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The Seventh Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Madras.



KISTNA AND NELLORE.



February 2nd to 7th, 1908.

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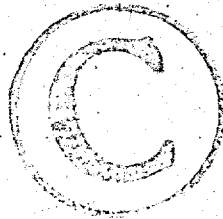
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N08.732



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PARTY.

The following party accompanied His Excellency :—

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*

Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. ANNESLEY, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Feb. 2	Sun.	Madras.	Central Station ...	Dep.	...	7-0 7-50
Feb. 3	Mon.	Bezwada.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	6-30	...
				Dep.	7-20	...
			Museum ...	Arr.	7-35	...
				Dep.	8-20	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	8-50	...
				Dep.	8-50	...
			Rest-house ...	Arr.	9-0	...
					9-15	...
				Dep.	10-0	...
			Kistna Canal Head-works.	Arr.	10-15	...
				Dep.	11-5	...
			Rest-house ...	Arr.	11-20	...
					12 noon.	...
						1-30
				Dep.	...	4-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By Madras Railway Special train. Departure private.
23	Dinner at Ponnéri Railway Station (45 minutes).
268	Arrival at the Railway Station private.
...	By carriage.
1½	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to addresses from—
...	1. Bezwada Municipal Council.
...	2. Ellore Municipal Council.
...	By carriage.
1	
...	By carriage.
1	
...	Breakfast.
...	By canal steamer.
1½	
...	By canal steamer.
1½	
...	Private interviews with—
...	1. The Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.
...	2. The Zamindar of Munagala.
...	3. M.R.Ry. T. Venkata Narasayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
...	4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Puranam Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Vice-President, District Board.
...	5. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Bezwada.
...	6. M.R.Ry. T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Ellore.
...	Luncheon.
...	By carriage.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Feb. 3	Mon.	Bezwača.	Foot of Orr's Hill ...	Arr. ...	...	4-45
				Dep. ...	...	...
			Top of Hill ...	Arr. ...	...	5-0
				Dep. ...	...	5-30
			Foot of Hill ...	Arr. ...	...	5-40
				Dep. ...	...	5-50
			Rest-house ...	Arr. ...	...	6-5
				Dep. ...	...	7-55
			Museum ...	Arr. ...	...	8-0
Feb. 4	Tues.	Bezwača.	Rest-house ...	Dep. ...	7-15	...
			Junction of new line.	Arr. ...	7-30	...
				Dep. ...	8-0	...
					9-30	...
		Masulipatam.	Railway Station ...	Arr. ...	11-30	...
				Dep. ...	11-40	...
			Town Hall ...	Arr. ...	11-50	...
				Dep. ...	...	12-30
			Municipal Hospital,	Arr. ...	...	12-40
				Dep. ...	...	12-55
			Collector's House ...	Arr. ...	...	1-5
					...	1-30
					...	2-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1½	Rode.
½	Rode.
½	By carriage.
1½	By carriage.
½	Dinner Party.
...	By carriage.
1½	Received and replied to District Board's address.
...	Formally opened the Bezwača-Masulipatam Railway line.
...	By train.
...	Breakfast in train.
49½	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
2	Arrival public.
...	Received and replied to Masulipatam Municipal address.
...	By carriage.
½	By carriage.
1¼	Luncheon.
...	Private interviews with—
...	1. The Zamindar of Devarakota.
...	2. M.R.Ry. Yarlagadda Ankinedu Prasada Bahadur Garu.
...	3. Mr. J. N. Roy, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Narasapur.
...	4. Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908. Feb. 4	Tues.	Masulipatam.	Collector's House ...	...	...	...
						4-30 8-0
Feb. 5	Wed.	Masulipatam.	Collector's House ...	Dep.	7-20	...
			Noble College ...	Arr.	7-30	...
				Dep.	9-0	...
			Hindu High School.	Arr.	9-5	...
				Dep.	9-35	...
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	9-45	...
					10-0	...
					11-0	...
					11-30	...
					1-30	...
				Dep.	...	2-0
		Bezwada.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	5-45
				Dep.	...	6-10
						7-30

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Private interviews with— 5. M.R.Ry. C. S. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector. 6. M.R.Ry. T. S. Chengalvaraya Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gudivada. 7. M.R.Ry. Pandit Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector.
...	Garden Party.
...	Dinner Party.
...	By carriage.
1	Inspected the College and laid foundation-stones of the new wing of the College and of the new Hostel.
...	Distributed prizes at the Noble College.
...	By carriage.
...	By carriage.
...	Breakfast.
...	Received deputation of merchants of Masulipatam.
...	Drive through the town.
...	Luncheon.
...	By train. Departure private.
49½	By Madras Railway Special train. Departure private.
...	Dinner at Bapatla Railway Refreshment Room (1 hour).

NELLORE.

[illegible]

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
159	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Arrival public.
	Received and replied to addresses from—
	1. Nellore Municipal Council.
	2. „, District Board.
...	Opened water-works.
...	By carriage.
$\frac{3}{4}$	
...	By carriage.
I	Distributed prizes.
...	By carriage.
I	
...	Breakfast.
...	Received deputation of Muslim Educational Association.
...	Private interviews with—
...	1. The Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
	2. The Raja of Kalahasti.
	3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. M. Rangachariar Avargal, District and Sessions Judge.
	4. M.R.Ry. T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore.
	5. Rev. Dr. Downie.
	6. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. M. Nallaswami Nayudu Garu, District Forest Officer.
	7. Mr. J. Williams, B.A., Deputy Collector, Kan- dukur.
	8. M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Vice- President of the District Board and Treasury Deputy Collector.
	9. M.R.Ry. V. Parthasarathi Chetti Garu, B.A., Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1908.						
Feb. 6	Thur.	Nellore...	Collector's Bungalow.	Dep.	...	4-30
			District Judge's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	4-40
				Dep.	...	7-0
			Collector's Bungalow.	Arr.	...	7-5 8-0 9-30
				Dep.	...	10-30
			Railway Station * ...	Arr.	...	10-40
				Dep.	...	11-0
Feb. 7	Fri.	Madras...	Central Station ...	Arr.	7-0	...

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By carriage.
1	Saw the poor fed on the maidan. Garden party.
...	By carriage.
...	
...	Dinner party.
...	Witnessed fire-works on the maidan opposite Collector's Bungalow.
...	By carriage.
2½	
...	By Madras Railway special train. Departure private.
109	Arrival private.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley, Aide-de-Camp, left Madras (Central Station) by special train at 7 P.M. on Sunday, February 2nd. The departure was private. Mr. Brooke-Leggatt, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, and Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Deputy Traffic Manager, travelled in the special. The party dined in the refreshment room at Ponnéri, where the train was due at 7-50 P.M. Bezwada was reached at 6-30 on Monday morning.

Feb. 2nd,
1908.
MADRAS.

At 7-20 His Excellency was received on the platform by Mr. R. Morris, the Collector of the district, and Mr. J. E. H. Hasted, the Superintendent of Police. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Morris and His Excellency's staff and escorted by Mr. Hasted, drove to the museum where he was publicly received.

Feb. 3rd,
1908.
BEZWADA.

The Collector presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. T. Venkata Narasayya Pantulu Garn, the Chairman of the Bezwada Municipal Council, who then read the following address :—

Public
arrival.

"We, the members of the Bezwada Municipality, beg to accord Your Excellency our hearty welcome to our town of rising importance and interesting antiquity.

Municipal
Address.

"2. It is indeed a matter of pride and pleasure to us that to-day we enjoy the exceptional honour of a visit by a nobleman, who is not only the Provincial Representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor but the beloved brother of that illustrious predecessor in office to whose generous and liberal

Lord
Wenlock.

Feb. 3rd, 1908. "administration our town owes the best of our conveniences, and this civic body owes the highest and most valued of its privileges.

BEZWADA. "3. By providing the town with the much-needed bathing
Municipal Address. "ghât, by sanctioning the long-aspired water scheme though
Lord "the execution thereof was postponed till now for reasons
Wenlock. "which need not be mentioned here, by granting an increase in
"the strength of the local Municipal Council and by unlocking
"to it the portals of elective franchise, Your Excellency's
"brother Lord Wenlock has earned our deep and undying
"gratitude.

"4. Such being the happy associations which perpetuate
"with us the memory of your august brother's benign régime
"and noticing as we do the ready and sympathetic response
"which Your Excellency has been unstintingly giving to all the
"legitimate aspirations of our fellow subjects elsewhere, the
"thought has become irresistible in us to secure at Your Excel-
"lency's hands further concessions and grants calculated not
"only to commemorate Your Excellency's present visit, but to
"link it with the inestimable blessings conferred on us by Lord
"Wenlock.

Elective privileges. "5. Pray permit us then to approach Your Excellency with
"our first and most legitimate aspirations after a stronger
"council with a more extended franchise to which, we believe,
"we have rendered ourselves eligible by a judicious exercise of
"the existing privilege for these thirteen years. An increase
"from sixteen to twenty in the number of the members on rolls
"with eight instead of the present six elective seats is all that
"we aspire to for the present.

Water-works. "6. The speedier completion of water-works, which at last
"it has become the glory of Your Excellency's Government to
"commence, by sanctioning the payment of the allotted amount
"at an early date is our next request, since this course expedites
"the relief which the said works are intended to secure and
"allays the discontent of the public at the collection of the
"water-tax in anticipation of a future blessing.

"7. It hardly needs any mention from us that as a junction
"station for four railway lines, the traffic of the town has
"tremendously increased of late. The frequent running of
"trains over the level crossing on the Hyderabad road is
"seriously interfering with the passage of carts and passengers,
"and the peculiar situation of the narrow strip of land where
"this interruption is most felt amidst an intricate net-work of
"canals, roads, bridges and railway lines is calculated to expose
"the obstructed crowds to serious accidents and risks. We are
"advised that the construction of an overbridge would be an
"effective safeguard against the likely accidents and will
"conduce to the convenience and comfort of the public.

"8. While here, we beg to submit another equally pressing
"grievance which, when remedied, will relieve both the resident
"and stranger public visiting the town of an unnecessary
"trouble which they are now put to. Getting down the train
"at the northernmost outskirts of the town where the Railway
"station is located the weary and fatigued traveller is com-
"pelled to take an unnecessarily circuitous way to reach the
"inhabited quarters of the town old and new very often at a
"most inconvenient hour. The construction of a flag station a
"little to the north of the level crossing mentioned in paragraph
"supra, being a position nearest to and equidistant from all the
"quarters of the town will be a real boon and we therefore
"submit this for Your Excellency's kind sanction.

"9. Satisfaction of the growing medical needs of the town
"is the next concession we beg to seek. From an increase in the
"population and from the arduous nature and variety of duties
"that have devolved on the officer in charge of the local
"hospital, consequent upon the increase in the number of
"wards added at the recent reconstruction of the same, we are
"humbly of opinion that time has matured for the entrustment
"of the hospital management to the charge of a Medical officer
"not inferior in rank to that of a Civil Surgeon.

