in condition as

I had been led to fear that there was a considerable want of proper supervision and consequent lack of organization, that the accounts were in a confused state and had not been worked up, that there was reason to suspect much fraud, that there was not a proper supply of tools, that many works had proved of an expensive character and that the Native officials were, with hardly an exception, not of the stamp which the present occasion requires.

5. I will now proceed to remark upon each of the Taluqs of the Sub-Division in the order in which I entered them, but before doing so I desire to pay the Acting Sub. Collector Mr. Griddle, the due of stating that he has worked exceedingly

Order of
remarks
and mention
of Mr. Griddle's
conduct

exceedingly hard and energetically in regard to Famine Relief, and that though I feel bound to condemn a portion of his operations on the ground that some of them have been on a needlessly magnificent scale, and that he might have been more economical, and that I hold it necessary to observe that I consider that his organization might have been better, and that he took too much for granted what those under him said, I am of opinion that he deserves great credit for the unsparing way in which he has devoted himself to the duty of relieving the distress which certainly exists to a considerable extent in his Division.

(a) Route

6. Royacholi (a) I traversed this taluq from North to South and from East to West.

(b). From Gualcherunro to Flakhuider (c). Condition of the country and state of crops.

every valley along the road here very promising well-crops principally of cholam. Along the road from Galind to Samipoy there was not nearly so much, but this was owing more to the nature of the country which is broken jungle and in many places very poor, than to inability to cultivate owing to the drought.

There were but few tanks to be seen along the road and the fields were all of the dry class. The people and villages were here - poor and wells few and far between.

(C). Cholera had been severe at Royachoti, Galined, Sanipoy and many other villages, but the outbreak in the valley was of a brief character and the disease has now sought its rest.

the officer in charge informed me yesterday, subsided. Small pox too had been going about and I saw some cases of it, but it was of a mild type and it is on the decline.

There was no fever.

(d) Water supply. (d). Excepting at Sanipoy, there was, as far as I could see or learn no want of water, which was almost invariably near the surface. I wrote to Mr. Gribble to have the wells in that neighbourhood cleared and

and deepened

(2) State of Coolies

(2). The coolies everywhere were in good condition. I met no cases of what I should call emaciation until my return to Poyachaki en route home, when I saw some persons who were decidedly in this condition. I ascertained that this was the result of a misinterpretation of an order of Mr. Gribble directing that all coolies coming on to the works should bring certificates of indigence from their respective Paddies.

Work had in consequence of the people having gone away to obtain these, been stopped and some of those who had remained behind were very much reduced in flesh owing to their being deprived

deprived of the means of obtaining food. I gave immediate orders for the relief of these persons and the recommencement of work.

(f) Fodder for Cattle.

(f). Fodder for the ordinary cattle was everywhere wanting, and I found in more than one instance, the coarse smoke dried thatch from the houses being used for this purpose. The trees wherever fit had been stripped of their leaves and small branches in order to afford food for the cattle and when riding through the Sanyo ghaat I observed that the red Saunders trees for miles had been with this object, lopped and cut about in a manner which must render them in future pretty nearly useless as forest.

(g) State of cattle & other stock

(g). From what I could learn and judging from the skeletons which strewed the country from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the

the cows and ordinary cattle
had died from want of pasture.
No remedy can be applied to this
for there is no grass even on the
hills and no prickly pear to speak
of and what straw the crops
now being, and being about to be
reaped will yield, must be
retained for the agricultural stock.
There is no place to which the suffer-
ing animals can be driven to
find food, for all around things
are just as bad, except in the
Vallamalla Hills, which are
far too distant. The mortality
amongst the ploughing and
well-oxen had been far lower.
I took it not to have exceeded
 $\frac{1}{4}$ th. The goats seemed to be
more the worse for the scarcity
but

but sheep had suffered a good
deal

12/18

- (h) Prices of food & supply of grain. (h). Rice was selling at from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Buddapah measures per Rupee, and Cholum and Ragi which were not plentiful, at from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ measures. The supply of grain in the market appeared sufficient to meet the wants of the people.
- (i) Relief Works. (i). The works going on in the Taluk were principally roads, the section of which was faulty. There were also many unnecessarily heavy embankments and the tampering was often indifferent. Streets in villages where they were hardly required were being converted into gravelled roads, and large square tanks were being excavated, some in exceedingly hard material and in places where there was no pressing necessity for them. In almost every instance

