



MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

GODAVARI (EAST) DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 8 rupees



MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX, TOGETHER WITH A
SUPPLEMENT TO THE DISTRICT GAZETTEER
(1907) FOR GODAVARI DISTRICT

BY

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MADRAS

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I.—Area, population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam (a) ...	911	...	323	9,812	50,038	25,021	25,017	55,952	48,658	+15.0	-10.6	55
Nagar (a) ...	593	...	116	8,528	20,068	10,087	9,981	19,958	20,218	+1.3	+0.5	34
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada ...	297	2	100	41,010	229,151	112,407	116,744	228,388	213,758	+6.8	+0.3	772
Pithapuram ...	193	1	47	19,617	92,566	45,404	47,162	96,824	84,089	+15.1	-4.4	480
Tuni ...	126	1	49	15,851	71,326	34,841	36,485	70,736	58,762	+20.4	+0.8	568
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram ...	604	1	203	39,484	182,300	89,446	92,854	188,346	167,020	+12.7	-3.2	302
Ramachandrapuram ...	291	3	114	47,703	255,416	127,119	128,297	238,774	217,772	+9.6	+7.4	881
POLAVARAM DIVISION.												
Chodavaram (a) ...	710	...	230	5,998	28,051	13,990	14,052	28,610	23,229	+23.2	-2.0	40
Polavaram (a) ...	543	...	122	14,118	66,984	33,458	33,536	65,727	58,274	+12.8	+1.9	123
Yellavaram (a) ...	919	...	323	8,464	37,954	19,173	18,781	36,655	29,681	+23.5	+8.5	41
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.												
Amalapuram ...	367	1	114	42,877	226,661	103,405	117,256	215,710	189,105	+14.1	+5.1	618
Rajahmundry ...	376	2	88	36,911	185,699	92,323	93,376	189,260	161,070	+17.5	-1.9	494
Razole ...	291	...	105	42,436	226,744	107,979	118,765	217,919	194,543	+12.0	+4.0	779
District total ...	6,221	11	1,932	327,809	1,673,968	820,462	853,506	1,652,839	1,460,179	+12.8	+1.3	269

(a) denotes Agency. These formed part of an Agency District in 1921 and they have since been added on to the old Godāvāri District as before.
 The old Godāvāri District is, with effect from 15th April 1925, to be known as East Godāvāri District—vide G.O. No. 502, Revenues dated 31st March 1925.

II.—Variation in population since 1891.

Towns. (1)	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921. (2)	1911. (3)	1901. (4)	1891-1901. (5)	1901-1911. (6)	1911-1921. (7)
The whole district ...	1,673,968	1,652,859	1,466,179	10·1	12·8	1·3
AMALAPURAM TALUK.						
Amalapuram ...	13,619	12,615	9,510	2·8	32·6	7·96
COCANADA TALUK.						
Cocanada * ...	53,348	54,110	48,096	18·6	12·5	-1·4
Samalkota ...	15,326	15,483	16,015	19·4	-3·3	-1·01
PEDDAPURAM TALUK.						
Peddapuram * ...	14,620	15,436	12,609	-7·7	22·4	-5·3
PITHAPURAM DIVISION.						
Pithapuram ...	15,790	15,316	13,220	-3·7	15·9	3·1
RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.						
Rajahmundry * ...	53,791	48,417	36,408	28·2	3·3	11·1
Dowlaishweram ...	9,799	10,347	10,304	-1·8	0·4	-5·3
RAMACHANDRAPURAM TALUK.						
Bikkavolu ...	5,559	5,581	4,234	14·5	31·8	-0·4
Mandapeta ...	10,251	9,546	8,380	9·5	13·9	7·4
Ramachandrapuram...	6,149	4,915	4,563	26·0	7·7	25·1
TUNI DIVISION.						
Tuni ...	9,905	9,268	8,842	14·3	4·8	6·97

* Represents municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1871-72	Information for these years not available.		
1876-77			
1881-82			
1886-87			
1891-92			
1896-97			
1901-02			
1906-07			
1911-12			
1925-26.			
Trunk roads maintained by the District Board.	61½	61½	...
Other roads maintained by the District Board	684½	458	226½
Other roads maintained by Taluk and Union Boards	274½	51½	223½
Maintained by Cocanada Municipality	47	34	13
Do. Peddapuram Municipality	7	3	4
Do. Rajahmundry Municipality.	...	...	...
Do. Trunk roads	1½	1½	...
Do. Other roads	31½	31½	...

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION. <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>			
1	Abicherla, N.G.O. (e).	Godāvari Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, Godāvari station, 82 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Water from the Sabari.
2	Arkur (Forest Range shed). (e).	Forest Dept.	Godāvari, 76 miles.	Thatched roof, bamboo wattle walls plastered over with mud, has a room, a verandah all round. Furnished. Well water.
3	Bhadrachalam, G.O. (b).	D.P.W.	Yellandu, 50 miles.	Tiled, two halls, one main room, two bath rooms, a front verandah. Separate stables and kitchen, each containing two compartments for two officers. Furnished. Well water. Godāvari, about three furlongs.
4	Boddugudem G.O. (e).	Forest Dept.	Godāvari, 92 miles.	Forest rest-house. Thatched, a hall, a store room, a bath room. Partly furnished. Vagu water.
5	Chatti, N.G.O. (e).	Godāvari Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, Godāvari station, 88 miles.	Thatched building, for one officer, servants' shed. Well water.
6	Chintur, N.G.O. (e).	Do.	Rajah-mundry, Godāvari station, 89 miles.	Thatched building, sufficient for one officer, has a thatched kitchen. Sabari water.

NOTE.—No rent for any of the bungalows in charge of the Agency District Board or the Revenue Department in the Bhadrachalam Taluk and no rent for any bungalow in the Nagur Taluk.

G.O. means Gazetted Officers. N.G.O. means Non-Gazetted Officers.

I, II, III indicate the class to which each (L.F.D.) belongs for purposes of rent.

(a) Rent payable per diem is Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

(b) Rent payable per diem is 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.

(c) Rent payable per diem is 4 annas for a single person and 6 annas for a married couple.

(d) Rent per diem is 4 annas for a single person.

(d-1) Do. 2 annas per room.

(e) No rent charged for these bungalows.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
7	Chintur, G.O. (e).	Godāvāri Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, Godāvāri station, 89 miles.	Tiled building, two out-houses and a stable. Well water. Partly furnished.
8	Choppalli, N.G.O. (e).	Do.	Rajah-mundry, Godāvāri station, 76 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Sabari water.
9	Devarapalli, G.O. (e).	Do.	Yellandu, 65 miles.	Thatched building, a kitchen, a servants' shed. Partly furnished. Well and <i>Vagu</i> water.
10	Devarapalli, G.O. (b).	D.P.W.	Yellandu, 60 miles	Thatched roof, one main hall, two bath rooms and another room, verandahs in front and on two sides, two thatched out-houses, one being a kitchen and the other servants' shed. Furnished. Godāvāri water.
11	Dummagudem, N.G.O. (e).	Godāvāri Agency District Board.	Yellandu, 66 miles.	Tiled roof, two rooms, thatched outhouse with two rooms, sufficient for one officer. Well and Godāvāri water.
12	Dummagudem, G.O. (b).	D.P.W.	Do.	Tiled roof, two halls, two bath rooms, one store room, verandah in front and for a portion on three sides, tiled kitchen with four rooms, servants' shed in a dilapidated condition, tiled stable with two compartments sufficient for two officers. Furnished. Well water.
13	Educherlapalli (e).	Forest Dept.	Godāvāri, 76 miles.	Thatched roof with bamboo wattle walls plastered over with mud, has a room, a verandah all round. Furnished. Well water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
14	Edugurallapalle, G.O. (e).	Forest Dept.	Rajah-mundry, 86 miles.	Thatched roof, a hall in the centre, a store room, two bath rooms. Can accommodate one officer. There are separate sheds for kitchen and stables. <i>Vagu</i> water. No furniture. No rent.
15	Edngurallapalle, N.G.O. (e).	Do.	Do.	Thatched roof. Sufficient for one officer. No out-house. No furniture. <i>Vagu</i> water. No rent.
16	Gollaguppa Range shed (e).	Do.	Rajahmundry, 79 miles.	Forest range shed. Thatched roof, no out-houses, accommodation for one officer. <i>Vagu</i> water. No furniture. No rent.
17	Jidiguppa, N.G.O. (e)	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Gōdāvari, 56 miles.	Thatched building for one officer. No out-house. Gōdāvari water. Has some furniture.
18	Jidiguppa or Eswaragudem (e).	Forest Dept.	Do.	Forest rest-house on a masonry basement, thatched, bamboo walls, a verandah in front and hall in the centre, two bath rooms, bath tubs. Gōdāvari water. Partly. Furnished. No rent.
19	Kondepudi Rest-house (e).	Do.	Gōdāvari, 44 miles.	Description same as Edugurallapalle. Partly furnished.
20	Kottapalli Range shed (e).	Do.	Gōdāvari, 100 miles.	Same as Kundalūr No 24.
21	Kotturu Range shed (e).	Do.	Yellandu, 72 miles.	Thatched roof, two rooms with a verandah all round, one thatched stable, no rent. Well water. Partly furnished.
22	Kunavaram, G.O. (b).	Do.	Gōdāvari, 70 miles.	Forest rest-house. This is a pucca rest-house with two rooms and two bath rooms, verandah throughout the building in front and rear, kitchen and stables. Two bath tubs. Gōdāvari water. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
23	Kunavaram, N.G.O. (e).	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, Gōdāvari station, 70 miles.	Tiled building for two officers. Has a separate kitchen. The Gōdāvari and well water. Partly furnished.
24	Kundalur, G.O. (e).	Do.	Rajahmundry, 77 miles.	Thatched building, a kitchen, a servants' shed. Partly furnished. Well water.
25	Kundulur Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Do.	Thatched building for one European officer. There are also servants' sheds and stables. Well and <i>vagu</i> water. No furniture.
26	Lachigudem, N.G.O. (e).	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Yellandu, 64 miles.	Thatched roof, one room, thatched out-house, sufficient for one officer. A <i>vagu</i> is close by. Furnished in part.
27	Lakkavaram, G.O. (e).	Do.	Rajahmundry, 89 miles.	Thatched building, a kitchen, a servants' shed. Partly furnished. Well and <i>vagu</i> water.
28	Lakkavaram Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Do.	Thatched building. Description same as Kundulur.
29	Mattapalli, N.G.O. (e).	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, Gōdāvari station, 71 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Well and <i>vagu</i> water.
30	Morumur N.G.O. Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Yellandu, 70 miles.	Thatched roof, no out-house, well water, no furniture, no rent.
31	Morumur, G.O. (b).	Do.	Do.	A pucca rest-house, two rooms, two bath rooms, verandah in front and two sides, two bath tubs, kitchen and stables, can accommodate two officers. Well furnished. Well water.
32	Mummudivaram, N.G.O. (e).	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Yellandu in Nizam's Dominions, 66 miles.	Thatched building, sufficient for one officer, no out-houses. Gōdāvari water can be had.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
33	Narakonda, G.O. (e).	Forest Dept.	Rajah-mundry, 91 miles.	Thatched roof, a hall in the centre, one store room, two bath rooms, temporary out-houses, some furniture, <i>vagu</i> water, no rent.
34	Narasapuram, G.O. (b).	D.P.W.	Yellandu, 59 miles.	Thatched roof, one main hall, two bath rooms, verandah in front and on three sides in part, a thatched shed for kitchen, servants' shed and a stable, can accommodate two officers. Furnished. Gōdāvari water from a mile and well water.
35	Narasapuram, N.G.O. (e).	Gōdāvari Agency District Board.	Do.	Thatched roof, one room, thatched out-house, sufficient for one officer. Well water and Gōdāvari.
36	Nellipaka, N.G.O. (e).	Do.	Do.	Thatched, two rooms for one officer. Water from wells and the Gōdāvari available.
37	Parnasala, G.O. (b).	D.P.W.	Yellandu, 71 miles.	Thatched building, sufficient accommodation for two officers. There are two halls, two bath rooms. Verandah in front and on three sides, thatched kitchen with two rooms; also servants' shed and horse shed built of thatch. Furnished. Water from the Gōdāvari. In a dilapidated condition.
38	Pedakonda Rest-house (e).	Forest Dept.	Gōdāvari, 63 miles.	The building is raised on masonry basement with corrugated iron sheet roofing. Walls are of bamboo matting plastered with lime. It has five rooms with two bath rooms and verandahs in front and rear. Well water. Has furniture.
39	Pedarkur Range, shed (e).	Do.	Rajah-mundry, 76 miles.	Thatched roof, sufficient for one officer, servants' shed and a stable, well water, partly furnished, no rent.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
40	Pothampalli Range shed. (e)	Forest Dept.	Godāvāri, 67 miles.	Description as in Kundalur. Has some furniture. Sileru water.
41	Pulusumamidi Rest-house. (e)	Do.	Godāvāri, 63 miles.	Forest rest-house. Description same as No. 45. Singavaram. Well water. Partly furnished.
42	Sarivela (e) ...	Godāvāri Agency District Board.	Rajahmundry, Godāvāri station, 88 miles	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Furnished. Well water.
43	Sarivela Range shed. (e)	Forest Dept.	Rajahmundry, 86 miles.	Thatched roof, sufficient for one officer, servants' shed and a stable, <i>vagu</i> water. Partly furnished. No rent.
44	Sarivela ...	Do.	Do.	Thatched roof, bamboo wattle walls plastered over with mud, has a room, a verandah all round. Furnished. Well water.
45	Singavaram G.O. (b).	Do.	Yellandu, 60 miles.	Forest rest-house. Building on wooden platform with thatched roofing. Verandah in front, a hall in the centre, one store room, two bath rooms, a thatched kitchen, servants' room and two stables. Furnished. <i>Vagu</i> water.
46	Sitarampuram G.O. (e).	Godāvāri Agency District Board.	Rajahmundry, 79 miles.	Thatched building for two officers, thatched shed for kitchen and stables. Well water. Furnished.
47	Sitarampuram. Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Do.	Thatched building sufficient to accommodate one officer. There are also thatched servants' shed and horse-shed. <i>Vagu</i> water. No furniture. No rent.
48	Somanamallu Rest-house. (e)	Do.	Godāvāri, 72 miles.	Description same as Edugurallapalle. Spring well. Has some furniture.
49	Sukkamamidi Rest-house. (e)	Do.	Godāvāri, 98 miles.	Thatched, verandah in front, a hall in the centre, one store room, two bath rooms. <i>Vagu</i> water. Partly furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
* 50	Tatilanka, G.O. (e).	Forest Dept.	Rajah-mundry, 80 miles.	Forest rest-house, wooden plank walls, plastered, one main room, two bath rooms and a verandah. There is a separate shed containing a kitchen room and two stables with thatched roof and mud walls. Has some furniture. No rent.
51	Tatilanka Range shed. (e)	Do.	Do.	Thatched roof, accommodation for one officer. <i>Vagu</i> water. No furniture. No rent.
52	Tekubaka N.G.O. (e).	Gödāvari Agency District Board.	Yellandu in Nizam's Dominions, 74 miles.	Thatched building, sufficient for one officer, no out-houses. No furniture. Water can be had from wells and the Gödāvari.
53	Tunikicheruvu G.O. (b).	Forest Dept.	Yellandu, 57 miles.	Tiled roof, one main room and two bath rooms, verandah in front and for a portion of two sides, a combined out-house, kitchen, servants' shed and stables. Well water. Furnished.
54	Tunikicheruvu Range shed, Old Forester's quarters. (e)	Do.	Do.	Tiled building, two halls, two rooms and front verandah. No furniture. No rent. Well water.
55	Vararama Chandrapuram N.G.O. (e) <i>Nugur Taluk.</i>	Gödāvari Agency District Board.	Rajah-mundry, 66 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, no out-houses. Well water.
56	Albaka. (e) ...	Rev. Dept.	Yellandu, 64 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables. Well and river water.
57	Ayyavaripeta. (e)	Do.	Warangal, 80 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, a bath room and a hall. River water.

Note.—No rent is charged for any building in the Nugur Taluk.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Nugur Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
58	Chandrupatla (e).	Rev. Dept.	Warangal, 80 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables. Furnished. River and <i>vagu</i> water available.
59	Cheekupalli (e).	Do.	Do.	Do.
60	Cheekupalli Forest Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched rest house with out-house. The accommodation is quite sufficient for any touring officer with establishment.
61	Chelanrula Forest Range shed (e).	Do.	Warangal, 54 miles.	Description same as Pennugole No. 72. No stable. <i>Vagu</i> water.
62	Cherla (e) ...	Rev. Dept.	Kottagudem, 48 miles.	Bath room, kitchen, servants' room. Well water.
63	Doli Forest Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched building, one office room, one bed room, one bath room, one store room and a kitchen. Well and spring water.
64	Edira (e) ...	Rev. Dept.	Yellandu, 70 miles.	Main building and kitchen. Well and river water. Partly furnished.
65	Edira Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Do.	Description same as No. 77.
66	Edujerlapalli (e).	Rev. Dept.	Warangal, 80 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, one bath room and a hall. Partly furnished. River water.
67	George Choultry or Venkata-puram (e).	Do.	Do.	Tiled roof, two bed rooms, one hall, an out-house for kitchen. Well water.
68	Kondapuram (e)...	Do.	Yellandu, 58 miles.	Main building. River water.
69	Padigapuram (e).	Do.	Warangal, 80 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, one bath room and a hall. Partly furnished. River water.
70	Pawunuru Forest Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 60 miles.	Description same as Doli No. 63.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations,	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Nugur Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
71	Pedamedisileru Forest Range shed (e) ...	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched building, one room in the centre, two small rooms at the rear, verandahs in front and sides, a kitchen and a stable with thatched roof and mud walls.
72	Penugole Forest Range shed (e).	Do.	Do.	Thatched building, one office room, one bed room, one room, one store room and a kitchen. <i>Vagu</i> water.
73	Pragallapalli (e).	Rev. Dept.	Do.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables. Furnished. River and <i>vagu</i> water available.
74	Pusuguppa Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 78 miles.	Description same as No. 66. <i>Vagu</i> water.
75	Tegada G.O. (e)	Rev. Dept.	Kottagudem, 48 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, with bath rooms and bath tubs, servants' quarters, stables. Furnished. <i>Vagu</i> water.
76	Tegada N.G.O (e)	Do.	Do.	Two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one out-house. <i>Vagu</i> water.
77	Uyyalamadugu Range shed (e).	Forest Dept.	Warangal, 70 miles.	A thatched building, one room in the centre, two small rooms at the rear and a verandah in front and sides, a kitchen and a stable with thatched roof and mud walls. <i>Vagu</i> water.
78	Veerabhadrapuram (e).	Rev. Dept.	Yellandu, 58 miles.	Same as Chandrupatla, No. 58. Well and river water.
79	Venkatapuram (e). COCANADA DIVISION. <i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>	Do.	Warangal, 80 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, kitchen, servants' shed. Partly furnished. Well water.
80	Chintapalli (b).	D.P.W.	Bikkavole, 5 miles.	One main centre room, two verandahs, three bath rooms, passage near front verandah, separate kitchen and stables, one bath tub. Furnished.

(b) 8 annas for a single person and annas 12 for a married couple.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COCANADA DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Cocanada Taluk—cont.</i>			
81	Cocanada (a) ...	D.P.W.	Cocanada, 1 mile.	Two complete sets of rooms, two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms, kitchen and godown, stables for four horses. Equipped with furniture.
82	Cocanada Rest-house otherwise called Brahma-nanda Mandiram (for Indians) (e).	L.F.D.	Do.	One big hall, two verandah rooms, tiled roof. Canal close by. No rent.
83	Coringa Choultry for Indians) (e).	Do.	Cocanada, 12 miles.	Tiled roof, four rooms, one central hall with verandah. No rent.
84	Coringa (e) ...	F.D. ...	Cocanada town, 10 miles.	One thatched room with bath room. No rent.
85	Hope Island (a).	Customs Dept.	Cocanada, 11 miles.	Old Light House Superintendent's quarters, four godowns for lascars, one store room, and one oil godown.
86	Jaganathagiri (b)	D.P.W.	Cocanada, 12 miles.	One main room, two side rooms, three bath rooms, kitchen and stables for two horses, tiled roof, one bath tub. Furnished.
87	Jaganathagiri Choultry. (e)	L.F.D.	Do.	Two parallel rows of tiled buildings, each consisting of four rooms with halls (rest-house). A well and tank close by. Rent free.
88	Rama-asopeta Rest-house (for Indians) (e).	Do.	Cocanada, 1 mile.	Tiled roof, accommodation for three families, big compound. No rent.
89	Samalkota (b) I.	Do.	Samalkota, 2 miles.	Tiled roof, two middle rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, stables and a well.

(a) Re. 1 for a single person and Re. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

(b) 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COCANADA DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	<i>Pithapuram Sub-division.</i>			
90	Pithapuram Padagaya. (e). (Rajarajeswari Choultry).	L.F.D.	Pithapuram, 1 mile.	This is a choultry for Indians, tiled roof, sufficient accommodation for eight families. No rent.
91	Uppada Rest-house (b) I.	Do.	Pithapuram, 7 miles.	Sufficient to accommodate two officers at a time, tiled roof, two big rooms, two verandah rooms. There is accommodation for cooking purposes.
	<i>Tuni Sub-division.</i>			
92	Tuni (b) I ...	L.F.D.	Tuni, 1 mile.	Two rooms, two bath rooms with verandah round, a kitchen, and stable, tiled roof.
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.			
	<i>Peddapuram Taluk.</i>			
93	Arempudi Annavaram (b) I.	L.F.D.	Kottapalli, 1 mile.	Tiled. Two rooms in front. Two kitchens, tiled, four thatched stables. Furnished. There is also an unendowed choultry for travellers. Has got provision for cooking and halting. Water from Pampa river springs.
94	Divily Rest-house (c).	D.P.W.	Samalkota, 6 miles.	Thatched roof, one hall and a verandah room with a separate kitchen. Has got provision for cooking. Water from Yeleru.
95	Jaggampeta (b).	Do.	Samalkota, 13 miles.	Has provision for cooking and halting. Two main rooms, two bath rooms, verandahs in front and rear, one store room, stable, furnished. One new kitchen provided for Indians.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Peddapuram Taluk—cont.</i>			
96	Jaggampeta (for Indians) (occupied by the Board Middle school).	L.F.D.	Samalkota, 13 miles.	Has provision for cooking and halting. Two big rooms, one big verandah room, four small rooms, verandah in front, one store room and stable.
97	Kattipudi Choultry III (c)	Do.	Durgada, 3 miles.	An unendowed choultry for travellers. Has provision for cooking and halting. No rent.
98	Kattipudi (b) I ...	Do.	Do.	There are four rooms. Two stables and two kitchens, furnished. Has got provision for cooking and halting.
99	Nallacheruvu (c) III.	Do.	Samalkota, 13 miles.	Thatched roof, one big room, one bath room, a verandah and a stable. The stable is in a dilapidated condition. Furnished. There is also an unendowed choultry for the use of travellers with free lodging and boarding for Indian travellers. Well water.
100	Peddapuram (e).	Do.	Samalkota, 3 miles.	An endowed choultry with boarding and lodging for Indian travellers. No rent.
101	Peddapuram Inspection shed (for Europeans and Indians)(b).	D.P.W.	Do.	Two rooms, two bath rooms, one verandah, one kitchen, accommodation for two officers, three stables. Furnished.
102	Prattipadu (c) II.	L.F.D.	Samalkota, 13 miles.	Provision for halting alone. Three rooms with verandahs all round, two main rooms, two bath rooms, two matey rooms with verandah in front.
103	Ramesampeta charitable endowment (e).	Do.	Samalkota, 9 miles.	Verandahs on three sides with two rooms, four rooms inside the building, one central hall. No rent. There is also an unendowed choultry for travellers. No rent.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Peddapuram Taluk—cont.</i>			
104	Yelesvaram (b) I. <i>Ramachandrapuram Taluk.</i>	L.F.D.	Samalkota, 24 miles.	Has got provision for cooking and halting. One main room, two drawing rooms, two bath rooms, verandah, stables and separate kitchen.
105	Alamuru (e) ...	L.F.D.	Dwarapudi, 12 miles.	One unendowed choultry for the use of travellers. Has three main rooms, three outer rooms attached thereto. Well water. Free for three days, thereafter a fee of As. 2 per diem will be charged.
106	Anaparti (d) III.	Do.	Anaparti, 1 furlong.	Two rooms and two verandahs. There is also one unendowed choultry maintained by Taluk Board for travellers. In a dilapidated condition and unfit for occupation.
107	Balabhadrapuram (d) III.	Do.	Bikkavole, 2 miles.	Thatched, one hall, one verandah, two rooms, stable; has a bath tub, water from the canal. Furnished. Rent As. 4 per diem.
108	Balabhadrapuram Rest-house (e).	Do.	Do.	Lodging for two officers, one main room, one bath room, verandahs in front and sides, stables and kitchen.
109	Bikkavole (d) III.	Do.	Do.	One room, verandah, no kitchen room; an unendowed choultry under the Taluk Board for Indian travellers. Three verandah rooms and three middle rooms. Rent for each of the middle rooms is As. 4 per diem.
110	Dwarapudi (d) III	Do.	Dwarapudi, 2 furlongs.	Three rooms, two verandahs, and one kitchen shed, a bath room, no stable, no bath tub. Water from the canal close by. Rent As. 4 per diem.
111	Kotipalli Inspection bungalow (b).	D.P.W.	Cocanada, 23 miles.	One main room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, bath tub, verandah, kitchen and stable. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial num- ber.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nearest rail- way station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>			
	<i>Ramachandra- puram Taluk— cont.</i>			
112	Mandapeta (Rest-house) (b) II.	L.F.D.	Dwarapudi, 6 miles.	Tiled building; a big room, a small bath room, a veran- dah in front and on the south; an out-house with a store room and kitchen. Has a stable. Furnished. Well water.
113	Ramachandra- puram (Rest- house) (b) I.	Do.	Dwarapudi, 11 miles.	Two halls, two verandahs, two bath rooms, one kitchen shed, stable-shed, water can be had from a channel and well. Furnished.
114	Do. (e)	Do.	Do.	This is an unendowed choultry maintained by the Taluk Board for the use of travellers. Has two rooms, three verandahs in front and three verandahs behind, an out-house with a hall, two front rooms, two back rooms, kitchen, one dining hall, one store room. Well water. Rent free.
	POLAVARAM DIVISION.			
	<i>Chodavaram Subdivision.</i>			
115	Bodalur III ...	L.F.D.	Rajahmun- dry, 62 miles.	Thatched roof; one big room, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable.
116	Chavala III ...	Do.	Rajahmun- dry, 74 miles.	Do.
117	Chodavaram (b)	P.W.D.	Rajahmun- dry, 34 miles.	Pucca building with tiled roof; one big room with two side rooms for bathing, one front verandah.
118	Devarapalli III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmun- dry, 44 miles.	Thatched roof; one big room, side room, one kitchen and stables.
119	Devipatnam (b).	P.W.D.	Rajahmun- dry, 27 miles.	Pucca building with tiled roof; one main room, two side rooms and out-houses. Stables may be used as motor sheds.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	POLAVARAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Chodavaram Subdivision— cont.</i>			
120	Gunjugudem III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 43 miles.	Thatched roof; one big room, side room, one kitchen and stables.
121	Maredumilli III.	Do.	Rajahmundry, 52 miles.	Do.
	<i>Polavaram Subdivision.</i>			
122	Buttayagudem (b) II.	L.F.D.	Ellore, 38 miles.	One main room with front and rear verandahs, two bath rooms, combined kitchen and stables. Has some furniture.
123	Dondapudy (b) I.	Do.	Kovvur, 26 miles.	One main room, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, tiled verandahs, kitchen and stables (thatched). Stables may be used as motor sheds. Furnished.
124	Jangareddigudem. (a) I.	Do.	Ellore, 32 miles.	Two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, tiled kitchen and thatched stables. Bath tubs available. Furnished.
125	Jeelugumilli (b) II.	Do.	Ellore, 46 miles.	One main room, one bath room, one dressing room, verandah, kitchen and stables (tiled). Stables may be used as motor sheds. Furnished.
126	Koyyalagudem (a) I.	Do.	Kovvur, 28 miles.	Tiled; two main rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, tiled verandahs, stables and kitchen (thatched). Stables may be used as motor sheds. Bath tubs available. Furnished.
127	Mulagalampalli (Rest-house). (a).	Forest Dept.	Ellore, 40 miles.	Two rooms, two bed rooms with a bath room, verandahs in front and rear, two kitchen rooms and two stables, one bath tub. Furnished.

(a) Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple per diem.

(b) 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple per diem.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	POLAVARAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	<i>Polavaram Subdivision— cont.</i>			
128	Pachikapadu (b) II.	L.F.D.	Ellore, 48 miles.	One main room, one bath room, one store room, front and side verandahs and combined stables and kitchen, out of repair. Furnished.
129	Polavaram (b) I.	Do.	Kovvur, 18 miles.	One main room, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, tiled verandahs, kitchen and stables (thatched). Stables may be used as motor sheds. Furnished.
130	Puliramudugudem (Rest-house) (a).	Forest Dept.	Kovvur, 38 miles.	Two rooms, two bath rooms, a verandah in front, two kitchen rooms and two stables. Dilapidated condition.
131	Taduvayi (b) II.	L.F.D.	Ellore, 35 miles.	Thatched; one main room, one bath room, one dressing room, front and side verandahs; no kitchen and stables. Furnished.
	<i>Yellavaram Subdivision.</i>			
132	Addatigala (b) ...	P.W.D.	Samalkota, 38 miles.	Tiled roof; one room, bath room, kitchen and stables. Stables may be used as motor shed.
133	Jaddangi (b) ...	Do.	Do.	Tiled building with one set of rooms as above.
134	Lododdi (b) ..	Forest Dept.	Samalkota, 48 miles.	Thatched roof; one living room, a bath room and kitchen. Stables may be used as motor shed.
135	Rajavommangi (a).	Do.	Samalkota, 45 miles.	Tiled building; one living room, a bath room and kitchen. Stables may be used as motor sheds.
136	Rayapalli (b) ...	P.W.D.	Samalkota, 46 miles.	Thatched roof; one room, bath rooms and kitchen.
137	Timmapuram (b).	Do.	Samalkota, 30 miles.	Tiled building; one main and two side rooms. There are stables which can be used as motor sheds. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	POLAVARAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Yellavaram Subdivision — <i>cont.</i>			
138	Vatangi (b) ...	Forest Dept.	Samalkota, 40 miles.	Thatched roof; one living room, a bath room and kitchen. Stables may be used as motor sheds.
139	Virabhadrapuram (b).	Do.	Samalkota, 36 miles.	Thatched roof; one living room, a bath room and kitchen. Stables may be used as motor sheds.
	RAJAHMUNDREY DIVISION. Amalapuram Taluk.			
140	Amalapuram (b) I.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 36 miles.	Tiled; two main rooms, two bath rooms, two verandahs, stable and kitchen. Furnished. Well in the compound.
141	Annampalli (b).	P.W.D.	Rajahmundry, 45 miles.	One main room, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, one kitchen, stable and out-house. Furnished. Occupied by the Aqueduct Sub-divisional Officer.
142	Bendamurlanka. (b).	Do.	Cocanada, 42 miles.	Thatched; one central hall, one bath room, one office room and tiled kitchen. One bath tub. No stable or garage. Furnished.
143	Katrunikona (c) III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 48 miles.	Tiled; six rooms including bath rooms, two verandahs, stable and kitchen. Furnished.
144	Mummidivaram (c) III.	Do.	Rajahmundry, 44 miles.	Thatched; four rooms including bath rooms, two verandahs and kitchen. No stable. Water can be had from a tank close by.
145	Rangapuram (b)	P.W.D.	Cocanada, 32 miles. Rajahmundry, 40 miles.	Thatched; one central hall with two side rooms and bath rooms, one bath tub, stable and kitchen. Furnished.
146	Uppaleguptam ...	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 40 miles.	Three rooms, two verandahs, stable and kitchen. It is reported that the building is not in existence.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taloks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION—<i>cont.</i> <i>Rajahmundry Taluk.</i>			
147	Burugapudi (c) III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 12 miles.	Thatched; two main rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables.
148	Dowlaishweram (b)	P.W.D.	Rajahmundry, 4 miles.	Two rooms, two verandahs, two bath rooms, two store rooms, stable and kitchen. Furnished. Well water.
149	Gokavaram (b) I.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 21 miles.	Tiled; one main room, one bath room, store room, stable and kitchen.
150	Mallavaram ...	Forest Dept.	Rajahmundry, 60 miles. Samalkota, 28 miles.	Thatched roof; one main room, one dressing room, one bath room, kitchen and stables, a bath tub, and some furniture.
151	Rajanagaram (b) I.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 10 miles.	Tiled; one central hall, two bed rooms, store room, stable and kitchen. Has furniture.
152	Sudikonda (b)	Forest Dept.	Samalkota, 24 miles. Rajahmundry, 25 miles.	Tiled roof; one main room, one dressing room, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables. Partly furnished.
	<i>Razole Taluk.</i>			
153	Gannavaram (c) III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 32 miles.	Thatched; two main rooms and two bath rooms; partly furnished; no kitchen or stables.
154	Do. (c)	P.W.D.	Do.	One main room, two verandah rooms, one bath tub; no kitchen. Furnished. Stable may be used as garage.
155	Kottapeta (c) III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 26 miles.	Three rooms, two bath rooms, verandah on two sides, kitchen shed and stables.
156	Lolla (a) and (b).	P.W.D.	Rajahmundry, 12 miles.	One main room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stable for three horses, one bath tub. Stables may be used as motor shed. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Razole Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
157	Mulikapalli (b) ...	P.W.D.	Rajahmundry, 42 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stables may be used as motor shed, one bath tub. Furnished.
158	Sivakodu (b) ...	Do.	Do.	One main room, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stable, one bath tub. Stable may be used as motor shed. Furnished. Well water and canal water.
159	Tatipaka (c) III.	L.F.D.	Rajahmundry, 39 miles.	Is in a dilapidated condition. A small inspection shed.

(i) *Rent free.*—Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 9, 11, 13 to 21, 23 to 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38 to 44, 46 to 52, 54 to 79 and 84.

(ii) Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for { Nos. 81, 85, 127, 130, a married couple per diem. { 135 and 156.

(iii) 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple per diem. { Nos. 3, 10, 12, 22, 31, 34, 37, 45, 53, 80, 86, 94, 95, 101, 111, 117, 119, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 145, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 157 and 158.

(iv) *District Board bungalows.*—Rent for the whole day or a portion of it.

	Class.								
	I			II			III		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a single person occupying one set of rooms	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
2. For more than one person (other than a married couple) occupying the same room together, each.	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
3. For a married couple or family for one set of rooms	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	6	0

First class.—Nos. 89, 91, 92, 93, 98, 104, 113, 123, 124, 126, 129, 140, 149 and 151.

Second class.—Nos. 102, 112, 122, 125, 128 and 131.

Third class.—Nos. 97, 99, 106, 107, 109, 110, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 143, 144, 146 (dilapidated), 147, 153, 155 and 159.

No rent for Nos. 82, 83, 87, 88, 90, 96 (school), 100, 103, 105, 108 and 114.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY												
DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam ..	40,668	20,373	20,295	479	257	222	1,477	704	773	7,414	3,687	3,727
Nngur ..	19,655	9,881	9,774	318	147	171	95	59	36	...	...	...
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada ..	221,874	108,594	113,280	4,615	2,436	2,179	2,553	1,293	1,260	103	84	25
Pithapuram ..	90,557	44,403	46,154	1,435	707	728	499	251	248	75	43	32
Tuni ..	69,779	34,069	35,710	956	463	493	591	309	282	...	...	...
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram ..	177,537	87,026	90,511	2,128	1,049	1,079	2,508	1,308	1,200	127	63	64
Ramachandrapuram ..	250,122	124,026	126,096	3,720	1,803	1,917	2,574	1,290	1,284	...	...	...
POLAVARAM DIVISION.												
Chodavaram ..	27,560	13,738	13,822	211	113	98	280	148	182	...	...	...
Polavaram ..	65,260	32,615	32,645	1,455	700	755	279	143	136	...	...	...
Yellavaram ..	37,367	18,869	18,498	136	72	64	305	156	149	146	76	70
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.												
Amalapuram ..	223,117	107,698	115,419	2,867	1,374	1,493	668	319	344	14	14	...
Rajahmundry ..	177,996	88,299	89,697	4,358	2,241	2,117	3,295	1,753	1,542	50	30	20
Razole ..	221,956	105,748	116,208	3,234	1,442	1,792	1,554	789	785	...	...	...
District Total	1,623,448	795,339	828,109	25,912	12,804	13,108	16,673	8,522	8,151	7,935	3,997	3,938

RAJAHMUNDEY DIVISION.

Amalapuram 33.04 35.21 28.35 24.11 31.23 27.88 29.86 33.54 32.98 41.36
 Rajahmundry 37.72 36.10 30.24 26.28 33.14 23.87 39.00 36.32 41.71 34.24
 Razole 28.71 32.53 24.72 20.57 31.85 27.88 24.25 33.97 34.80 41.97

MUNICIPALITIES.

Ocanada 34.36 39.06 33.59 27.12 30.16 29.05 32.05 33.48 33.29 31.14
 Peddapuram 28.66 30.44 23.46 17.24 34.47 23.60 19.36 21.20 22.91 30.85
 Rajahmundry 29.17 27.40 25.93 24.56 21.79 19.06 33.22 32.89 43.78 38.80

RURAL TOWNS.

Pithapuram 22.8 23.2 16.5 10.6 11.2 14.5 27.5 62.4 41.9 38.2
 Samalkot 9.6 6.5 4.7 5.7 12.0 4.8 21.6 31.9 38.8 35.7
 Amalapuram 24.2 27.9 21.8 18.6 21.8 28.9 25.1 24.2 19.3 32.5
 Mandapeta 39.8 37.3 29.3 26.4 25.7 17.2 33.5 35.4 37.8 37.6
 Tuni 6.9 27.4 18.8 8.8 8.4 4.9 45.8 45.7 11.7 34.4
 Dowlaishweram 27.2 26.7 17.9 21.3 22.9 21.8 28.2 33.7 28.6 33.2

Plains.
 27.1
 Agency
 26.0

District Total

38.4

VI.—Vital Statistics—cont.

Ratio per 1,000 of population of											
Taluk.	Deaths.										
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.											
Bhadrachalam	30.46	43.34	48.36	38.46	20.90	...	...	...	21.16	21.64
Nugur	26.75	41.65	34.15	37.65	25.60	..	..	..	17.10	21.70
COCANADA DIVISION.											
Cocanada	21.66	27.52	37.89	21.90	19.10	26.64	16.41	20.35	20.69	25.65	
Pithapuram	20.43	32.00	38.58	31.57	22.46	20.56	19.97	21.91	24.43	25.23	
Tuni	22.46	25.11	40.97	27.49	23.36	23.20	20.46	20.94	23.50	25.11	
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.											
Peddapuram	24.98	30.83	51.41	35.87	24.08	23.69	21.75	18.73	26.95	25.54	
Ramachandrapuram	22.76	29.57	38.46	31.46	26.68	33.29	22.60	26.13	24.45	26.92	
POLAVARAM DIVISION.											
Chodavaram	24.03	41.21	53.60	26.25	14.17	...	...	...	15.54	18.03
Polavaram	20.79	31.47	45.50	18.10	21.31	...	...	...	38.94	25.94
Yellavaram	19.94	19.84	44.47	54.44	18.58	...	...	...	22.47	28.65

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Name of Taluk or Division. (1)	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera. (2)	Smallpox. (3)	Plague. (4)	Fever. (5)	Dysentery and Diarrhoea. (6)	All other causes. (7)	Total. (8)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam ... ..	...	0·14	...	13·40	0·64	7·20	21·38
Nugūr ... ..	...	...	...	16·40	0·40	2·55	19·30
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada	1·06	0·64	...	7·95	0·51	11·17	21·25
Pithapuram	0·20	0·48	...	15·25	0·50	5·95	22·38
Tuni	0·19	0·18	...	17·79	0·52	3·93	22·90
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram	0·67	0·33	...	15·54	0·54	7·50	23·33
Ramachandrapuram ..	0·98	0·47	...	9·65	0·76	11·51	23·37
POLAVARAM DIVISION.							
Chodavaram ... ..	...	0·25	...	13·67	0·85	1·96	17·20
Polavaram ... ..	...	0·58	...	21·28	0·33	10·27	32·46
Yellavaram ... ..	...	0·55	...	17·97	1·08	5·89	25·40
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Amalapuram	0·32	0·24	...	7·41	0·59	10·89	19·45
Rajahmundry	1·69	0·13	...	15·21	0·71	6·91	26·15
Razole	0·07	0·18	...	8·00	0·66	10·02	19·56
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Cocanada	0·60	0·97	...	7·74	2·59	16·35	28·24
Peddapuram	0·68	0·07	...	6·70	2·12	8·90	18·41
Rajahmundry	0·76	2·47	...	8·76	1·75	13·65	27·35
RURAL TOWNS.							
Pithapuram	0·10	1·16	...	8·10	1·18	7·88	17·4
Samalkota ... ..	...	0·34	...	5·88	0·18	7·68	11·8
Amalapuram	0·52	0·20	...	5·98	1·26	7·60	19·0
Mandapeta	0·60	0·36	...	14·48	0·02	6·90	22·9
Tuni ... ..	...	0·40	...	6·88	0·98	4·72	11·7
Dowlaishweram	0·96	0·08	...	7·32	0·34	13·12	21·9
District average ...	0·87	0·44	...	12·10	0·87	9·62	22·9

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)

Plains.

I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.

(a) *Tamil.*

Yerukula	2,597	3,081	5,678
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(b) *Telugu.*

Baliya	11,603	13,595	25,198
Boya	967	620	1,587
Brahmin	32,890	34,180	67,070
Devanga	11,966	12,247	24,213
Gamalla	51,872	52,063	103,935
Gavara	5,494	5,814	11,308
Golla	23,446	25,651	49,097
Idiga	25,400	29,961	55,361
Indra	15,429	16,051	31,480
Ite	12	14	26
Kamma	27,921	28,339	56,260
Kammalan	16,900	16,235	33,135
Kapu	138,991	146,043	285,034
Karnam	1,325	1,297	2,622
Konda Dora	1,926	1,909	3,835
Kummara	3,815	3,718	7,533
Madiga	32,641	31,922	64,563
Mala	137,260	135,884	273,144
Mangala	8,344	8,219	16,563
Mutracha	796	973	1,769
Odde	1,459	1,569	3,028
Palli	4,882	5,892	10,774
Razu	2,229	2,162	4,391
Salé	18,596	19,131	37,727
Satani	1,092	1,251	2,343
Telaga	40,280	40,145	80,425
Tsakala	18,811	19,215	38,026
Uppara	3,112	3,142	6,254
Velama	15,521	16,578	32,094

(c) *Malayalam.* Nil.

(d) *Canarese.*

Jangam	1,645	1,608	3,253
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(e) *Oriya.* Nil.

(f) *Other Madras languages.*

Khond	14,848	13,659	28,507
Kshatriya	20,727	21,100	41,827

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
II.—MUSALMANS.			
Dudekula	1,196	1,234	2,430
Saiyid	1,089	1,025	2,094
Sheik	8,000	8,007	16,007
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	6,988	6,567	13,555
IV.—OTHERS			
... ..	6,874	21,903	28,777
Total ...	718,924	751,939	1,470,863

NOTE.—The agency portions of the three districts (Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari) formed one district at the time of the census and hence the statistics for the agency portion of this district alone are not separately available.

IX.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND PRINCIPAL
CROPS IN FASLI 1335. 1925-26

1335
590
1925-6

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in fasli 1335. 1925-26

Items.	Bhadrachalam Agency Division.		Cocanada Division.			Paddapuram Division.		Polavaram Agency Division.			Rajahmundry Division.			District Total.
	(2)	(3)	Cocanada Taluk.	Pithapuram Division.	Tuni Division.	Paddapuram Taluk.	Ramaobandrapuram Taluk.	Chodavaram Division.	Polavaram Division.	Yellavaram Division.	Amalapuram Taluk.	Rajahmundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Irrigated by Government canals.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by private canals.	...	...	100,353	...	...	...	116,700	...	...	91	95,834	5,803	79,291	398,072
Irrigated by tanks	1,266	1,737	1,456	...	...	38,308	2,278	244	5,727	3,214	...	28,730	...	82,980
Irrigated by wells	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Irrigated by other sources.	754	...	...	...	...	19,626	...	...	...	...	...	1,377	438	22,195
Total area irrigated	2,020	1,737	101,809	56	...	58,064	119,013	244	5,727	3,305	95,834	35,910	79,729	508,348

AREA UNDER CEREALS AND PULSES.																
Rice	...	...	7,462	6,422	101,642	34,896	23,559	62,991	127,763	427	7,303	4,661	104,882	45,993	75,243	608,264
Cholam	...	...	37,960	9,013	76	355	707	4,719	2,170	6,000	11,073	3,279	2,012	8,869	12,096	98,329
Cumbu	...	...	...	...	523	691	6,369	19,446	35	2,080	1,537	3,380	53	4,991	183	39,288
Ragi	...	...	46	...	1,410	838	2,442	7,428	850	2,036	613	4,328	918	7,839	863	29,611
Others	...	...	1,783	1,283	468	1,385	1,100	5,288	493	2,603	3,146	4,078	2,134	4,326	2,265	30,352
Pulses	...	...	4,982	834	5,008	13,188	6,848	34,844	23,232	5,581	9,072	6,112	13,678	32,098	12,507	167,984
Total	...	...	52,233	17,552	109,127	51,353	41,025	134,716	154,543	18,727	32,744	25,858	123,677	104,116	103,157	968,828
OIL SEEDS.																
Til or gingelly	...	...	677	1,357	2,424	699	3,809	15,868	9,928	1,092	9,282	3,543	2,262	22,725	7,399	81,083
Groundnut	...	...	...	...	11	10	120	38	5	...	149	3	1	37	1	375
Castors	...	...	358	73	181	5	18	305	136	113	6,387	52	52	1,056	338	9,054
Others including coconut.	...	...	...	...	78	104	...	133	901	...	45	8	26,842	50	22,676	50,837
Total	...	...	1,035	1,418	2,694	818	3,947	16,344	10,970	1,205	15,843	3,606	29,157	23,868	30,414	141,349

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in fasli 1335—cont.

Items.	Bhadra- chalam Agency Division.		Cocanada Division.			Peddapuram Division.		Polavaram Agency Division.			Rajahmundry Division.			District Total.
(1)	Bhadra- chalam Taluk.	Nagar Taluk.	Cocanada Taluk.	Pithapuram Division.	Tuni Division.	Peddapuram Taluk.	Rama- chandra- puram Taluk.	Chidavaram Division.	Polavaram Division.	Yellavaram Division.	Amalapuram Taluk.	Rajahmundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk.	(15)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Condiments and Spices ...	317	68	1,133	7,911	1,990	2,314	3,739	702	40	323	5,736	3,238	7,459	35,015
Sugarcane, etc. ...	...	...	869	478	191	1,948	5,372	...	321	3	125	156	470	9,933
Cotton ...	358	65	1,371	1,021	1,221	12,478	204	471	68	198	12,631	2,652	3,175	35,913
Indigo, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	120	...	...	...	186	...	728	1,039
Total ...	675	128	3,423	9,410	3,402	16,745	9,435	1,173	429	524	18,678	6,046	11,832	81,900
DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.														
Tobacco ...	509	687	12	10	499	1,008	1,372	917	1,966	194	1,126	1,935	3,385	13,630
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	34	306	...	209	590
Total ...	509	687	12	10	499	1,008	1,413	917	1,966	228	1,432	1,935	3,594	14,210

Fodder crops ...	...	9	350	...	166	7	14,353	...	...	...	9	133	9,169	24,196
Orchards and garden produce ...	...	5	5,277	3,054	714	4,642	4,212	...	596	61	2,017	12,689	5,605	38,872
Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	233	10	400	...	...	573	4	2,178	3,398
Total area cropped ...	54,479	19,829	120,883	64,589	49,869	173,696	194,986	22,422	51,278	30,277	175,543	148,955	165,949	1,273,705
Deduct area cropped more than once ...	...	...	12,508	722	7,667	38,495	59,083	314	2,570	5,867	53,170	31,288	44,680	256,364
Net area cropped...	54,479	19,829	108,375	63,867	42,002	135,201	135,853	22,108	48,708	24,410	122,373	117,667	121,269	1,018,141

**X.—Reserved forest and area proposed for reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1926.**

Taluka.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column (4) to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Lower Gōdāvari.</i>					
Rajahmundry ...	23	...	23	376	13.51
Amalapuram ...	13	...	13	367	6.98
Polavaram ...	107(a)	...	107	543	...
Yellavaram ...	185	...	186	919	34.74
Uhodavaram...	12	...	12	...	...
Peddapuram...	58	...	58	604	...
Cocanada ...	87	...	87	297	...
<i>Upper Gōdāvari.</i>					
Bhadrachalam ...	435	...	435	911	...
Nugur ...	395	...	395	588	...
Total ...	1,316	...	1,316	...	...

(a) Thirteen square miles transferred to management by Panchayats.

Net Revenue realized under Forests during

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
<i>Lower Gōdāvari.</i>									
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,85,064	1,33,701	1,11,509	87,555	1,13,741	67,376	1,14,835	1,37,544	1,19,413	1,79,204
<i>Upper Gōdāvari.</i>									
31,985	37,461	51,572	72,427	44,256	45,968	90,735	89,293	86,900	1,04,313

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.		Dry.					District Total.
Money rates.	Cocanada Division.	Peddapuram Division.		Rajahmundry Division.			
	Coca- nada Taluk.	Pedda- puram Taluk.	Rama- chandra- puram Taluk.	Amala- puram Taluk.	Rajah- mundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ordinary dry.	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	7 0	35	...	678	4,274	...	1,108
	5 8	...	145	...	...	...	145
	5 0	136	...	9,669	9,698	...	837
	4 8	...	12	...	...	1,752	...
	4 0	290	...	5,857	3,612	97	519
	3 12	...	21	...	...	7	...
	3 4	...	...	43	...	187	...
	3 0	643	...	1,114	1,253	61	304
	2 12	...	43	57	...	2,142	...
	2 8	542	1,280	884	2,102	2,740	457
	2 4	...	61	27	...	244	...
	2 0	808	...	35	3,442	...	643
	1 12	...	3,176	61	...	5,296	...
	1 10	...	1,005	...	...	1,793	...
	1 8	1,808	...	...	5,387	...	673
	1 4	989	11,211	801	2,015	8,049	2,242
	1 0	738	22,310	2,188	5,688	27,802	6,623
	0 12	...	22,369	...	5,315	...	6,356
	0 10	1,131	16,659	848	...	22,562	...
	0 8	148	21,117	961	283	14,634	2,979
	0 5	...	...	2,482	...	9,895	...
	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	689
	11 0	...	...	175	1,331	...	40
Lanka.	9 0	28	...	735	1,763	...	7
	7 0	73	...	391	456	...	140
	5 0	359	...	355	31	...	27
	4 0	153	...	35	18	56	...
	3 0	...	...	...	12	...	...
	9 0	...	...	144	1,477	...	1,560
	7 0	23	...	497	1,125	26	998
	5 0	27	...	422	505	33	1,914
	4 0	46	...	75	79	167	779
	3 0	38	...	...	17	23	281
Padugai.	2 8	...	...	...	12	...	269
	4 8	...	...	...	...	3	...
	3 12	...	10	4	...	...	...
	3 4	...	48	3	...	14	...
	2 12	...	4	...	...	...	...
	2 8	23	268	...	...	4	...
	2 4	...	45	1	...	36	...
	1 12	...	...	...	...	3	...
	1 4	...	14	1	...	...	...
	1 0	...	5	1	...	...	...
Total ...		7,586	99,801	28,574	49,945	97,029	29,425
							312,360

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Particulars.		Wet.					District Total.
Money rates.	Cocanada Division.	Peddapuram Division.		Rajahmundry Division.			
	Coca- nada Taluk.	Pedda- puram Taluk.	Rama- chandra- puram Taluk.	Amala- puram Taluk.	Rajah- mundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Special rates under Eleru river.	BS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	12 0	...	3,366	...	...	...	3,366
	7 12	...	1,321	...	...	...	1,321
	12 0	812	...	6,492	470	...	8,744
	10 0	5,189	...	18,935	4,539	...	30,951
	9 0	8,400	...	16,692	6,430	...	35,520
	8 8	5	264	...	...	893	1,162
	8 0	7,768	...	3,490	6,179	341	3,595
	7 12	...	307	101	...	2,699	...
	7 0	4,866	124	360	6,066	573	3,187
	6 8	...	579	20	...	1,783	...
	6 0	2,222	...	...	4,086	...	2,061
	5 12	80	2,328	688	...	2,392	...
	5 4	...	547	2	...	453	...
	5 0	1,111	...	...	3,413	...	2,485
	4 8	486	4,222	270	1,735	2,816	1,508
	4 0	...	...	...	726	...	467
	3 12	...	2,147	84	...	1,367	...
	3 8	...	...	...	2,491	...	169
	3 4	333	2,361	78	...	1,655	...
	2 8	4	2,841	8	...	1,999	...
	2 4	20	212	...	...	2	...
	2 0	..	774	17	...	319	...
	1 10	...	28	...	...	29	...
Total	...	31,306	21,521	47,237	36,135	17,321	20,728
							174,248

NOTE.—The figures given under Razole taluk represent those for the old Nagaram Taluk. Razole Taluk was formed in 1910 and the territorial limits of Amalapuram Taluk were also changed in that year. Figures for the revised are as not available.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

(a) *Dry lands in the delta.*

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First group.		Second group.	
								Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
									RS. A.		RS. A.
1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7 0	4	5 0
1	1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5 0	5	4 0
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4 0	6	3 0
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3 0	7	2 8
4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	2 8	8	2 0
5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	2 0	9	1 8
...	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	9	1 8	10	1 4
...	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	10	1 4	11	1 0
...	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	11	1 0	12	0 12
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	12	0 12	13	0 8
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	13	0 8	14	0 4

(b) *Wet lands in the delta*

I	II	III	IV	V	XII	XIII	XIV	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.	
								Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
									RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
I-A	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0	2	10 0	3	9 0	4	8 0
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 0	3	9 0	4	8 0	5	7 0
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	9 0	4	8 0	5	7 0	6	6 0
3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	8 0	5	7 0	6	6 0	7	5 0
4	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	5	7 0	6	6 0	7	5 0	8	4 8
5	...	3	4	2	2	1	...	6	6 0	7	5 0	8	4 8	9	4 0
...	...	4	5	3	3	2	1	7	5 0	8	4 8	9	4 0	10	3 8
...	...	5	...	4	...	3	2	8	4 8	9	4 8	10	3 8	11	3 0
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	9	4 0	10	3 8	11	3 0	12	2 8

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

(c) *Dry and Wet lands in the Upland taluks.*

Class and sort of soil.	Dry.								Wet.												
	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.		First class.		Second class.		Third class.								
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.							
		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.							
I { 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	} Special rates for the lands under the Eleru river.									
I { 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	12										
II { 1 ...	1	5	8	2	4	8	3	3	12	4	3	4	2	9	0	4	7	12	6	6	8
II { 2 ...	2	4	8	4	3	4	8	1	12	8	1	12	5	7	0	8	5	4	10	3	12
III { 1 ...	2	4	8	5	2	12	8	1	12	9	1	10	5	7	0	6	6	8	8	5	4
III { 2 ...	6	2	8	8	1	12	10	1	4	11	1	0	8	5	4	9	4	8	11	3	4
III { 3 ...	10	1	4	12	0	10	13	0	8	14	0	5	11	3	4	12	2	8	14	2	0
IV { 1 ...	4	3	4	6	2	8	9	1	10	10	1	4	3	8	8	4	7	12	6	6	8
IV { 2 ...	7	2	4	9	1	10	10	1	4	11	1	0	5	7	0	7	5	12	9	4	8
IV { 3 ...	10	1	4	12	0	10	13	0	8	14	0	5	8	5	4	10	3	12	11	3	4
V { 1 ...	6	2	8	8	1	12	10	1	4	11	1	0	6	6	8	9	4	8	11	3	4
V { 2 ...	8	1	12	11	1	0	12	0	10	13	0	8	9	4	8	11	3	4	12	2	8
V { 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	8	14	2	0	14	2	0
VI { 1 ...	4	3	4	4	3	4	6	2	8	7	2	4	6	6	8	8	5	4	10	3	12
VI { 2 ...	7	2	4	7	2	4	9	1	10	10	0	4	9	4	8	11	3	4	13	2	4
VII { 1 ...	6	2	8	6	2	8	8	1	12	9	1	10	4	7	12	7	5	12	10	3	12
VII { 2 ...	10	1	4	10	1	4	11	1	0	12	0	10	7	5	12	9	4	8	12	2	8
VII { 3 ...	13	0	8	13	0	8	14	0	5	14	0	5	9	4	8	12	2	8	14	2	0
VIII { 1 ...	11	1	0	11	1	0	12	0	10	13	0	8	7	5	12	9	4	8	11	3	4
VIII { 2 ...	12	0	10	13	0	8	14	0	5	14	0	5	9	4	8	11	3	4	14	2	0
VIII { 3 ...	13	0	8	14	0	5	14	0	5	14	0	5	11	3	4	13	2	4	15	1	10

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*)

(d) *Dry lands in the rented villages and portions of villages in the Upland and Agency tracts.*

Class and sort of soil.				First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
				Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
					RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
III	1 ...	...	...	1	4 8	3	2 12	6	1 12	7	1 10
	2 ...	...	...	2	3 4	5	2 4	8	1 4	8	1 4
	3 ...	...	...	4	2 8	6	1 12	9	1 0	9	1 0
	4 ...	...	...	6	1 12	8	1 4	10	0 10	10	0 10
	5 ...	...	...	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
IV	1 ...	...	...	2	3 4	4	2 8	7	1 10	8	1 4
	2 ...	...	...	3	2 12	5	2 4	8	1 4	9	1 0
	3 ...	...	...	5	2 4	7	1 10	9	1 0	10	0 10
	4 ...	...	...	7	1 10	8	1 4	10	0 10	11	0 8
	5 ...	...	...	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
V	1 ...	...	...	4	2 8	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
	2 ...	...	...	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
	3 ...	...	...	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
	4 ...	...	...	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
	5 ...	...	...	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
VI	1 ...	...	...	2	3 4	2	3 4	4	2 8	5	2 4
	2 ...	...	...	3	2 12	3	2 12	5	2 4	6	1 12
	3 ...	...	...	5	2 4	5	2 4	7	1 10	8	1 4
	4 ...	...	...	6	1 12	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
	5 ...	...	...	8	1 4	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
VII	1 ...	...	...	4	2 8	4	2 8	6	1 12	7	1 10
	2 ...	...	...	6	1 12	6	1 12	8	1 4	9	1 0
	3 ...	...	...	8	1 4	8	1 4	9	1 0	10	0 10
	4 ...	...	...	9	1 0	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
	5 ...	...	...	11	0 8	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
VIII	1 ...	...	...	9	1 0	9	1 0	10	0 10	11	0 8
	2 ...	...	...	10	0 10	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5
	3 ...	...	...	10	0 10	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5
	4 ...	...	...	11	0 8	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5
	5 ...	...	...	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5	12	0 5

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*)

(e) *Wet lands in the rented villages and portions of villages in the Upland and Agency tracts.*

Class and sort of soil.					First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
					Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
						RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
III	1	...	...	...	3	7 0	4	6 8	6	5 4
	2	...	...	...	4	6 8	6	5 4	7	4 8
	3	...	...	...	6	5 4	7	4 8	9	3 4
	4	...	...	...	7	4 8	9	3 4	10	2 8
	5	...	...	...	9	3 4	10	2 8	11	2 0
IV	1	...	...	...	1	8 8	2	7 12	4	6 8
	2	...	...	...	2	7 12	3	7 0	6	5 4
	3	...	...	...	3	7 0	5	5 12	7	4 8
	4	...	...	...	4	6 8	7	4 8	8	3 12
	5	...	...	...	6	5 4	8	3 12	9	3 4
V	1	...	...	...	4	6 8	7	4 8	9	3 4
	2	...	...	...	6	5 4	8	3 12	10	2 8
	3	...	...	...	7	4 8	9	3 4	11	2 4
	4	...	...	...	9	3 4	10	2 8	12	2 0
	5	...	...	...	10	2 8	12	2 0	13	1 10
VI	1	...	...	...	4	6 8	6	5 4	8	3 12
	2	...	...	...	6	5 4	7	4 8	9	3 4
	3	...	...	...	7	4 8	9	3 4	11	2 4
	4	...	...	...	8	3 12	10	2 8	12	2 0
	5	...	...	...	9	3 4	12	2 0	13	1 10
VII	1	...	...	...	2	7 12	6	5 12	8	3 12
	2	...	...	...	3	7 0	6	5 4	9	3 4
	3	...	...	...	5	5 12	7	4 8	10	2 8
	4	...	...	...	6	5 4	9	3 4	11	2 4
	5	...	...	...	7	4 8	10	2 8	12	2 0
VIII	1	...	...	...	5	5 12	7	4 8	9	3 4
	2	...	...	...	6	5 4	8	3 12	10	2 8
	3	...	...	...	7	4 8	9	3 4	12	2 0
	4	...	...	...	8	2 12	10	2 8	13	1 10
	5	...	...	...	9	3 4	11	2 4	13	1 10

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2 —Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*)

(f) *Dry scale of Padugai and Lanka lands.*

I	II	Padugai				Lanka.			
		Taram.	First group.	Taram.	Second group.	Taram.	First group.	Taram.	Second group.
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
I-A	...	2	9 0	3	7 0	1	11 0	2	9 0
1	...	3	7 0	4	5 0	2	9 0	3	7 0
2	...	4	5 0	5	4 0	3	7 0	4	5 0
3	...	5	4 0	6	3 0	4	5 0	5	4 0
4	...	6	3 0	7	2 8	5	4 0	6	3 0
5	...	7	2 8	8	2 0	6	3 0	7	2 8
...	...	8	2 0	9	1 8	7	2 8	8	2 0

Names of taluks.	Settlement now current	
	From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).
Ramachandrapuram ...	1899-1900 ..	1928-29.
Amalapuram ...		
Razole ...		
Rajahmundry ...		
Peddapuram—93 villages ...	1915-1916 ...	
Do. 3 villages ...		
Cocanada ...	1899-1900 ...	
Polavaram ...		
Chodavaram ..		
Yellavaram ...		

Note.—Resettlement is now (1929) in progress. Figures not available.

XII.—Rainfall.

Average rainfall from (1870 to 1926) in inches in

Names of the rain gauge stations.	Average rainfall from (1870 to 1926) in inches in												Remarks.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
		January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	November.	December.	Whole Year.	
<i>Amalapuram Taluk.</i>													
Amalapuram	0.81	0.48	1.86	5.30	6.74	6.69	7.46	9.83	5.57	0.66	45.40	* 1901—1926.
Mummidivaram •	1.28	0.58	1.58	5.48	6.89	7.23	6.65	9.12	6.96	0.51	46.28	
<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>													
Bhadrachalam†	0.99	1.14	1.75	6.46	10.81	10.74	7.64	2.84	0.92	0.19	43.48	† 1875—1926.
<i>Chodavaram Division.</i>													
Chodavaram	1.28	1.33	2.58	5.68	8.99	7.81	8.75	6.84	2.36	0.28	45.90	
<i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>													
Cocanada	1.03	0.53	1.92	4.34	6.49	6.41	6.20	8.68	5.17	0.76	41.53	
Coringa	0.79	0.58	1.68	4.66	6.09	5.36	6.42	4.95	5.98	0.68	37.19	
<i>Nagur Taluk.</i>													
Venkatapur†	1.39	0.94	1.96	7.19	17.59	13.71	10.14	4.08	1.20	0.08	58.28	† 1914—1926.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation

Taluks.	Total Holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Bhadrachalam ...	21,787	8,014	...	...	21,787	8,014
Nagur ...	6,640	3,077	...	...	6,640	3,087
COCANADA DIVISION.						
Cocanada ...	7,672	15,201	40,396	2,61,766	48,068	2,76,967
Pithapuram ...	14	92	42	291	56	383
Tuni ...	28	33	11	48	39	81
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.						
Peddapuram ...	82,002	38,418	21,261	1,20,145	103,263	1,88,563
Ramachandrapuram...	28,075	1,06,860	48,018	4,62,281	76,093	5,69,141
POLAVARAM AGENCY DIVISION.						
Polavaram ...	56,820	25,954	2,651	6,323	59,471	32,278
Chodavaram ...	1,047	1,247	166	662	1,213	1,909
Yellavaram ...	41,208	22,600	3,401	7,121	44,609	29,721
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.						
Amalapuram ...	31,139	1,15,348	33,318	2,41,886	64,457	3,57,214
Rajahmundry ...	95,651	96,391	17,314	91,730	112,965	1,88,121
Razole... ..	35,976	1,28,436	22,507	1,72,420	58,482	3,00,856
Huzur collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	408,059	5,91,671	189,085	13,64,653	597,143	19,56,325

and Demand in Fasli 1335.

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Ryotwar demand.	Land cess.	Total demand of Land Revenue, Ryotwar, Miscellaneous and Cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment including water rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
21,787	9,190	...	...	1,904	9,562	...	9,562
6,640	3,941	...	...	3,901	6,618	...	6,618
7,672	25,199	40,396	2,79,432	2,04,149	5,07,557	51,573	5,59,130
14	92	42	291	2,551	2,934	4,372	7,306
28	33	11	48	2,269	2,350	1,843	4,193
82,002	77,938	21,261	1,23,165	33,471	2,34,316	31,504	2,65,820
28,075	1,86,584	48,013	5,10,556	5,14,939	12,08,843	1,30,643	13,39,486
56,820	31,656	2,651	6,324	6,550	44,530	5,180	49,710
1,047	1,329	166	662	1,026	3,017	490	3,507
41,208	24,381	3,397	7,829	7,931	40,132	3,809	43,941
31,139	1,43,970	241,866	2,73,602	3,11,099	7,26,243	90,659	8,16,902
95,651	1,10,286	17,216	91,880	93,830	2,94,773	34,566	3,29,339
35,975	1,59,455	172,419	1,94,220	4,65,504	8,16,496	94,333	9,10,829
...
408,058	7,74,054	547,438	14,87,809	16,49,124	38,97,371	4,48,972	43,46,343

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26.)**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peishcush.	Cesses.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	BEADRACHALAM DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>				
1	Bhadrachalam	20,592	...	507	21,099 *
2	Rekapalli	9,319	*	...	9,319
	Total ...	29,911	*	507	30,418
	<i>Nugur Taluk.</i>				
1	Nugur	7,073	...	...	7,073
2	Albaka	1,270	...	...	1,270
3	Oterla	2,825	...	...	2,825
	Total ...	11,168	...	...	11,168
	COCANADA DIVISION.				
	<i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>				
1	Injaram	2,932	1,262	9,546	13,740
2	Mallavaram	947	319	93	1,359
3	Nilapalli	480	273	25	778
4	Patavala	1,235	768	10,875	12,878
5	Nadavapalli A ... ..	...	610	...	610
6	Do. B	118	40	...	158
7	Do. C	291	108	3,142	3,541
8	Do. D	483	194	...	677
9	Pithapuram	{ 4,272 }	23,623	1,20,209	1,43,832†
10	Vegayammampeta ... ..	...	181	1,179	4,272†
	Total ...	{ 6,486 4,272† }	27,378	1,45,069	{ 1,78,933 4,272† }
	<i>Pithapuram Sub-division.</i>				
1	Pitapuram	{ 2,31,810 4,226† }	10,321	16,540	2,58,671
2	Kolanka	14,350	5,557	2,689	4,226†
3	Gollaprolu	11,237	4,832	3,269	22,596
4	Uppada	649	241	284	19,338
5	Dharmavaram and Rachapalli	2,386	2,180	1,182	1,174
	Total ...	{ 2,60,432 4,226† }	23,131	23,964	{ 3,07,527 4,226† }

* Local Boards Act will be introduced from Fasli 1336.

† Represent peishcush on the alienated portions of the estates (Darimela inams).

‡ Peishcush paid in Pithapuram Sub-Treasury.

§ Peishcush paid in Ramachandrapuram Sub-Treasury.

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluk and estates.				Peishcush.	Cesses.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TUNI SUBDIVISION.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Kotham	...	...	...	26,173	16,223	9,293	51,689
2	Pithapuram	...	...	...	...	4,728	5,420	10,148†
					665*	...	...	665*
	Total	...			{ 26,173 665 }	20,951	14,713	{ 61,837 665 }
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.								
Peddapuram Taluk.								
1	Dantamoru	...	...	...	3,267	2,301	970	6,538
2	Rayavaram	...	...	...	1,999	1,549	505	4,053
3	Kirlampudi B	...	...	...	8,508	3,409	2,758	14,675
4	Jaggampeta A	...	...	...	22,235	8,679	4,867	35,781
					2,037*	...	...	2,037*
5	Do.	B	...	...	1,855	817	901	3,573
					41*	...	...	41*
6	Do.	C	...	...	2,162*	845	346	3,353
7	Do.	D	...	...	4,305	1,884	1,034	7,223
					471*	...	...	471*
8	Sirivada	...	...	...	...	617	415	...
					45*	...	...	45*
9	Viravaram	...	...	...	26,757	10,096	4,651	41,504
10	Kirlampudi A	...	...	...	12,282	5,955	2,752	20,989
	Total	...			{ 82,370 2,594*	36,152	19,199	{ 1,37,721 2,594*
Ramachandrapuram Taluk.								
1	Gudigallabhaga	...	...	...	58	164	656	878
2	Kotipalli	...	...	...	5,828	4,463	4,102	14,393
3	Kapileswarapuram	...	...	...	8,531	6,389	9,371	24,291
4	Pithapuram	...	...	...	...	...	52,072	52,072†
					932*	...	...	932*
5	Panangipalli	...	...	...	607	365	1,164	2,136
6	Vegayammapeta	...	...	...	8,053	3,253	22,333	33,639
7	Vella	...	...	...	1,239	609	8,775	10,623
	Total	...			{ 24,318 932*	15,243	98,473	{ 1,38,032 932*

* Represent peishcush on the alienated portions of the estates (Darimele inams)

† Peishcush paid in Pithapuram Sub-Treasury.

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishcush.	Cesses.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
POLAVARAM DIVISION.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Chodavaram Subdivision.</i>					
1	Veeravaram, A	330	326	1,113	1,769
2	Do. B	220	425	206	851
3	Petah	546	396	147	1,089
4	Ravilanka	300	69	...	369
5	Dandanagi	565	116	51	732
6	Gutala ... ..	...	646	100	746*
7	Polavaram ... ..	...	2,215	...	2,215†
8	Bandapalli	42	39	...	81
9	Birampalli	42	36	...	78
10	Bodulur	60	12	...	72
11	Bologonda	60	18	...	78
12	Chavala	50	5	...	55
13	Chiduguru	42	4	...	46
14	Chapakonda	21	7	...	28
15	Dorachintalapalem	70	20	...	90
16	Gedada	21	17	...	38
17	Kondada	21	4	...	25
18	Kakur	40	4	...	44
19	Marivada	15	9	...	24
20	Maredumilli	42	3	...	45
21	Musurumilli	42	54	...	96
22	Nadluru	42	5	...	47
23	Palem	21	30	...	51
24	Pamuleru	40	4	...	44
25	Tadepalli	63	5	...	68
26	Thammuru	35	7	...	42
27	Velagapalli	21	22	...	43
28	Vemulakonda	26	14	...	40
29	Yedukur	50	7	...	57
30	Valamoor	42	7	...	49
31	Vadapalli	15	12	...	27
32	Rampa ... ..	...	30	...	30
33	Pandirimamidi ... ..	...	19	...	19
34	Nirmalapalem ... ..	...	14	...	14
35	Angaluru ... ..	...	29	...	29
Total ...		2,884	4,627	1,617	9,128
<i>Polavaram Subdivision.</i>					
1	Bayyanagudem	980	477	479	1,936
2	Jangamreddigudem	475	461	239	1,175
3	Billumilli	1,553	857	960	3,370
4	Gutala	6,721	2,294	5,651	14,666
5	Gangolu	1,240	2,543	...	3,783
6	Polavaram	6,714	2,127	164	9,005
7	Pattisam	5,217	1,573	1,159	7,949
Total ...		22,900	10,332	8,652	41,884

* Peishcush paid in Polavaram Sub-Treasury.

† Peishcush paid in Polavaram Sub-Treasury.

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fashli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peishoush.	Cesses.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
POLAVARAM DIVISION—cont.					
<i>Yellavaram Subdivision.</i>		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Anigeru Mutta	80	40	...	120
2	Dutcheri Mutta	1,200	420	...	1,620
3	Kota Mutta	210	297	...	507
4	Mohanapuram Mutta	25	39	...	64
5	Pandrapola Mutta	70	161	...	231
6	Gurtedu Mutta	70	34	...	104
7	Nallipudi Mokhasa	350	99	98	547
Total ...		2,005	1,090	98	3,193
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.					
<i>Analapuram Taluk.</i>					
1	Anataavaram	1,638	—324	13,708	15,870
		40*			40*
2	Bantum.lli	200	110	737	1,055
3	Chintanalanka and Veera- villepalem.	3,534	3,587	688	7,759
4	Guttenadivi	651	702	64	1,417
5	Janupalli	218	48	1,453	1,719
6	Kesanakurru	11,315	2,717	6,057	20,089
7	Kotipallibhaga ... ..	...	45	...	45†
8	Krapa	2,355	356	3,596	6,307
9	Magam	1,724	239	11,063	13,026
10	Mukkamala	107	60	1,579	1,746
11	Nadavapally A	2,083	247	2,199	4,529
12	Pithapuram	290*	2,212	42,747	44,959
					290*
13	Potukurru	908	161	6,441	7,510
14	Sirasavillisavaram	300	108	1,509	1,917
15	Surasamiyanam	529	495	4,591	5,615
16	Vilasa	1,440	542	12,503	14,485
Total ...		{ 27,002 330* }	11,961	1,08,885	1,47,848 330*

* Represent peishoush on the alienated portions of the estates (Darimela inams).

† Peishoush usually paid in Vizagapatam District.

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335 (1925-26)—cont.**

Serial number	Taluks and estates.	Peishcush.	Cesses.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION— cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Rajahmundry Taluk.</i>				
1	Bommuru	788	240	153	1,171
2	Buchampeta	739	254	170	1,163
3	Vundesvarapuram	630	169	78	877
4	Hukumpeta	1,297	194	168	1,659
5	Jalimudi	254	100	133	487
6	Katavaram	2,122	621	471	3,214
7	Muramanda, I-A	455	204	...	659
8	Do. I-B	455	116	...	571
9	Vangalapudi	3,789	2,214	586	6,589
10	Muramanda, II-A and II-B.	911	228	...	1,139
11	Vegayammapeta	*	219	136	355†
		†	10,902	20,223	31,125||
12	Pithapuram	1,276			1,276*
	Total ...	{ 11,440 1,276** }	15,461	28,788	{ 55,689 1,276** }
	<i>Razole Taluk.</i>				
1	Palivela	17,243 1,304*	6,723	29,239	53,205 1,304*
2	Gopalpur	18,192	8,001	26,501	52,694
3	Mungondapalem	546	195	720	1,461
4	Pithapuram ... ..	...	1,891	2,566	4,557†
		86			86*
5	Kapileswarapuram ... ..	...	278	183	461§
	Total ...	{ 35,981 1,390* }	17,088	59,209	{ 1,12,278 1,390 }

* Represent peishcush on the alienated portions of the estates (Darimela inams).

† Peishcush usually paid in Vizagapatam District.

‡ Peishcush paid in Pithapuram Sub-Treasury.

§ Peishcush paid in Ra. achandrapuram Sub-Treasury.

|| Peishcush paid in Pithapuram Division Sub-Treasury.

¶ Peishcush usually paid in Ramachandrapuram Sub-Treasury.

** Represents peishcush on alienated portions (Darimela inams).

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Demand.										Collected or written off.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.																
* Bhadrachalam	22	22	21	20	...	...	...	53	38	33	22	22	15	20	...
* Nugur	18	18	17	17	...	...	...	17	17	17	18	18	17	17	...
COCANADA DIVISION.																
Cocanada	623	659	634	663	578	590	602	615	617	621	623	658	629	648	575
Pithapuram (a)	315	315	315	305	311	310	311	313	313	313	314	315	315	305	308
Tuni (a)	58	58	58	58	58	58	59	62	62	63	58	58	58	58	58
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.																
Peddapuram	423	435	394	418	370	412	381	420	430	439	423	434	370	417	368
Ramachandrapuram	1,340	1,382	1,367	1,380	1,295	1,331	1,333	1,348	1,408	1,394	1,324	1,382	1,367	1,365	1,290
POLAVARAM DIVISION.																
* Ohodavaram (a)	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	11	12	12	10	10	10	10	...
* Polavaram (a)	78	81	72	75	...	...	...	83	83	85	78	81	72	75	...
* Yellavaram (a)	29	35	32	36	...	...	...	42	44	47	29	35	32	34	...
RAJAHMUNDY DIVISION.																
Amalapuram	829	818	851	869	805	886	878	908	901	870	828	818	851	864	803
Rajahmundry	374	339	248	315	247	346	304	337	341	360	374	339	248	315	244
Razole	809	820	858	888	883	894	957	992	982	979	809	820	858	885	860
District Total	49,28	49,92	48,77	50,54	45,27	48,27	48,30	52,01	52,48	52,33	49,10	49,90	48,62	50,13	45,06

* These taluks and independent divisions were in the separate Agency District from December 1920 to October 1923. Hence no figures are available here for Fasli 1330 to 1332.

(a) Independent Deputy Tahsildars' Divisions.

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluku.	Collected or written off— <i>cont.</i>					Balance.									
	Fasli 1881.	Fasli 1882.	Fasli 1883.	Fasli 1884.	Fasli 1885.	Fasli 1826.	Fasli 1827.	Fasli 1828.	Fasli 1829.	Fasli 1830.	Fasli 1831.	Fasli 1832.	Fasli 1833.	Fasli 1834.	Fasli 1835.
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.															
• Bhadrachalam	...	...	38	24	33	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	15	14	...
• Nugur	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COCANADA DIVISION.															
Cocanada	573	601	598	608	617	...	1	5	15	3	17	1	17	9	4
Pithapuram (a)	310	311	313	313	313	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Tuni (a)	58	59	60	62	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.															
Peddapuram	409	377	420	430	439	...	1	4	1	2	3	4	...	...	1
Ramachandrapuram	1,325	1,333	1,332	1,401	1,393	16	...	...	15	5	8	...	16	7	...
POLAVARAM DIVISION.															
Chodavaram (a)	...	...	10	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Polavaram (a)	...	...	80	83	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Yellavaram (a)	...	...	42	44	47	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.															
• Analapuram	838	849	892	878	866	1	...	...	5	2	48	29	16	28	4
• Rajahmundry	342	304	330	340	356	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	7	1	4
• Razole	894	951	972	980	965	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	20	2	14
District Total	47,47	47,85	51,04	51,91	52,06	18	2	15	41	21	80	45	97	57	27

• These taluks and independent divisions were in the separate Agency District from December 1920 to October 1923. Hence no figures are available here for Faslis 1830 to 1832.
 (a) Independent Deputy Tahsildars' Divisions.

XVI.—Remissions.

Waste remitted.												
Wet.												
Taluks.	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Pithapuram	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Tuni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram	4	19	2,525	3,588	9,862	103	Not available.					20,260
Ramachandrapuram	101	231	49	1,140	1,772	...	...	4,088	61	31	4,402
POLAVARAM DIVISION.												
Polavaram	...	9	2,611	326	3,287	...	...	...	40	...	6,273
Chodavaram	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Yellavaram	...	...	379	...	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	2,376
RAJAHMUNDEY DIVISION.												
Amalapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	266	320	22,586	5,801	22,592	340	...	5,839	6,538	430	64,712	
Razole	...	...	19	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	27
Total	371	602	28,553	10,998	39,510	449	...	10,746	6,898	461	98,588	

XVI.—Remissions—cont.

Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remission).

Taluka.	Fasli 1326. (13)	Fasli 1327. (14)	Fasli 1328. (15)	Fasli 1329. (16)	Fasli 1330. (17)	Fasli 1331. (18)	Fasli 1332. (19)	Fasli 1333. (20)	Fasli 1334. (21)	Fasli 1335. (22)	Total. (23)
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.											
Bhadrachalam .. ..	..	..	..	..	556	..	..	..	..	..	556
Nugur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COCANADA DIVISION.											
Cocanada	217	1,862	82	..	2,336	..	..	5,718	792	806	11,813
Pithapuram .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuni .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.											
Peddapuram .. ..	..	8	21,063	4,440	27,751	..	..	10,175	569	..	64,606
Ramachandrapuram	607	727	607	5,833	3,589	..	..	3,740	1,045	308	16,456
POLAVARAM DIVISION.											
Polavaram	34	..	4,975	..	1,502	..	..	..	164	..	6,675
Chodavaram .. ..	..	..	374	..	285	..	..	155	..	..	814
Yellavaram	37	..	1,214	..	1,987	..	..	71	37	9	3,365
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.											
Amalapuram	889	5,685	2,703	1,270	7,501	..	..	2,109	1,275	2,338	23,770
Rajahmundry	425	1,304	43,901	8,301	40,307	..	..	8,825	8,232	477	111,772
Razole	60	1,213	1,261	218	808	574	254	422	231	2,540	7,582
Total	2,269	10,799	76,780	20,062	86,632	574	254	31,215	12,345	6,478	247,409

N.B.—The figures represent the assessment remitted in rupees.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in													
Taluk.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Fash 1323.	Fash 1324.	Fash 1325.	Fash 1326.	Fash 1327.	Fash 1328.	Fash 1329.	Fash 1330.	Fash 1331.	Fash 1332.	Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fash 1323.	Amount recovered.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.													
Nugur	500	...	500	500	2,500	500	1,218	500	250	6,468	6,301
COCANADA DIVISION.													
Cocanada	200	275	825	1,300	43
Tuni	4,300	3,400	2,800	1,300	11,800	2,512
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.													
Razole	600	600	...
District total		...	500	...	500	500	2,500	4,800	4,818	3,575	2,975	20,168	8,856

Paddy (Second sort).

1322	...	...	...	7.5	...	7.3	8.1	...	7.8	8.1	7.3	8.4
1323	...	...	...	6.80	...	7.20	7.16	...	7.29	7.51	7.52	7.28
1324	...	...	...	7.66	...	7.80	6.85	(a) 8.74	7.40	7.18	7.15	7.49
1325	...	...	...	9.64	(a) 11.48	9.44	8.20	(g) 10.25	9.68	9.98	8.87	10.06
1326	...	...	...	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.7	12.2	12.6	12.6	10.9	(b) 14.1
1327	...	...	...	11.1	10.4	11.4	12.6	10.9	12.4	12.8	11.4	12.7
1328	...	...	...	8.1	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.6	8.5	9.5	9.0	9.1
1329	...	...	...	6.5	7.5	7.4	6.5	(a) 9.1	7.9	8.0	6.0	7.3
1330	...	...	...	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	...	7.1	7.7	5.7	7.0
1331	...	...	...	7.4	8.1	7.4	8.0	...	8.1	8.5	5.8	8.0
1332	...	...	...	8.4	8.1	7.8	9.5	...	8.6	9.9	9.2	9.0
1333	...	...	...	7.27	8.12	7.73	8.23	...	7.83	8.87	8.60	8.35
1334	...	...	...	8.13	7.92	8.34	7.60	(g) 9.29	8.12	8.87	7.70	8.39
1335	...	...	...	10.35	11.16	10.88	9.02	10.55	10.61	11.62	9.93	11.35

Horse gram.

1326	...	...	...	18.5	17.9	19.0	20.0	20.6	20.6	16.4	19.5	18.2
1327	...	...	...	18.5	13.2	16.4	(b) 19.6	14.5	15.6	14.8	18.4	12.7
1328	...	...	...	8.5	7.9	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.4	10.8	9.9	9.0
1329	...	...	...	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	8.1	7.7	...	6.8
1330	...	...	...	8.8	...	8.8	(c) 11.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	9.7	8.4
1331	...	...	...	7.7	...	7.8	...	8.6	8.7	8.0	...	7.8
1332	...	...	...	11.9	...	11.2	16.8	11.8	12.4	11.4	...	11.7
1333	...	...	...	13.92	...	14.95	(d) 18.57	12.55	14.96	14.51	...	18.75
1334	...	...	...	9.42	(a) 9.64	10.35	10.90	10.96	10.71	10.30	...	9.41
1335	...	...	...	9.99	...	10.95	11.33	11.48	11.64	10.53	(n) 12.10	10.32

(a) Sold only for one month.

(b) Sold cheap for a greater portion of the year.

(c) Sold only for three months.

(d) Sold for two months

(e) Sold dear throughout the year.

(f) Sold cheap throughout the year.

(g) Sold cheap for seven months.

(h) Sold cheap for six months.

(i) Sold for six months.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—cont.

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Fasli.	Polavaram Division.			Rajahmundry Division.					District average.	
	Chodavaram Division.	Polavaram Division.	Yellavaram Division.	Amalapuram Taluk.		Rajah-mundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk.			
				Amala-puram.	Mummidivarum.	Rajah-mundry.	Kottapetta.	Sivakodu (Razole).		
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
	Chodavaram (Gokavaram).	Polavaram.	Yellavaram (Addaigala).							(21)

Rice (Second sort) —cont.

1326	...	91	85	101	92	86	95	87	92	91
1327	...	90	84	93	87	87	95	83	90	89
1328	...	68	74	71	66	77	68	73	72	70
1329	...	66	67	63	55	53	52	57	60	57
1330	...	...	...	...	53	48	53	48	54	53
1331	...	...	...	...	61	59	59	54	63	60
1332	...	...	...	...	73	70	65	68	70	70
1333	...	528	590	487	685	655	673	696	696	628
1334	...	450	584	503	604	645	661	686	644	611
1335	...	392	550	488	633	634	668	610	596	587

Paddy (First sort) —cont.

1326	...	...	...	...	118	105	105	94	...	106
1327	...	...	...	...	112	102	99	94	112	104
1328	...	...	89	...	81	77	71	78	...	78
1329	...	...	...	...	56	62	...	58	...	60
1330	61	60	69	54	...	60
1331	66	69	(c) 74	(i) 56	...	68

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—cont.

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Fasli.	Bhadrachalam Division.			Cocanada Division.			Peddapuram Division.				
	Bhadrachalam Taluk.	Nugur Taluk.	(3)	Cocanada Taluk.		Pithapuram Division.	Tuni Division.	Peddapuram Taluk.		Ramachandrapuram Taluk.	
				Cocanada.	Ooringa.	Pithapuram.		Prattipadu.	Alamuru.	Bicoavole.	Ramachandrapuram.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cumbu.											
1326	18.7	...	17.0	20.2	19.9	18.3	...	...	...
1327	15.8	...	19.1	19.5	15.9	20.3	...	...	...
1328	10.1	...	10.8	10.5	10.9	(e) 13.8	...	...	...
1329	8.5	...	9.2	9.0	8.6	(e) 9.7	...	...	...
1330	7.7	...	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.8	...	...	...
1331	11.9	...	11.8	13.4	14.4	14.0	...	...	...
1332	12.8	...	13.3	14.2	15.5	14.9	...	...	...
1333	11.78	...	12.75	11.07	12.12	12.09	...	...	...
1334	11.25	...	13.59	10.77	14.13	13.15	...	(a) 10.45	...
1335	11.50	...	11.21	13.58	12.91	13.51	...	8.90	...
Ragi.											
1326	...	(c) 17.6	14.9	13.5	15.7	16.8	17.2	15.1	13.7	17.5	16.1
1327	...	14.6	14.4	13.7	16.3	(b) 19.1	15.4	15.0	13.3	12.8	14.4
1328	...	10.3	9.2	(a) 5.9	10.6	10.1	10.3	9.9	8.8	8.9	(a) 11.4
1329	...	(a) 6.5	7.6	(a) 5.9	8.1	8.3	7.5	8.2	6.8	6.1	8.3
1330	8.1	(a) 13.7	8.4	7.5	8.7	8.4	7.8	(a) 9.6	7.4
1331	10.4	...	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.7	9.2	...	9.0
1332	12.3	...	11.8	13.0	13.5	12.7	11.8	...	11.3

1333	...	12-20	(a) 16-61	11-49	...	11-43	11-05	13-35	12-78	12-76	11-29	11-76
1334	...	...	...	10-30	...	11-20	10-52	13-10	12-51	10-57	11-19	11-45
1335	...	...	...	11-32	...	12-75	12-93	12-61	12-42	12-63	11-95	11-78

Cholam.

1326	...	13-8	16-1	17-3	...	15-1	16-1	15-8	15-8	14-8	...	...
1327	...	9-7	14-9	15-7	...	15-4	15-2	12-8	14-8	11-4	...	...
1328	...	7-7	7-9	8-3	...	10-7	9-5	8-5	8-8	9-3	...	...
1329	...	(h) 6-5	6-8	6-8	...	6-8	7-2	6-6	6-6	6-8	...	...
1330	...	...	6-1	8-5	(a) 5-9	9-2	7-5	9-0	8-7	7-4	(h) 8-9	...
1331	...	...	...	8-9	...	10-1	9-6	10-2	9-6	9-4	7-3	...
1332	...	...	...	12-8	...	12-9	13-1	12-5	12-7	12-2	...	...
1333	...	14-07	11-12	10-78	...	11-63	11-48	11-52	11-22	11-18	...	...
1334	...	11-15	14-16	9-30	...	10-78	9-38	10-56	9-34	9-54	...	...
1335	...	10-74	15-08	10-03	...	10-54	11-49	9-71	11-14	12-40	...	...

Salt.

1326	...	14-2	(d) 13-5	18-9	19-2	16-0	19-2	16-6	16-9	16-60	(e) 23-0	16-5
1327	...	11-3	11-3	13-4	13-6	16-0	12-9	13-9	11-7	12-0	9-9	13-0
1328	...	10-7	9-8	17-8	12-4	16-0	15-1	16-3	13-9	13-5	13-6	14-3
1329	...	13-3	(j) 11-5	20-6	15-4	19-2	14-8	19-0	18-0	17-2	18-4	17-4
1330	...	...	11-9	18-9	15-5	21-6	14-9	16-9	(j) 22-6	17-2	18-4	17-8
1331	...	...	...	(j) 20-2	16-3	19-7	14-6	17-9	(j) 18-3	16-9	16-2	18-4
1332	...	...	...	17-7	15-6	17-7	13-7	18-0	15-2	15-8	12-4	16-2
1333	...	9-67	8-11	14-40	15-06	14-40	12-40	14-46	13-12	12-45	15-84	13-55
1334	...	17-57	10-67	18-29	23-00	20-61	21-00	21-39	16-89	15-67	17-92	20-38
1335	...	13-30	10-21	14-57	13-73	15-18	14-00	15-95	13-33	11-40	13-69	15-26

(a) Sold only for one month.

(c) Sold for only three months.

(e) Sold cheap throughout the year.

(b) Sold cheap for a greater portion of the year.

(d) Sold dear for a greater portion of the year.

(h) Sold for five months.

(i) Sold dear throughout the year.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Polavaram Division.			Rajahmundry Division.					District average.
	Chodavaram Division.	Polavaram Division.	Yellavaram Division.	Amalapuram Taluk.		Rajahmundry Taluk.	Razole Taluk.		
				Amalapuram.	Mummidi-varam.	Rajahmundry.	Kottapetta.	Sivakodu (Razole.)	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
									(21)

Cumbu—cont.

1326	...	...	14.0	18.3	...	19.7	...	...	18.3
1327	...	...	14.0	*18.0	...	16.8	...	...	17.4
1328	...	...	10.6	(f)15.8	...	9.8	...	...	11.5
1329	...	...	9.7	...	...	7.8	(a) 8.0	...	8.8
1330	...	...	...	...	8.0	8.0	...	...	8.2
1331	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	...	...	12.9
1332	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	...	...	14.6
1333	...	...	12.28	...	...	11.51	...	...	12.41
1334	...	15.45	14.68*	16.60	...	11.30	...	...	12.37
1335	...	12.00	16.00	...	...	12.23	...	...	12.43
	(a) 12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ragi—cont.