"10. One more request and we are done. Though proud of
"recording some improvement hitherto in the extension of our
"town, we are afraid that we cannot be so hereafter as the
"scare in the public mind is very great that the ground-rent

Feb. 3rd, 1908.

BEZWADA.
Municipal
Address.
Bridge.

Flag
Station.

Civil
Surgeon.

Ground-
rent.

Feb. 3rd,
1908.

BEZWADA.
Municipal
Address.
Ground-
rent.

"now levied at Rs. 10 an acre is subject to periodical revision."
"We humbly beg to submit that any increase of this tax will greatly impede the progress of the town and we therefore pray that no further enhancement of this tax be made, if it cannot be altogether abolished.

"In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for the kind and patient audience condescended to us and trusting that our humble requests will meet with the favourable consideration they deserve and praying to the Almighty for Your and Her Excellency Lady Lawley's long life and prosperity."

After reading the address the Chairman presented to His Excellency the following members of the Council :—

1. Mr. H. H. Barkitt, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector.
2. Mr. M. Brown, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division, Public Works Department.
3. M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Tahsildar of Bezwada.
4. " G. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu.
5. Rev. D. Anantan, Church Missionary Society.
6. M.R.Ry. A. V. G. Ramaseshayya.
7. Mr. F. D. Topham, Superintendent of Works, Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway.
8. M.R.Ry. S. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
9. " P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu.

The Collector then presented M.R.Ry. Mocherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, the Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council, who read the following address :—

Ellore
Municipal
Address.

"We, the Municipal Councillors of the Ellore town, beg respectfully to accord a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to our district. It is a matter of sincere regret to us that we have never been hitherto privileged to receive the representative of the King-Emperor in our town. It would have been in consonance with our own deep wishes in the matter if it had been found possible to include

"our town in Your Excellency's present itinerary. We deem it however a privilege to have been permitted on this occasion to convey to Your Excellency our expression of welcome and of feelings of loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty and to take this opportunity to bring to Your Excellency's notice our few but pressing wants for such consideration as Your Excellency's Government may deem necessary.

"2. The first and the foremost is the long-felt want of good and sufficient drinking water. The chief sources of supply at present are the fag-end of the Kistna canal and two small tanks which depend entirely on the canal and a few wells sunk here and there in the town. The first two of these sources being unavailable for about three months in the year when they are most needed have been declared to be entirely unhealthy by the Sanitary officers of the Government and the supply from the third, trying in any season, becomes scanty if not distressing during the summer months preceding the monsoon. When the above circumstances were brought to the notice of the Government in 1896-97, the Sanitary Board was directed to formulate proposals. In framing a scheme, the Sanitary Board proposed to utilize the Kistna canal water as the main source of supply. Since then investigations for the supply of water from the bed of the Tammileru have also been started, but no definite shape would appear to have yet been given to any of these schemes. On two previous occasions, the question of the water-supply of our town was prominently mentioned in addresses presented to Your Excellency's predecessors and in 1903 we even urged that in view to minimise the growing difficulties, the water scheme of our town should be given precedence. We respectfully beg to state that the matter has long been before the Sanitary authorities and the periodic outbreaks of cholera which we have to face at present in a very unsuccessful way render it imperative that the scheme should be brought into fruition as early as possible. Your Excellency has always evinced a keen interest in the promotion of water-supply and drainage schemes, and we appeal to Your Excellency that speedy steps may be taken to supply the most crying need of the town.

Feb. 3rd,
1908.

BEZWADA.
Ellore
Municipal
Address.

Water-
supply.

Feb. 3rd 1908. "3. We also beg to refer to the present constitution of the
BEZWADA. "Municipal Council, which consists of 16 Councillors, 8 of them
Ellore "being elected and the rest nominated including the Chairman.
Municipal "The Council consisted previously of 18 seats, of which 13 were
Address. "elective, and that it enjoyed the privilege of electing its own
Elective "Chairman from 1885 up to 1901, when on account of certain
privileges. "untoward circumstances which it is unnecessary for us to
"detail here, the strength of the Council was reduced to 16.
"We venture to express the hope that the administration of
"the Municipal affairs since then has been such as to deserve
"the restoration of the privilege we enjoyed prior to 1901.

"We therefore pray that Your Excellency may be pleased
"to restore to us the privilege of electing the Chairman as also
"the right to elect 5 more Councillors than at present while
"reducing the nominated seats from 8 to 5.

"In conclusion we sincerely hope that Your Excellency's
"visit to this district will be attended with both interest and
"pleasure."

After reading the address the Chairman presented
to His Excellency the following members of the Ellore
Municipal Council:—

1. M.R.Ry. V. Rama Rao Pantulu Garu.
2. " P. Gopalam Pantulu Garu, B.A.
3. " M. Bhujanga Rao Garu.
4. " C. Lakshmi Narayana Garu.
5. " D. R. Subrayulu Nayudu Garu.
6. " V. Seshayya Nayudu Garu.
7. " D. Sundara Siva Rao Garu.
8. " K. Venkata Lakshmi Narayana Garu.
9. Muhammad Sultan Ali Khan Sahib.
10. M.R.Ry. M. Venkanna Garu.
11. " K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.
12. " T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.

The Governor then replied to the addresses as
follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Bezwada Municipal Feb. 3rd,
"Council, and Gentlemen:—I beg to thank you very much, 1908.
"indeed, for the kind greeting which has been extended to me BEZWADA.
"on this my first visit to the north. I should like, if I may, to His Ex-
"thank those members of the Reception Committee and, in cellency's
"particular, my friend the Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram for reply to
"the trouble which he has taken to give me a hearty welcome Bezwada
"and for the decorations which have been put up in my honour. and
"I am only sorry that on this occasion Lady Lawley was unable Ellore
"to accompany me. I was glad to hear, Sir, in the addresses, Municipal
"with which you have been good enough to present me, such addresses.
"kind allusion to my brother Lord Wenlock. Lady
"my visit here could have taken place a year ago when he was Lawley.
"with me for I know that he would have taken the greatest Lord
"possible pleasure in revisiting Bezwada and renewing acquaint- Wenlock.
"ance with his friends here. I am glad to think that his visit
"was associated with the progress and advancement of Bezwada
"and I hope also that my name in years to come may be
"similarly connected.

"Bezwada is growing. It is growing in the matter of Sir
"population. It is growing in the matter of importance. Arundel.
"It is only by the last mail that I received a letter from
"a man whose name, I am sure, will long be remembered—
"Sir Arundel Arundel. He was aware of my intention to visit
"this district and the purpose for which I was coming. He says
"in his letter to me among other things "when I was there
"as Collector 21 years ago no railway at all traversed this
"district ". Now, Gentlemen, it is my pleasant duty to open
"the fifth railway line at Bezwada. This indeed is a very
"evident mark of progress and it is a great pleasure to me
"to be here in connection with that event.

"Referring, if I may, for a moment to the various matters Bezwada
"brought before me in your address, I will deal first of all with Water-
"the question of water-supply. As I said just now, the supply.
"population of this town is a large one. It is a centre to
"which travellers come from all parts of India. It is a place
"through which, I understand, a large number of pilgrims
"yearly pass to and fro. It is I think evident to all that it is
"highly important that a thoroughly good water-supply, the

Feb. 3rd, 1908.
BEZWADA.
His Excellency's reply to Bezwada and Ellore Municipal addresses. Bezwada Water-supply.

"prime essential of sanitation, should be at your command. I do not propose to recite the various schemes which have been in embryo form for the past 16 years or so, all of which I regret to say proved abortive. It has been to all of you a matter; I am afraid, of constant disappointment in which you have my sincere sympathy.

"To-day, however, the position is this, that the scheme which in 1899 was brought forward and rejected, has been thoroughly revised and only so recently as the end of last December (a little over a month ago) a complete revised scheme was sent up in the Public Works Department for the sanction of Government, involving a cost of a little less than three lakhs of rupees and reducing the yearly charges from what they were in the old rejected scheme in 1899 by something like Rs. 1,300. I hope, therefore, that there will be no long delay before the scheme takes a definite shape.

"As to the cost, I have no doubt, Gentlemen, that the Government will be no less generous towards Bezwada in this respect than they have been to other Municipalities.

"As you are aware, we have on hand at present several big schemes at Coimbatore, Salem and so on, in which the Government, I think, cannot be accused of any lack of generosity and I hope that our generosity, like our justice, will be even-handed.

"You have alluded in your address to the 'payment of the allotted amount at an early date.' I think it should be made clear that at present so far as I can learn no definite promise of any kind has been made. I hope however that the difficulties of financing the scheme may be overcome and that a considerable expenditure may be incurred in our next financial year. At present it is impossible for me to give any definite assurance on that point.

Bezwada Municipal Council-lors.

"You then go on to ask me whether it may not be possible to accede to your request for an increase in the number of Councillors. I understand that it is your desire to see your Council increased to twenty. For the past 21 years or so there has been a scale laid down by which the number of Councillors has been made proportionate to the population of various towns, which we have followed so far as I can learn

"without much departure therefrom. This is to ensure some uniformity; and on the proportionate scale which has been laid down, in towns between 20 to 30 thousand inhabitants the number of Councillors should be 14 to 18; so that if the request be acceded to, it will be rather a departure from the usual method which we follow. But I would ask you in regard to this, i.e., in regard to the increase in the number of Councillors and also in regard to your request for the increase in the number of elected seats, to make a separate request to Government through the ordinary channel. Government recognise the strenuous efforts of the Municipal Council of Bezwada to carry out their civic duties successfully. I should like to congratulate you, if I may, on the record which you have established.

"Among other items which you alluded to is one with regard to the railway. First of all you ask that a railway bridge may be constructed for the convenience of the travellers who are at present feeling inconvenienced by having to cross the level-crossing. I am advised by the Railway Engineers, and I think it must be evident to everyone passing over that level-crossing, that there would be physical difficulties in the way of such a scheme being carried out and that anything in the way of a bridge over the line there could only be at an enormous cost. There is an alternative plan of making a bridge under the railway, but that I am told will be almost as expensive and attended by considerable physical difficulties. Similarly, in regard to your request that there should be a flag station at the crossing place, the railway authorities inform me, and it seems to me only from a cursory glance to be sound, that within half a mile from the station to set up a flag station is a proposal which cannot be entertained.

"In regard to the arrangements for the management of your hospital, you ask that Government may appoint a Civil Surgeon to Bezwada. At present the number of Civil Surgeons included in the cadre is limited. And I would ask you to remember that there are other towns where the number of beds and patients is considerably larger than at Bezwada—hospitals which are contented to carry on

Feb. 3rd, 1908.

BEZWADA.