instance they were far larger than requisite. I noticed in some spots gravelled platforms being put up by the coolies in order that District officers might pitch their tents upon them. At Royachoti the Sahildar was making a gravelled road to the Jamabandi Lake. At the same place the restoration of a very large ruined tank had been undertaken, as a Famine Relief work, without any previous estimate. This was done before the Board's rules were promulgated. It would however be the cause of the loss of a good deal of money, if operations were entirely abandoned. I have communicated with the District Engineer on the subject. I measured up work in several

places and found it had cost something surprising. There was no task work, no proper organization of gangs, or of arrangements for paying. The coolies had in some instances been left unpaid for a fortnight, at a time even though there was sufficient money in the Treasury, and payments in grain had been made when they should have been in money. The supply of tools was very insufficient. I had some sent up from Cuddalore. Several coolies were using their own tools, and digging with ordinary grass hoes. The supervision was of the most inferior kind. Here & there a Reddi who took an interest in matters, looked after the coolies in a fashion, but the so called head coolies, ^{and maintainers of the} in the proper sense of word, and stray and useless Brahmins

brahmins who had not the remotest idea of measurements or how work should be done. The Tahsildar who is in my opinion the best of the poor quartette with which the Sub-Division has been burdened had evidently moved about a good deal but to little purpose and both he and his Sheristadar, the latter of whom is certainly not a satisfactory officer, were exceedingly ignorant of all the details connected with the coolies and the work done on the works over which they accompanied me. The Tahsildar is an officer of the old school, a fair-weather man and not equal to an emergency. I however gave him a talking to, and under this and the excellent examples caused by the prompt removal of the Tahsildar

of Kadini, he has, I hear, improved a good deal

(J) Probabilities
as to future
supply of grain
by merchants

(J). The merchants were unable, so they assented, to enter into any contracts for grain, if required. I am in hopes that a Mr. St. Martin who has I believe been making a successful venture by importing wholesale and selling retail here will try a like speculation at Royachoti. If he makes money by it, there will probably be many more, who will try their fortune in the same line.

(K) Applications
for advances
under Land
improvement
Act

(K). Applications for advances to dig wells had been very few. The people seemed to be rather afraid of making them. They are not so enterprising as the ryots below the ghats, and there is evidently an idea about that Government has some trap concealed under the

brahmins who had not the remotest idea of measurements or how work should be done. The Tahsildar who is in my opinion the best of the poor quartette with which the Sub. Division has been burdened had evidently moved about a good deal but to little purpose and both he and his Sheristadar, the latter of whom is certainly not a satisfactory officer, were exceedingly ignorant of all the details connected with the coolies and the work done on the works over which they accompanied me. The Tahsildar is an officer of the old school, a fair-weather man and not equal to an emergency. I however gave him a talking to, and under this and the excellent examples caused by the prompt removal of the Tahsildar

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the proffered boon.

7. Voilpand. (a) My inspection of (a) Route:

this Saluk was in a South Easterly direction and then, for about half its length, from East to west.

(b). From Halkudda to Peclair (b) condition of the country state of crops there was a large quantity of Cholum cultivation under wells; which was in most places just coming into ear, and looked in very good condition.

About Peclair itself there was a fair amount of sugar cane which was being harvested. From that place however on to Voilpand the country was for the greater part barren and jungle, and in some villages the supply of water in the wells had run too low to allow of cultivation being carried on.

(c) Public Health

125/20
I heard that to the Northward and East of Peclair, where the country seemed very barren and rocky that there was little, if any, cultivation but to that to the North west there was a good deal.
(C) Cholera had prevailed along the road by which I came and small pox had also appeared but both were decreasing. I saw a couple of skeletons of persons who had evidently been wayfarers and who being overtaken by the disease and unable to go any further had lain down at the roadside and expired. I had these burnt as also some clothes which were scattered about and marked the spot where other had died. At Peclair also there had been a good deal of cholera and two cases occurred amongst the prisoners in the lockup whilst I was there. There were no medicines or medical

medical attendance in the place
and I was then without my dress.
I wrote at once to the Subcollector
regarding medicines. According
to the death returns Voilpand,
as a Taluk, suffered from
Cholera more than any other
in the Sub-division. I cannot
account for this in any way.
The outbreak in all four Taluks
appears to have been simultaneous
and there is nothing in Voilpand
as to lead to the belief that
it was one more favourable
to the spread of the disease
than others. The people there
were however the most down
in condition of any that I
saw in the Sub-division
and the villages were sur-
passingly filthy. This may
have helped the mortality
a good deal.