1326	...	...	15.7	17.1	14.5	16.9	13.7	13.4	15.7
1327	...	14.6	15.7	13.8	16.2	15.7	13.1	14.2	14.8
1328	...	9.3	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.8	8.8	10.6	9.5
1329	...	5.7	(h) 9.8	7.7	5.9	7.1	(i) 6.0	(a) 5.9	7.3
1330	...	...	...	7.4	7.9	7.8	(i) 5.9	...	8.3
1331	...	...	...	8.5	8.7	10.1	6.9	...	9.7
1332	...	...	...	9.6	12.4	12.7	10.0	...	11.9

1333	...	11:00	11:86	...	10:03	12:06	12:50	12:58	...	12:28
1334	...	8:49	11:90	11:46	9:78	10:74	11:37	12:59	...	11:14
1335	...	7:80	(f) 12:00	12:00	11:39	10:85	12:25	11:11	...	11:72
<i>Cholam—cont.</i>										
1326	...	...	14:1	18:1	...	15:9	13:9	13:8	15:3	15:4
1327	...	...	14:3	14:7	...	...	11:9	12:0	...	13:3
1328	...	...	10:2	8:2	...	8:0	8:6	9:4	(g) 11:4	9:0
1329	...	...	7:6	6:9	...	6:9	6:2	6:5	...	6:9
1330	...	...	...	...	...	8:5	7:8	6:9	...	7:7
1331	...	...	...	...	(a) 6:5	9:5	9:0	8:4	...	9:1
1332	...	...	...	...	...	11:3	11:8	12:6	...	12:4
1333	...	12:49	10:76	10:21	...	12:48	11:73	12:17	...	11:63
1334	...	7:50	11:38	8:32	...	12:60	11:13	11:48	...	10:47
1335	...	7:12	9:23	10:50	...	11:39	10:05	10:49	...	10:54

Salt—cont.

1326	...	18:4	16:1	13:8	15:8	16:5	18:7	18:7	16:0	17:1
1327	...	11:2	11:1	10:1	12:7	14:2	14:1	13:3	12:9	12:5
1328	...	12:0	10:7	10:0	13:7	14:3	14:4	15:3	13:9	13:5
1329	...	13:1	13:4	14:0	18:4	14:1	16:2	19:2	14:3	16:4
1330	...	...	...	...	19:6	17:3	16:4	19:2	14:5	17:5
1331	...	...	...	...	16:8	17:0	15:4	18:4	13:7	17:0
1332	...	...	...	...	16:8	13:6	16:0	16:9	12:7	15:4
1333	...	9:33	8:00	10:1	13:80	10:59	12:36	13:87	10:05	12:22
1334	...	12:53	14:89	11:78	18:33	15:56	22:40	18:29	13:86	17:16
1335	...	12:42	11:08	8:19	12:89	10:01	12:27	13:71	11:34	12:76

* Vide B.P. No. 119, dated 5th May 1914.

(f) Sold for four months.

(A) Sold for five months.

(a) Sold only for one month.

(g) Sold for two months.

(i) Sold dear throughout the year.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

(1)	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Country spirits.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	224	208	197	204	226	223	225	223	213	218
Issues in Imperial proof gallons.	68,202	60,671	62,770	80,803	77,299	66,975	75,875	73,219	72,394	71,294
Number of persons per shop.	6,683	7,197	7,599	7,730	7,442	7,183	7,120	7,183	7,521	7,357
Gross receipts from duty.	Rs. 4,81,200	4,71,202	5,36,852	5,88,871	5,79,955	4,93,757	6,84,835	6,52,102	6,60,505	6,22,745
Do. rentals.	Rs. 2,04,728	2,30,280	1,92,846	2,21,103	2,24,182	2,21,013	2,41,884	3,17,926	3,52,279	3,57,627
<i>Toddy.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	476	422	381	383	390	397	400	381	379	360
Number of persons per shop.	3,145	3,547	3,929	4,117	4,107	4,035	4,005	4,204	4,226	4,649
Gross receipts from tree-tax.	Rs. 4,40,749	4,06,478	3,73,826	4,64,516	4,17,425	3,81,124	4,66,603	5,01,539	5,20,072	5,71,934
Do. rentals.	Rs. 2,15,968	1,99,893	1,77,713	1,52,381	1,65,628	1,22,220	1,45,616	2,29,736	2,56,112	2,43,506
<i>Ganja Bhang.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed.	20	19	19	19	19	21	23	22	22	21
Quantity sold in seers—Ganja.	959	771	1,104	714	957	604	817	776	663	863

Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9	64	6
Number of persons per shop.	...	...	...	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	88,000	79,619	76,000	76,000	79,713
Gross receipts from duty.	...	...	...	14,698	17,969	15,742	12,418	16,499	15,317	13,988	13,988	17,296
Do. rentals.	...	...	...	18,869	19,047	17,611	15,748	16,776	15,504	16,326	16,326	12,042
<i>Opium.</i>												
Number of retail shops licensed.	...	...	...	135	118	123	126	130	125	125	125	123
Quantity sold in seers	...	...	...	10,207	9,793	10,244	9,222	9,875	9,909	9,869	9,869	10,164
Number of persons per shop.	...	...	...	12,244	14,008	13,593	13,269	12,861	13,376	13,376	13,376	13,609
Gross receipts from duty.	...	...	...	Rs. 3,11,293	3,64,565	3,81,655	3,71,537	3,97,622	3,98,972	3,94,760	3,94,760	7,62,263
Do. rentals.	...	...	...	Rs. 1,03,235	1,88,442	1,86,242	1,70,526	2,11,316	1,94,867	2,01,798	2,01,798	1,64,152

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue and rates...	42,88,816	40,69,367	46,48,797	44,85,061	46,73,300	44,89,101	45,00,498	42,24,834	45,83,008	40,30,215
Stamps	6,39,503	6,75,865	7,33,086	8,31,237	7,67,791	7,81,569	8,84,773	9,56,000	9,70,938	9,86,669
Excise	(Figures not available.)					12,64,048	15,80,752	17,71,286	17,20,404	17,95,809
Forests	2,81,456	2,63,785	2,67,208	2,55,298	2,83,895	2,36,505	2,12,091	2,32,167	2,85,353	3,44,501
Registration	87,455	83,284	92,029	1,22,806	1,13,421	1,27,475	1,43,344	1,45,275	1,42,072	1,55,022
Opium	(Figures not available.)					5,70,983	6,44,123	6,32,310	6,29,472	6,71,087
Salt (a)	8,30,556	11,05,908	9,54,402	10,08,551	12,44,485	14,59,931	14,48,610	24,74,351	...	...
Customs	2,34,505	1,29,488	15,601	2,09,155	1,18,710	1,67,489	2,62,922	2,64,743	4,89,217	4,81,083

(a) The statistics relate to Cocanada Subdivision. Owing to changes in the territorial jurisdiction of subdivisions, the statistics for 1924-25 are not furnished by the Collector of Salt Revenue.

XXI.--Sea-Borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
(1)	1921-22. (2)	1922-23. (3)	1923-24. (4)	1924-25. (5)	1925-26. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
Cocanada--	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise ...	62,85,648	59,38,709	56,63,675	77,98,354	65,64,388	1,08,49,903	2,05,41,081	2,21,02,399	2,96,84,498	3,73,23,783
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62,85,648	59,38,709	56,63,675	77,98,354	65,64,388	1,08,49,903	2,05,41,081	2,21,02,399	2,96,84,498	3,73,23,783

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cocanada.	Chemicals and Chemical Preparations (excluding Chemical Manures and Medicines)—		Rs.	Cocanada.	Dyeing and Tanning Substances—		Rs.
	Soda Compounds—				Turmeric	1,877 cwt.	78,727
	Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals.)	12,296	92,005		Other sorts	5,415 "	63,142
	Other sorts	344	4,308		Fish—		
	Other sorts of chemicals, etc. ... ..	...	4,259		Fish, dry, unsalted	2,205 cwt.	72,609
	Machinery and Millwork—				Other sorts	28 "	1,247
	Machinery, not being Prime-Movers or Electrical Machinery ... ..	...			Fruits and Vegetables—		
	Other sorts of Machinery and Millwork ... ..	...			Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.	val.	271
	Metals and Ores—				Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	18 tons.	15,669
	Aluminium—				Coconuts	1,339,322 No.	95,153
	Unwrought (ingots, blocks and bars, etc.)	203	15,825		Other sorts ... ..	...	7,811
	Wrought—				Grain, Pulse and Flour—		
	Sheets	12	1,161		Gram	629 tons.	75,606

Oceania—cont.		Oceania—cont.	
Brass, Bronze and similar Alloys and Manufactures thereof—			
Wrought—			
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ..	cwt.	199	10,067
Other sorts ..	"	24	845
Copper—			
Wrought—			
Wires (excluding Telegraphic wires) ..	"	80	4,657
Iron or steel—			
Beams, channels, pillars, and girders	Protected tons.	27	7,451
Fabricated Hoops and strips ..	"	86	22,168
Sheets and plates—			
Tinned .. All protected.	"	14	24,632
Not Galvanized....Protected.	"	3	434
or Tinned .. Not Protected.	"		
Other Manufactures			
Protected	"	34	10,503
of iron or steel.			
Not Protected			
Manufactures—			
Old for re-manufacture ..	"	99	8,218
Other sorts of manufactures.	"	14	3,678
Unenumerated ..	"	198	4,976
Hardware (including Agricultural implements and platedware) ..	val.	...	47,185
Tin—			
Unwrought ..	cwt.	10	1,828
Wrought (including plates or sheets not being tinned iron)	"	342	6,846
Drugs and Medicines— (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)—			
Nux-vomica ..	cwt.	7,636	1,16,585
Other sorts of Drugs and Medicines ..	val.	...	5,550
Fibre for Brushes and Brooms— ..	tons.	2,050	9,84,104
Fodder, Bran and Pollards (excluding Oil Cakes)—			
Rice Bran ..	"	1,784	85,948
Other sorts of Fodder, Bran, and Pollards— ..	"	72	3,522
Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and platedware ..	val.	...	70,187
Hides and Skins, Raw—			
Skins, Raw—			
Goat skins ..	{ tons. Nos.	5 } 3,184	7,187
Sheep skins ..	{ tons. Nos.	... } 2	3
Other skins ..	{ tons. Nos.	... } 1	16
Cutting of Hides and Skins Raw ..	tons.	269	36,815
Horns, Tips and Pieces of Horn and Horn-meal ..	cwt.	5,588	1,54,871
Manures—			
Bones, crushed ..	tons.	319	35,496

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cocanada—cont.	Metals Unenumerated	...	Tons. 255	Cocanada—cont.	Bonemeal	...	tons. 130
	Oils—				Fish manures	...	" 47
	Mineral—				Other kinds	...	" 2,437
	Kerosine	...	Galls. 7,616,230		Oils—		
	Lubricating Oils	...	" 106,096		Vegetable non-essential—		
	Other kinds	...	" 12,265		Castor	...	galls. 431,230
	Fruits and Vegetables—				Groundnut	...	galls. 38,212
	Vegetable fresh of all kinds.	...	val. ...		Other sorts	...	galls. 20,477
	Fruits and Vegetables Dried	...	tons. 201		Provisions and Oilman's stores	...	cwt. 1,656
	or Salted	...	tons. 25,670		Ghee	...	galls. 11,322
	Grain, Pulse and Flour—				Other sorts...	...	cwt. 25,242
	Pulse	...	tons. 167		Oil cakes—		
	Paddy (Rice in the husk)	...	" 2,146		Castor cake	...	tons. 420
	Rice not in the husk—				Groundnut cake	...	" 2,122
	Cleaned Rice	...	" 1,537		Rape and Sesamum cake	...	" 721
Cocanada—cont.	Other sorts	...	" 39		Other sorts	...	" 71
	Other sorts of grain and pulse	...	" 64				
	Hides and Skins, Raw--						
	Cow Hides	...	tons. 10				
	Other Hides	...	" 1				
	Matches	...	gross. 9,500				

Oils—			Seeds—		
Vegetable Non-essentialia ...	galls.	54	Oil seeds—		
Other sorts ...	cwt.	3			
Spices—					
Chillies ...	"	1,552	Essential—...	tons.	67
Other sorts ...	"	401	Coriander ...	"	106
Sugar—			Other sorts ...	"	1
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard	tons.	57			
and above ...			Non-essential—		
Sugar, 15 Dutch standard	"	171	Castor ...	tons.	18,801
and below ...			Cotton ...	"	761
Textiles—			Groundnut ...	"	15,951
Cotton—			Mustard ...	"	130
Twist and yarn—Mule and			Niger ...	"	20
water—			Sesamum (Til or Gingelly)	"	6,943
Nos. 11-20 ...	lb.	15,300	Other sorts ...	"	58
" 21-30 ...	"	3,900	Other than Oil seeds ...	"	2
" 31-40 ...	"	12,540			
Above No. 40 ...	"	11,817	Spices—		
Manufactures—Piece-goods—			Chillies ...	cwt.	2,170
Gray (Unbleached) ...	yds.	113,267	Other sorts ...	"	1
Other sorts ...	"	15,600			
White (Bleached) ...	"	43,890	Sugar—		
Coloured, Printed or Dyed.	"	21,652	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard	tons.	19
Other sorts of manufactures.	"	...	and above ...	"	
Twist and Yarn ...	lb.	19,700	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard	"	179
Jute—			and below ...	"	
Raw ...	"	58			
Manufactures—			Molasses, including palmyra		
Gunny Bags ...	No.	835,740	and cane jaggery ...	"	1,279
Rope and Twine ...	tons.	1,393			
Other kinds ...	cwt.	2,631	Tallow and Stearine,		
Tobacco—	val.	...	including grease and		
Unmanufactured ..	lb.	73,676	animal fat ...	cwt.	1,597
					1,41,985

Cocanada—cont.

Cocanada—cont.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
{ Cocanada—cont.	Wood and Timber—		rs	{ Cocanada—cont.	Textiles—		rs.
	Timber, other than Railway				Cotton—		
	Sleepers—				Raw	... { tons.	1,380 }
	Teak wood	4,424	8,50,513		Manufactures	... { boles.	2,291 }
	Other Timber	68	12,537		Piece-goods	... yds.	218
	Wood and manufactures				Other sorts of textiles	... "	190
	of wood	...	17,121		Hemp (Chiefly Sunn)	... owt.	2,817
	Provisions and Oilman's				Jute—		13,626
	Stores—				Raw	... tons.	2,90,987
	Other sorts	1,042	82,810		Silk—		102
{ Cocanada—cont.	Wool—			{ Cocanada—cont.	Raw—		39,728
	Manufactures—				Mulberry silk excluding Tus-		
	Shawls	40	320		soor and other wild silks—		
	All Other Articles of Merchan-				Chasam or waste	... lb.	24,010
	dise—				Wool—		
	Unmanufactured	...	82,317		Raw	... lb.	18,466
	Manufactured	...	2,47,497		Manufactures—		
					Carpets and rugs	... lb.	64,011
					Tobacco—		
					Unmanufactured	... lb.	3,097,462
Grand total ...				Grand total ...	Manufactured	21,038	9,868
					All Other Articles of Merchan-		
					dise—		
Grand total ...				Grand total ...	Unmanufactured	...	56,777
					Manufactured	...	1,35,631
Grand total ...			64,50,156	Grand total ...		...	2,44,80,282

XXII.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL
BOARDS IN 1925-26.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.					Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
	(2)	Rajah-mundry.	Pedda-puram.	Pitha-puram.	Cocanada.	Rama-chandra-puram.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	2,96,412	1,20,177	24,053	36,810	35,890	79,640	51,982	6,44,964
1. Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	1,56,101	672	752	7,530	733	432	...	1,66,220
2. Government grants excluding grants in aid of general resources.	1,953	2,325	1,600	2,425	2,030	3,839	...	14,172
3. Endowments and contributions ...	6,577	13,567	4,504	1,597	1,302	7,994	48,254	82,895
4. Remunerative enterprises ...	2,11,859	1,514	121	55	1,326	37,214	5,234	2,57,393
5. Other receipts ...								
Total ...	6,72,902	1,38,325	31,030	48,417	41,281	1,28,219	1,05,470	11,65,644
6. Deduct—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	6,439	19,787	16,557	7,100	19,100	17,575	...	86,558
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.								
7. Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	6,68,463	1,18,538	14,473	41,317	22,181	1,10,644	1,05,470	10,79,086

8. Total ordinary expenditure	5,68,125	94,705	28,175	22,040	27,815	79,323	74,512	8,94,695
9. Surplus or deficit	+98,338	+23,833	-13,702	+19,277	-5,634	+1,321	+30,258	+1,84,391
10. Government grant in aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Net surplus or deficit	+98,338	+23,833	-13,702	+19,277	-5,634	+31,321	+30,958	+1,84,391
B. General Account—Capital—								
12. Government grants	...	4,867	...	...	7,749	9,922	...	22,538
13. Endowments and contributions	...	6,000	15,223	11,541	5,300	12,635	1,061	52,360
14. Loans	12,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,400
15. Other receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	173
16. Total receipts	13,000	10,867	15,223	11,541	13,172	22,602	1,066	87,471
17. Total expenditure	68,116	67,635	5,775	6,877	20,784	28,978	9,724	2,08,889
18. Net expenditure (item 17 minus item 16)	56,116	56,768	*-9,448	*-4,684	7,612	6,376	8,658	1,21,418
19. Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	56,116	56,768	...	...	7,612	6,376	8,658	1,35,530
21. Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditures (item 11 minus item 20).	+42,222	-32,935	-13,702	+19,277	-13,246	+24,945	+22,300	+48,861
22. Opening balance	1,94,388	81,822	17,820	-2,680	33,222	14,104	34,205	3,72,881
23. Closing balance	2,36,610	48,887	4,118	16,597	19,976	39,049	56,505	4,21,742
24. Difference (item 23 minus item 22)	+42,222	-32,935	-13,702	+19,277	-13,246	+24,945	+22,300	+48,861

* Shown as capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items.	Cocanada.	Pedda- puram.	Rajah- mundry.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	63,806	9,801	85,652
(2) Government grants excluding grants in aid of general resources.	748		1,887
(3) Endowments and contributions ...	...	...	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	32,340	3,179	26,229
(5) Other receipts ...	50,763	16,316	59,635
Total ...	1,47,657	29,296	1,72,903
(6) <i>Delect</i> —Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	20,035	...	5,620
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	1,27,622	29,296	1,67,283
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	1,21,313	24,622	1,26,388
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+ 6,309	+ 4,674	+ 40,895
(10) Government grant in aid of general resources.	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 6,309	+ 4,674	+ 40,895
Arrears (both tax and non-tax items) ...	10,274	9,555	22,123
Unpaid bills ...	141	...	3,049
B. General Account—Capital—			
(12) Government grants ...	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	...	...	...
(14) Loans ...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	34,299	...	99
(16) Total receipts ...	34,299	...	99
(17) Total expenditure ...	44,055	...	11,816
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].	9,756	...	11,717
(19) <i>Add</i> —Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—			
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	8,942	...	10,693
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	- 2,633	+ 4,674	+ 30,202
(22) Opening balance ...	77,554	4,051	18,614
(23) Closing balance ...	74,921	8,725	48,816
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	- 2,633	+ 4,674	+ 30,202

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluk.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.						
Bhadrachalam	1,290	395	52	16	235	7
Nugur	399	47	40	5	55	2
COCANADA DIVISION.						
Cocanada	17,312	4,581	154	40	3,696	443
Pithapuram	4,935	1,157	109	25	901	78
Tuni	3,075	496	88	14	430	8
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.						
Peddapuram	6,960	1,133	78	12	753	49
Ramachandrapuram	14,975	2,908	118	22	1,322	38
POLAVARAM DIVISION.						
Chodavaram	334	68	24	5	36	...
Polavaram	2,114	389	63	12	232	8
Yellavaram	402	64	21	3	43	5
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.						
Amalapuram	15,205	2,909	139	25	1,716	42
Rajahmundry	14,558	3,679	158	39	3,967	363
Razole	14,395	2,717	133	23	1,400	25
District Total ...	95,954	20,543	117	24	15,086	1,068
PLAINS.						
Hindus	86,034	17,524	124	24	12,855	466
Musalman	3,033	600	263	52	461	11
Christians	2,231	1,447	305	209	1,153	568
Others	117	9	29	2	16	1
Total ...	91,415	19,580	127	26	14,485	1,046

NOTE.—The statistics for the agency portion of the district are not separately available, as the Agency portions of the three districts (Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari) formed one district at the time of the census.

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native states.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.			<i>Plains.</i>							
Arts colleges—										
Men	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	629	..	629
Arts colleges—										
Women .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—Men...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	55
Professional colleges—Women.		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(a) Secondary Schools for boys.	1	1	14	...	11	...	27	7,168	89	7,257
(a) Secondary Schools for girls	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	23	262	285
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	119	71	736	...	838	64	1,828	69,776	18,098	87,874
(b) Elementary schools for Girls	1	19	74	...	52	6	152	254	10,764	11,018
Training school for Masters ..	3	..	1	...	3	...	7	731	13	744
Training school for Mistresses ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	97	97
Other special schools .. ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	...	18
Total	128	91	825	...	909	70	2,023	78,654	29,322	107,977
PRIVATE.										
Advanced .. ..	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	328	8	336
Elementary .. ..	...	...	...	...	11	157	168	3,929	752	4,681
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	14	159	173	4,257	760	5,017
Grand Total	128	91	825	...	923	229	2,196	82,911	30,083	112,994

(a) Includes European High and Middle Schools.

(b) Includes European Primary Schools.

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926—*cont.*

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native states.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.			<i>Agency.</i>							
Arts colleges—										
Men ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges—										
Women ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—Women.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	280	1	281
(a) Secondary schools for girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	51	...	56	...	58	8	173	3,939	1,111	5,050
(b) Elementary schools for girls	2	...	2	..	1	...	5	...	342	342
Training school for masters	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	16	...	16
Training school for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	56	...	59	...	60	8	183	4,235	1,454	5,689
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	122	40	162
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	122	40	162
Grand total	56	...	59	...	60	16	191	4,357	1,494	5,851

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.

(b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.--Expenditure on schools in 1925-26.

82

Nature of management.	Total expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government ...	3,14,023	2,48,177	1,52,658	1,04,323	53,976	41,036	29,388	29,301	75,816	71,332	2,185	2,185
Local Board ...	5,70,020	1,11,211	...	...	1,04,972	25,522	4,62,903	83,557	2,132	2,132	...	...
Municipal Board ...	80,637	33,238	...	...	16,478	3,591	64,159	24,647	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	4,50,555	1,38,903	34,382	10,393	1,78,627	53,668	1,89,724	67,288	47,822	7,554	...	...
Unaided ...	5,151	5,046	...	...	...	...	5,151	5,046	...	...	...	...
Private ...	18,907	13,868	...	...	3,356	2,360	15,551	11,508	...	...	...	...
District total ...	14,39,283	5,50,443	1,87,040	1,14,716	3,57,409	1,26,177	7,66,879	2,26,347	1,25,770	81,018	2,185	2,185
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out the net expenditure) from--												
Provincial funds ...	...	6,06,858	...	3,282	...	49,035	...	5,19,722	...	34,819	...	...
Local funds ...	...	4,863	...	917	...	...	...	...	...	3,946	...	...
Municipal funds ...	...	180	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...
Fees ...	...	2,43,006	...	65,426	...	1,72,066	...	5,216	...	298	...	...
Endowments ...	...	9,821	...	236	...	9,117	...	468	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	...	20,114	...	...	...	362	...	15,019	...	4,733	...	...
Other sources ...	...	3,998	...	2,372	...	652	...	107	...	867	...	...

XXVI.—Expenditure on schools in 1925-26—cont.

83

Nature of management.		Total expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
		Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Agency.													
Government	...	50,597	48,035	...	18,982	16,477	29,304	29,304	1,736	1,736	575	518	...
Local Board	...	18,829	1,628	...	3,037	931	15,792	692	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board
Aided	...	13,770	8,230	...	...	...	13,770	8,230	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	683	683	...	...	...	683	683	...	...	...	...	...
Private	...	802	802	...	...	...	802	802	...	...	...	...	...
District total	...	84,681	59,373	...	22,019	17,408	60,351	39,711	1,736	1,736	575	518	...
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out the net expenditure) from—													
Provincial funds	21,620	...	...	1,050	...	20,570	...	...	...	...	...
Local funds
Municipal funds
Fees	3,642	...	...	3,515	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments
Subscriptions
Other sources	46	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—1925.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	Of what class.	In-patients.					Out-patients.					(15)	(16)		
			Daily average number.					Average daily attendance.								
			Number of beds available.		Children.			Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.				Total.	
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Male.				Female.					
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
RS.																
Cocanada	...	I	55	16	48.36	12.75	1.54	.73	63.38	148.61	57.48	22.89	16.23	215.21	34,781	19,532
Bhadrachalam.	1905	I	8	4	4.16	1.77	.34	.01	6.28	42.49	13.39	9.88	5.63	71.39	12,600	9,374
Cherala	1922	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.56	6.96	15.61	6.15	58.28	8,820	3,265
Chintar	1922	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.32	4.87	3.34	2.80	26.33	4,962	3,209
Kunnayaram	1905	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.33	10.42	9.09	4.13	45.97	8,909	3,602
Venkatapur	1909	I	4	2	.26	.12	...	...	.38	16.82	6.97	4.12	3.07	30.98	6,352	3,847
Addatigala	1901	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.40	4.70	2.90	2.50	27.50	5,335	2,901
Amalapuram	1883	III	9	6	4.70	1.52	.80	.90	7.42	69.96	31.88	20.36	15.57	137.77	25,703	11,057
Bendamurlanka.	1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.33	16.19	7.48	7.86	66.86	8,368	2,210
Biccavole	1909	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.16	34.63	14.54	11.35	118.68	15,015	3,713
Cocanada Municipal Dispensary	1888	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133.46	58.59	20.23	17.94	230.22	47,277	6,955
Dowlaisweram.	1892	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.74	26.11	14.58	10.86	107.29	18,212	3,265
Gokavaram	1887	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.01	24.62	10.99	14.76	96.38	16,174	2,527
Gowridevipetta.	1923	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.88	3.15	3.48	2.90	24.41	3,045	2,019
Jangareddi-gudem	1913	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.80	11.22	4.90	4.73	47.65	5,341	2,599

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—1925—cont.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.					Out-patients.					(15)	(16)	
			Number of beds available.	Daily average number.				Average daily attendance.							
				Children.				Men.	(11)	Children.		Total.			
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.								
										(3)	(4)				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
B—cont.															
Gosha Hospital, Tuni ... 1916	III	...	12	...	5.23	...	5.23	...	16.79	10.66	27.81	16,672	4,057		
District Total, Class A (General Dis- pensaries) ...	...	120	65	87.84	28.85	3.57	2.7	122.96	1634.93	738.29	286.11	3032.21	487,138	...
District Total, Class B (Female Dis- pensaries) ...	...	...	26	...	16.79	0.22	0.28	17.29	...	207.37	18.00	246.11	83,024	13,660
Combined District Total ...	...	120	91	87.84	45.64	3.79	2.98	140.25	1634.93	947.66	304.11	3278.32	520,162	1,707.6

XXVIII---Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination of children under one year during the three years ending 1923 to 1926
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BHADRACHALAM (AGENCY) DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam ...	1,782	2,400	2,523	22·00	33·95	37·43	1,318
Nugur ...	906	336	702	16·09	26·99	37·93	293
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada ...	3,092	4,707	6,228	31·56	33·83	29·10	1,535
Pithapuram ...	2,467	2,729	2,764	42·80	38·42	39·0	1,367
Tuni ...	2,740	1,842	2,411	45·50	41·90	39·0	1,003
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram ...	4,132	5,507	5,003	35·72	39·00	30·17	2,561
Ramachendrapuram ...	6,325	7,959	8,078	35·56	39·85	33·76	3,217
POLAVARAM (AGENCY) DIVISION.							
Chodavaram ...	1,519	240	607	14·54	21·21	25·49	324
Polavaram ..	1,684	1,922	1,823	19·07	33·9	29·8	814
Yellavaram ...	Nil	2,389	1,670	18·55	35·5	30·59	663
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Amalapuram ...	5,024	6,709	8,405	32·14	36·81	39·65	2,270
Rajahmundry ...	4,345	5,054	4,604	39·59	40·2	34·74	2,565
Razole ...	7,735	9,012	9,765	34·00	38·09	39·82	2,841
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Cocanada ...	2,028	4,733	3,184	34·04	43·08	38·08	1,361·66
Peddapur ...	343	324	572	22·00	24·00	33·00	297·00
Rajahmundry ...	2,666	3,262	2,319	30·09	33·03	35·03	1,087·66
Total for the District ...	46,788	59,125	60,658	473·25	557·82	551·87	23,517·32

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916-25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PLAINS.							
		RS.					
Village Courts ...	3,262	11	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts.	68(b)	25	...	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts.	3,942(c)	30	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	369	122	315	37	34	22	65
District Munsifs' Courts.	4,458	467	3,318	465	441	248	52
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	231	9,937	181	42	34	19	56
District Judge's Court.	23	7,969	..	...	...	...	...
AGENCY (a).							
District Munsifs' Courts.	338	103	174	14	14	7	50
Revenue Courts ...	158	50	...	...	...	..	...
Assistant Agent's Court.	73	522	37	6	5	4	80
Agent's Court ...	1	3,15,578	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 8 years from 1916 to 1920 and 1922 to 1925.

(b) Do. for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(c) Do. for 3 years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsifs and Sub-Judges in the plains have disposed of 63,673 and 10,742, respectively, small cause suits during the ten years.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916--25.)

Offence.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	3	2	18	6	12	9	6	9	10	15
Culpable homicide	7	2	3	10	8	4	3	2	4	7
Hurts and assaults	563	495	436	779	472	1,209	595	410	477	369
Other offences against the person	61	71	42	165	29	25	19	28	13	40
Dacoity... ..	8	3	10	20	1	7	22	10	8	3
Robbery	16	16	22	28	13	16	21	8	11	9
House-breaking	52	46	52	98	14	28	20	25	23	25
Cattle theft	} 535	517	681	923	624	538	395	377	425	576
Other theft		235	249	394	243	236	165	184	237	184
Other charges against property		126	92	96	162	127	180	94	58	149
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	117									
Other offences against the Penal Code	807	545	550	592	472	276	381	258	398	499
Total	2,599	2,058	2,135	3,111	2,050	2,475	1,807	1,405	1,664	1,876
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	38	41	58	41	60	72	56	47	53	38
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	...	2	13	1	35	22	11	12	7	7
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	214	210	170	131	103	192	365	181	98	130
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	237	134	42	37	73	133	59	42	140	185
Offences under the District Municipalities Act ...	854	1,305	1,105	942	753	663	1,314	603	865	1,323
Other offences against Special and Local Laws...	5,072	5,436	5,327	6,306	5,494	3,565	3,786	4,134	4,823	5,176
Grand total	8,924	9,186	8,850	10,569	8,568	7,122	7,378	6,424	7,650	8,685

XXXI.--Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916--25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	252	...
Bench Magistrates	3,758	...
Special Magistrates	236	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	6,301	...
Deputy Assistant and Joint Magistrates	353	269
District Magistrate ... ..	...	13
Court of Sessions	42	51
Do. Assistant or Additional Sessions	15	...

XXXII. - Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluks.	Number of police.		Police Force.					Revenue Talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.	Remarks.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Police Talaiyaris.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Armed Reserve, Cocanada.	..	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	..
				Sergeants.	Jama-dar.							
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.					11 H.C's.	118 P.C's.						
Rajahmundry ...	5	..	1	6	20	133	88	72	41	1	30	Prisoners.
Amalapuram ...	5	..	1	5	9	69	121	47	43	2	34	Do.
Razole ...	2	...	...	2	3	31	132	179	45	2	24	Do.
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram ...	3	1	1	3	7	60	...	191	313	2	28	
Kamachandrapuram.	4	...	1	5	8	57	157	291	22	3	60	
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada Taluk.	4	...	1	5	19	122	43	43	70	...	...
Pithapuram	2	..	1	2	4	36	48	...	26	1	12	
Tuni ...	1	...	...	1	2	21	84	...	14	1	16	
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam	4	..	1	4	6	51	...	86	2	1	4	Cells.
Nugur ...	3	...	1	3	5	28	...	29	...	1	4	Do.
POLAVARAM DIVISION.												
Polavaram ...	4	...	1	4	6	52	...	...	...	1	24	Prisoners.
Yellavaram ...	2	...	...	2	4	36	...	...	...	...	...
Chodavaram ...	2	...	1	2	4	28	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecuting Inspector, Cocanada.	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, Cocanada.	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, Rajahmundry.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, Amalapuram.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	1	12	44	108	842	673	938	576	15	...	
				2 Sergeants.	1 Jama-dar.							

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assesses.	Amount of Income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assesses.	Per head of population.
				RS. A. P.
1922-23... ..	1,326	4,28,760	323	3 12 2
1923-24	409	1,59,755	369	11 1 7
1924-25... ..	...	...	...	...
1925-26... ..	199	2,11,371	1,062	7 14 9
1926-27... ..	392	2,27,321	579	7 5 9

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1931.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1921-31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.												
Amalapuram ...	367	1	104	50,909	259,089	126,019	133,070	228,661	215,710	5.1	14.3	706
Razole ...	291	...	107	48,939	257,774	123,739	134,035	226,744	217,919	4.0	13.7	886
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam ...	911	...	326	12,673	62,788	31,293	31,495	50,038	55,952	-10.6	25.5	69
Nagur ...	593	...	134	4,976	25,345	12,784	12,561	20,068	19,958	0.5	26.3	43
Polavaram ...	543	...	120	16,205	75,702	38,104	37,598	66,994	65,727	1.9	13.0	136
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada ...	297	2	104	50,867	263,572	131,285	132,287	229,151	228,388	0.3	15.0	887
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram ...	604	1	201	46,538	213,751	106,690	107,071	182,300	188,346	-3.2	17.3	354
Pithapuram ...	193	1	48	21,903	107,410	53,510	53,900	92,566	96,824	-4.4	16.0	557
Tuni ...	126	1	48	18,049	82,400	40,804	41,596	71,328	70,736	0.8	15.5	654
Yellavaram Agency.	919	...	304	9,643	44,266	22,293	21,973	37,954	36,655	3.5	16.6	48
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.												
Rajahmundry ...	375	2	80	40,912	218,750	109,446	109,304	185,699	189,260	-1.9	17.8	582
Bamachandrapuram.	291	3	114	53,127	277,317	136,996	140,321	256,416	238,774	7.4	8.2	953
Chodavaram Agency.	710	...	230	7,074	82,428	16,321	16,107	28,051	28,610	-2.0	15.6	46
District total ...	6,221	11	1,920	381,815	1,920,582	949,284	971,298	1,673,968	1,652,859	1.3	14.7	308

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	1,920,582	1,673,968	1,652,859	12·8	1·3	14·7
AMALAPURAM TALUK.						
Amalapuram ...	15,213	13,819	12,615	32·6	7·96	11·7
COCANADA TALUK.						
Cocanada * ...	65,952	53,348	54,110	12·5	-1·4	23·6
Samalkot ...	18,001	15,326	15,483	-3·3	-1·01	17·4
PEDDAPURAM TALUK.						
Peddapuram * ...	17,338	14,620	15,436	22·4	-5·3	18·6
PITHAPURAM DIVISION.						
Pithapuram ...	16,151	15,790	15,316	15·9	3·1	2·3
RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.						
Rajahmundry * ...	63,526	53,791	48,417	3·3	11·1	18·1
Dowlaishweram ...	9,733	9,799	10,347	0·4	-5·3	-0·7
RAMACHANDRAPURAM TALUK.						
Bikkavolu ...	5,604	5,559	5,581	31·8	-0·4	0·8
Mandapeta ...	11,531	10,251	9,546	13·9	7·4	12·5
Ramachandrapuram ...	7,720	6,149	4,915	7·7	25·1	25·5
TUNI DIVISION.						
Tuni ...	11,567	9,905	9,268	4·8	6·97	16·7

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.					
	Total.		Metalled.		Unmetalled.	
1933-34.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board.	781	6	637	5	144	1
Maintained by the Taluk Boards.	490	0	90	6	399	2
Total ...	1,271	6	728	3	543	3
Maintained by Cocanada Municipality.	53	2	49	7	3	3
Maintained by Peddapuram Municipality.	7	0	5	0	2	0
Maintained by Rajahmundry Municipality—						
Trunk Roads	...	1	1	4	...	...
Other roads	...	69	44	5	24	4
Total ...	1,402	5	829	3	573	2

* Represents a municipal town.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>			
1	Bhadrachalam, G.O.	Public Works Department.	Bhadrachalam road railway station, 30 miles.	Tiled. Two halls, one main room, two bath rooms, a front verandah. Separate stable and kitchen each containing two compartments. Servants' quarters. Motor garage. Furnished. Water can be had from a well half furlong distance.
2	Boddugudem, G.O.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 58 miles.	Forest rest-house. Thatched. A hall, a store room, bath room. Furnished. Well water.
3	Chatti, N.G.O. ...	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, Godāvari station, 88 miles.	Thatched building for two officers. Sabari water.
4	Chintur, N.G.O. ...	Do.	Rajahmundry, Godāvari station, 89 miles.	Do.
5	Chintur, G.O. ...	Do.	Do.	Tiled building. Two out-houses and a stable. Well water. Partly furnished.
6	Choppalli, N.G.O. ...	Do.	Rajahmundry, Godāvari station, 76 miles.	Thatched building for one officer. Servants' shed. Sabari water.
7	Devarrapalli, G.O....	Public Works Department.	Bhadrachalam road railway station, Kothagudem, 30 miles.	Thatched roof. One main hall, two bath rooms and another room, verandahs in front and on two sides. Two thatched out-houses one being a kitchen and the other servants' shed. Furnished. Godāvari river water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
8	Dummagudem, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam road, 38 miles.	Tiled roof. Two rooms, thatched out-house with two rooms, sufficient for one officer. Well and Godāvāri water.
9	Dummagudem, G.O.	Public Works Department.	Do.	Double accommodation with kitchen and servant's quarters and garage. There is a well near by.
10	Edugurallapalle, G.O.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 54 miles.	Forest rest-house, thatched roof. Description same as No. 2 (Boddugudem).
11	Edugurallapalle, N.G.O.	Do.	Do.	Forest shed. Thatched roof. It has two rooms and a verandah all round. Kitchen and stable. No bath room. Furnished.
12	Gollaguppa Range shed.	Do.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 40 miles.	Forest shed. Thatched roof. It has two rooms and a verandah all round. Furnished. Vagu water.
13	Jidiguppa, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Godāvāri, 56 miles.	Thatched building for one officer. No out-house. Godāvāri river water. Has some furniture.
14	Jidiguppa or Eswaragudem.	Forest Department.	Godāvāri, 58 miles.	Forest rest-house. Thatched house. One kitchen room, one stable, two bath rooms, a hall in the centre, verandah in front. Furnished. Godāvāri river water. No rent.
15	Kondepudi house.	Do.	Godāvāri, 47 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Jidiguppa (No. 14).

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
16	Kottapalli Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 22 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Kundalur (No. 20) Water supply "Sileru".
17	Kotturu Range shed.	Do.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 36 miles.	Thatched roof. The basement is constructed with rough stone in mortar. Two rooms with verandah all round. No bath room. Tank water.
18	Kunavaram, G.O. ...	Do.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's territory (via) Bhadrachalam, 58 miles.	Forest rest-house. Tiled roof. Two rooms with two bath rooms. Verandah all round. Kitchen and stables. Furnished. Water can be had from Godāvari and Sabari rivers.
19	Kunavaram, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry Godāvari, 70 miles.	Tiled building for two officers. Has a separate kitchen. The Godāvari and well water. Partly furnished.
20	Kundalur, G.O. ...	Do.	Rajahmundry, 77 miles.	Thatched building, a kitchen, a servant's shed. Partly furnished. Well water.
21	Kundalur Range shed.	Forest Department.	Godāvari, 77 miles.	Thatched roof. It has two main rooms and two store rooms. One out-house. No bath room. Furnished. Well water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
22	Lachigudem, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam road, 35 miles	Thatched roof, one room, thatched out house, sufficient for one officer. A <i>vagu</i> is close by. Furnished in part.
23	Lakkavaram, G.O....	Do.	Rajahmundry, 89 miles.	Thatched building, a kitchen, a servant's shed. Partly furnished. Well and <i>Vagu</i> water.
24	Lakkavaram Range shed.	Forest Department.	Gōdāvari, 89 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Kundular (No. 21). Well water.
25	Mattapalli, N.G.O....	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry and Gōdāvari station, 71 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Well and <i>Vagu</i> water.
26	Morumur, N.G.O. Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 46 miles.	Thatched roof, one room, one side room, two side and front verandahs. No out-houses and no bath-room. Furnished. Well water.
27	Morumur, G.O. ...	Do.	Do.	Pucca tiled roof. Two rooms with two bath rooms. Verandah in front and on two sides. Two kitchen rooms, two stables. Furnished. Well water.
28	Mummudivaram ...	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam road, 35 miles.	Tiled building, sufficient for one officer, no out-houses. Gōdāvari water can be had.
29	Narakonda, G.O. ...	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 55 miles.	Thatched roof. Accommodation same as Eduguralapalle (No. 10). A stream within two miles.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
30	Narasapuram. G.O.	Public Works Department.	Bhadrachalam road railway station, 30 miles.	Single accommodation with servants' quarters and stables. Furnished. Water can be had from a well one furlong distant.
31	Narasapuram, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Do.	Thatched roof, one room, thatched out house, sufficient for one officer. Well water and Gōdāvari.
32	Nellipaka, N.G.O. ...	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms for one officer. Water from wells and the Gōdāvari available.
33	Parnasala, G.O. ...	Public Works Department.	Bhadrachalam road railway station, 42 miles	Thatched building, sufficient accommodation for two officers. There are two halls, two bath rooms. Verandah in front and on three sides, thatched kitchen with two rooms; also servants' shed and horse shed built of thatch. Furnished. Water from the Gōdāvari.
34	Pedakonda house.	Forest Department.	Gōdāvari, 64 miles.	The building on a masonry basement with corrugated iron sheet roofing with a layer of brass. Thatti walls with lime mortar. Four rooms, two bath rooms, a verandah in front. No out-houses. Well water. Furnished.
35	Pedarkur shed.	Range	Do.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 56 miles.
36	Pothampalli Range shed.	Do.	Gōdāvari, 17 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Kottapalli range shed (No. 16).

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk—cont.</i>			
37	Pulusumamidi Rest-house.	Forest Department.	Gödāvari, 66 miles.	Description same as Singavaram (No. 40).
38	Sarivela	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, Gödāvari station, 88 miles.	Thatched building for one officer, servants' shed. Furnished. <i>Vagu</i> water.
39	Sarivela Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 60 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Edugurala-palle (No. 11).
40	Singavaram, G.O. ...	Do.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 38 miles.	Thatched roof. One large room, two bath rooms, a verandah in front. One kitchen and one stable. Furnished. Water from a stream close by.
41	Sitaramapuram, G.O	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, 79 miles.	Thatched building for two officers, thatched shed for kitchen and stables. <i>Vagu</i> water. Furnished.
42	Sitaramapuram Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem in H.E.H. Nizam's State (via) Bhadrachalam, 63 miles.	Thatched roof, two rooms, verandah all round, kitchen and stables. Furnished. <i>Vagu</i> water.
43	Somanamallu Rest-house.	Do.	Gödāvari, 70 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Singavaram (No. 40).
44	Sukkamamidi Rest-house.	Do.	Gödāvari, 97 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Singavaram (No. 40). A stream within half a mile.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk</i> —cont.			
45	Tatilanka, G.O. ...	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadrachalam, 52 miles.	Tiled roof. One large hall. Two rooms with a verandah all round. A kitchen. Furnished. Well water.
46	Tatilanka Range shed.	Do.	Do.	Thatched roof. Two rooms. A verandah all round. Kitchen. Furnished. Well water.
47	Tekubaka, N.G.O. ...	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam Road, 44 miles.	Thatched building, sufficient for one officer, no out-houses. No furniture. Water can be had from wells and the Godavari.
48	Tunikicheruvu, G.O.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadrachalam, 36 miles.	Mangalore tiled roof. One room with two bath rooms, kitchen and stables. Furnished. Well water.
49	Tunikicheruvu Range shed, Old Forester's quarters.	Do.	Do.	Tiled roof. Description same as Tummleru (No. 57). Well water.
50	Vararama Chandrapuram, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, 66 miles.	Tiled building for one officer, no out-houses. Well water and Sabari water.
51	Marayagudem, G.O.	Do.	Bhadrachalam Road, 35 miles.	Tiled building for one officer. Well water. Partly furnished.
52	Sriramagiri, N.G.O.	Do.	Rajahmundry, 65 miles.	Tiled building for one officer. Godavari river. Not furnished.
53	Madavaraopeta Rest-house, G.O.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadrachalam, 46 miles.	Pucca tiled roof. One room with two bath rooms. Kitchen and stables. Furnished. Well water.
54	Pulusumamidi Range shed.	Do.	Godavari, 66 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Kundaluru (No. 21). No rent.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
55	Sukkunamidi Range shed.	Forest Department.	Godāvāri, 97 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Kottapalli Range shed (No. 16) Furnished. No rent.
56	Somanamalla Range shed.	Do.	Godāvāri, 70 miles.	Thatched roof. Two main rooms. A verandah all round with out houses. Furnished. A stream within 2 furlongs.
57	Thummilern Inspection shed, Old Forester's quarters.	Do.	Godāvāri, 49 miles.	Tiled roof. Two rooms. One kitchen. One bath room. Verandah in front and rear attached to the building. No rent. Furnished. Godavari river.
	<i>Nugur Taluk.</i>			
58	Albaka, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam Road, 70 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables, well and river water.
59	Ayyavaripeta, G.O.	Do.	Warangal, 52 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, a bath room and a hall, river water.
60	Chandrupatla, G.O.	Do.	Warangal, 59 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables, furnished, river and <i>vagu</i> water available.
61	Cheekupalli, G.O.	Do.	Do.	Do.
62	Cheekupalli Forest Range shed.	Forest Department.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched roof, kitchen and stables, furnished. Can accommodate one married couple. <i>Vagu</i> water.

NOTE.—No rent is charged for any building in the Nugur Taluk.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Nugur Taluk—cont.</i>			
63	Chelamala Forest Range shed.	Forest Department.	Warangal, 54 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Cheekupalli (No. 62).
64	Cherla, N.G.O. ...	Revenue Department.	Bhadra-chalam Road, 54 miles.	Tiled building. Bath room, kitchen, servants' room, well water.
65	Doli Forest Range shed.	Forest Department.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Cheekupalli (No. 62).
66	Edira, N.G.O. ...	Revenue Department.	Bhadra-chalam Road, 63 miles.	Main building and kitchen, well and river water, partly furnished.
67	Edira Range shed ...	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadra-chalam, 63 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Uyyalamadugu Range shed (No. 78).
68	Edujerlapalli, N.G.O.	Revenue Department.	Warangal, 50 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, one bath room and a hall, partly furnished, river water.
69	George Choultry or Venkatapuram.	Do.	Warangal, 51 miles.	Tiled roof, two bed rooms, one hall, an out-house for kitchen, well water.
70	Kondapuram, N.G.O.	Do.	Bhadra-chalam Road, 67 miles.	Main building, river water.
71	Padigapuram ...	Do.	Warangal, 58 miles.	Thatched building, one kitchen, one bath room and a hall, partly furnished, river water.
72	Pawunnuru Forest Range shed.	Forest Department.	Warangal, 60 miles.	Description same as Doli Forest Range shed (No. 65).

NOTE.—No rent is charged for any building in the Nugur Taluk.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Nugur Taluk—cont.</i>			
73	Penugole Forest Range shed.	Forest Department.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched roof. Description same as Cheekupalli (No. 62).
74	Pragallapalli, G.O. .	Revenue Department.	Warangal, 56 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, private room, front verandah with out-houses for kitchen and stables, furnished, river and <i>vagu</i> water available.
75	Pusuguppa Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadrachalam, 65 miles.	Description same as No. 68. <i>Vagu</i> water. Furnished.
76	Tegada, G.O. . .	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam Road, 56 miles.	Thatched building, main hall with bath rooms and bath tubs, servants' quarters, stables, furnished, <i>vagu</i> water.
77	Tegada, N.G.O. . .	Do.	Do.	Tiled building. Two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one out-house, <i>vagu</i> water.
78	Uyyalamadugu Range shed.	Forest Department.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadrachalam, 58 miles.	Thatched roof, one room in the centre, two small rooms at the rear, and a verandah in front and sides, a kitchen and a stable, furnished. Stream close by.
79	Veerabhadravaram.	Revenue Department.	Bhadrachalam Road, 76 miles.	Thatched building. Same as Chandrupatla (No. 60).
80	Venkatapuram, N.G.O.	Do.	Warangal, 51 miles.	Thatched building, main hall, bath room, kitchen, servants' shed, partly furnished, well water. Temporarily occupied by the school.
81	Chandrupatla, N.G.O.	Do.	Warangal, 48 miles.	Thatched house, main hall, kitchen, front verandah, river water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Nugur Taluk—cont.</i>			
82	Tegada	Public Works Department.	Bhadra-chalam Road, 56 miles.	Accommodation available for two officers Kitchen and servants' quarters. Well water.
83	Edira	Do.	Bhadra-chalam, 63 miles.	Accommodation for two officers. Kitchen and servants' quarters, river and well water.
84	Albaka	Do.	Bhadra-chalam Road, 70 miles.	Do.
85	Venkatapuram ...	Do.	Warangal, 51 miles.	Do.
86	Pragallapalli Inspection shed (Old Forest Guards shed).	Forest Department.	Warangal, 65 miles.	Thatched roof, three sides verandah, two main rooms, two side rooms. Well water. Furnished.
87	Puligundala Inspection shed. (Old Forest Guards shed).	Do.	Kothagudem (via) Bhadra-chalam, 46 miles.	Thatched roof, one room, verandah on front and sides, no kitchen and stable. Stream water.
	<i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>			
88	Chintapalli	Public Works Department.	Bikkavola, 5 miles.	One main centre room, two verandahs, three bath rooms passage near front verandah, separate kitchen and stables, furnished, well and channel.
89	Cocanada	Do.	Cocanada, 1 mile.	Two complete sets of rooms, two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms, kitchen and godown, stables for four horses. Furnished. Well water.
90	Cocanada Rest-house otherwise called Brahmananda Mandiram (for Indians).	Local Fund Department.	Do.	One big hall, two verandahs, rooms, tiled roof, canal close by. No rent.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Cocanada Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
91	Coringa Choultry (for Indians).	Local Fund Department.	Cocanada, 12 miles.	Tiled roof, four rooms, one central hall with verandah. A well near by.
92	Coringa	Forest Department.	Cocanada town, 10 miles.	Tiled roof, one main room, two verandah rooms, two verandas in front and rear. No well.
93	Hope Island (Since abandoned).	Customs Department.	Cocanada, 11 miles	Old Light House Superintendent's quarters, four godowns for lascars, one store room and one oil godown.
94	Jagannathagiri ...	Public Works Department.	Cocanada, 12 miles.	One main room, three bath rooms, two side rooms, kitchen and stables. Furnished. Canal close by.
95	Jagannathagiri Choultry.	Local Fund Department.	Do.	Two parallel rows of tiled buildings, each consisting of four rooms with halls (rest-house). A well and tank close by. Rent free.
96	Ramaraopeta Rest-house (for Indians).	Do.	Cocanada, 1 mile.	Tiled roof, accommodation for three families, big compound. No rent.
97	Samalkota	Do	Samalkot, 2 miles.	Tiled roof. Two middle rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, stables and a well.
	<i>Pithapuram Taluk.</i>			
98	Pithapuram Pada-gaya (Rajarajeswara choultry).	Do.	Pithapuram, 1 mile.	This is a choultry for Indians, tiled roof. Sufficient accommodation for eight families. No rent. It adjoins "Padagaya" a bathing ghat frequented by Hindu pilgrims. Water-supply is from a fresh water well in the choultry compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Pithapuram Taluk—cont.</i>			
99	Uppada Rest-house.	Local Fund Department.	Pithapuram, 7 miles.	Sufficient to accommodate two officers at a time, tiled roof, two big rooms, two verandah rooms. There is accommodation for cooking purposes. Drinking water available close by.
	<i>Tuni Taluk.</i>			
100	Tuni	Do.	Tuni, 1 mile.	Two rooms, two bath rooms with verandah round, a kitchen and stable, tiled roof. Drinking water available from a pipe in the station platform.
	<i>Peddapuram Taluk.</i>			
101	Arempudi Anna-varam.	Do.	Anna-varam, 1 mile.	Tiled Two rooms in front. Two kitchens tiled, four thatched stables. Furnished. There is also an unendowed choultry for travellers. Has got provision for cooking and halting. Water from Pampa river springs.
102	Jaggampeta ...	Do	Samalkot, 13 miles.	Has got provision for cooking and halting. Two main rooms, two bath rooms, verandahs in front and rear, one store room, stable, furnished. One new kitchen provided for Indians. Well close by.
103	Kattipudi Choultry.	Do.	Durgada, 3 miles.	An unendowed choultry for travellers. Has provision for cooking and halting. Tank and well close by.
104	Kattipudi	Do.	Do.	There are four rooms. Two stables and two kitchens, furnished. Has got provision for cooking and halting. Tank and well close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Peddapuram Taluk</i> —cont.			
105	Peddapuram ...	Local Fund Department.	Samalkot, 3 miles.	An endowed choultry with free boarding and lodging for Indian travellers. No rent. Well at a distance of one furlong.
106	Peddapuram Inspection shed (for Europeans and Indians).	Public Works Department.	Do.	Two rooms, two bath rooms, one verandah, one kitchen, accommodation for two officers, three stables. Furnished. Well near by.
107	Prattipadu ...	Local Fund Department.	Samalkot, 13 miles.	Provision for halting alone. Three rooms with verandahs all round, two main rooms, two bath rooms, two maty rooms with verandah in front.
108	Rameshampeta Charitable endowment.	Do.	Samalkot, 9 miles.	Verandahs on three sides with two rooms, four rooms inside the building, one central hall. No rent. Water from a well close by.
109	Yelesvaram ...	Do.	Samalkot, 24 miles.	Has got provision for cooking and halting. One main room, two drawing rooms, two bath rooms, verandah, stables and separate kitchen. A well and a tank close by.
110	Jaggampeta (endowed choultry for Hindus).	Jaggampeta estate.	..	Free boarding and lodging for Hindus. Water from a tank near by.
111	Jattampeta (unendowed choultry).	Kotta Bhimayya, a local merchant.	...	Free boarding only.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Peddapuram Taluk—cont.</i>			
112	Pithapur (Unendowed choultry).	Bedam family (private).	...	Free boarding and lodging. Drinking water from a well in the compound.
113	Yeleswaram ...	Local Fund Department.	...	Unendowed choultry for Hindus. Free boarding on a limited scale.
114	Nallacheruvu ...	...	...	An endowed choultry. Free boarding and lodging. Drinking water from a tank near by.
115	Kirlampudi ...	Local Fund Department.	Samalkot, 13 miles.	An unendowed choultry. Free boarding and lodging.
	<i>Ramachandrapuram Taluk.</i>			
116	Alamuru ...	Do.	Dwarapudi, 12 miles.	Three rooms and three kitchens, accommodation for married couple. No rent is being collected for the first three days after which a rent of four annas per day will be charged. Well water.
117	Anaparti ...	Do.	Anaparti, 1 furlong.	Two rooms, and two kitchens. Accommodation for family. Water-supply from canal.
118	Balabhadrapuram ...	Do.	Bikkavolu, 4 miles.	One room and one kitchen. Accommodation for family. There is a well.
119	Balabhadrapuram rest-house.	Do.	Do.	One room and kitchen. Accommodation for married couple. No rent. There is a well.
120	Bikkavolu ...	Do.	Bikkavolu, 2 miles.	Two rooms, one main hall and four verandah rooms. Rent two annas per day for the first three days and four annas after three days. Accommodation for married couple. There is a well.
121	Dwarapudi ...	Do.	Dwarapudi, 2 furlongs.	One room and one kitchen. No accommodation for family. There is a well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Ramachandrapuram Taluk—cont.</i>			
122	Kotipalli Inspection bungalow.	Public Works Department.	Kotipalli, 4 furlongs.	Three rooms and one kitchen. Rent annas eight for each room. Accommodation for married couple. Water-supply from the canal near by.
123	Mandapeta (rest-house).	Local Fund Department.	Dwarapudi, 6 miles.	One room and one kitchen. Accommodation for a family. There is a well.
124	Ramachandrapuram bungalow.	Do.	Ramachandrapuram, 1½ miles.	Two rooms and two kitchens. Accommodation for family. There is a well.
125	Ramachandrapuram bungalow.	Do.	Ramachandrapuram, 2 miles.	Two buildings on either side of the road. Number one contains one big room, two small rooms and four verandah rooms, separate shed for kitchen. Number two contains four rooms without gates. Accommodation for married couple. There is a well.
	<i>Chodavaram Taluk.</i>			
126	Chodavaram ...	Public Works Department.	Rajahmundry, 33 miles.	Pucca building with tiled roof, one big room with two side rooms for bathing, one front verandah. <i>Vagu</i> water.
127	Devipatnam...	Do.	Rajahmundry, 26 miles by river (via) Polavaram.	Main building with two bath rooms and a central hall and kitchen. Water-supply, Godāvāri.
128	Gunjugudem ...	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, 43 miles (via) Chodavaram.	One hall and bath room. Provision for bathing only. Rent free. Water-supply. Hill stream.
129	Velagapalli ...	Public Works Department.	Rajahmundry, 41 miles (via) Chodavaram.	Main building with two rooms, kitchen and godowns combined. Second-class. Rent annas eight for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple. <i>Vagu</i> water.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Chodavaram Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
130	Gaddada	Public Works Department.	Rajahmundry, 37 miles.	Old building demolished. The construction of a new bungalow is under proposal. <i>Vagu</i> water.
131	Foulkspeta	Revenue Department.	Rajahmundry, 22 miles.	Two rooms, with two side rooms. Rent free. Water-supply well. No bath room.
132	Supparipalam	Do.	Rajahmundry, 43 miles (via) Chodavaram.	Down and upstairs. Rent free. Water-supply from a well $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off and hill stream during ordinary seasons.
	<i>Polavaram Taluk.</i>			
133	Buttayagudem	Public Works Department.	Ellore 38 miles and 8 miles from Jengareddigudem by cart track.	Single accommodation with combined kitchen and stables. There is a well in the village.
134	Dondapudy	Do.	Kovvur railway station, 45 miles, by road.	Single accommodation with servants' quarters, kitchen and stables. Stream close by.
135	Jangareddigudem	Do.	Kovvur, 40 miles and Ellore, 32 miles.	Double accommodation with kitchen in a dilapidated state, servants' quarters now being used as kitchen, motor garage and stable. There is a well close by.
136	Jeelugamilli	Do.	Ellore, 46 miles.	Single accommodation with kitchen and stables.
137	Koyyalagudem	Do.	Kovvur, 32 miles by road.	Double accommodation with servants' quarters, kitchen and stables. There is a well close by.
138	Mulagalampalli (rest-house).	Forest Department.	Ellore, 40 miles.	Tiled roof, two rooms, two bed rooms with two bath rooms, two verandahs in front and rear, two kitchen stables. There is well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Polavaram Taluk</i> —cont.			
139	Ravigudem ...	Forest Department.	Up the Papi hills, no road.	Thatched roof, one main room, two verandah rooms and two verandahs, front and rear. No well.
140	Pachikapadu ...	Revenue Department.	Ellore, 48 miles.	Accommodation for single officer. Tank water.
141	Polavaram ...	Public Works Department.	Kovur, 18 miles.	Tiled building. accommodation for two officers, two main rooms, two bath rooms, front verandah, kitchen, well water.
142	Taduvayi ...	Local Fund Department.	Ellore, 35 miles.	Thatched one main room, one bath room, one dressing room, front and side verandahs, no kitchen and stables. Furnished.
	<i>Yellavaram Taluk.</i>			
143	Addatigala ...	Public Works Department.	Samalkot, 38 miles.	Single accommodation with combined servants' quarters and kitchen. Motor shed is under construction. There is a well at a distance of half a furlong.
144	Jaddangi ...	Do.	Do.	Single accommodation with combined servants' quarters and kitchen. Motor shed is under construction. There is a well at a distance of half a furlong. River within 1½ furlongs.
145	Loddoddi ...	Forest Department.	Samalkot, 48 miles.	Tiled roof, one main room, two bath rooms, two verandah rooms, two verandahs front and rear.
146	Rajavommangi ...	Do.	Samalkot, 45 miles.	Tiled building, one main room, a bath room and a kitchen and two stables. There is a well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Yellavaram Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
147	Tinmapuram ...	Public Works Department.	Samalkot, 30 miles.	Single accommodation with servants' quarters, kitchen and garage. A stream within $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.
148	Vatangi ...	Forest Department.	Samalkot, 40 miles.	Thatched roof, one main room, two back verandah rooms, two verandahs front and rear. No well.
149	Virabhadrapuram ...	Do.	Samalkot, 36 miles.	Thatched roof, one main room, a bath room, a back verandahs room, two verandahs front and rear. No well.
	<i>Amalapuram Taluk.</i>			
150	Amalapuram ...	Local Fund Department.	Kottipalli, 9 miles.	Tiled, two main rooms, two bath rooms, two verandahs, stable and kitchen. Well in the compound. There is a District Board rest house.
151	Annampalli ...	Public Works Department.	Kottipalli, 26 miles.	Single accommodation with kitchen. Stable out-house. Furnished. Occupied by aqueduct sub-divisional officer.
152	Bendamurlanka ...	Do.	Kottipalli, 21 miles.	Thatched, one central hall, one bath room, one office room and tiled kitchen. One bath tub. No stable or garage. Furnished. Water from well and canal.
153	Katrunikona ...	Local Fund Department.	Rajah-mundry, 48 miles.	Tiled; six rooms including bath rooms, two verandahs, stable and kitchen. Furnished. Well and irrigation channel close by.
154	Mummidavaram ...	Do.	Rajah-mundry, 44 miles.	Thatched; four rooms including bath rooms, two verandahs and kitchen. No stable. Water can be had from a tank close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Amalapuram Taluk</i> —cont.			
155	Rangapuram ...	Department of Public Works.	Kottipalli, 12 miles.	Thatched, one central wall with two side rooms and bath rooms, one bath tub, stable and kitchen. Furnished.
156	Mogallāmari ...	Local Fund Department.	Kottipalli, 16 miles.	One big room, a small side room and a kitchen. Canal close by.
157	Guttanadivi Vemavaram.	Department of Public Works.	Kottipalli, 30 miles.	Inspection bungalow. Can be occupied by a married couple. Irrigation canal close by.
	<i>Rajahmundry Taluk.</i>			
158	Burugapudi ...	Local Fund Department.	Godāvāri Railway Station, 10 miles.	Thatched, two main rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables. Unfit for occupation at present.
159	Dowlaishweram ...	Public Works Department.	Rajahmundry, 4 miles.	Two rooms, two verandahs, two bath rooms, two store rooms, stable and kitchen. Furnished. Well water.
160	Godavaram ...	Local Fund Department.	Rajahmundry, 21 miles.	Tiled, one main room, one bath room, store room, stable and kitchen.
161	Mallavaram ...	Forest Department.	Rajahmundry, 60 miles and Samalkot, 28 miles.	Thatched roof, one main room, one dressing room, one bath room, kitchen and stables. No well.
162	Rajanagaram ...	Local Fund Department.	Rajahmundry, 10 miles.	Tiled, one central hall, two bed rooms, store room, stable and kitchen. Has furniture.
163	Sudikonda ...	Forest Department.	Samalkot, 24 miles and Rajahmundry, 25 miles.	Tiled roof, one main room, one dressing room, two bath rooms, kitchen. There is a well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Rajahmundry Taluk—cont.</i>			
164	Rajahmundry ...	Rajahmundry Municipality.	Gōḍāvari station, 1 furlong.	First-class bungalow. Accommodation for married couple. Re. 1 for each adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for married couple. River Gōḍāvari is close by.
	<i>Razole Taluk.</i>			
165	Gannavaram ...	Local Fund Department.	Rajahmundry, 32 miles.	Thatched, two main rooms and two bath rooms, partly furnished, no kitchen or stables. Canal close by.
166	Do. ...	Public Works Department.	Do.	One main room, two verandah rooms, one bath tub, no kitchen. Furnished. Stable may be used as garage.
167	Kottapeta ...	Local Fund Department.	Rajahmundry, 26 miles.	Three rooms, two bath rooms, verandah on two sides, kitchen, shed and stables.
168	Lolla ...	Public Works Department.	Rajahmundry, 12 miles.	One main room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stable for three horses, one bath tub. Stables may be used as motor shed. Furnished.
169	Mulikapalli ...	Do.	Rajahmundry, 42 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stables may be used as motor shed. Furnished.
170	Sivakodu ...	Do.	Do.	One main room, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, kitchen and stable which may be used as motor shed. Furnished. Well and canal water.

V.—Religions in 1931.

113

Talukts.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.												
Amalapuram ..	255,206	124,173	181,033	3,003	1,390	1,613	843	420	423	37	36	1
Razole ..	250,114	120,301	120,813	3,554	1,573	1,981	4,095	1,856	2,239	11	9	2
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.												
Bhadrachalam ..	54,797	27,241	27,556	566	298	268	2,021	994	1,027	5,404*	2,780*	2,644*
Nugur ..	24,755	12,483	12,272	894	195	199	196	106	90	...	...	...
Polavaram ..	72,978	36,706	36,272	1,887	972	915	837	426	411	...	...	...
COCANADA DIVISION.												
Cocanada ..	254,403	126,462	127,941	5,397	2,804	2,593	3,698	1,964	1,734	74	55	19
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.												
Peddapuram ..	207,001	103,276	103,725	2,498	1,203	1,295	4,242	2,191	2,051	20	20	...
Pithapuram ..	104,239	51,915	52,324	1,613	802	811	1,535	777	758	23	16	7
Tuni ..	79,802	39,491	40,311	1,174	591	583	1,417	717	700	7	5	2
Yellavaram Agency ..	43,412	21,852	21,560	124	75	49	722	362	360	8*	4*	4*
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.												
Rajahmundry ..	207,182	103,698	103,484	5,359	2,731	2,628	6,088	2,934	3,154	101	83	18
Ramechandrapuram ..	269,903	133,255	136,353	4,079	2,028	2,051	3,294	1,687	1,607	93	26	10
Ohodavaram Agency ..	31,642	15,886	15,756	19*	119	75	589	315	274	3	1	2
District total ..	1,855,499	916,739	938,700	29,842	14,781	15,061	29,577	14,749	14,828	5,724	3,015	2,709

* Tribal.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of															
	Births.								Deaths.							
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.																
Amalapuram	30.3	38.0	43.4	42.9	41.5	36.4	33.0	33.3	19.3	23.7	26.7	22.5	22.5	20.4	20.0	23.4
Razole	35.2	36.4	40.9	39.9	38.2	30.7	28.6	35.8	23.3	22.4	24.2	21.4	21.6	19.3	18.6	22.8
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.*																
Bhadrachalam	15.64	20.86	21.81	23.19	23.70	34.0	31.3	34.1	9.35	11.22	14.94	13.28	16.10	21.9	17.7	19.7
Nugur	22.61	21.11	25.03	27.29	26.86	43.8	40.6	43.0	11.87	12.81	16.97	16.58	16.38	25.8	23.3	26.1
Polavaram	16.49	18.68	22.02	21.27	22.11	42.7	34.7	44.7	13.33	13.64	15.97	15.07	14.88	29.9	30.2	25.1
COCANADA DIVISION.																
Cocanada	25.8	22.9	32.0	27.6	30.8	27.7	23.9	27.6	17.8	17.6	23.5	18.0	16.7	16.5	14.9	15.9
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.																
Peddapuram	28.9	31.5	46.4	34.9	43.9	33.6	30.6	37.1	20.9	20.3	28.5	26.4	22.0	21.6	23.2	19.1
Pithapuram	37.8	41.1	46.3	39.2	45.5	42.0	34.0	38.4	26.0	24.2	29.4	25.0	21.3	24.9	24.2	19.9
Tuni	39.8	40.7	53.7	42.3	46.9	43.6	36.8	45.3	23.1	21.2	33.4	25.8	20.7	24.8	24.7	21.1
Yellavaram Agency*	11.43	10.97	12.49	14.77	17.60	31.2	28.7	34.2	6.20	8.09	9.03	9.68	14.39	21.1	20.7	22.8
RAJAHMUNDY DIVISION.																
Rajahmundry	28.8	26.2	34.0	30.0	33.1	32.1	23.5	27.9	20.5	17.5	23.9	18.4	16.8	20.9	15.1	15.8
Ramachandrapuram	30.6	33.9	41.0	35.4	41.3	35.9	34.5	37.7	21.6	21.6	30.0	22.2	23.6	21.8	21.7	22.6
Ohodavaram Agency*	11.53	13.28	17.05	18.73	20.74	39.3	37.0	44.0	9.05	10.50	14.45	13.43	14.02	28.5	27.1	28.5

* Figures up to 1930 incomplete.

VI.—Vital Statistics—*cont.*

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of															
	Births.								Deaths.							
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
MUNICIPALITIES.																
Ocanada ...	41.35	35.76	42.73	38.08	34.58	39.6	27.50	32.46	31.11	28.43	29.67	27.03	24.81	25.0	24.52	24.88
Peddapuram ...	32.49	30.57	37.00	30.57	33.31	30.4	29.93	30.85	19.08	22.02	27.27	20.17	13.95	16.1	15.69	14.76
Rajahmundry ...	43.0	38.0	42.0	35.0	35.0	34.3	33.37	37.37	34.5	32.0	39.0	29.0	26.0	23.1	27.25	27.53
RURAL TOWNS.																
Samalkot ...	31.6	16.1	33.3	25.7	18.3	23.2	24.05	19.71	17.1	12.8	24.0	15.6	8.8	15.5	15.17	12.10
Pithapuram ...	36.2	34.5	34.3	32.7	38.3	49.8	32.26	33.78	27.8	26.9	27.8	25.8	21.4	29.6	21.30	20.42
Mandapeta ...	34.2	37.0	41.2	36.5	35.6	36.9	34.43	43.67	27.7	26.9	33.6	27.3	29.3	25.8	27.65	22.44
Dowlashweram ...	29.1	27.0	26.8	22.9	21.4	31.1	28.67	34.21	20.0	10.5	17.8	12.8	10.9	19.7	17.26	17.98
Amalapuram ...	25.5	24.9	35.3	37.5	35.6	31.1	30.89	34.56	20.2	19.6	21.6	22.4	21.3	23.2	19.72	23.13
Tuni ...	10.7*	18.8	39.9	26.9	15.4	15.0	28.27	32.41	4.3	6.4	14.5	12.0	3.0*	10.4	21.35	17.37
Bikravolu ...	27.1	27.3	6.5*	21.9	34.7	35.5	34.26	34.98	13.8	14.0	3.2	9.7	18.1	26.8	20.52	21.95
Ramachandrapuram ...	43.7	38.7	33.3	38.7	41.9	34.9	34.07	37.04	27.1	24.3	22.7	18.3	24.3	23.6	23.70	21.24
District average ...	35.1	36.3	43.7	39.2	42.08	37.17	32.62	37.88	23.7	23.5	29.3	25.0	23.08	22.96	21.99	22.35

* Figures not completely available.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the eight years ending 1933.)

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from

Taluks.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.							
Amalapuram	0·37	0·10	...	7·20	0·99	13·66	22·32
Razole	0·25	0·14	...	7·43	0·86	12·81	21·49
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam	0·41	0·21	...	14·38	1·10	7·54	23·64
Nugur	0·08	0·03	...	19·75	1·01	7·16	28·03
Polavaram	0·23	0·11	...	19·24	0·46	8·92	28·96
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada	0·33	0·11	...	8·65	0·57	9·98	19·64
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram	0·24	0·12	...	14·06	0·79	8·14	23·35
Pithapuram	0·39	0·13	...	15·16	0·67	7·99	24·34
Tuni	0·49	0·06	...	17·26	0·82	5·60	24·33
Yellavaram Agency ...	0·30	0·09	...	14·68	1·00	3·70	19·77
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Rajahmundry	0·51	0·08	...	10·98	4·16	9·03	24·76
Ramachandrapuram ...	0·38	0·10	...	7·84	0·73	14·26	23·31
Chodavaram Agency ..	0·22	0·14	...	20·24	1·18	4·08	25·86
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Cocanada	0·11	0·12	...	7·69	1·77	17·33	26·92
Peddapuram	0·89	0·05	...	6·12	0·97	9·94	17·77
Rajahmundry	0·28	0·01	...	6·66	3·00	19·80	29·75
RURAL TOWNS.							
Samalkot	0·55	0·13	...	9·74	0·21	4·49	15·12
Pithapuram	0·20	0·13	...	11·50	0·86	12·53	25·22
Mandapeta	0·51	0·06	...	9·63	0·11	17·35	27·66
Dowlaiswaram	0·20	...	...	5·61	0·48	9·56	15·85
Amalapuram	0·11	0·01	...	6·36	1·82	12·94	21·24
Tuni	0·34	...	...	6·45	0·72	3·64	11·15
Bikkavolu ... ..	...	0·15	...	7·09	1·63	7·64	16·51
Ramachandrapuram ...	0·08	0·01	...	13·37	1·63	7·95	23·04
District average ...	0·31	0·09	...	11·61	1·20	10·27	23·48

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
<i>(a) Brahmans.</i>			
Telugu	38,309	39,703	78,012
Others	647	791	1,438
Total ...	38,956	40,494	79,450
<i>(b) Depressed Classes.</i>			
Adi-Andhra	115,070	121,588	236,658
Madiga	22,432	22,153	44,585
Mala	33,581	34,108	67,689
Panchama	11,805	12,373	24,178
Others	7,385	6,892	14,277
Total ...	190,273	197,114	387,387
<i>(c) Other Hindus.</i>			
Arya Vaisya (Komati) ...	14,926	14,504	29,430
Chakali (Tskala)	20,214	21,257	41,471
Golla	23,854	25,962	49,816
Mangala	7,626	7,477	15,103
Razu	7,324	7,242	14,566
Telaga	78,781	79,817	158,598
Telli	2,482	2,369	4,851
Visva Brahman, Telugu ...	17,967	18,126	36,093
Yadhava	5,203	4,378	9,581
Other castes not specified.	509,133	519,960	1,029,093
Total ...	687,510	701,092	1,388,602
II.—MUSLIMS	14,781	15,061	29,842
III.—CHRISTIANS	14,749	14,828	29,577
IV.—OTHERS (chiefly Tribal)	3,015	2,709	5,724
Total ...	949,284	971,298	1,920,582

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops for Fasli 1342.

1932-33

Items.	Coenada division.			Bhadraclaham division.			Avalapuram division.		Peddapuram division.				Rajahmundry division.		
	Cocanada taluk.	(2)	(3)	Bhadra-chalam taluk.	Polavaram taluk.	Nuxer taluk.	Amala-puram taluk.	Razole taluk.	Yella-varam taluk.	Peda-puram taluk.	Tuni taluk.	Pitha-puram taluk.	Rajah-mundry taluk.	Rama-chandrapuram taluk.	Choda-varam taluk.
(1)	ACS.	(4)	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by Government canals.	92,625	...	...	...	...	...	86,222	78,885	109	...	...	43,174	5,022	118,760	...
Do. private canals	9,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,876	...	...	...	...
Do. tanks	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,963	21,362	...	...	1,859	260
Do. wells	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...
Do. other sources	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,869	...	...	...	...	...
Total area irrigated	103,760	2,385	16,612	2,308	...	...	86,222	79,221	4,908	60,599	27,238	43,174	37,037	120,630	560
Area under cereals and pulses—															
Rice	116,932	9,116	16,081	9,546	...	...	107,629	75,257	4,687	65,321	21,526	38,383	51,833	133,193	449
Cholam	...	11	...	...	...	...	63	35	371	1,643	1,536	430	...	...	...
Cumbu	105	45,335	13,401	9,956	...	...	1,721	10,770	2,896	6,615	1,465	88	10,350	1,841	6,002
Ragi	162	65	1,723	...	...	...	7	118	5,358	21,633	5,208	737	6,853	34	2,167
Pulses	14,178	81,305	8,063	2,203	...	...	573	526	1,313	6,653	6,064	680	6,877	408	2,035
Others	218	3,105	3,360	1,451	...	...	1,088	1,360	7,583	36,592	9,159	12,696	25,042	19,257	5,455
Total	132,001	139,252	44,596	23,245	...	...	127,289	101,960	23,871	140,816	45,821	53,189	102,003	155,126	18,709
Oil-seeds—															
Til or Gingelly	2,597	1,206	6,032	2,543	...	...	4,150	8,978	2,319	16,071	5,207	459	18,192	14,397	966
Groundnut	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	3	...	...	10	...
Castor	...	...	360	...	...	...	9	35	...	83	2	...	...	50	108
Others including coconut	305	...	14	...	...	...	27,228	24,558	6	188	66	80	118	524	...
Total	2,924	1,566	12,801	2,665	...	...	31,387	33,572	2,333	1,972	5,978	540	18,888	14,975	1,074

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops for Fasli 1342—cont.

Items.	Cocanad- division.		Bhadrachalam division.		Amalapuram division.		Peddapuram division.				Rajahmundry division.															
	Cocanada taluk.	(2)	Bhadra- chalam taluk.	(3)	Polavaram taluk.	(4)	Nagar taluk.	(5)	Amala- puram taluk.	(6)	Razole taluk.	(7)	Yella- varam taluk.	(8)	Pedda- puram taluk.	(9)	Tuni taluk.	(10)	Pitha- puram taluk.	(11)	Rajah- mundry taluk.	(12)	Rama- chandra- puram taluk.	(13)	Choda- varam taluk.	(14)
(1)	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Condiments and spices	2,115	396	1,547	322	2,122	5,754	129	364	2,347	4,328	2,624	5,880	702													
Sugar-cane, etc.	660	...	117	...	74	368	2	...	2,704	558	56	3,293	...													
Cotton	...	...	27	...	5	...	...	...	3,254	1,138	935	145	...												
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...												
Total	2,984	396	1,631	326	2,364	6,137	131	6,327	3,450	5,994	2,990	7,345	702													
Drugs and narcotics—																										
Tobacco	149	593	1,284	769	1,475	4,614	237	895	1,123	16	2,249	2,382	913													
Others	...	...	...	...	164	151	...	...	...	...	4	39	2												
Total	149	593	1,284	769	1,639	4,765	237	895	1,123	16	2,253	2,421	915													
Fodder crops	1,695	...	...	...	380	6,709	...	1,240	...	...	240	7,204	...												
Orchards and garden produce	5,291	...	244	52	2,344	6,314	68	6,153	1,655	3,004	16,998	5,745	19													
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	133	...	...	...	1,752	2,805	400	80	...	556	11	167	...												
Total	7,119	27	244	52	4,476	15,825	468	7,473	1,655	3,660	17,249	13,116	19													
Total area cropped	145,226	68,895	60,975	27,262	177,781	167,833	26,843	172,480	58,070	63,580	144,216	194,970	22,289													
Defect area cropped more than once.	28,393	...	2,527	...	48,453	48,717	6,484	39,990	26,072	11,668	22,756	48,870	261													
Net area cropped	116,843	68,895	58,448	27,262	129,328	119,116	20,359	132,490	31,998	51,912	121,462	146,100	22,028													

**X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation
on 30th June 1933 (in square miles).**

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reserva- tion.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column (4) to cul- tivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Lower Gōdāvari.</i>					
Rajahmundry ...	22.9	...	22.9	376	8
Amalapuram ...	12.6	...	12.6	267	9
Polavaram ...	106.9	4	107.3	543	112
Yellavaram ...	212.6	75.5	288.1	919	932
Chodavaram ...	45.8	27.1	72.9	710	212
Peddapuram ...	57.7	...	57.7	604	33
Cocanada ...	87.4	...	87.4	297	50
<i>Upper Gōdāvari.</i>					
Bhadrachalam ...	440.5	22.28	462.78	911	451
Nugur ...	395	29.59	424.59	593	732
Total ...	1,381.4	154.87	1,536.27	5,220	...

Net revenue realized under "Forests" during—

<i>Lower Gōdāvari.</i>			<i>Upper Gōdāvari.</i>	
RS.			RS.	
1926-27	...	1,72,315	1,05,043	
1927-28	...	1,06,910	79,880	
1928-29	...	1,56,335	1,53,413	
1929-30	...	2,01,844	1,54,861	
1930-31	...	1,39,461	40,636	
1931-32	...	78,457	31,095	
1932-33	...	1,20,302	89,105	
1933-34	...	1,13,382	68,068	

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the last Settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Dry.												
Parti- culars.	Taluks.										District total.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
		Cocanada.	Pedapuram.	Kannachandra- puram.	Amalapuram.	Razole.	Rajahmundry.	Chodavaram.	Yellavaram.	Polavaram.		
Money rates.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.
Rs. A.												
13 0	...	...	...	0 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	19
10 10	...	...	311 81	422 54	521 50	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	85
8 4	51 17	...	1,331 27	5,773 98	5,046 92	...	...	...	...	...	12,203	34
5 15	535 12	...	4,559 32	4,165 22	8,840 52	56 68	...	...	...	...	18,156	86
5 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,764 44	...	...	...	...	1,764	44
4 12	382 34	...	2,351 58	1,558 94	2,923 76	143 08	...	...	...	...	7,859	70
3 10	...	70 28	42 15	...	...	169 90	...	...	...	...	282	33
3 8	...	...	694 05	901 23	821 20	5 11	...	...	...	...	2,841	45
3 1	...	12 51	52 90	...	...	1,949 85	...	...	...	...	2,015	26
3 0	349 13	...	167 25	1,883 05	534 31	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	74
2 13	8 84	1,331 63	528 43	...	...	2,412 99	6 62	3 95	...	...	4,292	46
2 8	...	140 62	27 15	...	...	244 08	...	...	...	...	411	85
2 6	324 74	...	12 99	3,054 29	490 74	...	...	...	...	...	3,882	76

2 0	...	2,930	75	58	33	...	5,039	19	8	35	49	00	111	01	8,196	63	
1 14	...	983	50	...	...	...	1,817	42	...	...	50	40	...	...	2,851	32
1 11	...	...	...	...	...	851	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,350	18
1 6	...	279	82	756	07	2,778	72	73	703	17	759	90	70	81	23,704	47	
1 1	...	57	58	2,153	22	5,387	50	23	313	05	1,815	41	745	70	59,926	49	
1 2	...	616	21	...	...	3,219	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,367	44
0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,818	...	...	2,934	65	...	53	62,446	39
0 12	...	1,107	52	856	77	...	...	13,766	...	...	966	22	5,843	53	39,254	90
0 9	...	137	48	925	90	1,838	25	9,719	...	...	1,351	37	9,196	44	35,994	73
0 5	...	...	...	2,301	16	588	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Special rate.</i>																	
6 4	...	...	...	3	09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	09
5 1	...	...	...	12	67	...	...	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	15	08
4 7	...	...	12	75	3	71	...	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	20	80
4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	66	...	...	...	...	...	214	78
3 10	...	18	85	47	37	...	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	37	53
3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	27
3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	91
2 13	...	32	58	...	...	...	...	31	06	...	28	57	20	19	137	50
2 8	...	20	39	1	50	...	...	55	37	...	...	...	...	...	168	39
2 6	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	53	42	...	...	...	48	44	77	05
2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	05	...	...	...	...	...	7	55
2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	42	18
2 0	...	...	9	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	57	9	84	26	17
1 14	...	...	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	73	127	46
1 6	...	...	93	44	...	...	...	12	49	...	0	98	18	63	65	33
1 2	...	...	10	71	21	63	...	7	21	...	18	09	7	69	2	90
0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	...	...
Total	...	4,341	63	81,565	82	17,223	43	26,918	09	33,792	55	94,076	15	1,038	74	300,936	96

The re-settlement of the ryotwari villages in Nagar taluk has not yet been given effect to. The ryotwari lands of Bhadrachalam taluk are not surveyed and settled. The assessment on dry lands was raised from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-5-0 and on wet lands from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-10-0 at the re-settlement of 1922. There are a few cases in which higher rates of assessment were being charged from even before the re-settlement. They were not interfered with at the last re-settlement. The statistics are therefore nil for Bhadrachalam taluk.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2. — Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Money rate table for delta dry lands.

Soil.									Rate.			
									First group.		Second group.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.
									RS.	A.		RS. A.
1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	4	5 1
1	1-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	15	5	4 12
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	12	6	3 8
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	8	7	3 0
4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	0	8	2 6
5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	9	1 11
...	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	9	1	11	10	1 6
...	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	10	1	6	11	1 2
...	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	11	1	2	12	0 14
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	12	0	14	13	0 9
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	13	0	9	14	0 5

Money rate table for delta wet lands.

Soil.								First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
								Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
1-A 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 4		2 11 14		3 10 10		4 9 8	
1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 14		3 10 10		4 9 8		5 8 4	
2 3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3 10 10		4 9 8		5 8 4		6 7 2	
3 4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 8		5 8 4		6 7 2		7 5 15	
4 5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	5 8 4		6 7 2		7 5 15		8 5 4	
5 ...	3	4	2	2	1	...	...	6 7 2		7 5 15		8 5 4		9 4 12	
...	...	4	5	3	3	2	1	7 5 15		8 5 4		9 4 12		10 4 2	
...	...	5	...	4	...	3	2	8 5 4		9 4 12		10 4 2		11 3 8	
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	9 4 12		10 4 2		11 3 8		12 3 0	

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Money rate table for Delta Lanka and Padugai lands.

Soil.		First group.				Second group.			
		Lanka.		Padugai.		Lanka.		Padugai.	
I.	II.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.	
1-A	..	1	13 0	2	10 10	2	10 10	3	8 4
1	1-A	2	10 10	3	8 4	3	8 4	4	5 15
2	1	3	8 4	4	5 15	4	5 15	5	4 12
3	2	4	5 15	5	4 12	5	4 12	6	3 8
4	3	5	4 12	6	3 8	6	3 8	7	3 0
5	4	6	3 8	7	3 0	7	3 0	8	2 6
...	5	7	3 0	8	2 6	8	2 6	9	1 11

Money rate table for upland—Wet.

Class and sort of soil.			First class.		Second class.		Third class.					
			Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.				
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.					
I	{ 1	1	13	8	} Special rates for the lands under the Yeluru river.					
			{ 2	4	9	3						
II	{ 1	2	*		4	*	6	*		
			{ 2	5	*		8	*	10	*		
III	{ 1	5	8	4	6	7	11	8	6	4
			{ 2	8	6	4	9	5	4	11	3	14
			{ 3	11	3	14	12	3	0	14	2	6
IV	{ 1	3	10	1	4	9	3	6	7	11
			{ 2	5	8	4	7	6	13	9	5	4
			{ 3	8	6	4	10	4	7	11	3	14
V	{ 1	6	7	11	9	5	4	11	3	14
			{ 2	9	5	4	11	3	14	12	3	0
			{ 3	12	3	0	14	2	6	14	2	6
VI	{ 1	6	7	11	8	6	4	10	4	7
			{ 2	9	5	4	11	3	14	13	2	11
VII	{ 1	4	9	3	7	6	13	10	4	7
			{ 2	7	6	13	9	5	4	12	3	0
			{ 3	9	5	4	12	3	0	14	2	6
VIII	{ 1	7	6	13	9	5	4	11	3	14
			{ 2	9	5	4	11	3	14	14	2	6
			{ 3	11	3	14	13	2	11	15	1	15

* Rates on permanently improved lands. They have been reclassified.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Money rate table for upland—Dry.

Class and sort of soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
		Taram.		Taram.		Taram.		Taram.	
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
III ...	1	2	5 1	5	3 1	8	2 0	9	1 14
	2	6	2 13	8	2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2
	3	10	1 6	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
IV ...	1	4	3 10	6	2 13	9	1 14	10	1 6
	2	7	2 8	9	1 14	10	1 6	11	1 2
	3	10	1 6	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
V ...	1	6	2 13	8	2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2
	2	8	2 0	11	1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI ...	1	4	3 10	4	3 10	6	2 13	7	2 8
	2	7	2 8	7	2 8	9	1 14	10	1 6
	3	10	1 6	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
VII ...	1	6	2 13	6	2 13	8	2 0	9	1 14
	2	10	1 6	10	1 6	11	1 2	12	0 12
	3	13	0 9	13	0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5
VIII ...	1	11	1 2	11	1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9
	2	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5
	3	13	0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5	14	0 5

Money rate table for upland—Wet.

Class and sort of soil.		First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
		Taram.		Taram.		Taram.	
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
III ...	1	5	8 4	6	7 11	8	6 4
	2	6	7 11	8	6 4	9	5 4
	3	8	6 4	9	5 4	11	3 14
	4	9	5 4	11	3 14	12	3 0
	5	11	3 14	12	3 0	14	2 6
IV ...	1	3	10 1	4	9 3	6	7 11
	2	4	9 3	5	8 4	8	6 4
	3	5	8 4	7	6 13	9	5 4
	4	6	7 11	9	5 4	10	4 7
	5	8	6 4	10	4 7	11	3 14
V ...	1	6	7 11	9	5 4	11	3 14
	2	8	6 4	10	4 7	12	3 0
	3	9	5 4	11	3 14	13	2 11
	4	11	3 14	12	3 0	14	2 6
	5	12	3 0	14	2 6	15	1 15
VI ...	1	6	7 11	8	6 4	10	4 7
	2	8	6 4	9	5 4	11	3 14
	3	9	5 4	11	3 14	13	2 11
	4	10	4 7	12	3 0	14	2 6
	5	11	3 14	14	2 6	15	1 15

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Money rate table for upland—*Wet*—*cont.*

Class and sort of soil.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Taram.		Taram.		Taram.	
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.	
VII	1	4 9 3	7	6 13	10	4 7
	2	5 8 4	8	6 4	11	3 14
	3	7 6 13	9	5 4	12	3 0
	4	8 6 4	11	3 14	13	2 11
	5	9 5 4	12	3 0	14	2 6
VIII	1	7 6 13	9	5 4	11	3 14
	2	8 6 4	10	4 7	12	3 0
	3	9 5 4	11	3 14	14	2 6
	4	10 4 7	12	3 0	15	1 15
	5	11 3 14	13	2 11	15	1 15

Money rate table for upland—*Dry*.

Class and sort of soil.	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.	
	Taram.		Taram.		Taram.		Taram.	
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.	
III	1	2 5 1	5	3 1	8	2 0	9	1 14
	2	4 3 10	7	2 8	10	1 6	10	1 6
	3	6 2 13	8	2 0	11	1 2	11	1 2
	4	8 2 0	10	1 6	12	0 12	12	0 12
	5	4 1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
IV	1	4 3 10	6	2 13	9	1 14	10	1 6
	2	5 3 1	7	2 8	10	1 6	11	1 2
	3	7 2 8	9	1 14	11	1 2	12	0 12
	4	9 1 14	10	1 6	12	0 12	13	0 8
	5	11 1 2	12	0 12	13	0 8	14	0 5
V	1	6 2 13	8	2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2
	2	8 2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2	12	0 12
	3	10 1 6	11	1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9
	4	11 1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
	5	12 0 12	13	0 8	14	0 5	14	0 5
VI	1	4 3 10	4	3 10	6	2 13	7	2 8
	2	5 3 1	5	3 1	7	2 8	8	2 0
	3	7 2 8	7	2 8	9	1 14	10	1 6
	4	8 2 0	8	2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2
	5	10 1 6	10	1 6	11	1 2	12	0 12
VII	1	6 2 13	6	2 13	8	2 0	9	1 14
	2	8 2 0	8	2 0	10	1 6	11	1 2
	3	10 1 6	10	1 6	11	1 2	12	0 12
	4	11 1 2	11	1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9
	5	13 0 9	13	0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5
VIII	1	11 1 2	11	1 2	12	0 12	13	0 9
	2	12 0 12	12	0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5
	3	12 0 12	13	0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5
	4	13 0 9	14	0 5	14	0 5	14	0 5
	5	14 0 5	14	0 5	14	0 5	14	0 5

Cycle of Settlement.

Taluk.				Number of villages.	Settlement now current	
					From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).
Ramachandrapuram	95	} 1931-32 ...	1960-61.
Amalapuram	...	...	...	74
Razole	...	...	...	79
Rajahmundry	...	...	...	57
Peddapuram	...	...	...	94
Cocanada	...	...	...	37
Polavaram	62	} 1932-33
			{	21		
Chodavaram	1	} 1931-32
Yellavaram	...	...	...	15

XII.—Rainfall.

Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in												Whole year.
	January to March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	(11)	(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
AMALAPURAM TALUK.													
Amalapuram	0.82	0.45	1.93	5.80	6.59	6.53	7.49	10.55	5.85	0.63		46.44	
Mummidivaram † .. .	1.49	0.50	1.78	6.05	6.44	6.95	6.33	9.89	7.00	0.57		46.91	
BHADRACHALAM TALUK.													
Bhadrachalam (b) .. .	1.02	1.17	1.71	6.79	10.59	10.35	7.41	3.05	1.09	0.38		43.56	
CHODAVARAM TALUK.													
Chodavaram	1.46	1.39	2.52	5.94	8.76	7.64	8.69	6.85	2.45	0.27		45.97	
COCANADA TALUK.													
Cocanada	1.04	0.50	1.94	7.55	6.39	6.18	6.24	9.86	5.17	0.77		44.64	
Coringa	0.78	0.54	1.81	4.99	6.01	5.28	6.00	5.16	5.87	0.67		37.11	
NUGUR TALUK.													
Venkatapuram * .. .	1.50	0.81	1.63	8.60	8.61	13.23	9.75	4.20	1.30	0.08		49.70	
PEDDAPURAM TALUK.													
Peddapuram	0.82	0.63	1.90	4.74	6.68	6.02	6.53	6.96	3.17	0.35		37.80	
Prattipadu	1.08	1.07	2.48	5.05	6.49	5.54	7.43	7.19	2.10	0.29		38.72	

PITHAPURAM TALUK.

Pithapuram	0.80	0.56	1.83	4.60	5.94	5.29	6.33	7.51	3.10	0.41	36.37
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POLAVARAM TALUK.

Polavaram	1.12	1.49	2.51	6.45	9.07	7.51	7.35	6.25	2.23	0.18	44.16
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RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.

Rajahmundry	0.86	0.69	2.35	5.39	6.92	6.75	6.99	6.40	2.21	0.16	38.72
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RAMACHANDRAPURAM TALUK.

Alamur(a)	0.76	0.82	1.89	5.27	7.00	6.77	6.89	6.64	3.57	0.26	38.87
Bikkavolu	...	...	...	1.73	0.32	2.60	4.96	6.80	6.26	7.51	7.55	4.92	0.32	42.97
Ramachandrapuram	...	...	...	0.90	0.58	1.88	5.30	6.71	6.53	7.08	8.24	4.18	0.66	42.06

RAZOLE TALUK.

Kothapeta(a)	...	...	...	0.48	0.56	1.79	5.96	7.38	6.91	6.75	7.89	4.18	0.39	42.29
Razole	0.56	0.28	1.30	6.33	6.51	6.60	7.64	10.20	5.36	4.05	48.83

TUNI TALUK.

Tuni	1.04	0.79	2.19	4.56	5.28	5.55	7.65	6.85	2.60	0.70	37.21
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YELLAVARAM TALUK.

Addatigala	1.86	2.87	3.31	6.29	9.09	8.63	9.90	6.76	2.57	0.12	51.39
District average	1.05	0.84	2.07	5.82	7.22	7.08	7.37	7.21	3.62	0.59	42.83

* 1910 to 1930.

† 1899 to 1930.

‡ 1915 to 1930.

§ 1895-1930.

(a) 1886-1930.

(b) 1875-1930.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and

Total holdings.

Taluks.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Amalapuram	26,975	1,12,296	38,501	3,24,597	65,476	4,36,893
Razole	31,759	1,30,183	23,685	2,16,977	55,444	3,47,160
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.						
Bhadrachalam	31,229	11,559	...	...	31,229	11,559
Nugur	4,292	2,240	...	...	4,292	2,240
Polavaram	55,777	30,781	4,059	12,562	59,836	43,343
COCANADA DIVISION.						
Cocanada	5,314	12,737	34,346	3,31,322	39,660	3,44,059
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.						
Peddapuram	82,253	77,097	22,085	1,43,507	104,338	2,20,604
Pithapuram	19	49	68	430	87	479
Tuni	45	145	5	28	50	173
Yellavaram Agency ...	39,224	21,691	3,868	8,682	43,092	30,373
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.						
Rajahmundry	95,469	1,09,349	18,629	1,16,075	114,098	2,25,424
Ramachandrapuram ...	17,247	63,595	59,438	6,79,680	76,685	7,43,275
Rampa Chodavaram...	1,039	1,372	169	832	1,208	2,204
District total ...	390,642	5,73,094	204,853	18,34,692	595,495	24,07,786

Demand in Fashl 1342.

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	ryotwar Total demand.	cesses.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding second crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
26,975	1,83,456	38,501	3,49,967	4,51,433	9,58,996	1,36,178	10,95,174
31,759	1,47,669	23,685	2,33,303	4,75,808	8,37,834	1,18,140	9,55,974
31,229	12,684	...	...	6,112	18,796	1,503	20,299
4,292	3,733	...	...	12,470	16,208	...	16,208
55,777	36,883	4,059	12,562	12,460	59,413	7,273	66,686
5,814	16,946	34,346	3,58,569	2,80,771	6,37,769	88,524	7,26,293
82,253	89,574	22,003	1,49,649	67,280	2,92,232	45,061	3,37,293
19	49	68	430	22,426	22,866	6,698	29,564
45	145	5	28	14,600	14,773	4,192	18,965
39,224	24,470	3,868	9,309	9,466	42,688	3,937	46,625
95,469	1,30,322	18,517	1,15,827	1,10,937	3,48,025	48,359	3,91,384
17,247	77,500	59,422	7,50,373	5,66,209	13,52,722	1,74,595	15,27,317
1,039	1,458	169	870	3,552	5,763	771	6,534
390,642	7,24,894	204,643	19,80,887	20,33,524	46,03,085	6,35,231	52,38,316

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in
Fasli 1342 (1932-33).**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peshkash.	Land- cess.	Miscel- laneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.					
<i>Amalapuram Taluk.</i>					
1	Anatavaram	1,635	372	...	2,007
2	Bantumilli	200	148	...	348
3	Chintanalanka and Veeravilli- palem.	3,534	2,276	...	5,810
4	Guttenadivi	648	816	...	1,464
5	Janupalli	218	59	...	277
6	Kesanakurru	11,111	3,112	...	14,223
7	Kotipallibhaga ... ..	...	44	...	44
8	Krapa	2,353	423	...	2,776
9	Magam	1,722	279	...	2,001
10	Mukkamala	107	72	...	179
11	Nadavapalli, A	2,080	288	...	2,368
12	Pithapuram ... ..	...	2,674	...	2,674
13	Potakurru	908	187	...	1,095
14	Sirasavalli Savaram	300	126	...	426
15	Surasani Yanam	529	720	...	1,249
16	Vilesa	1,440	597	...	2,037
	Total ...	26,785	12,191	...	38,976

Razole Taluk.

1	Palivela	17,209	{ 4,217 1,160 }	...	{ 21,436 1,160 }
2	Gopalpur	18,142	{ 5,982 3,151 }	...	{ 24,124 3,151 }
3	Mongondapalem	545	229	...	774
4	Pithapuram ... ..	...	2,188	...	2,188
5	Kapileswarapuram ... ..	...	374	...	374
	Total ...	35,906	17,301	...	53,207

BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.

Bhadrachalam Taluk.

1	Bhadrachalam	21,598	3,333	...	24,931
2	Rekapalli	10,484	983	...	11,467
	Total ...	32,082	4,316	...	36,398

Nugur Taluk.

1	Nugur	7,072	390	...	7,462
2	Albaka	1,270	70	...	1,340
3	Oherla	2,824	157	...	2,981
	Total ...	11,166	617	...	11,783

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in
Fasli 1342 (1932-33)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peshkash.	Land- cess.	Miscel- laneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	BHADRACHALAM DIVISION—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Polavaram Taluk.</i>				
1	Bayyanagudem	980	453	...	1,433
2	Jangareddigudem	475	503	...	978
3	Billumilli	1,553	861	...	2,414
4	Gutala	6,721	2,174	...	8,895
5	Gangolu	1,240	2,818	...	3,558
6	Polavaram	1,417	1,195	...	2,612
7	Pattisam	5,213	1,087	...	6,300
8	Polavaram B	5,296	677	...	5,973
9	Pattisam village (where there is annual system).	...	656	...	656
	Total ...	22,895	9,924	...	32,819
	OOCANADA DIVISION.				
	<i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>				
1	Injaram	2,932	1,654	...	4,586
2	Mallavaram	947	408	...	1,355
3	Nilapalli	478	358	...	836
4	Patarala	1,235	839	...	2,174
5	Nadavapalli, A ... ..	...	700	...	700
6	Do. B	118	52	...	170
7	Do. C	291	126	...	417
8	Do. D	483	250	...	733
9	Pithapuram ... ..	...	25,213	...	25,213
10	Vegayammapeta ... ..	...	226	...	226
	Total ...	6,484	29,926	...	36,410
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.				
	<i>Peddapuram Taluk.</i>				
1	Dontanuru	3,267	2,801	...	6,068
2	Rayavaram	1,898	1,933	...	3,931
3	Kirlampudi, B	8,503	4,320	...	12,823
4	Jaggampeta, A	22,231	10,968	...	33,199
5	Do. B	1,858	990	...	2,848
6	Do. C-1	721	333	...	1,054
7	Do. C-2	755	349	...	1,104
8	Do. C-3	685	316	...	1,001
9	Do. D	4,305	2,358	...	6,663
10	Sirivada	45	715	...	760
11	Viravaram, A	18,680	7,375	...	24,055
12	Do. B	4,144	1,827	...	5,971
13	Do. C	5,905	2,599	...	8,504
14	Kirlampudi, A-1	2,487	1,272	...	3,759
15	Do. A-2	1,295	730	...	2,025
16	Do. A-3	2,122	1,201	...	3,323
17	Do. A-4	3,227	1,825	...	5,052
18	Do. A-5	3,150	2,352	...	5,502
	Total ...	83,378	44,264	...	1,27,642

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in
Fasli 1342 (1932-33)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peshkash.	Land- cess.	Miscel- laneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	PEDDAPURAM DIVISION—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Pithapuram Taluk.</i>				
1	Pithapuram	2,31,495	12,293	...	2,43,788
2	Kolanka	14,350	6,403	...	20,753
3	Gollaprolu	11,236	5,812	...	17,048
4	Uppada	649	275	...	924
5	Dharmavaram and Rachapalli.	2,387	2,625	...	5,012
	Total ...	2,60,117	27,408	...	2,87,525
	<i>Tuni Taluk.</i>				
1	Kottam	17,808	43,982	...	61,790
2	Pithapuram ... ..	...	5,839	...	5,839
	Total ...	17,808	49,821	...	67,629
	<i>Yellavaram Taluk.</i>				
1	Anigeru Mutta	80	40	...	120
2	Dutchcherta Mutta	1,200	470	...	1,670
3	Kota Mutta	210	231	...	491
4	Mohanapuram Mutta	25	37	...	62
5	Pandrepolu Mutta	70	129	...	199
6	Gurtedu Mutta	70	38	...	108
7	Nallimpudi Mokhasa	350	100	...	450
	Total ...	2,005	1,095	...	3,100
	RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.				
	<i>Rajahmundry Taluk.</i>				
1	Bommuru A	384	130	...	514
	Do. B	403	102	...	505
2	Butchempeta	738	254	...	992
3	Vundesvarapuram	630	162	...	792
4	Hukumpeta	1,297	168	...	1,465
5	Jalimudi	254	99	...	353
6	Katavaram	2,121	686	...	2,807
7	Muramanda I-A	455	213	...	668
8	Do. I-B	455	110	...	565
9	Do. II-A and B	911	216	...	1,127
10	Vegayammipeta ... ..	...	222	...	222
11	Pithapuram ... ..	...	9,836	...	9,836
12	Vangalepudi	3,788	2,978	...	6,766
	Total ...	11,436	15,176	...	26,612
	<i>Ramachandrapuram Taluk.</i>				
1	Gudigallabhaga	58	191	...	249
2	Kotipalli	5,791	5,337	...	11,128
3	Kapileswarapuram	8,525	5,314	...	13,839
4	Pithapuram ... ..	...	8,225	...	8,225
5	Paningeipalli, A	225	161	...	386
6	Do. B	144	95	...	239

**XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in
Fasli 1342 (1932-33)—cont.**

Serial number.	Taluks and Estates.	Peshkash.	Land- cess.	Miscel- laneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	<i>Ramachandrapuram Taluk—cont.</i>				
7	Paningeipalli, C-1	58	41	...	99
8	Do. C-2	62	44	...	106
9	Do. C-3	59	43	...	102
10	Do. C-4	58	44	...	102
11	Vegayammapeta	8,045	3,691	...	11,736
12	Vella	1,239	881	...	2,120
	Total ...	<u>24,264</u>	<u>24,067</u>	...	<u>48,331</u>
	<i>Chodavaram Taluk.</i>				
1	Veeravaram, A	330	325	...	655
2	Do. B	220	274	...	494
3	Petah	546	378	...	924
4	Ravilanka	300	70	...	370
5	Dandangi	565	644	...	1,209
6	Gutala ... ..	...	83	...	83
7	Polavaram ... ..	...	2,265	...	2,265
8	Bandapelli	42	41	...	83
9	Birampalli	42	40	...	82
10	Boduluru	60	10	...	70
11	Chavila	50	7	...	57
12	Bolagonda	60	30	...	90
13	Chiduburu	42	11	...	53
14	Chopokonda	21	8	...	29
15	Dorachintalapalem (Resumed mutta).	70	23	...	92
16	Gedada	21	29	...	50
17	Kundada	21	6	...	27
18	Kakuru	40	2	...	42
19	Marivada	15	9	...	24
20	Maredumilli	42	3	...	45
21	Musurumilli	42	56	...	98
22	Nedanuru	42	8	...	50
23	Palem	21	30	...	51
24	Pamaleru	40	5	...	45
25	Tadapalli	63	13	...	76
26	Tunnuru	35	8	...	43
27	Velagapalli	21	24	...	45
28	Vemulekonda	26	16	...	42
29	Vetukuru	50	9	...	59
30	Valamuru	42	8	...	50
31	Vadapalli	15	13	...	28
32	Rampa ... ..	...	30	...	30
33	Pandirimamidi ... ..	...	15	...	15
34	Nimalapalem ... ..	...	9	...	9
35	Angaluru ... ..	...	29	...	29
36	Chinnam Yandi Mokhasa ... ..	...	6	...	6
	Total ...	<u>2,869</u>	<u>4,434</u>	...	<u>7,303</u>
	Grand total ...	<u>5,87,195</u>	<u>2,40,540</u>	...	<u>7,77,735</u>

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current

Taluk.	Demand.						
	Fasli						
(1)	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.							
Amalapuram...	885	855	906	1,058	997	1,064	1,137
Razole ...	1,017	996	1,034	926	983	988	1,013
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam ...	42	44	51	49	51	54	55
Nugur... ..	21	22	22	22	31	30	27
Polavaram ...	85	88	90	90	91	96	100
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada	647	637	676	661	641	708	774
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram ...	446	449	452	417	415	474	498
Pithapuram ...	313	314	317	322	316	323	323
Tuni	62	63	66	65	65	69	71
Yellavaram ...	49	48	47	42	42	48	50
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Rajahmundry ...	478	368	384	302	345	392	420
Ramachandrapuram ...	1,421	1,379	1,463	1,440	1,398	1,441	1,577
Chodavaram ...	12	12	13	13	13	13	14
Total ...	5,478	5,275	5,521	5,407	5,388	5,700	6,059

Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Collected or written off.							Balance.						
Fasli							Fasli						
1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
873	855	906	1,058	939	1,036	1,067	12	...	...	...	58	28	70
1,002	998	1,020	919	960	962	973	15	...	14	7	23	26	40
42	44	51	49	39	38	39	...	...	...	...	12	16	16
21	22	22	22	31	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
84	88	90	88	87	95	94	1	...	...	2	4	1	6
646	635	676	659	640	700	740	1	2	...	2	1	8	34
446	449	452	417	414	474	478	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
313	314	317	322	316	323	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
62	63	66	65	65	69	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
49	48	47	42	42	47	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
478	368	384	301	340	381	399	...	...	...	1	5	11	21
1,421	1,379	1,463	1,440	1,365	1,426	1,511	...	...	...	...	33	15	66
12	12	13	13	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5,449	5,273	5,507	5,395	5,250	5,592	5,780	29	2	14	12	138	108	279

XVI.—Remissions (in

Taluk.	Waste remitted.										
	Wet.										
	Fasli										
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	Total.	1836.	1837.	1838.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.											
Amalapuram ... ..	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	45	18
Razole ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.											
Bhadrachalam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nugur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polavaram	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
COCANADA DIVISION.											
Cocanada ... ..	...	...	...	...	491	...	...	491	...	...	...
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.											
Peddapuram ... ..	...	...	743	7,420	6,920	528	271	15,882	...	4	...
Pithapuram ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellavaram Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.											
Rajahmundry	340	...	1,523	23,975	6,538	1,094	444	33,914	...	...	...
Ramachandrapuram ...	5	...	37	1,093	971	1,187	118	3,411	...	...	...
Chodavaram Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	348	...	2,803	32,488	14,995	2,809	833	53,776	...	52	18

thousands of rupees).

Dry.					Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions).							
					Fasli							
1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	Total.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	Total.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
...	63	(Not available).	1,237	688	1,993	3,011	50,207	25,860	82,976
...	...	14	...	14		9	331	185	1,544	2,857	837	5,263
...	31	13	...	...	44
...	20	...	1,538	...	1,558
...	3		44	64	217	51	3,268	2,492	6,136
...	5	...	...	5		388	10,446	885	1,660	36,642	17,911	67,932
...	4		575	634	13,946	23,167	1,002	14,271	53,595
...	2,372	1,449	3,821
...	644	644
...	139	862	1,067	962	557	3,587
...	19	1,758	34,669	22,694	23,566	14,081	96,767
...	1,536	602	2,655	2,193	81,923	41,860	1,30,269
...	293	...	204	117	614
...	5	14	...	89	...	3,808	14,642	55,756	55,400	2,04,541	1,19,059	4,53,206

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Total amount advanced under the Land Improve-
ments and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in

Taluks.	Fasli							Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1336.)
	1836.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bhadrachalam ...	...	500	725	1,306	1,300	1,000	1,100	5,925
Nugur ...	1,000	1,450	1,760	1,500	3,140	970	2,190	12,010
COCANADA DIVISION.								
Cocanada ...	550	725	...	...	700	200	...	2,175
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.								
Tuni ...	500	500	250	...	...	...	...	1,250
Yellavaram ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.								
Rajahmundry ...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	550
Total ...	2,050	3,725	3,235	2,800	5,140	2,170	3,290	22,410



XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.		Bhadra- chalam taluk.	Nugur taluk.	Cocanada taluk.		Pitha- puram taluk.	Tuni taluk.	Pedda- puram taluk.		Rama
		Bhadrachalam.	Venkatapuram.	Cocanada.	Ooringa.	Pithapuram.	Tuni.	Peddapuram.	Pratipadu.	Alamuru.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Rice</i>										
1336	...	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1
1337	...	5.1	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.4
1338	...	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
1339	...	5.6	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.2
1340	...	7.1	7.9	9.4	9.1	8.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.9
1341*	...	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
1342*	...	4.2	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
<i>Paddy</i>										
1336	...	...	...	9.3	11.5(b)	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.5
1337	...	...	...	8.8	...	10.2	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.5
1338	...	...	...	8.5	...	10.6	9.0	11.1	10.3	10.7
1339	...	...	...	9.5	...	10.0	9.5	11.5	10.3	10.7
1340	...	...	...	15.2	19.7(a)	11.6	13.3	14.0	12.9	13.5
1341*	...	...	...	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5
1342*	...	...	...	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
<i>Paddy</i>										
1336	...	...	...	9.8	11.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	11.1
1337	...	...	...	9.6	11.5	10.6	9.8	10.6	9.6	11.1
1338	...	...	...	9.4	11.3	11.1	9.8	12.3	11.3	12.3
1339	...	...	...	10.3	12.2	10.4	10.5	12.3	11.3	12.3
1340	...	...	...	18.1	17.7	12.4	16.4	15.6	14.1	16.1
1341*	...	...	...	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
1342*	...	...	...	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
<i>Horse</i>										
1336	...	...	...	10.5	...	9.6	12.9	9.7	10.1	9.6
1337	...	...	...	7.8	...	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.7
1338	...	...	...	7.6	...	8.1	9.3	8.8	8.7	7.6
1339	...	8.0(d)	...	...	...	9.6	11.3	10.2	10.2	7.6
1340	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	16.6	16.0	15.1	13.5
1341*	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5
1342*	...	...	...	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7
<i>Cumbu.</i>										
1336	...	...	...	11.4	...	10.8	11.9	11.3	11.9	12.0(b)
1337	...	...	12.0(a)	10.3	...	10.8	12.9	14.1	13.3	...
1338	...	...	...	12.6	...	12.5	14.6	15.4	16.0	...
1339	...	...	...	12.3	...	14.4	14.3	15.1	14.8	...
1340	...	...	...	14.9	...	14.3	17.2	17.3	17.7	...
1341*	...	...	...	2.0	...	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2
1342*	...	...	...	1.8	...	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2

Seers per Rupee.

chandrapuram taluk.		Choda-varam taluk.	Pola-varam taluk.	Yella-varam taluk.	Amalapuram taluk.		Rajah-mundry taluk.	Razole taluk.		District average.
Bikkavolu.	Ramachandra-puram.	Chodavaram (Gokavaram).	Polavaram.	Yellavaram (Addatigala).	Amalapuram.	Mummidivaram.	Rajahmundry.	Kothapeta.	Sivakodu (Razole).	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

(second sort).

6.1	5.8	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7
6.3	6.6	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.9
6.9	7.3	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.4
6.9	7.5	5.2	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.6
9.1	10.0	6.1	8.2	7.3	8.9	9.9	8.7	9.5	8.7	8.8
3.7	3.7	5.2	3.6	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
4.3	3.2	4.7	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5

(first sort).

9.6	9.2	...	11.7	...	9.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	...	9.5
10.1	9.2	...	10.9	...	9.5	9.7	9.1	9.0	...	9.5
10.4	10.6	...	10.9	...	9.8	10.6	9.8	10.6	9.8	10.2
10.8	11.8	...	9.8	...	9.8	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.3	10.4
15.0	15.0	...	14.3	...	13.2	13.8	12.1	14.5	13.9	14.1
2.4	2.6	...	2.6	...	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
2.9	2.6	...	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3

(second sort).

10.5	10.5	...	14.1	...	10.8	10.2	9.5	10.5	10.0	10.5
10.7	10.3	...	12.0	...	11.3	10.9	9.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
11.2	12.0	...	12.2	...	12.3	11.5	11.0	12.0	10.7	11.4
11.6	12.7	...	11.5	...	12.3	12.2	11.0	12.2	11.1	11.6
17.8	15.8	...	16.0	...	15.8	16.8	15.9	17.3	15.3	15.9
2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	...	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
1.6	1.9	...	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8

gram.

8.7	8.9	...	9.5	11.5	9.0	9.7	10.4	10.9	9.7	10.0
8.6	7.3	...	8.0(d)	6.9	7.2	6.0	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.7
7.8	8.1	...	8.3	...	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.2
9.4	10.2	...	8.8	...	9.7	9.3	8.9	10.0	8.8	9.4
14.5	14.6	...	13.3	16.0(e)	13.4	13.4	14.3	13.7	12.4	14.4
2.8	3.2	...	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8
2.4	3.0	...	...	...	3.1	3.1	2.8	...	3.1	2.9

8.9	8.1	8.0	8.5	13.8	10.0	...	10.4	10.0	...	10.5
12.8(e)	...	16.0	...	13.9	...	...	9.7	...	...	12.5
...	...	13.1	...	15.4	...	...	12.5	...	...	14.0
14.2	...	...	...	14.6	...	...	12.7	...	...	14.1
...	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	16.1	...	...	16.2
...	2.1	...	...	1.8	...	...	1.9	...	...	1.9
...	1.8	1.7	...	1.5	...	...	1.6	...	...	1.7

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Bhadra- ohalam taluk.	Nugur taluk.	Cocanada taluk.		Pitha- pura taluk.	Tuni taluk.	Pedda- pura taluk.		Rama
	Bhadrachalam.	Venkatapuram.	Cocanada.	Coringa.	Pithapuram.	Tuni.	Peddapuram.	Prattipadu.	Alamuru.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Ragi.</i>									
1336	9.9	...	12.0	11.2	10.5	10.4	12.5
1337	10.9	...	11.9	11.3	12.6	12.3	11.8
1338	12.2	...	12.6	13.5	13.9	13.4	10.9
1339	11.9	...	12.9	15.0	15.3	14.9	10.9
1340	14.6	...	14.4	17.1	19.5	17.5	14.7
1341*	2.2	...	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
1342*	2.3	...	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
<i>Cholam.</i>									
1336	...	8.1	9.4	10.0	...	10.6	11.2	8.3	10.3
1337	...	9.6	9.8	9.5	...	10.5	10.2	9.2	9.9
1338	...	13.0	14.6	10.7	...	11.3	11.7	10.7	12.1
1339	...	14.6	20.0	10.0	...	10.7	13.4	13.6	13.8
1340	...	21.3	22.4	12.5	...	12.0	17.3	17.8	16.9
1341*	...	2.3	1.6	3.1	...	...	2.3	2.1	2.5
1342*	...	2.6	2.0	2.8	...	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.1
<i>Salt.</i>									
1336	...	12.3	10.4	18.1	12.9	15.7	15.2	9.8	14.7
1337	...	12.3	11.3	19.2	13.7	18.1	14.9	22.2	20.7
1338	...	14.3	11.8	18.2	13.7	19.2	14.9	20.3	16.9
1339	...	15.5	11.9	18.7	15.2	18.8	14.9	20.0	20.9
1340	...	14.6	11.6	18.9	15.8	18.9	14.9	19.2	19.3
1341*	...	2.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
1342*	...	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3

(a) Sold for
 (b) Sold for
 (c) Sold for
 (d) Sold for
 (e) Sold for

* The figures for faslis 1341 and 1342 are shown in terms of rupees per Imperial of 40 seers in rupees.

Seers per Rupee—cont.

Chandrapuram taluk.		Chodavaram taluk.	Polavaram taluk.	Yellavaram taluk.	Amalapuram taluk.		Rajahmundry taluk.	Razole taluk.		District average.
Bikkavolu.	Ramachandrapuram.	Chodavaram (Gokavaram).	Polavaram.	Yellavaram (Addatigala).	Amalapuram.	Mummidiavaram.	Rajahmundry.	Kothapeta.	Sivakodu (Razole).	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
10.0	9.5	7.8	10.0	12.0	10.5	...	10.7	10.2	...	10.5
11.0	10.3	...	...	12.8	11.4	...	9.6	10.7	...	11.4
13.1	13.2	...	...	15.0	11.9	13.4	12.4	13.0	...	13.0
15.5	12.9	12.0(d)	...	14.9	13.2	...	12.1	14.2	...	13.5
18.0	16.8	16.4	...	15.7	16.1	...	17.6	15.8	...	16.4
2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.8	...	2.2
...	1.8	2.0	...	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	...	2.0
...	...	7.5	9.3	11.8	...	10.4	9.9	10.3	...	9.8
...	...	8.3	8.2	10.5	...	9.3	10.5	10.6	...	9.7
...	...	11.2	10.9	11.1	...	10.3	11.4	11.6	...	11.4
...	...	11.0	12.6	11.6	...	11.4	12.1	13.5	...	12.7
15.0(e)	...	13.2	14.6	13.3	16.6(a)	16.1	16.5	16.0	...	15.9
2.5	...	2.5	2.6	2.4	...	2.5	2.9	2.9	...	2.4
...	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.8	...	...	2.3	2.3	...	2.3
16.1	14.2	12.5	12.1	8.0	14.9	9.6	14.0	13.7	12.8	13.2
18.6	19.0	12.5	15.8	10.9	16.0	14.6	16.0	18.3	16.0	16.1
18.6	17.2	12.5	15.6	13.7	16.0	16.0	16.0	19.2	16.0	16.2
18.3	17.4	14.2	15.6	13.5	18.4	16.0	16.0	18.7	16.0	16.6
17.4	17.9	15.0	14.8	14.2	17.3	16.0	15.1	18.7	16.0	16.3
2.4	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
2.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6

one month.

two months.

three months.

four months.

five months.

maund of 3,200 tolas or 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. A seer is 80 tolas and the figure represents the value

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

1926-27. 1927-28. 1928-29. 1929-30. 1930-31. 1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Country Spirits.</i>								
		<i>Agency.</i>						
Number of retail shops licensed ...	86	87	87	90	90	90	90	90
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	25,842	25,487	28,180	27,087	22,858	16,142	48,884	51,207
Number of persons per retail shop	2,362	2,335	2,335	2,257	2,257	2,673	2,673	2,673
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	45,665	44,111	58,189	57,558	30,055	39,763	32,212	42,780
Do. rentals	1,24,956	1,23,942	1,26,810	1,47,185	1,52,955	87,309	63,519	73,019
<i>Toddy.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	52	53	53	54	51	53	51	51
Number of persons per shop	3,906	3,832	3,832	3,761	3,982	4,538	4,716	4,716
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from tree-tax	9,974	10,928	10,483	11,633	8,699	7,763	9,906	9,242
Do. rentals	12,180	11,692	13,027	13,521	14,211	10,328	7,508	8,274
<i>Ganjā, Bhāng.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Quantity sold in seers ...	88	112	159	175	166	133	116	162
Number of persons per shop	33,851	33,851	33,851	33,851	33,851	40,089	40,089	40,089
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	1,773	2,527	3,590	4,380	4,153	3,313	3,086	4,455
Do. rentals	1,672	2,538	2,892	3,012	2,988	2,508	2,266	2,028
<i>Opium.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	20	19	18	18	17	17	17	17
Quantity sold in seers ...	770	769	796	824	755	611	626	639
Number of persons per shop	10,155	10,689	11,284	11,284	11,947	14,149	14,149	14,149
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	57,788	57,713	63,720	65,960	60,440	37,271	50,080	51,120
Do. rentals	9,198	9,960	9,252	9,980	10,512	8,244	7,752	8,167

Country Spirits.

Number of retail shops licensed ...	...	163	160	155	150	150
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	...	63,362	64,699	66,624	46,571	39,003
Number of persons per retail shop	...	10,307	10,500	10,839	11,200	11,200
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	...	6,15,262	6,28,163	6,15,305	4,50,369	4,39,308
Do. rentals	...	2,76,264	3,37,128	3,45,780	3,94,728	2,24,004
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Toddy.

Number of retail shops licensed ...	...	318	314	307	297	298
Number of persons per shop	...	5,283	5,350	5,472	5,656	5,637
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from tree-tax	...	5,75,651	5,73,689	6,15,950	4,13,896	4,35,619
Do. rentals	...	2,10,714	2,05,218	2,61,330	2,27,068	1,88,373
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Ganja, Bhang.

Number of retail shops licensed ...	...	16	16	16	16	16
Quantity sold in seers	...	779 22½	900 34	1,067 65	978 67	1,107 72
Number of persons per shop	...	43 53	4 27	6 0	3 0	2 0
	...	105,003	105,003	105,003	105,003	105,003
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	...	15,856	20,280	25,714	24,493	28,597
Do. rentals	...	11,832	13,332	12,852	13,470	13,944
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

Opium.

Number of retail shops licensed ...	...	91	77	77	72	71
Quantity sold in seers	...	8,653 0	7,860 71	7,785 76	7,431 15	6,442 3
Number of persons per shop	...	18,462	2,818	21,818	23,662	23,662
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross receipts from duty ...	...	6,48,975	5,80,570	6,22,876	6,24,615	4,26,883
Do. rentals	...	1,83,180	1,87,326	1,70,880	1,97,160	1,77,576
	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates.	45,74,231	43,85,527	45,96,519	45,97,241
Stamps	17,41,250	17,39,061	18,05,282	17,23,349
Excise ... ..	...	21,26,945	22,50,215	23,69,884
Forests	2,77,358	1,86,790	3,09,748	3,56,805
Registration	1,65,939	1,55,961	1,33,969	1,39,731
Opium ... ..	...	8,50,070	8,72,849	9,93,678
Customs	9,09,645	8,54,726	7,00,181	9,87,642
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates.	44,00,998	44,16,337	49,60,805	46,20,286
Stamps	16,83,631	16,82,134	17,81,274	16,83,480
Excise	18,77,893	14,86,394	15,13,168	15,43,266
Forests	1,80,277	1,59,552	2,91,863	2,77,558
Registration	1,20,057	1,18,615	1,29,136	1,20,976
Opium	8,74,677	7,69,290	7,56,636	7,27,499
Customs	7,68,446	13,16,575	15,03,934	8,35,731

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COCANADA.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise ...	79,73,012	98,19,998	96,50,964	1,08,01,953	87,26,491
Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	79,73,012	98,19,998	96,50,964	1,08,01,953	87,26,491
	Exports.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COCANADA.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise ...	3,77,70,489	3,78,41,861	4,86,28,920	4,05,82,740	3,52,97,301
Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,77,70,489	3,78,41,861	4,86,28,920	4,05,82,740	3,52,97,301

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cocanada.	Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood— Cement— Portland Other kinds Do.	Tons	Rs. 34,931 2,679 269	Cocanada.	Coir— Manufactured Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)— Nux vomica Other sorts of drugs and medicines.	Tons ... Cwt. Val.	Rs. 39,899 38,366 2,452
	Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines)— Soda compounds— Sodium carbonate (soda, ash and soda crystals). Other sorts Other sorts of chemicals, etc.	6,450 330 ...	40,178 4,947 12,555		Dyeing and tanning substances— Turmeric Other sorts Fibre for brushes and brooms.	Cwt. Tons	3,213 8,950 3,058
	Fruits and vegetables— Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.	...	15,205		Fish— Fish, dry, unsalted Do. salted Fish other sorts	Cwt. "	2,215 1,085 24
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved.	800	1,08,913		Fodder, Bran and Pollards (excluding oil-cakes)— Rice bran Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards.	Tons ... "	2,711 681

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

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Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)
						Value.
						(4)
						Rs.
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and vegetables—	
	Gram	713	89,863		Fresh fruits and vegetables—	
	Pulse	530	82,595		Fresh fruits—	
	Faddy (rice in the husk)	43	4,200		Coconuts	Nos.
	Rice not in the husk	26	3,934		Other sorts	Val.
	Wheat flour	573	1,06,741		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved, all sorts.	Tons
	Other sorts	93	16,929		Grain, pulse and flour—	
	Hardware (including agricultural implements and plated ware).	...	88,551		Gram	Tons
	Hides and skins, raw—				Pulse	"
	Cow hides	30	38,129		Rice in the husk	"
	Other hides	2	3,620		Rice not in the husk—	"
	Machinery and mill work—				Cleaned rice	"
	Prime-movers (other than electrical)—				Broken cleaned rice	"
	Locomotives (including those for railways)—				Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice).	"
	Parts of oil engines, other than locomotives—				Other sorts	"
	Oil engines ... ..	...	2,669		Hardware and cutlery (including agricultural implements and plated ware).	Val.
	Parts of oil engines	3	1,807		Hides and skins, raw—	
	Steam engines ... ..	...	2,069		Skins, raw—	
	Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof—	...	1,883		Other skins	{ Tons
	Control and switch gear.	...	1,916		Cuttings of hides and skins, raw.	{ Nos.
						Lb. 19 } 50
						702 } 1,10,067

Cocanada—cont		Cocanada—cont		Horns tips and pieces of horn and hornmeal.		1,81,013	
Generators, alternators and dynamos.	"	...	2,436	Manures—	...	7,268	...
Others ...	"	...	7,107	Bones, crnshed	...	788	93,408
Machinery, not being prime- movers or electrical machinery—				Bone meal ...	...	363	36,980
Aerated water-making machinery.	Val.	...	62	Fish manures	...	2	284
				Other kinds ...	...	26	2,024
Agricultural machinery—				Oils—	...		
Other sorts ...	Val.	...	276	Vegetable—	...		
Boilers ...	"	...	474	Non-essential—	...		
Oil-crushing and refining machinery.	"	...	2,324	Castor ...	...	24,548	5,62,584
Rice and flour mill machi- nery.	"	...	157	Groundnut	...	268,059	50,125
Saw mill and wood working machinery.	"	...	97	Other sorts	...	1,805	13,860
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof—				Oil-cakes—	...	536	
Sewing and knitting machines.	No.	1	117	Castor cake ...	...	6,244	
				Groundnut cake	...	18	1,277
Textile machinery—				Rape and sesamum cake	...	3,503	2,73,463
Cotton—				Other sorts ...	...	538	84,802
Printing machinery ...	Val.	...	369	Provisions and oilman's stores—	...	5	526
Weaving machinery ...	"	...	274	Ghee ...	...	352	24,447
Other sorts ...	"	...	410	Other sorts ...	...	3,156	89,208
Typewriters—				Seeds—	...		
Typewriters ...	No.	16	2,303	Oil-seeds—	...		
				Essential—	...		
				Coriander	...	76	18,911
				Other sorts	...	14	2,565

XXI-A—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
			RS.				RS.
	Machinery and mill work— <i>cont.</i>				Seeds— <i>cont.</i>		
	Other sorts of machinery, excluding printing machinery.	...	79,793		Oil-seeds— <i>cont.</i>		
	Matches Gross.	169,020	3,09,179		Non-essential—		
	Metal and Ores—				Castor Tons	31,449	62,33,348
	Aluminium—				Copra or coconut kernel.	26	6,387
	Unwrought (ingots, blocks and bars, etc.)	1,102	79,729		Cotton	488	39,496
					Groundnut	68,630	1,47,11,371
					Mustard	102	26,732
					Niger	29	5,607
					Sesamum (oil or gelly)	6,897	20,25,945
					Other sorts	12	2,557
					Other than oil-seeds ...	1	304
	Wrought—						
	Sheets Cwt.	332	24,998		Spices—		
	Other manufactures ...	240	17,121		Chillies Owt.	1,604	39,755
	Brass, bronze and similar alloys and manufactures thereof—						
	Wrought—				Tallow and stearine, including grease and animal fat.	514	46,428
	Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.	2,539	1,18,602				
	Other manufactures	11	571				

Copper—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)
			RS			RS.
(Metal and Ores—cont.)	Sheet and plates—cont.			Tobacco—cont.		
	Other manu- } Protected				Manufactured—	
	factures of } iron or				Cigars ...	Lb.
	steel. } Not protected,	65	16,498		Other sorts..	...
	Unenumerated ...	276	48,890		All other articles...	...
Tin—	Manufactures ...	56	9,868	Grand total ...		
	Unenumerated ...	183	10,001			
	Quicksilver ...	4,575	17,975			
Wrought ...				Val.		
Metals, unenumerated ...				Val.		
Oils—				Val.		
Mineral—				Val.		
Kerosene—				Val.		
In bulk ...				Val.		
In tins ...				Val.		
Lubricating oils				Val.		
Other kinds of oil				Val.		
Other sorts of oil				Val.		

Vegetable— Non-essential	...	{ Galls. Cwt.	1,541 129	3,255
Provisions and oil man's stores—				
Vegetable products (vegetable ghee, vegetable fat, etc.)	Cwt.		1,196	43,442
Others	"		515	29,637
Farinaceous and patent foods—				
Milk foods for infants and invalids.	Cwt.		252	34,007
Milk, condensed and preserved, including milk cream.	"		4,134	2,31,451
All other sorts	Val.		...	19,661
Sugar—				
Sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above.	Tons.		88	16,287
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above.	"		244	72,435
Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below.	"		568	1,28,503
Molasses	"		691	40,777
Textiles—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	Lb.		27,580	36,047
Mule and water	"		11,528	14,001
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey (unbleached)	Yds.		132,821	35,486

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(4)
Textiles— <i>cont.</i>			Rs.			
Cotton— <i>cont.</i>						
Manufactures— <i>cont.</i>						
Piece-goods— <i>cont.</i>						
Longcloth and shirtings.	Yds.	72,450	9,889			
White (bleached)...	"	133,869	51,468			
Coloured, printed or dyed.	"	164,282	50,596			
Other sort of manufactures.	Val.	...	30,820			
Unspecified descriptions...	Yds.	34,500	5,354			
Other sorts of textiles ..	Val.	...	940			
Jute—						
Raw	... .. Tons.	89	19,279			
Manufactures—						
Gunny bags	... { No.	1,024,121	4,13,397			
Rope and twine	... { Tons.	898				
Other kinds	... { Cwt.	1,994				
	... Val.	...	8,438			

Wood and timber—			
Timber other than railway			
sleepers—			
Teakwood C. Tons.	6,276	8,19,986	
Other timber "	100	10,569	
Wood and manufactures	...	3,974	
of wood.			
All other articles "	...	6,71,484	
Grand total (exclusive of	...	93,94,483	
Government stores).			
Government stores—			
Machinery and mill work--			
Other sorts of machinery.	...	134	
Metals and ores—			
Iron or steel--			
Other manufacture of iron	...	459	
or steel, not protected.	...	75	
All other articles..	...		
Total "	...	668	

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1932-33.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.	Panchayat (Pre-union) Boards.	Total of all the boards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>				
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	2,52,574	3,70,102	82,071	7,04,747
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,70,754	16,022	...	1,86,776
(3) Contributions ... ..	...	5,904	...	5,904
(4) Remunerative enterprises	10,295	30,163	49,214	89,672
(5) Other receipts	2,83,160	94,583	7,913	3,85,656
Total ...	7,16,783	5,16,774	1,39,198	13,72,755
(6) <i>Deduct—Contribution from General Account—</i>				
<i>Ordinary—to—</i>				
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	76,435	...	76,435
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	7,16,783	4,40,339	1,39,198	12,96,320
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	7,04,637	3,17,255	1,10,093	11,31,985
(9) Surplus or deficit	+12,146	+1,23,084	+29,105	+1,64,335
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+12,146	+1,23,084	+29,105	+1,64,335
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.				
<i>Capital.</i>				
(12) Government grants	20,679	24,300	...	44,979
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	39,325	37,589	3,860	80,774
(14) Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	2,358	1,013	...	3,371
(16) Total receipts	62,362	62,902	3,860	1,29,124
(17) Total expenditure	89,900	1,54,975	13,612	1,58,487
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)] .	27,538	92,073	9,752	1,29,363
(19) <i>Add—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—</i>				
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	27,538	(a) 91,420	9,752	1,28,710
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	-15,392	+31,664	+19,353	+35,625
(22) Opening balance	21,413	57,919	14,034	93,366
(23) Closing balance	6,021	89,583	33,887	1,28,991
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	-15,392	+31,664	+19,353	+35,625

(a) Rs. 653 met from the capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1932-33.

Items.		Cocanada.	Peddapuram.	Rajabunn- dry.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS—ORDINARY—				
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...		1,02,139	11,083	84,782
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.		...	...	1,960
(3) Contributions		675	447	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises		89,756	5,207	27,829
(5) Other receipts		40,500	10,854	59,410
Total ...		2,33,070	27,591	1,73,781
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—				
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...		...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.		18,340	2,440	8,380
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.		...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...		2,14,730	25,151	1,65,401
(8) Total ordinary expenditure		2,05,743	24,144	1,55,902
(9) Surplus or deficit		+ 8,887	+ 1,007	+ 9,499
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.		...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit		+ 8,887	+ 1,007	+ 9,499
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT—CAPITAL—				
(12) Government grants ... ..		...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ... ..		...	...	...
(14) Loans ... ..		...	...	...
(15) Other receipts		5,044	...	176
(16) Total receipts		5,044	...	176
(17) Total expenditure		12,515	...	7,027
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].		(a) 7,471	...	6,851
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—				
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ... ..		...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.		401	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.		...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.		1,492	...	6,851
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].		+ 7,495	+ 1,007	+ 2,648
(22) Opening balance		- 38,643	- 4,721	+ 7,688
(23) Closing balance		- 31,148	- 3,714	+ 10,836
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)] ...		+ 7,495	1,007	+ 2,648
Notes.—Arrears (tax and non-tax items)				
Unpaid bills		32,410	14,924	62,346
		5,903	...	1,854

(a) Rs. 6,381 met from opening balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluks.		Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.							
Amalapuram...	...	18,132	3,062	144	23	1,957	40
Razole...	...	17,824	2,941	144	22	1,652	43
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam	...	1,463	495	47	16	224	23
Nugur...	...	527	85	41	6	62	6
Polavaram	...	2,730	527	72	14	289	17
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada	...	22,560	5,356	172	40	5,739	527
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram	...	9,702	1,956	91	18	1,207	60
Pithapuram	...	5,674	1,109	106	21	1,008	109
Tuni	...	3,477	673	85	16	417	28
Yellavaram Agency...	...	394	22	18	1	52	...
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Rajahmundry	...	19,037	5,113	174	47	5,468	559
Ramachandrapuram.	...	19,508	4,549	142	32	1,905	91
Chodavaram Agency.	...	390	54	24	3	21	1
District total	...	121,418	25,942	128	27	20,001	1,504
<i>Agency.</i>							
Hindus	...	4,743	894	42	8	586	20
Muslims	...	379	32	228	21	32	2
Christians	...	371	257	168	119	29	25
Others	...	11	...	4	...	1	...
<i>Plains.</i>							
Hindus	...	108,869	21,880	136	27	17,111	604
Muslims	...	3,818	733	291	54	754	43
Christians	...	3,035	2,137	243	169	1,462	808
Others	...	192	9	...	...	26	2

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1933.

Class of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government. (2)	Municipal. (3)	Local Fund. (4)	Native States. (5)	Aided. (6)	Unaided. (7)	Total. (8)	Males. (9)	Females. (10)	Total. (11)
<i>Agency.</i>										
PUBLIC.										
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	411	4	415
(a) Secondary schools for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	23	...	94	...	93	3	218	5,040	1,408	6,448
(b) Elementary schools for girls.	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	414	414
Training schools for masters.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	..	17
Training schools for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	100	...	99	3	226	5,468	1,826	7,294
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	144	37	181
Elementary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	144	37	181
Grand total ...	24	...	100	...	99	11	334	5,612	1,863	7,475

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1933—*cont.*

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Plains.</i>										
PUBLIC.										
Arts colleges ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	747	31	778
Professional colleges ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	169	1	170
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	1	1	13	...	14	1	30	8,941	392	9,333
(a) Secondary schools for girls.	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	29	362	391
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	18	65	985	...	832	53	1,983	78,802	21,907	101,709
(b) Elementary schools for girls.	...	21	156	...	119	1	297	883	19,195	20,078
Training schools for masters.	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	655	...	655
Training schools for mistresses.	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	124	124
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	...	32
Total ...	26	87	1,134	...	1,022	56	2,325	91,258	42,012	133,270
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	75	78	153
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	7	38	45	702	846	1,548
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10	39	49	777	924	1,701
Grand total ...	26	87	1,134	...	1,032	95	2,374	92,035	42,936	134,971

XXVI.—EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS IN 1932-33.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
(1)	Total.	Net.	Total expendi- ture.	Net expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture.	Net expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture.	Net expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture.	Net expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture.	Net expendi- ture.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Agency.</i>												
Government ..	Rs. 12,816	Rs. 12,816	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 11,128	Rs. 11,128	Rs. 1,688	Rs. 1,688	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Local Board ..	69,261	13,460	..	..	24,131	-1,750	45,130	15,210	..	..	..	..
Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..	26,034	11,818	..	..	..	..	26,034	11,818	..	..	..	..
Unaided ..	489	489	..	..	..	..	489	489	..	..	..	..
Private ..	551	449	..	..	..	..	551	449	..	..	..	..
District total ..	1,09,151	39,032	..	..	24,131	-1,750	83,332	39,094	1,688	1,688	..	..
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds.	68,036	..	..	..	19,310	..	43,726	..	..	..	..	..
Local Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds ..	..	..	..	..	6,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Fees ..	6,586	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endowments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sources ..	497	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	70,119	..	..	..	25,881	..	44,238	..	..	..	..	..

Plains.

Government	2,12,835	1,62,149	90,408	53,312	51,076	39,118	9,630	61,721	60,089	...	...
Local Board	7,52,568	1,80,212	...	...	1,42,531	33,375	6,10,042	...	...	...	...
Municipal	1,14,618	52,048	...	...	21,453	7,427	93,165	...	...	...	...
Aided	6,09,842	1,86,174	90,550	31,223	2,17,888	54,907	2,54,662	39,727	14,762	7,015	2,473
Unaided	24,719	22,944	1,600	...	9,112	9,112	14,007	...	...	...	...
Private	11,700	6,881	...	...	7,258	5,548	4,442	...	...	...	...
District total	17,26,277	6,10,408	1,82,558	84,535	4,49,308	1,49,487	9,85,948	1,01,448	74,851	7,015	2,473
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—											
Provincial Funds.	7,90,049	...	11,414	...	75,560	...	6,77,748	24,177	...	1,150	...
Local Funds	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829	...	...	...
Municipal Funds.	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
School Fees	2,90,478	...	80,226	...	2,09,588	...	465	40	...	159	...
Subscriptions	20,923	...	950	...	9,076	...	7,664	...	...	3,233	...
Endowments	6,692	...	1,152	...	5,023	...	517	...	...	...	...
Other sources	5,798	...	4,281	...	574	...	392	551	...	...	...
Total	11,15,869	...	98,023	...	2,99,821	...	6,86,886	26,597	...	4,542	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1933.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.				Out-patients.				(13)	(14)		
			Number of beds available.		Daily average attendance.		Average daily attendance.							
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
									(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
													Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year 1933.
A														
Headquarters Hos- pital, Cocanada.	...	I	55	16	57.68	19.33	5.15	82.16	102.60	44.57	34.60	181.77	30,961	36,421
Bhadrachalam	1905	III	8	4	3.91	0.75	0.01	4.67	52.21	24.28	22.77	99.26	12,424	8,647
Charla	1922	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.23	8.00	10.66	35.89	7,082	4,102
Chintur	1922	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.20	10.00	9.20	36.40	4,535	4,164
Kunnavaram	1905	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.66	14.60	15.37	52.63	7,433	5,243
Venkatapuram	1909	I	4	2	1.33	0.19	...	1.52	14.80	7.15	7.83	29.78	5,269	5,083
Addaigala	1901	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.75	8.31	4.46	22.52	5,344	3,614
Amalapuram	1883	I	8	4	4.28	3.31	0.74	8.33	78.61	69.53	42.42	190.56	29,159	11,071
Bendamurlanka	1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.96	40.92	45.86	157.74	24,335	3,471
Bikkavolu	1909	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.71	30.95	27.16	117.82	14,906	4,056
Cocanada Municipi- pal Dispensary.	1888	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	132.81	77.78	70.82	281.41	39,375	7,152
Dowlaishweram	1892	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.63	45.55	81.94	219.12	38,697	3,412
Gokavaram	1887	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.83	29.25	32.13	131.21	22,017	3,223

Jangareddigudem.	1913	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.15	17.69	23.83	73.67	12,910	3,484
Kothapeta	1892	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.67	33.77	30.12	126.56	19,927	3,462
Lakshminavarapu-kotta.		III	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.10	48.02	52.49	166.61	22,029	3,166
Mandapeta	1891	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.65	42.03	32.43	142.11	18,626	4,423
Mummidivaram	1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.25	46.13	34.75	156.13	24,849	4,297
Peddapuram	1881	I	4	5.22	2.30	0.05	7.57	74.90	56.90	46.99	46.99	178.79	24,219	6,757
Pithapuram	1908	III	6	6.68	4.53	0.46	11.67	81.32	63.15	46.57	46.57	191.04	25,954	7,467
Prattipadu	1879	III	...	...	...	...	...	43.65	22.81	33.03	33.03	99.49	16,866	2,732
Polavaram	1902	III	4	1.45	0.33	0.05	1.83	46.04	20.47	22.40	22.40	88.91	13,391	5,308
Rajamundry	1854	I	37	29.19	12.74	0.81	42.74	132.54	118.19	69.89	69.89	320.62	42,370	28,779
Ramachandrapuram.	1876	III	4	7.03	3.66	0.36	11.05	64.15	58.17	26.75	26.75	149.07	21,888	13,353
Rampachodavaram	1902	III	...	...	...	...	...	13.19	4.15	4.97	4.97	22.31	2,821	3,154
Razole	1881	III	6	2.49	1.59	0.42	4.50	59.58	33.89	32.61	32.61	126.08	22,595	5,339
Tallarevu	1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	48.94	26.01	26.67	26.67	101.62	15,630	2,532
Tuni	1879	I	8	5.05	0.83	0.20	6.08	69.31	37.26	34.67	34.67	141.24	22,608	6,486
Yelawaram	1882	III	...	...	...	...	...	47.35	19.94	14.89	14.89	82.18	13,776	3,045
Julugumilli	1929	I	...	...	...	...	...	18.07	9.40	8.08	8.08	35.55	6,860	3,143
Rajavommangi	1929	I	...	...	...	...	...	20.91	6.25	7.33	7.33	34.49	6,348	2,394
B														
Government Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children, Cocanada.	1895	I	...	...	24.65	0.81	25.46	...	120.97	40.67	40.67	167.64	18,021	11,741
Government Women and Children Hospital, Tuni.	1916	...	...	...	2.47	0.57	3.04	...	21.39	8.80	8.80	30.19	4,955	4,479

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1933—cont.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2) Of what class.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				(13) Total number of persons treated, both in-door and out-door.	(14) Total expenditure during the year 1933.		
			Number of beds available.		Daily average attendance.		Average daily attendance.							
			Men. (3)	Women. (4)	Men. (5)	Women. (6)	Children. (7)	Total. (8)	Men. (9)	Women. (10)			Children. (11)	Total. (12)
C														
Subsidized Dispensaries, Total.			
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries).		...	144	62	124.81	49.56	8.25	182.12	1,768.77	1,070.12	953.69	3,792.58	575,204	...
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).		32	...	27.12	1.38	28.50	...	148.33	49.47	197.88	22,976	...
District Total Class C (Sub- sidized Dispensaries).		802.85	486.24	540.56	1,929.65	257,165	...
Combined district total	144	94	124.31	78.68	9.63	210.62	2,571.62	1,704.72	1,543.72	5,820.06	855,345	2,25,150

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a selected section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This also includes the subsidized dispensaries in the rural areas.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1932-33.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.							
Amalapuram * ...	16,264	15,134	15,380	43·3	38·8	34·7	6,108
Razole * ...	...	...	...	40·5	30·1	32·6	...
BHADRACHALAM DIVISION.							
Bhadrachalam (Agency).	2,532	2,575	2,613	40·5	36·7	31·4	1,411
Nugur ...	1,270	1,651	1,352	58·4	50·6	41·1	886
Polavaram ...	3,594	3,481	3,523	46·2	44·2	37·7	1,554
COCANADA DIVISION.							
Cocanada ...	4,075	5,073	5,814	41·8	37·1	35·9	2,066
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.							
Peddapuram ...	6,534	7,472	4,927	49·4	39·3	36·0	2,306
Pithapuram † ...	6,161	6,863	6,201	49·5	45·0	35·6	3,185
Tuni † ...	...	...	...	49·9	46·5	39·7	...
Yellavaram (Agency) ...	3,477	3,787	3,450	38·5	36·0	30·8	1,283
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.							
Rajahmundry ...	5,058	4,465	4,746	49·0	49·8	35·1	2,295
Ramachandrapuram ...	9,731	10,368	9,064	42·1	36·7	31·4	4,656
Chodavaram (Agency) ‡ ...	...	...	...	47·0	43·3	39·7	...
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Cocanada ...	1,724	2,185	2,600	39	36	21	1,261
Peddapuram ...	704	869	711	35	33	35	382
Rajahmundry ...	1,633	2,301	2,491	32	33	36	1,177
District total ...	62,857	66,224	62,872	43·8	39·1	35·0	28,570

* The figures entered against Amalapuram include the figure for Razole also.

† The figures entered against Pithapuram include the figure for Tuni also.

‡ The figures entered against Yellavaram and Polavaram include the figure for Chodavaram also.

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926-33.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Plains.</i>							
		RS.					
Village Courts	2,949	60	175	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	7,710	62	356	2	1	...	...
Revenue Courts	665	170	213	9	9	2	22
District Munsifs' Courts ...	2,010	427	1,495	339	361	214	59
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	90	8,681	68	107	58	30	51
District Judge's Court ...	35	18,133	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agency.</i>							
Agency Munsifs' Courts ...	356	149	254	20	17	13	76
Revenue Courts	91	31	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Agents' Courts ...	57	469	40	13	10	6	60
Agents' Courts	3	6,431	2	3	...	...	...

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the eight years 1926-33.)

Offence.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Murder	18	44	51	35	56	5	35	12
Culpable homicide ...	12	37	9	8	10	7	13	1
Hurts and assaults ...	2,436	2,438	2,583	2,659	2,022	2,008	2,088	1,980
Other offences against the person.	7	9	20	19	14	28	50	42
Dacoity	12	9	22	2	2	2	10	4
Robbery	15	38	30	17	31	22	23	25
House-breaking	39	7	11	4	14	12	27	10
Cattle theft ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Other theft	814	712	786	823	650	721	719	660
Other charges against property.	105	65	57	122	41	290	261	258
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	2,678	3,688	4,796	5,230	3,305	79*	55*	72*
Other offences against the Penal Code.	2,216	1,694	1,862	1,679	1,591	1,586	1,531	1,804
Total	8,352	8,741	10,227	10,598	7,736	4,767	4,812	4,868
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	4	...	61	55	52	40	75	62
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	...	1	8	13	33	1	3	6
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	251	228	258	339	386	573	348	391
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	92	116	93	127	160	219	277	248
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	1,875	1,055	1,036	860	774	1,516	1,406	1,398
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	3,031	1,687	2,208	3,410	2,840	6,278	8,200	8,113
Grand total	13,605	11,828	13,891	15,402	11,981	13,394	15,121	15,086

* Most of the offences under this chapter in 1931, 1932 and 1933 were brought under the last item "Other offences against Special and Local Laws."

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the eight years ending 1933.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates	151	...
Village Panchayat Courts	1,431	...
Bench Magistrates	5,685	...
Special Magistrates	94	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	5,644	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	434	302*
District Magistrate	7	53*
Court of Sessions	54	59

* Average for five years ending 1930.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1933.

Taluk.	Number of Police		Police force.									Talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sergeant Major.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Havildar Major.	Constables.	Leave reserve.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
AMALAPURAM DIVISION.															
Amalapuram	4	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	53	...	168	17	2	30	
Razole	4	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	55	...	179	3	2	54	
BHADRACHALAM AGENCY DIVISION.															
Bhadrachalam	3	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	33	...	87	...	1	12	
Nugur	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	1	4
Polavaram	5	1	1	...	5	...	7	...	43	...	95	24	1	12	
COCANADA DIVISION.															
Cocanada	3	...	1	...	4	1	16	...	88	...	174	35	1	36	
PEDDAPURAM DIVISION.															
Peddapuram	4	1	1	...	4	...	7	...	60	...	191	4	2	28	
Pithapuram	3	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	46	...	83	16	1	12	
Tuni	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	14	...	84	6	1	16
Yellavaram Agency ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	20	...	...	...
RAJAHMUNDRY DIVISION.															
Rajahmundry	4	...	1	...	5	...	17	...	124	...	114	34	1	30	
Ramachandrapuram ...	5	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	52	...	192	22	3	42	
Chodavaram Agency ...	3	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	26	...	29	...	...	...
Armed Reserve, Cocanada.	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	1	116	...	...	...	...	...
District School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armed Reserve, Rajahmundry.	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
Intelligence duty, D.I.B. & M.V.T. Act.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Reader to Deputy Superintendent, Bhadrachalam.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave Reserve ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the total strength of Hcs. Pcs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Prosecuting Staff, Cocanada.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District S.P.L. Sub-Inspector (Temporary).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 per cent leave reserve of the total strength of Sub-Inspectors.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District total ...	41	3	10	2	58	5	104	1	830	80	1,416	161	16	276	

XX XIII.—Income-tax.

Years.			Number of assesseees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.								
					Per head of assessee.			Per head of population (1931).					
					RS.					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1927-28	...	...	1,952	4,14,446	212	5	1	0	3	5			
1928-29	...	...	2,230	4,01,172	179	14	4	0	3	4			
1929-30	...	...	2,502	4,12,270	164	12	5	0	3	5			
1930-31	...	...	2,603	3,94,591	151	9	5	0	3	3			
1931-32	...	...	2,603	5,38,954	207	0	10	0	4	6			
1932-33	...	...	4,412	7,61,472	172	9	5	0	6	4			
1933-34	...	...	4,593	6,64,989	144	12	5	0	5	6			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "A" VOLUME OF THE
GŌDĀVARI (EAST) DISTRICT GAZETTEER.
(EDITED BY F. R. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S., 1907.)

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Page 1, paragraph 1, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari."

For the second sentence, substitute:—It has an area of 6,219·84 square miles and extends from 16° 19' to 18° 38' N. and from 80° 22' to 82° 36' E.

Line 7.—For "Kistna" read "West Gōdāvari."

Line 9.—For "division" read "taluk."

Last sentence, first word.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari."

Paragraph 2, first sentence ending in paragraph 1 of page 2.—Substitute:—The district is made up of thirteen taluks, namely the taluks of Rāzōle, Amalāpuram, Rāmachandrapuram, and Cocanada which make up the fertile delta of the Gōdāvari river; the upland taluks of Rajahmundry and Peddāpuram; the hilly taluks of Yellavaram, Chōdāvaram and Pōlavaram; the taluks of Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr beyond the Eastern Ghats; and the two zamindari taluks of Pithāpuram and Tuni in the north-east corner of the district, the former of which resembles in character the upland taluks and the latter the three hilly taluks. Of these the taluks of Yellavaram, Chōdāvaram, Pōlavaram, Nugūr, Pithāpuram and Tuni are deputy tahsildars' charges and the remaining seven are tahsildars' charges. Nugūr taluk was transferred to this district from the Central Provinces in 1909. On December 1, 1920, the Agency portion of the district consisting of Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr taluks and the Pōlavaram, Chōdāvaram and Yellavaram taluks (then termed divisions) was separated and placed under the jurisdiction of a Commissioner who was appointed to be in charge of the Agency areas of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts. This Agency division was abolished in 1923. The taluk of Nagaram which formed part of the old Narsapūr taluk and had not been transferred to Kistna in 1904, with the rest of the taluk was presented with several villages of Amalāpuram taluk in 1910 and the whole area was named Rāzōle taluk.

Page 2, paragraph 1, line 11.—Insert after “Bhadrāchalam” the words “and Nugūr.”

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—The capital of the district is the Chief towns, busy seaport and municipality of Cocanada and with the exception of Nugūr and Yellavaram taluks the head-quarters of the various taluks are the towns or villages after which they are named. The head-quarters of Yellavaram taluk is Addatigala and of Nugūr taluk, Venkatāpuram. Besides the tahsildar's stations, Samalkot in the Cocanada taluk, Mandapēta and Bikkavōlu in the Rāmachandrapuram taluk and Dowlaishweram in the Rajahmundry taluk are other towns of importance and interest.

Paragraph 3, line 6.—For “division” read “taluk.”

Paragraph 4, line 1.—Insert “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

Page 3, paragraph 1, line 3 from bottom.—For “Kistna” read “West Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 2, lines 2–3.—For “the undulating taluk of Bhadrāchalam above the Eastern Ghāts” read “the undulating taluks of Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr above the Eastern Ghāts.”

Line 3.—For “divisions” read “taluks.”

Paragraph 3, line 5.—After the word “Bhadrāchalam” remove the word “taluk” and add “and Nugūr taluks.”

Page 4, paragraph 2, lines 12–14.—For the following sentences “It is soon joined by the Indrāvati. . . the Bhadrāchalam taluk of this district” substitute “It is soon joined by the Indrāvati also from the north and before long skirts the Nugūr and Bhadrāchalam taluks of this district. A small river called Talipēru, a broad stream rising in the ghāts in Bastar and intersecting the Nugūr taluk falls into the Gōdāvari a few miles above Dummagūdem.”

Page 6, footnote 3.—*Substitute*:—Antarvēdi, a village in the Rāzōle taluk, is believed to be the traditional mouth of the Jamadagni. The mouth of the Bhāradwāja is located at Tirtālamondi, a hamlet of Guttinādēvi, and of the Kausika at Rāmēswaram, a hamlet of Komaragiripatnam both in the Amalāpuram taluk.

Page 7, paragraph 4, line 6.—Add “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—The Talipēru is a small river which rises in the Eastern Ghāts and flows through the Nugūr taluk into the Gōdāvari. It is not many miles long and, like the numerous *ragus* that take flood waters from the ghāts lying between this taluk and the Bastar State, is flooded most during the north-east monsoon, when travelling along the length of the taluk is extremely difficult.

Last paragraph, last line.—For “division” read “taluk.”

Page 8, paragraph 1, line 5.—For “division” read “taluk.”

Soils.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—The following table gives the classification of soils in the Government land in the district :—

Taluk.	(in Total area square miles).	(in Area classified square miles).	Percentage of area classified which is				
			Alluvial.	Black regar.	Red fer- ruginous.	Arenaceous.	Assessed at special rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PLAINS. ¹							
Amalāpuram ...	367	186	87.06	...	...	12.94	...
Cocanada ...	297	81	91.05	1.16	7.65	...	0.14
Rāzole ² ...	291	166	71.13	...	...	28.87	...
Peddāpuram ...	604	211	5.70	12.20	81.52	...	0.58
Rajahmundry ...	376	230	0.10	28.86	71.31	...	0.23
Rāmachandra- puram.	291	197	91.03	0.21	8.69	...	0.07
Total, Plains ...	2,226	1,071	50.88	8.63	38.57	6.73	0.19
AGENCY TRACTS.							
(Excluding Bhadrā- chalam and Nūgūr still unsettled.)							
Chōdāvaram ...	710	2	...	...	99.40	...	0.60
Pōlavaram ...	543	116	...	1.13	98.62	...	0.25
Yellavaram ³ ...	919	20	...	5.12	94.43	...	0.45
Total, Agency ...	2,172	138	...	1.71	98.01	...	0.28
Grand total ...	4,398	1,209	45.07	7.84	40.93	5.96	0.20

Page 8, last paragraph, to page 11, last paragraph.—Substitute the following note contributed on behalf of the Geological Survey of India by Dr. M. S. Krishnan, M.A., PH.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Assistant Superintendent.

GEOLOGY.
Geological
formation.

The East Gōdāvari district, together with the adjoining, West Gōdāvari, forms one of the most interesting regions, geologically, in the Madras Presidency, because of the variety of its geological formations which include also coal-bearing rocks. It is, in fact, the only district where there is a possibility of mining coal, within the Presidency of Madras.

¹ Pithāpuram and Tuni taluks are proprietary estates and not therefore settled by Government Settlement parties.

² Formed out of the old Nagaram taluk with the addition of some villages of the Amalāpuram taluk.

³ The figures in columns (3) to (8) do not include particulars about 113 rented villages the settlement of which is in progress.

Our knowledge of the geology of the district is practically all derived from works published before 1882, the last two important publications being those of Dr. W. King of the Geological Survey of India. The information gathered from these early sources, as well as a little of later date is utilized in the present note.

The geological formations met within the district are conveniently summarized here in a tabular form¹ :—

Local formation.	Indian equivalent.	Standard scale.
Deltaic and marine coastal alluvium.	Recent	Recent.
Rajahmundry sand-stone.	Cuddalore sand-stone.	? Burdigalian.
Kātēru traps and intertrappeans.	Deccan trap ...	? Senonian (Up. Cretaceous).
Tripati sandstones } Jabalpur (Chikiala). }	Upper Gondwānas.	Portlandian.
Rāghavapuram shales } Kota. }		Bathonian.
Golapilli sandstones } Rajmahal. }		Charmouthian.
Chintalapūdi sandstones.	Kamthi. } Lower	Permo-Carboni-
Bedadanūru coalbeds.	Barakar. } Gond-	ferous.
	wānas.	
Gneisses and schists...	Archaean	Archaean.

A considerable part of the district is covered by gneisses and schists which form the foundation of all the later rocks. There are three general types of these present here. One type is a graphitic garnet-sillimanite-schist or gneiss, with or without felspar. This type was originally called the "Bezwada gneiss" by R. B. Foote² and W. King,³ from its prevalence in the hills near Bezwāda. Some sub-types of this contain a highly 'cleaved' pink variety of orthoclase called murchisonite. Mr. C. S. Middlemiss⁴ who worked in parts of the Eastern Ghāts of this region in the early years of this century, found that the "Bezwada gneiss" was identical with the "Khondalite" of Dr. T. L. Walker.⁵ Other rocks occurring here are granitoid gneisses and charnockites, which are known to be of extensive distribution in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam. All these rocks are injected with veins of pegmatite.

Archaean
gneisses
and schists.

¹ This table is mainly the same as that given by King in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XVI, p. 205, 1880, but has been slightly modified in accordance with the present views of Gondwana classification as given by C. S. Fox in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, of LVIII, Plate IX (1931) and LIX (1934).

² *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XVI, pp. 25-27, 1880.

³ *Ibid.* p. 206.

⁴ *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XXXII, p. 157, 1905.

⁵ *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XXXIII, p. 11, 1902.

Little is known with regard to the distribution of these types, as the survey of this region was done at a time when microscopic study of rocks was in its infancy. They are probably interbanded with one another. The khondalites are highly folded and contorted, the dip of the foliation being towards the south-east.

Lower
Gondwānas.

The metamorphics are succeeded by rocks of Lower Gondwana age, which were deposited over them after a long lapse of time. The lower beds, the Talchirs, are found as small patches near Dummagūdem, between Dummagūdem and Bhadrāchalam, and between Bhadrāchalam and Rēkapalle.¹ They are made up of typical, fine-grained, greenish sandstones and micaceous shales. These are overlain by the coal-bearing Barakars, which occur in the district in a series of three exposures. The first is found at the junction of the Tal river (Talipēru) with the Gōdāvari near Lingāla, the second below Bhadrāchalam near Dēvarapalle and the last at Bedadanūru. These rocks dip under the Kamthis and continue into the Nizam's Dominions to the south and west. More information on these will be found in the section dealing with Economic Geology.

The next higher series, the Chintalpūdi sandstones, are best developed in the West Gōdāvari district but extend up to Pōlavaram. They are brown variegated sandstones, somewhat felspathic, showing a marked Kamthi facies. Most of these rest directly on the gneiss. No fossils have been recorded from these beds in this district, but at Kunlacheru, some 16 miles north of Ellore, *Glossopteris*, *Vertebraria* and *Phyllothea* have been obtained.

Upper
Gondwānas.

The rocks of this group are found near Tāllapūdi on the right bank of the Gōdāvari, some distance above Rajahmundry. Some purple sandstones, which are taken as belonging to the uppermost beds of this group appear in a series of small exposures near Juggumpet (Jaggampēta), Kirlumpoodee (Kirlampudi), Pydeconda (Paidikonda), Ayaparāz-Kōtapili (Ayyapparāzu-Kōttapalli) and Gunapūdi. Some road-metal pits between Rajahmundry and Korukondah (Kōrukonda)², as well as a small hill near Raghudēvapuram, show these rocks. It is therefore inferred that the Upper Gondwānas are present, in addition to the exposures mentioned in the alluvium and covered by it.

This series comprises three stages, the Golapilli sandstones, Rāghavapuram shales and Tripati (Tripetty) sandstones, in order from the oldest to the youngest. The oldest stage is found just on the border of the district on the right bank of

¹ A geological map showing the formations to the west of the longitude of Rēkapalle will be found in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XVIII, 1881 (reprint 1930), and that to the east in *Memoirs XVI*, 1880 (reprint 1930).

² *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XXXII, p. 157, 1905.

the Gōdāvari. It is composed of reddish and brown sandstones and grits. It is about 300 feet thick at its maximum and has yielded a rich fossil flora which places it beyond doubt in the Rajmahal stage. Among the fossils may be mentioned species of *Alothopteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Angiopteridium*, *Psilophyllum*, *Pterophyllum*, *Williamsonia*, *Palissya* and *Araucarites*. The middle stage, the Rāghavapuram shales, is not found in the district. The upper stage is the Tripati or Tripetty sandstones, particularly well exposed in the Tripati scarps in West Gōdāvari district. The lower portions resemble the Golapilli sandstones or even the much newer Rajahmundry sandstones. Seams of argillaceous or highly ferruginous sandstones also occur. The sandstone exposure near Jaggampēta and other places on the other side of the Gōdāvari is considered to represent this stage. Some unrecognizable plant remains have been found in the exposures near Tripati, but at Jaggampēta and Ayyapharāzu-Kottapalli, animal fossils such as *Trigonia*, *Inoceramus*, *Lima*, *Pseudomonotis*, *Ammonites* and *Belemnites* have been found. The beds are probably the equivalents of the Umia beds of Cutch.

Trap rocks which are evidently the south-easternmost extension of the Deccan traps, occur on both sides of the Gōdāvari near Rajahmundry. The traps are greenish basalts containing amygdales with chalcedony and agate. The main interest lies in their showing a set of intercalated limestone beds. The limestone beds were known for their fossil content as early as 1835 but it was not until 1854 that they were described. The fauna shows estuarine affinities, and includes *Bullinus prinsepīi*, *Cerithium stoddardi*, *Ostrea pangadiensis*, etc. According to W. T. Blanford its affinities are with the Cretaceous rather than with the Tertiary.¹

Deccan trap.

The inter-trappeans described above occur near Kātēru on the Rajahmundry side and also near Dudkūr and other places on the other side of the river. There are, in addition, some limestones beneath the traps, but occurring only on the right banks of the Gōdāvari.

The traps are overlain unconformably by reddish sandstones and conglomerates which in other places rest directly on the gneisses and the Gondwānas. A large area between Rajahmundry and Samalkot is covered by them on the left side of the Gōdāvari. Large exposures occur also on the other side of the river. Lithologically they resemble the Cuddalore sandstones. They vary from shaly sandstones to conglomerates, the prevalent colours being reddish, purplish and yellowish brown. Some of the beds are highly ferruginous and have been used as sources of iron-ore when an indigenous smelting industry was in existence.

Rajahmundry sandstones.

The coastal region of the district consists of recent alluvium contributed by the Gōdāvari. All the deltaic region must have

Recent deposits.

¹ *Manual of the Geology of India, Part I, p. 319, Calcutta, 1879.*

recently been under the sea. The village of Coringa, now some distance inland, was apparently upon a cape at the time of Pliny. Even within the memory of many living, noticeable changes have taken place in the position and configuration of the coast. A spit of land is being built up towards the north from the old Point Gōdāvari at an estimated rate of about a mile in twenty years, gradually enclosing the Coringa bay which is said to be shallowing at the rate of a foot in ten years. At the same time, the coast at Uppāda near Pithāpuram is being encroached upon by the sea. A ruin about half a mile out at sea still catches the fishermen's nets and children hunt the beach at spring tides for coins which are occasionally washed up from what must be a submerged town.¹

The river alluvium stretches also up the river even in some places above the Eastern Ghāts.

Old marine
plain.

The whole of the hilly region from the Ghāts down to the coastal tract forms, in common with the corresponding areas in West Gōdāvari and Kistna, part of an ancient marine plain. This plain has since been uplifted and dissected, resulting in the present-day topography. This old plain can be seen to have a gentle south-easterly slope. It is composed of all the pre-Jurassic formations, while the Jurassic and later rocks rest upon it evenly. A Jurassic age is thus indicated for the new topography of the region.

Deflection of
the course
of the
Gōdāvari.

The above-mentioned fact in the physiographic history of the region has some bearing on the course of the Gōdāvari. Some thirty miles before reaching the gorge the river turns nearly at right angles to its former south-south-easterly course. To all appearances, it would have been easier for it to have continued on its original direction towards Ashwaraopēta and Ellore, through the more easily weathered sandstones than through the crystallines of the Kaurkonda-Pāpikonda range, as it does now. It is worthy of note that this bend of the Gōdāvari corresponds to those of the Kistna near Kurnool, the Pennār near Cuddapah and the Cauvery near Erode, which, in the opinion of Dr. T. Oldham, indicated some definite change at a particular period in the geological history of the Peninsula. King attributes this to a tilt at the time of the elevation of the land mentioned above.²

ECONOMIC
GEOLOGY.
Coal.

Coal-bearing rocks are found, as mentioned already, in three areas along the Gōdāvari valley.³ The first is around Lingala where coal was found in four places by W. T. Blanford.⁴ Two two-foot seams were found on the British side of the Gōdāvari, one five-foot seam in the middle of the river,

¹ The material of this paragraph is taken from Volume I of this Gazetteer.

² *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XVI, p. 202, 1880.

³ For a fuller account, see : *C. S. Fox, Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, LIX, 1934; also the earlier papers by Blanford and King.

⁴ *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, p. 59, 1871.

and one two-foot seam on the Hyderabad side. The field is about 5 square miles in extent in this district. A trial pit put down in 1891 revealed a five-foot seam and it was estimated that the field would yield about eight million tons of saleable coal, allowing for the loss during mining.¹

The second field lies around Tōtapalli where some borings were put down under Blanford's supervision.² In a boring 86 feet deep, two three-foot seams were encountered, but the results were not encouraging. The extent of the coal-bearing rocks is about 16 square miles, of which 10 square miles may contain workable coal. A trial put opposite the village of Rajahzompalli brought to light a seam of an average thickness of 5 feet 6 inches, from which 2,000 tons of coal were taken out. This field is estimated to be capable of yielding 24,000,000 tons of workable coal.

The third field is that of Bedadanūru, where the Barākars have an extent of some 5.5 square miles. Borings were put down and four seams proved, only one of which, 4 feet 6 inches thick, was workable and was met with at a depth of 188 feet.³ Information about these borings are to be found in a paper by King.⁴ In the opinion of Dr. C. S. Fox, this field deserves further attention, since the best seam in the Singareni field in Nizam's Dominions occurs at the bottom of the Barākars which are over 750 feet thick in that area. Dr. Fox also suggests that coal seams may be found under the Chintalapūdi sandstones in the area between Bedadanūru and Chintalapūdi.

The Gazetteer of the Central Provinces (Nagpur, 1870, Gold. page 506) mentions that gold washing was carried on near the junction of the Gōdāvari and the Kinarsāni, just below Bhadrāchalam. Some of the works published in the beginning of the last century also mention the presence of gold in the sands of the Gōdāvari.

Graphite is an essential, but sparsely distributed, constituent of some of the members of the gneissic series. It is found near Velagapalli and Yerramatla in the Chōdavaram taluk and Gullapūdi in the Pōlavaram taluk. Some graphite was produced at Peddakonda (Perakonda) in the Bhadrāchalam area, but the venture did not apparently advance beyond the prospecting stage. The recorded production from the district was as follows:—⁵

Year.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Amount (tons) ...	67	64	...	4	...
Value (£ sterling) ...	402	384	...	24	...

¹ *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XLI, p. 97 (reprint 1922).

² *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, p. 61, 1871.

³ *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, VII, p. 159, 1874.

⁴ *Op. Cit.*, XV, pp. 202-207, 1882.

⁵ *Res. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XXXIX, p. 98, 1910.

Iron.

Nodular limonitic iron-ore is present in the different sandstone groups. An indigenous smelting industry was flourishing in the last century, particularly in the adjoining West Gōdāvari district as well as in the Bhadrāchalam division of this district.

Building stones.

The different sandstones of the area yield good building stones. The Rajahmundry sandstones of the Peddāpuram-Samalkot area have been quarried, as well as the traps near Rajahmundry. The limestones associated with the traps are used for lime-making.

A little cutstone is also obtained in the Chōdāvaram taluk. Cut stones not of very good quality are also found in the Tūrubāka quarry.

Mica.

Deposits of mica are found between Narasāpuram and Tūrubāka-vagu in the Public Works Department road from Bhadrāchalam to Dummagūdem. A licence to prospect for the material was taken some time ago by a party, but he soon gave it up on the ground that it might not be paying. Deposits of the same material are also found near Tūlugonda, about thirty miles north-west of Rekapalle, far in the interior of the Bhadrāchalam taluk.

Rock-crystals, garnets and sapphires.

Very pure rock crystal, inferior garnets and some sapphires occur in the neighbourhood of Bhadrāchalam. The crystals are kept as curiosities or used in native medicines. The garnets are said to be found in the beds of the Gōdāvari and Kinarsāni rivers, especially near Gauridēvipēta.

CLIMATE.
Tempera-
ture.

Page 11, last paragraph, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari."

Page 12, paragraph 1.—Substitute, for the table in the margin, the following:—

Month.	Temperature.		
	Average maximum. °	Average minimum. °	Mean. °
January	81·3	66·1	73·7
February	85·7	69·8	77·7
March	92·0	73·7	82·9
April	96·1	78·5	87·3
May	99·2	81·8	90·5
June	95·9	80·9	88·4
July	90·8	78·8	84·8
August	89·6	78·4	84·0
September	89·9	78·4	84·1
October	88·1	76·1	82·1
November	83·1	71·2	77·1
December	80·5	66·2	73·3
The year	89·3	75·0	82·1

Paragraph 2, line 4.—For “natives” read “local residents.”

Page 13, paragraph 2, to page 14, paragraph 5.—*Substitute*:—In this district there are four kinds of cattle; viz., *Dēsavāli* (local), *Padamati* (western), *Turpu* (eastern) and *Kōya* or *Sugāli* (Lambādi) cattle. The *Dēsavāli* cattle are found throughout the district both in the plains and in the Agency. These are medium-sized and fit for all kinds of work like carting, ploughing, mnotes and milling canes. Their colour varies from pure white to grey, red, black or a mixture of the above. In the Agency tracts these are known as *gommu* (river-side) cattle and are generally stronger than those in the plains. The *Padamati* cattle are imported from Nellore and Guntūr districts where they are mostly bred. They are not found in the Agency tracts. They are large in size and suitable for heavy draught purposes. Their cows give better milk than *Dēsavālis*. These animals are generally light grey in colour or pure white with black points and some are red and white in colour. They are docile and can be generally trained for any class of work. The *Turpu* (or eastern) cattle come from the Vizagapatam district. These are animals bought as calves after they are weaned, from Guntūr, Nellore, Kistna and East and West Gōdāvari districts and reared in the Vizagapatam district. They are brought back for sale to the cattle fairs of this district and sold when they are three to four years old. They are smaller in size than the *Padamatis* but in other respects are of the same type as the latter. The *Kōya* or *Sugāli* cattle are inferior animals raised by the *Kōyas* and the *Lambādis* or *Sugālis*. These cattle are also brought by *Lambādis* of Hyderabad into this district. They are small in size, but hardy, with compact body, and swift-footed. They are used by the *Lambādis* for transporting forest produce from the upper reaches of the river and to carry grain for the ryots. They are specially common in Rāmachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks.

FAUNA.
Cattle.

Five kinds of buffaloes are found in this district. The *Dēsavāli* or country and the *Turpu* or eastern buffaloes from Vizagapatam district are the usual breeds found in the plains. They are much alike in appearance, medium-sized and black or grey in colour. A larger breed called the *Bobbili* or *Gauvada* buffalo is also found here but to a less extent. This has got the Delhi breed in it, colour black, forehead convex, wide and massive, and the neck broad, strong, short and massive, with generally a white star on the forehead and a white tip at the tail. The udder is well developed with four long, soft and well shaped teats. They are good milkers, and the she-buffaloes are highly valued. The he-buffaloes do very well all work requiring weight and strength. In Bhadrāchalam a fine animal called the *Uttarādi* (northern) buffalo is found. It has also

Buffaloes.

white patches on the forehead and just above the hoofs. The *Padamati* buffaloes are brought into this district from the dry areas in Guntūr. These are medium-sized, black or grey in colour. They also are good milkers and the milk contains a high percentage of fat. They are handsome to look at and attract both the rich and the poor, as the cost of their keep is comparatively small.

Sheep and
goats.

There are four kinds of sheep; *Dēsavāli* (local) sheep, which give milk, manure and meat but bear no wool; the *Kulam* (*Padamati*) sheep which are valued for their wool but these are rare; the *Sīma* (foreign) sheep which have long tails, give no wool and are maintained by the zamindars of Tuni and Pithāpuram; and the *Dumba* which are imported from the Punjab. These last are famous for their good wool. They have a fleshy tail and are kept mostly by the zamindars who rear them for their mutton.

There are two kinds of goats, both local varieties. The first is a "large" variety which lambs generally once in a year and produces one kid each time. The *Kānchi* or (small) variety is more prolific than the former, lambs twice in a year and drops two kids at a time or even more. Their yield of milk is richer and more copious than that of the larger variety. Most of the he-goats are sold for meat and only the better ones are kept for breeding purposes. Shepherds also earn money by penning their sheep in ryots' fields for manurial purposes.

Cattle
breeding.

The custom in this district is to dedicate a "Brahmini" bull in the name of a deity or a departed elder and set it free after branding it. The idea of dedicating a bull is taken up only after the man is dead and no particular effort is made to secure a really good bull. Any young bull with good colour is selected and branded on the day of the ceremony. It may or may not turn out to be an ideal bull. Often we come across poor types of Brahmini bulls roaming about the villages. They are allowed to graze freely in any field, to roam about the country and serve cows as they like. They do not get proper food especially in summer. They soon become unfit for stud purposes. In the Agency,* the owners of cattle often set apart, without branding, a superior animal known as *vittanam* (seed bull) to be used exclusively for crossing purposes. In places like Pōlavaram and Kottam *vittanam* bulls are maintained. Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons castrate the inferior bulls which are then trained for work. Castration is now greatly preferred to the ancient custom of mulling.

Feeding
methods.

Cattle are usually fed with paddy straw, and with jonna (*sorghum vulgare*) sajja (*pennisetum typhoideum*) and dry-paddy straws and bhusa (bran) in the uplands and the Agency tracts.

* There is a breeding bull maintained in the Veterinary hospital at Bhadrachalam.

Sunn-hemp (*janumu*) hay is also given mixed with paddy straw in those tracts where sunn-hemp is grown. Green grass, green pillipesara (*phaseolus trilobus*, ait) green horsegram and fodder jonna are the chief green fodders. Heifers and dry cows are not generally given any concentrated food but are fed on grass and bulky fodders. Milch cows and milch buffaloes are given rice bran mixed with Kudithi and a little quantity of gingelly or groundnut cake and boiled horsegram or millet. Bull-calves are fed on their mothers' milk, grass and bulky fodders. After they are weaned a few good bull-calves only get a small quantity (about half a pound) of gingelly cake daily. Buffalo bull-calves do not get any concentrated food but are fed on mothers' milk, grass and bulky fodders. Only during working seasons, boiled horsegram or coarse paddy mixed with rice bran or gingelly cake mixed with rice bran (both coarse and fine) is given to work cattle. Cattle from the Rāmachandrapuram and Cocanada taluks are sent to the uplands of Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry taluks (Chagalnādu and Agencies) for four to five months from August to December. Rich cattle owners either send their own servants with their cattle to the grazing areas or entrust them to some local ryots who charge at the rate of Rs. 15 to 20 per pair of work cattle for four to five months. Cattle from Amalāpuram and Rāzōle taluks are generally sent to the Gōdāvari lankās. Cattle from Rajahmundry taluk are sent to the forest areas of Sitapalli, Rampachōdavaram, Yelēsvaram, Addatigala, Dimma, Kottapalli and Zaddangi-Annāvaram. The Pithāpuram ryots send their cattle to Tuni, and the Bhadrāchalam and Nūgūr ryots drive theirs in the hot weather to Bastar and the Jeypore zamindari where the grazing is better. The Pōlavaram forests are resorted to by the cattle of the West Gōdāvari district. Hill tribes like Kōyas take the cattle to the forest areas from August to December and charge Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per pair.

Page 15, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—The chief cattle diseases in the district are rinderpest (*Kinka*), foot-and-mouth (*Gallu*), anthrax (*Domma*) and haemorrhagic septicaemia (*Gonthukuvapu*). The first is common in Peddāpuram, Rāmachandrapuram, Amalāpuram and Rāzōle taluks and is treated with serum-simultaneous inoculation. The second is common in Tuni, Cocanada and Peddāpuram and other dry taluks in summer. It is not a dangerous disease for adults but sometimes suckling calves die of it. Segregation of the diseased animals is the best form of checking its spread. The treatment consists of washing out the mouth daily with permanganate of potash solution (weak solution) and tarring the feet. Anthrax is a dangerous and contagious disease but slow in its spread. The disease can be prevented by vaccination, but its effect is not permanent. The disease appears to be common in Rāzōle, Amalāpuram and Rāmachandrapuram taluks. Segregation of

Cattle diseases.

the sick and disposal of the carcasses by burning are the surest methods of checking its spread. Haemorrhagic septicaemia is a common disease among buffaloes and is otherwise called simply "buffalo disease" and is caused by grazing on grass in tanks and marshy grounds. It is common in Routhalapūdi range of Peddāpuram taluk, where many buffaloes die every year. This disease can be prevented by inoculation also, but it has no permanent effect. Mādigas were once known to poison cattle and then to eat their flesh and sell the hides; but such criminal acts are rare at present.

Cattle fairs.

Paragraph 2, line 4.—For "Kistna" read "West Gōdāvari."

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Weekly cattle fairs are also held at Gōkavaram in Rajahmundry taluk, Ālamūr and Dwārapūdi in Rāmachandrapuram taluk and at Tuni.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—Crocodiles are also met with in the Sabari, a tributary of the Gōdāvari.

Fish.

Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—The East Gōdāvari district, with its delta formed by the Gōdāvari and its branches large and small, the latter of which together with the drains constructed by the Public Works Department comprise a vast network of creeks and channels, possesses fisheries of economic value, both marine and fresh water. The marine fisheries of the district are valuable; the inland fisheries though less so, do fetch a revenue by the periodical lease of the fishing rights in inland waters including irrigation and other tanks. The minor irrigation tanks of Peddāpuram and Rāmachandrapuram taluks are under the control of the Revenue Department. In the Rajahmundry taluk the Public Works Department tanks are under the control of the Public Works Department Officers and minor irrigation tanks under Revenue Officers, but the fishing rights in both the tanks are sold by the Revenue Department. The fisheries of all other tanks vest in the village panchayats concerned. The Public Works Department drains and channels are however leased out by the Public Works Department.

Of the river fishes the most noteworthy is the mahseer which is found in the Gōdāvari, the Saveri and the Pannilēru rivers. Very valuable sea-fish, the hilsa (*Pulasah*), which usually leave the sea and pass up the rivers for spawning purposes go up the Gōdāvari from July till November. They are netted in large quantities at the Dowlaishweram anicut which prevents them from ascending up to lay their eggs in localities most suited for hatching. The net used is a special net imported from Rangoon, a gill net which is allowed to drift with the current. One sure method of protecting the species from possible extinction is the artificial hatching of the eggs and the liberation of the young below the anicut so that they

may have a free passage to the sea. A site for a hilsa hatchery has been selected at Bobbarlanka near the anicut.

Carp of many kinds abound in the tanks, the Pōlavaram tank being famous for its *labeos*. The Bocha (*catla catla*) is common and its fry available in large quantities during the monsoon are utilized by the Fisheries Department for stocking tanks in the southern districts where it is not found.

The tidal waters possess a wealth of fish the best known being the Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*), the cock-up (*Lates calcairefer*) and the grey mullet (*Mugil*). A unique industry exists near the network of creeks and channels, of smoking fish (usually mullets, cat-fish and Gobies) and prawns. It is done over a slow fire made from green fuel obtained under special arrangement from the forest reserves close by.

As regards sea-fish, large quantities of them are being caught and salted in the villages served by the fish-curing yards along a coast line of about fourteen miles, roughly a seventh of the total coast of the district. Where there are no fish-curing yards, curing is done with duty paid salt. As many as twenty-three kinds of fish are treated in these yards, but the most important fisheries are those of Jew fish, ribbon fish, sardine, mackerel, silver bellier and whitebait. As elsewhere there is a great demand for fresh sea-fish and fish is taken in headloads, or on kāvadies or by country carts for miles into the interior where no roads exist. Where roads are available the buses transport fish. Cyclists also do this work carrying on each bicycle three large baskets, one fixed to the carrier behind and two suspended one on each side of the front wheel from the handle bar. For an account of the fish-curing yards see Chapter XII.

Page 16.—Add as an appendix at the end of the Chapter the following Bibliography for the Geology of the district:—

1814. *Benjamin Heyne* : Tracts, historical and statistical on India.

1837. *P. M. Benza* : Notes, Chiefly Geological, of a Journey Through the Northern Circars in the Year 1835. *Madras Jour. Lit. Sc. V*, pp. 43-70.

1837. *J. G. Malcolmson* : On the Fossils of the Eastern Portion of the Great Basaltic District of India. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London, 2nd Ser., V.*, p. 537.

1854. *S. Hislop, A. Murray and T. Rupert Jones* : On the Tertiary Deposits Associated with trap rock, in the East Indies. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, XVI, pt. I*, pp. 154-189.

1854. *G. P. Tuke* : Journal of the steamer "Pottinger" during the Gōdāvari expedition. *Select Records of the Madras Government, Ser. I, I*, pp. 21-46.

1871. *W. T. Blanford*: Note on the Plant-bearing Sandstones of the Gōdāvari valley, on the southern extension of rocks belonging to the Kanthi group to the neighbourhood of Ellore and Rajahmundry, and on the possible occurrence of coal in the same direction. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, pp. 49-52.