His Excellency's reply to Bezwada and Ellore Municipal addresses. Elected Seats.

Railway bridge.

Flag Station.

Hospital. Medical staff.

Feb. 3rd, 1908. "without Civil Surgeons. At Kumbakonam the number of
BEZWADA. "beds and in-patients in the hospital is, I think, nearly, if
His Ex- "not quite, double, the number of those in the hospital at
cellency's "Bezwada. At present I am afraid that I cannot hold out
reply to "any hope of a Civil Surgeon being appointed in Bezwada.

Bezwada and Ellore "Then you will, I am sure, forgive me if I say in
Municipal "reference to ground-rent that the phrases used such as
addresses. "the scare in the public mind' and 'greatly impeding the
Ground- "progress of the town' lean towards exaggeration. If I
rent. "understand rightly, the ground-rent is Rs. 12-8-0 per acre.
"Well, Gentlemen, when you come to consider what that
means, when you come to consider what the ordinary area
"covered by a native house is and that the value of property
"at Bezwada is very considerable, I really think that a
"ground-rent of Rs. 12-8-0 cannot be looked upon as any
"undue burden.

Ellore. "I should like to tell the Chairman and the Councillors
"of Ellore how highly I appreciate their courtesy in coming to
"meet me here this morning. I regret that it was impossible
"for me to include a visit to Ellore in my itinerary.

Ellore "You also appeal to me in regard to a matter which has
Water- "my entire sympathy and that is the supply of good and pure
supply. "water to the inhabitants of Ellore town. I know that, so
"far as Ellore is concerned, it has been, and is, most
"unsatisfactory and nothing would give me greater pleasure
"than to see the present condition of things remedied. I
"know that at the present time the supply on which you
"depend is neither adequate nor pure. I know that various
"schemes have been put forward—schemes for utilising water
"from the Kistna canal as well as from the Tammileru river—
"and in regard to these schemes you have experienced dis-
"appointment. Sometimes the cost has been too great, and
"in other cases it has been found that the water even if it
"were brought to the town would not be pure. But I am glad
"to say that the Sanitary Engineer has quite recently sent in
"a final report and we have his assurance that the supply
"which is to come I understand from the Tammileru river
"will be adequate and its purity can be ensured. He has been

"ordered to get the plans and estimates ready with the least Feb. 3rd,
"possible delay and I hope that when the next Governor visits 1908.
"this district the lack of a good supply of potable water will BEZWADA.
"not be one of your grievances. His Ex-

"Now, Gentlemen, the only other request which you make cellency's
"to me is that we should revert to the old order of things reply to
"with regard to the election of Councillors. I think you have Bezwada
"a non-official Chairman. I regret to say that the reports and
"passed by the Government during the last two years or so Municipal
"have not been altogether so satisfactory as to warrant addresses.
"undertaking to accede to this request at this juncture. Elective
"I think therefore it will be better that the demand should privileges.
"not be pressed at the present time.

"I will, to one and all of you, Gentlemen, express my
"gratitude to you for coming this morning to welcome me
"and thank you for your good wishes to my wife and myself
"in the addresses which I have received. I look forward
"with pleasure to my visit here and I sincerely hope
"that the incident which has brought me just now to this
"place—the opening of the new railway—may bring to one
"and all of you in this district a full measure of prosperity."

At the conclusion of the speech the Zamindar of
Kapileswarapuram garlanded His Excellency on behalf
of the Reception Committee.

His Excellency then drove to the Ampthill Ampthill
Hospital which is about a mile from the Museum. Hospital.
The foundation stone of the building was laid by Lord
Ampthill in 1903. It is built on a recent type-design
and cost a little less than Rs. 1,00,000, and was paid
for by the District Board and the Municipality jointly.

With the rising importance of the town, the History.
question of constructing a new hospital building at
Bezwada arose in 1892-93, as the old building was
condemned by Medical and Sanitary authorities as
inadequate and insanitary. From that date allotments

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BEZWADA.

Amphill
Hospital.
History.

were made year after year for a new building but the selection of the site and the preparation of designs delayed the actual commencement of the construction of building till November 1903. The first site selected was in Arundelpeta at the apex of the triangular area at the bifurcation of the Ellore and Ryves canals but this had to be abandoned owing to the existence at that time of large spoil banks the removal of which, it was thought, would cost an enormous sum.

The second site selected was on the bank of the Ellore canal just opposite the bridge over the canal on the road leading from the Railway station to Buckinghampet. This was also condemned owing to the existence at that time of timber yards close by. The third site selected was also abandoned, as it was condemned owing to its low and water-logged nature. Finally another site opposite, to the present Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office was selected and estimates for various blocks and wards amounting to Rs. 90,817 were submitted in July 1901. The District Board and the Municipal Council, Bezwada, however, expressed their inability to pay so much for the buildings and requested the Sanitary Board to have less commodious and less costly buildings designed. The Sanitary Engineer has accordingly prepared revised plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 58,568 omitting certain wards originally proposed in the first estimate and making other alterations. In passing this estimate the Sanitary Commissioner again suggested the advisability of selecting another site instead of the one already selected but left the choice entirely to the local authorities. The President of the District Board,

The work of constructing the anicut was commenced in 1852 and the anicut and head-works were completed in 1855 at a cost of Rs. 7,72,186 or less than one-fifth the cost of the railway bridge built in 1890-93.

The Kistna anicut as it at present exists consists of a front wall founded on two rows of brick wells 7 feet high and sunk to a level $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the solid crest of the work, the level of which is $+ 47\cdot5$ M.S.L. (delta datum).

On the wells is carried a solid masonry wall 6 feet wide at the top and 10 feet at the bottom.

Over this are mounted iron shutters 3 feet high which fall automatically and lie flat on the crest of the work when water rises so as to surplus from 3 inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet over them.

These shutters have to be raised by hand which can be done when from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet of water is passing over the crest of the anicut.

The main wall is backed by a rough stone 'talus' of surface slope from one-tenth to one-twelfth which is some 200 to 250 feet wide and is grouted with lime concrete fed in between the surface stones for a width of some 120 feet from the crest.

The length of the anicut along the level crest is 3,077 feet and the total length between the inner ends of the slopes of the under-sluices is 3,343 feet.

The Bezwada scouring sluices on the left flank of the work consist of 15 vents 6 feet wide and those at Seetanagaram on the right flank of 15 vents of the same width.

Both are worked by screw shafts and gear carried on moveable trollies run on rails over the shutters to be lifted.

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BEZWADA.

Kistna
Irrigation
System.
Description.

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BEZWADA.

Kistna
Irrigation
System.
Descrip-
tion.

The heights of the openings in both sluices vary from 9 to 13 feet.

The floor level is 9.75 feet below the ancient crest.

On the Bezwada side the original lock remains intact, but the original head-sluice was removed in 1905, a new sluice of six vents with 20 feet double shuttered openings having previously been built in rear of it.

On the Seetanagaram (right) side the original head-sluice and lock-sill are in use, but a new sluice was built in 1895-96 in rear of this sluice which was considered unsafe.

The old sluice has however been allowed to remain standing and in high floods the pressure on the works is divided by holding up water in the chamber between the two sluices.

The old sluice has 15 vents of 6 feet span and the new 16 of 8 feet span; both are worked by screw-gear and have three tiers of shutters, water being admitted through the highest practicable opening so as to exclude silt as far as possible. The sill level of the head-sluices is 7 feet below the solid ancient crest.

Flood of
1903.

The maximum recorded flood occurred in October 1903 and in spite of the efforts of the staff a very serious breach occurred between the river and main canal just below the Bezwada under-sluices.

This place had always been a source of anxiety and recognised as a dangerous spot.

The breach was a large one and the flood-waters rushing through it destroyed the main wharf and Ryves' regulator, and flooded the lower part of Bezwada and Buckinghampet.

On the whole, the damage done was less than might have been expected. Works were immediately started.

the Municipal Chairman of Bezwada, the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, the Executive Engineer of Kistna Northern Division and the Local Fund District Engineer accordingly met and decided that the site now occupied by the Amptill Hospital was the most central and suitable. The actual work of raising and levelling the land was commenced in November 1903. Taking advantage of the tour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Amptill in December 1903 the District Board and the Municipal Council requested Her Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the building and to permit her name to be associated with the building. This request was complied with. The Hospital was completed and opened in August 1905. Owing to some subsequent alterations and additions of wards besides those that were proposed in the revised estimate, the cost amounted to Rs. 78,056-11-0.

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BEZWADA.
Amptill
Hospital.
History.

This cost was borne by the District Board and Municipal Council, Bezwada, in equal shares. When the building was nearing completion, the provision of accommodation for the Medical Officer to be in charge of the Hospital was felt necessary. As the District Board and the Municipal Council were then unable to contribute any more funds for this purpose outside help was sought for. Mr. M. Venkateswarow Pantulu who was the Diwan of Vuyoor Estate then came forward with his generous donation of Rs. 9,200 being the entire cost incurred in building the lying-in and delivery wards and also the furniture therein provided in commemoration of the name of his deceased wife Mrs. Seetamah. The amount thus paid by him was

Cost.

Feb. 3rd, 1908. utilised for the construction of the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon and other connected purposes.

BEZWADA. The annual maintenance charges of the Institution amounts to Rs. 6,900 and this expenditure is borne in equal shares both by the Municipal Council and the Taluk Board.

Amphill Hospital. Maintenance charges. Patients. The number of out-patients on the rolls was 17,595 and the in-patients was 308 during 1906-1907.

The number of out-patients treated up to date was 14,930 and of in-patients was 360 for the year 1907-1908.

Beds. The hospital includes an out-patients' dispensary and nine wards containing in all forty-three beds.

His Excellency was received by Assistant Surgeon S. T. Browne of the Subordinate Medical service.

Visitors' Book. His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :--

"I have to-day inspected the Municipal Hospital. It is "structurally an excellent institution and in spite of the small "number of staff employed the Hospital seems clean and tidy "and the patients well cared for."

Rest-House. After inspecting the Hospital, His Excellency returned to the rest house at which he stayed during his visit to Bezwada.

Anicut. At 10 o'clock His Excellency and party proceeded by steamer to the anicut. Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Ellis, R.E., the Superintending Engineer, and Mr. M. Brown, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division, accompanied His Excellency to the anicut.

Kistna Irrigation System. The Kistna River. The source of the Kistna and that of its principal affluents are in the Western Ghats and the affluents spread over six degrees of latitude from near the Gódávari on the north to the Pennér and the Cauvery on the south.

The principal affluents are--

The Bhima which drains Ahmदनगर, Poona and Sholapur;

The Tungabhadra which drains the north of Mysore State, the Ceded districts and Kurnool; and

The Musi draining part of Hyderabad.

The length of the Kistna from source to sea is about 800 miles.

The drainage area is 97,050 square miles.