(b) St Peclair which stands high (d) Water supply
and is on very rocky soil.
water was scarce and not

125/21
good. A large well was however
being dug near the town &
water had been reached. There
was still a fair supply in
the River which is close to
the village but the people
said that the hot weather
would cause its disappearance.
Between Peclair and Voilpand
there was in some places a
scarcity of water but not
for drinking purposes.

(c) The Coolies at Kalladda were all
with very few exceptions much
down in condition and I saw
one or two cases of considerable
emaciation. At Peclair the same
was the case. It works between
however, this was not observable
and many persons were positively
plump. At Voilpand again
I found amongst some 1800
persons only one or two who
were in flesh. I ascertained
that at Peclair and Kalladde
the

the people had not been paid
for over a fortnight which
would ~~for~~ account for their
Condition as they all belonged
to the poorest classes. The ex-
cuse given was a blunder in
the Taluk Catcherry but I do
not ^{feel} at all feel satisfied with
regard to this. And am inclined
to believe that black mail had
been levied and that by in-
tentional delays the Coolies had
been kept out of wages until
they consented to pay it. The
matter is under inquiry. At
Vollpand many of the Coolies
had but recently come to work
and were reduced in appearance.
I found too that there had
been delays in payment said
to have arisen from the non-
receipt of money from Head
Quarters. This however occurred
before I joined the District.
And there is it well in future
be no ground for this excuse.
The people on the works between
Taludda & Peclair were many

5/2
than the Coolies elsewhere, so they
had managed to keep themselves
in good Condition. There had been
just before I entered the Taluk
a falling off in the number
of the Coolies to the extent of some
8000. The explanation given
by the Thasildar was that
it had arisen from the appear-
ance of Cholera, the partial
weeding out of gangs and the
exclusion of North Arcot and
Mysore Coolies. I do not think
that this could account for
so great and abrupt a decrease.
Cholera may have frightened away
a few. There were certainly no very
large numbers of Coolies from
other Districts in the Taluk.
My belief from looking at the
quantity of work done, is that
there was a large amount number
of persons on the books who did
not exist at all or who though
entered never did a day's work
but for a small fee to the
Maistry or Head Cooly in charge
were permitted to draw wages
which

which they did not require for their subsistence and for which they did no work and that when signs of a stricter administration than had hitherto held began to manifest themselves, those concerned thought a reduction advisable. Enquiries made in the Kaduri Taluk, since I visited it and expressed my opinion on the subject to Mr. Gribble have led to the detection of frauds perpetrated in this way.

(P) Fodder for all ordinary Cattle. (P) Fodder for Cattle was just as scarce in the Volpand Taluk as in that of Royachoti. There were no trees to lop as the jungle is all a nearly all brush-wood.

(Q) The mortality amongst Cows and ordinary bullocks was in my belief been quite between $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{2}{3}$ of the stock. And in some villages even more. What few were to be seen presented a more wretched appearance and if they survive the famine will not be fit for anything for months to come. As in Royachoti nothing can be done.

excepting to hope for a heavy fall of rain. The mortality amongst plunging cattle had been comparatively light. Sheep and goats had not suffered much.

(L) Prices of foodstuffs. (L) Rice was selling at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ measures a rupee. Ragi and Cholum, both scarce at from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There appeared to be a fair stock of grain everywhere; in Volpand there was a sufficient supply.

(U) Relief works. (U) The works were of the same class as in the Royachoti Taluk. At Belair a large square tank had been excavated in hard rock. The site was ill-chosen and the work badly executed; a good draw well would have cost far less and been more useful. At Volpand a fine "Koneru" containing excellent water had been cleared and another of equal size was being dug near it. The necessity for this is not apparent. The coolies might have been more profitably

12/5/07

profitably employed in clearing
works between Peclair and the
Votpaud. And in collecting ~~the~~
material for the road between
those places. The supply of
tools was fair but not always
judiciously assorted. Crowbars
& jammers were not used for
digging hard and rocky gravel
and the consequences had been
much wear and tear of pick-
axes and mattocks.

The new road work was pretty
to look at but it was already
breaking up though but little
traffic had passed over it
and the tamping towards the
sides was so bad that I could
break it up with the point of
a walking stick. The supervision
was again very indifferent
and organization and task
work nil. The Tahsildar and
permanent Sheristadar (now
special magistrate) are both
old & useless. The Deputy
Tahsildar at Peclair, I found
did know something about

the work which was being done
and the state of affairs in
general but he has shown
himself careless in many respects.
I however entertain a better opi-
nion of him than Mr. Gribble
does.