1871. *W. T. Blanford*: Report on the Progress and Results of Borings for Coal in the Gōdāvari Valley Near Dummagudem and Bhadrachalam. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, pp. 59-66.

1871. *W. T. Blanford*: Additional notes on the plant-bearing sandstones of the Gōdāvari valley. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, p. 82.

1871. *W. T. Blanford*: Description of the Sandstone in the neighbourhood of the First Barrier on the Gōdāvari, and in the country between Gōdāvari and Ellore. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, IV, pp. 107-115; V, pp. 23-28.

1872. *W. King*: Note on a Possible field of Coal-measures in the Gōdāvari district, Madras Presidency. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, V, pp. 112-114.

1873. *W. King*: Note on the Barakars in the Barakar in the Beddadanol field, Gōdāvari district. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, VI, pp. 57-59.

1874. *W. King*: Note on the Progress of Geological investigation in the Gōdāvari district. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, VII, pp. 158-160.

1877. *W. King*: Note on the rocks of the Lower Gōdāvari. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, X, pp. 55-63.

1878. *H. Morris*: A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Gōdāvari district in the Presidency of Madras: 390 pp. London (Chapter 4 contains geological notes).

1880. *W. King*: The Upper Gondwana and Other Formations of the Coastal Region of the Gōdāvari district. *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.* XVI, pp. 195-264 (*Reprint in 1930*).

1881. *W. King*: The Geology of the Pranhita-Gōdāvari Valley. *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XVIII, pp. 151-311 (*Reprint in 1930*).

1882. *W. King*: Record of Borings for Coal at Beddadanol, Gōdāvari district in 1874. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XV, pp. 202-207.

1913. *R. R. Simpson*: The Coal-fields of India. *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, XLI, pp. 96-97 (*Reprint in 1922*).

1933. *C. S. Fox*: Coal in India: The Gondwana Coal fields. *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, LIX, pp. .

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Page 17.—*Insert* at the head of the chapter the following :—
References to the river Gōdāvari and to the country on its banks are found in the great Indian epic, the Rāmāyana :

Pre-historic times.

Then onward with the dawn they hied
And stood on Rampa's western side
Where Satari's fair louse they viewed
Deep in that shady solitude ¹

The great primeval forest of Dandaka, into which Rāma penetrated and where he lived the hardy life of a hunter for the greater part of the fourteen years of his exile, extended from the Vindhya mountains right down to the southern end of the peninsula. There were numerous settlements of Āryan *rishis* in the Dandaka, more in the northern section, and less towards the south, which were often disturbed and laid waste by the Rākshasās whose rule extended to the south of the Gōdāvari. Near this river was also situated the Rākshasa outpost of Janasthāna, whose chief Khara was Rāvanā's brother. Large numbers of Rākshasās from Janasthāna roamed over the country bordering on the Gōdāvari and Rāma who had promised protection to the *rishis* built for himself a hermitage at Parnasāla on the banks of that river, five miles above the modern Dummagūdem in the Bhadrāchalam taluk. Chitrakūṭa, where Rāma sojourned before he moved to Parnasāla, is identified with a place of that name on the banks of the Indrāvati river (a tributary of the Gōdāvari) in Bastar State. Jaṭāyu the "ancient" vulture king is said to have lived in Jaṭāpaka also in Bhadrāchalam taluk and to have kept watch over Rāma's hermitage in view of the depredations of the wily Rākshasās. The mighty chief of Janasthāna (Khara), with his hordes attacked the Āryan royal exiles from Ayōdhya and was killed in battle. Incensed at his brother's death, Rāvaṇa, the Rākshasa king of Ceylon, arranged by a ruse to draw away Rāma and his brother Lakshmaṇa from their hermitage at Parnasāla and to leave Sita alone, and then managed to carry her off to his island capital. The vulture king Jaṭāyu who attacked him near Rēkapalle (*Reka* meaning "wing") about 50 miles down the river, had his wings clipped for his impertinence and the old bird was left to die at Srīrāmagiri. Before death overtook him Jaṭāyu informed Rāma, who came that way in search of his wife Sita, that she was carried off by Rāvaṇa and that he had fought the kidnapper in vain. Srīrāmagiri, a hillock two miles below Rēkapalle, now contains a temple to Bhōga-Rāma, and is pointed out as the spot where Rāma

¹ Griffith's *Rāmāyana*.

had the first news of his wife from Jaṭāyu. On the advice of Kabanda, another Rākshasa whom Rāma killed while wending his way southwards, he sought the help of the Vānara Sugrīva,¹ who had been exiled by his brother Vālī for some grave offence. Vālanūr, the chief village of a *mutta* of that name in Chōdavaram taluk is pointed out as Vālī's village and Vālī-Sugrīva reserve forest in the Upper Gōdāvari division, not far from Rāmagiri, was probably Sugrīva's hiding place. Hampi, in the Bellary district, which is the site of the old Vijayanagar capital, disputes this claim and would have Kishkinda, Vālī's capital, and Rishyamūkha, the hill on which Sugrīva was interned, in its own neighbourhood. The Vānara capital was according to the Rāmāyaṇa on the Pampa lake, which no longer exists, though there is in Hampi a temple to Pampāpati; but it is asserted that Rampa is a corruption of Pampa and that the country of the Vānaras must have been on the banks of the Gōdāvari, in the modern Rampa forests.

The other great Indian epic the Mahābhārata also mentions the Āndhras as well as the Kalingas as having fought very heroically on behalf of the Kauravas. The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, a work composed before 500 B.C., also refers to the Āndhras. In the time of Megasthenes (300 B.C.) the Āndhras occupied the deltas of the Gōdāvari and Kistna rivers and owned a military force second only to that of Chandragupta Maurya.²

Early³
history.
Asōka's
conquest,
260 B.C.

*Paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*Coming to historical times, when stone inscriptions and copper-plate grants become the chief sources of information, it would appear that what we now know as the East Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam districts and the coastal region extending from the Gōdāvari to the Mahānadi (nay even to the Ganges) on the north, went by the name of Kalinga. This is not, however free from doubt, for there is no reference in them to any place to the south of Mahēndragiri as being included in the Kalinga country; and *Raghuvamsa*, the well-known Sanskrit poem, refers to the King's army as passing only through forests on its way from Mahēndragiri on the Kalinga frontier to the region of the Cauvery. Kalinga was also called Tri-Kalinga by Sanskrit and Greek writers and was mentioned as such in a copper-plate charter of Indravarma, the Eastern Ganga king of Kalinga who ruled over the country in the beginning of the sixth century A.D.⁴

¹ "Vānara" is the name of a hill tribe that inhabited, along with the Rākshasās, portions of South India during the period of the Rāmāyaṇa and the word also means "monkey."

² Early History of India by V. A. Smith, p. 217.

³ The Editor is indebted to Messrs. R. Subba Rao, M.A. L.T., Lecturer in History, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, and V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Lecturer in Indian History, Madras University, for part of the notes that follow.

⁴ *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. III, Part I, pp. 49-53.*

From the Hathigumpha inscription of Khāravela, it is evident that two hundred years before the time of Asōka, Kalinga was conquered by Nanda I or Nandivardhana, the founder of the Nanda dynasty of Maghada and that it continued to be a part of the empire of Maghada from Nanda I to Asōka. Probably, on the accession of the last king, Kalinga asserted its independence, but the inscriptions of Asōka the Great, bear unquestioned testimony to the conquest of Kalinga by this emperor about 260 B.C. His capital was at Pātaliputra, the modern Patna. In 261 B.C. he annexed the kingdom of Kalinga and perhaps the kingdom of the Āndhras, a dynasty whose sway extended¹ as far north as the Gōdāvari river, was already under his imperial jurisdiction. It is worthy of note that the Buddhist remains at Amarāvati on the Kistna river contain an inscription in the Mauryan character.

Page 18, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—Though the kingdom of the Āndhras may have been under the Mauryan empire, its administration was in the hands of its own Rājas. The decline of this empire and the rise of short-lived dynasties of the Sungas and Kanvas contributed indirectly to the increasing power of the Āndhra dynasty. Pliny mentions them as a strong people with 30 fortified cities, 100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,000 elephants. Their conquests extended far to the north up to the Magadha as an imperial power² in the beginning of the Christian era and to the western coast of the peninsula, for one of their earlier kings, Simuka, covered the walls of a large cave at Nānāghāt (50 miles north-west of Poona) with inscriptions recording his sacrifices; and his successors have left evidence by their coins and in their inscriptions in the cave temples at Nāsik, Kārle and Kānheri that they extended their power to Mālwa and the borders of Gujarāt. Towards the south their dominions included parts of Mysore. Towards the east, they comprised the East Gōdāvari district. The Āndhra king, Rāja Gautamiputra Śrī Sātakarni (A.D. 102–123) ruled over the whole country watered by the river Gōdāvari³. It is learnt from a recently published inscription⁴ that, in the second regnal year of the twenty-ninth Āndhra king, Vāsishthiputra Swāmi Śrī Chandaswāti, his minister Sasa established the charity of wells at Kodovōlu (Kodavali), nine miles to the north-west of Pithapūr (Pithāpuram) in East Gōdāvari district. This proves that Āndhra rule lasted in the district till its close. The date of the inscription is said to correspond to 210 A.D. by some scholars and 220 A.D. by others. Their capital on the east coast was at first at Śrīkākulam on the

The Andhras
down to 200
A.D.

¹ Early History of India by V. A. Smith, p. 171.

² Jayaswal : History of India, p. 112.

³ Ibid, 221.

⁴ E.I., Vol. XVIII, pt. 7.

Kistna, nineteen miles west of Masulipatam, but was afterwards removed to Dharanikōṭa, near Amarāvati. From coins, inscriptions, Purāṇas, and other materials have been ascertained the names and dates of kings of the line which ruled from about 230 B.C. to 220 A.D. After the fall of the Āndhra empire in or about 220 A.D., Kalinga, the tail end of which comprised the modern East Gōdāvari district, is said to have passed under the imperial rule of the Vākatakas who were subdued by the imperial Guptas in or about 340 A.D. The Purāṇas as well as the Allahabad inscription of Sāmudragupta would support this view. Saktivarma of Magadhakula ruled over Kalinga with Pishtāpura as his capital and it is said that he was a feudatory of Sāmudragupta¹. Sāmudragupta invaded and conquered the east coast (Northern Circars) in 340 A.D., when Mahendra ruled over Pishtāpura.

The Ikshvākus; the Pallavas: the Salankayanas; the Vishnukundins; about 250 to 615 A.D.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The Ikshvāku dynasty stepped into the shoes of Chandra Sati Satavāhana about 220 A.D. on the east coast and three kings of this dynasty continued to reign until 260 A.D. when they disappear from history. Their contemporaries on the west coast were the Chutru Satavāhanas. The next power to appear on the scene were the Pallavas. It is certain, however, that the theory of foreign origin for them has no foundation in fact. According to the latest researches the Pallavas were a branch of the imperial Vindhhyakas, i.e., Vindhyaśakti and ruled the Āndhradēsa down to the time of Sāmudragupta (see Jayaswal, History of India, pages 180–181). They extended their empire as far south as Conjeeveram and the borders of the Tanjore country, and as far to the north-east as the frontiers of the Gōdāvari. Records of them are few and far between; but the absence of inscriptions of the Āndhras after about the year 218 and the discovery at Mayidavōlu and Kondamudi (in the Guntūr district) of two Pallava records which on palaeographical grounds may be assigned to the end of the third century, go to show that their conquest of the Āndhras occurred about that period. About 500 A.D. a Vishnukundin chief named Mādhavavarma who married the daughter of the Vākataka king Harishena succeeded, with the latter's help, in ruling over the Vengi country lying to the south of the river Gōdāvari. Harishena claimed to have conquered the Āndhra and Kalinga countries. Probably he placed them under the control of his son-in-law who had his capital at Dendalūr close to Vengi by defeating the Salankayanas who ruled over the country at the time of Sāmudragupta's invasion in 340 A.D. and much earlier.² It would further appear from two newly published copper-plate charters³ that the Vishnu-

¹ J.B.O.R.S., Vol. XIX, pts. 1 and 2, p. 128.

² Historical Inscriptions of South India by Sewell and Ayyangar, p. 20.

³ J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VI, pp. 17–24 and Vol. IV, pp. 72–76.

kundin power fell in 610 A.D. at the hands of the Eastern Chālukyans of Vengi. The village of Pōlamūru in the Rāma-chandrapuram taluk of East Gōdāvari district was first granted by Mādhava Varma to a Vēdic scholar called Siva Sarma on the occasion of the lunar eclipse and at the time of crossing the river Gōdāvari with the desire to conquer the eastern region, i.e., Kalinga then under the Eastern Ganga kings. This was about 600 A.D. In the troublesome period following the fall of Vishnukundins, the village was lost to the family and so the Eastern Chālukyan king Jayasimha had to regrant the same village in or about 640 A.D. to Rudra Sarma, son of Siva Sarma and a former owner. His residence was at Āsanapura and the grant was made for his spreading Vēdic learning evidently in a residential University there (Ghatika-āsrana).

Page 19, paragraph 3, line 2.—For the words “Gōdāvari district” read “old Gōdāvari district.”

Paragraph 4, line 3.—After the word “Pithāpuram” add “(then called Pishtāpura)”; and in line 4 substitute “610” for “615.”

Chālukya conquest of Vengi, about 610.

Last paragraph, line 7.—Before the word “Gōdāvari” insert the word “old.”

Page 20, paragraph 1.—For the first three lines substitute :—There he founded the Eastern Chālukya dynasty which lasted until 1070 A.D. when it was absorbed into the Chōla dynasty.¹

Paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute :—The once numerous convents were in ruins and deserted.

Paragraph 4, line 5.—Delete the words “(or perhaps feudatory).”

Third and fourth sentences ending in page 21.—Substitute :—This man’s brother and successor, Vimalāditya (1011–22)² had married a Chōla princess and was succeeded by his son Rājarāja (1022–62), who also married a princess of the Chōla royal house.

Page 21, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute :—Rājendra II of the Eastern Chālukyas, though belonging on his father’s side to the ancient line of Vengi, claimed to succeed to the Chōla throne at Tanjore through his mother and his grandmother and ultimately founded a new dynasty in the south.

Page 22.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—The Eastern Ganga kings Vajrahasta III (A.D. 1037–1069), his son Rājarāja I (A.D. 1069–76) and his son Anantavarma Chōdaganga (A.D. 1076–1147) as well as their

Eastern Ganga rule 11th and 12th centuries.

¹ V.A. Smith’s *Early History of India*, 4th Edn., p. 441.

² There is some doubt about the duration of his reign, for though the dates of his and his successor’s accession are given as in the text, his reign is generally represented as having lasted for only seven years.

successors established their rule over the whole coastal area down to the river Gōdāvari. Their rule over the East Gōdāvari district is proved conclusively by the discovery of several of their stone inscriptions in the temple at Drākshārāmam.¹ The Ganga commander Banapati who served under the three kings who ruled over Tri-Kalinga in the eleventh and twelfth centuries carried his successful arms into Vengi and rescued its fallen lord Vijayāditya VII from out of the hands of the Chōlas.

As the power of the Chālukya-Chōla kings declined over Vengi owing to their retirement to the south, the Ganga power and rule extended over the same. The Vēlanāti Chōlas invaded Kalinga but such invasions were predatory. Even the Kākā-tiyas could not establish their claims to any part of it.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—Insert the word “ north ” before the word “ Kalinga.”

Line 3.—Substitute, for the word “ Kalinga ” the pronoun “ it ” and for the word “ Vengi ” the word “ Chōlas.”

Line 10.—Insert before the word “ Chōda ” the words “ Vēlanāti chief.”

Page 23, paragraph 2, line 19.—For “ Gonka II ” read “ Gonka II (1132-1160).”

Line 22.—Delete “ (1137-1156)” after “ Gonka III.”

Last sentence.—Substitute :—The last of them, who is known to history as Prithiviswara, the son of Gonka III was reigning in 1186 A.D. according to an inscription at Pithapuram.²

Page 24, paragraph 2, line 7.—For “ Kistna ” read “ West Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 3, line 6.—For “ Amalāpuram ” read “ Rāzōle.”

Paragraph 4, line 7.—For “ Tuni Division ” read “ Tuni taluk.”

Page 26, paragraph 3, lines 1 and 2.—Add after “ Kapilēsvara ” the word “ (Kapilēndra)”, and add at the end of the paragraph :—“ He seems to have died in 1464-65 A.D.”

Page 28, paragraph 3, line 12.—For “ Gōdāvari ” read “ this district.”

Page 30, paragraph 2, line 3.—For “ Gōdāvari ” read “ this district.”

Page 35, paragraph 2, last line.—For “ Kistna ” read “ West Gōdāvari.”

¹ History of the Eastern Gangas of Kalinga in J.A.H.R.S., Vols. VII and VIII.

² R. Sewell's *Historical Inscriptions of South India* (1933), p. 123.

Page 37.—*Add* at the end of the chapter:—In the early part of the year 1915 several dacoities were committed by a dangerous gang of Kōyas, in the country around Addatigala the head-quarters of Yellavaram taluk and Yelēswaram, and over the border in the Vizagapatam district. The dacoits were traced to the village of Lāgarai where two of them were arrested and tied up. The other members of the gang surprised the police at night and released the prisoners and stole two rifles, some cartridges and uniforms. Parties of police were called from both districts and set to work to arrest the gang. Fifty men were arrested but about a dozen of the more desperate men of the gang were at large and continued their depredations which included 25 dacoities, 3 attacks on the police and the murders of the Izārdār of Kondapalli and of the muttadar of Dharakonda who were known to help the police. All the efforts made by the local officers to effect their arrest proved ineffective. The gang continued their depredations and it was feared that they might at any moment become a serious menace to the public peace. A special party of police was deputed to arrest the gang. The task was one of particular difficulty and not unattended by danger. The scene of operations was a tract largely covered by hills and thick jungles almost entirely lacking in communications and very feverish. The special force was hampered by sickness and by the apathy, if not the open hostility, of the muttadars and hillmen whose disposition had been unfavourably affected by the long-continued immunity of the dacoits. By great persistence, however, the Agency villagers and their headmen were brought to their senses and the gang was eventually broken up. On information given by villagers the police came up with the gang on 25th May 1916 and exchanged shots, killed one, arrested three and seized eleven guns, swords, knives and ammunition. Villagers soon after produced two more of the gang. The dacoits were tried and suitably punished, and the outbreak of lawlessness which might otherwise have easily assumed (in these ignorant and inflammable tracts) the aspects and dimensions of a *fitūri* was suppressed in the middle of 1916.

Further
outbreaks,
1915-16.

The next serious rising occurred in the Gūdem hills of the Vizagapatam Agency and was led by Allūri Srīrāma Rāzu, a native of the West Gōdāvari district, who had been living in these hills for a year or two and had a reputation for sanctity and gathered a band of malcontents and raided three police stations, secured 26 carbines and a large quantity of ammunition. He had at one time as many as 200 followers and several other arms ranging from sporting guns to bows and arrows. He proclaimed himself king and declared war on the Government, and except for attacks on the police, his depredations were confined to commandeering food for his band and, because he was regarded as a saint, he received more assistance from

the people than did the police. The latter was ambushed more than once, in one of which two young police officers Messrs. Scott-Coward and Hayter and two constables were killed and six '303 rifles taken. The main cause of the *fitūri* was Srīrāma Rāzu's intense and unreasoning hatred of anything British. The ostensible causes alleged were the ill-treatment of coolies and the obtaining of forced labour by the deputy tahsildar of Gūdem and certain personal grievances of two brothers Gam Mallayya and Gam Gantam Dora and an ex-village munsif of Peddavalasa and also agrarian discontent due to restriction of *podu* cultivation. The rebels moved from place to place, obtaining provisions and evading the forces operating against them, and in their itinerary was included Addatigala, Rājāvōmangi and several villages in Yellavaram and Rampa Chōdavaram and other villages in the Chōdavaram taluk. A considerable body of the Malabar special police had to be brought into the Agency and in the first week of December two detachments of this force succeeded in getting into touch with the gang and forcing two engagements in which 13 rebels were killed and 5 captured. The Rāzu and his two lieutenants escaped and the gang apparently scattered or went into hiding until all trace of them was lost till the end of the year.

Nothing was heard of the gang till March 1923 and part of the police force operating in the Agency was withdrawn. This had the effect of encouraging the rebels to greater activity. Their numbers probably increased and on April 17th the Rāzu with a few followers visited Annavaram in this district and searched the police station unsuccessfully for arms and ammunition. The police were then reinforced and a detachment of the Malabar police was recalled. The main difficulty, as in previous outbreaks, was the unwillingness of the local inhabitants to co-operate in any way with the Government or to give any information of the movements of the rebels of whom they stood in considerable fear. The nature of the country and the great difficulty of keeping the attacking forces up to strength on account of sickness added to the magnitude of the task. The police forces were strengthened from time to time, a punitive tax was imposed on certain areas for some months and a number of village officers and others who assisted the rebels were punished, but no great change in the attitude of the people was effected till the end of the year. In May 1923 the rebels had captured a sub-inspector of police on intelligence duty, a deputy tahsildar and several constables and peons. On the night of September 17th the police captured Mallayya Dora, the Rāzu's chief lieutenant. In October a party of rebels attacked the police post at Gūdem and were repulsed with casualties. Several minor brushes occurred with the rebels in November in which the latter sustained more casualties. At the end of the year, Government decided to reinforce the police

by a strong detachment of Assam Rifles with a view to bring the operations to a speedy conclusion. A strong detachment of Assam Rifles was brought on the scene in January 1924 and it was employed in systematically searching the country above the ghāts while the police forces continued to operate in the country below. The chief obstacle to the Government forces was again the active or passive sympathy shown to the rebels by the inhabitants of the area. Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the operations and the measures taken by him had some effect on the local inhabitants. He found that more troops were needed to search effectively the large and difficult country in which the rebel leader and his bands were hiding. Another detachment of Assam Rifles came in and efforts were made to clear up the situation before the break of the monsoon. In the course of the thorough combing of the country by the troops and the police a band of rebels was brought into action and defeated on 6th May, and on the next day Srīrāma Rāzu himself was captured. He was brought before the commanding officer of the Assam Rifles but was shot shortly after while attempting to escape. After his death more active assistance was given by the villagers to the Government forces and before the Assam Rifles left in June numerous rebels were captured or killed. Several other rebels (including one of the Razu's lieutenants Gantam Iora) were gradually accounted for by the police; and the few that still remained absconded. And by the end of September there was only one rebel of any importance still at large. The rebellion then came to an end and the force that operated in the Agency was withdrawn.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Page 38.—Substitute:—The Gōdāvari (East) district contained, in the plains portion, in 1931 a population of 1,680,053 or 660 to a square mile and was the most thickly populated district in the Presidency (excluding Madras), the next most populous district Tanjore containing only 638 persons to a square mile. The density in the various taluks varies greatly, Rāmachandrapuram having as many as 953 being followed by Cocanada (887), Rāzōle (886) and Amalāpuram (706). Peddāpuram has the smallest density 354, the other areas in ascending order being Pithāpuram (557), Rajahmundry (582) and Tuni (654). The first three taluks Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada and Rāzōle are the second, third and fourth most thickly populated taluks in the Circars, Tanuku in the West Gōdāvari district leading with 1,066 persons to a square mile.

The Agency taluks in the district had a population of 240,529 at the same census or a density of 65 to a square mile.

Density of
population.

Pōlavaram had a density of 136, and the rest came in the following order, Bhadrāchalam (69), Yellavaram (48), Chōdavarām (46) and Nugūr (43).

Its growth.

The population increased between 1891 and 1931 (40 years) by 502 033 in the plains and 87,199 in the Agency tracts. The increase in the ten years 1921 to 1931 was 14·2 per cent in the former and 18·4 in the latter areas, though in the preceding intercensal period (1911–21) the percentages were 1·7 and—1·8, due chiefly to the influenza epidemic of 1918 which carried off a large part of the population. The increase in the decennium 1921–31 was above the average in Rajahmundry (17·8), Peddāpuram (17·3) and Pithāpuram (16·0). Tuni (15·5), Cocanada (15·0), Rāmachandrapuram (8·2), Rāzōle (13·7) and Amalāpuram (14·3) showed a relatively smaller advance. In the Agency, Nugūr showed the greatest rise (26·3) and was closely followed by Bhadrāchalam (25·5), the remaining taluks returning between 13 and 16 per cent.

Parent tongue.

The prevailing language of the district is Telugu, which is the mother tongue of 1,653,098 inhabitants of the plains (or 98·4 per cent) and of 180,011 in the Agency (or 75 per cent). Hindustāni is the home speech of 1·1 per cent of the people in the plains, and in the Agency; and the small remainder talk Uriya, Tamil, Hindi, Lambādi, Yerukula, Kanarēse, Mahratti and Kōya. The last is the vernacular of the hill tribe of that name and is spoken by 55,907 inhabitants in the Agency or 3·3 per cent of its people.

Religions.

The large majority of the people are Hindus 1,627,855 in the plains and 227,584 in the Agency or 97 and 94·5 per cent of the total population in these regions. The followers of the Muhammadan religion number only 23,684 in the plains and 2,250 in the Agency or 1·4 and ·9 per cent. There were 25,212 Christians in the plains and 4,365 in the Agency, i.e., 1·5 and 1·8 per cent respectively. There were 5,412 followers of the tribal sects in the Agency, 281 Jains in the plains, 15 Buddhists, 10 Pārsis and 1 Jew.

Of the Hindus except a few Brahmō Samājists (292) the rest followed what in census language is called the Brāhmanic religion. Of the Christians in the plains, Roman Catholics numbered only 713 the rest being Protestants. There were only 5 Roman Catholics in the Agency. Of the total Jain population (281) the largest number came from Rajahmundry taluk (94), the other taluks contributing as follows, Cocanada (62), Amalāpuram (36), Rāmachandrapuram (28), Pithāpuram (23), Peddāpuram (20), Rāzōle (11) and Tuni (7). Muslims were found in large numbers in Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Rāmachandrapuram taluks; and were fewest in Tuni and Pithāpuram. In the Agency they were largest in Pōlavaram (1,887) and fewest in Yellavaram (124); there were 566 in Bhadrāchalam and 394 in Nugūr.

Nearly half of the Brahmōs found in the Presidency come from the East Gōdāvari district. There were 631 of them in the province. This predominance of Brahmōs in this district is a new development apparently because the present Mahārāja of Pithāpuram is, if not a Brahmō himself, a great helper, and has contributed largely to Brahmō *mandirs* and has established orphanages in Cocanada and Pithāpuram, whose inmates are professedly Brahmōs, and have to attend their own prayer halls. The late principal of the Pithāpuram Rāja's College at Cocanada, Sir R. Venkataratnam, who became later the Vice-Chancellor of the reconstituted Madras University, has also been a great apostle of this creed and greatly inspired the growth of the movement in this district by his personal example. At Rajahmundry the movement gained great strength through the efforts of the late Virasalingam Pantulu and his co-workers. There are Brahmō *mandirs* at these three places, the biggest being the Upāsana Mandir at Cocanada which cost one lakh to build. The Rāja's Collège at Cocanada and the high school under his management at Pithāpuram admit Ādi-Āndhras and girl students free, and the R. V. M. G. Rāma Rao Bahadur orphanage at the former and two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls at Pithāpuram take in orphan children of all castes and attend to their bodily, spiritual and educational needs and are maintained by the Mahārāja. At Rajahmundry the Widows' Home, the Virasalingam High school and the library are other institutions started by Brahmō Samajists and maintained from their funds to which the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram is again a liberal contributor.

The
Brahmos.

Of the hill tribes there were in 1931—

Hill tribes.

		Plains.	Agency.
Chenchūs	... ..	254	33
Kondhs	... ..	45	8,232
Konda Doras	... ..	2,979	1,157
Kōyas	... ..	285	72,020
Saoras	... ..	12	...

The Kondhs came from the Nugūr taluk and the Konda Doras of the plains from the Peddāpuram taluk. About half the Kōya population came from Bhadrāchalam (34,058) and the other Agency taluks contained the rest, Pōlavaram (17,426), Chōdāvaram (10,041), Yellavaram (7,508) and Nugūr (2,687). The Kōyas principally inhabited the regions to the north of this district and numbered 72,020 out of a total Kōya population of 95,818 for this Presidency. The tribe numbered 50,755 in 1891 and in this district only 39,185. During the intercensal period 1911 to 1921, there was a setback, owing to the scourge of influenza which carried off thousands of the population, for while the Kōya population was 79,422 in 1911, their number had decreased to 74,084 in 1921.

The increase since 1921 to 95,818 in 1931 has been, however, very marked. The Konda-Doras were similarly affected by the influenza epidemic of 1918, their total number in 1911 and 1921 being for the whole Presidency 89,775 and 65,466.

Page 39, paragraph 1, third and fourth lines from bottom.—For “Nagaram,” read “Rāzōle.”

Fifth line from bottom.—Omit “Division.”

Omit “in Amalāpuram ” and substitute “and ”.

Paragraph 3, lines 3-4.—For “American Evangelical Lutheran Mission,” read “United Lutheran Church Mission.”

The United
Lutheran
Church
Mission.

*Last paragraph to last paragraph of page 40.—Substitute :—*The United Lutheran Church Mission (formerly the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission) was founded by the North German Mission Society in 1844. The first missionary sent out was the Rev. L. M. Valette. He selected Rajahmundry as his head-quarters and took up his residence there in 1844. Soon afterwards, in consequence of the unsettled condition of things in Germany and the financial embarrassment of the church, the North German Mission Society found itself unable to support the mission. In 1851 it was transferred to the care of the General Synod of the American Lutheran Church which was working in the Kistna district with head-quarters at Guntūr. Owing to the difficulties regarding both men and means occasioned by the American Civil War the General Synod found it impossible to carry on the work at all its stations and in 1870 the mission was transferred to the General Council of the American Lutheran Church. It was managed by that body until 1918 when the Guntūr and Rajahmundry Missions were merged as the United Lutheran Church Mission.

Four ordained American Missionaries, the wives of three of them and eight single ladies are now working in this district. The “field” visited by them includes large portions of all the low-lying taluks except Rāzōle, Cocanada and Tuni, and also the uplands and parts of the bordering Agency tracts.

The mission had in 1933, 251 congregations with a baptized membership of 12,445 in the district. In addition to its evangelistic work the mission carries on extensive educational and medical work. Their hospital for women and children in Rajahmundry is one of the largest and best equipped in the Northern Circars. The Visrānthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium situated on a beautiful site overlooking the Gōdāvari river within two miles north of Rajahmundry is the only institution of its kind in the district and has accommodation for about 25 patients. Their educational effort consists of 190 schools with a total enrolment of 7,750. Of these, the Peddāpuram high school for boys with 700 pupils is the largest and with its fine buildings and equipment is one of the best schools

in the district. In addition to a higher elementary boarding school for girls at Samalkot, and one for boys at Dowlaishweram, the mission manages a middle school for girls at Rajahmundry and an industrial school and home for widows and orphan girls.

The most recent development in the expansion of its work in the district has been the establishment of a new mission station at Yelesvaram to care for the growing work which is now extending well into Agency tracts. For the training of workers two institutions are maintained, the higher elementary training school for masters and the Luthergiri seminary, both located at Rajahmundry. The work of the mission in this district is in a flourishing condition and steady progress is being made. During the year 1932 the total expenditure of the mission in this district was about Rs. 61,000.

Page 40, last paragraph, to last paragraph of page 41.—
*Substitute:—*The Canadian Baptist Mission owes its origin to the Revs. Thomas Gabriel and John McLaurin, D.D., who started work in Cocanada in 1869. Stations were established in Tuni in 1879, Samalkot 1882, Rāmachandrapuram 1892, and Pithāpuram 1905. The mission's field in this district includes the whole of the Cocanada, Tuni and Pithāpuram taluks and parts of Rajahmundry, Rāmachandrapuram and Peddāpuram taluks. The Canadian staff includes six missionary families and thirteen unmarried lady missionaries. The Indian staff numbers 426 while the strength of the community is 14,075.

Canadian
Baptist
Mission.

Extensive educational work has been undertaken involving a yearly expenditure of more than Rs. 65,000 of mission funds, in addition to the fees and teaching grants. Of the 160 lower elementary schools under mission management, fully 150 minister to the needs of the depressed class people. There were 3,364 boys and 1,714 girls reading in these in 1933. There were also six higher elementary schools of which two were boarding schools, two day schools for all classes and two schools exclusively for caste children. The Canadian Baptist Mission training school for masters established in 1901 by the Rev. John Craig at Samalkot was later moved to Cocanada; and it is now known as the Rakshanōdaya training school. The C.B.M. girls' school begun by Mrs. John McLaurin in 1874, was raised in standard by the addition of a higher elementary training school for headmistresses in 1927. There are fifty students in the training section.

The McLaurin high school was founded in 1912 by the Rev. H. E. Stillwol as a memorial to the Rev. John McLaurin. It is located in the heart of the city of Cocanada. This commodious school stands in the midst of extensive grounds where there is every facility for out-door sports. By its high standard of instruction and emphasis on all-round development, the school has won its way steadily to a place among the first

schools of its kind in the Presidency. The strength of the school is 733 of whom 110 are girls. There is a manual training department in the model school conducted in connection with the Rakshanōdaya training school. At Samalkot a carpentry school, under the Rev. E. Armstrong, gives instruction in cabinet-making and construction work.

Religious education is carried on through the agency of 41 established churches and 182 Sunday schools wherein 4,437 boys and girls are receiving instruction. In Jagannāikpūr there is a thriving theological seminary for the training of Christian pastors and evangelists. A bible training school also provides a one-year course as preparatory year for Christian students desiring to continue higher studies in the high school. The mission publishes a weekly newspaper "The Ravi" in Telugu which serves the Telugu-speaking Indian Christians in India and Burma. They also maintain a book depot for Christian literature and a public reading room.

Medical work which is largely of a philanthropic nature is carried on at Pithāpuram and Rāmachandrapuram. In Pithāpuram there are two mission hospitals, one for men and one for women and children. Bethesda hospital for men is equipped with electric lights and running water. Besides accommodation for 60 patients in the regular wards, attractive European wards for a limited number of patients are available. The hospital is in charge of Dr. P. B. Eaton who is assisted by two qualified Indian doctors. The nursing staff is under the supervision of a Canadian R.N. who conducts a training class for compounders and male nurses. Branch dispensaries have been established at Kōttapalli and Gollaprolu.

The establishment and development of the hospital for women and children in Pithāpuram is inseparably connected with the names of Dr. Jessie Allyn, M.D., K.I.H. and her devoted sister Nurse Laura Allyn. Almost the whole of its imposing block of buildings has been erected through gifts presented by wealthy Indian gentry, notably the Pithāpuram Rāja's family, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by these missionaries. In addition to the European wards the hospital has seventy beds and is steadily expanding. A nurses' training school of some twenty students is conducted by Miss Laura Allyn.

In 1893 Miss I. Hatch, lady missionary at Rāmachandrapuram, began leper relief work there with one leaf hut, one leper and one helper. Sponsored by the Mission to lepers and the C.B.M. the work has developed rapidly. "The Dr. Kellock Home" for men, the "Albert Boulter Memorial Home" for women and "The Dr. Phillips Memorial Home" for untainted children can now boast 17 *pucca* buildings housing about 150 inmates. In addition to the attractive wards there are a fine dispensary, chapel and recreation rooms as well as commodious quarters for all the staff. The buildings are surrounded

by beautiful gardens and grounds equipped for foot-ball, badminton and other sports. Clinics for outside patients are held in the Town Bell dispensary, the Mahanty First Aid building at Drākshārāmam and in the Poor Dispensary at Kōti-palli. Miss I. Hatch, K.I.H., founder of the Home continues to act as Honorary Superintendent while her adopted son Dr. D. L. Joshee, K.I.H., is Superintendent and Medical Officer in charge.

Page 41, last line.—Omit the words within brackets.

Page 42, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The field of the mission now includes in the Vizagapatam Agency Malkanagiri taluk and also about a dozen villages over the river in the Nizam's Dominions. There is practically no work going on among the Kōyas at present but about 120 Kōya women are included among the lace workers, and Kōya boys and a few girls attend many of the mission schools. They also attend the mission dispensary. There were (in 1932) 3,230 Christians in this area, and 31 village schools attended by boys and girls, Hindus, Panchamas, Kōyas (boys chiefly) as well as Christians, a higher elementary boys' school and a lower elementary girls' school in Dummagūdem. Among the pupils, 643 were boys (357 being Christians) and 318 girls (234 were Christians). There have been no "mass conversions" here as in the Ceded districts, but whole families or perhaps several families do come forward for baptism.

The Church
Missionary
Society.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.—*Substitute*:—The district was till 1933 included in the Roman Catholic Mission diocese of Vizagapatam which was started in 1859 by the French priests of Savoy belonging to the mission of St. Francis of Sales and assisted later on by an indigenous clergy. The mission's work is chiefly concentrated in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts, especially in the latter. Want of funds and lack of personnel have prevented them from establishing mission centres in the East Gōdāvari district; and conditions are very much the same now as they were twenty years ago. The taluks of Amalāpuram, Rāzōle and Pōlavaram were since 1933 included in the Bezwada mission which was hitherto a part of the diocese of Hyderabad and was separated and made a mission unit in that year. The church at Yanam was built in 1859 and has a resident priest. At Cocanada there is a handsome convent in charge of seven Sisters of St. Joseph assisted by lay mistresses. The number of pupils is 120, of whom 30 are boarders, and it is attended by Anglo-Indian and Indian girls and little boys. To the convent is attached a small dispensary. The church at Cocanada built in 1852 by Bishop Tissot has a resident priest who is also manager of St. Ann's Telugu primary school which is attended by 60 boys and girls and conducted by a Sister, a lay teacher and a lay mistress. Two sisters of St. Joseph are

The Roman
Catholic
Mission.

also working as nurses in the Government hospital. Hamsavaram in the Tuni taluk was made a centre of the Mission in 1934.

Samalkot has a chapel visited regularly from Rajahmundry. At the latter station there are two churches one at Gōdāvari station and the other at Rajahmundry station. Two Sisters belonging to the Society of Nursing Sisters of St. Ann (Lucerne) are working as nurses in the Government Hospital. The priest at Rajahmundry is also the railway chaplain for stations from Rajahmundry to Waltair. The Roman Catholic congregation in the district is a little over 900 of whom about a third are Europeans and Eurasians and a third Tamils.

The Gōdāvari
Delta
Mission.

The Gōdāvari Delta mission was founded by Messrs. Beer and Bowden in 1836 and opened stations at Narsapur and Palakole, both now in the West Gōdāvari district. On the invitation of Sir Arthur Cotton it occupied in 1848-49 temporarily and in 1891 permanently Dowlaishweram. In the meantime the Church Missionary Society had occupied Amalāpuram in 1875 but had abandoned that field making over all its work and properties to the Delta Mission in 1890. The mission spread its work steadily through the surrounding villages and sub-stations with European workers were established at Bendamūrlanka in 1896 (since closed) and in Ambājipēta in 1922. Converts having been gained from time to time in the Nagaram island a new station was opened at Tātipāka in 1901 and work has now rapidly spread throughout the greater part of that Island. The latest station to be opened in East Gōdāvari is at Koyyalagūdem in the Pōlavaram Agency. The headquarters of the mission continues to be Narsapur and in East Gōdāvari district the activities of the mission are confined to elementary schools and to medical work in Ambājipēta and Koyyalagūdem. There are 28 churches in this district with about 2,000 communicants and 60 Indian workers, European workers being limited to five men and nine ladies.

Page 50, last paragraph, first line.—Omit "Gōdāvari."

Page 51, paragraph 5, first line.—For "Gōdāvari" read "the district."

Telugu
Brāhmans.

*Page 52, paragraph 2.—Add:—*In regard to the nickname of mid-day Paraiyans applied to the Prathamāsākha sect of Brāhmans, it may be said that such a stigma does not seem to be accepted by the community in this district or alleged against them by others. They are known by the dignified name of *Yāgnavalkyas* and there are among them several people well-versed in the Vēdas and Shastras and they observe all the rites and ceremonies prescribed in the Kātyayana Sūtra of the Sukla or White Yajur Vēda. The editor of the now defunct *Yāgnavalkya* and the ex-president of the Akila Āndhra Yāgnavalkya Mahāsabha for three years, protests on behalf of

his community against the suggestion and adds: "There are several legends current in these parts to show that these Brāhmans are considered to be pure and good Brāhmans. For instance, if the light goes out when a dinner is going on, the guests need not give up the dinner (which they usually do), if even one *Yāgnavalkya* Brāhman is found in the lines."

*Page 55, paragraph 1.—Add at the end:—*The allegation contained in the above two sentences is however seriously disputed by several members of the community in Cocanada and is said to have no foundation in fact so far as the Vaisyas of the East and West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr districts are concerned. They also resent the suggestion of any connection between the Mādigas and Vaisyas. They say in regard to the custom of offering betel and nut to a Mādiga before a marriage that they have not known of such a custom for the last three generations or heard of it from their elders in these four districts.

Page 55, paragraph 4, line 2.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari".

Page 56, paragraph 3, line 2.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari".

Page 57, paragraph 2, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari".

Page 58, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari."

Page 66, paragraph 4.—Add after this paragraph the following further note on the Kōyas:—*An increase of women among them since 1911 might indicate that the influenza epidemic of 1918 took a less selective toll among them than among other tribes. This is merely a conjecture for the Kōya, unlike the Savara or even Kondh never emigrates as a rule, but recently 600 of them left for Assam so that the increase in females among them may partly be accounted for in this way. The Kōya is strict in regard to inter-marriages with other castes and the penalty for any departure from this rule is only ex-communication. A Kōya father who took food with his son who became a convert to Christianity had to spend Rs. 100 for expiatory ceremonies; in fact conversion to Christianity among them has been negligible. The old Kōya deities have been either entirely replaced or supplemented by the Hindu deities so that many of the Kōya deities are now forgotten and "Konda dēvatulu" the generic name for mountain-god is more a Hindu name than a Kōya. Pidālamma, the female devil, is the goddess of disease and calamities.

Knowledge of Telugu is becoming practically universal in the tribe much to the danger of extinction, if not corruption,

* Report on the Madras Census of 1931.

of their own language. The Telugu they speak has a marked intonation, the accent being at the beginning of the word so that it is difficult for a Telugu of the plains to understand Kōya Telugu.

At least 10 per cent of their males are in debt to Hindu sowcars and are practically their bondslaves, having pledged their services for food and a monthly pittance for a term of years. Their marriages have become expensive and their desires have increased; their women want more and better ornaments and clothes and the men are more dressy than of yore. The abolition of liquor shops and the prohibition of free distillation has also added considerably to their expense. Forest reservation is said to be another hardship, and though legally the Kōya cannot alienate his lands to persons of other communities, a good deal of clandestine alienation is said to go on.

Present Kōya tradition points to a Bastar origin and such Kōya migration as takes place is usually directed thither. Their organization is extremely democratic, for even the hereditary "*samut dōra*" or Kuladōra to the group of ten or twelve villages is only a chairman of the tribal councils called to discuss abductions and other grave offences, and is in no sense a master but has to be guided by the opinion of his colleagues. It is said that possibly because of the general feast that accompanies every such discussion no husband is able to suppress enquiry into his wife's dereliction even if he wanted to. The unfortunate husband suffers both ways, by losing his wife (whether it is a real loss or a positive boon) and by seeing and feeding a council of 25 or so who meet to decide the case. There is no social precedence except for the hereditary *pūjari* and even he is important only at festivals. The old tribal divisions of Pattidis, Oddis, Racha dōras, Kapa Kōyas and Matva Kōyas are largely forgotten.

A Kōya may have as many wives as his finances will allow. They look after the fields when sowing is over. Pre-puberty marriages are not unknown; they seem to be an imitation from Hindu practice. They look for auspicious days for marriages from the Telugu calendar. The ceremony is a simple one, the patel tying the *mangalasūtram*, the bridal pair being shown the sun and the patel offering oblations of milk and flowers. No man is allowed to marry the daughter of his sister or brother and the patel or headman takes the chief place in the ceremonies.

Of the two divisions among the Kōyas, Lingadāri and Gonu, the first will not eat with the second but will marry from among them. The Lingadāris regard themselves as the gurus of the Gonus and have for their gurus Jangams who came from Rudramkōta in Hyderabad territory.

Beyond ¹ a vague idea that the sun and moon are Gods, the Kōyas have no idea of gender but usually they are referred to as males. The first crescent after a new moon is bowed to. They have no theory regarding the hare in the moon. They believe that during an eclipse the moon or sun is devoured by a tiger or a serpent and they make an awful noise by sounding their drums, shooting their guns and making dogs bark, the idea being that the tiger or serpent will be scared away. During times of eclipse Kōya physicians stock their medicinal herbs as they are supposed then to be more potent. They seem to have great faith in what they call *Sudi Manthu* (literally needle medicine) or injections for malaria and they appreciate and take on a large scale injections for the "Kōya disease." They believe that the rainbow is the bow of their ancestor Bhima and it has no other significance. The use of beef is said to be compulsory in cases of death and the first ceremony after death. The tail of a cow or bull is cut off and placed in the hands of the dead body and the beef is afterwards eaten in the feast with a good deal of arrack or toddy. Arrack is then poured over the hand and the pyre before it is set fire to. It used to be said that Lingadāri Kōyas were as a rule buried but the practice has almost died out and cremation is now the rule, burial being limited to deaths from smallpox or cholera. They do not believe in the transmigration of souls or that dead ancestors are reborn in the family. Their ideas of heaven are nebulous, their comforting conclusion being that the dead are at one with the gods. One ceremony should be performed after death, the period varying from three months to one year when there is also a general feasting. Opinions and practices differ regarding the use of beef. In Marriḡudem firka it is maintained that beef should be taken only for deaths and annual ceremonies. In Rēkapalle firka however, there is no restriction to the use of beef on all occasions and it is only a question of money. The expenses connected with the festivals are met from a common fund and each family takes its own share in cooking the jonna (millet) rice, dholl and beef. They are brought together and then equally distributed.

Kōyas used to pay some sort of tribute to Gutta Kōyas on festival occasions. The idea of paying any tribute is now passing away. Once in four or five years according to arrangement, Kōyas will come from Bastar and each family pays Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 to them in addition to fowls and jonna (millet) for their feeding from day to day. The amount is regarded more or less as a religious contribution towards the "*velpus*" said to be preserved in Bastar. Common belief is that almost every house has its *velpu*

¹ The paragraphs that follow are extracts from the notes contributed by Mr. Naganada Ayyar, Tahsildar of Bhadrāchalam (who has worked in the Agency for some years) to the Census Superintendent of 1931.

(or piece of metal symbolising God and his power) but the assurance is given that such is not the fact and there was not one *velpu* in Bhadrāchalam taluk in 1931. In each house, however, some space is set apart which is regarded as the seat of God and where oblations to ancestors are offered and which is kept holy.

In these days, a Kōya cannot be easily distinguished from a Reddi. He is not robust. Corpulent Kōyas or Kōyas of muscular build are not common. They have more or less a hairless skin. Their eyes are dark and a little narrow; but they can be easily distinguished by the silver jewels they wear or when they talk Telugu. It cannot be said that any cultural or physical decay is in rapid operation but the contact with civilized conditions has shaken the tribe a little, in both physical and cultural aspects. Their language is not going to be destroyed in any near future but learning Telugu also has become more or less a necessity to them. Their ideas of religion are getting more and more hazy, especially about their *gattas* and *velpus*, the many mountain gods they used to worship before. Where Jangams and Lingadāri Kōyas used previously to officiate at religious ceremonies, the patel or headman is taking his place. Pre-puberty marriages, if they occur on a larger scale, are bound to have their effect on their physique too. But with more reservation of forests, more calls on their time for labour on Government works and liberal and tempting terms for grant of land, they are hemmed in, as it were, and forced to take to a more or less settled life with more or less permanent interests discouraging migration. Their wants in clothing material are on the increase and more insistent. All this may mean a decay in normal strength. On both sides of the Sabari and on this side of Silēru, Kōyas live side by side with Hindus of all castes in the same street. They may be said to have more settled conditions than Kōyas in the interior. Inter-marriages with other castes are unknown and they are never tolerated. Where moral lapses occur, they are few and far between. Excommunication is the only penalty and it is this, they are confident, that will preserve their race. Their character too is slowly changing. Instances are not rare where it can be seriously doubted whether their old love for veracity and truth is not going down. This is also to some extent inevitable and still it does not seem likely that in spite of contact with other civilizations the tribe is going to lose its individuality and character within any reasonable distance of time.

Last paragraph, line 4.—For “division” read “taluk.”

Hill Reddis.

Page 67, paragraph 1.—Add:—As a class they are more civilized and less excitable than the Kōyas and they mix more freely with the people of the low country.

Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following additional paragraph :—Marriage by capture is a custom found only among the poorer Konda Reddis who cannot find enough money to spend for a regular marriage. Girls are married before or after puberty. Ordinarily proposals for marriage have to be made by the boys' parents. On acceptance they pay Rs. 10 and forty *kunchams* of jonna (millet) or paddy to the parents of the girl and a day is fixed for the marriage by the boy's father. A few days before that date the bridegroom's party send to the bride's house through their barber and washerman a *sari*, a petticoat, rice (five *kunchams*), green gram (four *kunchams*), jaggery, gingelly oil, *kunkumam* powder and turmeric. They go to the bride's village a day before the marriage. A platform of red earth is raised under a new *pandal*, and a branch of *nērēdu* (*Eugenia Jambōlana*) is planted near the platform. The marriage takes place on this platform. The bride dressed in a new *sari* prostrates before the assembly and is seated on a plank, yellow coloured rice is sprinkled on her head and her toe nails are pared by the barber after which she is bathed and the barber given 3 pies each by the guests. After meals the whole party set out for the bridegroom's village in a flare of trumpets and a pot containing water and pounded bark of *figus religiosa* is carried by the bridesmaid. Near the village, the bridegroom's party meet them and take them to their temporary lodgings in the village where they are given a feast. The boy's father sends more presents for the bride, and the bridegroom and bride are dressed and taken in procession, the ends of their cloths being tied together in a knot, to the marriage *pandal* which they perambulate seven times. The *tālī* and the *kankanams* are blessed by the elders after *pūja* is done to Vināyaka by the Brāhman, and the bridegroom ties the *kankanam* strings to the bride's left wrist and the bride to his right wrist and the bridegroom finally ties the *tālī* or '*mangala-sūtram*' round the girl's neck. The couple are then shown the pole star and receive the blessings of all the guests. Sexual laxity prior to marriage with a member of a lower caste is punished with expulsion and the parents are fined. If the culprits are of the same caste, they are married after giving a feast to their caste-fellows. If a married woman elopes with a man of her caste the husband can claim Rs. 66-4-0 from the seducer; if the latter happens to be a person of a lower caste and the elopement was from her husband's house, the husband and his family are fined. Polygamy is not uncommon; polyandry is never recognised; and widows can remarry and divorce is rare. Adult dead are buried.

Add at the end of chapter :—Frequent famines in the Vizagapatam district and the gradual extension of wet cultivation under the Gōdāvari anicut canals had attracted emigrants from that district to the Gōdāvari delta, and constant employment

Government
work for
depressed
classes.

available in the latter area led to the ultimate settlement of the immigrants in the delta tracts themselves. The old village sites which were already overcrowded became in consequence more congested, and the poorer and the depressed classes had therefore to find shelter in the backyards of wealthy landlords by paying small rents and binding themselves to work in their fields for reduced wages throughout the year. Some of these had occupied the *puntas* and other communal lands set apart for the common use of the villagers, huddling themselves in filthy huts for want of proper accommodation. The surrounding wet cultivation had increased their insanitary condition, and their filthy habits began to give rise to severe epidemics which at times spread to neighbouring villages. Government deputed in 1919 a deputy collector to acquire lands for the extension of village sites in Rāmachandrāpuram and Cocanada taluks. The lands so acquired went to provide house-sites and to improve the sanitary conditions not only of the depressed classes but of other poor communities also. To afford facilities to the depressed classes to acquire house-sites, special loans repayable in small instalments with a low rate of interest were granted. Later the activities were extended to the other taluks but were restricted to the betterment of the depressed classes alone comprising the untouchables, hill, and aboriginal tribes and criminal tribes.

The ameliorative measures undertaken by the department of Government called the Labour Department consists of (1) provision of house-sites, for pathways, burial-grounds, etc., by converting poramboke lands at the disposal of Government or by acquiring suitable land from private owners for the above purposes; (2) provision of drinking water facilities by constructing and repairing wells and tanks for the depressed classes; (3) opening of new schools and construction of school buildings and grant of scholarships for the education of the depressed class children and (4) assignment of waste lands at the disposal of Government for cultivation.

In accordance with the above programme, 9,878 sites were assigned during the last fifteen years to the members of the depressed classes free of cost in lands at the disposal of Government; and 13,362 sites were granted by acquiring lands at a cost of Rs. 5,65,052 on the condition of the assignees repaying their cost in small instalments. One hundred and ninety-two sites for pathways, 3 sites for burial grounds, 276 sites for tanks and well sites, 75 sites for schools, and 79 sites for latrines were provided for out of Government land or land acquired by them for the depressed classes. Three hundred and fifty-four wells and 8 tanks were constructed and 135 wells and 10 tanks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,03,588.

In regard to the educational work, 177 elementary schools were successfully run by the Labour Department for

these people, and of these, 150 schools in Cocanada, Rāmachandrapuram, Amālapuram and Rāzōle taluks have since been handed over to the district board for management. The poorer among the depressed class pupils were also provided with books and slates. The amount spent for their education since the inception of the department is Rs. 4,32,520 besides Rs. 21,110 spent in building 88 school sheds and Rs. 10,031 in repairing 149 school sheds. Scholarships and special grants for school books and clothing were also allowed to the depressed class pupils studying in elementary, secondary and collegiate classes.

With a view to improve their economic condition co-operative societies were started for them and waste and lanka lands at the disposal of the Government were leased out to these societies at favourable rents. Two hundred and sixty-seven societies were thus organized and registered of which 14 had to be subsequently wound up.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

*Page 68.—Add at the head of the chapter:—*In East Gōdāvari, as in other districts, agriculture is the mainstay of the rural population, and its practice varies with the nature of the soil; and the status and energy of the ryot in the uplands and in the delta differ considerably. The agricultural population in the district still adheres largely to its old conservative methods; but owing to fairly favourable conditions, in both areas, a variety of crops is grown in the different parts of the district. Freshes arrive in the Gōdāvari as a rule in June and the river is in full flood during July and August after which it goes down slowly, though it retains a head of water at the Dowlaishweram anicut throughout the year which enables the canals to be kept open for eleven out of the twelve months closing about the middle of May and re-opening in mid-June. The principal wet crop in the delta is paddy which is raised mostly by transplantation; but numerous other equally valuable crops like sugar-cane, betel, plantains and arecanut are also cultivated besides dry crops like turmeric, castor, gingelly, onions and garlic which are very remunerative and sometimes more profitable than paddy.

Paragraph 3 ending as paragraph 1 of page 69.—Substitute: Its varieties.
—Many varieties of paddy are grown in the district. The ryots divide them according to two main principles of classification, namely the time a variety takes to mature—whether it is long (*pedda*) or short (*pinna* or *punāsa*)—and its colour—whether “white” or “black.” Further the popular classification at present is according to the quality of the grain, i.e., coarse, medium and fine. The coarse varieties are *Rasangi*, *Akkullu*, *Pālagummasāri*, *Kōnamani* (*peddavāri*), *Punasa kōnamani* and

Harisankar. The medium variety is *Krishnakātukulu*. Fine varieties are G.E.B. 24,¹ *Ratnachudi* and *Thūrpū Sanna Akkullu*. Improved strains of local paddy varieties and the better kinds of paddy of other districts have been supplied by the Agricultural Department to the ryots and their use has steadily been on the increase. The most important strains from the local varieties of paddy are *Basangi* 61, *Rasangi* 26, *Punasa-kōnamani* 2, *Kōnamani* 3 A. *Punasa Akkullu* 3 *Palagummāsēri* 7, *Garikasannavari* 6. G.E.B. 24 a strain evolved at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, has been introduced into the district by the Department and is popular for its high yield. These improved strains have been yielding from 10 to 15 per cent more grain per acre than the local varieties. By growing them the ryot obtains not only this increased yield but also an enhanced price of eight annas to Re. 1 per bag of 166 lbs. due to the purity and fineness of the grain. In terms of cash he gets Rs. 6 per acre due to the increased yield and Rs. 10 per acre due to the quality. The total normal area under irrigated paddy in the district exceeds half a million acres. Of this area about 35 per cent grows improved strains of paddy through the agency of the Agricultural Department and about 30 per cent of such strains by the ryots' own effort, or a total of 65 per cent is cultivated with improved strains of paddy, and the resultant benefit to the ryot is obvious.

Rasangi is an inferior variety of first crop paddy which is grown extensively in the delta. It is ordinarily transplanted, but is also sown broadcast; it is a wet crop and when transplanted can scarcely be distinguished on the field from *Rasangi* sown broadcast when the crops are fully grown, nor is one variety of paddy generally distinguishable from another until the grain is developed. *Rasangi* is an early crop and is consumed by some of the lower classes of the people and is largely exported. It commands a lower price than white paddy but it remunerates the ryots earlier. Another variety *Lambādi Kusuma* is raised for consumption and for fodder.

Rain-fed
paddy.

Page 69, paragraph 2.—Insert at head of paragraph the following sentence: Except dry paddy varieties like *Budama*, *Jilama* and *Yelavadam* grown under rain-fed conditions all the others are grown under secure water-supply.

Add at end of paragraph 2:—*Budama* paddy is also sown as a mixture with redgram or with redgram, cotton and sunnhemp. Redgram and sunnhemp come to harvest in January and cotton from March to May.

Paddy
cultivation
in the delta.

The "*pedda*" or long period variety of paddy known also as the "*sarva*" crop is grown between July and December. Transplantation of seedlings is the general rule and at present

¹ The numbers indicate varieties classified by the Agricultural Department.

the practice is to use single seedlings in each hole. These seedlings are raised in plots under wells or near channels and are transplanted as soon as possible after the channels are opened. The ryots sometimes dig small tanks in the lands which they fill in just before the closure of the canals and use this water for the seedlings during the period of closure, so that immediately the season opens they start transplantation. This is not, however, usually permitted before the 15th of June, with a view to avoid a scramble for canal water when it first becomes available. Much importance is, therefore, attached to an early start, as it is commonly believed that if the wet crops are not off the ground by the middle of December the yield will be less. Experience seems to confirm this traditional belief, which is probably due to the seasonal conditions of the cold weather. Any deficiency in the yield on this account, if it arises at all, cannot, in any case, be due to shortage of water as its supply is plentiful throughout the cultivation season. Time for harvest having thus been fixed more or less by tradition, and any departure from it being supposed to be visited by a shortage in yield, the ryot starts his cultivation as early as possible, and "one of the critical periods for delta irrigation is therefore the beginning of the season when every cultivator is anxious to get his lands transplanted at once, with the result that a general scramble for water ensues throughout the delta. If, however, the local rains are timely and early, they ease the situation considerably, and when once the seedlings are transplanted, there is little reason to fear any scarcity of water in the 'sarva' season. The anxiety, if any, is otherwise; for parts of the ayacut are normally liable to submersion and this liability is the greater if the rains of the north-east monsoon are heavy and concentrated. After the crop is cut in December, it is not as in the south, thrashed at once but is left to dry for one or two months and then trodden by bulls.¹"

The cultivation of paddy in the uplands begins at the end of June or in July soon after the tanks in that area fill. Sometimes there is enough water left in some tanks to enable the ryots to raise a second crop, but the ryots generally prefer not to raise any new crop but to retain the water for raising seedlings for the next year's crop. They do not also raise a dry fodder crop on their lands with this water, as in the delta. In the first crop season certain varieties of paddy known as *Yelavadam*, *Budama* and *Jilama* are grown on dry lands. These are dry crops. The last is called black paddy from the black colour of the grain.

Paddy cultivation in the uplands.

¹ Mr. B. G. Holdsworth's Report on the re-settlement of the district, pages 22, 23 of B.P. No. 29, Press, dated 18th May 1927.

Methods of
raising
seedlings.

Paragraph 4.—For the first sentence, *substitute*:—There are four recognized methods of raising paddy in seed-beds, which are known as *karuvēda*, *mattupadunu*, *mokkāku* and *durkāku*.

Page 70, paragraph 1, line 4.—For “*karēdāku*” read “*karuvēda*.”

Line 6.—For “*mettapadunu*” read “*mattupadunu*.”

Last line.—For “*Nagaram*” read “*Rāzōle*.”

Changes in
seed rates.

Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2.—The ryots, customary seed rate is 100 *kunchams* or 700 lbs. per acre of seed-bed and this gives seedlings enough to cover 10 acres. The seedlings are planted in bunches of 2 to 10 or even more. Due to the persistent propaganda of the Agricultural Department, the ryots have now reduced the seed rate, to about 45 *kunchams* or 315 lbs. per acre and this gives enough seedlings to transplant 13 acres. The seed rate in the ryots' method comes to 70 lbs. per acre planted and in the improved method 20 to 25 lbs. The saving comes to about 45 lbs. valued at Re. 1-4-0 per acre. Apart from saving in seed, there is considerable increase in yield. 2,310 lbs. are obtained from the economic¹ method against 2,100 lbs. per acre from the local customary method. The extra yield of 210 lbs. is worth about Rs. 6.

By thin sowing and planting robust seedlings in singles ryots have been able to curtail expenses of labour required for pulling seedlings from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-4-0 per acre (that is from 4 to 2½ men coolies) thus saving annas 12 per acre. And for the transplantation by the economic method 8 women are found to be sufficient where 10 women were needed in the old method, that is a saving of annas 12 per acre. There is thus a total gain of Rs. 8-12-0 per acre, due to the saving in seed rate, labour required for pulling seedlings and transplantation and to the increase in yield obtained. So far 75 per cent of the total area in the district is under economic sowing and planting.

Preparation
of fields.

Paragraph 2, first sentence.—*Substitute*:—The fields are first levelled with a crowbar (*gunapam*) or a pickaxe (*goddali*). Various kinds of manures like farm-yard manure, *pāti-mannu*, village rubbish and ashes are applied to the fields. Also cattle or sheep are penned in the fields in the summer. The field is irrigated and puddled in June and July.

Add at end of paragraph:—General experience by the Agricultural Department showed that land puddled and allowed to rest for some time before final puddling and transplanting, grows a better crop than the land just puddled and planted.

Manures.

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—As the ryots' usual manures are getting scarce, substitutes such as

¹ Economic planting means transplantation in singles and doubles.

green manure, bonemeal, oil-cakes and inorganic manures like sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphate, and nicifos are being used by the ryots. In Amalapuram taluk, a kind of prawns called *chengudi royya* is also powdered and broadcast over the fields three weeks after transplantation. The practice of growing green manure crops like *daincha* (*Sesbania aculeata*, *Poir Var Cannabina*), *pillipesara* (*Phaseolus trilobus* Ait), sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria Juncea*) *theegapesara* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), is becoming common as a result of propaganda by the Agricultural Department. *Pillipesara* has come to be grown over a wider area than others, as it serves as fodder for cattle and is also a good green manure crop. The use of green manures has led to an increased yield of about 10 per cent per acre, valued at Rs. 6. The total area treated with green manure in the district is about 15 per cent of the normal area under paddy. According to the statistics furnished by the Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., the following quantities of artificial fertilisers were sold by that firm in the district, during 1932-33.

Sulphate of ammonia	...	18,922 bags of 80 lbs. each.
Superphosphate	...	1,063 bags of 112 „
Nicifos	... ..	93 bags of 100 „

These were applied to paddy, sugarcane and other crops. Other firms have also sold various kinds of fertilisers but we have no accurate account of the quantities sold.

Paragraph 3, line 3.—For the words “ears are formed” substitute “earheads are ready for harvest.”

Page 71, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—A considerable area in the delta is under two wet crops. The second wet crop here, does not, as in the Cauvery delta, follow closely on the first. In the latter delta the ryots get seedlings ready for transplantation in the seed-bed before the harvest of the first crop is over, but in this district it is believed that seedlings will not thrive until the warm “corn wind” (*payiru-gāli*) which is expected in December, sets in from the south. The “sarva” or long crop is harvested in November or December, but the seedlings for the second crop are sown only in December or January and are ready for transplantation in February and March. It is unfortunate that December and January, when water is still plentiful, have thus to be wasted and the fields left fallow. A practice that might perhaps better suit the irrigational conditions of this delta would be to grow a short crop of paddy between July and October and then follow it up with a long crop which might be gathered in March or April. This would have the effect of minimising the rush for water, as there would be no risk in prolonging the first crop cultivation and a full use could be made of the water available in the second crop season and there might not be the same risk of failure of supply in February as there would be in

Second-crop
cultivation.

April. But experiments seem to have confirmed the ryots' traditional beliefs.¹ Hitherto no strain of paddy has been discovered which will stand the conditions of January and February; and the Agricultural Department is said to be engaged on experiments.

The preparation of the field for the second crop is a somewhat perfunctory operation. Levelling is generally omitted; and in Amalāpuram, manuring is generally omitted also. Though there is a considerable area under two wet crops in the delta, the second crop is not, as in the Cauvery delta, confined to the areas most suitably situated and the crop is not grown on the same areas year after year. In other districts specified areas are registered as double crop land and in return for a consolidated double crop assessment are given preference in supplying water for second crop. The practice in this district has, however, been to distribute the supply of water available for cultivation in the second crop season among the various channels as nearly as possible in a fixed rotation. In the western delta a field is as a rule permitted to take water for second crop once in three years; in the central and eastern delta in alternate years, though channels under which there is a substantial area of sugar-cane are kept open every year. The second crop grown is usually a three to four months paddy and is known as "dālvā" crop, and is a common crop in Rāmachandrapuram, Rāzōle and Amalāpuram taluks. This paddy is called *garikesannam* in the two latter taluks and like *Rasangi* is very remunerative and fit for export. Although the first crop is cut in December the "dālvā" paddy is not transplanted till the end of January or early in February since it is believed to suffer in the same way as the "sarva" crop that is not so cultivated as to be cut in December. The "dālvā" crop matures in May and so requires water up to the end of April when supplies are apt to be low and it is then that such crop failure as there is in the Gōdāvari delta occurs. In those years in which water for a second wet crop is not allowed, the ryot grows sunnhemp, black gram or gingelly. This latter crop requires very little water, but he is permitted to take it from the canals. The hemp and gram are intended for manure and fodder, but gingelly is grown for the market and is a distinctly profitable crop. When the hemp plants grow up they are cut at a certain height and used as fodder for cattle, the rest being allowed to rot in the field and ploughed up as manure.

Defective drainage renders a few small areas at the tail end of the delta in the Rāzōle and Amalāpuram taluks unsuitable to grow a long crop of paddy thereon, as the lands are

¹ Please see the report of the Settlement Officer Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., at page 23 of B. P. 29, Press, dated 18th May 1927.

apt to be submerged during most of the year. The evil is more marked in the western delta, but the conditions in this district are better. The only crop that can be cultivated on these lands is in the "dālvā" season when they are given preference over water for second crop cultivation higher up the ayacut.

Page 72, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—These customs are fast disappearing.

Paragraph 2, line 3.—*For* "Nagaram" *read* "Rāzōle."

Line 5.—*For* "division" *read* "taluk."

Lines 6 and 7.—*For* "Nagaram and Rajahmundry" *substitute* "and Rāzōle."

Third line from bottom.—*For* "Nagaram" *read* "Rāzōle."

Add at end of paragraph:—The total area in the district under plantains is about 5,000 acres. The planting in almost all places is under the "Annual system" advocated by the Agricultural Department. In Rajahmundry and elsewhere a kind of sweet potato (*Chilagada Dumpa*) is much cultivated.

Paragraph 3, last line.—*For* "Nagaram" *read* "Rāzōle."

Page 73, paragraph 3.—*Add*.—The Agricultural Department is advocating systematic line planting by which reduction in the setts is effected. By adopting this improved method there is a clear saving of Rs. 10 per acre. No special attention is generally paid by the ryots to the selection of setts, though a good deal depends on this.

Cultivation
of sugar-
cane.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—About a week after planting, when the land dries up, an initial hoeing is given to conserve moisture and to cover the exposed setts if any and this is locally called "*muchche* (*muchche* means sett) *goppu*." A second irrigation is given when the land dries up and after ten days by which time germination of the setts would be completed. About two hoeings more are given to the crop followed by irrigations. When the crop appears two feet high above ground trenches are dug. The crop receives no irrigation for about six to seven weeks from the beginning of May to about the middle of June during which period the canals are closed for annual repairs. Immediately after the reopening of the canals an irrigation is given. Practice varies regarding the further irrigation of the crop. In Peddāpuram, for example, the field is flooded once a fortnight and then drained immediately. In Rāmachandrapuram and Cocanada it is watered once a fortnight for three to four months and then irrigation is stopped as the rainy season approaches. The Peddāpuram system is the better, since stagnant water injures the roots of the cane. Three to four months after being planted, the crop is manured round the

roots with castor cake at 10 bags (164 lbs. each) per acre, green-gram husk or village penta. In some places green gram is sown in the field and applied as a green manure. When the crop has been about two months on the ground the plots are broken up and the irrigation trenches are dug, the soil from them being thrown round the roots of the cane. About four months after planting, the leaves are twisted round the canes to prevent them from cracking or being dried up by the sun, and to check the growth of weakening lateral shoots. In the fifth month the canes are supported by bamboos. The crop is cut in February with a bill-hook (*pota-kathi*) and made into jaggery the same day.

Jaggery-
making.

The canes are crushed with three-roller iron mills, and the juice is boiled for about two and a half or three hours with chunām (lime)—a lump of chunam of the size of a tennis ball is added to every pan of eight pots, or 168 seers, of juice—until it reaches such a consistency that it will no longer drip from the finger. It is then poured on to a bamboo mat to set. An acre of land generally yields 20 candies of jaggery worth Rs. 400 and the cultivator makes a clear profit of Rs. 100 at the market rate of Rs. 20 per candy of 500 lbs.

Due to the propaganda by the Agricultural Department ryots are now getting accustomed to prepare jaggery of good colour by clarifying the juice and removing the scum. The Department has also been advocating an improved furnace called the Sindhewahe in which a considerable saving is effected in the cost of fuel. Boiling can be done on the megass alone or megass and sugar-cane trash. Where the ordinary furnace is in use, the ryots have to spend Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 for purchasing fuel to supplement the megass and trash for each acre of cane. Also the burning of the fuel being steady, the combustion complete and the distribution of heat uniform, a large number of boilings can be done in a day. As a result of even boiling, the collection of the scum is easy and the juice attains the proper consistency by degrees.

Page 74, paragraph 3, line 2.—For “Gōdāvari” read “the district.”

Paragraph 4, first line.—Substitute:—“Until a few years ago the kinds grown were *dēsavāli* or.”

Page 75.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—Varieties like *bontha*, *mogali*, *nāmālu* have since been replaced through the efforts of the Agricultural Department by Purple Mauritius, Barbados (locally known as *Thella* and *Yerra Bangarutheega*) where the water-supply is sufficient and 247 B in places where there is scarcity of water as this variety is particularly suited to withstand drought. The last named variety has also other advantages in resisting fungoid diseases and being free from destruction by jackals. Recently a new variety of cane called

Co. 213 has also been introduced into the district. It grows under restricted water-supply and no wrapping or propping is necessary. Further it yields as much as other varieties but at a very low cost.

Paragraph 2, last but one line.—Omit “recently.”

*Page 76.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—*Red-rot which caused havoc at one time has now been kept down by Diseases. the Agricultural Department. Disease resisting varieties of cane and setts free from Red-rot are selected for planting and all diseased clumps are cut and burnt. Mosaic disease or Mottling disease is just making its appearance. The disease is characterised by a peculiar mottling of the leaves. From a distance a badly diseased field shows a yellowish instead of the healthy dark-green colour. On close examination, the discoloration is found to be due to innumerable whitish or at times yellowish blotches on the leaf surface. These blotches are elongated and possess wavy margins. As a rule the disease is found on the leaves. It is caused by an ultra-microscopic organism. This disease does not kill the cane but materially reduces the outturn of cane and jaggery. The disease is transmissible mostly through diseased setts and to a certain extent through the agency of a sucking insect (*Aphis maidis*). The insect injects the disease from an infected one to a healthy cane in the neighbourhood and is capable of carrying the disease over short distances. The disease can be controlled by using setts from mosaic-free clumps for planting. Cane borer is also present to a small extent and the deadhearts are cut and burnt.

*Paragraphs 2 and 3.—Substitute:—*This Agricultural Research station opened in 1902 lies about half a mile from the railway station of Samalkot on the Cocanada road and on the southern bank of the Samalkot canal. It stands on the northern extremity of the deltaic area of the district on the line of junction of that area with the lighter soils of the uplands covering an area of 57.42 acres of which about 45 acres are cultivated, the remaining being taken up by the buildings, bunds and roads. The agricul- tural research station.

The origin of the station is thus stated by the late Dr. Barber, the then Government Botanist:—“A disastrous disease having appeared among canes in the Gōdāvari delta and the cultivation of this crop being in danger of extinction the attention of the Government was directed to the matter. It was discovered that the disease was caused by a fungus which had been met with some years previously in Java and described by the Director of the West Java Sugar Station as *Colletotrichum falcatum*.” And shortly afterwards it was ascertained that this fungus was widely distributed over India and was the real cause of the celebrated West Indian Cane disease.

"As no satisfactory remedy had been discovered, it was decided to import canes from a healthy locality and distribute them to the ryots of the Gōdāvari delta. The experiment turned out to be a failure and the Government Botanist was directed to enquire into the matter and report upon it. In his report he pointed out that far greater study was necessary both into the local practices and the characters of the different canes before any such introduction or acclimatization could be attempted. He proposed therefore that a small piece of land should be rented and that all available varieties should be collected and grown there for comparison while a simple series of experiments in manuring and cultivation might be added."

Accordingly in 1902, twelve acres of land were rented and to this area additions were made by renting from year to year till in 1905 the area of the station increased to 41 acres of which 31.12 acres were cultivated. In 1913-14 this area was acquired outright and in 1914-15 a further area of 16.42 acres—in which 13.81 were cultivated—was taken on lease and added. The area in 1933 was 57.42 acres of which 45 acres were under cultivation.

Sugar-cane.

From the commencement, the main object held in view was the discovery of a more healthy variety of sugar-cane and its distribution to the ryots. Collection of cane varieties was made from all over India and abroad and these have been continuously under trial ever since. In 1906 the discovery was made of Red Mauritius at Vizianagram among a number of varieties introduced by a former Collector. This cane proved eminently suitable to resist the Red-rot disease and its distribution on a large scale was then commenced. It continued to be the premier cane of the delta for about fifteen years and then gradually gave place to Purple Mauritius popularly known as "*Nalla Mogili*," another variety tried at this station. Purple Mauritius continues to be the standard cane but shows signs of running out except under good cultivation. On account of this and the water difficulty due to closure of canals, a more drought-resistant type of cane was in demand and a suitable cane, J. 247 (correctly known as 247-B) has been made available. The spread of this cane has however been slow so far. For the upland tracts, a number of Barbados seedling canes B. 147, B. 3412 and B. 6450 have been found suitable and are grown as second "*Bangārutheega*," "*Tella Java*" and so on. Another variety known as *Yerra Java* (J. 247) has also come into use in this tract.

Of late, a new situation has arisen due to financial depression and low prices of agricultural produce, necessitating a reduction in the cost of cultivation. A costly item in sugar-cane cultivation is wrapping and propping, a system peculiar to Gōdāvari and its neighbourhood and found perhaps nowhere else in the world, and with a view to stop this practice

a new seedling cane called Co. 213 has been introduced. This variety was found to grow successfully in Vizagapatam district in its lighter soils, without wrapping and propping, and the progress of its cultivation under delta conditions is now being watched. If it succeeds it will be a source of real profit to sugar-cane growers.

Along with the attempts to bring into use varieties of cane suitable to the soils of this district, measures are under investigation to check the ravages of the Red-rot and other diseases of the sugar-cane. In the case of Red-rot it was definitely proved that longer rotation of not less than four years, good drainage, careful selection of seeds discarding diseased clumps, greater use of top setts and pickling them in Bordeaux mixture, a useful fungicide, keep the disease practically out. "Mosaic" was the only new disease that was observed subsequently but it is not so devastating as Red-rot though it is said to be serious in other countries. It could also be easily controlled by digging out and burning affected clumps.

Several other investigations in regard to sugar-cane cultivation were also carried out and many of the practices now followed by the ryots are the direct outcome of the work done in this station. Briefly stated, they are ploughing instead of crow-barring for preparatory cultivation; reduction of seed-rate from 25,000 to 30,000 setts per acre by half, which increased the yield by one candy; planting in lines to enable easy interculture; regularity in digging trenches for drainage and irrigation; spacing between lines at five links; use of top setts with less sugar and better germinating capacity, leaving the richer bottom parts for jaggery manufacture; interculture with bullock-power with guntaka or junior hoe to reduce expenses; introduction of the more efficient three-roller iron mills for crushing; improved furnaces known as the Improved Gōdāvari furnace and the Sindewahi furnace for jaggery boiling resulting in fuel economy.

In regard to manurial needs, 10 bags (1,640 lbs.) of castor cake of good quality has been found to be a sufficient dose for an average delta crop of 40 to 50 tons of cane per acre. The quantity of nitrogen for such tonnage is about 100 lbs. Owing to the prohibitive cost of good castor cake, bulky organic manures like cattle manure, various cakes like groundnut, pungam, gingelly and safflower, besides inorganic manures like sulphate of ammonia were experimented on. Bulky manures have been found to be inadequate, while cakes in any form are satisfactory provided 100 lbs. nitrogen is supplied; and sulphate of ammonia has been found to be quite an useful manure. These require a basal dressing of phosphoric acid which can be had in the form of superphosphate at two bags (224 lbs.) per acre. Liming was found to improve the quality of cane. Farther experiments are in progress in regard to the trial of new

varieties of canes including sorghum hybrids and to cultivating under dry and swamp conditions and to cane nutrition, ratooning, spacing, ripening and germination.

Paddy.

Paddy, an important crop, is often rotated with sugar-cane. Improvement of seed by single plant selection and study of its qualities in comparison with other standard varieties with a view to the elimination of the unfit, form two of the chief items of work in this station. Seeds of some of the improved varieties have been distributed among the ryots and are so popular that people are prepared to purchase them at a premium. Some of the improved varieties are *Garikasannavari* (6), *Basangi* (61) and *Rasangi* (26) of short duration; *Pālagummasari* (7), *Punāsakonāmani* (2), *Punāsa Akkullu* (3) of medium duration; *Kōnāmani* (3-A) and *Ratnachūdi* (9) of long duration. Three varieties, *Harisankar*, *Pānianla* and *Baitalfakir*, have been found suitable for areas liable to average to heavy flooding. G.E.B. 24 an introduction from Coimbatore has also been found good for the delta lands.

Among other useful cultural and manurial investigations may be mentioned thin sowing of seed-beds. This has been found to give robust seedlings yielding better than the weak seedlings from thick sown nurseries, and has resulted in reducing the high seed-rate prevalent in this district of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of seed to 300 lbs. of seed per acre of seed-bed. It has been generally established that closer planting of about 4 to 5" for early and 8 to 9" for late varieties gave satisfactory results, seedlings about 25 days old giving a better yield than older ones of 35 to 45 days. With good robust seedlings single planting has been found to be better than planting in doubles or bunches. Poorer lands were found to respond better to manure than richer lands. No difference in quality was noted between the various green manures recommended, *daincha*, *sunnhemp*, *theegapesara*, etc. Sheep-penning was in no way superior to green manure. Calcium cyanide and fish-guano gave no better results than leaf and bonemeal. Bone-char and acid-treated bone-char showed no increase in yield. Growing of a second long-duration crop after an early crop in the main season was not successful so far. The oodu system of cultivation common in Tanjore was a failure here.

Plantains.

Next in importance to sugar-cane comes plantain. Among the varieties studied *Chekkarakēli*, *Karpura Chekkarakēli* and *Bontha* were found to be the most suitable and popular.

Plantain can be successfully grown in well-drained wet lands. Two seasons were found suitable for planting *Tolakari* in June and *Sithakattu* in December. In the former, crow-barring the land is advised though costly, while in the latter, suckers are planted in paddy stubble with inter-culture to follow. The best planting material is found to be "sword" suckers—narrow-leaved vigorous suckers 2 to 3 months old, as against

broad-leaved delicate suckers. Bigger sized suckers come up quicker, but for successful planting, proper care is necessary in digging suckers, compacting soil around them and adequate preliminary pot irrigation.

A variety like *Chekkarakēli* is more suited for *Tolakari* planting as it can be harvested before the canals close. *Karpura-Chekkarakēli* is better suited for late planting.

In manuring plantain a heavy initial dose of cattle manure with subsequent application of oil-cake or sulphate of ammonia to give 200 lbs. of nitrogen, gives good-sized fruit, but the fruit is less tasty if excessively manured. The plantain suckers and other refuse form good organic manure particularly in conjunction with bone-meal.

Work in progress is the collection and study of varieties from different localities with reference to their flower and bunch characters. The effect of different treatment of suckers such as wilting, pruning of roots, on flowering and bunch formation, manuring with a view to improve taste, and other qualities of the fruit are also studied.

What with the fall in price of paddy and what with water difficulty in summer, growing of a second crop of paddy has become a particularly unprofitable proposition, and the question of finding a suitable alternative crop during that period has been taken up by the Agricultural Department. A large number of crops like cambodia cotton, tomatoes, gingelly, onions, tobacco and ragi were tried and they hold out promise of success. English vegetables like knolkhol, beetroot, cabbage and cauliflower were also grown with fair results. In addition, various inexpensive side lines are successfully demonstrated. One is silk rearing with eri and mulberry worms. For eri-worms, castor leaves are sufficient and where castor is grown there is no additional expense in obtaining leaves. During summer, owing to severe heat, there is great mortality among the worms but with care, the broods could be carried through. For mulberry worms, plants have specially to be grown. Poultry keeping is another and good laying and table breeds like White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red are reared. Bee-keeping is yet another inexpensive and useful side line. So also fish breeding in tanks intended for irrigating paddy nurseries. Three kinds of fish found suitable for this purpose, viz., *Etroplus suratensis*, *Osphromenus Gaurami*, and *Labeo* are being reared. Various fruit trees and plants like pine-apple, citrus, sapota, economic plants like kapok (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*), agave for fibre and fence, and teak (*Tectona grandis*) for timber are also grown for demonstration. New introductions like soy bean and grape-fruit are also successfully grown. Control of insect pests and fungus diseases is attended to and advice given.

Other crops
and experi-
ments.

Dry cultivation.

Page 76, paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—A considerable area in the delta is under dry cultivation and grows very valuable and reliable crops. Both here and in the uplands there are three seasons for dry cultivation, the *punāsa*, the *pedda* and the *pairu*. The first extends from June to September, and covers the south-west monsoon, the *pedda* from September to January and benefits by both monsoons and the *pairu* benefits by the north-east monsoon. The typical dry crops during the first season are gingelly, dry paddy and cumbu and during the second cholam and cotton; and only the grams are raised during the last or the *pairu* season. The crops are however often interchanged. Conditions vary considerably and in the delta crops like cholam, korra and redgram are grown as mixed crop. In the uplands, the wet and dry crops depend on rains and the ryots have a number of crops to choose from depending on the extent of the rain, and quickly adjust themselves to any kind of season.

The commonest dry crops are gingelly (*inju* or *nuvu*), cholam (*jonna*), horsegram (*ulava*), ragi (*tsōdi*), greengram (*pesara*), sunnhemp (*janumu*), castor (*amudam*), cambu (*ganti*) and blackgram (*minumu*). Gingelly is perhaps the most extensively grown industrial crop in the district, the gingelly oil of Tuni being very popular so far south as Madras. There are two kinds, the early and the late varieties in gingelly. The latter is grown on wet lands ordinarily after paddy is reaped. The moisture of the land is sufficient for the crop, with one or two additional floodings. The early variety is sown as soon as the earth is moistened by the first seasonal rains but is a very unsafe crop as any considerable amount of rain falling before the crop is harvested ruins it. Otherwise the yield is said to be greater than in the case of the late gingelly. Instead of gingelly sometimes pulses are grown after a first crop of paddy; but the delta soil is not, as a rule, very suitable for pulses or other dry crops which are extensively raised in the uplands. Gingelly is extensively grown in all the taluks except Pithāpuram and horsegram and ragi in Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry. Cholam is raised in the lankās, in Bhadrāchalam in the Agency and in all the upland taluks. Of the pulses (the different grams) the Rāmachandrapuram taluk alone accounts for about 20 per cent. Rāzōle, Rāmachandrapuram, Rajahmundry and Amalāpuram taluks in the plains and Yellavaram taluk in the Agency are noted for their tobacco; Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada and Peddāpuram for their sugar-cane; and Rāzōle and Amalāpuram taluks for their coconuts, arecanuts and plantain gardens. In the upland tracts dry food grains occupy nearly double the area under paddy; of these *jonna* and ragi are extensively raised in Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry taluks, variga in Peddāpuram and Tuni and ārika in Rajahmundry and Peddāpuram; sunnhemp is grown in the delta lands (in

Amalāpuram, Rāzōle and Cocanada taluks) immediately after paddy for fodder and green manure. In the delta redgram is sown on the bunds of paddy lands. Castor is said to be popular in Pōlavaram. Cocanada cotton is grown as a mixture with redgram or as a pure crop in Rajahmundry, Peddāpuram and Pithāpuram taluks and occupies an area of about 10,000 acres. A part of the cotton received in the Cocanada market comes from West Godāvari and Guntūr districts and all these go under the name of "Cocanada" cotton. Compared with *cambōdia* its staple is short. The colour and strength are also poor. It may be said to be on a par with *karunganni*. Recently the Agricultural Department has taken up the introduction of *cambōdia* cotton on wet, garden and dry lands in the district. The response has so far been satisfactory. The area under groundnut is negligible. Due to the introduction of synthetic dyes the area under indigo is very low. An area of about 400 acres is sown mixed with cholam on the lankās for seed supply to the wet land ryots in this district and elsewhere. Senna is not grown in the district.

Page 78, paragraph 1, line 13.—For "Nagaram" read "Rāzōle."

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—Attempts made to improve the quality of the leaf have not been successful so far. Messrs. T. H. Barry & Co. of Cocanada and two other firms established tobacco factories in that town and foreign seed was imported by Government for experimental cultivation in the lankās which had been leased to Mr. T. H. Barry. The chief defect in the leaf is its excessive thickness and dark colour. The experiments did not succeed and the firm went into liquidation. Messrs. Best & Co., Madras, now own a small factory at Cocanada for cigar and tobacco manufacture. They import Sumatra leaf for cigar wrappers. There has not been either an appreciable decrease or an increase in the area under tobacco. There is not at present any great demand for local cigars partly due to the beedi or cigarette habit.

Improve-
ment of the
leaf.

Page 79.—*Insert* between paragraphs 3 and 4 :—Reference has already been made to the activities of the Agricultural Department. The work in this district is controlled by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, I Circle, Vizagapatam, assisted by the Assistant Director of Agriculture at Rajahmundry. In the plains all the taluks except Rajahmundry and Pithāpuram have an agricultural demonstrator each for propaganda work. The Agency taluks have, however, no demonstrators, owing to the pooriness of agricultural operations in them.

Agricultural
Officers.

Page 79, paragraph 4.—*Substitute* :—The principal sources of irrigation in the district are (1) the river channels, (2) tanks, (3) spring channels and (4) drains. There are no riverfed tanks in this district, and a few tanks in Rajahmundry and

Irrigation
sources and
protected
area.

Peddāpuram taluks are fed by jungle streams. All the rest are rainfed tanks, and therefore precarious sources of irrigation. Occasionally the tanks dry up and result in loss of crop to the ryot and in remission of land revenue to Government. In fasli 1309 most of the tanks dried up and the Timmarāju tank of Lingamparti, the largest irrigation tank in the district, supplied by jungle streams did not contain any water.

The chief source of irrigation is the Gōdāvari, from whose channels 457,233 acres are irrigated in all seasons*. Of these 5,577 acres are in the Rajahmundry taluk and the rest in the delta taluks of Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada, Amalāpuram and Rāzōle.

Page 81, paragraph 1, marginal note.—For “Dowlaishweram branch.....yards 1,646” read “Dowlaishweram branch.....yards 1,603.”

Page 82, paragraph 3.—Add:—New undersluices were built at Dowlaishweram in 1907. The new sluices are larger and more powerful than the old ones.

Page 84, paragraph 3.—Add:—By raising the pivots the shutters were made to stand till the water rises one foot above their tops. This was done in 1929.

Alterations
since
effected.

Page 85, lines 2 and 3.—For the sentence “The head lock beside them became so shaky that in 1889–90 it was replaced by a new one” substitute “The third lock was built in the year 1890–91. It was a double lock with chambers 150 feet by 20 feet each. Several cracks appeared in January 1912 and the chamber walls were out of plumb so much that sanction for building a new lock was obtained in 1913 and for the fourth time the building of a lock was started in a suitable place commanding a good approach and completed in 1915.”

Paragraph 2.—Retain the first two sentences and for the rest substitute:—An estimate was sanctioned in 1903 and the work was completed in 1907. The present under-sluice consists of ten vents 20 feet wide and 10 feet high regulated by iron lift shutters and with their sill 4 feet below that of the head sluice. The shutters are in two tiers, the upper measuring 20 feet by 6 feet and the lower 20 feet by 4 feet and were constructed with half-inch plates stiffened with rolled steel beams 12 inches by 6 inches and are worked by chain gearing arrangements.

* The average area irrigated by the Gōdāvari channels in the East Gōdāvari district for the years 1923–27 to 1930–31 was for the first crop (June to December) in the eastern section 216,943 acres and central section 141,729 acres (of which 10,000 acres represent the area irrigated in Pōlavaram island project opened in 1929 for the first time) and for the second crop (January to April) 41,773 acres in the eastern and 47,746 acres in the central section.

*Page 87, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute:—*At the present time (1933) there are in the East Gōdāvāri district 287 miles of canals (nearly all of which are navigable) and 1,066 miles of distributaries.

*Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute:—*The total capital outlay on the whole scheme up to the end of 1930-31 is returned as Rs. 1,76,66,024, the gross receipts of that year at Rs. 42,11,833, the annual working expenses (direct and indirect) at Rs. 14,57,015, and the net revenue at Rs. 27,54,818, or 11·6 per cent on the capital outlay.*

Financial results.

*Page 88.—Add after paragraph 2 the following:—*After the crest of the anicut was raised by 9 inches in 1897-99, the possibilities of an extension of irrigation were carefully investigated and sufficiency of water for an addition of 19,200 acres of new irrigation in the central delta was established. Of this extent about 17,500 acres are found in the island of Pōlavaram which lies between the main Goutami Gōdāvāri and a minor branch the Vridha Goutami which takes off from the main stream at about 30 miles below the head of the delta. The project sanctioned in 1925 (the estimated cost being Rs. 18·55 lakhs), and now almost completed, consists in taking canal water to the island by a channel branching off the bank canal about four furlongs above Annampalli lock which crosses the Vridha Goutami by an aqueduct of 26 arches of 30 feet span each with piers 5 feet 7½ inches wide and three abutment piers 10 feet 1½ inches wide. The abutments and piers are founded on wells, 15 feet deep. The water way of the aqueduct is 20 feet by 4½ feet with parapets 3 feet 4½ inches wide on each side. The design is more or less similar to the existing Gannavaram aqueduct across the Vainatēyam Gōdāvāri for taking water to the Nagaram island. The area irrigated in 1931-32 was 10,337 acres. The full area of 17,500 acres is expected to come under irrigation in twelve years, and a return of 8 per cent with a water-rate of Rs. 10-8-0 per acre is expected. The actual area irrigated in the central delta is 141,727 acres, the irrigable area being 151,500 and with the Pōlavaram project in working the actual irrigable area will be 169,000 acres. Further extensions have been found possible and proposals are now being considered to extend the area in the two deltas by 44,000 acres.

Possible extensions.