The flood discharge at Bezwada is 1,200,000 cusecs.

The highest recorded flood occurred in October 1903 when the water-level rose to 23.5 feet above the solid rest of the anicut and 30 feet above the head-sluice sill levels.*

The deltaic area on the left of the river known as the Kistna Eastern delta is about 1,160 square miles, and on the right the Kistna Western delta 950 square miles.

The former is separated from the Gódávari deltaic area only by the Collair lake (170 square miles) and its main outlet the Upputeru (river).

In 1792 Major Bentson first suggested that the Kistna should be dammed at Bezwada and by means of this dam the water should be turned into canals to irrigate the Masulipatam and Guntur districts.

* Memorandum of levels.

Anicut crest	...	...	...	...	47.5
Top of shutters on anicut	...	...	...	...	50.25
Sill of scouring sluices	...	...	...	...	+ 37.75
Sill of head-sluices	...	...	...	{ E. Delta	41.0
				{ W. Delta	40.5
Maximum flood level above anicut	...	...	...	...	+ 71.0

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BEZWADA.

Kistna Irrigation System. The Kistna River.

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1908.

BEZWADA.

Kistna
Irrigation
System.
*History of
project.*

Mr. Michael Topping was deputed by Government to investigate the project and assisted by Captain Caldwell was employed on this for three years till his death in 1796.

Mr. Topping sent in a report giving details of the information obtained from his levels between Masulipatam and Bezwada in 1795 and apparently the matter dropped on his death and was not revived till after the great famine of 1832-33 in which it is estimated 200,000 persons died from famine and fever in the Guntúr district alone.

This great disaster again drew attention to the desirability of utilizing the Kistna and the matter was taken up by Captain Buckle in 1839, but the Board of Revenue in its Report of 1840 stated that very large works like an anicut at Bezwada were "inexpedient and impracticable under existing circumstances."

In 1844 Major Cotton was sent to report on the feasibility of building an anicut across the Gódávári and he so strongly recommended this work that the Kistna project was taken up again by Captain Lake afterwards Lake of Kars who reported on the matter in 1847 and recommended Bezwada as the best site and sent in designs not differing very greatly from those finally adopted.

Major Cotton having strongly approved of the scheme a Committee of investigation was appointed who sent in a report in 1849 recommending the scheme for sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,45,165-4-2 for the anicut and head-works.

The estimate was sent Home in 1849 and sanctioned in 1851, the sanction covering 7½ lakhs for the anicut and 8 lakhs for distribution works—a total of 15½ lakhs.

to build the present river-wall and close the opening substantially. It was absolutely essential to complete the work before the following flood season and by the most strenuous efforts the present river-wall was erected in time at a cost of Rs. 4,33,000.

It may be considered as fortunate that the breach occurred at the very end of the flood season as, if such a breach occurred early in the season, the task of controlling the water would be one of extraordinary difficulty.

The water is distributed to the Eastern delta by a main canal 5 furlongs long and 165 feet bottom width, which sub-divides into three branch channels—

(a) Ellore canal.

(b) Masulipatam canal.

(c) Ryves' canal.

The latter canal tails into the Palleru 23 miles from Bezwada, which in turn sub-divides into the Buntumilli and Polraz canals 31 miles from the head-sluiques at Bezwada.

All the above canals are navigable.

The total ultimate area under the Eastern delta has been fixed at 400,000 acres; in the fasli ending 30th June 1906, 385,465 acres were cultivated.

In the Western delta the main canal has a bed width of 230 feet for 8 miles where the Bank canal takes off it and from there a width of 170 feet. At Duggirala, 12 miles from the head, the canal divides into—

(a) Commamur canal.

(b) Nizampatam canal.

All the above are navigable.

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Kistna
Irrigation
System.
Distrib-

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System.
Control-
ling
organi-
sation.

The ultimate area fixed for the Western delta is 300,000 acres and 273,447 acres were irrigated in the fasli ending 30th June 1906.

The Appapuram project works now under execution will bring a further area of 20,000 acres under wet cultivation.

The organisation for execution of works and distribution of water in connection with the Kistna Irrigation system is divided into three executive divisions each under an Executive Engineer.

The Kistna Eastern and Kistna Western deltas each form one Divisional charge, the Provincial Civil Works in the area being carried out by the same establishment.

The head-works, quarries, workshops, boats and generally the supply of building material is entrusted to a third Division (Kistna Central) and this Division also undertakes the conservancy of the Kistna River down to the sea and also has charge of the Pumping Installation and Irrigation on Divi Island (50,000 acres).

Financial
Results.

The capital cost of the Kistna system of Irrigation Works up to the end of the year 1905-1906 was 154 lakhs or about ten times the amount of the original estimate of 15½ lakhs and the gross revenue realized in the above year was 32.62 lakhs and the net revenue after deducting all charges 23.19 lakhs.

The interest on capital realized to 31st March 1906 was 15.05 per cent.

The estimated value of the crops raised under this system last year was 316 lakhs or more than double the total capital cost of the works.

From the anicut His Excellency proceeded to the Feb. 3rd, 1908.
workshop of the Public Works Department where he went through the various departments of work. BEZWADA.

Between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M. His Excellency granted interviews to the following gentlemen at the rest-house:— P.W.D. Workshop. Interviews.

1. The Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.
2. The Zamindar of Muniagala.
3. M.R.Ry. T. Venkata Narasayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman of the Bezwada Municipal Council.
4. „ Rao Bahadur P. Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board.
5. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Bezwada.
6. M.R.Ry. T. Balaji Row Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Ellore.

At 4-30 P.M., His Excellency accompanied by his staff and Mr. Morris drove to the foot of Orr's Hill. He was met there by Mr. Reid and Mr. Brown. On the hill stands the house of the Rev. J. Harrison and at the top is the ruined bungalow of Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E., who built the anicut between 1852 and 1855. His Excellency rode up to this ruined bungalow but the rest of the party walked up to it. An excellent bird's-eye view of Bezwada and its neighbourhood including part of the delta was obtained from the top.

At 7-55 His Excellency left the rest-house for the Museum where the Collector gave a dinner at which the following were present:— Dinner.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. M. Brown, Rev. J., Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. A. Mathews (District Board Engineer), Mr. W. B. Wright (Traffic Manager), Mr. H. Carpenter (Storekeeper,

Feb. 3rd, Southern Mahratta Railway), Mr. F. D. Topham, Mr. G. Tew
1908. (Assistant Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway), Mr. A.
BEZWADA. Vipan (Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department), Mr.
Dinner. Sinclair (District Traffic Superintendent, Southern Mahratta
Railway, Bezwada) and Mr. A. C. S. West (Superintendent of
Railway Police).

Feb. 4th, On Tuesday morning His Excellency accompanied
1908. by his staff and the Collector left the rest-house at
7-15 and drove to the junction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam line. His Excellency was received in a pandal
erected for the purpose by Mr. W. B. Wright, Traffic
Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

When His Excellency had proceeded to his place
the Collector presented M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Venka-
tappayya Pantulu Garu who read the following address
from the District Board :—

District
Board's
Address.

"We, the members of the District Board of Kistna in wel-
"coming Your Excellency to this district, desire to tender our
"thanks for the honour that you have done us in selecting this
"as the first of the northern districts to be visited during Your
"Excellency's term of office, and we beg that your Excellency
"will still further honour us by consenting to perform the
"ceremony of declaring our District Board Railway open for
"traffic. This event, it is believed by all, will mark the com-
"mencement of a new era of commercial and general prosperity
"in this district.

"The idea of constructing a line of railway from Bezwada
"to Masulipatam is not a new one. The importance of this line
"which was to start from Bezwada, the junction of several
"railways in the centre of the district and pass through rich and
"populous delta taluks, terminating at a seaport town, the head-
"quarters of the district, has been recognised from the first by
"the Collectors of the district. The project was first mooted by
"Mr. Robert Sewell, during the Governorship of the late Lord
"Connemara, and it was intended to form part of the East Coast

"line, which the Northern Circars owe to His Excellency's Feb. 4th,
"initiative. The project however dropped, because it was found 1908.
"that a broad gauge line would be unremunerative. His suc- BEZWADA.
"cessors, Mr. (now Sir) A. T. Arundel and Mr. J. N. Atkinson, District
"however, took the matter up, and were unwearied in their Board's
"endeavours to obtain a place for the project in the railway Address.
"programme of the Government. They succeeded in showing Railway.
"that the line might pay. But the funds for railway construc-
"tion at the disposal of the Government during those years
"1887-97, were too limited to admit of the scheme finding a place
"among the works to be carried out. At this stage Act VI of
"1900 was passed, which permitted Local Boards to impose
"taxation for the purpose of railway construction. We desire
"in this connection to express our deep gratitude to the Gov-
"ernment of this Presidency which has added to the powers
"of local self-governing bodies, that of constructing means of
"communication so useful as railways.

"The District Board determined at once to take advantage
"of this provision of law, and by a resolution passed on the
"13th April 1901, and confirmed on the 26th October of the
"same year, they resolved to impose a railway cess. We trust
"that we may not be accused of an undue sense of self-esteem
"in taking great pride in the fact that our Board was the
"first in the Presidency to take advantage of the new law, and
"that the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway is the first line that
"has been constructed by a Local Board from funds raised
"from the proceeds of a special railway cess.

"It was the original intention of the Board to construct the
"line themselves. But they found that the Secretary of State
"for India had given a concession to a syndicate in London to
"make the projected railway. The syndicate, however, found
"that without some further guarantee than that given by the
"Secretary of State they could not float a construction company,
"and the Board therefore resolved to give the guarantee
"required. Owing to the financial stringency induced by the
"outbreak of war in South Africa, however, the company could
"not be formed within the time allowed to the syndicate in
"their concession which therefore lapsed. The way was now

Feb. 4th, 1908. "clear for the District Board to carry out their original idea of themselves constructing the line, and at this time too the BEZWADA. "Government of India came forward with a most generous District "offer to advance loans to District Boards which had imposed Board's "the cess, and our application for a loan was acceded to in a Address. "most sympathetic manner. For this we cannot be sufficiently Railway. "grateful to the Supreme Government, and we believe that we "are further indebted for the concession to Sir Arundel Arundel, "then Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Public "Works portfolio, who has always taken a warm interest in his "old district, where his name will ever be held in grateful "remembrance. Through the energy of our late President, "Mr. Parsons, the preliminaries were speedily pushed on, and "work on the line was commenced in February 1906. The "railway has since been under construction by the agency of "the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and is now ready for "traffic.

"With the Railway cess of Rs. 1,30,000 and a fairly good "income from this line, the District Board hope not only to "discharge the loan, but to be able to construct other useful "lines in the district.

Divi. "We do not wish to fatigue your Excellency with a long "address. We desire to thank your Excellency's Government "for the pumping project recently carried out to irrigate the "island of Divi. We also wish to express our thanks for the Grants. "generous grants from Provincial funds for road construction "and for extending and improving primary education.