(H) Probabilities (f) The merchants in Peclair were all
as to future unwilling to have any thing to
supply of do with. Contracting to supply
grain by for Cooles if such ^{became} necessary.
merchants. They have no enter-
prise about them and prefer
to tread in the steps of their
fathers and not to run any risks.
In Votpaud however one or two
men who seemed to be richer than
the generality of traders to be
found in the sub division
have since my visit sent in
tenders.

Applications for advances
under Land Improvement
act (A) But few applications for advances
under Land Improvement
act had been made. The people
appeared to know nothing about
the matter.

Madanapalle (a) I proceeded from (a) Route taken
Vollpand where Mr. Gribble met
me in a Southwesterly direction
to Madanapalle. And then
southwest down the valley to
Tanatal.

(b) Along my route there was in (b) Condition
of country
and state
of crops
many places in fact in all
the valleys a good deal of
Cholum & Ragi & some little
sugar cane around Madanapalle
itself there were Capital crops
a good many of them irrigated
by river channels. And some by
excellent Spring channels which
Mr. Gribble had recently opened
and cleared as a famine work.
with a result, so he told me, of 100 acres
of cultivation. On the way to
Tanatal I saw some magnificent
patches of Cholum under wills
and every thing looked better than
it did to the Eastward. Away
from the influence of the wills
and channels all was parched
up, there was not a blade
of grass and even the smaller
jungle trees were withered.

(c) Cholera and Small-pox (c) Public
Health

but not to such a severe extent
as it had in the Rayachoti &
Vollpand Taluks. Both diseases
were abating about 16 miles
from Madanapalle; however
we came upon a village where
the outbreak had been so severe
that the people had left and
we were camped under trees. It was
in a most disgusting state and
the only marvel was that more
had not died. Not far from
the village was the Corpse of
a female traveller who had
expired of Cholera the day
before. And which was being
eaten by a couple of dogs. Orders
to have it burnt were at once
sent back. I did not see whilst
in the Taluk a single case of
Small-pox.

There was a little fever.

d. Water
Supply

(e) State
of Cooles

(d) there was no scarcity and it
was to be found close to the surface
(e) All the Cooles whom I saw
in this Taluk were in good
condition, that is, that although
they were not fat they were

were not emaciated. They had, being
in the Head Quarter Taluk, been
paid more regularly than elsewhere.

but still I found the same unexcusable
delay in making payments to many
of the gangs as has been already alluded
to, had been allowed by the Tahsildar
who had resigned just before I
came up. His accounts had been
found to be in utter confusion and

no satisfactory settlement of them
although Mr. Fricks (one of Mr. Gubbles
famine officers) Lieut. and here
and the Sub-Division Sheristadar
had been engaged for two or three
days trying to get matters right
had been effected up to the time
that I left. I have the worst
possible opinion of the late
Tahsildar who is an acquaintance

of mine of many years. Standing
he knew nothing whatever. It
was hopeless work questioning
him.

breeding which had been car-
ried out actively by Mr. Gubbles
and Mr. Fricks combined
with the commencement
of task work

135/50
work had caused a considerable
decrease in the numbers of coolies
during the week preceding my
visit, but I feel sure, as did Mr.
Fricks, who is an energetic man
and had been since his arrival
looking into matters, that there
has been a vast amount of fraud
in connection with Relief works
in the Madanapatti Taluk,
and that a great deal of this
has been owing to the careless-
ness and indifference, if not
worse, of the Tahsildar.

(f) Fodder
for cattle

(f) Fodder was not so scarce
as in other places in the Division.
This I attribute to the existence
of less really bad and barren
land in it and to there being
a few fair hills scattered about
the Taluk. Puckly pear had been
tried

tried at Madanapalle, but had not met with the approval of myots, who, after having allowed it to be given to their cattle for a time under Government auspices, declared that it brought on purging and took their animals away.

(g) The state of the ordinary cattle (g) state of cattle and other stock was not quite so bad as in other Taluqs, but still the mortality had been very great, probably quite 50 per cent. The loss in agricultural stock also appeared to be less than in Royachoti and Vilpand.

Sheep had suffered somewhat; goats had not.

(h) Prices were the same as in the other Taluqs. There seemed to be no lack of

(h) price of food

3/2
food any where. Where grain was not procurable in the village the people went to the nearest fair and brought. Rice was the most easily procurable.