The prosperity of the delta depends on the supply in the river, the proper distribution of that supply among the various channels and the adequacy of the drainage system. The first factor cannot be under the control of Government, but much has been done to improve the situation in respect of the two

* The figures include Gōdāvāri Western Delta also.

latter. The old system of irrigation by tanks was unsatisfactory and has been replaced by free flow; and in the place of the palmyra sprouts we have now earthenware pipes scientifically graded in accordance with the ayacut each has to supply. It cannot be said that the piping system of distribution is yet perfect, but improvements in the design and in the piping of individual channels are being carried out. And among the numerous works carried out for the improvement of canal irrigation may be mentioned the approach channel to the Bobberlanka head works which has increased the supply to the central delta. The eastern delta has profited by the restoration of the Kōvūr-Manjeru canal at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

The demand for water has increased considerably since the construction of the dam, as large tracts of both Government and zamindari lands have been brought under irrigation, so that numberless channels now ramify over the whole delta. This led to the crest of the anicut being raised by 75 foot in 1898. The eastern delta canals are generally closed for silt clearance and repairs in May and those of the Central delta in the middle of April. There is a great rush for water on the re-opening of the canals in June, first for seed-beds and then for transplantation. The lands higher up the system receive it all and those lower down cannot be satisfied until after the lapse of some time. This difficulty is intensified in years of short rainfall, for local rain is needed to enable the canal water to irrigate the ayacut in full. When there is heavy flood in the river, the lands in the lower regions of the delta get submerged by drainage and flood waters even before the crops are high enough to resist them. It is difficult to guard against such risks. Under the pipe system water is distributed equally to all the lands included in the system. During the decade ending June 1911, the Gōdāvari had heavy floods in 1907 when it rose 15 feet over the anicut and in the decade ending 1921 in no year did it rise more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the dam. The taluks most liable to submersion are Amalāpuram and Rāzōle. The drainage of the former taluk has been improved. The construction of the aqueduct across the Goutami Gōdāvāri at Muramalla and the extension of delta irrigation to the Pōlavaram island villages has greatly improved the conditions in this portion of the taluk.

Its adminis-
tration.

*Page 88, paragraph 3.—Add:—*There is now an Executive Engineer with the requisite staff for both the Central and Eastern deltas. The Head Works and River Conservancy are controlled by the Executive Engineer, Gōdāvari Headworks Division. All works in and north of Rajahmundry including the Agency are in charge of a third Executive Engineer with the requisite staff.

*Page 89, paragraph 2.—Substitute for the existing paragraph :—*Tanks irrigate about 104,537 acres. Of this extent, the greater part lies in Peddāpuram (39,963 acres) and Rajahmundry (27,043) taluks. The extents in the other taluks are Tuni (18,175), Pōlavaram (7,649), Pithāpuram (3,800), Yellavaram (3,313), Rāmachandrapuram (2,007), Cocanada (1,384), Bhadrāchalam (533), Nugūr (500) and Chōdavaram (170). There are 431 tanks in Rajahmundry taluk, 400 in Peddāpuram, 247 in Tuni, 77 in Yellavaram, 73 in Pōlavaram, 48 in Rāmachandrapuram, 38 in Nugūr, 26 in Cocanada, 9 in Pithāpuram, 7 in Bhadrāchalam and 6 in Chōdavaram. The largest in the district is the Timmarāju tank of Lingamparti which irrigates 5,347 acres. Other tanks irrigating more than 500 acres are the Lingala tank of Bikkavōlu in Rāmachandrapuram taluk (506 acres), Pedda alias Rāju tank of Kapavaram in Rajahmundry taluk (864 acres), Kōttapalli and Nandarada tanks in Rajahmundry taluk which irrigate 1,176 and 516 acres respectively and the Punta tank of Ganapavaram and the Kottūru tank of Pōlavaram in Pōlavaram taluk which irrigate 699 and 1,934 acres respectively. Some of these tanks lie in proprietary villages and are maintained by the proprietors themselves, Government getting no water-tax. Those that lie in Government villages are in charge of the Minor Irrigation Department or the Public Works Department.

Minor channels and tanks.

The Yelēru irrigates about 31,807 acres in Pithāpuram and 19,173 acres in Peddāpuram taluk. Other minor channels and springs 98 in number irrigate an extent of 10,030 acres in Peddāpuram (1,696), Pōlavaram (2,541), Tuni (5,202) and Rajahmundry (591) taluks. There are 49 of these minor channels and springs in Peddāpuram, 6 in Pōlavaram, 34 in Tuni and 9 in Rajahmundry taluks.

Paragraph 3, lines 2 and 3.—Omit the words “and Wells. the only taluk in the district in which above 100 acres is so watered is Amalāpuram.”

*Line 8.—After “wells” add the following sentence :—*There are 25 private bore wells in Cocanada taluk which irrigate about 196 acres and three wells in Peddāpuram taluk aid in the supplementary irrigation of about 67 acres.

Line 10.—For “Nagaram” read “Rāzōle.”

*Add the following as the penultimate sentence of the paragraph :—*Since the irrigable lands in the villages in which these wells lie have been brought under canal fed irrigation, the irrigation under these wells is not so extensive as before. They are being used for supplemental irrigation of garden crops, such as plantains, oranges, etc., especially in summer.

*Page 90, paragraph 1.—Add at the end :—*The artesian wells referred to above are not used for irrigation.

Well-boring.

*Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 :—*A number of borings in the dry tracts in the district have been put down from time to time by the Government Department of Industries, both for irrigation and drinking-water purposes. About ten artesian springs have been tapped by this department and all of them, with the exception of one which has of late dried, are being used for purposes of irrigation. As a result of the activities of the department, a fairly large area, viz., a little over 300 acres of otherwise dry tract, has been brought under cultivation. Of the successful borings for irrigation effected prior to 1932-33, 8 were in the Cocanada taluk in Peddabrahmadēvam village of which six have artesian springs yielding between 60 to 250 gallons per minute, one in Pithāpuram, four in Rajahmundry taluk and six in Peddāpuram taluk (which included five with artesian springs) yielding between 10 to 50 gallons a minute. In 1932-33 twelve borings were put down for irrigation purposes all in the same taluks of which three had artesian springs, one of which yielding as much as 250 gallons a minute.

Economic
condition of
agri-
culturists.

*Paragraph 3.—Add :—*Where the rent is a fixed payment in grain, it is called “makta” and where it is money, it is “shist.”

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*This sharing system of letting or “Gangōru” generally prevails in the uplands where the yield is precarious, and is not so common in the delta. The form of lease called “makta” prevails in the low lying lands in the delta, but “shist” or money rent is fairly general throughout. In the case of dry lands and lands on which dufassal crop can be raised, money rent is the rule, and in case of ordinary wet lands grain rent or “makta.” There is yet another kind of cowle called “Kandagutta” which is a mortgage of the land with possession for a particular period at the end of which the debt gets extinguished automatically, the mortgagee enjoying the usufruct during the period stipulated in the mortgage bond.

*Page 91.—Add after paragraph 3, the following :—*The ryots of the delta are generally regarded as far better off than those of the upland tracts; but in either region it is only the ryot who owns some small capital that seems to flourish, for the farmer who has to live on his credit and has to borrow to meet even his ordinary cultivation expenses more or less lives from hand to mouth. His poverty is due to his extravagance at marriages and feasts, and in the case of the delta ryot especially to his indolence. He will not try to sell his produce to his best advantage, by taking it to markets for sale himself but will be satisfied with what little he can get for his crops in his own place from the itinerant broker who buys for the mills. The delta ryot is noted for his extravagance, for the fertility of the soil and the abundant water-supply has tended to make

life easy for him ; the upland ryot is noted for his indolence and consequent want of even ordinary commercial instinct. Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., who last resettled the district found as a result of his enquiry in several delta and upland villages that in the uplands, fewer ryots were indebted than in the delta, and that the volume of indebtedness was greater in relation to their assets. The documents examined showed that a good portion of the debts had been contracted for purchase of new lands ; and that an equal proportion was needed for cultivation expenses. This may not however show that agriculture was an unprofitable business. A ryot, if he has any saving, tries to utilize it for purchase of new lands by borrowing if necessary and incurs some debts in cultivating his old and new estates. The figures disclosed by the Co-operative Department also showed that the percentage of debts by members of agricultural societies to the value of their landed property was only seven which does not indicate heavy agricultural indebtedness. The increase in the number and in the operations of societies started under the Co-operative Societies' Act has tended, however, to decrease the rate of interest on loans, and, coupled with the opening of Land mortgage banks, has afforded a great relief to the agricultural and labouring classes, as the history of the co-operative movement in this district detailed below will show.

The first co-operative credit society in the district was started in 1907 at Kadiam village in the Rajahmundry taluk. It was an agricultural society. Two more societies were started next year at Dēvaguptam and Komāragiripatnam, both in the Amalāpuram taluk. Societies at Hamsavaram and Votimāmidi came next in 1909. There were no additions in the next two years. Since then, however, the movement took root, and every year showed an increase in the number of agricultural societies.

Co-operative
movement.

The first urban society, that is, a society for non-agriculturists, was started in 1913-14 at Cocanada. As the societies increased in number they formed unions for the purpose of mutual supervision, and by 1915-16 two such unions were started. With a view to tap the local money to finance the societies, a central banking union was started at Cocanada two years later, with the object of financing and also supervising the societies in the district. The location of the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Northern Circars at Cocanada in 1916 gave the movement a good fillip, and under a scheme sanctioned by Government in 1920 to develop the movement in every taluk, a separate Assistant Registrar was appointed for this district, which greatly helped in the expansion of the movement. The number of agricultural societies increased from 66 at the end

of 1917-18 to 135 in 1918-19 and to 242 in 1919-20. The urban or non-agricultural societies increased from 8 in 1916-17 to 18 in the next year and to 22 and 34 in the next two years. Three more central banks were started in 1919-20, at Rajahmundry, Rāmachandrapuram and Amālāpuram. The number of unions also increased from 2 to 4. Thus the total number of societies increased from 58 at the end of 1916-17 to 89, 162 and to 288 in the next three years. The increase was steady later on. The number of societies in 1932 was 733, which included four central banks, 641 agricultural societies, 68 non-agricultural societies, 19 local co-operative unions and one training institute.

Central
banks.

The central bank at Cocanada finances the societies in the two Government taluks of Cocanada and Peddāpuram and the zamindari taluks of Tuni and Pithāpuram. The central banks at Rajahmundry and Rāmachandrapuram finance the societies in the taluks bearing these names. The central bank at Amālāpuram, which changed its name to "Sree Konaseema Co-operative Central Bank" is financing the societies in the taluks of Amālāpuram and Rāzōle in the Central Delta.

A comparative statement showing their working as on 30th June 1932 is given below :—

	Cocanada.	Rajah- mundry.	Rāmachandra- puram.	Amālā- puram.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Share capital ...	91,700	24,650	1,50,350	1,80,500
Loans and deposits.	7,28,719	2,60,950	8,87,174	12,68,744
Reserve Fund ...	31,076	7,655	70,012	32,207
Total working capital.	8,51,495	2,93,255	11,07,536	11,81,450
Net profits ...	10,505	6,537	35,222	18,805

The total working capital of these banks amounted to Rs. 44,51,487 on 30th June 1932.

Agricultural
societies

There were 641 agricultural societies in 1932. Of these, 539 were credit societies, 1 sale society and the remaining 61 belonged to other forms. Their membership came to 52,377, share capital Rs. 6,40,496, and deposits Rs. 1,52,530. The remaining amount required for their working came from the four central banks. Their total working capital was Rs. 42,64,805, the profit realized being Rs. 4,07,940.

Non-
agricultural
societies.

There were 46 credit societies, 13 distributive societies, 3 weavers' societies and 7 buildings societies on 30th June 1932. The working capital of the credit societies amounted to Rs. 4,67,192 and their membership to 6,582, and they earned a profit of Rs. 43,617. Some of the stores societies,

sale societies and weavers' societies did not do any appreciable business. The building societies were financed by Government. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 35,905. In addition to these there was a co-operative labour union at Amalāpuram. It was helping labourers to get work from the Local Fund Department.

Two hundred and forty-six societies existed exclusively for the depressed classes of which ten were for fishermen and the rest exclusively for Ādi-Āndhras. There were 17,963 members in these societies and their working capital came to Rs. 1,40,890. They obtained from Government 11,005 acres of land for cultivation and the lanka lease paid to Government amounted to Rs. 85,583.

Depressed
class
societies.

At the beginning of the movement and for sometime longer, the work of the co-operative societies was supervised by Government. But it was recognized that unions formed and controlled by the societies themselves would provide the ideal organization for the supervision of the primary societies. Supervising unions were accordingly started, and there were nineteen of them at work in 1932. Their officers called supervisors visited the societies, helped them in the maintenance of their accounts and educated the panchayatdars and members in regard to their duties and responsibilities. The expenses of supervision came to Rs. 46,654. These unions when properly worked do help the societies to manage their affairs satisfactorily and to develop in the members the qualities of thrift, self-help and mutual assistance.

Supervising
unions.

There were four land mortgage banks in 1932, at Ālamūr, Amalāpuram, Pithāpuram and Cocanada. The transactions in these banks are noted below :—

Land
mortgage
banks.

Name of bank.	Number of members.	Share capital.	Working capital.	Loans outstanding against members.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ālamūr ...	375	26,920	3,11,317	2,78,668
Pithāpuram ...	301	10,412	75,412	70,607
Amalāpuram ...	318	5,562	59,862	5,400
Cocanada ...	17	170	170	...

During the 25 years the co-operative movement has been in existence, the benefits of the Act have been enjoyed by 733 societies and 66,366 members and the working capital available was Rs. 90·93 lakhs. These societies have enabled 52,377 apparently needy persons to obtain loans to the value of 42·64 lakhs of rupees at reasonable rates of interest for productive purposes and for their legitimate needs, though it cannot be asserted that the entire amount has been usefully utilised. People who were once borrowing at 15 to 24 per cent interest

Conclusion.

are now able to obtain loans at 9½ per cent, and it must be admitted that the co-operative movement has been largely responsible for the reduction in the rate of interest for loans, throughout the Presidency. The movement has given an opportunity for the panchayatdars from different societies who form generally the important persons in their respective villages to meet and discuss often things connected with their welfare. Many societies spend a portion of their profits for the common good in education, sanitation, etc. There is a co-operative dispensary at Amalāpuram in which the poor are treated free.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 93, paragraph 3, lines 2 and 3.—For “Peddāpuram taluk and Yellavaram division” read “Peddāpuram and Yellavaram taluks.”

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*The marginal figures show in square miles the area of the reserves and reserved lands in each

	Reserved forest. SQUARE MILES.	Reserved lands. SQUARE MILES.
Amalāpuram ...	12.55	...
Bhadrāchalam ...	436.00	28.00
Cocanaia ...	87.37	...
Nugūr ...	395.00	38.00
Peddāpuram ...	57.69	...
Pōlavaram ..	106.87	0.41
Rajahmundry ...	22.93	...
Yellavaram ...	183.19	...
Total ...	1,301.60	66.41

taluk and in the district as a whole. They do not include the Agency forests known as the Rampa forests situated in the Yellavaram and Chōdāvaram taluks of the East Gōdāvari district. These forests being situated in the non-regulated tracts comprising the East Gōdāvari Agency, were, until 27th July 1932, under the control of the Government Agent.

Control over the special forest establishment in the Agency areas was transferred to the Forest Department and the areas notified as Reserved Forest in the Agency are now administered by the Forest Department in the same way as reserved forests in the non-Agency areas, the Government Agent exercising general control over the administration and having the final voice in matters of general forest policy and in all important matters.¹ Exclusive of these Rampa Forests, 1,121 square miles out of the total of 1,302 square miles are situated in the Agency portions of the East Gōdāvari district.

*Paragraph 5 ending in page 94.—Substitute :—*The rights of the Government over the forests in the Agency have been established in different ways in different tracts. In Rampa,

Forest
Settlement
in Rampa.

¹ G.O. No. 1009, Mis. (Dev.), dated 27th July 1932.

the muttadars at one time claimed the right to lease out the forests and large quantities of timber were removed by the lessees they appointed. In 1888, Mr. Happell, the Government Agent, reported to the Board of Revenue that "if the work of devastation goes on at the present rate, Rampa will soon be stripped of its best forests" and recommended that steps should be taken for the constitution of reserved forests in Rampa. In the following year Mr. A. W. Peet, the Conservator, observed that "the forests in the eastern part of the Gōdāvari district will be worth very little if the whole of the Rampa country is to be worked by private contractors." Thereupon, Government declared¹ that Rampa forests were the property of the State but considered that it would be sufficient to notify that the muttadars must not lease out the forests and that there was no need to place the forests under the Forest Department. They, however, controlled the export of timber by regulating transport and levying revenue thereon from outside Rampa without having recourse to the Forest Act, tannah and checking stations being established outside Rampa for the collection of revenue.² On the Board of Revenue urging that no time should be lost in deciding what parts of the Rampa forests should be permanently reserved and in marking them off, and stating that it was only then that it would be possible to restrict *pōdu* cultivation within defined limits and to conserve and work the reserved forests in a proper way, Government³ observed that the question of forest protection should be handled with the greatest caution and that as the forests in Rampa, were not being denuded to the same extent as on the Ganjām hill slopes, there was no urgent need for measures of forest conservancy. They were also strongly opposed to taking any steps towards restricting "*Konda pōdu*." They ordered, further, that the muttadars who derived considerable income from these forests, should out of equity and policy be compensated for the loss which they sustained by the State assuming control of the forests, by the grant of permanent annual allowances amounting to half their net income from forests calculated on the average of last three years, the payment being made contingent on the mokhāsadars and muttadars giving proper assistance to the officers of Government in carrying out any forest regulation which it may be decided to introduce.⁴ In 1893, the Special Assistant Agent, Pōlavaram (Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S.), reported that excessive reservation in Pōlavaram and Yellavaram was having a disquieting effect on the

¹ G.O. No. 103, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1890.

² B.P. For. No. 13, dated 12th January 1891.

³ G.O. No. 1280 For. No. 322, dated 21st December 1892.

⁴ 27 of 30 muttadars in Rampa get forest compensation aggregating Rs. 3,630 per annum.

population there, that Rampa was in effect being treated by the Forest Department as a reserved forest and that Forest Officers had been interfering with the felling of trees in it. This led to the exclusion¹ of all Forest Officials from the Agency, pending enquiry into the matter. An investigation into the question of over-reservation in Yellavaram was made and at the end of 1893, orders were passed re-admitting the Forest Department into the Agency with the exception of Rampa only. In regard to Rampa they considered that no further orders were required except to permit a Forest Officer occasionally to visit the country with the previous written permission of the Government Agent or his Assistant, in order to inspect and report on matters on which either of those officers might require information.

In the absence of Forest Officials from the Agency, many of the inhabitants of the river-side villages who made their living from the sale of forest produce complained that they were starving owing to their inability to obtain permits for cutting timber and to their fear of prosecution if they attempted to cut without permits even though they were assured that they could freely do so. Thereupon,² Government requested Mr. (later Sir) A. T. Arundel, then Forest Member of the Board of Revenue, to report what arrangements he would propose for controlling the export of timber from Rampa and for securing the revenue to be raised on such export. He strongly recommended the extension of the Forest Act to Rampa but to exempt it from the operation of all but Section 26 of Chapters III, V, VII and IX of the Forest Act and submitted certain rules for transport by land and river therefrom. The Government accepted the proposals and approved of the rules but adhered to their order that no Forest Officer below the rank of Conservator should enter Rampa,³ though the causes which led to the Rampa rebellion had no connection with forest policy. The absence of Forest Officers from Rampa and the existence of a narrow strip of zamindari forest between it and the Gōdāvari greatly facilitated smuggling of the Rampa produce and the evasion of payment of revenue due to Government. The evils of the pernicious permit system were forcibly brought to notice by the Conservator of Forests, Mr. A. W. Lushington, in 1912 in these words.—“It is true that almost wherever I went, I heard of abuses that were alleged to be occurring in Rampa; and it stands to reason that as these forests are being heavily exploited and burned at the same time and have nothing done towards protection or improvement they must be rapidly deteriorating . . . From what I heard the amount of

¹ G.O. Mis. No. 2879, dated 4th August 1893.

² G.O. No. 874, Revenue, dated 10th October 1893.

³ G.O. No. 108, Revenue, dated 10th February 1894.

produce brought out is only a tithe of what is actually cut; for there is no supervision over the felling and it is alleged that many trees are felled before one is selected therefrom, the cost of felling being infinitesimally small compared with the cost of carting." Mr. E. B. Elwin, I.C.S., the Government Agent, suggested to the Board of Revenue that a District Forest Officer should inspect the Rampa forest and submit proposals for their protection and improvement. The main features of the proposals made and accepted by Government in 1914 were—(1) that an area of 300 square miles of "inaccessible forests" not yet subjected to exploitation or *pōdu* should be surveyed and demarcated, prohibiting felling and *pōdu*; and (2) that in the remaining area of "accessible forest" while allowing *pōdu*, fellings were to be restricted and brought under control (a) by localising them every year, (b) by raising the seigniorage rate by 50 per cent, (c) by employing a special land-revenue staff to mark the trees selected for felling and (d) by paying the muttadars two annas for each tree felled as a reward for assisting the prevention of felling of unmarked trees.

During the three years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1918-19, nineteen blocks of forest extending over about 75 square miles were selected for reservation in "accessible forests." Four only of these were surveyed, mapped and notified under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act. The survey work of five others was very inaccurate and the remaining ten blocks were not surveyed at all. Thus there were no correct maps for the rest of the fifteen blocks for notifying them under section 4 of the Act. During the Agency Commission (1920 to 1923) no attention was paid to this matter, and in 1924 a Special Forest Officer (Mr. V. N. Seshagiri Rao) was deputed to investigate the possibilities of the Rampa forests. He recommended the early survey and notification of the fifteen blocks already selected and to select, survey, and notify a further area of 225 square miles, of good forest in the "inaccessible area" and thus to comply fully with the orders¹ of the Government in 1914. The Government Agent at the time (Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S.) did not approve of the pace at which the reservation was proposed to proceed and suggested (1) that each village should be given a definite area in which *pōdu* could be carried on with certain restrictions, (2) that certain large blocks should be set aside in the northern zone in which *pōdu* should be prohibited, (3) that these blocks should be very roughly demarcated by the Agent or Assistant Agent much in the same way as muttas, (4) that the blocks already reserved or selected in the southern zone should be handed over to the Forest Department at once and (5)

¹ G.O. No. 140, Revenue, dated 15th January 1914.

that a Special Forest Officer should be appointed to carry out the work of demarcating and reserving the above blocks and to advise the limits of forests to be reserved in the northern zone, that he should work under the orders of the Agent, and that ultimately the reserves should be handed over to the District Forest Officer, Lower Gōdāvari. The Government approved these proposals in 1926.¹ Mr. Seshagiri Rao was again deputed, in February 1927, to carry out the above proposals and the demarcation of the selected blocks was completed in 1929. The selection of areas for reservation under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act is almost completed and they are being notified under that section one by one. Up-to-date, fifteen blocks covering 59 square miles have been notified and preparations are in hand for effecting settlement and final notification of nine blocks covering 103 square miles. Proposals are before Government for constituting Rampa into a separate District Forest Officer's charge with head-quarters at Rajahmundry. Those forests which are not constituted as reserved forests under section 16 are governed by rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act.

In the Yellavaram and Pōlavaram taluks there was no difficulty in settling the rights of proprietors. The reserves in the Nugūr taluk (amounting to 395 square miles) though notified under the India Act as Reserved Forest when the taluk was included in the Central Provinces, were subsequent to their transfer to Madras in 1909 also reserved under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882. Seven blocks of un-reserves about 20 square miles in extent containing good growth of timber are now under settlement. All these blocks have been selected without much controversy and notifications under section 16 in respect of six of them are pending issue.

Susceptibilities of the jungle tribes.

*Page 94, paragraph 3.—Add at end of paragraph :—*Only Kōyas are found mostly in the hill villages and in the interior of the Nugūr taluk. Slightly more civilized than their caste fellows of Bhadrāchalam taluk, these men are accustomed to regular permanent cultivation instead of *pōdu*, the latter not having been allowed even while this taluk was under the control of the Central Provinces Government.

Pōdu cultivation.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*Pōdu cultivation in the reserves of the Nugūr taluk has never been permitted.

*Page 95, paragraph 1.—For second sentence, substitute :—*Mr. (later Sir) A. T. Arundel, then a member of the Board of Revenue, made enquiries on the spot while on a visit to the district to suggest methods to be employed in controlling the export of timber from the Rampa forests.

¹ G.O. Mis. No. 1101, Development, dated 31st July 1926.

*Page 96, paragraph 3.—Add:—*In 1931-32, the revenue from fees for cutting timber for export, grazing and on minor forest produce (seigniorage fees) for the Rampa forests was Rs. 58,288. Administra-
tion in
Rampa.

*Page 97, paragraph 1.—Add at the end of this paragraph:—*This concession is not allowed to the Kōyas of the Nugūr taluk. All people in that taluk and people other than Kōyas and Reddis in Bhadrāchalam taluk are charged two-thirds of the full rates, i.e., two annas a cow unit. Foreign cattle are not coming to the forests of the Bhadrāchalam taluk owing to its remoteness, and no foreign cattle had been allowed to graze in the forests of the Nugūr taluk owing to the extensive fires caused by the graziers in the past. But proposals have recently been submitted to open up the Nugūr plateau for foreign cattle and for penning cattle, as fire protection in the area has since been abandoned and it is suitable only for grazing. In the rest of
the Agency.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute the following:—*The game rules under section 21 (H) of the Madras Forest Act have been extended to all reserves in the Lower and Upper Gōdāvari Divisions with the proviso that persons classed as members of hill tribes be exempt from their operations.

*Paragraph 4.—Add at end of paragraph:—*Due to indifference of the hillmen the grant of rewards for fire protection has been discontinued from 1933, and in its place, the system of protection by cutting and clearing fire lines, and employment of fire-patrols during the fire-season has been substituted. In Upper Gōdāvari fees at 5 per cent of the amount spent on fire protection are also paid to patēls for recruiting patrol. Fire protec-
tion.

The reserves on the plateau of the Nugūr taluk are not now fire protected.

*Page 98, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*Artificial reproduction of forests has been attempted in respect of the casuarina plantation near the coast, and teak plantations in Gōkavaram and Peddāpuram ranges. A narrow strip of sandy tract on the sea face in Kandikuppa reserve has been set apart and is now being planted up with casuarina at the rate of 69 acres a year. The whole area available for such planting has been fixed at 694.15 acres. The rotation is ten years and the planting is at intervals of 7 feet by 7, the object being to produce long, straight poles for house building purposes and fuel which go to supply Cocanada town. Prunings are done at the end of fifth year and thinnings in these areas are made after the sixth year to admit light and induce increase of girth thereby; the method of reproduction employed is clear-felling and replanting. The original plantations which were Artificial
reproduction.
Casuarina

ripe for the axe were cut and removed and the same acres are being planted up a second time. The localities where these plantations have been reared have water communication with Cocanada which is about thirty miles away.

Teak.

Teak plantations have been raised since 1930 at the rate of 10 acres a year in the fuel coupes in Tirumalayapālem and Mallavaram reserves and from 1929 in Sudikonda reserve of Gōkavaram range and since 1928 in Ammayagoppu valley of Rājāvōmangi reserve in Peddāpuram range. The present working plan has selected additional areas fit for teak in both the ranges and from 1933 an area of ten acres is being planted in each range every year with teak.

In Pegha reserve of the Bhadrāchalam taluk, 75 acres were sown with teak seeds from Coimbatore between 1903 and 1905, but the results have not been satisfactory, and further operations were discontinued. Eighty-eight acres in six other reserves of Bhadrāchalam taluk and ten acres in a particular reserve of Nugūr taluk were regenerated with teak under the Taungya system in 1920 and 1921 with encouraging results. The method of reproduction was changed next year to clear felling and burning and dibbling teak seeds or stump planting. Between 1922 and 1933, 213 acres in the reserves to the east of the Sabari were so treated in areas where teak was originally non-existent. Similar operations were also started in about 2,276 acres of teak-bearing area in Nugūr and Bhadrāchalam taluks. The results in all these cases have been satisfactory.

Sandalwood.

Attempts have also been made to introduce sandalwood by dibbling sandalwood seeds obtained from East Vellore and other districts in 28 acres of reserves of the Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr taluks but the results are disappointing, due probably to extremes of climate.

Introduction
of exotics,
etc.

*Paragraph 3.—Delete the last sentence and add at end :—*Experiments are being carried out in the Nugūr and Bhadrāchalam taluks in the regeneration of Yepi (*Hardwickia binata*), and in the relative influence of grazing, hoeing up the soil and broadcast sowing, in the establishment of young seedlings; in raising satinwood sample plots to find out the rate of its growth in pure and in mixed crop and in attempting advance regeneration fellings five years before final clear-fellings in teak-bearing areas, with a view to obtain a fuller stocking of young teak before a coupe is finally felled.

General char-
acter of the
forests.

*Page 98, last paragraph and page 99, paragraph 1.—*Substitute :—With the variation in its physical features from a coastal belt of flat land cut up by innumerable creeks, subject to tidal inundations, to the uplands with a gently undulating plain, and the Agency consisting of broken and hilly areas of

the Eastern Ghâts, the general character of the flora of the district varies from a mangrove forest along the coast to the dry scrub type in the uplands, while the hill tracts of the Agency, including Rampa, present an entirely different type. The mangrove jungle runs along the tidal creeks of the Gōdāvari near the coast and extends southwards from three or four miles south of Cocanada to a distance of about 35 miles with a varying width of four to eight miles. About one-third of this area belongs to zamindars and the rest to Government. The zamindari portion is nothing more than scrub, having been subjected to excessive grazing, hacking and repeated cutting. A large portion is also a waste plain containing no growth whatever. The Government reserves, on the other hand, are the main source of fuel supply to Cocanada and the Marine Department for use in their dredgers. The species found in the forest consists chiefly of the four varieties of *Avicennia officinalis*, *Rhizophora conjugata*, *Kandelia Rheedii*, *Bruguiera parviflora*, *Sonneratia apetala*, *Aegiceras majus*, *Ceriops Candolleana*, *Excoecara agallocha*, *Lumnithera racemosa* and other shrubs such as *Clerodendron inerme* and *Acanthus ilicifolius*. *Ceriops Candolleana* yields a bark (*gedara* bark) which the villagers use for colouring fishing-nets. The barks of the other mangrove species, although said to be good tanning materials, are not used as such, probably because they contain a large percentage of colouring matter. The forest is useful only for the fuel it yields.

Page 99, paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—Mangrove wood, except Tellamada, is inferior as fuel to the ordinary uplands jungle species, but *Lumnitzera racemosa* (though scarce) is extremely hard and burns excellently, and the *Ceriops* shrubs burn even when green if the bark is removed. Tellamada (*Avicennia officinalis* var *typica*) is the only species accepted by the Marine Department owing to its comparatively high calorific quality. *Aegiceras Majus* (Tilla), a pithy wood full of acrid juice which smokes more than it burns, is the worst fuel, but is reported to be used in shell-lime-kilns on account of its cheapness. *Sonneratia apetala* (Kalingai) is a soft wood which is useful in brick kilns when newly cut, but rapidly rots.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—As we proceed northwards from the coast into the uplands, we come across scattered blocks of forests in the Rajahmundry taluk and in the outskirts of Peddāpuram taluk. The growth varies according to soil which is very variable changing from stiff clay to loam or calcareous gravel. They yield fuel and small timber from stunted specimens of timber yielding species such as *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Soimida*

In the
uplands.

febrifuga and a sprinkling of *Xylia*. Bamboos are here available to some extent. A few blocks in the upland forests with degraded growth fit for grazing, have been classified as "ryots," forests, and handed over for management by committees of villagers, called "Panchayats."

Agency
forests.

The Agency belt of forests extends over Yellavaram and Pōlavaram, Rampa and beyond the Ghāts over Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr. It is extensive and forms part of the main Eastern Ghāts which the Gōdāvari pierces between the Nizam's territory and Pōlavaram on one side and the Rampa forests on the other. A narrow strip of forest along both banks of the river up to the "Gorge" is owned by a number of zamindars and is in a degraded condition.

The Agency forests belonging to Government are of a better type than those in the uplands. The timber obtained is of a fairly large size. Bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus* and *Bambusa arundinacea*) are so plentiful that the extraction of these for the merchants forms almost the main source of occupation of the hill villagers (Kōyas and Reddis), besides "poduing" in the rainy season. On the better drained deeper soils the stand consists of chirumanu (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*) or Kondatangedu (*Xylia dolabriformis*) mixed with teak (*Tectona Grandis*) except in Rampa and Yellavaram where natural teak does not occur, yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), tuniki (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and a sprinkling of rosewood not to mention other valueless species. On the dry or stiff calcareous soils billudu predominates. There is some good yepi (*Hardwickia binata*) in the unreserves of Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr ranges. Probably due to the practice of shifting cultivation old trees are remarkable by their absence—the crop consisting of middle-aged or pole growth; but the stocking is very good, growth remarkably straight and tall in places, and damage from fire not much apparent; the thorny bamboo is not extensive being found only here and there on comparatively moist soil, stream banks, etc.

The chief fruit trees are the tamarind, gallnuts (*Terminalia Chebula*), soapnuts (*Sapindus emarginatus*), and shikoy (*Acacia concinna*). Marking nuts (*Semecarpus anacardium*) and nux-vomica are also available.

In Pōla-
varam and
Yellavaram.

*Last paragraph ending in page 100.—Substitute:—*In the Pōlavaram and Yellavaram taluks, forest reservation has been completed and various blocks where facilities for extraction exist, are under some systematic working. In Yellavaram there are 47 square miles of good forest in which fairly large timber (3 to 5 feet in girth) is found, and some 96 square miles containing trees (1½ to 3 feet in girth) providing timber of a smaller kind. The principal timber species are the *Xylia*, *Terminalia*,

Pterocarpus, *Anogeissus*, *Chloroxylon*, *Lagerstræmia* and *Adina* already mentioned as occurring further south.

In the Pōlavaram taluk, besides the species mentioned above, as characteristic of this belt, teak (which is rare in Yellavaram) is met with throughout in patches. In the extreme north-west, a fair quantity of *Hardwickia binata* is found. On the top of the Pāpikonda (Bison hill), the growth is much the best in these parts and contains species of rattans and a bamboo, a species of *Oxytenanthera*. It may be said generally, however, that although these forests contain large timber trees, these are usually either unsound or situated in inaccessible places. The bulk of the crop consists of small growth which, owing to its distance from a market, is valueless either as fuel or timber.

Page 100, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The Rampa forests In Rampa. have been so far unreserves and have been subject to unrestricted "poduing" and unsystematic extraction of timber and bamboos under the primitive permit system. The natural result, therefore, is that the accessible portions are in a worse condition than those of Yellavaram and Pōlavaram.

The Government took up the question of reservation of this valuable property and appointed a Forest Officer, for the selection of blocks which had still some forest growth left in them, of course, leaving out as unreserves sufficient land for "pōdu". These areas have now been selected.

At least 80 per cent of the total area of Rampa is covered by forests, the rest being under shifting or permanent cultivation. The forests can roughly be divided into two zones. The dividing line between the southern and the northern zones separates the bad timber from the good, the bamboo from the non-bamboo, the *Anogeissus* from the *Xylia*, and the palmyra from the sago-palm as the semi-civilised from the unsophisticated and the small rainfall from the heavier rainfall areas. *Xylia* is the tree of the northern zone. In the chain of hills to the north and west of Pamalēru lie the finest *Xylia* forests in Rampa. It is found with the abundant mixture of bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) and *Cleistanthus* near Rēkapalli borders, and about a mile off from this border it becomes almost pure. Bamboo disappears except for a few *Oxytenanthera* (long internode bamboo) here and there. At Tangellagundi, *Xylia* hill which contains almost pure *Xylia*, as the name itself indicates, the trees were about 100 feet high and the largest girth measured was 8 feet 7 inches. The level stretches of fertile areas lying along the rivers bear chiefly *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Pterocarpus marsupium* in company with *Dillenia*, *Eugenia*, *Phyllanthus*, *Hymenodictyon*, *Schrebera swietenoides* and *Zanthoxylum rhetsa*. The southern zone consists of a mixed deciduous type, the predominating species being *Anogeissus jatifolia* mixed with bamboos, *Cleistanthus collinus* and softwoods.

On the hill tops a few crooked and stunted *Dalbergia latifolia* occur. At the foot of the hills and in fertile bits the growth consists generally of *Xylia* and *Terminalia tomentosa* with a few *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. Teak is not found in the Rampa forests.

In Nugur.

After paragraph 4, add the following:—In the Nugūr taluk though the rainfall increases on the Nugūr plateau, owing to poor soil conditions, the growth is poor and stunted and generally consists of inferior species. But in the river margin, between the Nugūr plateau and the river the soil is in many places a good loam, and it gets the further advantage of the rainfall from Nugūr plateau which supplies the necessary moisture to the soil on its way to the Gōdāvari. This has helped a good high forest consisting of the maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*), yegisi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), teak, etc., to thrive in this region. This area is under reservation now.

Timber and
the market
for it.

Page 101, paragraph 3.—Add at the end:—Two teak logs having a girth of 73½ inches and 65½ inches felled in Pegha reserve of Marrigūdem range of Bhadrāchalam taluk were sent in March 1933 to Dehra Dun where they were subjected to a test by the Forest Economist who has expressed the following opinion on it: “The timber has a pleasing figure and takes a fine finish. It would be suitable, either in plywood form or vaneered on to laminated cores, for high class cabinet work, panelling interior shop, and office fitments, carriage interiors, and similar work. It could also be used in the making of piano-cases, gramophone cases and radio cabinets, where figure and finish is required. The lower unfigured grades could possibly be marketed for suit cases, hand-boxes, drawer bottoms, almirah backs, partition, etc.”

Minor forest
produce.

Paragraph 5.—Substitute:—The bulk of the minor forest produce comes from the Rampa and Yellavaram forests, Pōlavaram and Bhadrāchalam producing very little. Tamarind, gall-nuts, nux-vomica, soapnuts, shikoy, marking nuts, honey, wax, platter leaves (leaves of *Bauhinia vahlii*), skins and horns are the chief items, and the bulk of the revenue under this head is derived from tamarind and gall-nuts.

The chief markets for all produce are Rajahmundry and Cocanada whence the produce is distributed to many parts of India, Ceylon and Europe. The former place, in fact, is the greatest timber market in the Circars, and both have the advantage of good water transport, being favourably situated on the Gōdāvari, and timber and other produce are distributed to Bezvada, Masulipatam, Ellore and other places in the delta. Gall-nuts and nux-vomica are exported to London and Hamburg from Cocanada; wax goes to London, Colombo, Calcutta and Bombay; horns to London and France; skins to Madras; and shikoy to Madras, Cuddalore and Tuticorin and platter leaves to Madras. Most of the other produce is consumed locally.

The minor produce is brought down by the hill people to weekly shandies on the borders of the Agency, where it is bought by merchants who pay the seignorage fixed by Government before removal.

In Nugūr taluk the only minor produce that is available is tamarind, Beedi leaves (leaves of *Diospyros melanoxylon*) and rela and tangedu barks. The first is exported to Rajahmundry, but for the others there is little or no demand at present.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute:—*The total revenue from the Forest revenue.

	Lower Godāvāri.	Upper Godāvāri.	forests of the district amounted in 1932-33 to nearly three lakhs as detailed in the margin.
	RS.	RS.	
Timber ...	16,064	52,015	
Firewood ...	56,200	238	
Bamboos ...	76,180	17,338	
Grazing ...	14,995	8,652	
Other M.F.P.	28,751	4,974	
Mis. revenue.	17,008	5,925	

2,09,198

82,142

Total Rs. 2,98,340.

*Add at the end of chapter:—*Seven blocks of inferior forests in the taluks of Pōlavaram (Agency) and Peddāpuram covering 17·07 square miles were classed as Ryots' forest and placed under the management of five panchāyats each paying a small rent to Government. Among the sources of income to these panchāyats are (i) grazing revenues (ii) sale of minor forest produce such as soapnuts, tamarind, rela, tangedu, etc. These areas are partly hilly and partly plain with thick growth of *nallaregu* (*Albizia amara*), *sundra* (*Acacia catechu*), *kanuga* (*Pongamia glabra*), *dirisena* (*Albizia lebbek*), *yepi* (*Hardwickia binata*), *billudu* (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), etc. Forest panchāyats.

Two of these five panchāyats were established in Pōlavaram taluk in 1926 and the rest in Peddāpuram taluk in July 1928. Originally a panchāyat deputy tahsildar was placed over these panchāyats, but from 1928 after the work of organization of these panchāyats had been completed, their control was transferred to the district revenue staff. The right of allowing the grazing of cattle of the villages constituting the panchāyat area is vested in the panchāyat, at the rates and to the number prescribed in the agreement. Under the Pōlavaram Agency panchāyats, the rates are low (three annas and six annas per cow unit for local and other cattle, respectively). The cattle of the Kōyas are allowed free grazing in these panchāyat areas. The rate in respect of the panchāyats in Peddāpuram taluk varies from eight annas to one rupee a cow unit. The grazing incidence works to about three acres per cow unit. The panchāyats have executed petty repairs to *kuntas* in the forest areas under them and planted palmyras and other trees. In addition to the ryots' forests mentioned above an area of 736

acres of unreserve in Singarampālem village of Peddāpuram taluk has been declared reserved land under rule 5-A of the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act and placed under the management of another forest panchāyat in 1931.

Administra-
tion.

For purposes of forest administration, the whole revenue district is now divided into two divisions—the Upper Gōdāvari division comprising the taluks of Nugūr and Bhadrāchalam, and the Lower Gōdāvari division comprising the taluks of Pōlavaram, Rajahmundry, Peddāpuram, Cocanada, Rāmachandrapuram, Amalāpuram, Rāzōle and the Agency taluks of Yellavaram and Rampa-Chōdāvaram. Each division is under the control of a District Forest Officer. As all reserved forests except one in the revenue district of West Gōdāvari have been handed over to panchāyats that district has been included in the Lower Gōdāvari forest division.

Kūnavaram is the headquarters of the Upper Gōdāvari and Cocanada that of the Lower Gōdāvari division. There are in them six and five ranges, those in the former being Nugūr, Cherla, Bhadrāchalam, Marrigūdem, Lakkavaram and Pulusumāmidi and in the latter Pōlavaram, Gōkavaram, Peddāpuram, Rajahmundry and the river. The last range is for checking the transport of produce over the Gōdāvari. There is a “range officer” for each range, and under him are foresters or forest guards who are in charge of beats into which each range is divided. There are 53 and 54 beats in these two divisions.

Most of the reserved forests in the Lower Gōdāvari division are covered by various working plans but a new working plan for the whole division except Rampa is under compilation by the working plans branch and is expected to come into force in 1934.

The reserved forests in the Upper Gōdāvari Division are exploited under temporary working schemes sanctioned by the Conservator of Forests from time to time.

Forest
offences.

The following table shows the offences detected in 1932–23 in reserves and unreserves of the two divisions:—

	Upper Gōdāvari.		Lower Gōdāvari.	
	Reserves.	Unreserves.	Reserves.	Unreserves.
Injury to forests by fire.	1	...	69	3
Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and M.F.P.	88	164	241	356
Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	37	...	104	15
Other offences	21	...	3	46

Most of the offences under unauthorized felling are in un-reserves which are, unlike many other districts in the Presidency, under the control of the Forest Department. Due to the advent of the plains-people into the Agency tracts of the Upper Gōdāvari division for purpose of cultivation and trade, forest offences are on the increase. Special patrol and surprise parties have been instituted to patrol areas most affected. It is not often possible to find out the actual culprits. But wanton incendiarism by fire is met by closure of the neighbouring forests to grazing.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

*Page 102, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*As in other districts, Agriculture and the tending of flocks and herds employ the very large majority of the population. It was found at the census of 1931 that out of 1,000 people in the province 445 were non-working dependants and that among the rest were both actual earners and working dependants. Of these 555 actual workers, 270 were engaged in agriculture and stock-raising or as they call in census language “in the exploitation of animals and vegetation.” That is to say, leaving the non-workers out of account, 48·8 per cent of the actual workers were engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. The district figures are for the plains, non-workers 400 and earners 600 and for the Agency 392 and 608, among 1,000 of the total population; and of the earners 237 and 305 have agriculture and cattle farming as their occupation or 39·5 and 50 per cent, respectively. There are thus more people engaged in this form of occupation in the Agency than in the plains where people can easily take up other pursuits with advantage. In the plains 56 or 9·3 per cent of the workers are engaged in industries, 23 or 3·8 per cent as traders, 162 or 27 per cent as domestic servants and 9·5 or 1·6 per cent in what is described as transport—that is, drivers and conductors of vehicles on land and water; the percentages employed in the Agency in the above occupations were respectively 4·4, 2, 24·8 and 1. Agricultural methods have been described in Chapter IV above and cattle and sheep in Chapter I. Of the arts and industries weaving employs a larger number of hands than any other, domestic service being excluded as one that requires no great skill and comprising among its workers several people who for want of a better description of their occupation gave it as domestic service or agriculture.

There are two cotton spinning mills in the district both at Cotton mills, Pandalapāka. These mills have about 7,600 spindles between

them. Along with the rest of the cotton spinning mills in the Presidency these two mills have been hard hit by the prevailing trade depression intensified by heavy importation at uneconomic prices of cotton cloth and yarn from Japan resulting in heavy accumulation of stocks.

Hand-spinning.

Hand-spinning is an ancient industry in this district, and is said to survive in certain rich Kamma and Kāpu families and in a larger number of Adi-Andhra houses, though the bulk of the people wear cloths woven with the finer counts of yarn. The number of spinners increased as a result of Gandhi's non-co-operation movement; and Tuni, Sōmavaram and Vadasilēru became important centres of hand-spinning, there being 2,000 spinners in Tuni and villages round about it and 50 each at the other two places. The cotton used is the "Red Cocanada," a short-stapled variety which draws yarn up to 12 counts. The cloth is said to be strong and durable but it has a reddish colour. The spinners generally come from the poor classes of the Telaga, Kāpu and Periki castes some of whom cannot go to work in the fields because of caste custom; and women belonging to even middle and richer classes among these castes spin yarn and get cloths woven for their personal use, and if possible also for sale. The All-India Spinners' Association opened a branch in 1927 at Tuni and distributed its cotton to its spinners living in the neighbourhood of Tuni and paid them by the weight and quality of the yarn returned. Since then half a dozen private merchants have taken up this work and get handspun yarn from about 1,500 to 1,700 spinners which they get woven into cloths (worth about Rs. 75,000 a year) for sale. This cloth is said to be popular and sells at a higher price than ordinary mill cloth, though the spinners hardly earn as much as any other piece-work labourer. The Spinners' Association have now left the field free to the private merchants and withdrawn from this area. The Vadasilēru spinners use their own cotton which has a poor staple and is besides reddish in colour. This industry has had a stimulus during the days of the Non-co-operation movement, but with the waning of the movement and with the poor wages earned by the workers, it shows a tendency to go down in importance.

Silk weaving.

*Paragraph 2.—Add the following paragraph after it:—*Silk weaving is the largest and most paying industry in Peddāpuram where certain rich Dēvangas have opened a weaving factory. The factory has recently installed some looms driven by power; and it also distributes as usual ready-made silk warps to about 600 weavers in the town and to several more outside it for weaving silk cloths for fixed wages. The factory is equipped with power-driven winding, doubling and twisting machines and all the preparatory processes that the raw silk has to undergo are carried out on the above machinery while the

process of warping is done on hand-driven horizontal warping mills. A few looms fitted with fly shuttles are installed in the factory, but the bulk of the fabrics are woven by weavers engaged outside the factory. The silk used is mostly China or Japanese silk which comes from Bombay, and the preliminary process of reeling, twisting and re-hanking for making pirns is made by power-driven spindles. Various German colours are used in this factory for dyeing its silk and the process followed is the same as elsewhere. The silk is treated with soap in a dozen vats in which the solution is kept boiled. The silk is then bathed in the solution of the particular dye that is required. *Kirmanji* is used for dark colour. Ready-made warps with the quantity of silk and lace required for the weft are given to the weaver who is paid by the size of the fabric woven and the quantity of lace used in it. The chief varieties made here are silk *saris*, upper cloths of 5 or 6 cubits, and shirtings and coatings of every description. There are also several private merchants who get finished warps ready dyed and the silk required for the weft from Surat. These are handed over to the weavers who get Rs. 20 for plain weaving per warp of 35 yards and Rs 35. for weaving with designs. A weaver helped by women in the house can weave a warp of the above size of plain silk in 20 to 25 days and the maximum earning of a silk weaver does not exceed about Rs. 30 a month. With the admixture of Japanese silk, the fabrics do not wear well, and with the use of cheap dyes which fade after a few washes, the *Peddāpuram* silk is losing its popularity. Silks used in the *Andhra* country for *madis* are scarcely washed, but silk *saries* are given for wash frequently in the rest of South India and the use of fugitive colours or of cheap silk of poor twist from Japan is having an adverse effect on this important local industry. About six lakhs worth of silk cloths are made or collected here and exported.

There is weaving of silk, not to the extent of cotton, cloths in *Uppāda* in *Pithāpuram* taluk and silk worth about a lakh of rupees is exported every year from this place. All the looms in which silk is woven are, unlike in the southern districts, fitted with the fly shuttle.

Page 103, paragraph 1.—*Substitute* :—Though the weaving of silk is confined to *Peddāpuram* and *Uppāda*, the manufacture of cotton cloths is largely carried on here and elsewhere in the district. There were, at the census of 1931, 16,436 persons employed in cotton spinning, dyeing and weaving as a principal occupation, 1,506 working dependants and 599 persons following this as a subsidiary occupation. This excludes non-working dependants on the workers who formed 44·5 per cent of the population. Among the weaving castes

Cotton
weavers;
their num-
bers.

come Dēvangas, Padmasālis, Karnibaktas, Kaikabathulus, Sālis, Mālas and Mādigas. The last two generally spin and weave the coarser yarn of low counts. The chief centres of the industry are Bandārulanka (500) in Amalāpuram taluk, Uppāda (600) in Pithāpuram taluk, Injaram (100) in Cocanada taluk, Mōri (400) and Jagannapēta (150) in Rāzōle taluk, Mandapēta (400) in Rāmachandrapuram taluk and Rajahmundry (150) and Peddāpuram (600) towns. The number of looms in these places is given in brackets after their names. There are several other villages containing a smaller number of looms and weavers. The fabrics woven are mostly cotton cloths of finer counts, though coarse cloths are also woven for the use of the poorer classes and for those who for sentimental or political reasons wear *khaddar* or other equally weighty homespun cloths. All the looms have the fly shuttle and the old kind of looms are scarcely at work.

The chief varieties of cloths manufactured are fine grey cloths and *saris* of Uppāda, Mōri, Jagannapēta and Chintalapalli from counts of 50 to 150 and coarse *saris* and cloths of counts 20 to 40 made at Gollapālēm, Mandapeta, Bandārulanka and handspun *khadar* cloths commonly sold at Rajahmundry, Sitānagaram, Tuni and other places. In the days of the East India Company there was a large exportation of cloths from this district. Some seven lakhs of rupees were paid annually by the Company for local fabrics and in some years the figure rose above ten lakhs and in one year touched fourteen. The abolition of the Company's cloth trade had a most prejudicial effect on the local weaving industry and on the prosperity of the district as a whole. The value of the piecegoods exported in 1825-26 was over 14 lakhs; in 1842-43 it was less than two. In the import of cotton fabrics from Europe which followed East Gōdāvari shared to a much less extent than most other districts. English calicoes and long cloths are not now more popular there than the country fabrics, nor cheaper, and the use of them is limited. More than European fabrics, piecegoods from Bombay and Japan, especially the latter, are having an adverse effect on the district handloom industry.

Their
methods.

*Lost paragraph.—Substitute:—*The texture of the local work is often exceedingly fine. In Uppāda, one of the biggest centres for finer cloths, yarn of counts 150 to 200 is commonly used and the manufacture of fabrics of less fineness with yarns from 80 to 150 is comparatively small and the output limited. Cloths of equally fine texture but in less quantity are made at Mōri and Jagannapēta in Rāzōle taluk, though cloths of fine texture have come to be known in South India by the general name of "Uppāda Vasthrams." In Uppāda a warp is

generally 30 yards long and for the borders which have to be slightly thick yarn of 60 counts is used with the ⁷Louis mark silver lace and for the weft and warp yarn of 150 counts is used. In these three places Uppāda, Mōri and Jagannapēta there are 600, 400 and 150 looms respectively, all fitted with the fly-shuttle slay. Only grey cloths are woven generally in two sizes $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubits by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 cubits by $2\frac{1}{2}$, the latter being *dhotis* and the former *angavasthras*. The length of the warp varies in each of these places from 40 yards at Mōri and 32 yards at Jagannapēta to 30 yards at Uppāda. Street sizing is not uncommon, rice gruel being still used and the weavers help one another in the process. There is only peg-warping at Uppāda and mill warping in the other two places where the warpers and sizers are a class apart from the weavers. The Uppāda weavers get their yarn on credit from the merchants and sell the cloths woven to them which yields them little profit, while the Mōri and Jagannapēta workmen are independent and sell their goods to merchants who export them to Bombay, Calcutta and other places. About Rs. 30,000 worth of cloths are made in these places every month in which more than a thousand bundles of yarn are used up. The cloths made in the above places (especially in Uppāda) are famous for their fine texture and they still command a good market.

Less fine cloths are woven at Mandapēta (Rāmachandrapuram taluk), Injaram (Cocanada taluk), Rajahmundry, Bandāru-lanka (Amalāpuram taluk) and other places with yarn of counts from 20 to 80s. Both grey and coloured cloths are made; and the yarn used is Japanese, which they get from merchants in big shandies like the one at Drākshārāmam. *Saris* 12 cubits by 2 and men's cloths 6 cubits by 2 are those generally woven in these places. At Gollapālem in Cocanada taluk thick *saris* with 20s for warp and weft are made with thick red stripes, specially for the use of the Mālas and the Mādigas of the district, the prices ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 each. At Kōtipalli which has 16 looms, only cotton cloths are made of counts 20s and 40s, the latter being chiefly in Japanese yarn; and the warp is 36 cubits. In the 400 looms at Mandapēta yarns ranging from 40s to 60s are used though coarse sheets are also woven with 20s and coloured cloths are also made which are peculiar to this district. Though the weavers get their yarn on credit from the merchants, they are allowed to sell their goods to whomsoever they like and they generally take them to the Dwārapūdi shandy where the cloths are sold for local use and for export to Cuttack, Rangoon and other places. There are 45 looms for weaving cotton cloths at Peddāpuram where hand-spun and mill-made yarns are used and the average earnings of an adult

workman range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month. Hand-spun yarn weavers earn eight annas a day and handloom weaving is common in Murāri, Gandēpalli, Mallepalle, Rāzampēta, Tālūru, Sōmavaram, Erravaram, Peddarāyavaram and several other villages. Hand-spun cloth is popular because it is thicker and stands wear better than mill woven cloth and keeps off cold better. Besides the cotton for the yarn is the weaver's own and his women spin the yarn during leisure hours.

At Bandārulanka in Amalēpuram taluk the weavers are supplied ready warped and sized yarn by the sowcars and are paid for weaving Rs. 3 per warp of 32 yards of 40s. Peta-work on the borders is done with coloured yarn and lace. There are 500 looms here. In Rajahmundry weaving of *saris* and *dhotis* with yarns of 40s and 60s is done on 150 looms; some of the cloths are dyed, but the dyed yarn is obtained from Madura or Guntūr.

The handloom industry though occupying a far lower position relatively in the textile industry than it did a century ago is still of great importance to the Presidency, providing, as it does, employment for a population second only to that engaged in agriculture. Owing, however, to competition with mill goods, the influx of cheap imported goods, the general trade depression and the lack of suitable organization for the weavers, the handloom industry has made little progress during recent years.

*Page 104, paragraph 1.—Add:—*It is very common to find women engaged in actual weaving in such important centres as Rajahmundry, Bandārulanka and Mōri. The weavers as a class are less addicted to drink than in the Tamil districts and many of them are independent in the matter of the sale of their products and not so much in the hands of the sowcars. The fly shuttle is the rule and warping is done generally on peg boards.

Cotton
dyeing.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*The dress for the men is often coloured and large quantities of dyed cloths made in this district are also exported by Cocanada merchants to Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. The places best known for this dyeing industry are Tuni, Gollapālem (in Cocanada taluk), and Cocanada. There were in the district at the census of 1931, about 500 people engaged in dyeing, bleaching and printing of textiles, of whom 37 were found in Cocanada town. The workers in Cocanada belong to the washerman caste, while at Gollapālem various other castes like Irulurs, Kāpus, Elavalus, Sālis and Chākkalavandulus are also following this industry as their primary occupation; and among them are also found a few Rangāris and Velamas, though none of these weave the

cloths themselves. There are 800 persons engaged in washing and cleaning in Cocanada town (as against 25,000 in the whole district)—apparently all Tsākalas. Several members of the caste are said to own lands which they, however, lease to tenants with a view to devote themselves to their hereditary calling of bleaching, dyeing and printing. The growth of the dyeing industry in this district is attributable to a large extent to the habit of the women folk wearing dyed *saris* with borders and edges all printed. Gollapālem is a large centre for dyeing (and also for printing); and they use large quantities of Japan grey cloths for the purpose, being the cheapest in the market and light for wear. The richer classes, however, require nicer cloths with closer texture and so English grey cloths are also used in dyeing. About 300 bales of Japanese cloth are dyed here in a year. Each bale contains 50 pieces of 38 to 45 yards and *saris* of 7 yards are made from each of these pieces. Before dyeing the cloths are treated with soda ash and washed; the cloths are then dried on the grass lawns and they are treated thrice a day for three days. When the cloth is well bleached, it is removed to the houses of the dyers for colouring. Each house employs a few coolies of whom the head cooly is paid Rs. 20 per mensem; while the printers on borders are paid Rs. 1-12-0 for hundred cloths of one colour or for one course of printing. If more colours are used in printing, a separate cooly is charged for each colour.

The colours used are mostly German, though American stuff is sometimes employed, and aniline colours are preferred notwithstanding their heavier cost to alizarine as the latter, though cheaper, requires a longer period for dyeing. The blocks required for printing are prepared at Rajahmundry and Bandar, though a few are made locally. The price of each block varies with the complexity of the design from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10, and some intricate designs cost as much as Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The master dyer easily gains 30 per cent over the cost of the cloth, which leaves him after defraying cost of dyeing a fair margin of profit.

Gollapālem is at present the largest centre for dyeing and printing and has been so from the times of the Dutch East India Company. There are now about 100 houses engaged in dyeing cloths and printing them. These cloths are the favourite wear of the women of Āndhra country and are largely in demand all over that country. Tuni has also highly developed this industry, Mr. Kosiah Bōlar of South Kanara having opened a dyeing and printing factory here in 1923. Until 1930 hand-spun and hand-woven *khadar* was solely used, but since then dyeing and printing of hand-woven cloths with Indian mill yarn have also been taken

up with very good results. His cloths come from about 400 looms which he has set up in various villages of this and the Vizagapatam district. There is also a *khadar* centre at Kóta-Nandur (12 miles from Tuni) which yields cloth worth Rs. 400 every month. About 60 men are employed and the colours he uses are German. The cloths as they come from the looms are bleached and 10 per cent are sold undyed while the rest are dyed and printed for *saris*, jumpers, door curtains, bed-sheets, etc. There are both handblock and aerograph printing and in the case of the former the blocks come from the United Provinces and cost about Rs. 1,000 a year. For the aerograph spray printing which is also found in Gollapālem, the air compressor is worked by power and stencils are cut in the workshop itself. The Tuni cloths and *saris* are sold all throughout the Telugu districts and in Madras and Mangalore.

Owing to severe competition among the dyers of different places, there is often an excess of stock and an unhealthy lowering of prices which leaves the workers the barest margin of profit. In the larger dye-houses, the workmen are paid fixed rates of wages per piece ranging from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2 for cloths which have an undyed oval body and red all round and Rs. 3 for those which have a blue body with red all round and printed borders. Aniline colours and wax are obtained from local sowcars on credit and they buy the dyed and printed cloths. The dyer happens to be also the printer. The master dyer pays Rs. 60 as wages to dye fully 20 pieces which four men can do in a week; and in the same period 15 pieces are dyed with a white oval body for a charge of Rs. 45 and the actual expenditure on dyes and wages comes in their cases to Rs. 52-8-0 and Rs. 31-14-0 so that the master dyer earns a profit of Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 13-2-0 in these cases. Pēttai, a village which adjoins Gollapālem, also contains several dyers. Some dyers print elaborate floral designs in black all round the edges, the most common design being two peacocks standing face to face on each side of a flower vase. A print in red is also given over the one in black. The result on a white background is very effective.

Coloured *saris* are printed with designs in various colours and the wages for printing varies from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per piece. In the Drāksharámam and Dwárapudi shandies, dyed cloth worth Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 50,000 is sold respectively in a week.

*Paragraph 5, second sentence.—Substitute:—*There are various shades of red, blue and pink.

Metal
industry.

*Page 106.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3:—*The manufacture of vessels of domestic use from metals such as brass, bronze, copper and lead is common in almost all districts

and Gōdāvari East is no exception. The few Kamsálas of Peddápúram who make brass and bronze vessels are independent workmen who have invested their own capital in the business. For making bronze vessels they buy gunmetal scraps from local shops at Rs. 10 per maund and also broken bronze vessels; when they do not get gunmetal they mix copper and tin in the proportion of 8:2 and melt them and get the metal required. When the metal is in a molten condition they pour it into specially prepared moulds as in other districts and, after cooling, the vessel is taken out and polished. Kújas and tumblers of various shapes are made here, and a worker earns about a rupee a day. Brass vessels are made chiefly at Rajahmundry, Peddápúram and Jagannáthapuram. At Peddápúram the merchants get the work done by Kamsálas and Sális by supplying them with the necessary quantity of metal and paying their wages. There are about a dozen Padmasális in Jagannáthapuram engaged in making brass pots, windows, goglets, etc. The water pots or *kudams* made here have no solid rims as in the south, but a narrow strip of metal half an inch wide is soldered to the mouth to serve as a rim. The workers generally get brass sheets from the sowcars and make vessels for them, the wages varying with the kind of vessel. Women and boys are also engaged in the industry; an adult worker gets from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month and a boy about Rs. 3. The sowcars in trying to get as much profit as they can, reduce the wages of the workmen and the cost of working a maund of brass plates into vessels has come down from Rs. 14 to Rs. 9. Among the metal workmen are many weavers, who have exchanged this work for weaving or farming. Generally metal workers work for eight months and spend the rest of the year in selling their goods.

The manufacture of large quantities of cheap aluminium vessels has told upon the brass and bell-metal industry of the district. There are four big workshops and a number of smaller ones in Rajahmundry town alone which comes next to Madras in the manufacture of aluminium ware. The bulk of the vessels is made by casting; the beating of sheets into vessels is in fact a rarity. The workers are mostly Sáli, Velama, Kápu, Ediya, Mangam and Reddi castes. A Rajahmundry firm known as Jeevan Lál & Co., supplies the necessary ingots which are melted by workers in English or country crucibles. Old and cast-away aluminium vessels are also used in preparing new ones. Moulds of articles to be made are first prepared from clay and much polishing is necessary before the vessel can be ready for sale. About 2,000 lb. weight of articles are made every month in Rajahmundry. Sheet metal beaten and shaped into vessels costs Rs. 1-3-0 per lb., whereas vessels cast in moulds cost Re. 1 per lb., but the former is not

easily available. In two workshops buttons of aluminium are also made, a pound of metal yielding 1,000 buttons. In the factories moulds of teak are used, and the industry is said to be a thriving one and gives employment to several hands in Rajahmundry town alone.

Page 106, paragraph 3, last but one line.—For “Nagaram” read “Rázóle.”

Painting.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*No painting work is now done at Gollapálem, the family mentioned above having given up the industry for lack of demand for their paintings. At Antarvédi some painting is still done and the worker is called on to paint on walls of temples and buildings in the villages occasionally. The work done at Rajahmundry is of an inferior kind.

Pith-work.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*A little inferior pith-work is done by two Muhammadans at Nagaram who can make flowers out of 'sola pith. There is no such work done in Jagannapéta at present.

Musical instruments.

Paragraph 5, lines 2 and 3.—For “Rázavolu” and “Nagaram” substitute “Rázóle.”

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Owing to want of demand, these musical instruments are not being made in any of the places mentioned above at present.

Wood and stone carving.

*Paragraphs 6 and 7.—Substitute:—*Wood carving of excellent quality was done in a number of places in this district. Múchis and Kamsálas used to carve furniture and door frames and make the *vàhanams* or carved platforms on which idols were carried. The industry has now died out in several centres and is kept up at Rajahmundry alone. Furniture of various kinds, some of it well carved, is now made at this station and exported to several places in the Circars.

Jegúrúpádu is the only place where any stone carving work is done in this district. There are two workers there, both Kamsálas, but there is no demand for their services. There is said to be another stone carver at Káteru, but he too has few occasions to exhibit his work. There were a few stone workers in Vúbalanka in Rázóle taluk and Venkatayapálayam (Rámachandrapuram taluk), but there are none now there or at Rajahmundry.

Palmyra fibre.

*Page 107, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The existence of numberless palmyra palms in this district, especially in Cocanada and Peddápura taluks has led to the extraction of fibre from palmyra sheaths for export overseas. Ādi-Āndhras in the latter and Ēndras and Idigas in the former taluk are chiefly engaged in this industry, the actual workers being

women. The chief villages where this industry is carried on are Vadasilēru (Peddāpuram taluk) and Pallipālem, Sila, Kajulūru, Duggudurru and Koyyeru in Cocanada taluk. The workers being agriculturists, this forms their subsidiary occupation between January and June. They purchase the right to remove spathes from the trees, Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per hundred trees, and women go in groups and remove as much as they can beat and prepare fibre out of them. They go on doing it day by day until all the trees are exhausted. A person can prepare 1 viss of fibre in a day by beating 40 spathes. The fibre is then sized by being passed through iron spikes. It is then heaped in a corner and covered up. After some days its colour becomes reddish and the fibre is taken to the collecting centres of Rājanagaram and Pallikadiem where it is sold for Rs. 12 per cwt. to the brokers of exporting merchants of Cocanada. These middlemen make a profit of Rs. 3 per cwt. The industry is carried on in several other villages and the fibres are collected and sent to Cocanada and Jaggannāikpur where about 60 wholesale merchants are engaged in exporting this article. About 50 cart-loads of fibre are brought into Cocanada town every day and gives employment to nearly 3,000 people in that town. Dressed fibre is exported to Germany, England, Belgium, New York, Australia and Japan. About 15 firms are engaged in dressing the fibre. They get not only the local fibre but also get supplies from Bāpatla, Chirāla and other places outside the district. Fibre from villages is called Kōra and after dressing in Cocanada town is called "bazaar green". It is again dressed before export. It is said to be needed for making brushes and for matting.

There are also large areas of coconut palms in the delta taluks of Rāzōle and Amalāpuram which contain 46,000 acres out of a total coconut area of 48,000 acres for this district. From these taluks are exported large quantities of dried copra. The nuts are stored after they are picked for six months, for drying up completely when the copra is removed and the husks peeled off. Coir manufacture has not developed better in this area because the husks are used for fuel which is costly in the delta and the nuts are already over-ripe when picked. Still the husks are beaten for fibre for making ropes and for caulking boats. Tāllarēvu and Paradēsampet in Cocanada taluk, Yēdūr-lanka, Komaragiripatnam, Isekalapūdi, Ambājipēta, Pūsar-lapūdi and Indupalli in Amalāpuram taluk and Gannāvaram, Kesavapalli and Bendamūrlanka in Rāzōle taluk are important centres where coir is extracted for local use and for export. The process of extraction is different from that prevalent on the West Coast. The husks are not soaked for any length of time, but the dried husks are beaten to loosen the epicarp soaked overnight in water kept in pots and then dried in the

sun next morning for a few hours and beaten. The husks of 100 nuts cost 4 annas in Amalāpuram and 8 to 10 annas in Cocanada taluk. Fishermen, Chetties, Idigas, Marikallus and Balijas are the castes employed in this work, mostly their women. From the husk of 100 coconuts 4 visses of yarn can be made; each viss costs 4 annas and it takes a week to twist 2 visses. Certain Kāpus of Tallarēvu and Komaragiri-patnam twist these fibres into ropes of four or six strands and send them to Cocanada for export. Rough yarn made at Paradēsampet and other villages of Cocanada taluk are only fit for caulking boats and a maund of it costs only 7 annas and is prepared in four days. Women engaged in this work earn about 1 anna 6 pies a day and the yarn is required only in summer when boat building or repairing goes on. The Industries Department conducted coir retting experiments at Ambājipēta for a year but gave them up as they proved unsuccessful, there being no regular ebb and flow of water in the retting area and no proper site for carrying on the operations. Besides, green husks were not easily available, there being a great demand for copra for which only dry nuts were found useful. The coir yarn that is exported from Cocanada is inferior to the Malabar variety. It is carried by boats from the Rāzōle and Amalāpuram taluks and part of it is exported to Rangoon.

Oils. *Page 107, paragraph 3.—Add:—*There are six castor oil and three gingelly oil mills in Cocanada town, but they are not driven by power. Coconut oil is no longer extracted in Bodasakurru. There is a factory in Ambājipēta which is not doing full work owing to the fall in the price of coconuts. There are numerous small single bullock-worked mills in the villages for castor, gingelly or coconut but the oil is only for local consumption. The oil-cakes are sold in the shandies for manure or as cattle food.

Tanning. *Page 108, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Only one tannery was at work in Rajahmundry in 1933, six others being closed for want of demand for their leather.

Paragraph 4, line 3.—For “division” read “taluk.”

Line 7.—For “Jagammampēta” read “Jaggampēta.”

Country sugar. *Page 109, paragraph 3.—Add:—*This kind of sugar is no longer manufactured at Rajahmundry now.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “Jagammampēta” read “Jaggampēta.”

Printing-presses. *Page 110, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*There are several printing-presses in Rajahmundry and Cocanada, and every

taluk head-quarters and major village in the district now boasts of at least one printing press in it. There are a dozen presses at Cocanada town, of which the Cocanada Printing Works employs 30 men and the Sujani Ranjan Press half the number. In the latter press are printed a weekly Telugu paper called the *Ravi* and a monthly journal *Elementary Education*. Another monthly journal published in Cocanada is the *Hindu Sundari*. The *Āndhra Sāhitya Patrika* or the *Telugu Academy* is a bi-monthly journal published in the first named press. Rajahmundry has 20 printing presses in one of which (the Rāzan Press) the Arts College yearly magazine and the quarterly journal of the Āndhra Historical Society, both English periodicals are printed. *The Ryots' Monthly Patrika* and the *Vajrāyudham* are two other monthlies in Telugu published in this town.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute :—*With about half a million acres under paddy, rice milling naturally occupies a prominent place in the industries of the district. There are about 40 rice mills in it, coming under the Indian Factories Act besides a considerable number of smaller mills. The larger mills are found in Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Samalkot, Tuni and Mandapēta. Several of the mills buy paddy outright and export the husked and polished rice. Owing, however, to the difficulties of marketing the rice, several of the mills have not been working lately while a few are working short time, that is for five to eight months in the year. The larger mills employed about 1,500 persons in 1932, some of them as many as one hundred hands each. The rice milling industry is not a thriving one. Only 4 out of 16 mills in Rajahmundry town are said to have any work now and the Coringa Rice Mills Company at Georgepet, one of the biggest concerns is closed.

Rice mills.

There is a jute press at Cocanada but it works for only a few months in the year.

Jute pressing.

The only paper mill in the district is at Rajahmundry, but it has stopped work owing to financial difficulties, although attempts have been made latterly to interest some capitalists in its working.

Paper industry.

There is a mill for crushing bone large enough to come under the Indian Factory Act, but it remains idle for part of the year owing to lack of supply of bones and of demand for bone-meal.

Bone-mill.

*Paragraph 5.—Substitute :—*The indigo factories in Amalāpuram taluk at Ayinavalli, Vēlavālapalli, Tottaramudi, Madupalli and Viravillipālem have been abandoned owing to the fall in the price of indigo. There is some indigo cultivation in these villages, but the ryots use the plants as green manure.

Indigo factories.

Ship-build-
ing.

*Paragraph 6.—Substitute:—*Tāllarēvu on the Coringa river, twelve miles from Cocanada, was at one time the seat of a large ship-building industry. Until about 1860 A.D. it is said that about a hundred ships used to be built here and four times that number repaired and that boats came for repair in the safety of its creeks from Negapatam and Chittagong. With the advent of steam and the silting up of the river the industry received a set back, though as recently as 1880 ten or fifteen boats were built every year and some fifty were repaired. In 1903, however, only five were built, in 1904 only one and in 1905 none at all while only two ships were repaired in 1903 and 1904, all boats being native brigs of a hundred tons or so. With the outbreak of the War and the shortage of vessels, there was a temporary revival, but the industry is now chiefly confined to the building of boats and country craft for carrying cargo to the steamers that anchor at some distance from the port of Cocanada. Some of the bigger boats or schooners built here are used for coasting trade and visit such ports as Rangoon, Burma, Chittagong, Negapatam and Colombo. Smaller boats of 60 to 100 tons are also built at Dowlaishweram, Yanam, Nilapalli, Chintanalanka and Kōtipalli. The wood used is mostly teak, though *madikara* (*shorea robusta*) is sometimes used owing to its heaviness and resistance to water. The timber required is got from Rajahmundry where the Gōdāvari teakwood drifted down the river is stocked and sold. A boat of ordinary size with a holding capacity of 700 to 800 bags of grain costs Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 and can be built in two months with 25 men working. We have no firms of boat builders, but each boat owner builds or repairs his boats with the help of local carpenters and blacksmiths who are specially skilled in the work and are easily available. Smaller boats called "Kalavapadagu" cost from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500, and passenger boats about Rs. 2,000, while a schooner costs from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. Two schooners of Cocanada and five of Jafna are now sailing to and from Cocanada. Repairs on a large scale to them can still be done at Tāllarēvu, and one was being repaired in March 1933. There are dry docks in that village suitable for doing repairs to country boats of any size. A large portion of the district being deltaic, the products of the area are carried by water as such transport is cheaper than rail and road transport. The bulk of the passenger traffic moves by water on boats built for the purpose. That is why this industry is not quite dead yet; the linking up of several parts of the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas by rail is however likely to have that effect.

Iron safe
manufac-
tures.

There are five iron safe manufacturers in Cocanada town. They do not make them on a commercial scale but only to order. They each made about 20 safes a year, or about 100

in all. These are made of mild steel which the worker gets from the local iron merchants who import it from Madras or from the Tata Iron Works or even from Belgium. The worker charges by weight of safe at Rs. 2 per maund of metal.

This district had the largest number of workers in tobacco after Malabar at the census of 1931. "Here one may see, as in Holland, not only canals, but (though not so frequently) small boys smoking fat cheroots on their banks."¹ Cocanada was till recently an important centre of the cigar industry; there are however only two firms engaged in it now besides several workers in the district in the *kācha* kind of cigar that is in use by the lower classes. Messrs. Best & Co., Cocanada, get tobacco by steamer from Java once in two or three months in addition to the raw material they get locally and engage 20 coolies a day to make cigars, paying Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 for every 1,000 cigars made, the rates varying with the size. About 10,000 cigars are made daily and are sold locally and also exported. There is another firm doing this business on a small scale the output being about a thousand cigars daily. In several villages and towns in the district there are a few workers making cigars with country tobacco, which are for local consumption. The smoking of beedies is not so common in this district as elsewhere, though it is an important industry in which Muslim women and children are largely employed. It simply consists of a small quantity of powdered tobacco rolled in a special kind of leaf usually got from the Bombay Presidency. Large numbers of children are said to be employed and attempts are being made to prevent the indiscriminate use of infantile labour for long hours in what are really factories; though "power" may not be used in them. Beedies are also said to be exported to Rangoon from Cocanada.

Cigar making.

Page 111, paragraph 2.—Delete as the District Board has sold its workshops at Cocanada.

District Board Workshops at Cocanada.

Page 111, paragraph 3, line 6.—For "ten lakhs" substitute "15.30 lakhs".

Samalkot distillery.

Line 8.—For "400" substitute "585".

For the last five sentences, substitute:—In addition to palmyra-jaggery, cane-jaggery is sometimes used, the bulk of both being obtained in this and the surrounding districts. Two kinds of sugar are ordinarily manufactured; namely, a white granulated and a soft, and the total output mainly of granulated sugar in 1932 was 5,817 tons. In the distillery two

¹ Y. M. Yeates, I.C.S., in the Madras Census Report of 1931, Vol. 1, page 202.

still are in use, and the usual method of spirit manufacture is employed. During 1932, 240,000 gallons of proof spirit were manufactured. Arrack is supplied from the distillery to this district and Kistna, Nellore and Cuddapah, for the supply of which the company hold the contract. Four artesian wells have been sunk in the company's premises.

A fair number of trees are tapped for sweet juice in the delta taluks under special licences, since the demand for jaggery at the Samalkot distillery and sugar factory is very large. Many more are tapped in the western delta. Prices of jaggery have varied considerably with the variations in the prices obtainable for sugar manufactured therefrom with occasional abnormal variations owing to competition. The Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., have, however, always endeavoured to pay a fair price for the material and to assist it in indirect ways by the sinking of wells and by the maintenance of a doctor in the tapping areas during the season. The price paid in 1933 for the material at the Company's buying Agency at Nidadavolu in West Gōdāvari district was Rs. 21 per candy.

Confection-
ery.

A very fine building was erected in 1924 for the manufacture of confectionery and 5,445 cases of boiled goods, pan goods and lozenges were produced in 1932. The sugar required is supplied from the Sugar Refinery. The manufacture is carried out in two very large well lit and clean rooms in which the machinery is amply spaced for cleanly and hygienic working, power being taken from the Electric Power House of the Sugar Refinery. The plant is under the direct control of a European trained confectioner of considerable experience.

Carbonic
acid gas.

In 1922 the Company erected a building and plant for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas for supply to aerated water dealers. The gas after passing through suitable purifiers is compressed into steel cylinders equipped with valves for passing out the gas as required. The convenience of handling gas in cylinders is recognised by all and older methods of local manufacture have been largely superseded by the use of gas flasks. Purification is carried out by adequate washing and by passing through sulphuric acid, sodium bicarbonate solution, and permanganate of potash and through calcium chloride driers, and the resulting gas leaves nothing to be desired in purity.

Dummagn-
dem lace.

*Page 112, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*The widow of the late Rev. J. Cain, the famous C.M.S. missionary of Dummagnudem started the lace work industry of that station in 1882. The elder girls of the mission boarding school were the first to be taught, but the sales were naturally limited. Miss Graham, the lady-doctor, helped them with patterns, and even after the elder girls married and left school they kept up the lace work and their children took to it later on with great zest. During the

famine of 1896-97, Mrs. Cain encouraged the young women, who had learnt the art in the school to take it up as a means of livelihood. From that time the work spread among the women of the locality. Five persons had to be employed in cutting out and preparing the work and two men to draw patterns. In 1928 there were 900 outside workers besides the girls at school and 300 yards of net were used every week. The lace is not the "pillow lace" made elsewhere in South India, but what is called "darned net work" which somewhat resembles Limerick lace in appearance. The workers are nearly all poor and live in huts of one room which is used as kitchen, dining-room, store-room and bed-room, and it is wonderful how they keep their long pieces of work clean. A good worker can get about eight annas a day, but many can earn only three to four annas which is itself a great help to them, as many of them and their families would have died of starvation were it not for their lace work. The workers earned a sum of Rs. 53,025 in 1928. The question of sales of work done was difficult to solve at first, but the ladies of the mission and their friends in various parts of the world have been able to find markets for boxes of "Dumma-gūdem lace" in all parts of India, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The "lace" has won medals and certificates of merit from various industrial exhibitions in India and was twice exhibited at Wembley when £400 was realized by its sale. The Victoria Technical Institute at Madras sold lace for Rs. 5,475 in 1927. The workers are mostly Christians, including 100 Koyas whose women, notwithstanding their "hard and horny hands," are clever workers in lace which they keep quite clean. The industry has suffered somewhat in 1932-33 owing to general economic depression; and none of the Christian workers could get full time work and the non-Christian even half time work. There has also been a higher customs duty and postage charges. The payment to the lace-workers in 1933-34 was only Rs. 15,600. But as the price of grains and foodstuffs and clothes has been cheaper the workers are not so much poorer although they have been able to get so little work. In 1932, Mrs. Cain distributed Rs. 19,898 as wages among the workers, paid £460 for materials imported from England, Rs. 1,225 as customs duty and Rs. 1,018 as postage. She died on 17th April 1934 and was succeeded by Miss C. Wallen.

Last paragraph, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdā-vari".

Page 113, paragraph 3, line 1.—Insert "East" before "Gōdāvari".

Paragraph 4, line 8.—For "20" substitute "10".

The harbour.

Paragraph 5, line 5 from bottom.—For “Two” substitute “Three”.

Page 114, paragraph 1, line 1.—For “3,680” read “4,000”.

Delete the last three sentences and for the preceding sentence substitute :—The northern wall crosses its mouth, with the result that the silt it brings down has formed a solid sand bank along the groins from where the channel runs parallel to this bank and is kept dredged to 5 feet L.W.O.S.

Port conser-
vancy.

Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute :—A Port Officer is stationed at Cocanada and he and his establishment are paid in the usual way from Port funds chiefly derived from dues on vessels visiting the place.

European
business
houses at
Cocanada.

Page 115, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—Several of the leading commercial houses in the Presidency have offices or agencies in Cocanada. Among them are Messrs. Best & Co., Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Innes & Co., Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ralli Bros., Ripley & Co., Volkart Bros., and Wilson & Co., together with several prosperous Indian concerns. Export business is done on a large scale by Messrs. Ripley & Co., in castor oil, palmyra fibre, jute and hemp; by Volkart Bros., in these and in cotton; by Wilson & Co., in these and in timber, paper and yarn; by Ralli Bros., in castor seeds, groundnut and cotton; by Louis Dreyfus in oil-seeds; by Innes & Co., in coir, groundnuts and oil-seeds; by Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., in hardware, biscuits and yarn. There are, on the whole, nine European firms doing export business, four Muslim and seventeen Hindu firms. In recent years the port has developed into the principal exporting centre for the groundnuts and castor seed which come in large quantities from the Nizam's Dominions and Guntūr.

The European firms export generally castor oil, rice meal, palmyra fibre, myrabolams, jute, hemp, cotton, yarns, castor-seeds and groundnut-seeds. They are engaged only in foreign trade and do not trade by rail or by coast. The Muhammadan firms export rice, and oil; and the Hindu firms export palmyra fibre, buffalo horns, rice, oils, grams, oil-cakes, forest produce, ghee, eggs and tobacco; and the coasting and rail-borne trade with Burma, Ceylon and South India is in their hands. Of the importers, 2 are European firms, 6 Muhammadan and 10 Hindu. The European firms import hardware, biscuits, yarn, timber, paper and sundries. Muhammadan firms import biscuits and gunnies by rail and by coast. Hindu firms import cement, paper, rails, yarn, timber, hardware and chemicals. The mercantile importance of the place is so considerable that the Imperial Bank of India has a branch here and there is also

a branch of the Masulipatam Āndhra Bank at Cocanada ; and European and Indian Chambers of Commerce have been constituted.

There are several Vysia money-lenders in the town, who lend only on mortgage on immovable property and hesitate to lend on pro-notes. Their interest varies from 9 to 15 per cent, and they charge compound interest. Their total capital amounts to about Rs. 70 lakhs of which half comes from the members of a single family (Pyda). There are also about ten Mārwāri money-lenders in the town with a capital of about Rs. 25 lakhs.

The town contains seven mills for milling raw rice and an equal number for milling boiled rice. The former are propelled by oil and the latter by steam. Five of those engaged in milling boiled rice can do raw rice also. The mill-owners purchase paddy from the villages through brokers or commission agents, and sell the boiled rice to exporters and the raw rice partly to them and partly to local retail dealers. The exporters get milled rice also by train from Rajahmundry, Tādepalligūdem and Ellore to be shipped to Ceylon ports. Rice from Ellore, Tenāli and Pālakole for local consumers is got by boats plying on the canals.

Groundnut and castor seeds are exported mainly by Messrs. Volkart Bros., Ralli Bros., Louis Dreyfus & Co., and Strauss & Co. The first two export groundnuts and castor seeds and the rest only groundnuts. These companies have branches in several taluks and districts and their groundnut comes from Nandyal, Guntūr, Tenāli, Giddalore, Bāpatla, Bezwāda and other places and castor seeds from Warangal, Alir, Donagiri and Kammamett. They have agents in these places to purchase directly from the ryots to whom advances are made while the crop is on the land. Groundnut is exported to Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Hull and castor seeds to New York. Castor oil is also exported from this town mostly by Messrs. Ripley & Co., and Wilson & Co. The mill-owners purchase castor seeds from local commission agents and sell the oil extracted in their mills to the exporters. They send it to Glasgow, Antwerp, London, and a few Indian firms send castor oil to Rangoon. Messrs. Volkart and Ralli Bros. are the chief exporting firms for cotton ; and a few native merchants also send ginned cotton to Bombay. Cotton is obtained from this and the neighbouring districts.

Oil seeds and cotton.

Hide dressings exported from this port are products foreign to this district.

The kind of hemp known as Cocanada hemp or "country hemp" in the United Kingdom and European markets is mainly exported to London, Antwerp, Trieste, Leghorn, Venice,

Jute and hemp.

and Cork. It is only the European firms that are engaged in this trade. The hemp is cleaned before it is baled for export. Hemp from Vizagapatam, Warangal and Hyderabad is also exported through this port. Other varieties of hemp known as Upper Gōdāvari, Sirivansa (whites) and Dummagūdem (dark) are also shipped from here. They come from the Agency in a clean, plain condition to Rajahmundry and are sent on to Cocanada for export.

The jute that is exported from Cocanada comes from Guntūr district and it is known as Kottapattam jute. It is purchased by local European shippers and baled and shipped to Hamburg, Antwerp, Dundee and London. It is carried by country boats from Rāzōle and Amalāpuram taluks, and some yarn is exported to Rangoon also.

Other article
of trade.

Nux vomica exported by Messrs. Volkart Bros., is bought by them from mofussil merchants and forest contractors. Myrabolams are shipped in small quantities to Rangoon and in lots of 25 to 50 tons at a time to London, Liverpool and Hull and come from Rajahmundry, Kūnavaram, and Upper Gōdāvari Agency. Cashew-nut kernels are cleaned at Mōri in Rāzōle taluk and business in it was first started by Mr. Tornay, a Bombay merchant. The demand for it comes from the United States of America in the form of whole kernels and the Mōri people have been trained to prepare them whole. The raw produce available in this district is very small so that large quantities are brought down to Rajahmundry from Sōmpēta and Palasa taluk in Ganjām. The nuts are cleaned, sorted and placed in air-tight tins to preserve the kernels from rotting. The tins are filled with carbonic acid gas. Rice meal is sent to the United Kingdom by Messrs. Ripley & Co., and Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. It is a sort of cattle food and great care has to be taken in cleaning and packing it. Adulteration is not permitted as it is likely to tell very heavily on the trade. Buffalo horns from this and the neighbouring districts are obtained by two European and three Indian firms for export.

Export of ghee to Rangoon is by steamer and five Indian firms are engaged in it. The stuff is purchased by agents from various villages and though generally good ghee is received originally it is most often adulterated with gingelly oil. Exporters are said to adulterate in the following proportion: Three tins of pure ghee, three tins of ground-nut oil three tins of vegetable oil and one tin of fat are mixed to make up 10 tins of adulterated ghee. It is commonly alleged that the tins are labelled "grease and oil mixture" to avoid the penalty imposed under the Adulteration of Foodstuffs Act which is current in Burma.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The European Chamber of Commerce at Cocanada was established as long ago as 1868 and owns its own chamber hall. Representatives of the local European firms and the local Agent of the Imperial Bank of India are members. Its object according to its Articles of Association is “to watch over and protect the interests of trade, to collect information on matters bearing thereon, to communicate with authorities and individuals upon the removal of grievances and abuses, to decide on matters of trade customs and usage, recording such decision for future reference, and to form by that and similar means, a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be facilitated, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.” And it has displayed much activity in all these directions. It works in close touch with the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta. Chambers of Commerce.

The Indian or the Gōdāvari Chamber of Commerce was established in 1885 and had 75 members in 1933. With a view to safeguard the interests of its Indian merchant and shipper members it undertakes “Surveys” of the merchandise and issues certificates, which are approved by the authorities concerned. It sends out Price Currents fortnightly for the various articles that are available in these parts to various chambers in India, Ceylon and Singapore and in return gets similar reports from those Chambers and they are circulated among the merchants and the Collector of East Gōdāvari for information.

Three members from each chamber are elected annually to seats on the Port Conservancy Board which controls the revenue and finance of the port.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*There are regular homeward sailings from the port by the Clan Line, Hansa Line, Swedish East Asiatic Line, Holland British India Line, Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (Hall and City lines), Venice Line and Brocklebank and Well lines. A regular Coasting Service from Cocanada to Calcutta, and Cocanada to Karachi is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company as also a regular weekly sailing to Rangoon by the British India Steam Navigation Company steamers. Steamers visiting the port.

*Page 115, last paragraph, page 116 and paragraphs 1 to 4 of page 117.—Substitute :—*In 1930–31 (see the figures in the separate appendix to this volume) the total value of the export trade of Cocanada amounted, in round figures, to Rs. 3,52,97,000 and that of the imports to Rs. 87,26,000 making up a total trade of Rs. 4,40,23,000. In the statistics of that year, the Amount of trade.

Port takes the fifth place among those of this Presidency being passed only by Madras (Total trade Rs. 3,700 lakhs), Cochin (Rs. 1,039 lakhs), Tuticorin (Rs. 913 lakhs), and Calicut (Rs. 792 lakhs). The trade has naturally varied considerably in different years; but in only two out of the 27 years immediately preceding 1930-31 did it rise above Rs. 500 lakhs in total value. These were 1928-29 (Rs. 582 lakhs) and 1929-30 (Rs. 513 lakhs). In 1917-18 and 1918-19 it fell below 75 lakhs but in no other year was the figure less than Rs. 100 lakhs. In 1931-32 the imports were valued at Rs. 91,65,000 and the exports at Rs. 2,72,37,603 making a total of Rs. 3,64,02,000. The exports have always been largely in excess of the imports. The proportion in 1931-32 is fairly typical of other years.

In that year, out of a total export trade of Rs. 272 lakhs, goods to the value of Rs. 235 lakhs were sent to Ports outside India (including Burma) and the rest to Indian Ports. The foreign export trade has generally been equal to or larger than the Indian export trade, and often much larger. The trade with the rest of the Presidency has very largely decreased owing to the competition of the railway.

Character of
trade.

In 1931-32 the foreign imports decreased to 25 per cent of the total import trade.

Of a total foreign export trade in 1931-32 of Rupees 2,35,69,000, the exports of cotton were valued at Rs. 1,15,000, of rice and paddy (chiefly the former) at Rs. 6,68,000; and of oil-seeds (mainly castor and groundnuts) at Rs. 1,76,30,000. Thus these commodities made up 184 out of the total of Rs. 235 lakhs. Food grains accounted for Rs. 6,76,00 oil-cake for Rs. 10,57,000, fibre for brushes for Rs. 12,43,000, and castor oil for Rs. 2,39,000. The cotton is chiefly sent to Belgium (Rs. 2,000), Holland (Rs. 15,000), Britain (Rs. 92,000) and Germany (Rs. 5,000). Rice and paddy is chiefly taken by Ceylon (Rs. 6,69,000). Gingelly oil goes chiefly to Ceylon, and castor oil to Britain, Germany and Ceylon. The fibres go to Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Japan; oil-cakes to Germany, Netherlands and Belgium. An important item is tobacco, which is sent unmanufactured in large quantities to Burma to be made up into cheroots.

Nearly the whole of the foreign import trade of 1931-32 was made up of cotton twist and yarn Rs. 10,267, kerosene oil (Rs. 8,90,85) and various kinds of metal and metalware (Rs. 1,41,307). The sugar all came from Java. The metalware was chiefly from the United Kingdom.

The coastwise import trade is small. In 1930-31 the largest items were gunny bags from Calcutta (nearly two lakhs) and kerosene oil, chiefly from Rangoon (Rs. 39 lakhs).

The coastwise export trade in 1930-31 included Rs. 41 lakhs worth of grain and pulses of various sorts, of which five-sixths was rice, gingelly worth Rs. 12 lakhs (of which five-sixths went to Burma) and groundnuts worth Rs. 12 lakhs (nearly all of which went to Calcutta) were other considerable items.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

*Page 124, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute :—*The authorities that maintain the roads in the district are the Department of Public Works, the district board, panchayats and municipalities. Roads.
Their length
and condition.

There are nearly 248 miles of road in charge of the Department of Public Works in the Northern Division, of which 128 miles lie in Upper Gōdāvari and 120 miles in Lower Gōdāvari Agencies. The roads in Upper Gōdāvari are wholly gravelled roads. Out of the 120 miles in Lower Gōdāvari, about 113 miles are metalled and 7 miles unmetalled. This unmetalled portion is expected to be metalled in due course. The condition of the roads is generally good, but some of the hill streams crossing the roads require bridges or causeways. There is not much traffic along the long ranges of unmetalled roads which is one of the reasons why no steps have been taken to metal them. Travelling along them in rainy weather is practically an impossibility as there are numerous deep *vāgus* or ravines to be crossed and it seems unnecessary to invest large funds in bridging them or having causeways across them.