"In conclusion, we pray for the long life and prosperity "of your Excellency and Lady Lawley whose absence on this "occasion is a great disappointment to us, and whom we should "have delighted to welcome along with your Excellency."

After reading the address the Vice-President presented to the Governor the following members of the District Board :—

1. Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.
2. M.R.Ry. Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
3. " T. S. Chengalvaraya Aiyar Avargal.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 4. M.R.Ry. R. Suryaprakasa Rao Pantulu Garu. | Feb. 4th, 1908. |
| 5. Saiyed Vazir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. | |
| 6. M.R.Ry. T. Gopalakrishnamurti Pantulu Garu, Pleader. | BEZWADA. |
| 7. Sondagai Saiyid Abdul Satar Sahib, landowner. | District |
| 8. Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur (Tahsildar of Tanuku). | Board's |
| 9. M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu (Tahsildar of Bezwada). | Address. |
| 10. " C. Suryaprakasa Rao Pantulu Garu (Tahsildar of Ellore). | |
| 11. Munshi Muhammad Yaqub Sahib of Ellore. | |
| 12. M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu. | |
| 13. " P. Venkayya Pantulu Garu. | |
| 14. " Y. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu Garu. | |
| 15. " B. Ramsingh Garu. | |
| 16. " Moteyi Gangaraju Chetti Garu, of Ellore. | |
| 17. " P. Gopalam Garu. | |
| 18. " C. Venkatapatiraju Garu. | |
| 19. " T. Rajanna Garu. | |
| 20. Muhammad Abdul-Wahhab Sahib. | |
| 21. M.R.Ry. Sripati Gopayya Pantulu Garu. | |
| 22. " K. Nagalingam Pantulu Garu. | |
| 23. " K. Venkatasubrahmanyam Garu. | |
| 24. " Teleti Apparao Pantulu Garu. | |
| 25. " C. Sivaramaraju Garu. | |
| 26. Munshi Saiyid Bandagi Sahib Bahadur (Manager, Teleprolu Estate). | |

His Excellency then made the following reply :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE KISTNA DISTRICT BOARD AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you, Sir, for the kind wishes conveyed in the last sentences of your address to Lady Lawley and myself. I share with you the regret that she found herself unable to accompany me on this occasion and I can also assure you that it is a great disappointment to her.

This is, as you say, my first visit to the north and I am very glad that it should have been to Bezwada that I should come northward for the first time. My visit is consequent

His
Excellency's
reply.
Lady
Lawley.

Feb. 4th 1908. BEZWADA. His Excellency's reply to District Board's Address.

on the achievement of a railway enterprise, an achievement upon which I congratulate you heartily. I re-echo the wish that it may lead to a great advance in the material prosperity of you all in this district. I hope that it may be as an artery in the body politic through which the life-blood of this country will pulsate and throb with greater intensity and greater vigour. I hope it may mean a great increase in the amenities and conveniences of life for you all. I hope it may mean the coming in of a full measure of prosperity to the whole district.

Railway cess.

Sir, you tell me that you are the first of all District Boards to take upon yourselves voluntarily the burden of a special cess in order that you may have your own railway in your own district. I congratulate you upon that foresight. I congratulate you upon having overcome the many delays and the many difficulties which stood in your path.

You tell me of the activity shown by Sir Arundel Arundel, by Mr. Atkinson, by Mr. Parsons, and I should like to add from my own knowledge by your present Collector, Mr. Morris, in the carrying out of this scheme. Now we hear a good deal very often of the lack of sympathy of the officials in this country. Here, at all events, is a refutation of the charge of any want of sympathy. It is really very largely owing to the practical sympathy exhibited by those gentlemen that you are in possession of your own line to-day. I should like, if I may, to read to you a letter which I got only on Sunday last from Sir Arundel Arundel. He says —

“DEAR SIR ARTHUR,

“I venture to write to your Excellency to express my great pleasure at the completion of the Bezwada-Masulipatam line which I hear from Mr. Morris is to be opened by your Excellency early in February and to congratulate the District Board on the valuable addition which will be made to the prosperity of the district by their wisdom in raising the land-cess so as to guarantee the interest on the Government loan for the construction. I am particularly interested in this short line of railway, as it was a project that I initiated and

“pressed upon Government during the greater part of five years, 1887-92, during which I had the pleasure of being Collector of the undivided district. When I joined in 1887 no railway at all traversed that district and elaborate arrangements had to be made on behalf of Government for building the great bridge and by the Municipality with the support that Government freely gave me to provide for the necessary expansion of Bezwada town in view of the time when it would inevitably be the junction of five lines of railway of which the Bezwada-Masulipatam line is the last. All difficulties have now been happily surmounted. I hope that when the line has once got into full working the profits will more than “recomp the interest guaranteed by the District Board.”

-- a hope in which, gentlemen, I am sure we all join. Yes we have, I think, to thank the Southern Mahratta Railway Company by whose agency the line has actually been built. I am sure, gentlemen, you will join with me when I say how glad we are to see the Chairman of that line, Sir William Bisset, here this morning. It is a peculiar pleasure to me personally because owing to events which have recently taken place I look upon him no longer as the Chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company but only as our own Chairman. We have also here the Agent, Mr. Anderson, and we meet I as the Governor and he as the Agent of the new Joint Company, and I hope that our meeting is a good omen of the friendly relations which are to exist between us in the future. We have also with us Mr. Topham who personally conducted the construction of the line and I think that at this day he must feel satisfied to see his work so well accomplished.

Another reason, gentlemen, for which I am glad to find myself here in Bezwada is that I might have an opportunity of seeing something of one of those great works of irrigation of which I have read a great deal and of which hitherto I have not had an opportunity of seeing an example. I had yesterday a chance of going over the head-works and studying something of the great irrigation works here which have been to the deltaic districts such a boon and such a God-send.

Feb. 4th 1908. BEZWADA. His Excellency's reply to District Board's Address. Railway cess.

Irrigation works.

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1908.

BEZWADA

His
Excel-
lency's
reply to
District
Board's
Address.
Roads.

You allude, Sir, in your address to what the Government have done for the district in the way of communications, in the way of roads and also in the matter of education. Well, it has always seemed to me that the construction of roads, the rendering more easy of the communications of a country are only a fitting corollary of the great engineering works of irrigation which are dotted about in various parts of this country. The Government naturally are anxious to see the productive capacity of the soil increased. But it seems to me that it is not very much of use to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to develop the productive capacity of the soil unless we make it possible for the ryots when they have garnered their crops to bring them to market. I am extremely glad that it has been possible for this Government to do what it has done in the matter of roads in this district. It is only a matter of regret to me that we cannot do more. Unfortunately the coffers of Government are not unfathomable and our resources are limited. We have to apportion them in such a measure as we think fair in consideration of the particular interest which we have to consider. I am glad that you as the District Board recognise the desire on our part to help you in the matter of your roads as well as in the matter of your education. I do not propose here this morning to embark on any expatiation on the advantages of education. I think I have been here long enough for you to know how deep an interest I take in education. We as the Government are only too anxious to help in these important matters. Unfortunately our purse is sometimes not quite as elastic as our ambitions and our aspirations in this respect.

Education

Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say but to reiterate the fact that it gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day to take part in this ceremony. I hope very sincerely that this new line of yours may prove all that you hope it to be and it only remains for me now to proceed to the platform by the side of the train and perform the formal ceremony of declaring the line open and wishing it every success.

After replying to the address, His Excellency went to the platform and the special train proceeding past

him, His Excellency declared the new Railway open. His Excellency and party then entered the train and proceeded to Masulipatam. Sir William and Lady Bisset, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. Hudleston, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hasted, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. West and Mr. Topham travelled by the same train. Breakfast was served on the train.

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1908.

BEZWADA.

Opening
of Rail-
way.

Masulipatam was reached at 11-30. Ten minutes later His Excellency accompanied by his staff and the Collector drove to the Town Hall which is about a mile from the station. There His Excellency was publicly received.

MASULI-
PATAM.
Public
arrival.

The Collector presented to His Excellency, Mr. J. W. Maiden, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address:—

"We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council of Masulipatam, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency a most loyal and hearty welcome to this ancient and historic town.

Municipal
Address.

"From the earliest times, Masulipatam has been famous for its industries, having had commercial relations with some of the ancient Empires of the world. It still continues to be a place of considerable importance with a population of about 40,000. It is the head-quarters of one of the most prosperous Districts in the Province. It was the first English settlement on the Coromandel coast and its history is to a large extent the history of the East India Company. We pride ourselves upon having had this early connection with the British Government and taken a part, however humble, in building up the magnificent Indian Empire of to-day.

"The inhabitants of this town have, until now, been isolated, as it were, from the rest of India for want of railway communication. For nearly two decades they have urged the importance of the construction of a railway line between Masulipatam and Bezwada. To-day the object of their long-felt desire has become an accomplished fact; and we are grateful

Railway.

Feb. 4th, 1908. *MASULI-PATAM.*
Municipal Address. Railway.

"to Your Excellency for the loan accorded and to the District Board for the readiness and energy with which they have undertaken this work. Your Excellency is the first Governor of the Presidency to come to our town by railway. Your present visit, therefore, is one of peculiar rejoicing to us and Your Excellency's name will always be gratefully associated with this auspicious event, which, we fervently trust will mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity for our town and neighbourhood.

Water-supply.

"On a happy occasion like the present, we have no wish to trouble Your Excellency with any long list of our wants. Yet we cannot miss this rare opportunity of bringing to Your Excellency's notice a few of our crying needs. The town has a very extensive area of nearly 20 square miles with comparatively sparse population; and the revenue of the Municipality, with the exercise of the best economy, is not adequate to meet even ordinary demands. Of all our needs, a good system of water-supply is the most pressing; and it cannot be met in any satisfactory manner from our own unaided resources. We are deeply thankful to Your Excellency for the sanction accorded for the elaboration of a scheme of water-supply for the town; and we pray that Your Excellency's Government will be graciously pleased to set apart liberal funds from Provincial revenues to carry out the scheme at an early date and provide the people with a continuous supply of wholesome water.

Drainage.

"Another subject in which the Municipality is earnestly engaged is the improvement of the drainage of the town. There is a large number of low-lying swamps—as many as 25—situated on Government land; and we are grateful to Government for having recognised the urgency of filling them up and for the grant of Rs. 8,500 which has already been made in regard to 4 of them in the more crowded parts of the city. It is estimated that, excluding the above, a sum of nearly Rs. 25,000 would be required for filling up all the other low places in question; and we respectfully beg that further sums may be set apart by Your Excellency's Government to complete the work of sanitation in this direction. This, we believe, will be a necessary preliminary towards the gradual

"development of an effective scheme of drainage, which the Municipal Council has been endeavouring to carry into effect to the best of its ability by filling up year after year the low places in the public streets.