(i) Relief Works (i) The works were of the usual kind, excepting that Mr Gribble had laid out a new village site in Madanapalle upon the most rejal plain. It, I believe cost some 7000 Rs and will cost a good deal more before it is completed. Where gravelled streets, some 30 yards wide, with trottoirs are constructed, large wells are dug, and much filling up and levelling goes on, much money must be expended. The site is an undeniably good one and beautifully

beautifully laid out, but I consider it far too expensive for a Famine Relief Work. The excavation of Spring Channels, which cost far less, was a work of much more useful and profitable kind, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Gribble did not sooner turn his attention in this direction. The portion of the road between the frontier of the Madanapalle and Volpand Taluks and within the former was very good, but expensive - being made, and much had been spent in the way of repairing tank bunds

in order to carry the road over them. The work was however a contrast to that of the Volpand portion, which was very bad indeed. Mr. Gribble had put an embankment along a portion of the river near Madanapalle. This was useful work. A party of coolies was working revetting and widening the bund of a tank not far from the Head-quarters. This ought not to have been taken in hand as a Famine Work, but the revetment having been pulled down and partly re-constructed there was nothing to do but to allow it to proceed under the immediate Superintendence of Mr. Fricks, who

who is a professional Engineer.

The new roads everywhere seemed to be of the same type. I saw but little of any well digging. Whilst at Madanapalle, I inspected the payment of Coolies which was a most disorderly affair, and showed Mr. Grubbe a systematic method of effecting this, which he is now carrying out in the Division. On the first march out to Kadiri I ascended Horsley Honda, up which Mr. Grubbe had begun a road. I had however previously directed him to stop this work as not being appropriate for Famine Relief. The hill which is one to which the people of

125/99
the neighbourhood had driven their cattle was devoid of grass to its summit and the trees had been every where lopped to provide fodder.

(H) Probabilities of the future supply of grain by merchants

(J) The merchants at the Cusab were willing to contract for the supply of grain, but on advances and a monopoly; attempting to deal with them is most unsatisfactory work.

(K) Application for advances under the Land Improvement Grant Act

(H) The provisions of the recent orders, touching the advances under Land Improvement Act, did not appear to have attracted any notice.

(i) Route taken

9 Kadiri (a) I passed North through this Taluk up the Tanak Valley, and then East from Kadiri to Galind, and I also

also inspected the country 6
miles to the Westward of the
Cusabiti.

(b) All down the Tanakal Valley (b) Condition
some 20 miles - there were in all ^{of the Country} and State of
the depressions between the ^{Crops.}
hills splendid crops of Cholum
growing under wells. At one
village, which we passed,
I found a large expanse,
probably 50 acres of the finest
Cholum that I have ever
seen. It was quite 9 feet
high and the heads were
enormous. I was perfectly
astonished as I had been
led to suppose, and so
had Mr. Gribble, that
Kadiri was in a most
deplorable

125/106
deplorable condition. About
Kadiri itself the crops were
very good, and so they were
in more isolated patches
up to Jalakabra, some ten
miles on the Road to Royach
-oly. Beyond that point up to
Galived, 18 miles further on,
I only saw much or good
crops at Pulikunta where
they were in very satisfactory
order. Along the banks and
bed of the Papagni a little
grass could be dug and
here and there I saw people
procuring it in the hollows,
which had once been water
pools. Everywhere else all
was barren and dried up,
but the trees owing to the proximity
of the water to the surface were
greener

also inspected the country 6 miles to the Westward of the Gushiki.

(b) All down the Tanakal Valley (b) Condition of the Cereals and State of Crops. some 20 miles - there were in all the depressions between the hills splendid crops of Cholum growing under wells. At one village, which we passed, I found a large expanse, probably 50 acres of the finest Cholum that I have ever seen. It was quite 9 feet high and the heads were enormous. I was perfectly astonished as I had been led to suppose, and so had Mr. Gribble, that Kadiri was in a most deplorable

deplorable condition. About Kadiri itself the crops were very good, and so they were in more isolated patches up to Jalakabra, some ten miles on the Road to Royacholi. Beyond that point up to Galived, 18 miles further on, I only saw much or good crops at Palikunda where they were in very satisfactory order. Along the banks and bed of the Papani a little grass could be dug and here and there I saw people procuring it in the hollows, which had once been water pools. Everywhere else all was barren and dried up, but the trees owing to the proximity of the water to the surface were greener.

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miles to the Westward of the
Cusba W.