The district board is responsible for the maintenance of the great northern trunk road of which 61 miles 2 furlongs lie in this district—this is a first-class provincial road—511 miles and 5 furlongs of what are called second-class roads and 208 miles and 1 furlong of other roads, or a total mileage of 786 miles and 6 furlongs. Of the roads in the last two classes 27 miles and 6 furlongs and 116 miles and 3 furlongs, respectively are mere earthen roads.

The total length of roads belonging to the old taluk boards and unions is 522 miles and 5 furlongs; and the three municipalities maintained among them 55 miles and 4 furlongs of roads within their respective limits. On the abolition of taluk boards in 1934, their roads have been taken over by the district board.

Metal and gravel for the Public Works Department roads Quarries. mentioned above are obtained from road side quarries only. The metal available is either laterite or sand-stone. The quality of metal used on these roads is generally good, and requires renewal only at intervals of 3 to 5 years.

In regard to the local fund roads there is no difficulty in getting metal for the upland roads as there are a sufficient number of quarries feeding the roads, and carts are available to convey the material from quarry to road sites. The difficulty in securing labour is generally felt during the transplantation season, that is the latter part of June and July; but if precaution is taken to collect metal and stock it on the side of the roads before this time, there is not any delay in metal supply. For roads in the delta tracts, where there are no quarries, the supply of road metal comes from the upland quarries situated in the first seven miles of the Samalkot-canal road. It is conveyed by carts from quarry to the loading place on the canals, by boats from the loading place to the depots, and by carts again from depots to the roads. The roads that have been formed on navigable canal banks are fed direct from boats. The cost of metal thus conveyed is sometimes double its original cost excluding boatage, and in some cases even more, as it depends on the distance to be covered. The average cost of metal is about Rs. 7 per 100 c.ft. in the uplands and Rs. 15 in the deltas including costs of conveyance to the roads. For the uplands, as for the Public Works Department roads, there are many quarries by the side of each road with a lead ranging from 1 furlong to 4 miles and the bulk of the metal available is of a comparatively soft variety which crumbles into powder if not spread in the rainy season. There are only a few miles of road which are made up with hard trap metal, quartz and iron ore. This length covers only 20 miles of Great Northern Trunk road and about 60 miles of second-class roads. As has been said, the bulk of the road materials available is silicious and laterite and it is this laterite that is supplied to the deltas.

The long lead from the quarries makes it in the end highly economical to convey the best material available, and gravel has for this reason been discarded in favour of better qualities of road metal. The rest of the roads are repaired with earth and sand. On a good metalled road a cart will carry 1,500 lb. at about 2 miles an hour; on an earthen road the load is about 1,000 lb. and the distance traversed in an hour about a mile and a half. The metalled roads in the uplands are generally good and so are some in the delta, but the latter have great difficulties to contend with. They have been made on a rich alluvial soil saturated by irrigation water for many months in the year and the lead for metal is often very long, sometimes as many as 40 miles to the canals. Though conveyance along the canal is cheap, much has to be spent in loading, unloading and recarting to the roadsides where the metal is required, sometimes as far as 6 miles from the canal depots. Moreover floods occasionally submerge the country and do a

great deal of damage and against these it is impossible to provide, except at enormous expense. Again the materials available are not of the best, being only laterite of fair quality, from the quarries of Kadiyam and Samalkōt. There are sixty-two quarries in the plains from which road metal is taken, of which the yield from 38 is only sandstone, from 9 laterite stones, from 8 granite, the remaining seven alone yielding trap metal, iron ore or quartz.

Page 125, paragraph 1.—*Add* :—On the gravel roads in the Agency a hard surface crust is made by the Public Works Department by mixing sand and gravel with water and then tamping the mixture with one-ton hand rollers. On the metalled roads the consolidation is done by an eight-ton steam roller or by hand-rollers of two to three tons. The procedure in regard to supply of material and petty repairs is the same as in the case of district board roads. Road maistris at the rate of one for every 16 miles of gravelled roads or 10 miles of metalled roads are employed and also mile coolies for every three miles.

Maintenance, establishment and allotments.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—The expenditure in regard to the maintenance of the upland roads at present (1933) ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a mile, and of the delta roads from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 a mile, which is certainly much more than what was spent in 1905 (ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 per mile). The usual grant for the maintenance of metalled and gravelled Public Works Department roads is about Rs. 1,27,000. The average cost of annual maintenance per mile is Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 for metalled roads and Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 for gravelled roads.

Page 126.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following : —In the Agency roads three important bridges were recently constructed. Two of these are girder bridges over Settapalli vāgu a deep hill torrent and its branch in the 30th mile of the Rajahmundry-Marēdumilli road ; one of them consists of 3 spans of 40 feet each and the other one span of 24 feet. By building these two bridges communication is opened to Rampa Agency from the plains on the left of the Gōdāvari river. The third bridge is built over Bynēru river which crosses the Koyyālagūdem-Jangareddigūdem road at the 25th mile in Pōlavaram taluk. This bridge consists of a single span of 120 feet, with R.C. decking carried by pratt truss steel girders. By this bridge, communication is opened from the plains to Pōlavaram Agency on the right of the Gōdāvari river.

Bridges.

The roads in the uplands have got numerous bridges and causeways. There is, however, a hill stream on the Samalkōt-Gōkavaram road in mile 24/5 which requires bridging up. There is now a causeway which helps motors not a little in crossing

the sands ; but the stream requires a *pucca* bridge, for traffic has to stop for hours together whenever the hill stream is in flood. As regards the bridges in the deltaic portions a few minor culverts have since been constructed. Many more major bridges and culverts still remain to be built. This district is backward when compared with the other districts in the matter of bridges. Most of the existing culverts and bridges have to be improved and strengthened to suit the present condition of motor traffic and more new bridges constructed over the unbridged streams.

Ferries.

Page 127.—Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4:—The average income that is now derived from the ferries is Rs. 40,000 a year. All ballacuts over navigation canals are supplied by the Public Works Department and are managed by the villagers. There are three or four minor crossings of *vagus* or streams on Bhadrāchalam-Kūnavaram road and Bhadrāchalam-Chandrapatla road and these are provided with ballacuts or ferry *navas*.

Water carriage: the rivers.

*Last paragraph ending in page 128.—Substitute:—*The Gōdāvari river is largely used as a water-way. Originally three steam ferry boats were available for carrying the heavy passenger traffic ; one of them (a stern wheel boat with compound engines) plied between Rāzōle and Narasapūr ; another a large boat with an upper deck of the usual river steamer type, plied between Rajahmundry, Dowlāishweram, Bobberlanka, Vijēswarem and Kovvur ; and the third (another stern wheeler) touched at all ferry stations on both sides of the Gōdāvari between Rajahmundry and Pōlavaram and even went up to Kūnavaram to provide communication with Bhadrāchalam. One of these steamers went into disrepair in 1909 and the district board leased the right of plying the remaining two for 15 years to contractors on condition of having the necessary repairs executed at their own cost. The crews of the boats were paid by the lessees (not by the district board as before) and they also found the fuel, etc., and took the passenger fees. The district board engineer inspected the boats from time to time to ensure that they were maintained in a safe and proper condition. The Public Works Department had one or two steamers at Dowlāishweram for use by officials for inspection or journeys on the river.

There is now only one steam ferry in this district which is the biggest and it is under the control of the district board like other public ferries on the several branches of the Gōdāvari river. The crossing in the main river is effected by two steam boats "Dorothy" and "Helen" plying from Rājahmundry to Dowlāishweram, Bobberlanka and Vijēswarem and also to Pōlavaram. These two boats are the property

of the district board but are kept in charge of the ferry contractor on condition of handing them back after the expiry of the lease period in good condition making allowance for wear and tear. The annual repairs and maintenance charges of these steam boats are borne by the contractor himself. The Kōtipalli ferry on the *Kattipudi-Chinchinada* road in mile 45/3 is also under the control of the district board, and is also leased out. During the flood season a motor boat plies across the river for the conveyance of passengers as ordinary *navas* are dangerous. In other seasons small boats (*navas*) are used for the purpose.

There are four Government steamers in charge of the Public Works Department at Dowlāishweram which are used by Government officers for crossing the Gōdāvari river or for inspections into the Upper Gōdāvari Agency. During the months of July to January when the river is sufficiently deep for steamers to ply some house boats are maintained for lending to officers of the Public Works Department and other Government departments who have much touring in the delta. Private launches (about half a dozen) are also available for service on the river.

*Page 128, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Many oil-engine and motor boats are now plying between Bhadrāchalam and Rajahmundry.

*Page 131, paragraph 2.—Add:—*At present the average total annual receipts from navigation is Rs. 1,72,496, while the maintenance charges amount to Rs. 1,25,479 leaving a net average revenue of Rs. 47,017 against Rs. 21,700 in 1903. The estimated value of cargo up and down is Rs. 8,71,34,498 against Rs. 230 lakhs in 1903. About 930,350 passengers used these canals as against 345,000 of 1903; and the timber raft traffic amounted to 56,246 tons against 119,000 in 1903, the value of timber transported in rafts working out an average of Rs. 57,62,206 per year. The above figures are the averages for the three years 1928-29 to 1930-31 and include those of the Gōdāvari western delta canals also. Total tonnage of cargo and passenger boats in a year is 882,489 tons or 2,418 tons per day against 1,680 tons in 1903 and 1,000 tons in 1894.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*Within the last half a dozen years bus traffic has increased by leaps and bounds and buses are available in large numbers throughout the district. A railway line has been laid from Kōtipalli to Cocanada through the heart of the eastern delta and has helped to divert passenger traffic from the canals.

*Page 132.—Insert as penultimate paragraph:—*The Public Works Department have perfected the lock system and afforded

a smooth run over the canals without sudden drops which are necessary for irrigation. Of course the journey by boats in canals is bound to be tedious and slow as towing is done by coolies and steam or motor boat service is prohibited as canal banks cannot be maintained intact against the wave action and rapid currents set up by the motor launches. But to compensate for this, the Public Works Department have permitted the formation of *pucca* metalled roads over any canal bank and motor buses are plying all over them.

The
Cocanada
Kōtipalli
railway.

Page 133, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The construction of the Cocanada-Kōtipalli Railway (opened on 1st November 1929) was the result of a representation made in 1914 by Gōdāvari District Board to the Government of Madras proposing a scheme for a railway from Cocanada to Kōtipalli with a branch to Yadide from Jaganāthgiri *via* Rāmachandrapuram, a distance of about 42 miles. Later, as a result of preliminary investigation and discussion, it was decided to omit consideration of the branch to Yadide but only to construct a broad gauge line from Cocanada Town to Kōtipalli, a distance of 27·03 miles. This line runs through part of the Gōdāvari delta and provides a convenient outlet for the indigenous produce of the country through which it runs, to the port of Cocanada. It also provides an easy means of communication for the inhabitants of the Amalāpuram delta area, in conjunction with the Kōtipalli ferry service to this important town. The stations on this branch between Cocanada and Kōtipalli are Aratlakatta, Karappa, Vēlangi, Rāmachandrapuram and Drāksharāmam. The biggest bridge on this line is the one over the Bikkavōlu drain which is crossed by six 30 feet plate girders.

Paragraph 2.—*For* the third sentence *substitute*:—"Of the Local Fund Bungalows nine were in Bhadrāchalam taluk. They are managed by the Revenue Department."

Fifth line from the bottom.—*For* the word "divisions" read "taluks."

Page 134.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following appendix of Trunk and Branch roads and Agency roads.

APPENDIX.

The abbreviations used in this section are: r.s.: Railway Station; R.1.: One room; R. 2: Two rooms; B.1.: One bath room; B. 2: Two bath rooms; H.1: One hall; F.: Furnished; S.I.: One stable; 4·5 m.: 4 miles 5 furlongs; * : Petrol Depot.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

TRUNK ROADS.

1. Madras to Rambha (Great Northern Trunk) road—Miles 61·2 (from mile 362·7 to 424·1). Rajahmundry * 362·7, Rājānagaram

(H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 371.6 m.; Jaggampēta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 385.3 m.; Dharmavaram (no District Board bungalow or rest-house) 497.5 m.; Kathipūdi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 406.5 m.; Annavaram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 413.1 m.; Tuni * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 424.1 m. Fully metalled.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. Kathipūdi-Chinchinada road, 73.4 m.; fully metalled. Jagannādhagiri (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, As. 8) 34.5 m.; Kōtipalli (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F.,) 45.1 m.; cross the river Gowtami Gōdāvari 45.4 to 46.4 m.; Amalāpuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 56.2 m.; cross Vainatēyam branch of Vāsista Gōdāvari at 59 m.; Chinchināda 73.4 m. Here cross the river Vāsista.

2. Rajahmundry to Marēdumilli (Agency) via Gōkavaram 22.6 m. to Agency border, fully metalled and bridged. Rajahmundry * 1.3 m. in municipal limit; Gōkavaram (H. 1, B. 1, F., S. 1, As. 8) 22.6 m. Agency border from which the road is under the control of the P.W.D. for 29.4 m.; 22 m. are metalled and only 4.4 are unmetalled. Total length of road 49.2 m.

3. Samalkōt-Gōkavaram road, 29.5 m.; fully metalled. Samalkōt * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Peddāpuram (municipal rest-house); Jaggampēta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); cross Burāda calva in 24.5 m.; Gōkavaram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 29.5 m.

4. Rajahmundry to Cocanada, 39.3 m.: in two bits; first bit from Dowlāishweram to Rajahmundry municipal limit 2.4 m. and second bit from Dowlāishweram to Cocanada, fully bridged and metalled up to 36.7 m. till Cocanada municipal limits.

5. Samalkōt-Pithāpuram, 7.3 m.; fully metalled and bridged.

6. Pithāpuram to Uppāda, 7.1 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Uppāda (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) two furlongs from the terminus of the road.

7. Cocanada to Yanam, 15.7 m.; fully bridged and metalled up to 1 m. Cocanada municipality. At Nilapalli there is a rest-house.

8. Drākshārāmam to Yanam, 11.6 m.; fully metalled. Injaram (R. 2), from Yanam at 3.5 m.; bank canal to be crossed and again at 5.5 m. Goppurēva to be crossed.

9. Somēswarem to Rājānagaram, 18.3 m. Fully bridged and metalled. Balabhadrapuram (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 4) 8.4 m.

10. Dwārapūdi bridge to Undoor bridge, 16.7 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Rāmachandrapuram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 10.6 m.

11. Rāmachandrapuram bridge to Drākshārāmam, 3.1 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Rāmachandrapuram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), Drākshārāmam * (r.s.,) 3.1 m.

12. Mandapēta bridge to Ālamūr, 8.2 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Mandapēta (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 6 furlongs and the road ends at bank canal at 8.2 m.

13. Mandapēta to Kapilēswarapuram, 9·5 m.; fully metalled, temporary bridge at 5·1 over drain, 6·1 Coringa canal to be crossed.

14. Kadium to Ālamūr via Dulla, 11·3 m.; metalled. At 6·5 m. there are five unbridged drains.

15. Tapēswaram to Lolla, 5·2 m.; metalled up to 4 m.; rest unmetalled. Fully bridged.

16. Bikkavōlu to Rāmachandrapuram, 11·4 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Bikkavōlu (r.s., 1 m. from village).

17. Pyan to Domada, 7·3 m.; fully metalled and bridged.

18. Penugudūru bridge to Narasāpurapēta, 9·3 m.; fully bridged and metalled.

19. Mellūru-Vēdūrupāka road, 5·6 m.; metalled for 4 furlongs; there are temporary bridges at 2·4 and 3·5 m.

20. Rājanagaram-Peddāpuram road, 15 m.; fully metalled and bridged. This starts from Great Northern Trunk Road in 372—373 m. and meets Samalkōt-Gōkavaram road in 3·8 m. in Peddāpuram municipal limits.

21. Kathipūdi to Sankhāvaram, 5·6 m. The whole of this length is metalled; fully bridged. This road branches off from Great Northern Trunk Road in 406—407 m.

22. Kathipūdi to Mallāvaram via Allavilli, Venkatanagaram and Durgada 5·5 m. Out of this 1·6 m. is metalled, the rest is earthen road; the surplus weir channel requires bridging.

23. Annāvaram to Thondānki, 6·3 m. The whole length is metalled and fully bridged. This road branches off from Great Northern Trunk Road in 412-413 m.

24. Gollaprōle to Rāyavaram, 5 m. Out of this 3·1 m. alone are metalled, rest earthen.

25. Katravūlapalli to Bikkavōlu railway station, 13 m. Out of this only 5 m. are metalled, and the rest unmetalled. There are minor culverts and bridges to be constructed.

26. Tuni to Kotanandoor, 11·3 m. Fully bridged and metalled. This road starts from Great Northern Trunk Road at 424·1 m. The first mile is in Vizagapatam district. 11·3 m. is the limit between the two districts. Here there is a hill stream which is to be bridged by the Vizagapatam district board.

27. Samalkōt to Prathipādu, 12·6 m.; fully metalled and bridged. Samalkōt (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8). This joins the Great Northern Trunk Road at Prathipādu.

28. Yerrāvaram to Thimmāpuram, 11·5 m.; fully bridged and fully metalled. This branches off from Great Northern Trunk road at Yerrāvaram; Yeleswaram (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8).

29. Yelēswaram to Annāvaram, 7 m.; fully metalled and bridged.

30. Amalāpuram to Gannavaram, 8·5 m. Whole length metalled and fully bridged. This road starts from Amalāpuram and stops at Gannavaram, 1 furlong from the aqueduct over Vainatēyam Gōdāvari.

31. Amalāpuram to Yedūrūlanka, 16·7 m. Amalāpuram* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8). Mummidivaram (R. 2, B. 1, As. 4) 8·1 m.; cross the creek at 13th mile; metalled up to 12·6 m. Beyond is an earthen road.

32. Amālapuram-Bendamūrlanka, 9 m. Whole length is metalled and bridged. Gōdilanka (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 5·7 m.

33. Ambājipēta to Ganti via Mukkamala and Kothapēta, 17·7 m. Whole length metalled and bridged.

34. Anatharam to Pallamkurru, 11·6 m. Whole length is metalled. There are unbridged drains and irrigation channels on this road. Katrenecona (R. 2, B. 2, As. 4) 6·1 m.

35. Sivakōdu to Manepalli via Chintālapalli, 10·3 m. Fully metalled. There are some temporary bridges to be improved.

36. Siripalli to Munippalli via Anatharam, 10·4 m. Out of this length 9·1 m. is metalled and the rest earthen.

37. Podalada to Gannāvaram, 7 m. Fully metalled and bridged.

38. Bobberlanka to Kothapēta, 18·7 m. Fully bridged and metalled. At Bobberlanka the Gōdāvāri river is to be crossed to reach Rajahmundry.

OTHER MINOR ROADS.

1. Mukkamala to Amalāpuram via Nedunūru and Jānupalli, 6 m. of which 2 m. are metalled and 4 m. unmetalled.

2. Nedunūru to Siripalli, Tottaramūdi, Sanipallilanka and Mulapolem, length of the road 6 m.; earthen road.

3. Road from Chintalapalli bridge to Kathipūdi bridge and thence to Mōri channel, 4·4 m. of which 1·5 m. are metalled and the rest earthen.

4. Mulikipalli to Gōganamattam. The total length of the road is 4·3 m. of which 1·4 m. is metalled.

5. Sakhenētipalli lock to Narasapūr ferry, 4·4 m. The whole road is earthen.

6. Road from Gangāvaram to Tēki, 9·4 m. of which 7·4 m. are metalled and the rest earthen road. There are bridges and culverts to be constructed.

7. Gandrēdu to Kumarapriam, 3·4 m. of which 1 m. is metalled and the rest earthen.

8. G. Mamidada to Bikkavōlu via Voolapalli, 3·6 m.; fully metalled. There are bridges to be constructed.

9. Pamarru to Ventur via Utrumilli, 6·1 m. of which 4·1 m. metalled. Bridges and culverts to be constructed.

10. Mandapēta to Dulla via Yeditha, 5 m. of which 4 m. are metalled and 1 m. earthen.

11. Kadiam-Ālamūru road to Jegurupādu, 3·4 m. The whole road is earthen.

12. Kandrada to Chendrapalem to Parantalugūdem, 6·4 m. The whole road is earthen.

13. Peddāpuram to Rāmavaram via Kandrakōta, 10 m. The whole is an earthen road, bridges and culverts have yet to be constructed.

14. Rājanagaram to Burugupūdi, 6·4 m. ; fully metalled and bridged.

15. Pandūru to Gorasa Nāgulapalli road, 5·6 m. of which 1·1 m. is metalled and the rest earthen. Culverts to be constructed.

16. Chebrōlu to Mallāvaram, 4·5 m. of which 4 m. are gravelled and 5 furlongs earthen road.

17. Kotanandur to K. Mallāvaram via Dondavāka, 5·5 m. of which 4 m. is metalled.

18. Sankhāvaram to Sānti Āsramam, 4·5 m. ; partly metalled and partly earthen road.

19. Sankhāvaram to Rowtulapūdi, 9 m. ; 6 miles metalled and the rest earthen. Culverts to be constructed.

20. Tatipāka to Bhīmavarapukōta, 4·4 m. Whole road is earthen.

21. Rajahmundry to Kēsavaram, 7·2 m. ; fully metalled, bridge at Kēsavaram village or at the other end of the road is to be done.

22. Rajahmundry to Mirthipādu, 5·2 m. Metalled. Culverts to be constructed.

AGENCY ROADS.

A.—Gōdāvari Northern Division.

1. Pōlavaram-Kannapuram road, 18 m. All metalled.

2. Kannapuram-Bathagagūdem road, 7 m. of which 4 are metalled.

3. Koyyalagūdem-Kamapuram road, 4·2 m. ; all metalled.

4. Prakkilanka-Jangareddigūdem, 26·4 m. ; 16 m. are in charge of West Gōdāvari District Board and the rest 10·4 m. are metalled.

5. Ellore-Jangareddigūdem road, 32 m. ; 30·4 m. are in charge of the West Gōdāvari District Board and 1·4 m. under the P.W.D., for East Gōdāvari Agency District Board ; metalled.

6. Jangareddigūdem-Jilugumilli road, 14 m. ; all metalled.

7. Rajahmundry-Maredumilli road, 49·2 m. ; 22·6 m. are in charge of East Gōdāvari District Board, 26·4 m. in Agency ; 22 m. metalled and 4·4 m. unmetalled.

8. Chōdavaram-Dēvipatnam road, 10·1 m. ; all metalled.

9. Yeleswaram-Jaddāngi road, 15·7 m. ; 7 m. in charge of East Gōdāvari District Board and rest of the distance under D.P.W., all metalled.

10. Jaddangi-Thantigonda road, 4·5 m. Extension from Jaddangi, all metalled.

11. Thantigonda-Rājavomangi road, 2·4 m. Further extension all metalled.

12. Yeleswaram-Addatigāla road, 22·2 m.; 11·5 m. in charge of East Gōdāvari District Board. Rest 10·5 m. metalled.

B.—Upper Gōdāvari Division.

13. Kūnavaram-Ippūr road, 13 m.; all unmetalled.

14. Bhadrāchalam-Kūnavaram road, 30·6 m.; all unmetalled.

15. Bhadrāchalam-Chandrabatla road, 83·7 m.; all unmetalled.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

*Page 135, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*The district has a fairly copious rainfall, averaging 42·87 inches during the 61 years 1870 to 1930. Cyclonic storms sometimes occur during the latter part of the year bringing with them a deluge of rain that goes to swell the average. The rainfall in October 1870 averaged 18·74, in October 1892, 23·98 and in October 1928, 15·26 inches, and in twenty-five other years the rainfall in that month exceeded ten inches. The maximum and minimum average falls included in the general yearly average are 63·96 recorded in 1878 and 22·57 recorded in 1880, but in only a dozen other years during the 61 years ending 1930 has the fall been below 30 inches or very markedly below the average.

Rainfall.

The following table shows the average rainfall in certain seasons of the year in the various taluks and in the district as a whole. The seasons selected correspond roughly with what may be called the dry weather, the hot weather, the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon. The figures shown are the averages for sixty-one years 1870 to 1930 except where the stations were opened sometime after 1870. The records have been kept for over 50 years at most of these stations:—

PLAINS.

Taluk and stations		Years recorded.	January to March.	April and May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
<i>Amalāpuram Taluk.</i>							
Amalāpuram	...	1870 to 1930.	0·82	2·38	26·41	16·83	46·44
Mummidivaram	...	1899 to 1930.	1·40	2·28	25·77	17·46	46·91
<i>Cocanada Taluk.</i>							
Cocanada	...	1870 to 1930.	1·04	2·44	26·86	14·80	44·64
Coringa	...	Do.	0·78	2·85	22·28	11·70	37·11
<i>Rajahmundry Taluk.</i>							
Rajahmundry	...	Do.	0·86	3·04	26·05	8·77	38·72

PLAINS—cont.

Taluk and stations.	Years recorded.	January to March.	April and May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
<i>Rāmachandrapuram Taluk.</i>						
Ālamūr	1886 to 1930.	0·76	2·71	25·93	10·47	39·87
Bikkavōlu	1915 to 1930	1·73	2·92	25·53	12·79	42·97
Rāmachandrapuram ...	1870 to 1930.	0·90	2·46	25·62	13·08	42·06
<i>Peddāpuram Taluk.</i>						
Peddāpuram	Do.	0·82	2·53	23·97	10·48	37·80
Prattipadu	Do.	1·08	3·55	24·51	9·58	38·72
<i>Pithāpuram Taluk.</i>						
Pithāpuram	Do.	0·08	2·39	22·16	11·02	36·37
<i>Razōle Taluk.</i>						
Kottapēta	1886 to 1930.	0·48	2·85	27·00	12·46	42·29
Razōle	1870 to 1930.	0·56	1·58	27·08	19·61	48·83
<i>Tuni Taluk.</i>						
Tuni	Do.	1·04	2·98	23·04	10·15	37·21
AGENCY.						
<i>Bhadrāchalam Taluk.</i>						
Bhadrāchalam	1875 to 1930.	1·02	2·88	35·14	4·52	43·56
<i>Chōdavaram Taluk.</i>						
Chōdavaram	1870 to 1930.	1·46	3·91	31·03	9·57	45·97
<i>Nugūr Taluk.</i>						
Venkatāpuram	1910 to 1930.	1·50	2·44	40·18	5·58	49·70
<i>Pōlavaram Taluk.</i>						
Pōlavaram	Do.	1·12	4·00	30·38	8·66	44·16
<i>Yellavaram Taluk.</i>						
Addatigala	1895 to 1930.	1·86	6·18	33·91	9·44	51·39
Average for the district ...		1·05	2·91	27·49	11·42	42·87

Page 136, paragraphs 1 and 2.—*Substitute*:—It will be noticed that the first four months of the year are practically rainless, April being almost as dry as the first three months. In May showers herald in the south-west monsoon and we get a fair rainfall. This monsoon which begins in the middle of June brings in more than half the total yearly fall. It is naturally heavier beyond the ghāts (in the Bhadrāchalam) and Nugūr taluks, than in the rest of the district. Conversely the north-east monsoon is hardly felt beyond the ghāts. The latter

current is much weaker in this district than in many other parts of the East Coast. The rain it brings generally consists of a very heavy downpour on its first arrival, and after the 15th November no rain worth mentioning occurs. October is generally the month of the heaviest rainfall in the north-east monsoon. The distribution of the rain differs markedly in various parts of the district. Below the ghats owing to their greater exposure to the cyclones which visit the coast, the eastern delta receives far more rain in the north-east monsoon than the rest of the district, while the western and inland portions of the district have a rather heavier south-west monsoon fall than the rest of the district. The delta on the whole benefits more from the north-east monsoon than the uplands whereas the latter get more rain in the hot weather than the former. The annual average rainfall for the whole district (42·83 inches) is moderately high for this presidency, a greater average fall occurring in only a few other districts. Vizagapatam and Ganjām among the Circars districts get more rain but Kistna on the south receives much less, the conditions in West Gōdāvari being almost similar.

The highest fall on record is that at Pōlavaram in 1910 which amounted to 123 inches. Thirty-nine inches fell in October, over twenty-six in July, eighteen in September and seventeen in June. Other noteworthy records are 109 inches and 105 inches at Yellavaram in the years 1919 and 1916 respectively. The lowest fall recorded for any station is 13·40 inches at Tuni in 1876; no rain was recorded in January to April or from October to December in that year. Cocanada town returned 16·06 inches in 1899; 0·33 inches were recorded in the first three months of the year, and none in November and December.

Page 138, paragraph 2, line 2.—For “Gōdāvari” read “this district.”

Paragraph 3, line 9.—For “Gōdāvari” read “This district.”

Page 141.—Add after paragraph 4:—There was serious scarcity in the Upper Agency (Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr) during the last quarter of 1918. Rainfed paddy and cholam failed more or less completely and there was great shortage of grain. The season was described by the Nugūr tahsildar as “horrible” and the condition of Bhadrāchalam was not very much better. Arrangements were made to rush up stores of grain to these taluks, to push on the construction of the road that runs the entire length of these two taluks and skirts the left bank of the river Gōdāvari, to construct all the forest roads and start at once other works for which ordinarily funds would be

*Scarcity in
1918-19.*

allotted from year to year. The seasonal conditions and prospects in the lower Agency divisions were almost similar. The condition of the delta tracts was however satisfactory, there being a record outturn of the early paddy crop and a normal late paddy crop providing ample employment for the labouring classes. But in the upland taluks, the tanks received a poor supply from the south-west monsoon rains and wet paddy almost entirely failed, but the dry crops gave an average yield. The people who needed work in these upland (non-Agency) taluks emigrated to the delta where labour was in great demand. Arrangements were, however, made with the Public Works Department to have the tank restoration party's work in these tracts speeded up while labour was available in abundance. In the Lower Agency, Pōlavaram taluk was not so hard hit, and the construction of the Buttayagūdem-Puchikapadu road provided employment for several hundreds of poor. The needs of Chōdāvaram and Yellavaram were met by the employment rendered available on the circular road running from Chōdāvaram through Marōdumilli, Budalur, Rāmavaram, Addatigela and back to Chōdāvaram. This road was constructed from provincial funds. In the Upper Agency besides the construction of the great road running alongside the Gōdāvari river from Ippūr to Chandrupatla which was a source of great relief to the two taluks, the Public Works Department also carried on several tank works around Dummagūdem and Nugūr for about a lakh of rupees. Certain forest works in the Upper and Lower Agency provided work for the Kōyas. Two temporary Public Works Department subdivisions had to be opened at Kūnavaram and Venkatapuram for carrying on these relief works. The distress in the upland taluks was also met by the District Board taking up the construction of wells, improvements to tanks, removal of prickly-pear and collection of road metal.

In 1920.

As a result of the failure of the south-west monsoon in 1920, there was again acute distress in the upland taluks of Tuni, Pithāpuram, Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry. Dry and wet crops both failed and coolies were clamouring for work. Distress was relieved by the District Board starting some works which had already been sanctioned, and by special famine relief works being taken up.

Page 142, paragraph 3, line 4.—After “Narasapur” add “(now in West Gōdāvari district).”

Page 143, paragraph 3, line 3.—For “Kistna” substitute “West Gōdāvari.”

Page 144, paragraph 2.—For last word substitute “this district.”

Page 145, paragraph 5, lines 2 and 3.—For “Nagaram” read “Rāzōle.”

Line 4.—For “Kistna” read “West Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 6.—After “Narsapur” add “(now in the West Gōdāvari district).”

Paragraph 7, lines 4 and 5.—After the words “Rāmachandrapuram taluk” add “(now in Cocanada taluk).”

Page 147.—Last paragraph, line 7.—For the word “Kistna” read “West Gōdāvari.”

Add at end of chapter:—Consequent on heavy rains in the Agency on the 20th and 21st October 1928 the country below it between Rajahmundry and Tuni was swept by disastrous floods. The railway line between Rajahmundry and Samalkot was breached and on the line between Samalkot and Tuni a serious accident occurred in which the railway district traffic superintendent and his assistant (Messrs. G. V. Tavernor and G. E. Temple) and a fireman, who were on the engine of a relief train that proceeded towards Tuni for helping a train in distress there, were thrown into a flooded river with the engine and killed. In Samalkot town the low-lying hamlets were inundated and the inhabitants had to take refuge on trees and tops of their own houses, and if the railway line had not breached the consequences would have been serious indeed. The railway line from Samalkōt to Cocanada was also badly cut up and breached in half a dozen places; and the country on either side of the canal was one vast expanse of water. Cocanada town received the full force of the flood and was cut off on all sides from the rest of the district. The Jagannāikpūr area was more flooded than the rest and the canals breached at numerous points. The grand trunk road between Rajahmundry and Tuni was cut up in different places and several bridges and culverts collapsed or were carried away. Buses, however, plied with difficulty after a few days of repair between Rajahmundry and Samalkot. The road from Peddāpuram to Jaggampēta and from Prattipādu to Samalkot were badly breached, among several others. Beyond Tuni the railway line up to Waltair was rendered practically non-existent. The tanks and water-courses in the affected area had to carry an unprecedented volume of water, much in excess of their capacity. Thirteen irrigation tanks breached in the Rajahmundry taluk, but the damage to tanks in Peddāpuram taluk was most serious, the number of tanks affected being 64. It was less serious in Rāmachandrapuram and Cocanada taluks where 8 and 11 irrigation tanks were respectively affected. On the whole

Floods of
1928.

about 100 minor irrigation tanks, 6 Public Works Department tanks and the Cocanada canal were damaged. Amongst the rivers that rise in or near the Agency, the Thāndava river that passes by the side of Tuni carried a large volume of flood water, and it broke its banks to such an extent that the waters escaping from a point above Tuni flowed through the country until stopped by the railway embankment where, after being held up for a time, they breached it and practically submerged the best part of Tuni town. Water ran 8 or 9 feet high in the low-lying streets and about 600 mud houses and 15 houses of brick were damaged. The bazaar street being a low level one, the flood water damaged the provisions stored in its shops. Water appeared in the streets at 2 p.m. on 21st October and the people were warned to go to places on a higher level. The hospital and post office were under water soon after, and people sought refuge in the upper floor of the high school. The taluk office compound and rooms soon filled in and the furniture floated out and the treasure in the chest about a lakh of rupees was saved with difficulty. The flood rose as high as the Magistrate's dais, 5 feet. The Rāni's palace suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 75,000 and the total damage to Tuni was about 3 lakhs. Five lives were lost by drowning and numerous cattle. When the flood subsided next day it had left about 3 to 4 inches of silt on the town. The Rāni and several rich merchants fed the distressed villagers for a few days. The Thāndava floods also swamped half a dozen villages above Tuni. In the Pithāpuram taluk the floods in the Gorri-Kandi river damaged 8 miles of its banks and 650 houses were wholly or partly destroyed. The Yēlēru river breached in several places in Peddāpuram taluk and caused loss of property in thirteen villages and damaged about 700 houses on the whole. The most serious damage to houses occurred however in Cocanada taluk where the floods of the Yēlēru were supplemented by water from the breached tanks in the uplands and submerged the whole countryside for several days. About 2,000 mud houses and 20 brick houses were damaged, and at Samalkōt, a hamlet called Pedamalapalli was completely obliterated by the floods. The damage to roads was widespread and amounted to two lakhs. A central relief committee was formed for the district with several local committees for the collection and distribution of relief; and the poor were helped with funds to rebuild their houses.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

Page 148.—*Add* at the head of the chapter the following:—
The district is broadly speaking less healthy than many other districts, coastal or inland. There is abundance of water in

the delta and in the coastal regions, but the supply in the uplands and in the Agency is poor; and while water-borne diseases are common in the former, infirmities like guinea-worm which depend for their existence on impure water supply, thrive in the latter; and all over the district, especially in the Agency tracts, people are attacked with malaria, notwithstanding the efforts made to suppress it. Besides such epidemic diseases as cholera and smallpox, a number of endemic diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, beri beri, and malaria-filariasis are also prevalent in different parts of the plains. In the Agency, there is besides malaria, black-water-fever and the so-called "Kōya" disease.

Paragraph 1, line 7.—For "Saveri" read "Sabari."

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The following description of the havoc played by the Agency malaria on people coming up from the plains is taken from the notes left by a former Government Agent, the late Mr. J. (afterwards Sir James) Thomson, I.C.S. Malaria; in the Agency.

"Fever began to show itself in camp on the 12th March. By the 19th everyone except myself had been attacked and two of the three clerks and others became so demoralized that they had to be sent down. I succumbed at Jaddangi and could not go further and I shall speak respectfully of Rampa fever hereafter. The three clerks and the hospital assistant (sub-assistant surgeon-new style) and three peons still suffer. Five of my domestics have had to give up service. It seems to me to be a reckless throwing away of health to take a large party there or to make any lengthy stay." Things are not so bad now, though the hot humid atmosphere and the frequent changes in temperature are said to depress the sojourner from the plains and render his body easily susceptible to the disease. Water-supply in several villages is limited to a few stagnant pools.

Page 149, paragraph 2, line 16.—Omit the words "and Narasapur" and "and 46."

Line 17.—Omit the word "respectively."

Line 19.—For the word "are" substitute the word "is."

*Page 150, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Cholera occurs periodically Cholera. mainly in the deltaic area supplied by the Gōdāvari and its canals; it also occurs some times in the upland parts of the district in the areas under the hill streams Yēlēru, Pampa and Mandava. The disease is more or less endemic in Rajahmundry and Dowlāishweram where the Gōdāvari river is the source of drinking water supply. Other centres of infection are some of the villages of Rāmachandrapuram, Amalāpuram and

Rāzōle taluks further down the Gōdāvāri and the irrigation channels arising out of it. These latter are most potent sources of mischief year after year. The more serious outbreaks of recent years occurred in 1921 and 1928 and there were outbreaks of less intensity in 1927, 1930 and 1931. The epidemic of 1921 came soon after the Gōdāvāri *pushkaram* of that year; 4,724 deaths occurred then and the disease also spread to other parts of the Presidency. The heaviest infection of both these epidemics was in the villages along the canals in the delta taluks. In contrast the *pushkaram* of 1932 was marked by a complete absence of cholera and stood out as a great achievement of the Public Health administration in this presidency. Precautionary measures were started a month before the festival actually commenced. The places in and around the festival areas were cleaned up and ample provision was made for accommodating the large concourse of pilgrims that were expected and for giving them a protected water-supply and other conveniences; special attention was also directed towards soil sanitation. The pilgrims even before they left their districts were inoculated against cholera by their district health staff there and those that had escaped inoculation in their own districts were inoculated on entering the festival area. An extensive propaganda was undertaken in different corners of the festival zone by means of lectures on the evils of bad food, pollution of drinking water supplies, and uncleanly habits. The various routes to the festival area were sufficiently safeguarded against all possible chances of infection coming in. About a hundred of all ranks of the public health staff were posted for this festival duty.

Paragraph 3.—Omit the second sentence.

Small-pox.

Paragraph 3.—Insert between it and paragraph 4:—Small-pox, though prevalent in the district throughout the year, has been very mild. The deaths varied from 74 and 94 in 1928 and 1930 to 4 in 1932 which is ample proof of the protection afforded by vaccination. Vaccination has been made compulsory in all the municipalities and local boards in the plains, except in 45 villages of Rāmachandrapuram taluk. Out of 1,040 villages in the Agency, vaccination is compulsory only in 45 non-Kōya villages.

Paragraph 4, line 1.—For “Gōdāvāri” read “the district.”

Other diseases.

Line 5.—For the following sentence “Guinea-worm is rare” substitute:—Guinea-worm is prevalent in Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry taluks where people take their drinking-water from step wells or contaminated pools. In March 1933 the writer noticed at Jaggampēta (Peddāpuram taluk) on the great northern trunk road several cases of this disease. The few sources of drinking water-supply there were

highly contaminated, and the only way to stop the spread of this foul disease was the provision of sanitary draw wells in that village. Diarrhoea and dysentery are also common diseases, though deaths from these causes vary from year to year, depending on the general condition of the seasons.

*Add at end of paragraph:—*Black-water fever is prevalent in Rampa-Chōdavaram, Yellavaram, Rēkapalle-mutta of Bhadrāchalam taluk and in the villages on the banks of the Sabari. "Kōya" disease is a kind of skin disease in which ulcers form on elbows, knees and legs and on healing leave a permanent scar. It is probably a form of yaws and injections similar to those against syphilis are said to produce good results in the case of "Kōya diseases" also in the Bhadrāchalam taluk. It is called "Kōya" disease because it is commonly prevalent among the Kōyas of the Agency. Ninety per cent of the Kōyas are said to have been its victims at some time or other of their lives. From a survey made by the Public Health Department in the Nugūr taluk it appears that among 36 families examined (average number of members per family being five) 114 persons were actually affected with this disease and that of these 34 were over ten years of age and the rest were below that age.

There were in the district (at the census of 1931) 6,125 persons afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy, the Agency tracts contributing 8·8 per cent of the total. The figures under these different heads and their distribution among the sexes in the Agency and in the plains are given below:—

Insane.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Agency	...	31	44	75
Plains	...	305	283	588
Total	...	336	327	663

Deaf-mutes.

Agency	...	74	54	128
Plains	...	689	509	1,198
Total	..	763	563	1,326

Blind.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Agency	...	109	146	255
Plains	...	683	941	1,624
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	792	1,087	1,879
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Lepers.

Agency	...	47	34	81
Plains	...	1,681	516	2,197
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	1,728	550	2,278
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures can only be regarded as approximate, as there are obvious reasons for concealment from the census enumerator, or the enumerator himself owing to defective knowledge of the world and powers of observation may fail to see in the particular act of a man, a manifestation of insanity or regard the personal appearance of an individual as indicative of active leprosy, though as regards the blind or the mute the knowledge and information may not be vitiated by such errors. In the former case questions of shame, apprehension and confusion arise in the classification of any individual as an insane or leprous person.

Blindness.

The Agency has returned the lowest figures of deaf-mutes but it is difficult to attribute this infirmity to any known cause. It is common experience that women are afflicted by blindness more in their old age than men. A very high incidence of blindness prevails in the district, more in the Agency and less in the Plains, perhaps because people in the former live a free, out-door life. Blindness is however generally curable and the bulk of it is due to parental folly and neglect, improper food and housing, and occasionally to the application of irritants to a child's eyes to stop its mischievous propensities. An extreme case of this kind reported by a native doctor in Cocanada may well be quoted. An underfed child of poor parents was in the habit of demanding any eatable that she saw and start crying if it was not given; and the mother was so put out on one occasion that she gave the cake that the child cried for but also stuffed its eyes with green chilly powder which she was engaged in making at the time. The irritation was so severe that the child cried more violently and shouted, "Mama, give me back my eyes. I will not ask for the cake again." But it

was too late, the child had lost its eyes and the doctor to whom the child was taken found it was a case of tender eyes being totally blinded by severe irritants.

The ubiquitous leper is found by the roadside in the crowded streets of Rajahmundry and Cocanada and at well-known festivals and *shandies* all over the district and though shunned for his disease, is always considered an object worthy of charity. A leper is one that deserves to be shunned, but his disease, like tuberculosis is insidious. The disease does not attack people living simple lives in the Agency tracts or the better educated and more prosperous classes in urban areas. The infection in the Agency is only half or less than half of that in the Plains. We have in the latter area the Kellock Leper Home at Rāmachandrapuram owned by the Baptist Mission for the benefit of those suffering from this disease. Leprosy seems to be more rife in the coastal regions than in the interior. A campaign has been launched against this disease in the Presidency, and though no final cure has been found for it in Allopathy or is known to the medical profession, the results of experiments have shown that by treatment in its initial stages its spread can be checked, so that as people begin to have more confidence in Leper Homes and hospitals, they will voluntarily seek the treatment offered in them, and thus benefit themselves and the community at large.

The British Empire Leprosy Association deputed an officer to conduct a leprosy survey in this district and as a result of his report, attempts are being made to train a number of medical and health officers in the detection and treatment of the disease in various hospitals in the district. The province has been divided into six circles with a medical officer experienced in leprosy at the head to train doctors in leprosy work and do propaganda by means of lantern lectures and leaflets. A rough leprosy survey conducted by the Public Health Department shows that the census returns are far from correct, and that in this district there were more cases under treatment than those found at the census; that 5 per cent of the factory hands were lepers and that a warm moist climate was most favourable to the spread of this disease. The survey party found in this district that the incidence was 852 in 100,000 whereas the census ratio was 131, and that Rāmachandrapuram taluk had the heaviest infection. This may be due to the existence of the Leper Home in its headquarter town. There are more male lepers than female, due partly to the concealment of the disease by the latter, the ratio being 3 : 1, but much depends on the kind of life that women are accustomed to, less amenable to outside contact and more protected by clothing than men.

District
Health
scheme.

*Insert between paragraphs 4 and 5 :—*A District Health Officer working under the Director of Public Health, Madras, has been in charge of the administration of public health in the district from 1923. There are health inspectors for each taluk besides health officers (independent of the District Health Officer) in the two bigger municipalities of Cocanada and Rajahmundry. Under each health inspector are two or more vaccinators, who have to do a minimum number of vaccinations every year. Intensive propaganda on health subjects is also carried on with magic lantern shows in the interior parts of the district with a view to quicken the people's instinct for clean and healthy living. During the Narasimhaswāmi festival at Antervēdi and the Srīrāmanavami festival at Bhadrāchalam (attended by about a lakh of people each) and the Mahāsivarātri at Kōtipalli attended by about 50,000 people the health staff with the co-operation of the taluk boards concerned provide temporary sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims, a protected water-supply and sanitary arrangements, which have minimised the risks that generally attended the pilgrims to them. Vital statistics are now more accurately recorded than before, the village headman being no longer allowed to bring, or omit to note, cases of birth or death into his registers as he pleases. His records are often checked and his classifications revised by frequent visits from the health inspector and vaccinators. The average birth-rate was 32·5 per mille for the last ten years and death rate 22 per mille ; and the average infantile mortality and maternal mortality during the same period was 174·31 and 7·2 per 1,000 births.

Page 151, paragraph 1, lines 1 and 2.—Omit the words “recently constructed.”

Medical
institutions.
Public
hospitals and
dispensaries.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The public medical institutions in the district comprise thirteen hospitals and twenty dispensaries. Of these eight hospitals and three dispensaries are maintained by Government, five hospitals and fifteen dispensaries by local boards, and one dispensary each by the municipalities of Cocanada and Rajahmundry. These figures include one hospital and three dispensaries manned by Government, and two hospitals and five dispensaries maintained by the local board in the Agency. Of the Government medical institutions in the district, the headquarters hospital at Cocanada (started before 1867) was taken over by Government on 1st April 1918, and the Lady Havelock Hospital there (opened in 1895) on 1st September 1926. The Local Fund or municipal hospitals at Rajahmundry, Amalāpuram, Peddāpuram and Tuni all opened in 1889 were taken over by Government from 1st May 1928. The Rāni Subhadrāyamma Hospital for women and children at the last station

opened by the enlightened zamindārini in 1916 was also brought under Government management on 1st May 1928. In regard to the local fund hospitals at Rāmachandrapuram (opened 1895) and Pithāpuram (1887), Government pays the salaries of the medical officers in charge of them. The other Government hospitals and dispensaries are in the Agency. The hospital at Venkatāpuram, Nūgūr taluk, was opened before 1901 and the dispensaries at Chērla, Jilugumilli and Rājāvō-mangi in July 1922, April 1927 and October 1927. In the local fund hospitals at Bhadrāchalam (1882) and Pōlavaram (1896) and in the dispensaries at Addatigala (1901) and Rampa-Chōdavaram (1894), Government pays from provincial funds the salaries of the medical officers. There are also local fund dispensaries at Kūnavaram (1902) and Chintūr both in the Agency and at Bikkavōlu. Five rural dispensaries were opened in the district in 1934, their entire cost being met by the district board.

With a view to extend medical relief to rural tracts, Government have sanctioned in 1925 what has come to be known as the Goschen Scheme of subsidised rural dispensaries at important villages. There were 35 rural dispensaries in 1933; all of them received Government subsidies in 1933 of Rs. 41-10-0 per mensem, and in the case of a few of them the local boards also paid Rs. 18-6-0 per month for those under the Peddāpuram taluk board, Rs. 3-6-0 for those in the Cocanada taluk board (except that the dispensary at Samalkot gets an additional Rs. 17-6-0 a month) and for those in the Pithāpuram and Tuni taluk boards Rs. 100 a year. For the Kannāpuram dispensary the medical officer is paid Rs. 50 a month by Government and Rs. 25 by the Agency District Board. The medical officers in charge of these dispensaries are bound to treat the poor free. Five more rural dispensaries were opened in 1934.

Rural
dispensaries.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*Besides the above, the Christian missions maintain several medical institutions. The United Lutheran Church Mission (formerly known as the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission) at Rajahmundry has a dispensary for women and children in which several thousands of cases are treated annually. Connected with the dispensary is a hospital with seventy beds and both these are now housed in a fine set of buildings. They have also a roadside dispensary 16 miles to the north of Rajahmundry where about 3,000 patients are attended to yearly. The same mission has an ear, nose and throat clinic in Rajahmundry conducted bi-weekly by a doctor specially trained in England and Vienna. They have also opened a tuberculosis sanatorium for about 35 patients beautifully situated on a hill just outside Rajahmundry

Mission
institutions.

and overlooking the Gōdāvari river. A doctor specially trained in the Madanapalle Sanatorium for several years is in charge. The Canadian Baptist Mission manages, and in part maintains the Kellock Home for Lepers at Rāmachandrapuram which was founded in 1899 by the liberality of Mrs. Kellock, the widow of Dr. Kellock, a Canadian Baptist. This home has seven large wards for men. Adjacent to it is the Albert Boulter Memorial Home containing three large wards for leper women. There is accommodation for 136 lepers in these two Homes and it is more or less fully utilised. About a mile away there is a house for untainted children of lepers—called the Phillips Memorial Home—which was erected from subscriptions of the children attending Sunday schools in Great Britain in memory of the first secretary of the Indian Sunday school union. These three Homes are owned and largely supported by the Mission to Lepers in the East. There is also a hospital for general diseases called Bell Hospital at Rāmachandrapuram (which is connected with the Leper Mission). The Canadian Baptist Mission owns two large hospitals, one for men called the Betheson Hospital and the other for women and children, at Pithāpuram. Both these institutions are very popular and attract numerous patients from all over this and the neighbouring districts. They are very well equipped and contain special wards for tubercular patients, which have been built with Government aid. The C.M.S. maintains a dispensary at Dummagūdem in the Agency with Miss C. Wallen in charge, who receives a thousand rupees a year from Government by way of aid.

Institutions
in Cocanada.

*Paragraphs 4 to 6.—Substitute :—*The medical institutions in Cocanada town comprise the Government District Headquarters hospital, a hospital for women and children called after Her Excellency Lady Havelock and the K. Narasinga Rao municipal dispensary. The first of these is situated in Jagannāthapuram, a suburb of Cocanada and separated from it by a salt creek which is spanned by a fine iron bridge. It was founded in 1856 and has accommodation for 71 beds including a special ward for European patients. The main block is well ventilated and lighted but there are no caste or special contagious wards. The hospital was taken over by Government in 1918 and is under the District Surgeon, under whom are an assistant surgeon and three sub-assistant surgeons. Government have sanctioned the construction of new hospital buildings by the side of the Lady Havelock hospital for women and children, opposite the Collector's bungalow compound, but the scheme has had to be held up temporarily for want of funds.

The Lady Havelock hospital was established in 1895 and treats about 20,000 patients annually. It was maintained by

the Gōdāvari District Board till 1926 when it resolved to close it down for want of funds ; but Government then took up its management which has been justified by its present popularity among the women and children patients that attend it in large numbers.

The Kommireddi Narasinga Rao dispensary founded by his son Mr. K. Sūryanārāyanamūrti Rao Nayudu in 1888 is located in the centre of the town in Sūryaraopēta and stands opposite the buildings of the Imperial Bank of India. It is maintained by the municipality and is in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon. About 40,000 patients attend it annually.

*Page 152, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute :—*The Rajahmundry hospital has been in existence since 1854. It is in charge of a civil assistant surgeon assisted by two male and one woman sub-assistant surgeons and has 49 beds for patients. The attendance is larger than in that of most other mufassal medical institutions in the Presidency (about 41,000 a year), the hospital being situated in an important town. It has an endowment of Rs. 5,560 and came under the control of the Government from 1st May 1928 from the local municipality.

Rajahmundry hospital.

Add at the end of the chapter the following :—The question of providing for the scientific treatment of cattle diseases was first taken up by Government in 1891 ; but it was only in 1892–93 that a separate department for this purpose under the Board of Revenue came to be established. Trained doctors were however not easy to get, until after the establishment of the Madras Veterinary College in 1903, and the department was able thereafter to show considerable activity and expansion. The earliest veterinary hospitals to be opened in this district were those of Rajahmundry and Cocanada (1908) and Amalāpuram (1915). The hospitals at Peddāpuram, Pithāpuram (the gift of the Maharaja), Bhadrāchalam, Pōlavaram, Drākshārāmam, Kottapeta and Rāzōle were started between 1915 and 1930. In addition to these six touring veterinary surgeons are employed for charge of rural areas and they have to attend to all contagious cattle diseases and carry out inoculations, vaccination and castrations and do propaganda work by means of magic lantern lectures and distribution of pamphlets. Their headquarters are at six of the more important stations mentioned above. The working of Acts relating to cattle diseases and the importation of livestock is also in their hands. During 1934, they did 28,500 inoculations for rinderpest, treated 5,000 cases of illness and castrated 3,000 animals, the hospitals themselves treating 18,000 out-patients and a thousand in-patients and performing 1,500 operations exclusive of 2,000 castrations. The ryots are

Veterinary hospitals.

becoming increasingly alive to the benefits of these hospitals and now go to them in large numbers for treating their sick animals in preference to the usual village quack cattle doctor.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Census
statistics.

*Page 153, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute:—*At the census of 1931 it was found that in the plains portion of this district 8·37 per cent of the population were literate and in the Agency 2·78 per cent. Classified according to sexes, the percentages were for the plains 13·99 males and 2·91 females, and for the Agency 4·56 males and 0·99 females. In the Agency in 1901 only 3 per cent among men and 0·3 per cent of the women were literate; and the position in the plains was 8·3 and 0·8 per cent respectively for men and women. Among the East Coast (North) districts or the Circars, this district ranked third in point of general literacy, coming after Kistna (9·39) and Gōdāvari West (8·93); and the Agency tracts of this district were the most literate of similar tracts in the two adjoining districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjām on the north.

By taluks
and
divisions.

Taking the statistics of the taluks separately it is found that Rajahmundry is naturally enough the most literate taluk with 17·4 per cent male and 4·7 per cent female literates in the population, closely followed by Cocanada with 17·2 and 4 per cent respectively. Amalāpuram, Rāzōle and Rāmachandrapuram taluks are the next in order with 14·4, 14·4, and 14·2 per cent male and 2·3, 2·2 and 3·2 per cent female literates. Of the rest of the plains taluks, Pithāpuram, Peddāpuram and Tuni are the least literate with 10·6, 9·1 and 8·5 male and 2·1, 1·8 and 1·6 female percentages respectively.

In the Agency tracts the figures are very low indeed. Pōlavaram taluk returns the largest percentage of literates among men and women, 7·2 and 1·4, Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr 4·7 and 1·6 and 4·1 and ·6 respectively. Their position, is however, far better than Chōdavaram and Yellavaram taluks which are the least literate with 2·4 and ·3 for the former and 1·8 and ·1 for the latter.

Literacy in
English.

Literacy in English is higher in Cocanada and Rajahmundry taluks, the real business and educational centres of the district, and they contain 55 per cent of the total number of male English literates in the district (20,000) and more than two-thirds of the women English literates who numbered 1,500. In the Agency, Pōlavaram and Bhadrāchalam have the largest number of such literates 289 and 224 males and 17 and 23 women and their number in the other taluks is negligible, ranging from 21 in Chōdavaram to 62 in Nugūr, there being no

women literates in English here or in Yellavaram, Nūgūr having only 6 of them, Pōlavaram 17 and Bhadrāchalam 23.

If the statistics of literacy among the adherents of the chief religions in 1931 are examined, it will be noticed that Muhammadans and Christians are far better educated than the Hindus. Of the men 29·1 per cent among Muhammadans and 24·3 per cent among Christians were literates as against 13·6 per cent among the Hindus. These percentages in 1901 were respectively 18, 40 and 7·4. Among the women too 2·7 per cent of Hindus, 5·4 per cent among Muhammadans and 16·9 per cent among Christians were literates as against ·6, 2 and 31·7 in 1901. Obviously the high literacy among Christian women is due to the large number of mission and other schools for girls into which Christian more than Hindu or Muslim girls seek admission. The Christians educate their girls almost to the same extent as their boys. The low percentage of literacy among Hindus is due to the aversion of the agricultural labourers including the Ādi-Āndhras and other depressed classes and the hill tribes from schools. After the Mālas and Mādigas, the Telagas, Gollas and Tsākakas form a great part of the district Hindu population and the dislike of the members of these castes to send their children to schools to read, write and cast figures in preference to giving them a training early in life in their ancestral work to help them to earn their living, is only too well known; and literacy in the different parts of the district varies in inverse ratio with the population of the above castes. These agriculturists prefer to take their children to their fields and to set them to watch their cattle rather than permit them to attend schools.

By religions.

Paragraph 3, line 1.—Insert “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

Educational institutions.

Page 154, paragraph 1, penultimate line.—For the words “Kistna,” within brackets substitute “West Gōdāvari.”

*Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—*Mr. Taylor did not agree to the admission of Mālas into schools the cost of which was defrayed by their superiors. Government stated, however, that perfect equality in educational matters, and an admission of all sects and castes to its benefits on equal terms, were principles of paramount importance. Experience has shown that these principles can always be successfully maintained if asserted with judgment and firmness.* These remarks of Government are interesting in view of the attempts made at present to open all schools supported from public funds to all classes of the community including Ādi-Āndhras. Mr. Taylor

* Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, p. 25. Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, March 3, 1855, No. 288, Public Department.

used to assemble as large a number of agriculturists as possible and explain to them the benefits they would derive from these schools, one of which was their knowing their own rights and ceasing to be dupes of the village scribes who not infrequently had recourse to fraudulent means to impose on these illiterate people. As a result of such propaganda the number of schools increased, and also the attendance of pupils in them. The village priests, however, foresaw evil and their representations foreboded an undefined feeling of dread in the minds of the more indifferent and ignorant. This panic seems to have speedily passed away. There were at first six divisional schools in central villages and fifty-five village schools situated in these villages where the inhabitants wished to tax themselves. "There were three concentric circles of schools established and in full play, wheel working within wheel, and forming one united whole of educational machinery, which reflected the purest lustre on Mr. Taylor's administration of the subdivision of Rājahmundry."

These "voluntary contributions" came to be objected to as time passed, and much difficulty was experienced in collecting them. "The voluntary character of the rate was rapidly disappearing," so said the first Director of Public Instruction Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, an opinion in which the Board of Revenue concurred. This led to the passing of an Act in 1862 (The Madras Education Act) which gave the villagers option to tax themselves for educational purposes or not as they pleased. An enquiry into the working of this Act led to the closing of more schools supported by these rates; and on the passing of the Local Boards and Towns Improvements Acts in 1871, these educational institutions were taken over by them. There were at the end of 1874-75, 391 schools of all grades in the district with an aggregate strength of 10,460 pupils.

Schools now
existing.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The higher educational institutions in existence in the district in 1933-34 comprise in the plains 2 arts colleges (namely the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry and the Pithāpuram Rajah's College at Cocanada), 1 professional college (the Government Training College at Rajahmundry), 30 secondary schools for boys, 3 secondary schools for girls, 2,012 elementary schools for boys and 276 for girls, 6 training schools for masters, 2 training schools for mistresses and 3 other special schools. In the Agency there are 2 secondary schools for boys, 209 elementary schools for boys and 5 schools for girls. The strength was 827 (of whom 11 were women) in the Arts and 110 in the Teachers' Colleges, 9,221 (of whom 225 were girls) in secondary schools for boys and 368 in the secondary schools for girls; 1,01,626 (of whom 19,919 were girls) in the elementary schools for boys and

18,036 (of whom 599 were male children) in elementary girls' schools; 759 men and 149 women were under training for teachers in the training schools. In the Agency there were 333 boys and 5 girls in the secondary schools; 5,059 boys and 1,756 girls in the elementary schools. The various classes of educational institutions will now be described.

*Page 154, last paragraph to end of first paragraph at page 156.—Substitute:—*One of the most important educational institutions in the district is the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry. It is the only first grade college maintained by Government in the Andhra University area. This was originally established by the Government in 1853 as a Zilla school to serve the educational needs of the Northern Circars and taught up to the secondary standard. In 1868 it was raised to the rank of a provincial school, and five years later, the F.A. class was started. The B.A. class was formed in 1877 and the Provincial school became a first grade college. The high school classes were discontinued in 1885. The college was affiliated to the Madras University in 1891 in mathematics, physical science and mental and moral philosophy, in July 1901 in languages other than English, and in 1923 in history. With the creation of the Andhra University in 1926, the college became automatically affiliated to it. In 1930 instruction in the B.Sc. courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry, as main and subsidiary subjects, was provided while the courses in mathematics and philosophy for the B.A. degree examination were discontinued.

Government
Arts College,
Rajah-
mundry.

There are, attached to the college, a number of duly organized associations (literary, scientific, historical and athletic) providing for healthy extra collegiate activities of various kinds. The college library contains 16,337 volumes.

Attached to the college is the Metcalfe Hostel, started in July 1904 in a rented building. One residential block accommodating 40 students was constructed in 1908 and a second block parallel to it with a further accommodation for 34 was added in 1919. The hostel thus provides accommodation for a total number of 74 students. The hostel is managed by a deputy warden appointed by the Principal from among the lecturers under his control, the Principal himself being ex-officio warden.

The institution is entirely supported from fees and provincial funds. It is managed by a principal under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and its staff consists of five lecturers who are officers of the Madras Educational Service, twelve assistant lecturers in the cadre of the subordinate educational service, two *pandits* (one for Telugu and the other for

Sanskrit), one Hindustani *Munshi*, a physical director, and a physical training instructor. The average strength of the college is 280. The fees are Rs. 45 each term for the B.A., and B.Sc. courses, and Rs. 36 for the Intermediate, there being three terms in each year.

The college is endowed with three annual prizes founded in honour of, and named after, the late Mr. B. H. Young, formerly Executive Engineer of the district, and two former chief lecturers of the college, the late Messrs. Sundara Rao and Subrahmanya Ayyar. In addition to the above, there are three other scholarships, viz., the Rajahmundry Durbār endowment scholarship, the Poor Scholars' Fund endowment scholarship and the Dharwada Venkatakrishna Rao scholarship, besides one prize called "the Bhāskara Rao prize."

The arts college possesses certain endowments for the benefit of Muhammadan students; and when it contains no boys of that faith who are eligible for these, they are given to Muhammadan pupils in the practising section. They consist of two "Yeomiah scholarships", each of the annual value of Rs. 46, constituted from the funds of an ancient *yeomiah* which lapsed to Government. The interest of Rs. 7,200, being the amount of a boarding-house fund collected by the late Saiyid Ali Sāhib Bahādur, a retired Deputy Collector, supplemented by a grant from Government, is also devoted to forming Muhammadan scholarships open to poor Muhammadan pupils, and ranging in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per mensem according to the class in which the pupil is reading.

The
Government
training
college,
Rajah-
mundry.

Page 156, paragraph 2 to page 157, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The Training College at Rajahmundry was originally established as an elementary normal school by the Gōdāvari District Board in 1883. Its status was raised seven years later to that of a secondary grade normal school, and after a lapse of two more years, in February 1894, it was taken over by Government, raised to collegiate rank, and placed under the supervision of the principal of the local Government Arts College. The Union High School which its private managers transferred to the Government, served as a model school, and the high school classes with the L. T. and secondary training classes were held in the Arts College, while the lower departments were held in a rented building at Innespet. This arrangement continued till 1899, when, on the completion of the present substantial buildings, the Training College with the model school was removed to them. In May 1904 it was affiliated to the University of Madras for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, its aim being (1) to supply the educational institutions of the Northern Circars and Ceded districts (Cuddapah excepted) with trained Telugu

teachers, the want of whom had long been a bar to education in those districts; and (2) to work (as a practising school) a large and efficient high school at Rajahmundry with classes as large as the needs of the town and the neighbourhood required. The vice-principal, an officer of the Madras Educational Service, managed the work with a competent staff of teachers under the superintendence of the Principal of the Arts College.

The Training College became fairly popular and the L.T. students numbered 17 in 1910. But the cost of running the college compared with the number of teachers trained was considered far too heavy, and the L.T. class was amalgamated with the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in the following year. In 1914, the scheme of reorganization of the higher elementary training schools came into force and the higher and lower elementary training classes were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, and were removed to a separate rented building.

The provision for the training of Telugu graduates at Saidapet was before long felt to be inadequate, especially in view of the more pressing demands of the southern districts, and the proposal to revive the teachers' college for the Telugu districts at Rajahmundry was sanctioned by Government, and the college was reopened in 1917. The proposal was to train a batch of fifty graduates a year, and the staff, which was not to be inferior to that of the Saidapet College was to include specialists in English, mathematics, science, history, and geography. The college has since been placed under a separate principal, and the institution has thus been made quite independent of the Arts College. Since 1917, the number of graduates that have undergone teachers' training in this college has been 1,063. The college has been permanently affiliated to the Andhra University from July 1932.

When transferring the Union High School to Government with all its properties, the managing committee also handed over a site measuring 2·3 acres purchased by them in the heart of the town. On this the Government began constructing a building in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 65,000; and on its completion in 1899, it was occupied by the training college classes which had been before located partly in the Arts College and partly in a rented building. With a view to providing a recreation ground for the boys of the practising school and of the Training College and to secure healthy surroundings for the latter, the authorities negotiated with the Rajahmundry municipality for the acquisition of the whole of the Potter's tank situated in front of the college, but the matter had to be dropped owing to the prohibitive price asked for the tank. In 1901, however, the subject was reopened and in the following

year a portion of the tank and the house-sites in front of the college were acquired, and this area was reclaimed and enclosed within a compound wall at a cost of Rs. 18,500. The building was extended at the northern end in 1905. The present accommodation thus consists of the original building (constructed in 1899) with certain additions. A plot of 4.3 acres was acquired in 1925 in Veerabhadrapuram for the construction of new buildings for the college, but there is no prospect at present of the buildings being raised owing to financial stringency.

The average strength of the post-graduate class is 100, and of the under graduate 60. The demand for admission into the former class is very keen, between 400 and 500 graduates seeking admission every year. The University awards the degree of Bachelor of Education to those who pass through the post-graduate classes of this college successfully. There are in the combined libraries of the college about 12,000 volumes. There is a hostel for post-graduate students, opened in 1930.

The model
school.

The Model School which forms part of the Training College is maintained from Provincial Funds. An officer of the subordinate educational service is its headmaster, and the teaching staff consists of eight assistants who are Licentiates in Teaching, seven other assistants of the secondary grade, Pandits for Telugu, Sanskrit and Urdu and instructors in Drawing, Commerce, Physical Training, Wood-work and Aluminium Work.

The strength of the school was 375 in 1932 in Class 4 to Form VI. Among the scholarships and prizes are the "Venkatarāyudu Memorial Scholarship" which is paid to a poor Telaga boy reading in IV, V or VI Form who resides in Meraka Veedi, Rajahmundry, The "Lawley," and the "Bourne" Prizes.

The
Pithāpuram
Raja's
College.

Page 157, paragraph 3 to end of chapter.—Substitute :— The Pithāpuram Raja's College at Cocanada was started in 1852 chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Prendergast, I.C.S., the Collector of the district and Mr. Tulasinga Chettiār, his sarishtadar, for the purpose of imparting general education in English and Vernacular to pupils drawn from all sections of the community. Among its earliest pupils was Sree Raja Rāvu Venkata Mahipathi Gangādhara Rāma Rao Bahādur, the late Rājah of Pithāpuram. It depended entirely on private subscriptions and so gradually declined and actually collapsed (for a time) in 1862. It however received a fresh impetus in the following year from Mr. Arthur Purvis* the then

* A bust of Mr. Purvis has been placed in a prominent position in the northern block of buildings in memory of his interest in this institution.

Collector, and Mr. Kādambari Jagannādhham Pantulu, his Deputy; and it was resuscitated and formally reopened in October of that year by Mr. Henry Morris, the new Collector, with Mr. Jagannādhham Pantulu as manager. Government made a monthly contribution of Rs. 70, towards its expenses and Sree Rāyu Venkata Mahipathi Gangādhara Rāma Rao Bahādur Rs. 100 a month. The instruction imparted was then confined to what was known as the Middle School course.

The school was located in a rented building till 1865 when increasing attendance rendered it necessary to provide better quarters for it. An appeal made for public support met with a ready response, the Rāja of Pithāpuram came forward with a munificent endowment of Rs. 28,000, besides the grant of a spacious building site and a sum of Rs. 3,700 towards building and furniture. Further contributions were collected and a building grant of Rs. 5,000 was obtained from Government and with these and the Rāja's donation, the northern block of buildings was constructed. It was in that year, too, that it first presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination, under the name of "Hindu High School."

The accommodation having been again found insufficient, funds were raised for the erection of the western block known as the "Linton Memorial Hall," so named in memory of Mr. Linton, an Assistant Collector, who took a great interest in the institution. This block cost Rs. 7,000 of which one-half was contributed by Government and the other by the public. The school grew fast and more space was needed. So in 1882, the late Mr. Pydah Rāmakrishnayya, another old pupil of the school, gave Rs. 6,000 and this and an equal amount of Government grant were spent over the erection of another building, which was opened in March 1883 by His Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the then Governor of Madras.

In 1897 a hall was constructed from college funds, at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and in 1902 a hostel was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,550, of which Rs. 2,500 was given by Government. The latter is divided into two blocks (containing six rooms each) which are called respectively the Brodie and Sweet Homes, after Messrs. V. A. Brodie and H. Sweet, a Collector and a Superintendent of Police of the district who took much interest in the improvement of the college.

The school taught up to the middle school standard till 1866 when it was raised to the matriculation standard. In January 1884, the school was raised to the status of a second grade college, F.A. classes being opened, and the institution was duly affiliated to the Madras University and named in honour of its liberal patron, the "Pithāpuram Rāja's College."

The college department having proved a costly addition, the F.A. classes had to be closed for a couple of years in 1888. The management had been carried on by a council of 21 members for several years. To place the institution on a satisfactory financial basis and to give it a legal status, the council registered itself in August 1892 under the Indian Companies Act under the name of "Pithāpuram Rāja's College, Limited." The council being considered too big a body for the purpose, it decided in 1906 to delegate all its powers, except those relating to financial responsibilities to a committee of seven members, of which the Collector, the Inspector of Schools and the Principal were *ex-officio* members. It was handed over to the Rāja, now Mahārāja of Pithāpuram, (Sree Rāvu Venkata Kumāra Mahipathi Sūrya Rao Bahādur, C.B.E.) on 3rd August 1909 to be controlled by him as Trustee and Manager with a Committee of seven members, viz., two representatives of the Mahārāja and two of the Cocanada residents (elected by graduates and the Local Bodies) with the Collector, the district educational officer and the Principal as *ex-officio* members, the last being the Secretary to the Committee and the Correspondent of the institution.

In May 1925 the citizens of Cocanada, at a large and well-represented public meeting passed an unanimous resolution requesting the management to raise the college to the first grade under the entire control and responsibility of the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram. Accordingly, the college with the secondary department was finally transferred to the Mahārāja as sole proprietor at the beginning of the academic year 1926-27, when it was elevated by him to the first grade—a development happily synchronising with the inauguration of the Andhra University. It is now managed by the Mahārāja with the help of a committee of three members, one nominated by him and the other two *ex-officio* Diwan Bahādur Sir Dr. R. Venkataratnam, Kt., M.A., L.T., D. Litt., the Diwan of the Estate, and the Principal, the last-mentioned being also both Convener and Correspondent. Sir Venkataratnam, late Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, had been Principal of the institution for over 14 years, and the college owes not a little to his outstanding personality and genius, for its elevation to the first grade. The institution is virtually a permanent charge on the Pithāpuram Estate. The contingency of the Estate declining this charge at any future time has been provided against by the Mahārāja making a liberal endowment of Rs. 1½ lakhs in 4 per cent debentures and an additional investment of Rs. 95,000 at 7 per cent. Since its first transfer to his management in 1909, the present Mahārāja has given the college Rs. 3,06,800-6-0 for equipment and to meet annual

deficits, besides the munificent gift of an extensive and valuable compound of over 35½ acres with the structures thereon, generally known as the "Collector's Bungalow Compound," to which the College Department is proposed to be shifted after the erection of permanent buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. There is at present invested in Government securities of 3½ per cent ear-marked for the secondary department, a funded capital of Rs. 42,500, including a special Music Fund of Rs. 1,500 out of which Rs. 1,000 was contributed by the late Mr. Pydah Rāmākrishnayya and Rs. 400 by the public.

The college has been affiliated to the Āndhra University since that body was constituted in mathematics and economics, the two groups in the B.A. course in which the college was first affiliated in 1926-27; there was added on natural science with botany, main and zoology, subsidiary, in 1928-29 and philosophy in 1929-30. The B.Sc. Courses with botany main and zoology and chemistry subsidiary, were opened in 1930-31. Under the reorganized intermediate courses, the college provides instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, Indian history, ancient history, modern history, logic, English and Telugu. The subjects offered under Part II, second language, both in the Intermediate and in the B.A. are Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu. The total strength of the secondary department was 1,071 in 1932-33 and of the college classes 452. Of these 8 are Ādi-Āndhras and 15 girls and these are free scholars. All girls, Ādi-Āndhras and orphanage inmates have been and are still being educated as free students under the Mahārāja's special orders. The college staff consists of 24 lecturers (including Pandits, a Munshi and a physical instructor), 5 tutors, 5 demonstrators, among whom are a lady tutor in English with B.A. and B.T. qualifications, and an Ādi-Āndhra graduate teacher on the high school staff, the latter being an old boy of this college.

The college library consists of a representative collection of books on various subjects, the total number of volumes coming upto 7,608. There are hostels attached to the college which take in, on the whole, a hundred inmates. There is a separate hostel for girls, adjacent to the college. Provision is made for sports of various kinds and games and gymnastics, and five tennis courts are kept up by extra subscriptions. Badminton, ring-tennis and ping-pong are separately provided for girl-pupils.

Four scholarships are given in the college in the names of K. Narasimham Pantulu, K. Viresalingam Pantulu, Sir R. Venkataratnam, and Elliot, of the annual value of Rs. 120, Rs. 85,

Rs. 235 and Rs. 36 respectively, the first and third in the B.A. or B.Sc. classes and the rest in the Intermediate classes. There are also about 20 prizes and medals from the profits of investments aggregating Rs. 5,000.

Quality of education.

In secondary education, Gōdāvari (East) takes the third rank among the districts in the Presidency in regard to the number of its secondary schools for boys (32), Malabar leading with 48 and Tanjore coming next with 39 schools. In 1931 there were 9,559 pupils under instruction in them as against 16,340 in Malabar and 15,175 in Tanjore. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 4.53 lakhs as against Rs. 7 lakhs each in Malabar and Tanjore. There is a general impression that the standard of secondary education in the district has deteriorated, especially in English. That is perhaps justified, but the causes are not peculiar to East Gōdāvari alone.

Elementary education.

As in other districts the direct administration of elementary education has been transferred to the district educational council under the Elementary Education Act of 1920, and the power of recognition of both aided and local board schools has since been exercised by this council and grants allotted and disbursed to these schools, by this body from funds placed at their disposal by the local Government out of provincial funds. This council is said to be doing its work judiciously and well. The district had in 1931, 2,221 elementary schools for boys as compared with 3,431 in Malabar, 3,194 in Guntūr, 2,714 in South Arcot, 2,611 in Vizagapatam and 2,364 in Kistna and held the third place in regard to the amount spent on such education (Rs. 11.15 lakhs) as against Rs. 23.45 and Rs. 10.50 lakhs spent in Malabar and Tanjore respectively. The percentage of the male pupils to the male population of the district was 11.5 in the plains and 5 in the Agency, Malabar leading with 14.8 per cent. About 50 per cent of the boys' schools were aided schools and 40 per cent taluk board schools, the expenditure on the latter aggregating Rs. 5.34 lakhs (of which Rs. 3.75 lakhs were grants from provincial funds) and that on the former Rs. 1.90 lakhs of which 1.23 lakhs represented Government grants, 3.3 per cent were municipal schools, 0.7 lakh being expenditure on them including 50 per cent Government grant.

Secondary schools.

The secondary schools may be divided into two broad divisions, those for boys and those for girls. These again may be classified into Government, Municipal, Local Fund, aided and unaided schools. As already stated there are 32 secondary schools in the district of which 15 teach up to the VI Form, that is, they are complete secondary schools, and the rest are incomplete secondary or as they are now called middle schools. Two of the secondary schools (both complete) are in

the Agency and the others in the plains. The only Government school in the district is the model school attached to the Training College at Rajahmundry which is noticed under that college. It is the old privately managed union high school of that town which the committee made over to Government in 1893 for use as a practising school for the teachers under training. Being one of five secondary schools in the town its strength was not very high, only about 340 in Forms I to VI in 1931.

The only municipality that owns a high school is Rajahmundry; there was no demand for such schools in Cocanada and Peddāpuram. The old municipal middle school opened in 1895 was raised to a high school in 1917 which is now accommodated in the Chitrāngi bungalow of the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram which the council bought for Rs. 60,000. The school has been working at a deficit and is said to affect the strength of the older Viresalingam high school in the same place. As a result of Government encouraging local bodies to start and maintain secondary schools in important centres where such schools did not exist and where the existing schools were languishing for want of funds, a number of secondary schools were either opened by the district boards and municipalities or were brought under their management. There were 13 local board secondary schools (of which 5 taught up to the VI Form) in 1932. These five are at Amalāpuram, Rāmachandrapuram, Rāzōle, Samalkōt and Kottapēta. The incomplete secondary schools were at Dowlaishweram, Kapilēswarapuram, Mummidivaram, Pullētikurru, Nagaram, Jaggampēta, Mandapēta and Ambājipēta. Amalāpuram school was the biggest among them with 650 pupils, Rāmachandrapuram and Kottapēta coming next with 410 and 365 pupils respectively; and the Kapilēswarapuram middle school was the poorest with a strength below 100. Nothing is known of the history of the Amalāpuram school, but the Rāmachandrapuram school was started in 1907 by the late Mr. K. Perrazu Pantulu who made an endowment in its favour of 100 acres of wet land and a building site. The donor's idea was to establish an agricultural demonstration farm to bring the benefits of agricultural research to the notice of the ryots. As a result of the inauguration of the Government department of Agriculture, this object of Mr. Perrazu gave place to secondary education. The district board took over the school in 1921 and has constructed for it a substantial building. There is a hostel attached to the school and a poor boys' fund. The school at Rāzōle was originally a middle school and was raised to the present grade in 1921 but lacks proper accommodation for its fairly large number of pupils. The Samalkōt school was only an elementary school under the Cocanada taluk board. The

Municipal
and Local
Board
Schools.

district board took it over in 1921 and converted it into a high school and located it in what is known as the old Cantonment bungalow belonging to the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram. The extensive grounds around the building which served as the camp of exercise of the army of the old East India Company stationed here, afford excellent playing ground for the pupils, and there is a proposal to buy the bungalow and its surroundings for the school. The school at Kottapēta was started in 1870 by a committee of official and non-official Indian gentlemen and presented pupils for the old "general test" or the uncovenanted civil service in that year. It was supported by subscriptions and Government grant. A small building was constructed in 1888. Voluntary subscriptions failing, the higher classes came to be closed in the following year. The school was reorganized and raised to the lower secondary grade in 1891. Two years later the committee of management handed over the school to the Rajahmundry taluk board. The school was raised to the status of a complete secondary school in 1920 and taken over by the district board and its strength in 1931 was 330.

Middle
schools.

Of the middle or incomplete secondary schools, the one at Kapilēswarapuram was opened by the zamindar of the place in 1913 as an elementary school, was reorganized as a middle school in 1918, and was handed over in 1922 to the district board with an endowment of Rs. 10,000 by the founder. The Mandapēta school opened in 1914 as a private Hindu middle school was transferred to the district board in 1921; and the Pullētikurru school which was intended for Bendamūrlanka by the Rajahmundry taluk board had to be opened in 1918 at Komaragiripatnam a mile away for want of accommodation but a year later for want of pupils it was transferred to its present place and in 1921 the management was handed over to the district board.

Aided
schools;
Mission.

Of the aided secondary schools the most important are the three mission high schools of which two are owned by the United Lutheran Church Mission at Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry* and the third by the Canadian Baptist Mission at Cocanada. This last school which was started in 1912 was named after the first Canadian Baptist Missionary the Rev. McLaurin. It is located in the heart of Cocanada town in an extensive site of 14 acres. It is the third largest high school in the district having 527 pupils in classes above the fifth and it had on its rolls 228 Christians and 105 girls. The United Lutheran Church Mission high school at Peddāpuram is the oldest and had 520 pupils in classes above the fifth of whom 150 were Christians and in the

* This has since been reduced to a middle school.

mission middle school at Rajahmundry more than 50 per cent were Christians. The Peddāpuram school was started in 1891 as a primary school and was raised in 1894 to a middle and in 1900 to a high school. It is located in a fine building, now insufficient, and has a boarding house for its Christian pupils, several non-Christian boys also getting free food in the local choultry, a local philanthropist also giving free boarding to a dozen more boys.

There were nine secondary schools under other private bodies in receipt of aid from Government; of these five were complete high schools. The secondary department of the Pithāpuram Mahārāja's College at Cocanada and the same Mahārāja's high school at Pithāpuram are the most popular and well endowed. The strength of the former was nearly a thousand from class IV upwards and that of the latter a little over 600. In both schools Ādi-Āndhras and girls and the inmates of the Mahārāja's orphanages are educated free and in the latter also given free boarding. The latter school was started as a board lower secondary school in 1903, and was under the management of the proprietrix of Kōlanka and Veeravaram estates for three years and then handed over to the present manager when the school's name was changed from Rāja Chellayamma Rao's high school to R.R.Bh.R. high school. The Rāja's high school at Tuni was started in 1904 and had its VI Form classes opened in 1906. Government grant was first applied for in 1921 with a view to reduce the large annual outlay on the school by the Rāja's estate. The school is housed in a fine storeyed building, the gift of the late Rāni Saheba. The late Viresalingam Pantulu* started at Rajahmundry the high school named after him in 1905 after he took over the Hindu lower secondary school of the place which had been opened four years earlier. The school became a complete high school in 1909. The trustees of the school are the Hithakārini Samaj to whom the founder made over all his property worth about Rs. 50,000. The school committee consists of two representatives of the Samaj, the Principal of the Government College, a representative of the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram, and the headmaster. Ādi-Āndhras and girls are admitted free. Buildings worth Rs. 70,000 were constructed by the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram. The school prospered till about 1920, but the strength of the institution began to decrease with the opening of the municipal high school and of several high schools in the district. The financial position was affected in consequence and several parts of the fine building are now neglected and in disrepair.

Other aided schools.

* The late Rao Bahādur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Garu was a well-known Telugu writer and social reformer. He was the Telugu Pandit of the Presidency College at Madras and later founded the Victoria Widow's Home at Rajahmundry.

Among the incomplete secondary schools under private management the following deserve special mention. The Viscount Goschen high school at Kirlampūdi was opened by the zamindar of the place as a middle school in 1926 and became a high school two years later but the highest class was not opened in 1933. The zamindar has given Rs. 30,000 for building, a yearly grant of Rs. 6,000 and three scholarships per class. The strength of the school in 1931-32 was 150. The D. N. Setty high school at Pērūru, Amalāpuram taluk, serves a populous tract of that taluk and was started in 1906 and was raised to a high school in 1922 with a funded capital of Rs. 20,000. The Hardinge Memorial School, Alamūr, also serves a thickly peopled tract and was opened in 1913. It is managed by a committee and possesses an endowment of 6 acres of wet land and Rs. 5,000. In a strength of 130, 35 belong to the depressed classes, some of the latter being helped by scholarships from Government and from the local development committees. The Hindu middle school at Vēgayammappēta opened in 1928 is patronized by the local zamindar. The Mallādi Satyalinga Nāyakar's charities at Cocanada manage a middle school at Jagannāyakpur and have provided since its opening in 1919 free boarding and education to several poor pupils of the locality.

Girls' education.

Though of colleges specially for women there is none in the district, eleven girl students were under tuition in the Pithāpuram Rāja's college at Cocanada in 1931. There is a Sanskrit college for women in Rajahmundry, the Āndhra Yuvathi Kalāsāla, in which there were only 24 girls under study for oriental title examinations. There were only two secondary schools for girls, one of which was the Rajahmundry secondary and training school which had a strength of 215 in 1932. The school was run by the Vizianagaram estate until 1890 when it was taken over by Government and run as a higher elementary school for girls. In 1912 it was raised to a higher elementary training school and middle school forms were opened in 1916 and the higher forms from 1919, girls being sent up for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination for the first time in 1922. Since that year secondary training classes were opened here. The school has no proper building which is a great disadvantage. The other secondary school teaches only up to the III Form and is owned by the United Lutheran Christian Mission and had a strength of 83 pupils in 1932 of whom 79 were Indian Christians. Started as a primary boarding school in 1895 with thirty girls by Miss A. T. Schade in Taylor's bungalow, the institution grew rapidly and classes 6 to 8 were opened in 1899, and training classes for women teachers were started. These classes were, however, transferred

to other centres and the institution became an incomplete secondary school. Most of the girl students are boarders.

There is also a European and Anglo-Indian girls' school at Cocanada run by the Roman Catholic Mission (St. Joseph's school) with a total strength of 112 of whom 74 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. In the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway primary school at Rajahmundry with a total strength of 71, 34 are girls and all but 6 of the pupils are Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

Of the 287 elementary schools for girls in 1932, taluk boards owned 154, the Christian missions and other private bodies 109 and the municipalities 21. The total strength of all the schools was 19,363 and the expenditure Rs. 1·84 lakhs, Rs. 1·25 lakhs being contributed from provincial funds.

The Agency taluks of the district contain only a few educational institutions and are naturally backward in education. There are two secondary schools for boys at Bhadrāchalam and Pōlavaram, both maintained by the Agency district board with the help of Government grants. The Bhadrāchalam high school began as an elementary school in 1862 with two classes and one teacher. It became a Government middle school in 1891, reverted to a complete elementary school eight years later (in 1909) and was raised again to a lower secondary school in 1911 and to a regular secondary school in 1920 with the opening of the IV Form on 1st July 1920. In 1922 it sent its first batch of students for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination. The school has two separate buildings, each a furlong from the other, an extensive play-ground and a library of over 3,000 books. The Pōlavaram school started by the local zamindar a few years before became a Government primary school in 1889 and was raised to lower secondary grade in 1895. The management was transferred in 1902 to the Agency taluk board which reduced it to a higher elementary school in 1901 and raised it to a middle school again in 1912 after the zamindar of Pōlavaram and the residents of the place gave the present building and site worth about Rs. 20,000 and a library and furniture to the school. The Agency district board raised the school to the secondary grade in 1930 and the VI form classes were opened in 1932. The total expenditure on both these schools was Rs. 25,000 of which Rs. 18,700 came from provincial funds.

Education in
the Agency.

There were in 1932, 205 elementary schools for boys and five such schools for girls with a strength of 6,143 and 430 respectively. Twenty-three of the boys' schools were maintained by Government, 93 by the Agency district board and 89 schools were aided institutions, mainly run by Christian missions. Four out of the five girls' schools belonged to the district board

and the fifth was a mission institution. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 77,265 for boys' schools of which Rs. 55,500 came from provincial funds and Rs. 6,638 for girls' schools of which Rs. 5,916 was contributed by Government.

Sanskrit
schools.

The valley of the Gōdāvari, like that of the Cauvery, has always been noted for its Sanskrit scholars as the number of aided and unaided Sanskrit schools in this district will show. There is a college for women at Rajahmundry called the Āndhra Yuvathi Samskrita Kalāsāla opened in 1920 by Mr. Nalam Rāmalingiah Gāru under the auspices of the Vysia Sēva Sādan. Its endowments include lands worth Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 50,000 for buildings. Among the staff are four pandits with oriental titles and two graduates mostly ladies and the annual income from endowments Rs. 6,000 is all spent on the college. There were 118 pupils in 1933; and for the Vysia girls there is a scholarship fund of Rs. 16,000. A number of widows are among the students. Since 1931 students are being sent up for the Entrance Examination for oriental titles in Sanskrit and Telugu and the college is affiliated to the Āndhra University.

Among the advanced Sanskrit schools three have been recognized and are in receipt of Government aid and these are at Injaram, Drākshārāmam and Puttukonda. The school at Injaram was opened in 1903 and a school for girls was added to it in 1908. In the Drākshārāmam school the students get free food in the local Pyḍa Rāmakrishnayya's choultry and the strength of these schools was respectively 34, 18 and 22. There are elementary schools at Rāzōle (Goutami Pushkara Pātasāla opened in 1908 with an endowment of 8 acres of wet land and Rs. 3,000 in cash), Samanasa (Amalāpuram taluk), and Narēndrapuram (Taraka Adwaita Chintāmani Kalāsāla). There are also seven aided and four unaided elementary schools of which the chief are at Frazerpet (Cocanada), Velangi, Aryapuram (Rajahmundry), Velicheru, Thondavaram (Ambājipēta P.O.) and Katrenikōna; the first is a school for girls and the third boasts of some endowments, lands and cash and Kōtilinga chatram gives free food to twenty of its students.

Training
schools.

There are two Government training schools for Indian men, one at Rajahmundry (not the one attached to the training college) and the other at Amalāpuram. In the former higher elementary grade teachers are trained and in the latter also lower elementary grade teachers. Among aided schools come the United Lutheran Christian Mission and the Rakshanōdaya (Canadian Baptist Mission) schools at Rajahmundry and Cocanada respectively, for higher elementary grade teachers. There

are only two training schools for women, one run by Government at Rajahmundry in which secondary grade mistresses are also trained and the Canadian Baptist Mission training school at Cocanada. These schools supply the great demand for trained women teachers throughout the district.

The only industrial school in the district which was at Cocanada has been removed to Samalkôt by its owners, the Canadian Baptist Mission. It teaches carpentry, sewing and blacksmithy. There are a few private institutions in Cocanada and Rajahmundry where commercial subjects like shorthand, book-keeping and typewriting are taught and students are coached for the Government Technical examination in these subjects. Industrial schools.

Government instituted in 1921 a scheme of grants to public libraries under the management of local bodies as well as to those under private management. The municipalities have opened free reading rooms and libraries and among the aided private libraries may be mentioned the K. R. V. Krishna Rao's Free Library at Cocanada, the Āndhra Historical Research Society's Library and the Viresalingam Theistic Library at Rajahmundry. There are 9 public libraries in Cocanada and 5 in Rajahmundry. Several village panchayats have also opened with Government aid village libraries which are said to be much used. Public libraries.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 160, line 1.—For "page 34" read "Chapter II".

Page 163, paragraph 4, line 9.—For "Kistna" read "West Gōdāvari."

Page 165, paragraph 1, line 4.—Omit the word "Gōdāvari".

Page 165, paragraph 2.—For the last sentence substitute:— Permanent settlement.
There are at present 87 zamindarias and 33 muttas in the district. The muttas are confined to the Chōdāvaram and Yellāvaram taluks. No muttadar pays more than Rs. 5,000 as peshkash. The following is a list of the estates that pay more than Rs. 5,000 as peshkash:—

Serial number and name of estate.	Amount of peshkash.	Name and title of the present holder.	How the present holder came into posses- sion.
	RS. A. P.		
1 Kōtipalli in the Vizian- agram Zamindari.	5,801 6 7	Rāja Sahib Mehrban Must- fiq Gadarden Karam Farmaye Mukhlisan Rāja Mirja Sri Alaka Nārāyana Gajapatirāju Manue Sol- tān Bahādur Gāru, Rāja of Vizianagram,	By succes- sion.