"A third requirement we would wish to place before Your Excellency is a new hospital. The present building is very old and not at all suited to modern medical ideas; and without Government help, a Municipality like ours cannot attempt to build and equip a satisfactory hospital.

"Lastly, we venture to believe that the administration of this Municipality for the past several years has been progressive and harmonious; and we now desire to approach your Excellency with the prayer that the privilege of electing our Chairman, a privilege which we should value highly, may be granted to us during your sympathetic administration. This privilege is enjoyed by several smaller and younger Municipalities; and we feel keenly that it should have been so long withheld from us.

"In conclusion, we beg to offer your Excellency, once again, our most cordial and respectful greetings; and we deeply regret that it should not have been possible for Her Excellency Lady Lawley to have accompanied you. We pray that the Giver of all good may bless you and Lady Lawley with long life and prosperity."

After reading the address the Chairman presented to the Governor the following members of the Council:—

1. M.R.Ry. Pandit Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector.
2. Captain Manmathnath Chaudhuri, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
3. M.R.Ry. C. S. Anantarama Aiyar Atargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
4. Mr. Michael O'Brien, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
5. Rev. W. C. Penn, C.M.S., Principal of the Noble College.

Feb. 4th, 1908.

MASULI-PATAM.

Municipal Address. Hospital.

Election of Chairman

Municipal Council.

Feb. 4th
1908.

MASULI-
PATAM.
Municipal
Address.

6. Munshi Muhammad Anwar-ullah Sahib Bahadur,
(pensioned) Tahsildar of Sattenapalli.
7. M.R.Ry. Ayanki Venkatachalapati Rao Pantulu Garu,
Vakil.
8. " V. Lakshminarasimham Pantulu Garu.
9. " Puranam Venkappayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur
Garu, Vice-President of the District Board.
10. " C. V. Ramachari Garu, Vakil.
11. " K. Lakshminarayana Pantulu Garu.
12. " Majeti Subba Rao Chetti Garu.
13. " P. Sriramulu Garu.
14. " Ayanala Venkatreddi Nayudu Garu, Vakil.
15. " Tadepalli Nagabushanam Garu, Merchant.
16. " L. Kutamba Rao Pantulu Garu, Vakil.
17. " Kumbakonam Krishnama Chari Avargal,
Headmaster, Hindu High School.

His Excellency then made the following reply :—

His Excellency's
reply.

Loyalty.

British
Administration.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE MASULIPATAM MUNICIPALITY, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, —I beg to thank you, Sir, very much, and your fellow citizens, for the kind way in which they have greeted me here this morning, and I can assure you that I welcome very much the cordial expressions of loyalty and good-will which are conveyed by your address towards myself as a representative of His Majesty.

"You have alluded, sir, in your address, to the traditions of the British Empire in India. I remember saying, when I came to Madras some two years ago—I think it was in the very first speech that I was called upon to make—I remember alluding briefly to the work which Great Britain carried out in this country, and expressing my sense of gratification and pleasure at being allowed, if it was only for a very short time, to take part in that work. In standing here to-day, after two years of India, I feel more than ever honoured and proud to be associated with the works of my fellow-countrymen here. My experience during the past two days has added to such pleasure. I have seen at Bezwada the great engineering enterprise, the ancient, great canals which have been brought down into this deltaic tract. I have passed through to-day

"a network of canals making that tract blossom like a rose. I have come here thence by another great engineering achievement which has brought the iron horse to your very doors. These, I know, are the developments, you will say, only of the physical resources, but nevertheless they make me feel proud of what my fellow-countrymen have done here. These are days of analysis and scrutiny, when every administrative act is subjected to the minutest inspection under a microscope, and if ever a flaw is detected it is held up with glee and merriment to the censure of the world. Well, gentlemen, I think it is a very good thing, every now and then, to lay aside this microscope, to look at not the work of to-day, to-morrow or last week, but to look upon the scheme and work of the British Raj as a whole—try and gather for once some idea of what the scope of the work has been. Let us cast our minds back, let us say, over a century, and consider what India then was, and what she is to-day, and when you ponder on the condition of India a century ago, and when you see what she is to-day, I think you will allow that Englishmen have some justification for the feeling of pride that they have in their countrymen's work. Go back another century and yet another, and you come to the times alluded to, Sir, by you in your address. You come to the time when the curtain was rung up, so to speak, on the drama which has been enacted for the past three centuries. Take it in its three acts, it has been a great and stirring drama—episodes, of war, episodes of suppression of crime, episodes of rebellion, episodes of struggling against disease and famine. It has been a great drama, and I believe in my heart of hearts that the moving instinct of that drama on the part of India's rulers has been a determination that truth, honour and justice shall prevail; and to me, Sir, as an Englishman, I can assure you it is a matter of great gratification to stand here at this very spot, where the East India Company first found a footing in this land, to think that this is the birth-place of the British Raj, and I feel that you may justly feel proud of your association with that event. And so, Sir, I feel that it is good for me to be here to-day.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

His Excellency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
British
Administration.

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1909.

MASULI-
PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
Railway
Water-
supply
and
drainage.

"I am glad that my coming here should have synchronised
"with an incident which I am sure is going to be one fertile in
"good to Masulipatam—that is the coming of the new Railway.
"I congratulate you on that event. I hope, Sir, most sincerely,
"that your anticipations of prosperity that will follow in its
"train are not doomed to disappointment.

"Now, Sir, you allude to certain matters which you wish to
"bring before my notice during my residence here. Indeed, I
"should have been sorry if you had refrained from telling me
"all your wants and the aspirations of your fellow-citizens.
"You begin by an allusion to the want which you experience
"of a good water-supply and drainage scheme, and I assure you
"that there is no one to whom you can appeal on such a subject
"as that with the certainty of ensuring his sympathy more than
"myself. I say here what I have said elsewhere over and over
"again, that there is before this Government a great task in
"respect of the sanitation to be carried out. It behoves us, as
"I said last year in the Legislative Council, to use whip and
"spur in this direction and to remove as quickly and as thoroughly
"as we can the disabilities from which so many towns in our
"Presidency suffer—that is the want of a good water-supply
"and a good drainage scheme. But Rome was not built in a
"day. We cannot do everything at once. We are engaged on
"schemes of various magnitudes in various parts of this Presi-
"dency. We have under our scrutiny at present various other
"schemes for other towns. We are contemplating an increase
"to your head quarter staff in order that more of our schemes
"may be dealt with at once and may be got out of the way more
"readily. We hope—though, of course, it is at present only a
"matter for hope—that we may have at our disposal a larger
"sum that we can at present command for the express purpose
"of improving the water-supply and drainage of our towns. It
"is a matter of deep concern to us, I assure you. As the head
"of the Government, it has my sincerest sympathy. I hope
"very much that we shall be able to help you in this respect
"before long. We have at the present time a scheme which
"has just been submitted which will involve the expenditure
"of some three lakhs for the town of Masulipatam. It is now

"before the Sanitary Board, and I hope that before long it will
"take concrete shape and that the work will be put in hand.
"There must be delays and disappointments from time to time
"in respect of these matters. It is better on the whole that
"we go slowly than commit such errors as I have seen com-
"mitted in other countries by rushing headlong into all sorts
"of fantastic schemes which involve expenditure of money, and
"in some cases bring no real good.

"There is a matter which you bring to my notice, that is
"the matter of the swamps and pits on Government ground.
"I have not had an opportunity of seeing these objectionable
"things for myself, but I can promise you this, that now that
"the matter is brought to my notice it will receive my very
"careful investigation.

"I can well understand, moreover, what you tell me about the
"want of a good hospital, and there again I hope to see for myself
"what your needs are before I am in a position to say how far
"those needs may be met. I may tell you that we are much
"pressed for funds, at the present time, to meet the various
"demands made upon us for expenditure upon hospitals. Even
"in our great metropolis, Madras, where, I may tell you, not
"only the citizens of Madras but citizens from all over the
"Presidency come for relief, we find ourselves handicapped by
"the want of funds to carry out improvements which we would
"fain carry out. It is not the want of desire on the part of
"the Government but it is the want of ability to do it—the lack
"of cash. However, I will ask you, if you will, to submit
"through the proper channels, as soon as you can, proposals
"with a definite scheme for a hospital to meet the requirements
"of this town. Before we have plans and estimates it is a
"little difficult for us to see to what extent we may be able to
"come to your rescue.

"The only other item, gentlemen, you press upon me is the
"question of the election of your Chairman. It is a request
"which I should have been glad if you had not brought
"forward to-day, because it is a request which I am afraid
"I must ask you to postpone for the present. I don't
"propose to go into elaborate criticism or analysis of the

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MASULI-
PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
Swamps
and
pits.

Hospital.

Election of
Chairman.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
Municipal
Address.
Town
Hall.

"conduct of the Municipal administration here, but I think, "in the interests of the town, it will be as well that the privilege of electing the Chairman by the Municipality should not be at present entertained.

"Before I sit down I should like to express to you my high appreciation of the kind way in which you have spoken of the absence of Lady Lawley and to assure you that, had she been able to accompany me, it would have given her the greatest pleasure. May I also take this opportunity of congratulating the members of the Municipality as well as the townspeople of Masulipatam upon the successful building of this Town Hall. It is a beautiful building which, I hope, will confer a very great benefit upon the townsmen here. I am interested to know that this is the first occasion on which it has been put to any public use. I will only again thank you for your kindly greeting to me this morning and for the beautiful souvenir which I shall carry away of this my first visit to Masulipatam."

Municipal
Hospital.

After replying to the address, His Excellency visited the Municipal Hospital, where he was received by Captain Chaudhuri, I.M.S., and Assistant Surgeon P. Venkata Subbhayya Pantulu.

History.

It is not definitely known when the hospital was opened. It existed in the year 1864.

For several years the medical staff consisted of one Zillah Surgeon and an Hospital Assistant. It was increased by the addition of an Assistant Surgeon in the year 1883. It was further improved by the appointment of a Second Hospital Assistant in the year 1897.

The hospital was at first maintained by the Government, but it was transferred to the municipality in 1871.

Cost.

The Local Funds have contributed towards the cost of the hospital since the early days of the municipality. Now the Local Boards contribute half the maintenance

charges. Two-thirds of this half is borne by the District Board and one-third by the Taluk Board, Gudivada.

The expenditure on account of the hospital was Rs. 7,654 in 1906-07.

The attendance at the hospital for the years 1906 and 1907 was as follows:—

	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admission.	Daily average.	Admission	Daily average.
1906	485	19.90	21,367	150.41
1907	526	22.63	23,786	160.17

His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have to-day visited the Hospital and regret to see that it has many structural deficiencies. In this respect many changes and improvements are desirable which I hope may prove capable of achievement.
"In spite of the structural disabilities the patients are well cared for."