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bed of the Papagni a little
grass could be dug and
here and there I saw people
procuring it in the hollows,
which had once been water
pools. Everywhere else all
was barren and dried up,
but the trees owing to the proximity
of the water to the surface were
preserved.

and fresher in appearance than in other parts of the Division. Enquiries made by Mr. Gribble and myself led me to believe that - excepting in the Villages among the hills where there are but few, if any, agricultural wells, the crop of cholera - all over the Taluk will be such as to add materially to its grain supply. The worst piece of Country that I saw during my journey from Kadiri to Galind was the part between Poolikunta and the Papaghore river. The land there was stony, - poor and jungle and

(c) Public
Health

at the best of times would not raise a decent crop of anything.

(c) Cholera had been reported to have been exceedingly prevalent and it was from this part of the sub-division that the assertion that hundreds were daily dying of it arose. I therefore, assisted by Mr Gribble, made a series of searching enquiries the result of which was that the hundreds dwindled down to a figure much more like tens. The history of the outbreak was pretty clear. - Cholera, imported, I believe in the one case from Bellary, and the other from Mysore, appeared severely amongst two

two large parties of famine
coolies who, headed by the
people in charge of them,
fled in all directions and
caused the disease to spread
like wild fire all through
the taluk. The attack was
brief, but in many places
sharp. When I left however,
it was in many places
subsiding. In two villages,
which we visited, there were
many cases, but though
Doctors were sent to each
with medicines, the people
obstinately refused to take
anything and declined
to allow the Medical officers
to

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to see the sick, saying, in excuse,
that they were recovering. At
Chikatanipalle we came upon
dogs eating the remains of the
corpse of a man, who having
been seized with cholera made
his way to the nearest temple and
died there. The villagers were
afraid to touch the body
and it had therefore been
left unburied and torn to
pieces by the dogs. This, the
corpse at Moolavaripalle, and
the two skeletons which I saw
on the way to Palani were
the only instances of un-
buried bodies, which I
encountered in a journey
of over 200 miles.

Small pox existed in
many

many villages, but it had
caused very few deaths, and,
according to the people's account
of it, the patient was only ill
for a week or ten days and
then was able to go about
again.

Dirt prevailed in every
village that I entered.

(4) There was as far as I could (water supply)
learn, no want or probability
of want of water in the Selug,
except in a few villages to-
wards Gurramkonda,
where the soil is very rocky
and the population sparse.
In Kadiri the supply was
excellent.

(5) The coolies varied in
condition (6) State of
the coolies, &c.

125/133
Condition. At one place,
where they were working at
a tank, the people were stout
and strong and many
belonged to the ryot class.
There had been no weeding.
At Kadiri where weeding had,
I think, been carried too far
there were many wretched
specimens, and all were
down in condition. At another
place they were mixed. My
impression is that, in point
of condition, the coolies stood
next to Vilpand. There had
I learned been a good deal
of delay in making pay-
ments in many places, and

The natural consequence
had

had been deterioration in
the physique of the coolies.
I have, since from enquiries
made, had every reason to
believe that this arose from
wilful omission on the part
of sundry of the Government
officials some of whom are
now on their trial for fraud.

The decrease in the
coolies just before, and
during the time that I
visited the Saluk, was very
great indeed. Cholera
and weeding were the
causes assigned for this,
but I suspected at the
time that frauds had
much

27/10/18
much to do with it, and
subsequent experience has
proved that I was correct.

It appears now that a
maistry and Revenue
Inspector made a practice
of starving the coolies into
taking reduced pay, they
pocketing the difference.

Others have I believe done
the same. I need hardly
say that every effort to
bring these persons to justice
is being made.

That frauds existed to
the degree that they did was
owing much to the utter
want of attention to his duties
on the part of the Tahsildar,
the

the stupidity and ill-health of the Sheristadar, and, I fear, also to Mr Swan's not having been so energetic as he should have been. The Tahsildar has, I am thankful to say, gone and has been succeeded by a better man, the Sheristadar will go too, as soon as I can find some one to take his place, and Mr Swan has improved very much in his work.

(f) Fodder was very scarce and there being no good jungle to which to drive the animals.

(g) The Cattle of the ordinary kind and cows had for want of food died to a large extent, certainly over 50 per cent. of the total number. The agricultural cattle, as in other Taluqs, had in a great degree been preserved.

The state of the sheep and goats was the

the same as elsewhere.

14/ Prices of food

14/ Grain was dearer than in any other Taluq, rice ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ measures, generally below 4. Ragi being 5 measures for the Rupee and cholam in some places not obtainable.