Serial number and name of estate.	Amount of peshkash.		Name and title of the present holder.	How the present holder came into posses- sion.
	Rs.	A. P.		
2 Pithāpuram ..	2,81,810	2 4	Rāja Sahib Mehrban Dos- tan Sri Rāja Rao Venkata Kunāra Mahipathi Sūrya Rao Bahādur Gāru, Sirdār, Rajahmundry Sircar and Mahārāja of Pithapuram.	By succe- sion.
3 Kolanka ...	14,350	6 9	Sri Rāja Pradyumna Krishna Mahipathi Sūrya Rao Bahādur Gāru.	Do.
4 Viravaram "A" Estate.	16,680	12 7	Do.	Do.
5 Viravaram "B" Estate.	5,905	9 0	Sri Rāja Rāmayamma Rao Rao Bahādur Gāru.	Do.
6 Bhadrācha- lam.	17,678	9 5	Tahavat Jalalat Dastagar Sri Rāja Vijaya Appa Rao Sarvoyi Aswa Rao, Bahādur Zamindar Gāru.	Do.
7 Rēkapalle ...	8,129	7 2	Sri Rāja Sureddi Varāha Lakshmi Narasimha Mūrthi Bahādur Gāru.	Do.
8 Gōpālapuram.	18,192	0 5	Sri Rāja Uppalapati Venkata Vijaya Gōpāla Rāju Bahādur Gāru, Proprietor, Gōpālapuram Muttah Barfat Bashard.	Do.
9 Jaggampēta A.	22,234	12 2	Sri Rāja Damira Subbay- amma Bahādur Gāru, Kirlampudi.	Do.
10 Palivēla ...	17,241	3 7	Same as against item 2 ...	Do.
11 Kirlampūdi "B".	8,507	14 7	Sri Rāja Rao, Rāma Krishna Ranga Rao Bahā- dur Gāru of Bobbili.	By pur- chase.
12 Gollaprōlu ...	11,236	10 4	Same as against item 2 ...	By succe- sion.
13 Vēgayamma- pēta.	8,053	7 0	Sri Rāja Vadrevu Viswa Sundara Rao Bahādur Gāru, zamindar of Vēga- yammampēta.	Do.
14 Kēsanakurru.	11,311	4 5	Sri Bulusu Butchi Sarwa- rayudu Gāru.	Do.
15 Kapilēswara puram.	8,525	6 9	Do.	Do.
16 Gutala ...	6,721	2 1	Sri Rāja Manyam Mahā Lakshamma Gāru.	Do.
17 Polavaram "B".	5,296	9 1	Same as against item 2 ...	By pur- chase.
18 Pattisam ...	5,217	6 1	Do.	Do.
19 Kottam ...	26,173	7 11	Sri Rāja Vatsavaya Venkata Sūryanārāyana Jagpathi Rāju Bahādur Gāru.	By succe- sion.

The increase in the total number of zamindaries is due to partition of the estates among the several heirs of the deceased registered holders or sale.

Table XIV of this volume gives a talukwar list of permanently settled estates in the district with the peshkash and the land and miscellaneous cesses payable by them.

Page 173, paragraph 2, line 3.—Omit the words “Since transferred to Kistna district” and substitute the words “included in the West Gōdāvari district.”

Page 174.—Insert after paragraph 4 the following note on the re-settlement of the East Gōdāvari district (1931-32):—

The term of thirty years prescribed for the re-settlement introduced in the year 1899-1900 in what is now the East Gōdāvari district had expired in 1928-29. The next re-settlement came into force in the district with effect from fasli 1339 as regards the changes other than those relating to the rates of assessment. The revised rates of assesment were introduced in all the taluks in the year 1931-32, i.e., the fasli year commencing from 1st July 1931. The re-settlement was conducted by the Revenue Settlement Party No. I on the basis of the proposals made by Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., the Special Settlement Officer.

Re-settle-
ment, 1931-
32.

Before introducing the re-settlement, the existing survey was overhauled to the extent that was found necessary. All the Government deltaic villages of the district were resurveyed, while in the upland taluks, a revision survey was carried out. In connection with this new survey, the registry in the revenue adangals was thoroughly scrutinized and brought up to date and the results embodied in the re-settlement accounts.

In September 1926, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., submitted to the Board of Revenue his Scheme Report which dealt with all the three districts (East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari and Kistna) together. The report came in for much criticism in the Madras Legislative Council and a committee consisting of seven non-official members of the Council was appointed to enquire into the economic condition of these three districts. The Committee recommended that the proposals for enhancement of the assessments contained in the Scheme Report should not be given effect to. After a careful examination of the Committee's report in the light of the facts and arguments adduced by the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue, the Government decided that there was no sufficient justification for accepting the Committee's recommendation and sanctioned Mr. Holdsworth's proposals for the revision of the rates. These final orders of Government were received in July 1931 and the new rates were introduced in all the taluks of the district in 1931-32. The revised rates are to be in force for a period of thirty years from 1st July 1931. The main feature of the re-settlement was the enhancement of the previously existing rates of assessment on wet and dry lands by a percentage based on the increase in the prices of the standard grains of the districts concerned during the years that followed the settlement of 1899-1900.

The Scheme
Report and
objections
to it.

Standard
crops and
commutation
rates.

As at the previous re-settlement, white paddy was adopted in this district as the standard crop for wet lands throughout the district, black paddy for dry lands in the delta tract and black paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and horsegram for dry lands in the uplands. The commutation rates were calculated in the usual manner from the average prices of these grains in the ryots' selling months during the twenty non-famine years ending 1922-23 after making a deduction of 15 per cent on account of cartage and merchants' profits. These commutation rates compared as shown below with those adopted at the previous settlement :—

	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.
	White.	Black.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Delta.</i>						
New commutation rate.	258	206	...	...	...	...
Old commutation rate.	118	96	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	140	110				
Percentage ...	119	115				
<i>Upland.</i>						
New commutation rate.	252	202	300	239	282	320
Old commutation rate.	118	96	147	124	130	162
Increase ...	134	106	153	115	152	158
Percentage ...	114	110	104	93	117	98

Notwithstanding these large increases, the maximum enhancement sanctioned by Government in the rates of assessment was only 18·75 per cent. The precise manner in which the rates were revised is indicated below.

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the case of the rates of assessment on wet lands was 18·75 per cent both in the delta and in the upland tracts, except in respect of the lands under the Yelēru river in the Peddāpuram taluk assessed at Rs. 12 per acre. The special Yelēru rate was enhanced only by 12·50 per cent. In the case of the dry lands, the old rates of assessment in the delta tract up to and including the rate of Rs. 2 per acre were enhanced by 18·75 per cent and the remaining rates by 12·50 per cent. In the upland tract all the old rates except the lowest rate of As. 5 were enhanced

by 12·50 per cent, the lowest rate being left unaltered. The rates thus arrived at are given below :—

Wet.		Dry.		Wet.		Dry.	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
14	4	13	0	5	15	2	6
13	8	10	10	5	4	2	0
11	14	8	4	4	12	1	14
10	10	5	15	4	7	1	11
10	1	5	1	4	2	1	6
9	8	4	12	3	14	1	2
9	3	3	10	3	8	0	14
8	4	3	8	3	0	0	12
7	11	3	1	2	11	0	9
7	2	3	0	2	6	0	5
6	13	2	13	1	15	...	
6	4	2	8				

The following are some of the more important features of the re-settlement :—

Special features.

No general re-classification of the irrigation sources was made at the re-settlement. The classification of the irrigation sources connected with the Gōdāvari delta system, the classification of which was manifestly incorrect, and of those the classification of which had been fixed at the last re-settlement at a class lower than the first on account of some defects from the point of view of supply or drainage and in respect of which the defects have been remedied, was revised and a suitable classification fixed after inspection. Special relief was granted in three villages of Amalāpuram taluk to lands liable to serious submersion under the Vasaltippa drain by a reduction of the then existing classification of the irrigation sources by one class.

Re-classification of irrigation sources

In the uplands, fields registered as dry which had been regularly under wet cultivation for five years and which could be irrigated economically and without prejudice to other registered wet lands and those from which it was impossible to exclude Government water were transferred to wet. All lands in the Gōdāvari Eastern and Central deltas, which had been irrigated with standing permission and irrigated dry lands that had been cultivated with wet crops in each of the five faslis preceding the re-settlement and were conveniently situated for economic irrigation, and such other lands as were so situated that they could not exclude Government water and were either under, or fit for, wet cultivation were transferred to wet. Fields which had been registered as wet and which owing to their situation on a high level or for any other reason, were found unfit for wet cultivation were transferred to dry provided the owners consented. In doing so, care was taken to see that wet

Revision of wet ayacuts.

lands deliberately rendered unfit for wet cultivation not because the supply of water was insufficient but because the growing of dry crops was more profitable, were not transferred to dry.

The total extents thus transferred from dry to wet and from wet to dry in the district were 22,950 and 546 acres respectively.

Classification
of lands.

Porambokes.—All porambokes were inspected at this re-settlement and their correct classification fixed. Only lands which are required for State purposes or for the common use of villagers have been retained as poramboke and those not so required and which were actually under cultivation or were fit to be cultivated were transferred to assessed waste or included in holdings. Such of the lands as were not required for State purposes or for the common use of villagers and were unfit for cultivation, were transferred to the head "Unassessed." The subjoined statement shows the extent of transfers thus made:—

	ACS.
From poramboke to assessed waste... ..	2,940
From poramboke to unassessed	13,075
From poramboke to holdings	809

Assessed Waste.—Lands which had been registered as assessed waste but which were actually required for the common use of villagers or State purposes were transferred to poramboke, while those unfit for cultivation and not required for the common use of villagers or State purposes were transferred to the head "Unassessed". The extent of assessed waste land transferred to poramboke was 1,178 acres and that transferred to unassessed was 5,553 acres. An extent of 878 acres of assessed waste land which was under *sivaijama* occupation was assigned.

"Unassessed" Lands.—Small extents found under cultivation along with the adjoining ryotwari lands were assigned to the adjoining ryotwari holder after collecting an appropriate land and tree value. Portions which were in use or were required for the common use of villagers were transferred to poramboke, while those which were found to be fit for cultivation and were not required for the common use of villagers were transferred to assessed waste. Thirty-six acres were merged in holdings, 1,743 acres were transferred to assessed waste and 7,258 acres were transferred to poramboke.

Re-classifi-
cation of
soils.

At the re-settlement no general re-classification of soils was made, but the Special Settlement Officer was authorized to assign a fresh classification or to alter, wherever necessary, the existing classification in respect of certain classes of lands.

The more important of the classes of lands thus dealt with are mentioned below:—

Lands classed as “ Permanently improved ” in the uplands were inspected and transferred to the appropriate class and sort in the ordinary series.

Lanka and Padugai lands in the delta which had originally been assessed at Rs. 11, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 per acre were inspected, and, wherever the old classification appeared unduly high, a fresh classification was assigned to them so as to afford the lands the necessary relief by way of reduction in *taram*. The total extent of land thus re-classified was 7,561 acres and the result of the re-classification was a decrease of Rs. 21,323 in revenue which represented the relief granted to the ryots owning these lands.

Large blocks of cultivable waste lands in the uplands and in the tail-end villages of the delta tract which had been unclassified, and which, it was considered, were likely to be assigned were classified after inspection.

No change was made in the existing dry grouping.

Occupied lands in the waterspread of Government sources of irrigation were recommended to the Collector for acquisition and registry as poramboke if the cultivation of such lands caused real injury to the cultivators in the ayakat and the cost of acquisition thereof was not prohibitive. Where these two conditions did not co-exist, the water-spread lands held on patta were, whether they had been till then shown in the revenue accounts as wet or dry, classed as dry and assessed at a special rate intermediate between the corresponding wet and dry rates, unless such lands were irrigated from, and included in the ayacut of, a source different from and unconnected with the one in the bed of which they were situated. The assessments so fixed were leviable in all seasons whether the lands were cultivated or not and no charge for water was to be levied on them on account of any benefit accruing to the lands from involuntary submersion by the water of the tanks in the bed of which they were situated.

Dry group-
ing.
Lands in the
waterspread
of tanks.

No land was registered as consolidated double crop at the re-settlement. The wet lands under the Yēlēru river in the Peddāpuram taluk were by district practice treated as consolidated double crop lands and charged at special rates of assessment which covered the charge for the cultivation of a second crop on them.

Permanent
double crop.

Simultaneously with the re-settlement, a revision of the scale of water-rates in force in the delta and in the upland tracts of the district, was carried out and the revised rates of water-cess were introduced with effect from 1st July 1932. The important change introduced by these rules was the adoption of the uniform water-rate system in the delta tracts in supersession of

Water-rate.

the differential water-rate system which was in force previously. With the transfer to the regular "wet" head of the delta, dry lands which satisfied the prescribed conditions, the levy of the inducement fee of rupee one per acre which was being collected on these lands in addition to the differential water-rate was also abolished at this re-settlement.

Financial
results.

The total extent of land included in ryotwari holdings in this district is 500,815 acres. As a result of the re-settlement, the total assessment on these lands increased from Rs. 18,94,950 to Rs. 23,41,654.

In view of the relatively low level of prices at the time of the introduction of the re-settlement rates Government decided that some leniency should be shown in the matter of the introduction of the new rates sanctioned by them. They accordingly directed the grant of a special form of increment remission. This was the remission in the case of lands in which the enhancement was by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of approximately two-thirds of all percentage increases of assessment in the first year of introduction of re-settlement and of one-third in the second year, the full sanctioned rates coming into force in the third year. In the case of lands the assessment on which was enhanced by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the remission in the first year of introduction was approximately three-fourths of the percentage enhancement in the first year, half in the second year and one-fourth in the third year, the full sanctioned rates being collected in the fourth year. The remissions sanctioned for the three faslis are noted below :—

	RS.		RS.
Fasli 1341	2,39,926	Fasli 1343	8,111
Fasli 1342	1,23,663		

There are 13 towns in this district and the ground-rents in them have also been revised at this re-settlement with effect from fasli 1341. With reference to the average rise in the prices of the standard grains, Government fixed Rs. 12-8-0 per acre as the "assumed agricultural assessment." As a result of this revision, the total amount of ground rent levied in this district has increased from Rs. 2,672 to Rs. 6,387.

Agency
tracts.

In addition to the re-settlement of the villages in the Pōlavaram, Yellavaram and Chōdavaram taluks which had been settled in 1899-1900 or earlier, a survey and settlement on ryotwari principles has been carried out in 63 villages of the Pōlavaram taluk of which 20 were rented villages, while in the remaining 43 villages, a rough and tentative settlement was in force. In 42 of the villages coming under the latter category, the new settlement was introduced in the year 1931-32, while in the remaining 21 villages, the settlement was introduced in 1932-33. Besides these, a survey preliminary to a regular

ryotwari settlement had been carried out in 113 rented villages of the Yellavaram taluk. The settlement operations in these villages were in progress in 1933 pending receipt of the orders of Government on the Scheme Report for their completion.

The taluks of Bhadrāchalam and Nugūr fell outside the scope of the settlement and re-settlement operations conducted by Revenue Settlement Party No. I.

Page 176, paragraph 3, line 1.—For “the Gōdāvari” read “this.”

Page 177, paragraph 3, line 1.—Insert “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

Line 6.—For “taluk” read “and Nugūr taluks.”

Page 178, paragraph 2, line 2.—Omit “Gōdāvari.”

Line 7.—Omit “and” and add at the end of the paragraph “and of Nugūr taluk in 1909.”

Paragraph 3, line 8.—For “district of Guntūr” read “districts of Guntūr and West Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The divisional charges were re-arranged in 1932, Pōlavaram division being abolished and a new revenue division (Āmalāpuram) being formed. These charges before and after the re-arrangement are detailed below:—

Division.	Taluks and divisions constituting them till reorganization of 1932.	After reorganization of 1932.
Āmalāpuram ...	...	Āmalāpuram and Rāzōle taluks.
Bhadrāchalam Agency divi- sion.	Bhadrāchalam alone and Nugūr added in 1909.	Bhadrāchalam, Nugūr and Pōlavaram taluks.
Cocanada ...	Cocanada, Pithā- puram and Tuni taluks.	Cocanada taluk.
Peddāpuram ...	Peddāpuram and Rāmachandra- puram taluks.	Peddāpuram, Pithā- puram, Tuni and Yellavaram (Agency) taluks.
Pōlavaram Agency divi- sion.	Pōlavaram, Rampa- Chōdavaram and Yellavaram taluks.	...
Rajahmundry ...	Āmalāpuram, Rajah- mundry and Rāzōle taluks.	Rajahmundry, Rāmachandra- puram and Rampa- Chōdavaram (Agency) taluks.

Village
establish-
ments.

Page 180, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—In 1908, the village establishments in Government villages were again revised. Madras Act II of 1894 has been extended to all the proprietary and whole inam villages in the district.

After the general revision of the village establishment in ryotwari villages in 1885, a fresh revision was made in 1907-08 in view of the introduction of resettlement rates in fasli 1309 and consequent increase in the beriz of many villages. An assistant karnam and a monigar were allowed for each of the villages which had a beriz of not less than Rs. 8,000. Their pay was fixed at Rs. 8 and 5 respectively. For villages the beriz of which exceeded Rs. 30,000, two additional assistant karnams on Rs. 8 each were sanctioned. The scales of pay then sanctioned are given below:—

			Maximum.	Minimum.	Fixed pay.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Village munsifs	...	...	12	6	...
Karnams	...	...	15	8	...
Monigars	...	...	...	...	5
Talaiyāris	...	...	...	...	4
Vettis	...	...	...	...	4

In accordance with the recommendation of the Salaries Committee, the salaries of karnams and village servants (talaiyāris and vettis) were raised to a minimum of Rs. 15 and 8 respectively; in 1920-22 the posts of monigars were abolished, the posts of assistant karnams and village servants were reduced with reference to the beriz and population and some small villages were grouped or amalgamated. The pay of the village munsifs also was since raised to Rs. 15 per mensem. Subsequently under the Village Officers Restoration Act of 1926 all village offices which were abolished since June 1920 as a measure of retrenchment except monigars and assistant karnams and those menials whose posts were abolished as being unnecessary were restored. In all ryotwari areas, the pay of the headman was reduced by Rs. 2, that of the karnam by Re. 1 and that of the menials by 8 annas. The pay of the headmen and karnams who were getting Rs. 15 prior to the revision of pay was left undisturbed.

In 1932, the following reductions were ordered as a measure of retrenchment in the case of future incumbents:—

Rate of pay.	Amount of cut.
Rs. 6 and not exceeding Rs. 12.	4 annas each per mensem.
Above Rs. 12	8 do.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—This (Bhadrāchalam-Nugūr) Special fund was provincialized with effect from 1st April 1931. The

two taluks were each divided into five patwāri circles. The pay of the patwāris in Bhadrāchalam taluk was fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem, while that in Nugūr taluk is Rs. 15 each for 2 patwāris and Rs. 17-8-0 each for the other 3 patwāris. There are 7 talaiyāris at Bhadrāchalam—5 at Rs. 4 each and 2 at Rs. 5 each.

For the last two paragraphs substitute the following :—The Inams.
inams of the district were settled by the Inam Commissioner between 1860 and 1870. The inams which escaped enfranchisement then and which have since been declared pre-settlement inams in suits between the proprietors and the inamdars are being enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner. One peculiar class of inam dealt with at the time of Inam Settlement was the ferry inam which had been granted to remunerate the boatmen who worked ferries on the Gōdāvāri. The enfranchisement at a quit-rent of two-thirds of the assessment of such of these as had been rendered unnecessary by other ferrying agency was ordered in 1865¹. Ferry service inams still exist in some of the Government and the proprietary villages and in these cases the service is being rendered. The village service inams in Government villages were enfranchised at a quit-rent of five-eighths of the assessment. The village artisan inams such as barber, washerman, carpenter, etc., were not interfered with then and they are still enjoyed by the inamdars rendering the services for which they were originally granted².

After the enfranchisement operations of service inams were completed, revised village establishment was introduced in 1906. The scales of pay fixed are for karnams Rs. 8 to 11, for village munsifs Rs. 7 to 11 and for talaiyaris and vettis Rs. 3 to 4. For villages situated in the delta portion or irrigated by Government sources elsewhere village establishment has been provided on the scale prescribed for ryotwari villages and the number of vettis appointed was determined with reference to irrigation revenue. In accordance with the Madras Village Officers Restoration Act of 1926, the pay of the karnams and headmen were reduced by Re. 1 in each grade and the standard rate of pay for menials was fixed at Rs. 6 per mensem.

The pay of all incumbents newly appointed has been reduced as a measure of retrenchment as shown below with effect from 30th April 1932 :—

Rate of pay.	Amount of cut.
Rs. 6 and not exceeding Rs. 12.	4 annas each per mensem.
Above Rs. 12	8 do.

¹ Proceedings of Government, dated 21st February 1865, paragraph 21.

² See the correspondence ending with G.O. No. 541, Revenue, dated 3rd April 1872.

The village service inams such as karnam, munsif, talaiyari, etc., in the proprietary estates were enfranchised in the years 1902 to 1906. The principles followed differed in two important particulars from those adopted in the case of village service inams in ryotwari villages. The enfranchisement was at a quit-rent equal to the full assessment leviable on such lands instead of at five-eighths of this amount; and the enfranchised lands were burdened with a condition that the quit-rents imposed then were liable to revision at the re-settlement of the district. These quit-rents were accordingly revised in fasli 1341. By the passing of Act V of 1929 the dēvadāyam inams granted for dancing service in the temples (Hindu) are being enfranchised from the condition of service by the imposition of quit-rent equal to full assessment.

Add at the end of the chapter the following :—

LIST OF COLLECTORS OF RAJAHMUNDRY, COCANADA AND
GÖDĀVARI (EAST) DISTRICTS.

Name.	Date of taking charge.
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Zillah of Rajahmundry.

C. H. Churchil	13th May 1803.
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Stationed at Cocanada.

John Long	30th April 1805.
L. G. K. Murray	11th December 1810.
Henry Oakes	...	...	15th January 1813.
E. Smalley	...	...	21st April 1817.
F. W. Robertson	...	...	3rd November 1818.
J. Hanbury	...	...	6th April 1824.
R. Bayard	...	...	25th August 1826.
J. T. Anstey	...	...	30th January 1827.
A. Crawley	...	...	27th January 1830.
M. Lewin	...	...	12th May 1835.
P. Grant	...	...	15th December 1835.
G. A. Smith	...	...	23rd January 1838.
T. Prendergast	...	...	17th November 1843.
A. Purvis	...	...	30th May 1854.
H. Morris	...	...	14th May 1863.
J. Fraser	...	...	15th April 1864.
H. E. Sullivan	...	...	15th September 1871.
W. S. Foster	...	...	17th May 1872.
J. Hope	...	...	5th January 1876.
W. S. Foster	...	...	16th January 1877.
W. D. Horsley	...	...	7th September 1880.
W. S. Foster	...	...	11th January 1881.
W. A. Happell	...	...	12th April 1882.

Name.		(Date of taking charge.
W. S. Foster	...	27th April 1884.
H. M. Winterbotham	...	10th November 1885.
J. Thomson	...	25th November 1885.
W. A. Happell	...	25th September 1886.
G. F. T. Power	...	31st December 1887.
F. H. Hamnett	...	9th March 1888.
H. Moberly	...	24th July 1889.
G. F. T. Power	...	2nd August 1889.
H. Moberly	...	7th January 1890.
W. A. Happell	...	15th January 1890.
L. Moore	...	8th December 1890.
W. A. Happell	...	6th February 1891.
A. W. B. Higgens	...	30th January 1892.
E. C. Rawson	...	23rd February 1893.
S. H. Wynne	...	21st March 1893.
W. J. H. Le Fanu	...	13th February 1894.
V. A. Brodie	...	26th March 1895.
G. W. Elphinstone	...	11th September 1896.
R. H. Shipley	...	26th November 1896.
V. A. Brodie	...	2nd February 1897.
J. A. Cumming	...	30th April 1899.
A. E. C. Stuart	...	24th November 1899.
J. H. Munro	...	2nd May 1901.
A. E. C. Stuart	...	13th June 1901.
P. S. P. Rice	...	28th April 1902.
J. A. Cumming	...	5th May 1902.
W. Lys	...	3rd May 1903.
J. A. Cumming	...	14th June 1903.
E. B. Elwin	...	5th April 1904.
H. L. Braidwood	...	7th February 1905.
J. A. Cumming	...	20th February 1905.
J. J. Cotton	...	23rd February 1908.
R. W. D'E. Ashe	...	17th April 1908.
J. A. Cumming	...	27th November 1908.
E. B. Elwin	...	20th March 1909.
E. A. Davies	...	13th September 1911.
P. S. P. Rice	...	27th November 1911.
E. B. Elwin	...	17th June 1912.
T. E. Moir	...	29th May 1915.
M. E. Couchman	...	17th November 1915.
C. B. Cotterell	...	12th May 1916.
H. H. Burkitt	...	12th April 1917.
P. S. P. Rice	...	5th November 1917.
H. H. Burkitt	...	16th November 1918.
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai	...	24th April 1919.
U. Rama Row	...	8th June 1919.
G. T. H. Bracken	...	11th September 1919.

Name.		Date of taking charge.
H. R. Uzielli	... ..	5th June 1921.
G. T. H. Bracken	... ..	20th October 1921.
W. Scott-Brown	... ..	8th July 1923.
J. R. Huggins	... ..	24th October 1923.
H. S. Shield	... ..	13th November 1924.
U. Rama Row	... ..	15th December 1925.
G. T. H. Bracken	... ..	1st March 1926.
A. F. W. Dixon	... ..	19th March 1927.
G. W. Priestley	... ..	31st March 1927.
G. T. H. Bracken	... ..	22nd October 1927.
M. K. Vellodi	... ..	18th May 1928.
G. T. H. Bracken	... ..	5th June 1928.
M. K. Vellodi	... ..	10th June 1928.
J. B. Brown	... ..	29th June 1928.
C. A. Henderson	... ..	12th February 1931.
M. Narasimham Pantulu	... ..	8th May 1932.
J. B. Brown	... ..	17th June 1932.
E. Bennett	... ..	12th March 1933.
G. W. Priestley	... ..	5th November 1934.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Page 181, paragraph 1, line 2.—For “are” read “were originally.” Insert “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

Paragraph 2, line 3.—Delete the words in the brackets.

Paragraph 3.—Add at the end:—But this system has subsequently been discontinued.

Last paragraph, line 3.—For “Board of Revenue announce” substitute “the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, announces.”

*Page 182.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2:—There are now only two systems of salt manufacture in force in the district, the excise and the modified excise systems. Under the latter system Government can take over from the licensee a percentage of the quantity of salt produced by them at a fixed rate of *kudivaram*. The Penuguduru factory has for administrative reasons been split up into two factories of Penuguduru and Guruzānapalli and all the three factories are under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Northern Division, with head-quarters at Cocanada. The average price of salt at Cocanada was Rs. 2-1-6 per maund in 1933-34.*

Methods of
manufacture.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—The figures in the margin show the extent in the three factories which is worked under

each of these two systems. The Jagannāikpūr factory is within the Cocanada Municipality and the others are at Penuguduru and Guruzānapalli near that town. In all the three factories salt is made by the ordinary methods. The pans are supplied

		ACS.
Jagannāikpūr ...	Excise...	213.49
Penuguduru ...	Do. ...	540.35
	Modified Excise...	32.34
Guruzānapalli ...	Excise...	426.09
	Modified Excise...	296.33

with brine from channels connecting with the sea or tidal creeks and not from brine pits. At Jagannāikpūr a steam pump is used for lifting the brine and at the other factories

picottahs. The soil in the last two stations is nearly all of a clayey description and is sandy only in parts, with the result that the salt made there is dark in colour, and rather dirty. The salt made at Jagannāikpūr is also darker than usual. The quality of the salt in all these three factories is good and the salt has a commercial advantage in being light, which since salt is bought wholesale in the factories by weight and retailed in the bazaar by measure, renders it popular with the traders. The Jagannāikpūr factory used to be worked entirely by the Oriental Salt Company, Limited, which endeavoured, by the use of certain patent processes, to purify the local product so as to enable it to compete in the Calcutta market with "Liverpool" salt. The attempt failed and the company was voluntarily wound up at the end of 1904. The factory was later worked, under a lease running for 20 years from January 1889, by Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Company, who were recognized as receivers on behalf of the debenture-holders in the company. The factory is now worked under a lease running for 20 years from 1929 by the Oriental Salt Company (1907), Limited.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—The salt made in the three Markets. factories is almost entirely consumed in the district itself. Out of 575,314 maunds of salt manufactured in 1932–1933 a little over five lakhs of maunds were consumed in the district. The balance was sent to the West Gōdāvari District. There are no exports by sea from these factories.

Page 183, paragraph 1.—Add:—The French demand for Salt for Yanam. salt is met from the factory at Jagannāikpūr.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—In this district there are at Fish-curing yards. present three public fish-curing yards, enclosures where a stock of salt is kept for issue to curers who are required to bring the fish into the yards and remove them only when cured. The salt being duty-free is sold to the curers at Re. 1-4-0 per maund. The three yards are located at Kōnapāpapētah, Mūlapēta and Uppāda. The one at Mūlapēta was started by the Fisheries department in 1926. The other two are the only

ones left in the district out of a number opened by the Salt department, the rest having been closed before the administration of the fish-curing yards was transferred to the Fisheries department. These two, the Uppāda and Kōnapāpapētah yards are in virtue of their heavy transactions the most important ones in the Northern Circars. Since April 1924 when the yards passed into the hands of the Fisheries department, more attention is paid to better and more hygienic methods of curing, the use of better types of curing utensils, the provision of bamboo flakes or wire-net platforms for drying fish, etc. A model store-shed with asbestos roofing has replaced the straw thatched hut at Uppāda where quarters for the staff with similar roofing have been constructed. To counter the wasteful and insanitary habit of throwing away fish entrails and offal left on the beach or thrown into the sea while cleaning and gutting the fish and to demonstrate the possibility of their easy conversion into valuable manure they are swept into special pits in the yards and covered with ashes and earth in layers, the resultant manure being used for the kitchen gardens in the yards.

The transfer of the yards, besides benefiting the industry by the reforms introduced, has also enabled the department to collect statistical information regarding fish landed on the coast, which was hitherto not possible.

The chief fish cured are ribbon-fish, sardines, cat-fish, Jew fish, mackerel and seer. The demand for salt-fish far exceeds the supply, the markets catered for extending as far north as Bobbili, Sākūr, Jeypōre, Pārvaṭhipūr and of late Raipūr. In the south salt-fish is sent even beyond Ellore.

The prices depend on the catches and curers purchase the fish usually with ready cash though credit is allowed for eight days or even a month in exceptional cases. The curers are not usually financed by middle men or capitalists; when however pressed for money they take loans by pledging jewels.

Contraband
salt-earth.

Paragraph 3.—For first sentence, substitute:—“Salt earth” has been declared “contraband salt” in the Cocanada taluk, the zamindari taluks of Tuni and Pithāpuram, certain villages of the Tōtapalli Estate attached to the Peddāpuram taluk, the Amalāpūram taluk and that portion of the Rāzōle taluk which comprises the Nagaram Island.

Abkāri and
opium.

*Page 183, paragraph 5 to paragraph 5 in page 186.—Substitute:—*Abkāri is an old item of revenue representing the tax on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, like arrack, toddy, foreign liquor and hemp drugs. Statistics regarding the revenue under each of these items will be found in Table XIX of this volume.

The arrack revenue was originally collected by farming out the privilege of manufacture and sale to the highest bidder. The arrack and toddy farms were sold conjointly in this district till the year 1889, their separate farming being impossible, because spirits were being distilled very largely from toddy. From 1st October 1889, the privilege of manufacture and sale of arrack was separated from that of vending toddy and was disposed of by auction in small areas to the highest bidders under the renting system. From 1st October 1900, the renting system as regards country spirits was abolished and in its place the excise or contract distillery system was introduced as a result of which toddy-arrack had to give way throughout the district to jaggery-arrack supplied from the distillery at Samalkot, the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of jaggery or molasses-arrack having been granted to the Samalkot distillers, the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited. Arrack.

This system which is known as the "contract distillery system," still continues, and under it the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits in the district is disposed of by tender, an excise duty is levied on the spirit issued from the contractors' distillery or warehouse and the right of retail sale in licensed shops is sold separately by auction every year. The rate of excise duty to be paid to Government on each gallon of country spirit issued is fixed and varies from year to year. Tenderers are invited to state at what rate over and above the duty fixed by Government, they are prepared to supply spirits of certain specified strengths at certain sources of supply (distillery or warehouse) in the contract area and the successful tenderer has the monopoly of manufacture and supply of liquor to retail vendors within his contract area. Wholesale vend depots are opened by the contract supplier at various places fixed by the Collector for the adequate supply of liquor to the several shops within the contract area. The contract for supply of arrack to this district has for the last 35 years been held by Messrs. Parry & Co., managers of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company's distillery at Samalkōt who make the spirit at their distillery, from molasses.

The liquor supplied at present is 35° U.P. The current rate of excise duty on arrack in this district is Rs. 10-10-0 per proof gallon. The contract suppliers have opened wholesale depots in suitable centres for supply of arrack to shops of which there were one hundred and fifty in this district in 1932-33 for retail vend of arrack. The quantity of country spirits in excess of which licence for possession and permit for transport shall be required is 4 drams. No minimum selling

price for the retail sale in shops is fixed. The current prices vary from 4 annas to 5 annas per dram or Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per gallon.

Arrack in the Agency.

Originally the arrack revenue in the Agency tracts was managed under different systems, namely the ordinary excise system, the nominal fee system and the out-still and shop system. In the Telaga villages of Bhadrāchalam taluk lying along the Gōdāvāri, the monopoly of manufacture and sale of spirits made from *ippa* (mohwa) flower was leased out by auction. In the Kōya and Reddi villages of this taluk the right to manufacture spirit for domestic consumption but not for sale, was leased to the villagers collectively for small lump sums fixed at the annual settlement with reference to the population, number of *ippa* trees, etc., the headman being responsible for the collection. The same systems were in force in the Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram taluks except that arrack was manufactured in these taluks from toddy and not from the *ippa* flower as in the Bhadrāchalam taluk and that in a few villages the privilege of manufacture and vend of toddy arrack in shops was sold by auction.

In 1900-01, the nominal fee system under which a fee of two annas per head per annum for every male above 14 years of age was levied, was introduced in the Kōya and Reddi villages where the right to manufacture spirits for domestic consumption but not for sale was previously leased out for lump sums. In 1905-06, the system of separate sale of shops was introduced. Under this system, combined shop and still licences were sold separately.

In the Nugūr taluk that came into this district in July 1909 shops and stills were sold under the renting system. In the Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram taluks, the manufacture and vend of toddy arrack were separated for the first time in 1910-11 and manufacture was concentrated with a view to the ultimate introduction of the contract distillery supply system. As a result of the separation, all the combined stills were abolished and the privilege of vend was sold separately by auction and five central stills were opened in the Pōlavaram taluk, and two in the Yellavaram taluk for the manufacture and wholesale supply of toddy arrack to the shops in the three divisions and these stills were sold by auction. The contract distillery supply system which was first introduced in 1900-01 into 31 villages of the Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram taluks that were brought under the Madras Abkārī Act I of 1886, was subsequently extended to 16 villages in the Pōlavaram taluk in 1913-14. The out-still system was extended to nine inland villages in the Bhadrāchalam taluk where the nominal fee system was in force

previously and the privilege of manufacture was separated from that of sale in all the 34 villages under the out-still system. From 1st April 1914, only four stills were sanctioned for the supply of shops in the out-still area and the stills and shops were auctioned separately. These reforms were introduced with a view to pave the way for the introduction of the regular excise system.

In the year 1917-18, the nominal fee system was withdrawn from 36 villages in the Bhadrāchalam taluk which are in close proximity to villages where shops were opened. With effect from 1st October 1919, the nominal fee system was completely abolished, and the Kōyas in the twenty villages of the Pōlavaram taluk in which this system had been in force were allowed to distil *Mohwa* arrack free of fee on funeral and festival occasions, with the previous permission of the *firka* revenue inspector. The Kōyas in those portions of the Bhadrāchalam taluk which lay beyond five miles from the Gōdāvari or three miles from the Sabari river, were allowed the privilege of free distillation for bona fide home consumption.

In the Nugūr taluk and in that portion of the Bhadrāchalam taluk lying within five miles of the Gōdāvari river and three miles on either side of the Sabari river, a modification of the contract distillery system called the central distillery system was introduced and all the out-stills in them were abolished. Under this system the right to distil liquor from *Mohwa* in distilleries worked under the supervision of Government officers was given on contract every year. Five such distilleries were opened in the two taluks and each distillery was allowed to supply specified licensed shops with 60° U.P. *Mohwa* liquor subject to payment of still-head duty at the prescribed rate. A fee of Rs. 5 was levied for the distillery licence and the cost price at which liquor would be supplied over and above the duty was determined by tender at the discretion of the Government Agent, East Gōdāvari. The shops are sold by auction every year.

The contract distillery system was extended to the whole of Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram divisions, with the exception of 20 villages in Pōlavaram division, and 60° U.P. molasses arrack is supplied to all the shops in these divisions from the distillery at Samalkōt at a duty of Re. 1-4-0 per gallon. The privilege of free distillation for domestic consumption enjoyed by the Kōyas in the area outside five miles of the Gōdāvari river and three miles on either side of the Sabari river in the Bhadrāchalam taluk was abolished from 1st October 1928 and the central distillery system was extended to the whole of the taluk. From 1st October 1929

there is only a central distillery at Bhadrāchalam paying a licence fee of Rs. 50 (to supply this as well as the Nugūr taluk). There are at present 36 shops under the central distillery system and 54 shops under the contract distillery system in the Agency tracts.

The whole of the East Gōdāvari Agency has been constituted into a circle with a staff of one inspector, one assistant inspector and 9 sub-inspectors, who work directly under the control of the Government Agent, East Gōdāvari.

Toddy.

In the plains, the toddy revenue is now managed on the usual tree-tax system, under which a tax is levied on every tree tapped and the right to open retail shops is sold every year to the highest bidder. The system of separate sale of toddy shops had first been introduced in certain town-areas and was gradually extended to the other towns and to rural tracts, so that by the end of the year 1901-02 the system was in force throughout the plains of the district. The tree-tapping licence fee system consists in the charge of a yearly or half-yearly tax per palm tree for the issue of licences to tap trees for fermented toddy. Such licences are issued for the whole year in the case of palmyrahs and date trees on the application of toddy shop-keepers and, upon the issue of licence, the trees are given a distinguishing mark. The shop-keepers make their own arrangements for procuring trees. Only palmyrahs and date trees are tapped in the district. Palmyrahs yield only during the hot months—February to June. Hence date trees are tapped from October to January and from July to September. Toddy is daily drawn from the palmyrahs either in the morning or in the evening and occasionally twice a day. Date trees are usually tapped on alternate days. The toddy-drawers are generally of the Idiga and Gamalla castes. There are at present 298 shops in the plains for the retail vend of fermented toddy and the current rate of tree-tax is Rs. 3-12-0 for a palmyrah or date tree. The limit of private possession without a licence is half a gallon throughout the district.

The system under which free licences are issued for tapping trees for sweet toddy was first introduced from 1st October 1892 and the system is still in force. The object of controlling the tapping for sweet juice is to safeguard the revenue derived from fermented toddy. The method of protecting the toddy revenue with less interference with the sweet toddy tappers, viz., concentrating the tapping for the two industries in different localities was inaugurated in January 1900. A large number of palmyrahs are tapped for sweet juice in the delta taluks of the district since the demand for jaggery at the Samalkōt distillery is very large for manufacturing arrack.

Sweet toddy is drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime for the purpose of manufacture of jaggery.

Originally toddy was untaxed throughout the Agency tracts and no restrictions were placed on the drawing or consumption of this liquor and no revenue was derived therefrom. The tree-tax system was however introduced for the first time into the Agency villages around Yernagudem in October 1892 and the exclusive privilege of sale of toddy was sold by auction annually. The system was gradually extended year after year to fresh tracts and is now in force in the whole of the Pōlavaram taluk, in 147 villages of Yellavaram, 121 villages of Chōdavaram, 44 villages of Bhadrāchalam and 17 villages of the Nugur taluks. Elsewhere no revenue is derived from toddy as the Kōyas are allowed to tap trees free of tax. There are at present 51 toddy shops in the Agency. The Kōyas in the portions of the Agency tracts in which the tree-tax system is in force are allowed to tap free of tax a certain number of trees for their own use. Previously all the Kōyas to whom this concession was allowed were registered and the trees set apart for them were marked "K" by the excise officers. From 1930-31 a change was introduced in the above system, viz., of marking for Kōyas in villages where there are shops or where there are numbered trees marked for shops and in the other villages concerned to give the village headman merely a licence for the number of trees due to the Kōyas at the rates prescribed. A Kōya found tapping any tree not bearing either the 'K' mark or the ordinary mark denoting that tree-tax has been paid or which is not covered by the licence issued to the village headman is liable to prosecution in the regular way.

Toddy in the Agency.

The revenue from foreign liquor consists of (a) licence fees on denatured spirits, methylated spirits and methyl alcohol and (b) duty and licence fees on country beer, locally made foreign liquor, coconut toddy arrack and rectified spirits manufactured in this country. The excise duty on country beer is 12 annas a gallon and that on locally made 'foreign' liquor and coconut toddy arrack Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon. Rectified spirit manufactured in India is excised at the tariff rate. Foreign liquors may be manufactured in the distilleries in the same manner as arrack and issued on payment of the prescribed rate of duty to persons licensed to sell foreign liquor or to private persons for domestic consumption and not for sale, in quantities of not less than four gallons at a time. The spirits issued, if not plain rectified spirits or coconut-toddy arrack should, by the process known as compounding, be made in colour and flavour to resemble gin and brandy, whisky, or rum imported from foreign countries. The privilege

Foreign Liquor.

for the retail sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises is sold by auction annually. There is one such shop in the district in Rajahmundry. The minimum strength at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° U.P. for gin, 33° U.P. for Colombo arrack and 25° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits. Foreign liquor may be possessed without limit of quantity and without licence by any person for his bona fide private consumption and not for sale. Various kinds of licences have been prescribed for the sale of foreign liquors and these are issued to persons dealing in foreign liquors according to the rules regarding the disposal of the privilege of sale of foreign liquor that are notified annually by the Commissioner of Excise.

Hemp drugs. The provisions of the Act relating to the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, possession and transport of intoxicating drugs were brought into force from 1st August 1897. Licences for cultivation were first issued in the Bāpatla taluk of the Guntūr district and in the Jāvadi Hills of the North Arcot district. Elsewhere, cultivation was absolutely prohibited and the hemp drugs manufactured by the licensees were stored in Government storehouses at certain centres. The drugs are now supplied from the storehouse at Vētapālem (Guntūr district) to the retail shops on payment of duty and cost price. There are 16 shops for the retail vend of ganja and bhang in this district and the retail selling price varies from 6 annas to 11 annas a tola. The current rate of duty on ganja and bhang is Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively. The limits of private possession for ganja and bhang in the plains are 3 tolas and 10 tolas respectively.

**Hemp drugs
in the
Agency.**

Abkārī Act I of 1886 was extended to the whole of the Agency tracts and the cultivation of the hemp plant was prohibited in these tracts from 1st April 1910 with a view to the suppression of the illicit traffic in ganja and the right of vend of intoxicating drugs required for local consumption in the Agency tracts was disposed of by separate shops for which licences were first issued on a fixed fee system. From 1st April 1914, the shops were disposed of under a modified auction system under which the shops were sold in auction and assigned to the highest bidders. The limits of private possession without licence for ganja and bhang in the Agency tracts are 6 tolas and 10 tolas respectively. There are at present 6 ganja shops in the Agency.

Opium.

The opium revenue is now realized in two distinct forms, viz., duty (issue price) and vend fees. Duty is levied on every seer of opium issued by Government to licensed vendors. The right to sell opium by retail is sold by auction annually shop

by shop. Opium mixture may be prepared and sold by retail vendors to the public. It may also be made by private persons from opium in their lawful possession up to such quantity as may contain not more than the limit allowed for private possession. The drug is now obtained from Ghāzipūr and stored in district treasuries and taluk cutcheries and is supplied to shops from taluk cutcheries in half seer and full seer cakes on payment of the issue price by the licensed vendors. The limit of private possession and retail sale of opium is one tola. The current rate of issue price of opium is Rs. 80 per seer. There are 71 shops in the district (excluding Agency) for the retail vend of opium and the retail selling price varies from Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2 per tola or Rs. 90 to Rs. 160 per seer.

Till 1890, free licences were issued in the Agency tracts except in some important villages round Yernagūdem and in Bhadrāchalam taluk where the right of vending was sold by auction. This was replaced in 1891 by the system of selling shops separately by auction. The retail selling price of opium in the Agency is fixed by Government and the existing rate is Re. 1-2-0 per tola or Rs. 90 per seer. There are at present 17 opium shops in the Agency. Opium in the Agency.

Page 187, paragraph 1.—*Substitute*:—Until 1918 land customs duties were collected on goods passing into the district from the French settlement of Yanam, chowkies being established at Nilapalli and Injaram on the east and west frontiers of that settlement. These chowkies were abolished in that year and no land customs duties have been levied in this district since then. Land customs.

Paragraph 2.—*Delete* the second sentence and *substitute* for the third sentence the following:—The sea customs work is supervised by officials under the Salt and Customs Department. Sea-customs.

Page 187, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919; and it has been temporarily reduced to Rs. 1,000 since 1931. The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies per rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies and in 1922 to 18 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Super-tax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from 1 anna to 3 annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-tax Act in 1920. In 1921 the maximum rate on super-tax was raised to 4 annas. The law relating to income-tax and super-tax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of income-tax was raised in 1931 Income-tax.

to 26 pies and the maximum rates of super-tax to 6 annas 3 pies in the rupee, and a surcharge of one-eighth subsequently raised to one-fourth of the tax was also levied.* The income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue, subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the Province.

The Income-tax figures for the district will be found in Table XXXIII of this volume. There are two Income-tax officers for the district with head-quarters at Rajahmundry and Cocanada. The incidence of tax per head of the population was 4 annas 6 pies in 1931-32 and per head of assessee Rs. 159 as against a Presidency average of Rs. 293. The great wealth of the delta taluks comes from agricultural pursuits, the income from which is not liable to tax, and this accounts for the incidence of the tax being low. The district ranked fifth in regard to the number of assessees and ninth in regard to the total demand.

Stamps.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute :—*The revenue from stamps is high and varies in proportion to the population, the sales amounting to a little over Rs. 10 lakhs in 1931-32, the district ranking tenth in respect of the revenue realized under stamps. Judicial stamps brought in a little more than twice as much as non-judicial stamps, and were heaviest in Rajahmundry and Cocanada taluks owing no doubt to the existence of the District Judge's and sub-judges' courts at these stations. In the Agency the revenue from stamps is exceedingly small. The Collector and, during his absence from head-quarters, the Treasury Deputy Collector, have been empowered to affix impressed labels to documents presented by the public.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page 189, paragraph 2, sixth line from bottom.—For "District" read "Civil."

Paragraph 3, lines 2, 3 and 4.—For the words beginning with "deputy" and ending with "Bhadrāchalam" substitute "taluks of Bhadrāchalam, Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram, Yellavaram and Nugūr."

Page 190, paragraph 3, line 2.—Insert "East" between "present" and "Gōdāvari."

Line 7.—For "Chōdavaram division" read "Chōdavaram taluk."

* The rate of surcharge was reduced in 1935-36 to one-sixth or 16·6 per cent.

Paragraph 4, line 3.—For the word “division” read “taluk.”

Line 5.—For the word “division” read “taluk.”

Line 7.—For the word “divisions” read “taluks.”

*Paragraph 4.—Insert between it and paragraph 5:—*The present Nugūr taluk to the north-west of Bhadrāchalam taluk was transferred to this district from the Central Provinces in 1909 and included in the Agency. Between 1920 and 1923 the Agency tracts administered by the Collector and Government Agents of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts, were formed into a separate division and placed under a Special Commissioner with head-quarters at Waltair. Owing to financial considerations and as a result of the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, this division was abolished in 1923 and the tracts were restored to their original districts.

Paragraph 5, line 6.—For the words “the Agency Deputy Collector of Pōlavaram” read “the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, the Divisional Officer at Peddapuram.”

Line 9.—For the word “tahsildars” read “tahsildar”.

*Page 191, paragraphs 2 to 6.—Substitute:—*Outside the Agency the civil tribunals of the district are of the usual grades, namely, the courts of village munsifs, village panchayats, district munsifs, subordinate judges and the district judge. Civil Justice.
Existing
courts.

There were in 1930, 509 village courts in the district and 66 panchayat courts disposing of civil suits of small value. It cannot be said that these courts are popular as many villages are factious, and parties are averse from going to them for settlement of petty suits for money in spite of the fact that it costs them very little. With a view to prevent parties from going to the district munsifs' courts for redress while they have panchayats or village courts working satisfactorily in their own villages, the law provides for the striking out of costs to successful plaintiffs that choose to go to district munsifs' courts and avoid the less expensive village courts.

District munsifs' courts have been established at Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Rāmachandrapuram, Rāzōle, Peddapuram and Amalāpuram. The courts at Rāzōle and Rāmachandrapuram were established in 1916 as the file of the other courts especially the one at Amalāpuram was heavy and a readjustment of munsifs' courts' jurisdictions became necessary. The

areas covered by the various munsifs' courts were as follows in 1933 :—

District munsifs' courts.	Territorial jurisdiction.
1. Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry taluk.
2. Cocanada	Cocanada and Tuni taluks.
3. Peddāpuram	Peddāpuram and Pithāpuram taluks, and 9 villages of the Bikkavōlu firka of Rāmachandrapuram taluk.
4. Rāmachandrapuram	Whole of Rāmachandrapuram taluk except the 9 villages of Bikkavōlu firka included in the jurisdiction of the Peddāpuram court.
5. Amalāpuram	Amalāpuram taluk.
6. Rāzōle	Rāzōle taluk.

There are sub-courts now at Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Amalāpuram. There was originally only one sub-court in the district, that at Cocanada established in 1874. A temporary sub-court was in existence in Rajahmundry for a few months in 1895; another was established in 1903 and was abolished two years later; and a sub-court was permanently established there in 1922. A sub-court was opened at Amalāpuram permanently two years later in 1924. The jurisdiction of these courts is given below :—

Sub-judges' courts.	Territorial jurisdiction.
1. Rajahmundry	Rāmachandrapuram taluk.
2. Cocanada	Cocanada, Peddāpuram Pithāpuram and Tuni taluks.
3. Amalāpuram	Amalāpuram and Rāzōle taluks.

Under the amended Civil Courts Act more than one district munsif or subordinate judge is appointed to the same court when the work in it has accumulated for some cause or other. The munsifs' courts at Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Amalāpuram, and the sub-courts at these same stations have thus had more than one judicial officer working in them in some years. In 1933 there was an additional sub-judge in the court at Rajahmundry.

The district court is held at Rajahmundry. When the district was reduced in size on the transfer of the southern taluks to Kistna in 1905 the file of this court showed a fall;

but it was not till the formation of the West Gōdāvāri District in 1926 that the file of the district court at Rajahmundry became normal. The principal subordinate judge at Rajahmundry has also been invested with the powers of an assistant sessions judge since April 1929, with a view to relieve the district and sessions judge of part of his criminal work and also to afford the subordinate judge some training in the trial of criminal cases of a less serious nature than murder or dacoity accompanied with violence. Appeals lie from the decisions of the district munsifs and from certain decisions of subordinate judges to the district court. Appeals from munsifs' decisions may also be filed directly in sub-judge's courts by special notification under the Madras Civil Courts' Act. Appeals from the decisions of the munsifs of Cocanada and Peddāpuram are thus filed in the sub-court at Cocanada and appeals from the decisions of the munsifs of Amalāpuram and Rāzōle in the sub-court at Amalāpuram.

Excluding the Agency the amount of litigation in the plains portion of the district is fairly heavy, one suit being filed in 1930 for every 74 of the population, while ten other districts showed greater litigiousness. Litigation is rarer in the Agency tracts and the revenue officers in that area also function as district munsifs and sub-judges, the Collector and Government Agent being regarded as the district and sessions judge.

*Paragraph 7.—Substitute:—*Registration is managed on the same lines as elsewhere; but in the district registrar's office at Cocanada the system of photocopying of documents has been introduced from 1st May 1931. The district is in charge of a district registrar with head-quarters at Cocanada. He is assisted by two joint sub-registrars who exercise concurrent jurisdiction with him in original registration in his sub-district. On the constitution with effect from the 1st June 1925, of the separate registration district of West Gōdāvāri, this registration district which was till then known as "Gōdāvāri" was designated "East Gōdāvāri" following the change in the name of the revenue district. There are 17 other sub-registrars with head-quarters at Rajahmundry in Rajahmundry taluk; at Amalāpuram and Mummidivaram in Amalāpuram taluk; at Rāzōle and Kottapēta in Rāzōle taluk; at Peddāpuram and Prathipādu in Peddāpuram taluk; at Rāmachandrapuram, Drakshārāmam, Ālamūr, Bikkavōlu and Mandapēta in Rāmachandrapuram taluk; at Samalkot in Cocanada taluk; at Pōlavaram, Pithāpuram and Tuni in the respective taluks of these names and at Bhadrāchalam in Bhadrāchalam taluk; the last mentioned office is under the charge of the taluk sarishtadar.

Prior to 1st November 1931, the Registration Act was not in force in the Agency tracts of the district except Bhadrāchalam, Nugūr and Pōlavaram taluks and parts of Yellavaram and Chōdavaram taluks; but from 1st November 1931 the Act was extended to the whole of East Gōdāvari Agency, subject to the condition that no transfer of immovable property which is void under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Agency Tracts, Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 (Madras Act 1 of 1917) shall be registered under the Registration Act.

Registrations show considerable progress, the aggregate value of the immovable property registered annually having risen during the last 50 years from Rs. 48·56 lakhs in 1882 to Rs. 251·23 lakhs in 1932.

Criminal
Justice.
The various
courts.

*Page 191, last paragraph ending in page 192.—Substitute :—*The criminal tribunals are of the same class as elsewhere. The village magistrates have the usual powers both within and outside the Agency. Panchayats constituted under the Village Courts Act have been established in several villages with powers to try petty cases of assault and theft where the property concerned is of small value. Bench courts with first and second-class magisterial powers have been constituted in important towns in the district in which the magistrates give honorary service and try cases transferred to them by stipendiary magistrates. These benches have been sources of great relief to the revenue officers and disposed of more cases than what the regular magistracy actually did. There are first and second-class benches of magistrates in Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Peddāpuram and a second-class bench at Amalāpuram; the president of this last bench is the sub-magistrate of the place while the president of the other benches are all non-officials.

Page 192, paragraph 2, line 2.—Insert the word “Rāzōle” before the word “Amalāpuram.”

Line 8.—Delete the words “Coringa in Cocanada taluk” as the sub-magistrate’s office at Coringa has been abolished.

Fourth line from bottom.—Substitute for the word “Pōlavaram” the word “Amalāpuram”

Paragraph 3, line 1.—Insert “East” before “Gōdāvari.”

The Criminal
Tribes’ Act.

*Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following :—*With a view to reduce organized crime and to bring the various castes habitually addicted to crime under greater control, the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act were first introduced in this district in 1913 against the Nakkalas; and in 1917 the Telaga Pāmulas were registered. The introduction of the

Act has resulted in a considerable decrease in crimes against property as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Crimes against property,		
1912	1,938
1923	1,652
1932	1,371

Last paragraph.—Delete the penultimate sentence and add Yānādis the following at the end of the paragraph :—

The Yānādis were a criminal tribe declared under the Criminal Tribes Act during the years 1913, 1915, 1917 and finally in 1929 as members of the tribe residing in most of the villages in the plains have been committing offences. There are 222 males and two females on the Criminal Tribes registers of the district, excluding those who were once registered and removed.

Page 193, paragraph 2.—*Substitute:*—Telaga Pāmulas, Anipe Mālas, Dommaras and Reddikis have been declared under the Criminal Tribes Act in the years 1917, 1920, 1930 and 1933, respectively. Other criminal classes.

Telaga Pāmulas.—The Telaga Pāmulas are distributed throughout the Telugu country and in fact are the largest criminal tribe in the Northern Circars. They are also known in some districts as Yerra-gollas, Periki Mukkalas, Peddinti-gollas and Gūda-Dāsaries. The word “Pāmulas” seems to be a subsequent addition due to their ostensible means of livelihood, snake-charming. They are professional thieves, burglars, dacoits and jewel-snatchers. Most of their house-names are also found in respectable Non-Brahman families among Telaga and Kāpu castes. It appears that at one time these people were cultivators and also distributed produce to different districts by caravan. It is not known at what stage they gave up this profession and became addicted to crime.

Some have settled in different districts but several of them are nomads. In East Gōdāvari, there are resident Pāmulas in Tuni, Jaggampēta, Gōkavaram, Drākshārāmam, Pithāpuram, Mummidivaram and Rāzōle station limits. There are 73 resident and about 224 nomadic Pāmulas (of whom 115 are females), or 297 registered members of that community in the Criminal Tribes registers of this district. Some of the resident Pāmulas have acquired landed property and have taken to cultivation for their means of livelihood. The wandering gangs go about from place to place ostensibly begging. The men catch and sell birds and the women make something by fortune-telling, tattooing and selling herbal remedies.

Anipe-mālas.—The Mālas in Kottapēta station limits have a decided turn for burglary and a number of convictions are on

record against them. There are, however, only 22 of them registered under the Act.

Dommaras.—The Dommaras are chiefly nomads and wander all over the Northern Circars and the Hyderabad State. The wandering section are acrobats, snake-charmers and rope and pole-dancers, and they travel from place to place ostensibly making a living by exhibiting their feats. They also make mats, prepare combs of wood, etc. The women are generally prostitutes and they and the men depend more on crime to maintain themselves than on the other ostensible pursuits detailed above. They are a predatory class, great drunkards and of dissolute habits. They are addicted to dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft. This district is subject to incursions of gangs of Dommaras from the Hyderabad State. There are five registered members in Rājānagaram and five in Pōlavaram station limits. These work as agricultural labourers, rear and sell pigs and make mats, etc.

Reddikis.—The Reddikis belong to a sub-sect of Kāpus of the Vizagapatam district, who migrated here about a century ago and settled down mostly in Cocanada. They are chiefly unskilled labourers and are addicted to excessive drinking. They have acquired a general notoriety for their rowdyism and riotous behaviour in the city of Cocanada and their disregard of law and order. Sixty-nine of them who have been convicted for various crimes including robbery, dacoity, housebreaking and theft, have recently been declared a criminal tribe.

The existing
force.

Page 194, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—The existing police force which like that in other districts was constituted by Act XXIV of 1859 is in charge of a district superintendent of police stationed at Cocanada, aided by three assistants at Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Bhadrāchalam.

The Armed Police Reserves consisting of 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 1 havildar-major, 11 head constables, 116 men, and 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 1 havildar-major, 8 head constables and 87 constables are maintained at Cocanada and Rajahmundry respectively. They are armed with modern rifles and trained to deal with disturbances.

Paragraph 4.—Retain the first three sentences and for the rest *substitute:*—There are inspectors in the following places:—Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada, Pithāpuram, Peddāpuram, Rajahmundry, Amalāpuram, Rampachōdavaram, Pōlavaram, Bhadrāchalam and Rāzōle. The inspectors' circles are included within the limits of only one taluk or revenue division.

Page 194, last paragraph.—Delete.

Page 195, paragraph 1.—Delete.

*Page 195, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The Rajahmundry Central Jail was established in the year 1864. It is a first-class central jail, and is the largest in the Northern Circars. It is situated on the Great Northern Trunk road two miles to the east of Rajahmundry town and just outside the municipal limits. The main jail is constructed on the radiating plan, with a central tower, the association wards and cells radiating from the tower like the spokes of a wheel. A separate enclosure forms the modified Borstal section. Attached to the main jail is a cellular close prison for the incarceration of habitual criminals (who are unsuitable for transfer to the jail for habituals at Vizagapatam) with accommodation for 78 prisoners. The offices are situated at the central tower, but as this is open to many disadvantages, a scheme was under contemplation for the erection of the offices over the main gate. The offices if removed to the main gate will do away with the necessity of outsiders such as contractors, etc., entering the jail proper. But the scheme has had to be held up on account of financial stringency.

Rajah-
mundry
Central Jail.

The quarantine enclosure had originally accommodation for only 77 prisoners, but this was found insufficient. More cells were constructed in 1927 and there is now accommodation for 120 with 110 cells. There was a female prison with accommodation for more than a hundred persons but on the opening of a Presidency Jail for women at Vellore the female prison here was closed down in May 1930 and the inmates shifted to Vellore. On the closure of the female prison, the modified Borstal section has been housed in it. The block is self-contained in all respects and has a school, workshops, bathing platforms, latrine and hospital ward. The adolescents are trained in carpentry, weaving and tailoring and are given two hours' schooling, four hours' vocational training and one hour's physical training. They are also trained in first aid and ambulance. They are required to play football, hockey and volley ball every evening and have a bugle, fife and drum band. There is separate accommodation for 20 civil prisoners, any excess over this number being lodged in the quarantine. The hospital has provision for 47 in-patients, with six cells which are mainly used for observation purposes. The main jail and close prison can accommodate 884 prisoners, with 356 cells. The superficial area per prisoner within the jail walls is 132 square yards. A new fly-proof kitchen on the standard plan was constructed in 1922 at a cost of Rs. 22,000. With the exception of the sick prisoners, for whom there is a separate kitchen attached to the hospital, food for all prisoners is cooked and controlled from this central kitchen. In the hospital to which improvements are made as funds become available, there is a separate ward for tubercular patients.

The prisoners are employed on cumbly and cotton weaving, carpentry, grinding grain, cooking, conservancy, building and gardening. The chief industries in the jail are the manufacture of cumblies for the police and carpentry, laundry, oil pressing and sawing. An endeavour was made to introduce cotton and waste silk weaving on a small scale, the idea being to manufacture such articles as will find a ready sale amongst the local inhabitants, and at the same time supplement the cumbly industry during the slack season, but that has since been given up.

Primary education is compulsory for all prisoners up to the age of 30, that is reading, writing their vernacular, and elementary arithmetic; the more intelligent pupils are taught to read and write English so as to fit them for press work. A school was also started in 1925 for the female prisoners, but it was closed on the transfer of the prison to Vellore. Casual and habitual prisoners are lectured to on religious and moral subjects on alternate Sundays. Besides this the Howard Journal, a weekly, published by the Jail Department and the Scout Magazine are being read and explained to the prisoners by the schoolmasters. As in several other towns there is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Rajahmundry to help the prisoners on release and to find them employment, if possible, so that they may not revert to crime. A house for them has been constructed.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*There are sixteen sub-jails in the district, one at each of the taluk head-quarters except Chōdāvaram and Yellavaram and at the head-quarters of the sub-taluks of Mummidivaram (Amalāpuram taluk), Kottapēta (Rāzōle), Prattipādu (Peddāpuram) and Ālamūr (Rāmachandrapuram). These have accommodation for 276 prisoners in all.

Page 195.—Add at the end of the chapter the following list of Zillah Judges, Civil and Sessions Judges and District and Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry from the year 1804 up to date:—

Zillah Judges.

Names.			Date of taking charge.
1.	Mr. L. Skinner ...	...	13th May 1803.
2.	„ P. R. Cazalet ...	...	14th June 1809.
3.	„ J. Long ...	...	9th March 1813.
4.	„ Geo. F. Cherry ...	...	1822.
5.	„ H. Vibart ...	...	16th January 1824.
6.	„ H. Montgomery (acting) ...	...	1830.
7.	„ H. Vibart ...	...	1830.
8.	„ F. M. Robson (acting) ...	...	1833.
9.	„ C. P. Brown (do. ) ...	...	1833.

Zillah Judges—cont.

	Names.		Date of taking charge.
10.	Mr. H. T. Bushby (acting)	...	3rd January 1834.
11.	„ W. A. Neave (do.)	...	1835.
12.	„ Edward B. Wrey ..	...	28th October 1834.
13.	„ W. Dowdeswell (acting)	...	12th May 1835.
14.	„ G. A. Smith (do.)	...	11th October 1836.
15.	„ James Thomas	...	5th July 1837.
16.	„ W. Dowdeswell	...	21st June 1839.
17.	„ F. Lascelles	...	17th January 1840.
18.	„ E. B. Glass	...	26th January 1841.
19.	„ T. A. Anstruther	...	26th June 1841.

Civil and Sessions Judges.

20.	Mr. W. A. Neave	...	15th August 1843.
21.	„ T. A. Anstruther	...	1st October 1844.
22.	„ P. Irvine	...	1853.
23.	„ F. Copleston	...	27th June 1854.
24.	„ R. R. Cotton	...	18th March 1856.
25.	„ J. Ratcliff	...	7th July 1857.
26.	„ F. Copleston	...	February 1858.
27.	„ L. C. Innes	...	28th March 1862.
28.	„ A. E. R. McDonnell	...	29th September 1863.
29.	„ T. A. N. Chase	...	October 1863.
30.	„ J. R. Kinderseley	...	12th January 1864.
31.	„ W. T. Blair	...	13th October 1865.
32.	„ H. Morris	...	17th April 1866.

District and Sessions Judges.

33.	Mr. G. D. Irvine	...	27th May 1873.
34.	„ J. G. Horsfall	...	3rd February 1874.
35.	„ F. Brandt	...	27th July 1875.
36.	„ J. Wallace	...	4th June 1878.
37.	„ A. J. Stuart	...	11th July 1879.
38.	„ J. Kelsall	...	7th August 1879.
39.	„ A. J. Stuart	...	20th March 1880.
40.	„ B. Horsbrough	...	13th August 1880.
41.	„ A. J. B. Atkinson	...	19th September 1881.
42.	„ E. C. Johnson	...	10th October 1881.
43.	„ J. F. Snaith	...	15th December 1881.
44.	„ C. L. B. Cumming	...	9th June 1882.
45.	„ W. J. H. Lefanu	...	30th September 1882.
46.	„ J. Kelsall	...	11th November 1882.
47.	„ A. L. Lister	...	23rd March 1885.
48.	„ G. F. T. Power	...	29th May 1888.
49.	„ C. A. Bird	...	8th September 1888.

District and Sessions Judges—cont.

	Names.	Date of taking charge.
50.	Mr. F. H. Hamnett (acting) ...	11th August 1890.
51.	„ E. S. Laffan ...	13th January 1891.
52.	„ H. T. Ross ...	13th April 1891.
53.	„ L. A. Campbell ...	6th May 1891.
54.	„ H. T. Ross ...	12th June 1891.
55.	„ G. T. Mackenzie ...	10th November 1894.
56.	„ H. Moberly ...	4th July 1896.
57.	„ A. Butterworth (acting) ...	10th February 1897.
58.	„ M. D. Bell ...	4th March 1897.
59.	„ J. H. Munro (acting) ...	24th January 1899.
60.	„ A. R. Cumming ...	2nd July 1900.
61.	„ J. H. Munro (acting) ...	2nd August 1900.
62.	„ F. H. Hamnett ...	29th April 1901.
63.	„ E. L. Thornton (acting) ...	1st October 1902.
64.	„ S. Russell (do.) ...	26th January 1903.
65.	„ L. G. Moore (do.) ...	15th April 1903.
66.	„ F. H. Hamnett ...	22nd June 1903.
67.	„ E. L. Vaughan (acting) ...	1st December 1904.
68.	„ C. G. Spencer (do.) ...	4th February 1905.
69.	„ M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyan- gar.	25th August 1906.
70.	„ C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri (acting).	19th August 1910.
71.	„ M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyan- gar.	3rd November 1910.
72.	„ A. J. Curgenvan (acting) ...	20th July 1912.
73.	„ A. Raghunatha Rao Pantulu (acting).	17th September 1912.
74.	„ J. J. Cotton ...	13th November 1912.
75.	„ J. N. Roy ...	19th October 1915.
76.	„ J. C. Fernandez ...	27th January 1916.
77.	„ T. Varadarajulu Nayudu (acting).	7th February 1917.
78.	„ J. C. Fernandez ...	7th November 1917.
79.	„ Addanki Venkataramayya ...	4th August 1919.
80.	„ T. S. Thiagaraja Ayyar ...	6th August 1919.
81.	„ L. H. Arndt (acting) ...	6th November 1922.
82.	„ J. W. Hughes ...	22nd January 1923.
83.	„ T. V. Narayanan Nayar (acting).	6th July 1923.
84.	„ R. F. B. L. Guppy (acting).	20th November 1923.
85.	„ J. C. H. Fowler ...	16th November 1924.
86.	„ G. Gangadhara Somayajulu (acting).	22nd June 1925.
87.	„ K. Sundaram Chetti (acting).	21st October 1925.

District and Sessions Judges—cont.

	Names.	Date of taking charge.
88.	Mr. S. Nilakantam Pantulu (acting).	23rd July 1926.
89.	„ K. Sundaram Chetti (acting).	21st August 1926.
90.	„ Mir Amir-ud-din (do.).	1st September 1926.
91.	„ R. S. Sankara Ayyar ...	21st August 1929.
92.	„ K. S. Ramaswami Sastri ...	23rd November 1929.
93.	„ C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar...	8th January 1930.
94.	„ S. Burn	13th February 1931.
95.	„ C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar...	1st June 1931.
96.	„ M. R. Sankara Ayyar ...	12th August 1931.
97.	„ K. P. Lakshmana Rao ...	24th November 1931.
98.	„ J. Venkata Rao Pantulu ...	3rd November 1932.
99.	„ N. Balaramadas Pantulu ...	23rd December 1932.
100.	„ P. T. Jagannatha Acharya ...	3rd October 1933.
101.	„ P. Rajagopalan	29th May 1934.

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 196, paragraph 1 to page 199, paragraph 3.—Sub- Local Boards
*stitute:—*Excluding the three municipalities of Cocanada, Peddāpuram and Rajahmundry, local affairs in the plains were till April 1934 managed under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by Act XI of 1930, by the district board, 8 taluk boards and 268 union boards (now called panchayats). The district board had jurisdiction over the whole plains area of the district and the taluk boards over the taluks bearing their names. The provisions of the Amending Act came into force from 20th August 1930, and under it a taluk board was constituted for each taluk outside the Agency. Under the above Act there is no difference between village panchayats and what, prior to the coming into force of that Act, were called union boards. The Village Panchayats Act, 1920, under which the former were constituted having been repealed by the Local Boards Amending Act XI of 1930, they were brought under the latter Act. There were on the whole 16 union boards and 252 panchayats in the district in 1933. The taluk boards have since been abolished under Madras Act II of 1934 and their functions taken over by the district board.

The germ of the present Local Boards Act was the Road Cess Act of 1859. This enactment enabled the Government to undertake the repair of roads and other public works. The scheme was elaborated into a wider and more extensive plan for local self-government by the passing of the Local Funds Act IV of 1871. Under this Act the district was divided into two circles for local board purposes. These circles continued until

Their origin.

the passing of the Act of 1884, when they were reorganized into the district board and four taluk boards. The areas in charge of the latter were changed from time to time, and in 1905 they had jurisdiction as follows: Cocanada, over Cocanada, Pithāpuram and Tuni taluks; Peddāpuram over the taluks of Peddāpuram and Rāmachandrapuram; Rajahmundry over the taluks of Rajahmundry, Amalāpuram and Nagaram, or, as it is now called Rāzōle; and Pōlavaram over the Agency taluks of Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram. The Collector was the president of the district board and the Revenue Divisional Officers were presidents of the taluk boards. Under the Act of 1920, there were five taluk boards with jurisdiction as follows:—

Taluk Board.	Jurisdiction (in taluks).
Cocanada ...	Cocanada.
Rajahmundry ...	Rajahmundry Amalāpuram and Rāzōle.
Peddāpuram ...	Peddāpuram.
Pithāpuram ...	Pithāpuram and Tuni.
Rāmachandrapuram ...	Rāmachandrapuram.

Under the Act, as amended in 1930, a taluk board was constituted for each taluk and the number of panchayats rose to 268, in the latter figure being included all the village panchayats that existed before the passing of the Act. This Act gave the district and taluk boards an independence, distinguished their funds and functions, and gave them powers of control over the taluk boards and panchayats respectively. Government could dissolve or abolish any of the boards or order their duties to be taken over by some controlling board or by a special officer. The presidents and vice-presidents were elected and their members were also elected on the basis of a limited suffrage with a very low property qualification. The strength of the district board was fixed at 52 and of each of the taluk boards from 12 to 24, according to the area and population of the taluk. Special representations were provided for women, Europeans, Adi-Āndhras, Muhammadans and Indian Christians. The taluk boards having ceased to exist from 1st April 1934 we have only the district boards and panchayats at work at present.

Local Self-Government in Agency tracts.

Prior to 1902 none of the Agency tracts were included within the operation of the Local Boards Act, and the roads, educational and other institutions and sanitation within them were in charge of revenue authorities, aided by advice from the Public Works and other expert departments. In 1902 the whole of the Agency as it then existed was brought under the Act; but in 1905 Bhadrāchalam was withdrawn from its operation to be managed on the same system as was in force

prior to 1902, the taluk being remote, thinly populated and covered with jungles; and the income derivable from it for local board purposes being insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure. For similar reasons, the Local Boards Act was not extended to the Nugūr taluk which was transferred to this district from the Central Provinces in 1909. After the passing of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, that Act with suitable modifications was made applicable to the Agency Tracts. Under this Act an Agency district board was constituted comprising the taluks of Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram and Yellavaram. All the members of the Agency local boards are nominated by the Government and the Government Agent is the President of the district board. Liberal contributions are made from provincial funds to supplement the resources of the Agency district board.

Subject to certain statutory limitations concerning the nature and rates of the taxes to be levied, the district board had, under the Act of 1920 as amended in 1930, independent powers of taxation, but the taluk boards and panchayats had no such powers. The district board decided, in some cases with the consent of the taluk boards, what taxes were to be levied and the rates at which they were to be levied in the area comprised in the jurisdiction of the taluk board or panchayat. The main source of income of the boards was the land cess leviable under Act XI of 1930 at 18 pies in the rupee of the annual land revenue or rental value of occupied lands in the district. District and taluk boards got 6 pies each and the village development fund 3 pies. The remaining 3 pies went to panchayats in areas where these had been constituted. In non-panchayat areas these 3 pies were appropriated by the taluk boards. Other items of receipt were fees on licences, rents of markets, income from endowments and trusts, fines in cases prosecuted by the boards, rents from avenues, tolls till recently, contributions from Government and income from investments in railways or the like (if there were railways or other remunerative enterprises). A railway cess of 3 pies levied by some district boards was, however, abolished under the Act now in force. The taluk boards also got the proceeds of profession and companies taxes, of the pilgrim tax if any, income from schools, hospitals and fairs. For the panchayats the main source of income (apart from the land cess) was the house tax, and the less important items included profession and companies taxes and the fines levied under the Towns Nuisance Act. Several panchayats also levied profession and companies' taxes within their jurisdiction, and an extra tax (in some places) on houses for a protected water-supply. The incidence of income (including Government grants) in 1931-32 was Rs. 1-3-7 per head for the district board, Re. 0-11-6 to

Receipts
of the boards.

Rs. 1-10-5 for the taluk boards and Re. 0-11-10 for panchayats, and the total for this district (plains portion only) was Rs. 1-3-7 against Re. 0-12-6 for the whole presidency. Rents from toll-gates were an important source of income to the boards, but these were abolished from 1st April 1931 on the Government collecting a provincial tax on motor vehicles which they undertook to distribute among the various local bodies on the basis of a few years average income from tolls. Government's anticipations were not however fully realized and the promised subsidies could not be paid in full; and so the question of restoring tolls on non-motor vehicles and animals is now under consideration. On the abolition of the taluk boards in 1934 their duties devolved on the district board who appropriate the taxes and other receipts of the old taluk boards and undertake the management of the schools, hospitals, roads and other works which were originally attended to by the taluk boards.

Expenditure.

Schools, sanitation, medical institutions and vaccination are some of the subjects upon which the local boards spend their money, but the greater part of the income is devoted to communications. The district board constructs and maintains the trunk and other roads, constructs bridges and maintains rest-houses for travellers, Government paying a uniform rate of Rs. 570 a mile for the trunk roads in charge of the board and the board paying Government for the maintenance by the Department of Public Works of various roads on the bunds of the delta canals. Rs. 52,173 was spent on trunk roads in 1933-34 as against a Government grant of Rs. 53,619, and on all the roads both capital and ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,84,328, Government contributing Rs. 2,52,904 including Rs. 74,776 as subsidy for the loss of revenue from tolls, and Rs. 83,340 as licence fees for motor vehicles. The district board maintains a Public Health Department with a District Health Officer and a staff of medical officers, vaccinators and midwives. The local boards in the district maintain three hospitals, fifteen regular dispensaries as well as thirty-four rural and three ayurvedic dispensaries. The District Health Officer and a staff of health inspectors and vaccinators (of whom the two former are paid by Government) look after the sanitation and general health of the district, arrange for health exhibitions, suppression of outbreaks of such epidemics as cholera and small-pox and special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals. Their work at the last Gōdāvari Pushkaram in 1932 (which occurs once in twelve years and attracts many thousands of pilgrims) was highly commendable. Over a lakh of rupees is spent a year on an average on medical relief, but by far the heaviest expenditure (barring communications) is on education, about 8 lakhs a year on an average. Elementary

education till April 1934 in charge of the taluk boards, and secondary education are both now in charge of the district board. Thirteen out of the thirty secondary schools in the district belong to the district board and of these the complete secondary schools are located at Amalāpuram, Rāmachandrapuram, Rāzōle, Samalkot and Kottapeta, and the rest of the schools teach only up to the III Form. There were 1,122 elementary schools in the district (of which 154 were for girls only) under the various taluk boards in 1933 but these have been taken over by the district board now. The question of water-supply is a vexed one so far as the upland villages are concerned and Rs. 43,023 is spent annually by the district board in digging new wells and tanks or repairing old ones.

Fifteen of the larger towns in the district were constituted unions under the old Local Boards Act of 1884. They were continued under the Act of 1920. There were 16 unions in the district when the amending Act of 1930 was passed. They were Samalkot and Gollamāmidada in Cocanada taluk; Anaparti, Bikkavōlu, Mandapēta and Rāmachandrapuram in Rāmachandrapuram taluk; Tuni, in Tuni taluk; Pithāpuram and Gollaprōlu in Pithāpuram taluk; Amalāpuram and Kottapēta in Amalāpuram taluk; Jaggampēta, Jagapatinagaram and Yelēsvaram in Peddāpuram taluk; Dowlaishweram in Rajahmundry taluk; and Rāzōle in Rāzōle taluk. They came to be called Panchayats under the Local Boards Amending Act of 1930. Panchayats constituted under the Village Panchayats Act of 1920 have also been brought under the above Act. There were in 1934, two hundred and sixty-eight panchayats (including the old union boards) in the plains portion of the district. The chief item of receipt in these panchayat (formerly union) boards is the house-tax and the incidence of taxation per head of the population in 1931-32 was 5 annas 5 pies and of income per head of population 10 annas 2 pies against the maxima of 14 annas 6 pies for Ramnad and Rs. 1-1-10 for Coimbatore. The incidence of house-tax was Rs. 1-13-9 per house, the maximum being Rs. 5-9-1 for Ganjām and for the presidency only Rs. 2-2-10.

The Panchayats.

Table XXII of this volume contains statistics of the receipts and expenditure of the various local boards in the district.

The only three municipal towns in the district are Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Peddāpuram. The principal feature which has perhaps characterized British administration in India during the last half a century has been the gradual introduction of the principles of self-government in local affairs; and this district had its full share in this salutary movement. An organised and systematic effort was made about the year 1863 for the sanitary improvement of the town of Cocanada and this effort was attended with a considerable degree of success.

The three municipalities.

Influential merchants, European and Indian, became members of the local committee of which the Collector and some senior Government officials were ex-officio members. Subscriptions were raised and certain cesses were voted by which, aided by Government grants equal to the amount collected, many sanitary improvements were effected. Government at the time regarded this movement with satisfaction looking upon it more as a promising symptom of self-government than the adoption of the Municipal Act, which was then merely permissive, could have been. It lasted only till 1865 when it was merged in the general scheme involved in the Municipal Act (Act X of 1865) which was passed that year. There was at first some opposition to the application of this Act but when its objects were explained and the constitution of municipal councils was followed in a judicious manner, the interest of the people became aroused and the provisions of the Act were carried out with much heartiness. The towns into which it was introduced were Cocanada and Rajahmundry. This Act was followed by the District Municipalities Act of 1884 which again was supplanted by another Act of 1920. Peddapuram was constituted a municipality in 1915 under the Act of 1884.

Cocanada
Municipality.

Cocanada was one of the municipalities established under the first regular Municipal Act (Madras Act X of 1865) and the Council was constituted on 1st November 1866. Up to 1884 the strength of the Council was 12. Under the District Municipalities Act of that year, the strength of the Council was increased to 16 of whom half were elected, and the rest appointed by Government. The privilege of electing its own Chairman was conferred upon the Council in 1885. It was withdrawn in 1892, but was restored again in 1897 and still continues. The strength of the Council was raised to twenty in 1896 of whom twelve were elected and the rest nominated. In 1914 the town was divided into 8 wards, allowing two elected Councillors for each ward, keeping at the same time the number of nominated seats intact. The town was again divided into 24 wards, in the year 1921, with 32 Councillors of whom 24 were elected and the rest were appointed by Government. Under the District Municipalities Act of 1920 as amended by Act X of 1930, nominations of members to the municipal council were abolished, official members were withdrawn and the strength of the Council was raised to 32 members all elected, eight of the seats being reserved for backward classes and minority communities—two each for Muhammadans, women and Adi-Andhras and one each for Indian Christians and Europeans. There was a paid Secretary to the Council from 1897, but that post was replaced in 1916 by that of a Manager. A commissioner was appointed as the chief executive officer of the municipality in 1933.

Several important improvements have been effected in the town by the municipality. First in importance comes the Victoria Water Works. A scheme of fresh water-supply to the town had at first to be shelved as beyond the means of the municipality. On the townspeople* contributing about Rs. 60,000 towards a protected water-supply scheme for the town, a scheme was sanctioned in 1897 and that happening to be the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's Coronation, it was named "The Victoria Water Works." The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,44,800 of which about Rs. 2 lakhs was lent by Government and has since been repaid. The water is obtained from Samalkōt canal and stored in a large reservoir which was to hold three months' supply, though on account of some defect in the construction, it is now able to contain not more than five weeks' supply. The scheme has been designed to supply 540,000 gallons of water per diem at the rate of 10 gallons per head of the population. The pumping station was worked till 1932 with three Worthington Engines of 10 horse power each, when one of the steam pumping units was replaced by electric motor and pumping set. A large programme (costing about Rs. 7,50,000) of improvements to the water-supply scheme is on hand; it consists of three parts, an additional storage tank, an elevated reservoir with two additional filter-beds and various improvements to the mains.

Water-
supply
scheme.

The city is surrounded almost on all sides by salt creek drains and other water-courses. Communication with outside is provided by an iron girder bridge between Cocanada and Jagannāickpūr, by a masonry bridge over the Yēlērū drain near Simson's Lock, and by another small iron girder bridge on the road to Kovvūr Lock.

Other
improve-
ments.

There were 21 miles of metalled road in 1902, and the length increased to 48 miles in 1933; there are besides several streets and lanes of earth roads, all costing about Rs. 20,000 a year on an average for their maintenance. There is no regular drainage scheme for the town, though drains about 6,000 yards in length have been built in different localities either entirely from municipal funds or with contributions by private individuals, or with both. A portion of the town is naturally drained into the harbour creek which was constructed in about 1895 by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Several branch drains lead into this and the municipality has kept both these and the main sewers in repair at considerable cost.

The town has three municipal markets of which the central one was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000, in 1931; of

* MESSRS. Paidā Subbarayudu Bros. of Cocanada alone contributed Rs. 42,500 for the water works.

the other two one is located in Sūryaraopēta and the other in Jagannāickpūr. Streets were lighted with kerosene oil lamps till 1929. The Jubilee of the municipality was marked by the installation of an Electric Lighting Scheme for the city at a cost of Rs. 3·45 lakhs and the town was lit by electricity on 19th July 1929. The municipality runs a poorhouse in Jagannāickpūr, to afford shelter to the homeless poor. Thirty-three elementary schools (of which five are of the higher grade) are maintained as against 15 in 1914, and out of a total expenditure of Rs. 36,000 for elementary education in 1932-33 Government contributed about Rs. 16,000. There are also large numbers of private aided elementary schools receiving grants-in-aid. Education in all these schools is free.

The town is a growing one and several new extensions with wide streets have come into existence during the last 40 years towards east, north and south. The first extension called Sūryaraopēta was completed in 1870; other extensions like Rāmakrishnaraopēta, Perrājupēta and Rāja Rāmaraopēta were completed between 1896 and 1899. Elwinpēta also called Gāndhinagar was completed in 1916. Daniahpēta and Sūrya-nārāyanamūrthipuram extensions are the more recent ones opened in 1929 and 1926 respectively. Several sites in them are lying vacant and have not even been taken up. There are no public parks in the place, but attempts are being made to raise one in Gāndhinagar. A swamp near the Old Collector's office is also being reclaimed for raising a public park.

The municipal office which is close to Pydah Venkatā-chalapathi town hall was built in 1914 and has a spacious assembly hall, in which all public functions and other meetings of a ceremonial nature are being held. The clock tower near the bridge between Cocanada and Jagannāickpūr was constructed by a private gentleman about 1885. It is an object of attraction to the visitors and is in charge of the municipality which had contributed Rs. 1,000 towards its erection.

The old municipal hospital having been taken over by the Government, the municipality's contribution to the public health of the town is restricted to the maintenance of one allopathic and three ayurvedic dispensaries. There are also a large number of private dispensaries run by doctors and physicians with European and Indian qualifications. A first-class health officer is in charge of the municipal health administration.

The Rajahmundry municipality was also constituted in 1866 under the Madras Town Improvement Act, X of 1865. The council originally consisted of ten nominated members. The right of electing some members and the chairman was first conceded by the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884.

The strength of the council was increased to 18 members of whom 12 were elected and the rest appointed by Government. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, which came into force in 1921, the number of councillors was raised to 28 of whom 21 were elected and the rest nominated. Four years later in 1925, the number of members was raised to 32 of whom 24 were elected and 8 were nominated. The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, X of 1930, abolished nominations to the council and all the members were elected in 1931, eight seats being reserved for minority communities, backward classes and women. The council was given the privilege of electing its own chairman in 1884 and since then that privilege has been exercised. A vice-chairman was elected for the first time in 1921. A paid secretary was first appointed to the council in 1897-98 and the appointment was replaced in 1933 by a commissioner. The council also employs a first-class health officer and an engineer, these appointments being made for the first time in 1921 and 1932 respectively.

Very few permanent improvements of any magnitude have been executed by the municipality, except a protected water-supply scheme which was commenced in 1930 and was completed in March 1934 at a total cost of Rs. 6.25 lakhs. It is designed to supply 15 gallons of water per head for a lakh of people, and filters of the latest patterns and machines run by electricity have been used. No considerable improvement in the town's drainage has been effected and the letting in of sullage water into the Gōdāvari is a long-standing nuisance and a constant source of danger to the health of the people of the delta. Estimates for a partial drainage scheme costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs is now under preparation. The town is lit with electricity by a private firm called the Rajahmundry Electric Supply Corporation who supply energy to 369 street lights for the municipality which also owns about 600 kerosene lights and spends on an average Rs. 14,000 a year on lighting. A fine museum with a botanical garden attached, a secondary school in the Chitrāngi bungalow of the Pithāpuram estate (bought for Rs. 60,000), an allopathic and three ayurvedic dispensaries, three markets (known respectively as the Central, the Jampēta, Nagūla tank markets and a weekly market), a first-class traveller's bungalow with electric lights and fans, two choultries (Kumbham and Durbha) and two rest-houses (Morris and Gandhi) are some of the more important amenities for which the municipality is responsible. It maintains (in some places very indifferently) 45 miles of road. Government has built from the Chitrāngi bungalow to the railway goods shed a protective bund on the river bank at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. Congestion of thickly populated areas had to be

removed at considerable expense ; the Wada block for instance was acquired in 1911 at a cost of one lakh of rupees, old houses were pulled down and sites marked out and sold afresh for house building. The Danavāyagunta block of 71 acres was also acquired in 1910 and plotted and sold to private parties. Three town-planning schemes were taken up in 1927 and are nearing completion and the civic survey of the town has been completed. The council owned a high school and 49 elementary schools of which 37 were for boys, and 12 for girls 7 being night schools. These included a girls' school for Ādi-Āndhras and two for Muhammadans. Government makes annually on an average a grant of Rs. 11,500 towards the expenditure on elementary education in addition to a contribution of a sum equal to the amount of education tax collected by the municipality (which was Rs. 18,000 in 1933-34). The administration of the municipality has not been sound for a series of years, and so late as March 1933, Government remarked that the council was rent by faction and that steps were being taken to see if it could not be placed on a satisfactory footing. Under an Act passed soon after (Act XV of 1933) a commissioner has been appointed for this municipality and its administration now practically vests in him, the council through its chairman, merely dictating the policy which the commissioner will have to carry out.

Peddāpuram
municipality.

Peddāpuram was ordered to be constituted a municipality on 1st January 1915 and began to function as such from the 1st April of that year. The council originally consisted of twelve members all of whom were appointed by Government. The revenue divisional officer was first appointed its chairman and continued till April 1918 when he was replaced by a non-official. Under the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, the council was allowed 16 members of whom 12 were elected and the rest appointed by Government. In 1930 under the Amending Act X of 1930, all nominations were abolished, but a few seats in the council were reserved for backward classes and minorities. Under that Act the strength of the council stands at 16 members with four reserved seats for Muhammadans, Ādi-Āndhras, women and Indian Christians.

Not many improvements could be effected by the municipality during the first 18 years of its life. The sources of water-supply are the wells and tanks. The tank-water is as usual dirty and contaminated with guinea worm and the well-water is brackish ; and one of the main objects of the constitution of the municipality was the introduction of a system of protected water-supply for the town. The probable sources of supply were the Yēlēru river running 5 miles to the north of the town, the Peddāpuram river about a mile and a half to

the north towards the Yēlēru and the sub-artesian supply in the valley along the second river. A sum of Rs. 21,000 was spent on investigations from 1914 and another Rs. 4,000 was spent in 1927-28. The question of water-supply has not yet been solved. There is no regular system of drainage in the town, though provision exists for draining storm-water, and it is no wonder that the absence of a protected water-supply and efficient drainage is responsible for the general poor health of the town and the great notoriety it has earned for its guinea worm. The council's educational effort is limited to 9 elementary schools, 7 for boys and 2 for girls; and only one school building is actually owned by the council. There are also a few mission elementary schools which seem to be more popular and the council has not attempted to open a secondary school, facilities for secondary education having been provided by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission. There are seven miles of municipal roads, not well kept in several parts. There has been no great improvement in conservancy, as there are still several hundreds of houses unprovided with latrine accommodation, and apparently this branch of the administration is very neglected. Cases of encroachment are not promptly checked, nor is collection of revenue a credit to the administration, only 51 per cent of the demand being realized in 1930-31, only two other councils having beaten this record. There are two municipal markets, one weekly and the other daily. The council once maintained a hospital which it took over from the taluk board in 1916. This came under Government management from May 1928. Government's remarks repeated every year on the unsatisfactory nature of the municipal administration would appear to have had little effect so far on the council. Matters are expected to improve as a commissioner has been appointed as the chief executive officer of the municipality in 1934.

CHAPTER XV—GAZETTEER.

AMALAPURAM TALUK.

*Pages 200 and 201, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*Amalāpuram taluk as it exists now, after the re-adjustment of taluk jurisdiction in 1910, is a triangle, the Goutami Gōdāvari on the north and the sea on the south forming two of its sides. The third side, that is that on the west is made up of the Vinatēyem branch of the Gōdāvari in its final course after it turns south and the northern half of the Rāzōle taluk. The latter taluk (which is bounded on the west by the Vasishta Gōdāvari) and Amalāpuram taluk form what is known as the central delta of the Gōdāvari. Statistics regarding this taluk will be found in this volume. It is the second most populous taluk in the district and the density of its inhabitants to the square mile

(706 in 1931) was well above the average of all the plains taluks except Rāmachandrapuram. The wet lands are irrigated by the central delta canal, the Pōlavaram island getting its water by an aqueduct constructed across the Moramallapāya at Annampalli, three miles from Mummidivaram. The area under wells, though not considerable, is far greater than in any other taluk in the district. Of the classified area 85 per cent is made up of alluvial earth and the rest of arenaceous soils. The average rainfall is the highest in the plains taluks of this district, namely 46·28 inches in the year.

Of the 107 villages in the taluk 25 are zamindari and 6 whole inam; 5 of the zamindari villages belong to the Pithāpuram and 3 to the Vizinagaram estates; and Kēsanakurru zamindari consisting of six villages pays the largest peshkash (Rs. 11,315) in the taluk. The other zamin villages are minor estates.