Having inspected the hospital, His Excellency and party proceeded to the Collector's house.

Between 2-30 and 4-15 p.m. His Excellency granted interviews to the following gentlemen:—

1. The Zamindar of Devarakota.
2. M.R.Ry. Y. Ankineedu Prasada Bahadur Garu.
3. Mr. J. N. Roy, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Narasapur.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Municipal
Hospital.
Cost.
Attend-
ance.

Visitors'
Book.

Collector's
House.

Inter-
views.

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PATAM.Inter-
views.Garden
party.

4. Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman of the Masulipatam Municipal Council.
5. M.R.Ry. C. S. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
6. " T. S. Chengalvaraya Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gudivada.
7. " Pandit Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector.

At 4-30 P.M. the Collector gave a Garden party to which the following leading European and Indian residents were invited to meet His Excellency :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. M.R.Ry. C. S. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, Masulipatam.
2. Muhammad Rahamtullah Sahib Bahadur, Probationer for Hyderabad Civil Service, Masulipatam.
3. M.R.Ry. Bassavaraju Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, Huzur Sheristadar.
4. " Pandit Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector.
5. " T. S. Chengalvaraya Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gudivada.
6. " K. Sitapati Rao Pantulu Garu, Inam Deputy Collector.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD.

7. M.R.Ry. Chavali Surya Prakasa Rao Pantulu Garu Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Masulipatam.
8. " J. D. Samuel Garu, Pleader, Masulipatam.
9. Rev. H. W. Eales, Missionary, Masulipatam.
10. M.R.Ry. Gopiseti Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Receiver, Nidadavolu Estate.
11. " Pemmaraju Venkayya Pantulu Garu, Karnam, Attili.

12. M.R.Ry. Yadavalli Venkata Krishnayya Pantulu Garu, Abkari Contractor.
13. " Bondili Ram Singh Garu, Nuzvid.
14. Munshi Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar, Tanuku.
15. M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Bezvada.
16. " Toleti Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Proprietor.
17. " Cherukuvada Venkatapatiraju Garu, Inamdar.
18. " Cherukuvada Sivaramareju Garu, Tanedar, Ganapavaram.
19. " Tadimeti Rajanna Pantulu Garu, Karnam, Manchili.
20. Muhammad Abdul Wahab Sahib, Merchant.
21. M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nagalingam Pantulu Garu, Inamdar.
22. " Vemuri Sriramulu Pantulu Garu.
23. " Sripati Gopayya Pantulu Garu, Pleader, Bezvada.
24. " Kotta Venkata Subrahmanyam Garu, Proprietor, Yadavole.
25. " Kantamuni Venkata Rangayya Garu.
26. " Tunnipati Gopalakrishnamurti Pantulu Garu, Pleader, Gudivada.
27. Soudagai Saiyid Abdul Satár Sahib.

HIGH COURT VAKILS.

28. M.R.Ry. V. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
29. " Siddimbi Hanumanta Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor.
30. " N. Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Pleader, doing Government work, Masulipatam.

ESTATE OFFICIALS.

31. M.R.Ry. Vemuri Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Manager, South Valluru Estate.



- Feb. 4th, 1908. 32. Saiyid Vazir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Manager, Vuyyur Estate.
- MASULIPATAM. 33. M.R.Ry. Koppalle Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, Manager, Devarakota Estate.
- Garden party.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

34. M.R.Ry. T. Gopalakrishna Pillai Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Masulipatam.
35. „ N. Balaramadas Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Masulipatam.
36. „ C. Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu, District Munsif, Masulipatam.
37. „ V. Venkatramayya Pantulu Garu, District Munsif, Gudivada.
38. „ T. Varadarajulu Nayudu Garu, District Munsif, Tanuku.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

39. M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Subbayya Pantulu Garu, Assistant Surgeon, Masulipatam.

SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

40. Mr. F. W. Gooch, Assistant Commissioner.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

41. M.R.Ry. K. M. Sudarsanachari Avargal, Registrar, Masulipatam.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES.

42. M.R.Ry. Koka Ahobala Narasimham Nayudu Garu, Merchant.

ZAMINDARS AND PROPRIETORS.

43. M.R.Ry. Bommadevara Satyanarayana Varaprasada Rao Nayudu Bahadur Garu, Minor Zamindar of South Valluru, accompanied by his guardian No. 44.

44. M.R.Ry. Kamiseti Venugopala Rao Nayudu Garu, Feb. 4th, 1908. Guardian of the Minor Zamindar of South Valluru Estate. MASULIPATAM.
45. „ Zabdat-ul-Agran Mantripragada Bhujanga Rao Garu, Proprietor, Lakavaram. Garden party.
46. „ Zabdat-ul-Agran Nayani Venkata Ranga Rao Reddi Garu, Zamindar of Munagala Paragana.
47. „ Tahawwar-wa-jaladat Dastgh Mella Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram.
48. „ Zabdat-ul-Agran Kuvvam Buchi Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Kruttivennu.
49. „ Zabdat-ul-Agran [Srimant Raja] Yarlagadda Mallikharjuna Prasada Nayudu Bahadur Garu, Zamindar, Devarakota Estate.
50. „ Yarlagadda Ankinedu Bahadur Garu of Devarakota, son of the last-mentioned.
51. „ Kamadana V. N. Ramachandra Rao Garu, Guraja.
52. „ Yarlagadda Venkata Ramalinganna Nayudu Bahadur Garu, brother of the Zamindar of Devarakota.
53. „ K. Sobhanadri Rao Garu, son of No. 51.

NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.

54. Subadar Viraswami Garu, Masulipatam.
55. Subadar-Major Hussain Ali Sahib, Pedana.
56. Subadar Narasimulu Garu, Masulipatam.
57. Subadar-Major Viraraghavulu Garu, Masulipatam.
58. „ Shaikh Bhillam Sahib.
59. Subadar Narayanaswami Garu, Masulipatam.
60. „ Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Gudur.
61. „ Adenna Garu, Repalle.
62. „ Venkata Reddi Garu, Tsallepalli.
63. „ Abdul Qadir Sahib, Masulipatam.
64. „ Perayya Garu, Masulipatam.

Feb. 4th, 1908.	65. Subadar Muhammad Shamsir Sahib, Sattarkhanpalem.
MASULI- PATAM.	66. „ Saiyid Qadir Sahib, Masulipatam.
Garden party.	67. Subadar-Major Muhammad Abhas Sahib, Kosurpalem.
	68. Subadar Subrahmanyam Garu, Masulipatam.
	69. Subadar-Major Narasingaswami Garu, Masulipatam.
	70. Subadar Gangayya Garu, Gulivindagunta.
	71. „ Abdul Ghaffar Sahib of Ulavalapudi.
	72. „ Potanna Garu, Masulipatam.
	73. „ Muhammad Fakru-'d-din Sahib, Bezwada.
	74. „ Saiyid Ali Sahib, Elore.
	75. „ Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, Elore.
	76. „ Venkata Krishnamma Garu, Elore.
	77. „ Muhammad Sharif Sahib, Elore.
	78. „ Venkata Narayudu Garu, Elore.
	79. „ Kotayya Garu, Elore.
	80. „ Shaikh Ahmad Sahib, Elore.
	81. „ Naganna Garu, Elore.
	82. „ Subbayya Garu, Elore.
	83. Subadar-Major Muhammad Saleha Sahib, Elore.
	84. Subadar Narayana Singh Garu, Elore.
	85. „ Lakshmana Singh Garu, Elore.
	86. „ Ranganayakulu Garu, Elore.
	87. „ Buchi Garu, Elore.
	88. „ Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Elore.
	89. „ Appanna Garu, Elore.
	90. „ Rangayya Garu, Elore.
	91. „ Suryanarayanaswami Garu, Elore.
	92. „ Muhammad Sultan Ali Khan Sahib, Elore.
	93. „ Ramachendradu Garu, Elore.
	94. Subadar-Major Adinarayudu Garu, Elore.

Dinner
Party.

Mrs. Morris gave a dinner party in the evening to which the following had been invited :—

Sir William and Lady Bisset.

Mr. Hannay.

Mr. A. R. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Penn.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy.
Mr. Hasted.
Captain Chaudhuri
Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. and Mrs. Maiden.
Mr. and Mrs. Gooch.
Mr. Carlyon.
Miss Loader.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Dinner
Party.

On the following morning His Excellency accompanied by the Collector drove at 7-20 A.M. to the Noble College.

Feb. 5th,
1908.
Noble
College.
*Historical
Sketch.*

The nucleus of the college was the school founded by the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in November 1843. He and the Rev. H. W. Fox, M.A., were the two pioneer Missionaries of the C.M.S. in the Telugu country. Mr. Noble's purpose was to develop a school for Hindu and Muhammadan youths of the upper classes, though since his death the college has been open to all classes. His aim was to give them a high education, English and vernacular, based on Christian principles, including a careful study of the Bible. An hour daily is devoted to religious teaching throughout all classes and the powerful Christian influence of the college upon the lives and character of its students is discernible on all sides. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a collegiate department up to F.A. was opened and affiliated with the Madras University. The great cyclone in November 1864 interfered for a time with the work of the college and was the cause of Mr. Noble's death in 1865 owing to the exposure and the terrible anxiety he underwent at the time. The Rev. J. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), who had been assisting him for

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1908.

MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
*Historical
Sketch.*

several years as Rugby Fox Master, succeeded him as Principal and the college steadily developed under his management. The present hall and side class-rooms were erected as a memorial of the founder whose name was then given to the institution.

One of the proudest associations of the college is its close connection with Rugby School. The Rev. H. W. Fox, M.A., who came out with Mr. Noble, was a Rugbeian and a pupil of Dr. Arnold. When he died in 1848 a fund was opened to enable the C.M.S. to provide an assistant master in the Noble College by Dr. Gell, the late Bishop of Madras, with the approval of Dr. Tait, the Headmaster. The fund has been liberally supported ever since and a sum of about £400 is collected every year by past and present Rugbeians for the support of the college. The Vice-Principal is always appointed Rugby Fox Master. G. R. Ennis, Esq., M.A. (Dublin), was incumbent in 1908.

On the retirement of the Rev. J. Sharp from India in 1878, the Rev. E. Noel Hodges (afterwards Bishop in Travancore and Cochin) was appointed Principal and with him came the Rev. A. W. Poole, who subsequently became Bishop of Japan. During his time the south-east wing of the College was added.