Still there seemed to be no lack of food grain. There was considerable quantity of rice in the town of Kadiri, which is the finest and, I believe, the richest in the Sub-division and the people in other places, as a rule, looked well-to-do and did not complain of prices. The fact that the Taluq is farther from the rail than any other had, in my opinion, a good deal to do with the higher rate of prices.

(1) Relief works.

(2) I found in this Taluq a tank

1257/105

tank being repaired in a most
costly and unprofitable way,
and at my request, Mr. Gribble
stopped the work. At Kadiri
a village site very similar to
that at Madamapally had
been partly laid out, one large
Konairu cleared and repaired,
a very good job having been
made of it by Mr. Swan, &
another old Konairu which had
been filled up was being re-dug
and the streets had been gravelled.
Roads were also being made
in different directions. The improve-
ments about the Town, which I
have mentioned, had cost the
very large sum of Rs 19000,
and of this I could obtain no
particulars.

125/105
particulars, for all the accounts
were in confusion, and the checking
of vouchers was in arrears since last
November. I did not ^{think} very much of
what roads I saw. They looked fairly
neat but were too expensive a style,
and for the greater part will not I think
stand much work. I observed here
that platforms for tents had been
put up in a camping top or two.
The supply of tools was very fair.

It would have been better, and
pointed out to Mr. Gribble, who
took immediate steps to carry out
my views, to have employed the
coolies in collecting and storing
gravel and metal for the road
between Kadiri and Ryzachati
which has been terribly cut up by
rice carts. I inspected and
Superintended

superintended payments at Kadiri
and gave instructions as to organi-
zation.

The supervision was exceedingly
bad.

(J) The merchants were not
inclined to enter into any con-
tracts for the supply of grain.

Probabili-
ties as to
future supply
of grain by
merchants.

Some of those in Kadiri are well
enough off, but there is no chance
of their having any thing do with
the supply of rice on account of coolies.

(K) The ryots did not seem
to know any thing of the con-
cession, under the Land impro-
vement act, offered by Govern-
ment. I spoke to several regarding
it and they said they would
make applications. The late
Tahsildar does not appear to

(K) Applications
for advances
under the
Land improve-
ment act.

have troubled himself to make
the matter known. His chief
occupation as far as I could
gather, was remaining in his
Head Quarters to carry on a
private feud which he had in
the District Moonsiff.

General view of
the state of affairs
& future pros-
pects

10. Of the Taluqs of the Sub-Div-
ision I consider that Hoilpalli
is, in all respects in the worst
condition. Rayachoti comes
next and Kadiri and Maddur
palli are about equal. I think
that there is danger of water
famine and that there will
be taking the season into consid-
eration, a far better crop of
Cholum in the Sub-division
than was ever expected by
any one, that this will help

to keep down the numbers of
the Coolies for probably a month
or six weeks, will give a local
addition to the supply of food
grain sufficient to last the people
for something like six weeks,
and will afford fodder for the
agricultural stock for from two
or three months. If between now
and the end of April anything
like good rain comes, we may
probably be able to pull
through with our present rate
of expenditure, or perhaps less.
If it does not, Government
must be prepared for a consi-
derable increase upon the existing
outlay. Sickness is, I believe

12/18
and trust, on the decline and,
with the enforcing of cleanliness
in villages, it is very possible
that cholera, at any rate may
be eradicated.

Small pox will, I fear, be
very difficult to deal with, unless
we could compel vaccination.

The ordinary cattle cannot be
saved, for nothing can be
done for them. A fair propor-
tion of the ploughing cattle will
in all probability be preserved,
but these will be the property
of the well-to-do ryots. The
unfortunate who holds only an
acre or two of dry land and
whose only means of cultivating
this

this was a pair of the worsted
and low priced animals -
bred in this District, has, in most
cases, lost them and will be in
but a sorry plight when time for
putting a stop to Relief works
leaving him to his own devices,
arrives.

As regards the grain supply no
trust can, should a pinch come be
placed in the local merchants. Nearly
all were petty traders and those who
have money prefer, with only one or two
exceptions, the safe and lucrative occupation
of lending it at cent per cent to in-
countering the chances of risky or what
they think risky, speculations in
rice. People from without might
do something; the local trade will
not.

II. In conclusion, I would offer Remarks
the following remarks in respect to regarding number
(I) the numbers of coolies and (II) of coolies and
expenditure.