*Page 201, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*Being mostly an agricultural area the taluk can boast of few industries besides those connected with agriculture. Dēvangas and Sālis and Ādi-Āndhras, however, weave white cloths in fair quantities in some villages, especially in Bendamūrlanka, Bandārulanka and Ambājipēta, but the industry has greatly declined since the days when Bendamūrlanka was a busy port and one of the outlets of the great trade of the East India Company in cotton piece-goods. The taluk contains numerous coconut plantations raised on canal bunds and on road avenues and on such high level lands as cannot be reached by canal water, and along with the neighbouring taluk of Rāzōle produces coconuts in abundance (in fact about 97 per cent of the crop in this district). It is even said that wet lands were planted with coconuts when the latter yielded a fair price and the lands that were not quite good enough for paddy came to be converted into coconut topes. Industries connected with the coconut such as coir and rope-making and oil extraction have grown up since and Ambājipēta and Bōdasakurru are great centres of these industries. Coconuts are exported in large quantities by canals all over the district and the coir yarn is shipped from Cocanada to several foreign ports, though its quality is not said to be as good as that produced in Malabar. Oil-cakes form an important article of cattle food in the taluk and are also exported from the district, chiefly for their manurial value. Rice milling is another industry and the mills (of which each big village can boast of more than one) are now working only for meeting local demand, foreign exports having considerably fallen in recent years. Indigo factories existed in several villages, but they have all been closed down, what indigo is grown being used for manure.

Ambājipēta is well known even beyond the district for its large cattle fair which is held on Wednesdays. There are other fairs in the taluk but they are not very important and serve only the local population. Fruit gardens are as numerous here as in the neighbouring taluk of Rāmachandrapuram, the Dutch settlers having introduced Batavian oranges and pameloes sometime after their arrival in this district in the seventeenth century. Few places of religious interest exist in the taluk. Pērūru is the home of a class of Brāhmans who have immigrated from the Tamil country and are called Kōna-Sīma Drāvidas. Relics of the Jains are found at Nedunūru and the large wells so common in the taluk are popularly ascribed to the followers of that creed.

Allavaram, population 5,799 in 1931, is a fairly large and prosperous village about six miles to the south-east of Amalāpuram on the road to Bendamūrlanka. The village is noted for its coconut plantations on lands which water from the Gōdāvari canals cannot reach. There are a Siva temple in the place to Mallēswara, where there is an annual festival in Chaitra (April-May), a higher elementary school for boys and schools for girls and Ādi-Āndhras. There are ten Kshatriya or Rāzu families living here, and the hamlet Rājupālem named after them contains the school for boys referred to above. There are only a few weavers many others having taken to other occupations than weaving. There is a weekly fair on Sundays. Allavaram.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—***Amalāpuram**, the headquarters of the taluk and a union is situated on the main canal of the central delta 38 miles south-east of Rajahmundry. It is the third largest town in the district with a population of 15,213 in 1931. It contains the usual offices found in any taluk station, that is those of the tahsildar, stationary sub-magistrate and a sub-registrar. The district munsif's court here was one of the earliest of such courts to be established and in consequence of the heavy litigation in this and in the adjoining taluks a subordinate judge's court was opened in 1924. The local fund hospital in this town (founded in 1880) was taken over by Government in 1928 and there is also a veterinary dispensary. The district board high school is one of the largest in the district and is situated at the south end of the town. The main street of the town is more than two miles long and is really the road leading from the canal bank on the north to the borders of Pērūru on the south, the breadth of the town at the broadest part being only about three furlongs. The taluk office which was in an old building was removed to a new and standard type of building constructed on the canal bank. A revenue divisional office was opened here in 1932 and this is Amalāpuram.

located in a rented building at the southern part of the town. A portion of the town to the east of the main road is called Mōberlypetā in memory of a sub-collector who was responsible for its lay-out. On the starting of the subordinate judge's court in the munsif's court, the latter court was moved into the old taluk office close by. The town has grown greatly in recent years. It is the headquarters of a central co-operative bank and a land mortgage bank.

*Paragraph 4, last sentence.—Substitute:—*A little weaving of white cloth still persists, but the finer qualities are no longer made and wood-carving for which this town was once famous being no longer paying, has practically died out.

Ambājipēta.

*Last paragraph, line 1.—For “5,661” read “7,194” in 1931, and add at end:—*There are two large rice mills in the village in which coconut copra is also crushed for oil. The oil is exported by boats to Rajahmundry or distributed locally for consumption in the district itself. The cake is used as cattle food or exported to Bombay by commission agents at Rajahmundry or to Cocanada for being sent on to Rangoon. The village has half a dozen agents for collecting dried coconuts for export. Nuts worth Rs. 10 lakhs used to pass through this centre until 1930, but there has since been a set-back and material worth hardly one-fourth of the amount was handled in 1933. Bōdasakurru in the same taluk has also a large trade in coconuts and possesses an equal number of merchants dealing in them. The outer covering of the nut is not as largely used for extracting fibre as it should be as part of it is burnt for fuel and only a small portion is used for fibre or for ropes. A police outpost.

Ayinaṇavalli.

Page 202, paragraph 1, line 2.—For “3,363” read “3,838 in 1931.”

*Paragraph 2.—Add as a separate paragraph after it:—*There are now two temples to Mukṭēswara, one on each side of the road leading to Amalāpuram from the Kōtipalli ferry. The origin of the new temple which was built in about 1900 is accounted for this way. The original Mukṭēswara temple was in the village of Ayinaṇavalli, while the new one is in the village of Tōttaramudi which lies six furlongs away. The original temple had grants of land for worship endowed by the Vastavaya chiefs of Peddāpuram and by the zamindar of Mogulturru in West Gōdāvari. There were two sets of *utsava* idols, and pūjas were offered on behalf of each of the donors and processions were arranged for each set of idols in Ayinaṇavalli and Tōttaramudi respectively during festivals. This led to frequent bickerings among the priests and the villagers and resulted in cases and counter-cases before the courts. The

villagers of Tōttaramudi decided to have a temple of their own to Mukṭēswara and Kuppagantula Rāma Sāstri of that village (an old man of 85 in 1933) planned and had the new temple built and one set of idols removed from the old temple and installed in the new one (which cost about Rs. 15,000) just across the road. The endowments by the Mogaltūrru zamindar were also transferred to the new temple. Both the temples are now flourishing and devotees have apparently been getting since a double dose of religious merit as they invariably worship in both temples. The goddess in the new temple bears the name Rājarājēswari.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “2,796” read “3,864 in 1931.” Bandārulanka.
*Add at end of paragraph:—*There are about 500 looms in this village and yarns of finer counts and artificial silk are used by the weavers for saris and for art silk goods. The weavers are not more independent here than in the Tamil districts for they are also in the grip of the sowcar. The industry is not very prosperous owing to increasing competition with mill-made cloths. Looking at the large weaving population, it seems likely that they are settlers from Bendamūrlanka, the old East India Company's establishment early in the last century.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—***Bendamūrlanka** lies twelve miles south-south-west of Amalāpuram and is a hamlet of Komragiripatnam (population 8,780 in 1931). It contains a travellers' bungalow, a local fund dispensary and elementary schools for boys and girls in both the parent village and in the hamlets. There was once a police-station here which was abolished about 1900. The village is situated at about two miles from the Vinatēyam branch of the Gōdāvari and had been selected in 1751 for an English factory, the river then flowing near the village. The factory was situated on a site (which is now called Patha-kōṭa) to the south-west of the village. It is about ten acres in extent, and all that the present writer could find in it was the foundation of a brick wall done in mortar. The bricks were bigger than the ones now made, and the old bricks on this and other old structures had been removed by villagers for building purposes. It is said that boats came up the mouth of the river for about a mile and emptied their cargo or took in fresh cargo directly from the landing place near the factory buildings. The river receding further southwards a deep water channel was dug from it to the old landing place. A further withdrawal appears to have led the factors to select a site closer to the river and remove their factory house there. This was some years later, and the site of this new settlement is still called Kōṭha-kōṭa dibba. This factory was captured without resistance in 1757 by the French under Bussy and was

restored in 1759 after the battle of Condōre, but it had been abandoned in 1786 when the Committee of Circuit sent in their report on the Haveli lands dependent on Masulipatam (vide Report, pages 14 and 261) and all the East India Company's mercantile establishments in the district were finally abolished in the year 1829, a circumstance which for some years afterwards "had a most prejudicial effect on the prosperity of the district."¹ The foreign trade in cloth in which "the district had participated and which had obtained a celebrity throughout the whole world was almost annihilated."² On the abolition of the settlement a few houses of Indian merchants tried to hold on there for a time, and were later displaced by fisherfolk, which earned for the Kotha-kōta the nickname of Kolla-vāru dibba. The river is now about a hundred yards away and the sea a mile and a half further south, but all that is left of this old settlement of John Company and an important centre of trade with Europe in cotton piece-goods are broken bits of bricks and tiles which cover the site from end to end. Bendamūrlanka was until a few years ago called a port, but it has had no harbour and was not visited by any ships for a long time. There are no more than ten looms now.

Last paragraph and paragraph 1 of page 203.—The village Gannavaram is now included in Rāzōle and the note on it should go under that taluk.

Kesana-
kurru.

Page 203, paragraph 2, line 2.—For "3,556" read "4,625 in 1931."

*Add at end :—*The village is zamindari under the proprietor of Kapilēswarapuram Bulusu Budhi Venkata Sarava Rāyudu who owns six villages in this taluk.

Paragraph 3.—The notes under Mandapalli must be taken under Rāzōle taluk to which it is now attached. *Substitute :—*

Mummidivaram.

Mummidivaram, population 9,215 in 1931, is the second largest village in the taluk eight miles to the north-east of Amalāpuram, and the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate, a sub-registrar and a police-station. It is four miles from the aqueduct at Annavilli which takes canal water to the Pōlavaram island. The place has a district board incomplete secondary school in it and is on the route from Amalāpuram to Cocanada via Nilapalli and Coringa. There is an ancient temple to Vishnu here and on a pillar in one of its mantapams is an inscription in illegible characters.

Muramalla.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For "1,448" read "1,586 in 1931."

¹ The Gōdāvari District Manual, page 193.

² Report on the Rajahmundry district by Sir Henry Montgomery, page 37

*Add at end :—*This village is one of the six under the Kapi-lēswarapuram zamindar.

Nedunūru, population 5,055, four miles to the north of Amalāpuram as the crow flies, is a fairly big village served by Amalāpuram main canal. It contains three interesting Jain idols in the village which are fixed in the middle of a street and are lying uncared for. It is asserted that certain Jains offered Rs. 2,000 to the villagers to be permitted to remove the sculptures to a temple which they proposed to build for them, but the villagers would not agree as they feared that some great calamity would occur if they parted with the idols or even allowed them to be moved from the present place. Nedunaru.

*Paragraph 5 and paragraphs 1 and 2 in page 203.—*The notes under Palivela should go under Rāzōle taluk to which the village is now attached.

*Page 204, paragraph 3, line 2.—*For “5,864” read “7,817 Peraru. in 1931.”

*Add at end :—*The zamindar of Vilasa and Jamupalli resides in this place.

*Page 205, paragraphs 3 to 6 and page 206, paragraphs 1 and 2.—*The notes under the villages of Rāli, Vādapalli, Vānapalli and Vyāgrēswarapuram must go under the Rāzōle taluk as these form part of that taluk.

COCANADA TALUK.

*Page 207, paragraph 2, third sentence.—*Substitute :—The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway crosses the north of the taluk; and a branch of this railway ten miles long runs through the heart of the taluk to its headquarters, the busy seaport of Cocanada. This line has since been extended to the important Saivite pilgrim centres of Drākshārāmam and Kōtipalli through the taluks of Cocanada and Rāmachandrapuram, a distance of forty miles, Aratlakatla, Karapa and Velangi being the railway stations in Cocanada taluk.

*Line 4.—*For the words “This town” substitute “Cocanada town.”

*Fourth line from the bottom.—*For “Gollapālaiyam” read “Gollapālem.”

*Paragraph 3, line 5.—*For “lalocally” read “locally.”

Bhimavaram.

*Line 9.—*For “Kistna” read “West Gōdāvari.”

*Page 208, paragraph 1.—**Add :—*The temple is ancient and much venerated and is built of black granite and well sculptured.

The builder was a Chālukya king of the twelfth century and his fort lay about 200 yards from the temple. Among inscriptions copied from the walls and pillars of this and the Nārāyanaswāmi temples by the Epigraphical department in 1893 was one in Tamil written in Telugu characters relating to Rājendra Chōla I, and the rest were all Telugu or Sanskrit inscriptions in Telugu script. These record among others the construction of some mantapams in 1422 A.D. and the consecration of the image of the goddess Pārvathi by the king's minister Surana, four years later. The village was called Skandarāma (cf. Drākshārāmam) and the temple Chālukya Bhīmēswara which enables us to identify it with the temple built, according to the third Pithāpuram pillar inscription, by the Eastern Chālukya king Bhīma I. The queen of Vēma Reddi, son of Allada of Rājahmundry, gifted some land to the temple in A.D. 1434. One Yerama Nāyaka dug a channel from the river Yēluru in 1494 A.D. A minister called Pegada consecrated the image of Siva in 1444 A.D. Records also exist of the reign of Kulōttunga Chōla I, and it is said in one of them (A.R. 473 of 1893) that the temple to Rāja-Nārāyanaswāmi was founded by a Vaisya named Mandaya. The Bhimagundam tank adjoins the temple and has stone steps leading from it to the water's edge, and there is a small mantapam surmounted by a tower in the centre of the tank. Sivarātri occurring in the month of Magha (February-March) is a great festival in the temple. On other days the Bhīmēswara temple looks almost deserted, apparently because it is in the midst of fields and away from the town. The population of Bhīmavaram which is included in Samalkot union was 5,692 in 1931.

Chollangi.

Paragraph 2, last line.—For “577” read “956 in 1931.”

*Add at end :—*There is a Hindu temple near the place which was built and endowed recently by the trustees of the M.S.N. charities. It is largely visited by pilgrims who go to bathe at the mouth of the Tulya.

Cocanada.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—Cocanada, the headquarters of the taluk and district, is a municipality of 65,952 inhabitants and one of the busiest seaports in the Presidency. It is situated on the western side of the Coringa bay and is connected by a branch with the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. A new line has been constructed from Cocanada town to Kōtipalli, a great pilgrim centre, via Rāmachandrapuram and Drākshārāmam. Its trade has been referred to in detail under Chapter VI. It is the headquarters of the Collector and Government Agent (the District Judge has his Court at Rajahmundry), the District Superintendent of Police, the Subordinate Judge, the District Forest Officer, the District Board Engineer, the District Medical Officer, the District Registrar, an

income-tax officer, the headquarters revenue divisional officer, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Range, and the Government Chaplain and of the port officer in charge of the harbour and port. The minor officials stationed there are the district munsif, the tahsildar and the stationary sub-magistrate. The place is also the headquarters of a company of the East Coast Rifle Volunteers and contains a Government hospital (founded in 1856), a Government Women and Children's hospital (founded in 1895), a veterinary hospital in charge of an assistant surgeon, a travellers' bungalow, a large private choultry, several private rest-houses, the Pithāpuram Mahārāja's College and high school, the Canadian Baptist Mission High School and other schools for boys and girls. Its medical and educational institutions have been referred to in Chapters IX and X, and the improvements effected by the municipal council in Chapter XIV. There are salt factories in the suburb of Jagannāthapuram and Penugudururu. The town is situated in the Pithāpuram zamindari.

The town contains the best conducted orphanage in the Northern Circars. It was founded in 1909 by the present Mahārāja of Pithāpuram in memory of his late father Śrī Gangādhara Rāma Rao and is now housed in a fine set of buildings on an extensive site outside the town and near the office of the District Superintendent of Police. There are about a hundred destitute children in it, all orphans, 70 boys and 30 girls. These are the wards of the Mahārāja and when the girls come of age they are given in marriage to suitable young men with a small dowry from their patron. The boys and girls are lodged in separate parts of the building and they receive free education in the Mahārāja's College. The inmates come from the Northern Circars generally, though deserving cases from other parts of India are not rejected, and in 1933 the oldest girl inmate, a student in the college, was a Brahman from South Kanara. No caste distinctions are permitted in the orphanage and all have a common mess and attend common prayers at the Brahmo Mandir in the compound. The boys are sent out when they can start life with a small advance from the orphanage. There are classes up to the high school in the home itself and carpentry, weaving, tailoring and agriculture are also taught to the boys and domestic work for the girls. About Rs. 15,000 is spent on an average every year by the Mahārāja on this institution and the late Mahārāni took much personal interest in it.

There are many temples and mosques in the town, none of them particularly famous, but the fine Brahmo Upāsana Mandir (costing Rs. 1.25 lakhs) opposite the college is practically a gift to the town by the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram. There is a Theosophical lodge founded in 1895 called the Gautami, a two-storied

building opposite the women's hospital with a good library of religious books. The St. Thomas Church of Cocanada was the successor of the church built at his own cost by Mr. T. Prendergast of the Madras Civil Service when he was Collector of Cocanada, which was found large enough till 1863. After his retirement he made a present of the building to Government and the church was consecrated in 1870 and named after St. Thomas, the apostle. With a view to have a more commodious and more ecclesiastical looking building the old one was pulled down in 1881 and the new church (a fine edifice in Gothic style well furnished) was completed in about 1890, the total cost including Government contributions of Rs. 6,000 being Rs. 22,000. There is an old Dutch cemetery in the town, the oldest tomb in it being dated 1775.

The Pydah Venkatāchalapathi town hall on the main road was built by public subscription and in a part of it is located the Free Public Library, gifted by will in 1918 by the late Zamindar of Pōlavaram, Sri Rāja Kōtcherlakōta R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., M.L.C., to the Gōdāvari District Association, founded in 1892 of which he was President at the time of his death. This association is a political body concerning itself with questions affecting the administration of the district in its various departments, but the library is kept apart from it and is being enlarged yearly with contributions from various official and private sources.

Some of the private choultries or rest-houses for travellers in the town have been richly endowed. Of these the Manthrapragada-Vari's in Cocanada and M.S.N.'s in Jagannaickpur deserve special mention. The first was founded in 1872 by a Narasimha Rao Pantulu and though not richly endowed is an excellent free halting place for visitors, situated in the heart of the town, safe, clean and well-lighted and is carefully looked after by the founder's son Mr. Srīrāma Narasinga Rao. The latter where food is given free is included in the charities founded by Malladi Satyalinga Nāyakar who left seven lakhs of rupees for charity under a trust deed. This charity includes a middle school attended among others by the poor boys who are fed free in the choultry along with others. The donor, an illiterate man, earned his large fortune in Burma as a labour contractor where he had emigrated early in life and he devoted the bulk of his fortune to charities which included services in temples and provision of stipends for poor students going to foreign countries for education. The endowment includes large extents of land whose rental value has considerably decreased in recent years.

*Page 210, paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*The industrial concerns of the town have been referred to in Chapter VI and in the notes under that chapter in this volume. The town contains seven mills for raw rice and an equal number for milling boiled rice, the former being propelled by oil and the latter by steam, though of the latter five can also deal with raw rice. These mills cost from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 60,000. There has been a set-back in the rice-milling industry as there is little foreign demand for delta rice. There is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India in this place and a branch of the Andhra Bank, Bandar, and two chambers of commerce, European and Indian. There are branches of several important European firms engaged in coasting and foreign trade, amounting to 1·5 and 3 crores of rupees a year. They are also large importers of foreign goods. Among these firms are Messrs. Ripley & Co., Volkart Bros., Ralli Bros., Wilson & Co., Louis Dreyfus, and Gordon Woodroffe & Co. There are also several Indian firms. A number of private bankers are engaged in money lending business, chiefly Vysias and Mārwaris, besides several co-operative credit banks. Palmyra fibre is a new industry in the place and the product is largely exported to Europe, America and Japan. Export trade in groundnuts is not as brisk as it was once. There are several printing presses in one of which belonging to the Canadian Baptist mission, the *Ravi* newspaper is printed. *Saraswati* is another journal issued from Cocanada.

Last paragraph, first two sentences.—Substitute:—Coringa Coringa. (vernacular *Kōraṅgi*) nearly ten miles south of Cocanada had a population of 4,526 in 1931. It was once the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar who was also sub-registrar, but the office was abolished in 1932. Its police-station was also reduced to the status of an outpost. The village has given its name to the large body of Telugu labourers in Rangoon who are called *Kōraṅgis* there; in fact, all workers, whether Tamil or Telugu in Burma, are *Kōraṅgis*, because the bulk of them are Telugus from *Kōraṅgi* or Coringa.*

*Page 212.—Add the following after paragraph 3:—*The village now contains a hospital where patients are treated on indigenous methods. In a building said to be Dutch, lives a family of native physicians noted for its knowledge of the science of *Āyurvēda*. They own this free dispensary and a number of patients come here for treatment from the surrounding villages and are accommodated in sheds near the *Ātrēya*. Several valuable drugs are said to be made here which are sent out to all parts of India and Burma. The family owns a

* See also *J.A.H.R.S. Vol. VI, pp. 35-40.*

dispensary at Cocanada also. Close to this house, which is the only substantial building on the left bank of the Ātrēya is a garden full of coconut and mango trees wherein are found traces of buildings and of the old choked up earthen docks and the brick walls of what was perhaps Rœbuck's dock built in 1802 and of what appears to have been an indigo vat. This dock was large enough to receive any ship of the Royal Navy not drawing more than 14 feet of water. The village proper is on the right bank near the road leading to Yanam and there is the old cemetery there where more than a dozen tombs are clearly visible. The oldest tomb stone is that of Captain John Dawson, aged 58, who died here on February 7th, 1792, which stone was set up by his only surviving son a George Dawson, R.N., who visited it about thirty years later. Two other tombs are those of a John Eaton who died aged 28 on 31st October 1819, a Mrs. William Eaton, aged 55, died 7th August 1857, Alexander Woodcock, aged 46, died 19th May 1816 (a master attendant of this once famous ship-building centre) and Eliza Percy, wife of a Captain, aged 18 and died 11th March 1810.

Boat building on a small scale still goes on at Tāllarēvu, teak and salwood being used in the construction. The boats are for canal navigation or for taking cargo to and from steamers that lie off Cocanada port. Several carpenters are available locally and they are engaged by boatmen to build new or repair old boats. Occasionally a schooner or two is built to order or repaired in its big docks. For a fuller account of this industry, see Chapter VI.

Gollapālai-
yam.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “1,817” read “2,468 in 1931.”

Last sentence.—Substitute :—Coarse saris with thick stripes are woven in large quantities for use by the lower classes of people and for export to coolies in Burma, each sari costing about Rs. 2. Large quantities of Japanese cloth are dyed here in about 100 houses and printed in various designs for export and for local use. The colours used are German. Fine English grey cloths are also dyed and printed for use by the higher classes. The cloths dyed here and at Tuni are the favourite wear of the Circars people. A few handloom woven cloths are also dyed here. Further details about the dyeing and printing industry at this place are found in Chapter VI above. The water of the place is said to be most suited for the purpose and to give the cloth a fast colour and a pleasant gloss which is very much liked by customers. The large tank near the market-place is where the cloths for the old Dutch East India Company were spread out for dyeing or for drying after the process and packed for export to Europe; the old process still goes on, but now the finished goods are

mostly for use in India and Burma. There are some Jain idols at Āryavattam, a neighbouring village.

Last paragraph, line 2.—For “ 2,042 ” read “ 2,435 in 1931.” Injaram.

*Page 213, paragraph 2.—Add :—*There is some weaving of coarse cloths in this village, but in the stress of competition with mill-made cloths, the industry has declined lately.

Paragraph 3, line 3.—For “ 3,936 ” read “ 3,301 in 1931.” Nilapalli.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*In this village are two European tombs dated 1807 and 1813. The former relates to James Fullerton, who was commercial resident of Madapollem, perhaps a brother of Robert who held a similar office at Injaram, and the latter to a George Yeats, whose connection with the place is thus noticed in that most informing book on Tombs compiled by the late Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S.—“ George Yeats was a private merchant and brother of Mathew Yeats, C.S., who was commercial agent at Injaram in 1791. He married Lydia Davidson, 1792, and both husband and wife are mentioned in Dr. Benjamin Heigne’s Letters from Sumatra as long resident at Injaram.” A bridge has been built across the Ātrēya that runs between Nilapalli and Yanam and opened for traffic in 1932, its cost being shared equally by the British and French Governments.

Page 214, paragraph 1, line 5.—For “ 16,015 ” read “ 18,001 in 1931.” Samalkot.

*Paragraph 2.—Add :—*A full account of the Government agricultural station is found in the notes under Chapter IV of this volume. The place is still noted for its weaving and printing. The Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., have recently included confectionery and the manufacture of carbonic acid gas in their factory; and about 5,500 cases of confectionery were exported in 1932 and there was also brisk business in the gas compressed into hermetically sealed cylinders for aerated water manufactures. Motor-buses ply from here to all parts of the district. The school has been raised to the high school standard and the site of the old military barracks serves as an extensive playground for its boys. Traces of the old fort are still noticeable. There are several rich merchants in the place. Having been for several years a military station, the cemetery in the village has several tombs of military officers and their families. The oldest is that of John Cudmor, died 17th August 1790, whose father was in command at Dacca during the time of the Black Hole tragedy and the latest is dated 1849; and among the rest is that of an old centenarian, a Mrs. Catherine Berg (101 years, 5 months and 16 days), died 1806 and believed to be the widow of a Captain J. W. Berg of

Hamburg who was in the service of the Raja of Tanjore (1755-69). How she came to be buried here is not stated.

Sarpavaram.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “1,681” read “1,949 in 1931.”

Sarpavaram.

*Page 215, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The Nārada Gundam tank has now been choked up but the other *gundam* is the shallow sheet of water in front of the temple. There is an underground shrine to Mahāviṣṇu at the back of the central courtyard of the main shrine which probably is the original temple, the present bigger construction being a later addition.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The village is stated in one of the inscriptions to be situated in Gangaikondachōlavalanādu. The Vēma Reddi referred to above was the founder of the Rajah-mundry Reddi line of kings and was the author of a learned commentary on the Sanskrit dramas of the famous poet Kālidāsa. The name of the idol is Bavanārāyaṇa. Adjoining the temple is a substantial two-storeyed house said to be the residence of the family priest of the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram.

Tāllarēvu.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*An account of the ship-building industry of the village is given in the notes under Chapter VI of this volume. If Indians visited Alexandria, one of the trade centres of the world, in the days of Ptolemy, they must have gone there in their own ships; and as *Navas* or boats are referred to in the ancient literature of the country as crossing the seas these must have been built locally, though they might not have compared favourably with those made latterly. A writer on “*The Old Country Trade of the East Indies*” says that wherever ship-building could properly be carried on were found Indians “ingenious in designing and skilful in execution.” In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries ships were built by Indians at Sūrāt, Bombay, Dāman, Hónowar, Beypūr, Cochin and Aleppey on the West Coast and Coringa, Calcutta and Chittagong on the East Coast and in Burma. These were durable and lasted several years, one built at Pegu in 1787 being still afloat as a show ship in Australia. Some of the boats made at Tāllarēvu are quite seaworthy and ply between Cocanada and Rangoon or Colombo. The Tāllarēvu carpenter all the same employs the minimum of tools but is a very skilled workman.

Yanam.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The population of Yanam and its hamlets was 5,249 in 1931.

*Page 216.—Add at end of the page:—*There is a judge of the civil and criminal court in the village and the *Administrateur* is only head of the police and general administration. The communal council elect their chairman. There are 720 *hectares* of nanja and 482 *hectares* of other land yielding a total revenue of Rs. 8,090. There are five classes of wet lands paying taxes

varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 20 per *hectare* and two classes of dry land paying Rs. 2 and 1. The tax is collected at harvest time and the ryots cannot remove their crop until the tax is paid. It used to be paid in four instalments but the number has been reduced to two. The main streets of the village are neat and broad; but the side streets are narrow and dirty. The bridge across the Coringa river has rendered Yanam easily accessible from Cocanada. There is no trade worth the name in this village now.

Page 217.—For “Nagaram Taluk” at the head of the page substitute :—

BAZOLE TALUK.

*Paragraphs 1 to 3.—Substitute :—*Rāzōle taluk with an area of 291 square miles is, after Rāmachandrapuram, the smallest of the delta taluks and consists of the island of Nagaram which lies to the south-west corner of the delta and of the long narrow strip of land between that island and the Dowlaishweram anicut to the north and enclosed between the Vasishta and Goutami branches of the Gōdāvari. The taluk is bounded on the west by the Vasishta Gōdāvari and for a great part of its eastern boundary by the Goutami on the north and the Vainatēyam on the south with a strip of the Amalāpuram taluk in between these two branches of the great river. On the south it is bounded by the sea and on the north-west of this taluk which is in the form of a triangle is the Dowlaishweram anicut. Till 1st October 1904, the Nagaram island formed part of the Narsapur taluk which was included in this district. On a redistribution of district jurisdictions that taluk was taken over to the then Kistna district and Nagaram island was formed into a separate taluk and retained in the present district. This continued till 1910 when the northern portion of the then Amalāpuram taluk, that is roughly the country at the apex of the triangle formed by the Vasishta and the Goutami Gōdāvaries above the Nagaram island was added to this taluk for convenience of administration and the taluk was named Rājavōlu after the headquarters village. The Nagaram island is sometimes known as the Tātipāka Sīma (or country), after the village of that name within it. There was a taluk office in Nagaram at the time of the Inam Settlement of 1865 but Rājavōlu (or Rāzōle as it is now known for brevity) was made its headquarters later on, Nagaram being a much smaller village. Rāzōle had also been the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar in the old Narsapur taluk. This taluk was after Rāmachandrapuram and Cocanada, the most densely populated taluk at the census of 1931, that is the third densest taluk in the district though at the census ten years earlier it had occupied the second

place among the taluks in point of density of population. It is particularly fertile being irrigated in the island portion by the Gannavaram canal which passes over the great aqueduct in the village of that name built across the Vainatēyam, and in the northern portions by the main, the Amalāpuram and the Gannavaram canals and their branches in their upper courses. The taluk contains important centres of pilgrimage in the Vaishnavite temples at Antarvēdi and Vādapalli and in the Saivite temples at Kadali and Palivēla and other places of religious interest like Pāli, Vānapalli, Gudumēla and Vyāgrēs-warapuram which are all known much beyond the limits of the taluk. Relics of Jains are found at Ātrēyapuram and at Tātipāka and the large wells in their neighbourhood and in the Amalāpuram taluk are attributed to the followers of that religion.

Seventy-nine villages belong to Government, twenty-three are zamindari villages and five whole inam. The zamindari villages include the Palivēla thana of the Pithāpuram estate and the whole inam village of Gudimulakhandrika, Palivēla estate originally belonged to the old Peddāpuram zamindari, was purchased at a sale for arrears and after one more sale was left by will to the late zamindar of Pithāpuram. Of the other zamindari villages, nine belong to the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram, eleven to the proprietor of Gōpālapuram estate whose headquarters is at Vizianagram (cantonment) and one each to Mongondapāllem, whose proprietor lives at Yanam and Vadapalem which is included in the Kapilēswarapuram estate in the Rāmachandrapuram taluk.

The taluk is mainly agricultural and few industries not relating to agriculture exist in it. Rice and coconut are the chief products raised, and the taluk had considerable trade in both till 1931 since when the district along with the rest of the Presidency has been oppressed by a wave of economic depression. Several rice mills, notably the important ones at Palivēla and Jagannapēta have now practically little work, and dry coconuts of which the taluk's trade was several lakhs worth till 1931 has diminished considerably in value. A fair amount of weaving is done at Mōri, Jagannapēta and Krishnarāyudu Pēthapūdi and in less quantity at Sivakōdu, Tātipāka, Chintalapalli, Manepalli, Vānapalli, Palivēla and Pullettikurru. Both cotton and silk cloths are made and the weavers are mainly Dēvangas most of whom work for capitalists who supply the material and take back the finished goods after paying the workmen for their labour. The workers claim to be much sweated, but that is inevitable where they depend for their yarn or silk and for the sale of their cloths on middlemen. Tātipāka and Nagaram are places of some historical interest. Painting

of some kind is done at Manepalli and "Pōndicherry" dolls are made at Gudapalli by some potters. Relics of the Jains are found at Ātrēyapuram.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For "6,588" read "5,771 in 1931." Antarvēdi.

Fourth line from bottom.—Add:—She is believed to be the sister of God Lakshminarasimhaswāmi.

Third line from bottom.—For "Lakshminarasimhaswāmi" read "The latter."

Page 218, paragraph 1.—Add:—The name of the Palli (who is a fisherman by caste) was Kōpanātha Krishnama who was apparently a resident of the Kotha-kōta or Vadālrev to the west of Bendamūrlanka where the East India Company removed the first factory they had built at Bendamūrlanka on the site now known as Pāthakōta.

Paragraph 3, line 9.—Substitute for the word "abusive," the word "funny."

Add at end:—A few Pērūru Drāvidas have also the privilege of riding on the car seating themselves below the idol. This temple car is the biggest in the district. There is a Siva temple dedicated to Nilakanta at which pilgrims worship first before moving on to the Vaishnavite temple. The actual site where the Vasishta Gōdāvari enters the sea is about a mile and a half to the south of Antarvēdi village. A few hundred yards from the mouth is an old obelisk built apparently when Narsapuram and Madapollam (Mādhavāyapalem) were ports open for European traffic and it is a great landmark which is said to be visible ten miles out to sea. At the time of the festival pilgrims bathe at the mouth of the river and proceed to the village. At least a lakh of people are said to attend the festival in February-March and they are conveyed thither from the left bank of the Gōdāvari in several steam launches and country boats and by motor buses and jutkas from Rāzōle. At other seasons the village is quite insignificant.

Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—Antarvēdi is of no industrial importance. This village should not be confused with Antarvēdipālem which is a different revenue village six miles to the north of Antarvēdi.

Gannavaram, population 2,998 in 1931. The account of Gannavaram. this village at pages 202-3 under Amalāpuram taluk should come here.

Add to that the following:—This is a great centre for traffic and to the wharf here are brought for export to Rajahmundry and Pālakollu large quantities of coconuts, coconut

oil and paddy. Boats are allowed on the aqueduct only during the day-time and passengers on its banks all through day and night. The Vainatēyam river branches off from Vasishtā two miles above the aqueduct.

Jagannapēta. *Last paragraph, line 2.—For “2,524” read “2,817 in 1931.”*

*Page 219, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The industry is said to have still further declined. But there are about 100 Dēvānga families with about 500 looms. Most of the workers are employed as jobbers by capitalists. The finished goods are taken to them at Pālakollu and some are said to be exported to Burma.

Kadali. *Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “3,687” read “4,824 in 1931.”*

*Add at end:—*There is an important festival in the Kapōtiswara temple on Sivarātri in February-March every year, but the festival to Subbarayudu, the snake-god Subrahmanya, is also largely attended. This occurs in Mārgasira—November-December.

Kottapēta. **Kottapēta**, population 5,921 in 1931, is the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate, a police-station, sub-registrar, and a district board high school. It is also a union consisting of itself, Palivēla and Vādapālem. It is one of the villages belonging to the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram and forms part of the Palivēla estate.

Paragraph 3.—Add after this paragraph the note about Mandapalli at page 203 of this book, paragraph 3.

For “Population 542” in line 2 of that paragraph substitute “563 in 1931.”

*Add at the end:—*This village forms part of the Palivēla estate which belongs to the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram. Manda means the planet Saturn or *Sani*. Any one who suffers under that planet propitiates it by vowing to bathe with oil Mandēs-wara of this temple and the thirteenth day of any fortnight falling on a Saturday is considered the best time for the performance of that vow.

Nagaram. *Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “2,241” read “3,043 in 1931, of whom 640 were Muhammadans.”*

*Add at end:—*This village touches Māmidikuduru (population 2,065 in 1931 of whom 398 were Muslims). The walls of the old fort have since been levelled and now cover an area of about 10 acres of patta land with a coconut garden on it. There are two old wells in it (since repaired) which were said to have been dug when the fort was built. The descendants of the Muhammadan chief are now said to be living in

Masulipatam and Madras and still own some inam lands in the village. There is a deserted tomb of Nawāb Ahmed Ali Khān Bahādur with another of his wife adjoining it with a large coconut tope which is also inam property. The Nawāb who was evidently a chief of Masulipatam preferred to be buried near this village of which at one time he seems to have been in command. The oldest mosque in the village is that of Mowlāli Panchashah and was the subject-matter of a litigation for about 14 years which culminated in the present trustee being held by a Full Bench of the High Court to be a hereditary trustee. The building was apparently built over a Hindu temple as the broken down pillars in front of the mosque and the mutilated idols strewn about it would show. There are two other mosques in the village one belonging to the Shias and the other to the Sunnis. There is an old Siva temple to Veera-bhadra in great disrepair but owning inam lands; and a temple to Narasimhaswāmi privately endowed is in course of construction alongside the Siva temple.

Palivela.—*Bring* in the note on this village at pages 203 and 204 here and *add*:—Population in 1931 was 3,754. *Delete* paragraph 2 at page 204.

Page 219, paragraph 5, line 2.—*For* “Nagaram” *read* Rāzōle. “Rāzōle.”

Line 3.—*For* “2,553” *read* “5,042 in 1931.”

Add at end:—There is an important District Board secondary school here and the place is also the headquarters of a district munsif. The town has extended on the east and south, the extension being called Kottapēta. A taluk office on the standard plan was built here in 1916 and adjoins Kottapēta. There is also a veterinary dispensary. The district munsif's court located in old taluk office buildings has been working here since 1918 with jurisdiction over the entire revenue taluk.

Ryāli.—The note on this place at page 205 should come Ryāli. here. *Add*:—Population in 1931 was 4,527.

Add at the end of note:—The image of Vishnu is a fine piece of sculpture. On one face is the figure of Vishnu as Nārāyana and on the other face is the same Vishnu as Mōhini, the form which he took during the churning of the milky ocean, to divert the attention of the *Asuras* from the pot of nectar that came forth. Siva pursued the form but at Ryāli, that form turned into Vishnu at which Siva stopped, which is indicated by the Siva temple that exists here just opposite the Vishnu temple, both at two ends of the street and in direct view of each other. The form at the back of the idol is that of Mōhini.

Sivakōdu.

Last paragraph.—Substitute:—Two miles south-east of Rājāvōlu and forming part of the Rāzōle union. Population 3,841 in 1931. A travellers' bungalow and an English lower secondary school that existed here have been removed to Rājāvōlu itself. The Siva temple, like those at Ramēswaram and Lakshmēswaram on either side of the river near the sea and further to the south-east, is supposed to have been founded by Rāma and his brother on their return from Ceylon in expiation for the sin of killing Rāvana, the king of Lanka, who was a Brāhman. They had to build a crore of Siva temples and the number was completed at this village, Siva-kōti or a crore of Sivas; hence the name Sivakōdu. That this was the last number of the crore is said to be indicated by the fact that at Sakhinētapalle, the royal brothers saw good omens (or *sakhunas*) and Rāma was thoroughly cleansed of the sin.

Page 220, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—There are about fifty Dēvangas in the village who weave plain cloths using thread of very fine counts. A local carpenter once carved wooden figures and made musical instruments, but on his death some years ago, these industries died out in the village. His sons are no better than ordinary village workmen who mend ploughs and make the ordinary agricultural implements.

Tātipāka.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—**Tātipāka**, three miles north-east of Rājāvōlu; population 3,736 in 1931. A small local fund market is held there. In one of the streets was a Jain image buried up to its neck, and being in a corner where another road branched off the tip of its nose was broken off by a passing bandy, and some villagers attempted to lift it up and provide a platform on which to instal it and provide an arched roof. The idol was lifted up and a platform was duly built, but before the idol could be raised up to it, the owner of the adjoining house died suddenly, and the whole village was struck with such consternation that no one thought of meddling with it; so it now lies in the same street, its full size above ground, a fine figure in the usual pose of contemplation leaning on the platform. Some Jains also appear, despite its broken nose, to have asked for the idol for being removed to some place where Jains could adore it, but the villagers would not part with it for love or money, as they believe that any further tampering with it might land the village in some great calamity. Several large wells in the neighbourhood are called "Jain wells." The place is a centre of trade and of the jaggery industry. A few Dēvangas weave white cloths.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Kota-dibba on which the old Siva temple (which was rebuilt in 1932) stands along with several houses of the poorer classes of people is believed to be the site

on which the old fort stood, and the long tank in front of this dibba or mound, the ditch. It is said that the ditch went completely round the village till a portion of it was taken up by a drainage canal, called Bobber-kālva.

The accounts of Vādapalli and Vānapalli printed at page 205 should come here as they are now included in this taluk. The population of Vādapalli in 1931 was 1,432 and of Vānapalli 5,480. The latter belongs to the Pithāpuram estate.

Vyāgrēsvarapuram.—The note on this place at page 206 should come here. *Paragraph 1, line 3.*—For “3,516” read **Vyāgrēsvara-
puram.**
“5,150 in 1931.”

Add at end:—The meeting of these deities is known as Prabhavōtsavam and is held in a large coconut garden called Jaganathōta in Musalapalli in Amalāpuram taluk.

PEDDAPURAM TALUK.

Page 221, paragraph 1.—*Add:*—The density of population in the taluk rose to 354 in 1931 which was the lowest among the plains taluks of the district. Literacy is also low, as table XXIV in this volume would show. The incidence of land revenue has increased to Rs. 2-5-3 per head of the population.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “605” substitute “842 in **Annāvaram.**
1931.”

Add at end:—The temple being dedicated to Vishnu is largely visited by pilgrims on Ekādasi days (or the eleventh day of the dark and bright fortnights). The railway station of the same name lies about two miles away and is included in the Tuni taluk. There is an important festival here in May.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—For “86” substitute “150 in **Dhāramallā-
puram.**
1931.”

Page 222, paragraph 1, line 2.—For “4,638” substitute **Jagamma-
pēta.**
“4,244 in 1931.”

Add at end:—A few Kāpus make glass retorts in which sublimate of mercury is enclosed and eventually prepared through heating in a strong furnace. The goglets or retorts are made by melting stone glass in a smith's oven. The workers get the raw material from the Kālahasthi estate in the Chittoor district. The molten liquid is picked up at the end of long iron pipes and by blowing through the other end of the pipe which the blowers turn constantly while blowing, glass retorts of the required shape are made, and before the liquid cools the top of the retort is cut by a knife and separated from the end of the pipe.

One hundred retorts cost Re. 1-8-0 and a worker earns about ten rupees a month. Mercury compounds are put into these retorts which are coated with earth and enclosed in pots and rows of these pots are put in a furnace which they keep burning for a few days and then get the sublimate in the form of powdered ash. These *basמים* as they are called are used for various diseases in the Hindu system of medicine and are in great demand. The glass retort workers, however, say that their margin of profit is very small. They used to make glass bangles in addition, but that industry has been killed by foreign competition. There is a middle school in the village maintained by the District Board, also two elementary schools, one for boys and one for girls. The United Lutheran Church Mission runs an Ādi-Āndhra school in the village. The panchayat court is reported to be unpopular, as the members are factious. The village is included in Jagammappēta A and B estates. The village is unfortunately very notorious for its guinea-worm, and very few of its inhabitants have escaped from this disease in their lives.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The present proprietrix of the estate is Damēra Subbayamma Bahādur who got it from her mother, the late proprietrix of the A and D estates. The peshkash of these two estates is Rs. 26,539-14-0. The B estate is owned by the son of the deceased husband of Subbayamma by another wife and the C estate, subdivided into C-1 to C-3, by the great grandsons of the original grantee. The Dontamūru and Rāyavaram estates were purchased in 1903 and 1908 by the late Mahārāja of Bobbili from Vengayamma who had succeeded Rao Buchi Venkata Rao and were given away under a Will in 1916 to his second son Rao Rāmakrishna Ranga Rao Bahādur who is now enjoying them.

Kāndrakōta.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “2,664” substitute “2,647 in 1931.”

*Add:—*This cruel method of buffalo sacrifice to Nūkālamma still persists.

Kattipūdi.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “1,470” read “2,297 in 1931.”

*Add at end:—*The village is on the Great Northern Trunk Road and at the point wherefrom starts the new road to Sankhavaram and to Tōtapalli asramam.

Kirlampūdi.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—For “4,316” read “4,137 in 1931.” The estate is now divided to A-1 to 5 and B and these are owned A-1 and B by the Rāja of Bobbili (peshkash Rs. 11,902), A-2 by Rāja Inuganti Venkata Gopāla Narasimha of Senivarapupeta, Ellore (peshkash Rs. 1,299), A-3 by Rāja Inuganti Venkata Rājagōpāla Sūrya Rao of Kirlampūdi

(peshkash Rs. 2,097), A-4 by Sūryanārāyana Rao and Papayya Sāstri of Tuni (peshkash Rs. 3,150) and A-5 by the Rāja of Tuni (peshkash Rs. 3,132). The total peshkash paid by all the proprietors is Rs. 20,768.

Last paragraph, line 2.—For “12,609” read “17,338 in Peddāpuram 1931.”

*Page 224, paragraph 2.—Add:—*A large factory for the weaving of silk cloths of every description was started here in 1913 by certain Dēvaṅgās with a capital of about Rs. 5 lakhs. For an account of this factory see Chapter VI. This factory also employs six hundred handloom weavers in several villages of the district, supplies them with silk and gets back from them cloths, after paying them their wages. The factory was helped temporarily with funds under the State Aid to Industries Act and has repaid the loan. Its fabrics are exported throughout India. The factory employs about 400 men in Peddāpuram itself. There are about twenty power looms worked by oil engines. There is dyeing also in the factory.

The town has been made a municipality and an account of it appears under Chapter XIV. Owing to contaminated water-supply elephantiasis in the town has not shown any tendency to decrease, and the municipality has not yet been able to carry through a water-supply scheme. There is a veterinary hospital in the town.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*The old fort is about half a mile from the town. The ditch and part of the walls can still be seen. It was built of stone in mud, was oval in shape and about three quarters of a mile across. The stones have mostly been removed, and what is now left of the walls is an earthen embankment all round. There are a few ruins of brick walls and basements inside the enclosure—a reminder of the great palaces that stood there. Certain Kshatriyas claiming to be relations of the old zamindars have built for themselves houses a few yards from the fort walls. They are ordinary ryots and are related to the Zamindar of Tuni.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—For “2,100” read “2,571 in 1931.” Prattipādv.

Line 3.—Delete the word “native.”

*Line 7.—For “11,329” read “11,965 in 1931” and add at end:—*The Jagapatinagaram panchayāt board includes besides that village Prattipādu, Chillāngi and Kirlampūdi.

*Page 225, paragraph 1.—Add:—*More instances of the great powers of Pāthamma have not been added to the above

list in recent years, but the cases mentioned above are enough to stop any further interference with the idols. It is said that recently a Muhammadan cut down a tree near the idols and met with his death soon after.

Rāgampēta.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—Rāgampēta, eight miles north-west of Peddāpuram, population 1,316 in 1931. Some Linga Baligas of the place used to make glass bangles and glass retorts for baking sublimate of mercury in. The former industry has now practically died out, but the latter is kept alive as the use of this compound of mercury in Indian medicines is common and there is a steady demand for it. A few Kamsalas make brass vessel of the ordinary type for local use.

Rāngampēta.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “2,017” substitute “2,266 in 1931.”

Add at end :—The village is noted for its weaving.

Tallūru.

Paragraph 4, line 2.—For “1,768” substitute “1,736 in 1931.”

Tōtapalli.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—For “94” read “134 in 1931.”

Page 226, paragraph 1.—Add :—At the foot of the hills in this village is a shrine in which there is a lingam over which there is a waterfall from a perennial spring which takes its rise in the hills. The grandsons of the original mansabdar are ordinary ryots in the village.

Sri Santi Asramam.—Not far from Tōtapalli village and surrounded by low, green hills, far away from the tumult of towns, has been laid in a fifty-acre plot a garden of fruit-bearing trees and sweet flowers with a number of small brick buildings and thatched huts, which has come to be known as Sānti Āsramam, or the Abode of Peace. There are in this peaceful garden village a post office, library and a school called Vidyālaya and sweet-water wells. The idea originated with the present head of the institution, a native of the district, who left his village in his youth and acquired during his long travels in the east and west and in the Himalayas such a degree of faith in the truths of all the religions that he decided, with the help of friends, to open an *Asramam* where a Hindu, a Muhammadan, a Jew, a Christian and a Buddhist would be welcome to lead a life of silent meditation and prayer and to worship God in his own way. A regular training in the practice of the various yogas is given here and a press prints a monthly journal called “Peace” containing valuable lessons on religion and philosophy. Several visitors have already come to this “Abode of Peace” from America,

England, Denmark, China, Ceylon, Africa, Japan and other foreign countries. It is ten miles from Durgada railway station and can be reached by car from Samalkot. When the present writer visited the *Asramam*, there were two American visitors and several sanyāsins from different parts of India and the President-founder, Śrī Swāmi Ōmkār was giving a short discourse on the ideals of the *Asramam*, of Peace on earth and goodwill to all, to several ryots of the neighbourhood who had come to see him. He is said to go out into the neighbouring villages and preach on the same subject to eager groups of peasants who love to hear him. The swamiji belongs to no particular creed; he is not a pantheist though for him everything is God. The ideal of the swāmi and his mission is said to be to "vibrate divinity in each and every individual, to unite all religions and give Peace unto all." He is a follower of Swāmi Rāma Tirtha of North India, a great Adwaitin, or follower of the Monistic school of philosophy. He is about forty years of age.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Population in 1931 was 2,812. It has been split up into three estates A, B and C. The present holder of the first is Śrī Rāja Pradyumna Krishna Mahipathi Sūrya Rao Bahādur and of the other two Rao Rāmayamma Rao Bahadur, a descendant of Rao Pāpayamma. Viravaram.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—***Yelēsvaram**, 15 miles north of Peddāpuram on the borders of the Yellavaram taluk. Population, 6,065 in 1931. It is the chief village of a panchāyat board which includes also Lingamparti with a population of 4,532 in 1931. There are in the village, a local fund dispensary (established in 1882), a travellers' bungalow and a local fund market. This market is held on Thursdays and is one of the biggest in this district where much business is done with the hill tribes and Agency produce, which has earned for the village the name of the gate of the Agency. A large festival is held in Vaisāka (May-June) in honour of the village goddess Rūpulamma which is also largely attended by the Agency people. It is also a centre of the Canadian Baptist Mission. Yelēsvaram.

PITHĀPURAM TALUK.

Page 227, paragraph 1, line 1.—For "division" read "taluk."

Line 2.—For "Nagaram" substitute "Tuni."

*Add at end:—*The taluk was, after Peddāpuram, the least thickly populated area in the plains in 1931 (557 persons to a square mile), but had increased by 16 per cent between 1921

and 1931, the district increase (for the plains alone) being only 14·2 per cent.

Chandurti.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “1,087” read “1,387 in 1931.”

Page 228, paragraph 2, line 12.—Put the figure ² on the word “road” and add the following as footnote 2 at the bottom of the page :—

² A metalled road now passes through Chandurti village and within a furlong of the site of the battlefield.

*Page 229, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Angleypādu is a sort of high ground, a few feet above the level of the wet lands that surround it and continues to be covered by babul trees; it lies not more than a furlong from the cross-country road connecting the Kathipūdi-Pithāpuram road with the Great Northern Trunk road. Another spot about a mile away in the direction of Tatipārti is pointed out as Pranjūladibba, that is the place where the French army was encamped before the fight. No monument has been raised so far to mark the site of this great battle. Robertsonpēta on the north of Chandurti is said to be the place where the English army was encamped before they took possession of that village.

Kōlanka.

*Page 232, paragraph 1.—Add:—***Kōlanka** (population 3,019 in 1931) gives its name to a fairly large estate in this taluk consisting of nine villages. These originally formed part of the Pithāpuram zamindari, from which they were separated and granted to the great grandfather of the present proprietor, Sri Rāja Kumāra Venkatarao Bahādur Gāru, in the year 1845. The original grantee had two sons Sūryarao and Dharmarao of whom the former died in 1887 issueless leaving a widow Sri Rājā Challayamarao Bahādur Gāru. She adopted a son Venkata Sūrya Rao who also died without a son in the year 1897, leaving a widow Sri Rājah Rao Rāmayyamarao Bahādur Gāru. This lady adopted the fourth son of the Mahārāja of Venkatagiri in June 1932 and he has been in enjoyment of the said estate, along with the estates of Viravaram in the Peddāpuram taluk, which is also included in his possessions. Lakshminarasāpuram, a hamlet of Kōlanka, is the headquarters of the estate. The rental of the estate is Rs. 65,716 and the peshkash Rs. 14,350.

Kottapalli.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “1,203” read “1,182 in 1931.” Add at end.—The village gives its name to a panchayat board which includes two other villages, total population 3,456 in 1931.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “2,002” read “1,977 in 1931” Mūlapēta.
and for “100” read “50.”

Page 233, paragraph 1, last sentence.—Substitute:—
The following facts emerge from a local enquiry about the origin of the peculiar custom described above. The idols are made of sandalwood and represent Jagannāyakaswāmi and Balabhadra and Subhadra. The first is God Vishnu himself in Boudha Avatār. In the earlier Avatār, that is Sri Krishna, his sister Subhadra prayed to the Lord for a husband who was equal to her brother Sri Krishna in beauty and prowess, and was told that she would have such a partner in the next Avatār of God Vishnu. That is how Jagannāyaka came to marry Subhadra. The abuse is in these terms: “Can you marry your own sister, you, etc.?” It is said that such language is employed only by low caste people when they come for worship. While so addressing the idols, the devotees are said to point their index finger in scorn at the principal idol. The hands are then raised up to their foreheads which is mistaken for salaaming. The old custom of promiscuous intercourse is explained thus: Girls attaining age on days having certain asterisms are said to be under a curse and their first contact with a man after puberty would cause serious harm and even death to the latter. The girls are thus compelled by custom either to give up their husbands or to get into some one's company before actually meeting their lawful husbands. The women concerned seek such strange company during the Mūlapēta festival. Such women and also women having no children were allowed by long usage to throw their petticoats in a heap in front of the temple gate from which men were allowed to pick up what they liked; and a woman belonged during that festival to that man into whose hands her linen had fallen. Such a revolting custom is no longer in vogue now, so the local residents and the village officers say, though any decent man even now dislikes being asked if he had attended the Mūlapēta festival.

Weaving was a flourishing industry of the place once, but it has been hard hit by the recent depression in the textile industry.

Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—Pithāpuram, a union with Pithāpuram.
16,151 inhabitants (of whom 207 were Christians and 14 were Brahmos or Jains), is the headquarters of the great Pithāpuram zamindari, of a deputy tahsildar, of a sub-registrar and till April 1934 of the taluk board. It contains a police station, a large choultry maintained by the Mahārāja, another from local funds, two well-equipped hospitals owned by the Canadian Baptist Mission, one of which is specially for

women and children, a taluk board dispensary, a high school for boys (one of the best in the district), several elementary schools for boys and girls, a middle school for girls, two Ādi-Āndhra orphanages opened by the Mahārāja, one for girls and the other for boys, and a large cattle market on Saturdays. The Mahārāja owns a bungalow near the railway station which is generally placed at the disposal of travellers. The Mahārāja has opened a free veterinary hospital near the fort.

The present Mahārāja Sri Sūrya Rao Bahādūr succeeded to the estate after a protracted litigation in 1906, is of a charitable disposition and is a great patron of learning. His Ādi-Āndhra orphanages for boys and girls started respectively in 1920 and 1928 take in about a hundred orphans of both sexes between them. These are in charge of Brahmos and the inmates are brought up as members of that faith, and are fed, clothed and educated at the Mahārāja's own expense. The village boasts of several pandits well versed in Sanskrit and Telugu many of whom have been engaged by the Mahārāja for nearly 20 years in compiling a Telugu lexicon, of which the first volume is now in the press. There is a Prārthana Samāj near the main gate of the palace. The Mahārāja's benefactions run up to about 20 lakhs of rupees and the institutions helped by him are the Āndhra University, his college and high school at Cocanada, two high schools one at Pithāpuram and the other the Viresalingam high school at Rajahmundry, the Āndhra Sāhitya Parishad, the Annadāna Samājam and the Sri Rāma Rao Orphanage at Cocanada and the local orphanages, hospitals and dispensaries. He constructed at a cost of Rs. 60,000 the town hall and the Ladies Club at Pithāpuram. He has also helped some deserving young men with scholarships for training or education in foreign countries.

Its antiquity.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*Pithāpuram is mentioned as a sovereign city in very early times. In the Allahabad pillar inscription of the Gupta king Sāmudragupta, the chieftain Mahēndra of Pistāpuram is mentioned along with the kings of Conjeevaram and Vengi and it is said that the place was captured by the Western Chālukya king Satyāśraya, elder brother of Kubja Vishnuvardhana about A.D. 610. Mahēndra was perhaps a Pallava chief and a semi-independent feudatory of the Pallava king Vishnu Gōpa of Conjeevaram. Again "the strong fortress of Pistāpura" is one of the places mentioned in the Aihole inscription of the Eastern Chālukya emperor, Pulakēsin II, as having been subdued by him when he conquered the Vengi country. From this period onwards there is a long gap in the history of the place. Inscriptions in Sanskrit or Telugu ranging from 1186 to 1391 A.D. and belonging to the

various local chiefs are found on a pillar in the Kunthimādhava temple of this village. The earliest is in Sanskrit and Telugu and dated 1186 A.D. and records the grant of a village in the district of Prolunandu to this temple by Jayāmbika, the queen mother of the Velanandu king Prithivīswara and gives a genealogy of the royal line from the mythical Indrasēna to the first historic figure Malla I and to Prithivīswara, the twelfth in the line. Lower down in the same pillar is an inscription in Sanskrit and Telugu dated 1195 A.D. which records the grant of Odiyuru near Drākshārāmam by the Kōna chiefs (who profess to be descendants of Kārtavīrya) Malli Dēva and Manma Satya II. The third record from the same pillar refers to the Eastern Chālukya King Mallappa III and is dated 1204 A.D. The object of the record is the grant of the village of Gudivāda in Prolunandu to the temple. Yet another record is found on the same pillar, and this relates to the Reddi King Vēma, son of Kātama Reddi in 1391 A.D. and records the construction of an enclosure to the temple. Of copper-plate grants one called the Dōnepundi grant of Pithāpur Nāmaya Nāyaka records the gift by him of the village of Dōnepundi, an *agrahāra* named after his father, to a Brāhman named Ganapathi in the year 1337 A.D. and the Pithāpuram plates of Vīra Chōda are dated at least two centuries earlier and relate to a grant by Vīra Chōda, son of Kulōthunga Chōla I who ruled at Jananātha-nagari (now identified with Rajahmundry) and was recalled by his father after a rule of five years (1078 to 1083).

Two miles out from Pithāpuram, on the main road to Samalkot, lies a village called Jallūr or Jainūr, in which is found a large Jain statue in a sitting posture; and there are also the ruins of what was perhaps a monastery including large-sized bricks and old pottery. In another village (Kodavali) which is nine miles to the north-west of Pithāpuram stand the remains of a Buddhist *stūpa*, and four rock-cut wells, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, for storing water for the use of monks. On a wall of one of the wells is found in 6 lines an Āndhra inscription in Brahmi characters of third century A.D. It belongs to the reign of the 29th Āndhra king and so far it is his only lithic record yet deciphered. It refers to the establishment of the wells by Sasa, the minister of the Āndhra king called Vasishthiputra Chandrasata or Chandra Svāti. The date of the inscription is said to be the second year of the king, corresponding to A.D. 210 (E.I., Vol. XVIII, pt. 7).

Page 237, paragraph 2, last sentence.—*Substitute*:—He adopted a son in September 1873, but the senior rānee giving birth to a son in October 1885 the adopted son was given some property for his maintenance. On the death of the late Rāja in July 1890 the Court of Wards took up the management of the estate on behalf of the present Mahārāja who was then a

minor. The adopted son thereupon filed a suit (O.S. No. 6 of 1891 on the file of the District Court of Rajahmundry) claiming that the estate should revert to him. The matter went up to the Privy Council where it was finally decided in favour of the present Mahārāja. On his attaining majority the estate was handed over to him in October 1906.

The estate at present.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The estate is a remarkably fine one. In the early years of the British administration it was no doubt overshadowed by the more important zamindari of Peddāpuram, but while the latter has ceased to exist, Pithāpuram has greatly extended. Not only does it now comprise nearly the whole of Pithāpuram and Cocanada taluks, but it also owns several villāges in the taluks of Amalāpuram, Pōlavaram, Chōdavaram, Tuni and Rajahmundry as well as others in North Arcot and other districts. The total area is 475,641·45 acres, or 743 square miles, with an income of Rs. 11·25 lakhs, the peshkash and quit-rent in inam villages amounting to Rs. 2·82 lakhs.

Last paragraph.—For the first four sentences ending in page 238 *substitute :—*For purposes of administration the estate is divided into five *tānās* each under a *tānādār*. The ryots in the estate villages possess occupancy rights in their holdings since the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. Prior to that what is known as the *vantavaradi* system of land tenure had been enforced by the estate. This was, in effect, the joint rent system in vogue in ryotwari lands prior to 1866 and described in Chapter XI and included the challenging there referred to.

*Page 238, last paragraph.—Add :—*There is an old man in charge of this mosque who says he offers prayers here every Friday and clears the compound of thorns and shrubs. A good part of the roof of the mosque (which people call the “stone mosque”) has come down, and there is no one to repair it. Looking from the street the structure looks like an old dilapidated house, and the ruined mosque is really right down at its back. There is nothing to indicate the existence of this mosque, except a broken bamboo flag staff which the caretaker has attached to a tree within the compound. The pillars at the entrance and in the mosque have evidently been removed from the Kunthi Mādhava temple as the inscriptions on these show. Five inscriptions have been copied from the walls and pillars of this mosque (S.I.I., Vol. V., Nos. 673 to 677). They all belong to the reign of Vāsi Reddi Potineindu of the Reddi dynasty and dated A.D. 1430 and record gifts to the Kuntī and Lakshmi temples. There are three other mosques in the village which are used by the Muhammadans of the locality for their daily worship.

There was discovered in 1932 in a field about a mile to the north-east of the town the remains of what must have once been a Buddhist *stūpa* and traces of monasteries, and the surrounding area is strewn with fragments of earthen pots, tiles of unusual shape and bricks as large as those of the Buddhist remains of Nāgarājukonda. The *stūpa* is overgrown with several large mango and palm trees, is about 10 feet in height and somewhat circular in shape with a diameter of about 80 feet, its bricks being laid in radiating form towards the centre. The *stūpa* and its surrounding area are worthy of further exploration.¹

The Kunthi Mādhava temple is said to be one of five Mādhava temples in India. These are Bindu Mādhava at Benares, Vēni Mādhava at Prayāg, Sundara Mādhava at Padmanābham near Vizianagram, Kunthi Mādhava at Pithāpuram and Sēthu Mādhava at Ramēswaram island. The local temple was repaired in 1881 by the late Mahārāja Sri Gangādhara Rāma Rao Bahādūr who also gifted a rent free village to the temple. The idol in the Siva temple is in the form of a cock (hence called Kukkutēswara) and is said to be Swayambu *lingam* (or self-created) as opposed to a handmade idol. The tank in front of the temple is a fine one—stone revetted on its four sides—and is used by many townspeople for bathing. The tank is called *Pāda Gaya*, as the feet of the *Asūra* rested here when Lord Siva killed him, his head being at Gaya in North India and his navel at Jajipuram. There is also a sacred pool or *pushkarani* near the Mādhava temple, with a mantapam in the middle round which a floating festival is said to be held every year.

The palace of the Mahārāja is surrounded by a mud-wall, the enclosure being called the Kōta or fort. It is a fine structure of seven stories and contains besides the apartments for the household the offices of the *samasthanam*, and a large library. A fine garden has been laid out in front which is noted for the great variety of roses grown in it. Alongside the palace is another garden of fruit trees. In a corner of the fort is the shrine to the guardian deity of the fort or Kōta-Sakthi to which puja is occasionally done.

At Mālapalli or the Māla quarters of the village an idol of Dattātrēya (three-heads) was dug up in 1930 to which the residents are offering worship.

Page 239, paragraph 1, line 3.—For “3,000” read “7,000.”

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “2,927” read “3,266 in 1931.” Ponnāda.

¹ Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology for 1932-33.

*Add at end :—*The village appears to have been a big town in the days of Emperor Aurangzeb. The half-buried tower is said to be the tomb of a Muhammadan of Chicacōle who joined the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad and rose to be a commander of the Subēdār's forces. He had left his home soon after his marriage and was returning to Chicacōle when he took ill and died at Ponnāda. His wife had come in search of him and she met the party of military men at Ponnāda (which lay on the road from Chicacōle to Hyderabad) but came to know after the commander's death that the latter was her husband. So she offered to be buried with him and was not allowed to do so. She was however allowed to live alone by his tomb and she eventually died there. The tomb is now half covered by the drifting sands of the beach. The actual tomb is a few yards below the ground level and only the top portion of the tower is now above ground. The old banyan tree has grown on the brick walls of the tomb. Both Hindus and Muhammadans offer worship at the tomb and Mussalman children of the neighbourhood have their heads shaved for the first time here. Old Ponnāda village is said to be almost deserted and Kotha Ponnāda, which is near this tomb, contains only about 25 houses. The population given above includes those of the hamlets.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “3,912” read “4,426 in 1931.”

Uppāda.

*Add at end :—*A new travellers' bungalow has been built in place of the one swallowed up by the sea, about half a furlong from the beach. The bungalow is surrounded by a plantation of young casuarina trees. Old fisherfolk say that sailing out in their boats or catamarans for fishing, their nets or lines are often caught by the tops of buildings or trunks of trees about a mile from the shore, and that to their own knowledge the sea has been encroaching on the village. There has been a set-back to the weaving industry of the place as a result of competition by Indian mills and the importation of foreign cloth.

RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.

*Page 240, paragraph 1, last two sentences.—Substitute :—*At Rājānagaram and Katēru a fair amount of weaving is done, but the black glass bangle industry at Duppalapūdi which gave employment to some Kāpu families has died out as a result of the cheapness of imported foreign goods and the change in women's fashions. No Indian woman however lowly placed will now wear locally made black glass wristlets when Japanese or English ones in brilliant colours are hawked about by village Gāzulus, nor will they wear real or German silver bangles when cheap aluminium substitutes quite well serve the purpose. There is still a family of stone-carvers at Jegurpādu,

but it rarely gets any work now, and when the old man who is a real artist dies, there will be no one to take his place and the people of Gōdāvari that may want idols for worship must go far south of their own district to obtain them. Large local board chatrams exist in Rājānagaram and Dowlaishweram. There was a complaint in regard to one of them that no Brāhman can be given food in it at present as the trustees refuse to recruit its cooks from that caste, but would prefer to give chances of employment to other castes as well, though the intention of the donors might have been to feed Brāhman first and then members of other castes.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “10,304” read “9,733 in Dowlaishweram. 1931.”

*Page 241.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—*The village was famous in the early struggles between the Bāhmini kings and the Hindu chiefs of Rajahmundry for supremacy. It is said that a fort called Yōmagiri (or Vēmagiri)-durg was built on the hill near this village by Chālukya Vijayāditya Mahēndra before he planned and constructed, according to one account, the fort of Rajahmundry. Traces of the fort are still found. It was the head-quarters of the Muslim general Ruffut Khān before he started to attack Tātīpākā fort that was held by a powerful zamindar named Narasinga Rao. Here he failed and his army was called away to help in putting down Vijayanagar which was done in the famous battle of Tallikōta (1565 A.D.). The village is noted for the various kinds of iron-safes made in it.

Page 242, paragraph 2, line 2.—For “2,425” read Gōkavaram. “4,399 in 1931.”

*Add at end:—*The irrigation tank in the village is one of the biggest in the taluk. The village was probably founded by Gonka, a Vēlanati Choda king and named Gonkavaram, since corrupted to Gōkavaram.

Kadiyam, population 7,061 in 1931, a railway station **Kadiyam**. 4 miles to the east of Rajahmundry, is noted for its extensive laterite quarries so conveniently situated near the Cocanada canal that it easily supplies at a cheap cost all the metal required for roads in the delta. The quarries are on land belonging to the Pithāpuram estate which gets a fair amount as licence fees for quarrying for metal from the contractors. The place is also noted for its fruit gardens of Batāvian oranges and other fruits and it exports to several places in this and the neighbouring districts young fruit garden plants, grown in its nurseries.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “3,952” read “3,790 in 1931.” Kōrukonda.

Kōrukonda.

*Add at end :—*The proverb and the alleged reasons for it or the existence of any levity among the pilgrims during the festival in the temple are stoutly denied by the residents, though the efficacy of the vow is spoken to. Perhaps there is really no foundation for the rumour.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*The hill is called Parāsaragiri in the inscription on the slab set up in the hill temple, which records certain gifts made in 1448 A.D. to the idol by a lady named Lakha-sani. The record on the pillar gives a genealogical account of Mummudi Nāyaka and refers to the foundation of this temple to Narasimha by a courtesan. These two inscriptions were copied by the Epigraphical Department in 1912. A copper plate grant of this chief (popularly known as the Akkalapundi plates) gives the genealogy of his family and says that while he ruled at this village his brother Singaya occupied Kōtipuri (or Kōtipalli) founded Mummdividu on the Pampa which he made the capital later on and that another brother Gannaya occupied Tātipāka. The record notifies the grant of Akkalapundi to a doctor named Parihitāchārya (on the occasion of a solar eclipse) and is dated 1368 A.D. The late Mr. H. Krishna Sastri, the Government Epigraphist, believes that this chief was the contemporary and, as his poetical works indicated, an admirer of Vēdānta Dēsika.

*Last paragraph.—Add :—*On the pillar set up in the Ranga-rāja temple at the foot of the hill is a record showing that two merchants constructed or repaired it and gave lands at Kodukulūru in 1453 A.D.

*Page 243, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The conical hill with the temple on the top is a prominent feature in the landscape and is visible for several miles around. Ascent to its summit is by a straight flight of steep steps which in many portions are too high to climb easily. The hill with the Pāndava caves is within a mile of this Kōrukonda hill and the ruins of the old fort are close under the latter. The site enclosed by the decaying walls is under cultivation and is held on patta. On the southern face of the Pāndava hill are found the caves, nine in number 8 to 10 feet square each with two rock-cut wells each 7 feet deep in front of them. In the biggest cave are found the images of the five Pāndavas and their common wife Draupadi. These caves belong to a date prior to the fifth century A.D. On the top of the hill are the ruins of a Buddhist stupa, built of large bricks.

Kottapalli.
Raghudēva-
puram.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For “3,900” read “6,983 in 1931.”

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 :—Raghudēvapuram, population 3,690 in 1931, was once the head-quarters of the deputy tahsildar of the Kottapalli subdivision. The remains of

an old fort are still visible here. Its old chiefs were known for their charity and granted numerous *inams* to temples and learned men. The fort and the properties attached thereto were resumed by Government, but the descendants of its owners were permitted to remain in the fort for some time. Balabhadrarāju, one of its last members is said to have possessed magic powers of curing snake bites; his very words used to cure the victims and he planted a stone endowed with similar curative powers which cured snake bite by mere touch. The stone still stands in the village and bears some inscription on it, but it has now lost whatever powers it had. The village was a prosperous one under its old chiefs and even now supplies skilled carpenters, masons and architects for work throughout the district. It is also noted for fine *veenas* (musical instruments) made locally.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—***Rajahmundry**, the head-quarters of the taluk, stands on the left bank of the Gōdāvari at the head of the great railway bridge which carries the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway across that river. It is a municipality of 63,526 inhabitants and is the second largest town in the district. Neither the town nor its immediate neighbourhood possesses facilities for irrigation from the Gōdāvari and its canals. There have, however, sprung up in and around the town a number of gardens in which are grown excellent varieties of Batāvian oranges and pomeloes, which are largely exported during the season to Madras and other towns and cities of India. Rajah-mundry.

*Page 244, paragraph 1.—Add the following paragraphs after it :—*We can get a fairly good idea of this city as it stood in the fifteenth century from the *Bhīmēswarapurānam* of Srinātha, the celebrated Telugu poet of the court of Vēma Reddi, king of Rajahmundry. Stripped of its poetic exaggerations, we learn from it that the city had two lines of fortifications with deep moats around each line. The citadel was on the inner fort. There were several temples in it and palaces and public buildings which have either disappeared or are scarcely recognizable in the present town. There was, for instance, a temple to Siva as Mārkaṇḍēya at the southern part of the outer fort and close under the outer wall, and another temple to Madanagōpālaswāmi in the inner fort; and in the north-east corner of the walled city was the temple to Sri Mallagiri Sakthi, the guardian deity of the place. The king's city guards included an invincible and splendid array of elephants, horses, chariots and an army of brave soldiers. The fortress had impregnable gates fixed in strong and well-built towers. The lay-out of the fort and the town that sprang around it was on the sides of a hill or hills which sloped towards the river. Three hills or eminences on the site are mentioned Kamalāchala, Pushpagiri and Vēdātri. The

Mārkaṇḍēya temple stood on the first hill with what is known as Rudrapādam (or Siva's feet) close by, on the bank of the river, buttressed by a high fort-wall. Pushpagiri is believed to have stood near the Gōḍāvari railway station, and the bathing ghāt near the bridge still goes by that name; and on Vēdādri stood a temple to Nārāyanaswāmi. Massive state elephants marched up and down the streets, the bells hanging on either side of them sounding as they moved. A temple to Virabhadraswāmi and the tall and spacious palace of the Reddi kings called Thrailōkyavijaya were secure within the inner citadel and were notable landmarks for boats sailing on the river.

Mr. B. V. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., an advocate of Rajahmundry, has tried in an interesting article contributed by him to the Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, 1928-29, to locate the important landmarks mentioned in Srināthā's account of the place. The modern city can show few traces of the fine palaces that once adorned it. There were seven parallel streets in the town that lay outside the inner fort, all leading to the river, but the principal thoroughfare which was the same as the present bazaar street ran across the town and was wide enough for royal processions in which more than one elephant could march abreast. The present Jamma Māsīd in that street was apparently then a Hindu temple and adjoined the gate at the southern outer wall. The lofty bastions of the ancient fortress overlooking the river can be seen from the railway bridge; but of the many ramparts that once fortified the citadel only three are now left. On one of them stands the bungalow of the railway engineer, near which was the king's palace Trailōkyavijaya, but the Madana-gōpal temple which lay near the palace on what is now the Gōḍāvari station platform has entirely disappeared, its idol being the one left on the verandah of the municipal office and museum ¹ not far from the engineer's bungalow. It is a fine piece of sculpture and has been well preserved. The Virabhadra temple must have stood in the site of the mission bungalow, "Riverdale," lying to the west of the fort, and the low ground near the district munsif's court is believed to have been the bed of the tank of this temple. Some of the ruins of the temple are reported to have been carted away by the mission authorities soon after they acquired the site, but there are others found in the compound of the Imperial Bank of India and in front of the English Club close by. Beneath the bastion on which stands the engineer's bungalow, is a huge

¹ There is preserved in this museum a copper-plate charter of Annadēva Chōḍa who ruled over Vengi in the first quarter of the 15th century—J.A.H. R.S., Vol. I, pp. 172-189.

archway built of stone, through which, people say, a subterranean passage led to the Peddāpuram or Kōrukonda fort, but this cannot be believed. The entrance to it has now been closed with a brick wall. The shrine to Sri Mallagiri Sakthi temple has also disappeared, though an apology for a temple has been raised by some pious man near the veterinary hospital, the goddess, name having been corrupted to Kōrāamma.

The police maidan, the Gōdāvari railway station, museum gardens and other public buildings to the west as far as the river, lie in what was the inner fort. The Pithāpuram Rāja's bungalows, the district court and a few other buildings formed part of the outer fort, portions of whose walls can still be seen. This wall was both high and thick and was faced with rough stone. Water for the inner ditch was supplied from a channel, cut across the rock at the north-western corner of the fort. Several parts of the outer wall were visible until a few years ago but earth from them was carted away for house building, and now only a portion of it can be seen near the old judge's bungalow on the north of the Kumbhamvāri choultry on the south. The outer ditch has practically disappeared, but part of it was a stream called Tulyabāga which branched off from the river to the north of the citadel and flowed round the town and discharged itself into the river to the south of the fort near the Red Hill close to the Kumbhamvāri choultry. The present Tulyabāga is a small drainage channel flowing past Kadiyam and falling into the sea at Chollāngi near Cocanada. The Mārkaṇḍēya temple stands near its old site to-day though the Rudrapāda has disappeared. The Narasimha temple near the Kumbhamvāri choultry is what remains of the old temple on Vēḍādri. The Jamma Māsīd¹ which is the principal mosque in the town in the main street, was a temple to Vishnu under the name of Gōpinātha. It appears to have been looted during the Muhammadan invasion, and its priests murdered, after the deity had been removed by the priests to a place of safety, and the building converted into a mosque. The pillars, roof and doorway are Hindu in structure though the sculptures on them have been skilfully chipped off. Another mosque near the Gōdāvari station was also a Siva temple, and a third mosque in the Kāzi street now in ruins belonged to the palace of the Muhammadan rulers of Rajahmundry which stood near it. The idol of the original Mārkaṇḍēya temple had been pulled down and thrown out, and a potter's family picked up the *lingam* and successive potters used it as a polishing stone for their

¹ A Persian inscription of Ghiasuddin Toghlik found on the main gateway records that his son Ulugh Khan conquered the place and at his command Salar Ulvi erected the mosque in A.D., 1394 (*Ep. Indo-Moslemica* for 1923-24, pp. 13-14).

pots, until early in the nineteenth century the zamindar of Rajahmundry, Gundu Sōbanādri, took it up and constructed the present Mārkaṇḍēya temple. The ruined mosque was evidently the original Mārkaṇḍēya temple.

The old city lay several feet below the present town for in digging foundations people often come across open massive structures of brick and mortar. The bed of the river has been slowly rising after the construction of the great dam at Dowlāishweram and so also the level of the present town. A remarkable find in January 1933 when certain excavations for the town water-works were made was an idol of Shanmugam (the six-faced God Subrahmanya) riding on a peacock wrought in excellent black granite, also Nandi (with its head missing) and several parts of a Saivite temple and temple utensils. This site is part of Pushpagiri or Padmagiri as described in Bhimakāṇḍam by the poet Srinātha. An inscribed stone was discovered nearly 6 feet below the earth on the spot. It is dated 1072 A.D. the twelfth regnal year of Vishnu Vardhana Mahārāja, younger brother of Rājārāja Narēndra (1022-1063 A.D.). This Vishnu Vardhana is also known as Vijayāditya VII. It registers a grant by Bhima Pregada, a minister of the king, for the temple of Mārkaṇḍēya for burning a lamp. This was not far away from the spot where the Mārkaṇḍēya temple in Kamalāchala stood, and the idol of Shanmugam must have been set up in that old temple.¹

*Page 244, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There is some literary evidence to show that the town was built by Rājārāja Narēndra (1022-1063 A.D.) who was surnamed Rājamahēndra. The poet Vinnakōṭa Peddanna in his work Kāvyaḷankāra-Chūdāmani states that Rājārāja Narēndra was the builder of the city which he called after his own name. There are, however, some scholars who believe that Ammarāja Vishnuvardhana who ruled from A.D. 918 to 925 was the first king who had the title Mahēndra and so he might have founded the city.

This Rājārāja Narēndra, son of Vimalāditya by the great Chōla Rājārāja's daughter, was born in Tanjore and he succeeded to his father's throne on 16th August 1022 A.D. He was a patron of learning and the greatest ruler of the age, but the fame of this king has been tarnished by the following story which has been well known throughout South India and has been dramatized in more than one of its languages and staged frequently, though several scholars assert that the story lacks historical corroboration. He had a son, Sārangadhāra,

¹ Please see Mr. R. Subba Rao's article on "*Recent Archaeological finds at Rajahmundry*" published in J.A.H.R.S., Vol. VII, pp. 177-80.

by his chief queen Ratnāngi and he grew to be a handsome and cultured prince, full of fine qualities. His marriage to a princess by name Chitrāngi was proposed, but Rājarāja was so overpowered by the bride-elect's beauty that he himself married her. Her heart, however, was on the prince and when he happened one day in his father's absence to go into his step-mother's palace following his pigeon, she tried to force him to an improper alliance with her which he stoutly refused. This so enraged her that when her husband returned to the city, she charged the young prince with attempting to outrage her and produced proofs in support. The prince made no reply to these charges, and so was ordered to be taken out of the town and cut to pieces, which was done on what is known as Sārangadhāra-metta, about two miles to the north of the city. The king was struck by an irresistible feeling of remorse soon after, and came to know by a searching enquiry that the truth was just the other way, but it was too late. He punished his queen even more severely and ordered her to be put to a more cruel death and her body was thrown into a well on the same mound, which well is still pointed out on the above metta. The people who loved the prince dearly, rose in revolt and slew or drove the king out of the country. On the stage the playwrights give the prince a miraculous escape, as it is improper for an Indian play to end tragically. One of the old bungalows in the citadel is still called Chitrāngi bungalow, and it was sold by its owner the Mahārāja of Pithāpuram to the municipality for its high school; and it had long been the residence of the District Judge. Every year, on Pongal day, a festival is held in memory of this ideal prince who refused to expose his step-mother's guilt even at the cost of his life.

This story has no corroboration in history, for Rājarāja married Ammanga-dēvi, the daughter of his uncle Rājendra Chōla and had by her a son and a daughter. That son was Rājendra Chōla, who became famous in history as Kulōthunga Chōla Dēva I. No poets of the time refer to this story, nor any poet of the period that immediately followed, here or in other neighbouring kingdoms. This alleged mad revenge of Rājarāja Narēndra is first referred to by one Kakunūri Appa Kavi who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century. The tradition may however have existed even then.

Page 246, last paragraph.—Retain first three sentences and *substitute* for the rest :—The Sub-Collector, the District and Sessions Judge, the Income-tax Officer, the Subordinate Judge, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the District Munsif are stationed here. The place also contains the usual taluk office and a sub-registrar. It is the head-quarters of the United American Evangelical Lutheran Mission which maintains

a high school in the town and at Luthergiri, an elevated place overlooking the river about two miles from the town, a boarding school for boys and a seminary for religious workers and a home for consumptives (Visrānthiasram). There are two European cemeteries, one of which the older is close under the railway engineer's bungalow referred to above. This bungalow before it was rebuilt by the railway was the old civil court which was condemned in Judge J. Kelsall's time. The bungalow to the north belongs to the American Mission and that and the English club belonged to Judge Copleston. From under the old court house was discovered the old sally port, and pieces of Hindu temple stones had been used in the fort walls here, showing that the walls were repaired in Muhammadan times. The tombs in the cemetery look small on the ground owing to flooding by the river and silting up. The building of the Imperial Bank is further north of the club house. The tombs in this old cemetery go back to 1771 A.D. while those in the other date from 1862 to the present day. Holy Trinity Church, the earliest church in the town was built by Mr. T. Prendergast of the Madras Civil Service, while he was Collector of the district in 1848 with a donation from the S.P.C.K. and as the building stood on the old fortification, over masonry rubbish, fell into disrepair and was declared dangerous, the present church of the same name not far from the old one was built and consecrated in 1867 by Bishop Gell and subsequently improved.

The town is also the head-quarters of the Āndhra Historical Research Society, a registered body, started by a band of scholars whose researches in the field of ancient Indian History and literature are being published in the Society's Quarterly Journal. Their valuable library is housed in the Olcott Gardens and they count among their patrons several Maharajas, Rajas and Zamindars; and the Editor is indebted to one of its founders Mr. R. Subba Rao, M.A., for the bulk of the notes bearing on the district history in this volume.

*Page 247, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*The town contains a spacious and electrically lighted municipal travellers' bungalow near the Gōdāvari railway station, another bungalow belonging to the district board, and several private chatrams and choultries. The Morris, the Kumbhamvāri and Dubhavāri choultries are maintained by the municipal council out of endowments left by their donors. The oldest private choultry is the Kotilingalu choultry near the ghāt of that name opened in 1824 by one Mahādēvudu, a rich Vysia of the place and largely improved in 1892 by one of his descendants. It has endowments yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 13,000. All castes are given free food and several students of the Sanskrit

school at Āryāpuram close by are free-boarders in it. Poovāda Narasinga Rao, Waderu Krishna Rao and the Chanda choultries are others of which the last is maintained from subscriptions by local merchants. But by far the best managed choultry is the Nalam-varu chatram in Innespēta, an institution which is now carefully looked after by Mr. Nalam Rāmalingayya, a rich timber merchant of Cocanada. This gentleman is also the founder of the Āndhra Mahila Samājam and the Vysia Sēva Sādan in the town for which he has endowed about two lakhs of rupees in buildings, equipment and trust funds. The Sēva Sādan overlooks the Gōdāvari and adjoins the Government secondary training school for mistresses. The inmates, all widows and orphans of all castes, Vysias predominating, are taught music, besides being given education in Sanskrit and Telugu, and some are trained for the Oriental titles examination.

There are also in the town two police stations, Government and mission hospitals, a first-grade (arts) college¹, a training college, two training schools, one of which is for mistresses, three high schools, a Sanskrit school, an Art Studio where painting and other fine arts are taught, and an adequate number of elementary schools for boys and girls. There are besides the Vysia Sēva Sādan, a Stri Sādanam in Innespēta, a rising institution, two town halls one in this place and the other in the old town called after the late Viresalingam Pantulu. This gentleman (a retired Telugu Pandit of the Madras Presidency College) started and maintained the Widows' Home and has left considerable property for its upkeep with the Hithakarini Samāj. The Home stands in a fine garden of Batāvian oranges and other fruit trees in which are the tombs for its founder and his wife, both of whose labours for the cause of Hindu widows are only too well known in the Telugu districts.

*Page 248, last paragraph.—Add:—*There are about thirty houses in the town employing 600 men and women in which aluminium vessels are made and sold. The metal which is obtained from wholesale merchants is melted and the vessels are cast in moulds and polished and sold locally in shandies or exported. Old metal is also melted and used. The industry is said to be declining as several people in rural villages have taken to this business and there is also less demand for aluminium ware than before. On the banks of the river about two miles above the Gōdāvari railway station are the striking

¹ On a pillar in a ruined temple mantapam near the college hostel were discovered five inscriptions (A.R. for 1926, pages 24, 25), dated 1227 A.D., recording grants of land to a temple at Makavolu in Kovvur taluk. The texts of these inscriptions with notes were published in the *Arts College Magazine* for 1928.

chimneys and buildings of a Paper Mill. This mill was originally worked by the Carnatic Paper Mills Coy., but as it continued to work at a loss the Andhra Paper Mills Coy. took it over in 1929 and have since been trying in vain to start the manufacture of paper. Bamboo for pulp is available in plenty in the Agency forests and hills and can very cheaply be brought down to the Mill by river craft, but want of capital seems to be in the way of the Mill (worth several lakhs) being re-started.

RĀMACHANDRAPURAM TALUK.

*Page 249, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*Rāmachandrapuram taluk lies along the left bank of the Goutami Gōdāvari from just below the head of the delta and as far as the village of Masakapalli. Its area is 291 square miles and its northern boundary follows more or less the railway line from the neighbourhood of Kadium station to Bikkavōlu, another railway station 15 miles further east. Its eastern boundary is the Cocanada taluk.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*At the census of 1931 the density of population in the taluk was 953, the largest for the district, Cocanada and Rāzōle taluks coming next with densities of 857 and 856, respectively.

*Paragraph 3, first sentence.—Substitute:—*Local industries are few. Sōmēswarem, Machavarān and Mandapēta are noted for the weaving of silk and cotton goods.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*The bulk of the taluk consists of Government villages. There are however 21 zamindari villages (included in seven estates) and a whole inam village Ambikāpalli. Of the zamindari villages eight belong to the Pithāpuram zamindari, eight to the Vēgayammāpēta estate and one each to the Kapilēswarepuram, Kōtipalli, Vella, Panangipalli and Gudigallabhāga.

Ālamūr.

Ālamūr, population 4,471 in 1931, on the Goutami at the point where the Coringa canal takes off from the main left bank canal, is the head-quarters of a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate and of a sub-registrar. It contains a land mortgage bank started in 1928 and a co-operative credit society started twelve years earlier. The latter had about 500 members in 1932 with a working capital of a lakh of rupees. The land mortgage bank had 200 members, a share capital of Rs. 17,000, had taken from Government a loan of Rs. 50,000 and issued debentures for Rs. 1·20 lakhs. It had lent out Rs. 1·70 lakhs in about 35 villages within a radius of 5 miles. Among other co-operative societies in the place may be

mentioned those for the Ādi-Āndhra Field Labourers, for the Setti Balijās, a credit store, a branch of the Rāmachandrapuram Central Bank, a building society at Kottūru, a hamlet, and a co-operative union. The village is also the head-quarters of a co-operative federation. There are three rice mills in the village, mostly defunct during 1932-34, a middle school named after Lord Hardinge and founded by the proprietor of the Panaganta estate and four local board elementary schools of which one is for Ādi-Āndhras and another for girls. There is a post and telegraph office and the weekly market on Wednesdays is one of the largest after Dwārapūdi, and cattle in large numbers are also brought here for sale. There is a less important fair on Saturdays.

Anaparti, population 5,653 in 1931, a railway station, Anaparti, two miles to the east of Dwārapūdi, is an important centre of trade and contained a large rice-mill which had to be closed and the machinery sold in 1932-33, the tall chimney alone standing as a witness to the fall of the trade of this village.

Paragraph 5, line 2.—For “7,994” read “5,604 in 1931.” Bikkavōlu

*Add at end:—*A deputy tahsildar's office was opened here in 1910 but was abolished in 1932 and the new buildings constructed for it are being offered for sale. Three fairly large ruined temples are found near the village. The tower in each of them is built, like the great temple at Tanjore, from the basement to the *stūpa* in stone and inside the temple are found fair-sized *lingams*, generally uprooted and displaced by searchers for treasure. A few *lingams* discovered in the neighbourhood have been placed in the Subbarāyadu temple described below; and it is said that several *lingams* are even now found in the fields (or are unearthed from them) in the vicinity of the village. An inscription on the doorway refers to a grant of land to the temple by Vishnu Vardhana Mahārāja. Two inscribed stones are also found in the local mosque.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*The principal idol in the temple is that of Siva (Gōlingēswara) and the Subbarāyadu shrine is in a part of it. Close by the idol in the latter is an ant-hill round which are planted certain stone idols of cobras. There are holes in the ant-hill from which the priests declare live-snakes come out during the days of the *Sashti* festival. The tower on the entrance to the temple has been recently renovated in brick and mortar and contains several figures done badly in those materials. The village is believed to have risen on the site of the capital of the earlier Chālukyan conquerors of Vengi-dēsa. There are two rice-mills in the village, one of them occupying a site close to the railway station.

Drākshā-
rāmam

Page 250, paragraph 1, line 2.—For “11,213” read “4,355” in 1931. Add at end :—The old union has had to be abolished, but the sanitary needs of the place are now looked after by a Panchayat board since constituted. The railway station is about a mile to the north of the village, a circumstance that is a great handicap to the railway’s local passenger traffic which prefers the motor-bus that moves directly into the villages. There are two Sanskrit schools, one recognised by Government with about twenty pupils, mostly free-boarders in the choultry founded by the Pydah family of Cocanada, and the other a rival recently started and so unrecognized, with the same number of pupils and also free-boarders in the same choultry. The place is connected with Kōtipalli, Cocanada and Rāmachandrapuram by road along which motor-buses ply for hire. There are a veterinary dispensary in this place which is a large market for cattle, and a few rice-mills. The weekly market on Monday is one of the biggest in the district.

Page 251, paragraph 1.—Add :—The temple has been kept in good repair by the trustees and is a contrast in this respect to the Bhīmēswara temple near Samalkot. The *lingam* is said to be “*spatika*” and it is said that during *abhishēkams* when the idol is bathed in honey, oil or sandal, the white colour of the stone becomes clearly visible. The temple to the goddess Pārvaṭhi is in the lower verandah on the north and worship in it is supposed to confer great religious merit on the pilgrim. The existence of a few Buddhist images in the temple precincts is perhaps proof of the temple being Buddhist at first, which came to be converted into a Siva temple during the time of the Telugu Chōlas. The Chālukyan pillars and the idol of the bull are fine specimens of Indian architecture and art.

Antiquity.

Paragraph 2.—Add :—These inscriptions range from 1055 to 1444 A.D. and are mostly records of gifts of lamps and jewels to the temple by or in the reign of various kings of the Chōla, Eastern and Western Chālukya, Kalinga and Kākāṭiya lines and of local chiefs including the Reddis of Rajahmundry. Three of them are in Tamil, one in Kanarese and the rest are in Telugu or Sanskrit written in Telugu characters. Parts of the temple were built at various times, a few choultries and a *math* are recorded as having been founded and gifts made by various pious men and women including kings, queens, princesses, generals, and merchants who came from places as far apart as Vizagapatam and the Karnāṭaka towns of Vijayanagar and Penukonda. Such a large collection of inscriptions (400) in a single temple has not been found anywhere else in the Telugu country, though in the great Chōla kingdom in the south, where perhaps stone inscriptions came to be first made and followed by the Pallavas, the Pāndyas and the Vijayanagar