I) Coolies incurred. (I) I have but little
doubt that although many coolies
from North Arcot, Bellary, and
Mysore were induced by the reports
of high wages and little to do to come
to the works in the sub-division,
their numbers were far smaller than
has been supposed and that very
many shown in the returns existed
on paper only, or were persons who,
for the payment of a percentage
were permitted to draw for their
wages. There were doubtless
also many who were employed
upon Relief works, who should
have been, but it was, as I myself
found in Bellary, very difficult
to get rid of them when orders to
take every one applying for work
existed.

The extraordinarily rapid decrease
in numbers has been due to
many

many causes which are; 1st
elimination of coolies from other
places; 2^d weeding, which has
been carried out to too great
an extent by some of the Tahsildars
of the sub-Division; 3^d the
mis-interpretation of Mr. Gribble's
orders regarding the production
of certificates of indigence the
effect of which was that gangs
were wholly turned off the works;
4th the disappearance, under
increased and more vigilant
supervision, of the paper element;
and 5th the appearance of cholera.

(II) The expenditure has certainly (II) Expenditure
been very heavy indeed, and
were it not that I have, after
careful observation, come to
the conclusion that Mr. Gribble
was for some time less active

little, if any assistance, that his
ordinary staff was particularly bad,
and that he had no proper machinery for efficient supervision,
I should be inclined to characterize
it as verging upon reckless.
As it is, I consider that it had
been in some instances ill judged,
misdirected and based upon too liberal
views of relief for which Mr. Gribble
may perhaps not be justly
held altogether responsible. ~~And~~
frauds and very short work have
in several cases, been the result.
That he has labored unflinchingly
and with the best intentions for
the interests of Government and
the people under his charge, and
that he has not been properly
seconded by those under him,
and has been wretchedly short
of supervision, no one who
has gone over his Division can deny.

I have had occasion to differ
from him in points connected
with Famine Relief, and to
question the wisdom and
economy of some of
his acts and proposals, and to
the opinions which I have ex-
pressed in the correspondence
which has passed between
us, I still adhere; but I
feel that I should not be acting
unfairly to him if I do not
express the view that he has
under circumstances of great
difficulty worked in a manner
very creditable to himself

I have &c
/s/ J. F. Price
M. Collector

/True copy/

W. H. M.

W. H. M.

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In 71340.
40.28 March 1877

Enclosure in the
Proceedings of
the Board
of Revenue to
the Honble Secy
to Govt. No. 8.
Dated 9th March
1877

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 9th March 1877

Bd. Rev. No. 2324

Read letter from the Collector
of Cuddalore dated 2nd March
1877 No. 96.

Mr. Price's able and exhaustive
report on the state of the Sub Division
will be submitted to Government.

The Board have little to add
to Mr. Price's remarks in which they
fully concur.

While giving Mr. Gribble every
credit for untiring zeal and
anxiety to provide for the
wants of the Division under his
charge and while making every
allowance for the limited number
of officers under him and for
the

the very inferior quality of some of his native officers he cannot be altogether acquitted of extravagance and the highly unsatisfactory state of the pay department throughout his division is not creditable.

With the aid of Mr. Price's experience many of the defects complained of will now be remedied and with the increased staff of Europeans now assigned to the Division it may be hoped that things will set into order.

Mr. Price will keep the Board informed from time to time of the state of his sub-collectors' Taluk.

There is some danger of

a scarcity of water and every effort should be made to ¹²/₁₁ provide against this. wherever such danger exists the first duty of the Relief officers should be to dig wells and clear channels.

There is still a great stagnation amongst the native traders. Mr. Price should consider whether it will not be well to increase the stores of government grain in the more distant parts and should endeavour to provide suitable storage which it is believed is difficult to find. The state of the dry crops in many parts is so good that rain must have fallen very opportunely for them.

It would be interesting to have
of a report of the rainfall at different
be parts of the Sub-division since
-90 the first of December. The Board
-to believe not too closely distrust
the Engineer keeps a very perfect register
er of rainfall taken at many different
places by his subordinates. The
exp Board would be glad to have a
co statement extracted from it, for
re the Sub-division

True Extract,

Wm. W. W.

Secretary

To
The Asst. Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with copy of Collector's letter

Wm. W. W.

Nov: 1877 Sept.
76: 1340

Handing of the
Board of the same
Butter 9. Lucas 1877
Dy 13 9 — " —
and 11

Submitting to Govt
1880: memo on letter
from the Com of
Cavalry and reporting
upon his account
done in the sub-
mission.

CO 28 Dec 177
18-1257

1880