The Rev. W. G. Peel, now Bishop in Eastern Equatorial Africa, acted as Principal for some time. The Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A. (Cantab.), succeeded in 1886 and in 1893 the jubilee of the college was celebrated. As a memorial of this event the college was raised to the first grade by the opening of B.A. classes in the History Branch and the Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A. (Oxon.), the present Principal, came out in 1892 to take charge.

of them. Mr. Penn succeeded Mr. Clarke as Principal in 1905. A new wing on the north-east was added to the building in 1902 to commemorate the centenary of the C.M.S. In 1901 G. R. Ennis, Esq., M.A. (T.C.D.), joined the staff as English Professor. The increase in the college classes during the last few years has encouraged the authorities to open a Mathematical Branch in 1909, when, it was hoped, the new wing would be completed for the accommodation of the intermediate classes in Physics and Chemistry.

The first M.A. of the University of Madras, V. Sundararamayya Garu, was educated up to the F.A. standard in this college, and among the distinguished graduates of the college may be mentioned Miss K. Krishnamma, now Mrs. S. Sattianadhan, and her sister Miss H. Krishnamma, both of whom have since taken the M.A. degree.

Scholarships are annually given by the C.M.S. and several friends in England and India. There are several endowed scholarships including the Brabazon, the Lea, the Rugby Tones, the D. Venkata Sastri, and the Ch. Venkatachalam Pantulu.

The Noble College forms the backbone of the educational system of the Telugu Mission and both from the point of view of the development of an enlightened and self-supporting Christian community, as well as of a strong evangelistic influence brought to bear upon the non-Christian educated and high caste classes, the maintenance of the college in the highest state of efficiency is of the utmost importance to the Mission.

In connection with the High school attached to the college there are six branch schools in various parts of the town including one at Gudur, five miles away.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
*Historical
Sketch.*

*Scholar-
ships.*

*Branch
schools.*

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1908.

MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
Strength.
Hostels.

The numbers on the rolls in January 1908 were—

College Department	113
School Department (including branches) ...	919
Total	1,032

This was an increase of 99 over the previous year's numbers.

About one-fifth of the students are provided with hostel accommodation. There is a Christian hostel in the Principal's compound. The Havelock hostel for Brahmans opposite the Principal's compound accommodates 23 students, but is too small to meet the demands made upon it. These hostels are under the direct supervision of the Principal. In the Brahman hostel there is a committee of students, presided over by one of the Brahman masters to manage their internal arrangements.

The
Library.

Games.

The Library consists of over 4,000 volumes. It includes a consulting Library and a Reading Room.

Ample provision is made for the physical education of the students. There are five tennis courts, ten badminton courts, football and cricket grounds, besides dumbbells and gymnastic apparatus. Each class appoints a Games Representative who keeps a register of the games played or exercises engaged in daily by the students. It is a rule of the College that every student must play a game and engage in some definite exercise at least four times a week. The College competes for the Atkinson Cup at tennis and several years has been successful in carrying it off against all the Clubs and Colleges of the district. In 1904 a Cup for football was presented by the District Judge M. D. Bell, Esq., to be competed for by all Schools and

Colleges in the Presidency, and it has been won for the last three years by the College. Every year an Interschool Sports Competition is held for the Schools and Colleges of the town; this includes also a competition in Gymnastics. Last year the Grigg Medal for Gymnastics was won by the College.

There is a flourishing Debating Society managed by the students themselves.

On arrival at the College His Excellency was received by the Rev. W. C. Penn, the Principal, and Mr. G. R. Ennis, the Vice-Principal, and Rugby Fox, Master.

The following address was presented to His Excellency:—

"We, the Principal, Professors, Masters and Students of the Noble College heartily welcome Your Excellency into our midst, on the joyful occasion of your first visit to this ancient and historic town, the earliest British Settlement in India.

"We beg to represent that this institution to which we have the honour to belong is one of the oldest of its kind in the Presidency. It was founded in 1843 by the Rev. R. T. Noble, who laboured here for twenty-four years without a break, and since that time it has been achieving a uniformly fair measure of success in the object which he set before it, namely, that of developing the character and instructing the minds of the youth of India on Christian principles. It can now count among its alumni many who by their talents and energy have advanced themselves to the front ranks of society both in private professions and in Government service.

"The College is not unmindful of the development of the physical nature of its students. The solicitude that it evinces in this direction is borne out by the abundant provision made for gymnastic exercises and out-door games, and also by the distinctions won by the students in the Annual Interschool Sports Competition and in the competition for the Bell Football Trophy and for the Atkinson Lawn Tennis Cup.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
Games.

Debating
Society.

Address.

Rev. R. T.
Noble.

Physical
exercises.

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1908.

MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
Address.
*Havelock
Hostel.*

*College
extension.*

Railway.

"The Havelock Hostel, opened in 1898 by one of Your Excellency's honoured predecessors, and named after him, is an endeavour on the part of the College authorities to supply a home to students who come to us from different parts of the Telugu country. But such has been the progress of this institution during the last few years that the Havelock Hostel has been quite unable to meet the demands made upon it. The College Council therefore has decided to erect in the College Compound, at an expenditure of Rs. 24,000, a more commodious and suitable hostel, the foundation stone of which Your Excellency will be pleased to lay to-day.

"The extension of the College buildings is another great need and it is being met by the erection of a new wing at a cost of Rs. 8,900, and of this building also we request Your Excellency kindly to lay the foundation stone. We rejoice that such events in the progress of the Noble College will ever be associated with Your Excellency's name, well known as it is throughout this Presidency in connection with educational work of every kind.

"We cannot close this address without thanking Your Excellency for the happy realization of our long-cherished hope for a Masulipatam-Bezawada Railway which is sure to confer immense benefit on our town and College, and it may help us to realize something of what Sir Charles Trevelyan meant when he said, during his visit to this place, that Masulipatam with her Noble College was bidding fair to become 'to the Northern Circars what Oxford and Cambridge are to England.'

His Excellency was then asked to lay the foundation stone of the new wing; after the Principal had offered a short prayer, the stone was laid. A move was then made to the site of the new hostel of which the Governor laid the foundation stone. His Excellency was conducted over the Noble College and at the close of the inspection proceeded to the Hall. After the College report had been read His Excellency distributed the prizes and spoke as follows :—

"MR. PRINCIPAL, MASTERS AND STUDENTS OF THE NOBLE COLLEGE, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The next item in the programme is a speech by the Governor and you must forgive me if I confine my remarks to a short address.

"I should like before I say anything to thank you one and all for the kind way in which you have greeted me to-day. Your greetings have been conveyed to me in various languages by various tongues and I thank you for your courtesy in bidding me welcome on this occasion.

"I have listened to the report which was read and I have listened also to the words in your address. I made it my business to acquaint myself with the history of this College. If my remarks are brief this morning, if I confine what I have to say to only one or two phases of the work which is here being carried on, I want you please to understand that it is not because I fail to appreciate what has been and is being done here or that I am lacking in sympathy with the principles which guide the method of instruction in this institution.

"The Noble College bears a great name in the educational world in Southern India. It would have been easy enough for me to dilate to you upon the work of its founder; easy enough for me to expatiate on the underlying principles of his methods the fact that he based all his work on the Bible and on the Word of God and the truths which are there enunciated and to have gone on to speak of the work of those who have come after him and of the splendid work which is being done here by your Principal and his fellow workers to-day. But I am only going to speak of two phases of the work.

"I am very glad, Sir, that you have asked me to take part in the ceremonies of this morning—the laying of the foundation stone of the new wing and in particular the laying of the foundation stone of the Hostel. I will only say that it marks evidently and clearly progress and advance. And therefore I am glad to play the part, though a formal and a small one, in anything that marks the progress of the work of this school. Now, there is something about this College which strikes me as peculiar. I believe that it is unique that a College in India should be in any way associated and

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
His
Excellency's
speech.
*Work
done.*

*New
buildings.*

Racial
sympathy.

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PATAM.

Noble
College.
His
Excel-
lency's
speech.
Racial
sympathy.

"affiliated as it were with one of our great English public schools and certainly from my point of view that is a most satisfactory feature. It is idle to conceal from ourselves that there is on the part of some in this country a desire, and to my thinking a most unfortunate desire, to widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. Upon my word, I find it difficult to determine whether those men who adopt that line of action are greater enemies to England or to India. I believe, I honestly think, that nothing can be more disastrous for the destinies of this great Continent than that the gulf between the rulers and the ruled should be widened. I believe that nothing can be more advantageous to her than that the links which bind the two races together should be strengthened by the sympathy which is stronger than steel and from time to time should be forged anew on the anvil of hope. And so, my young friends, I rejoice to know that past and present Rugbians, members of one of the greatest and best of our public schools in England, are stretching out their hands to you here. They are giving you practical proofs of the interest and sympathy which they feel in the educational work in this land. I wish sincerely that more of our public schools, our Eton, Harrow, Cheltenham and Marlborough, and so forth would follow this excellent example; because I believe that it would strengthen the bonds between the two countries and would be an element of great good both to England and to India.

Educa-
tional
progress.

"Sir, we need help for our educational work in this country. We are, in my opinion, doing a great deal. But if we only had the means, we could go faster. The history of the British administration in this country has been one of advance and progress. Roads and Railways, Post and Telegraphs, great schemes of irrigation, great projects for the preservation of human life—these have all been carried on and no nobler projects have been undertaken by England in this country than the spread of knowledge and the task of education. There are I know carping critics who say that the educational work has been a failure. I am not one of those carping critics. I do not belong to that band. I know

"that mistakes have been made but our successes thank God have been greater than our failures. I do honestly believe that the educational work which we have done in this country has done much to raise the moral and intellectual standard throughout the length and breadth of the land. I believe that we are capable of raising the standard still higher, if we only think of mental and moral improvement, if we can only get rid of the idea that education is to be gauged by percentages and passes for I am certain of this if we concentrate our attention only on cram and if we ignore character, then the intellect of the whole nation must suffer.

"Character! That is the test of success of education in my opinion. And so I rejoice when I see in your address, Sir, that one of the first and foremost principles of this institution is the development of character.

"You go on to suggest in the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan that this college may some day play the part in the Northern Circars in India—a part which Oxford and Cambridge played in the history of England. Well, I am an optimist and I ask why not? What is the secret of University training at home. In the first place, their whole method of teaching and training as it seems to me is based on the same solid basis as that on which the teaching in this college is conducted on Christian principles. But what is this University training upon which you set such store? What is the secret of it? It is rather difficult to explain. Let me put it to you this way. Supposing for a moment it were possible to eliminate from our statesmen, our lawyers, our men of business, from our great land-owners and our country gentlemen in England, supposing we eliminate from them all those who have had a university training, I am certain that the quality of the nation's work would be lacking in something. What is that it would want? I know no exact words to define it. But the nearest definition I can find is tone—the tone which a university gives—tone, form, prestige, fashion, call it what you will. It is that particular thing which brings out the best in man which spurs him to his noblest achievements which casts his character in the finest mould. Tone! That it is that Oxford and Cambridge are giving

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Noble
College.
His
Excel-
lency's
speech.

Educa-
tional
progress.

University
training.

Feb. 5th, 1908. | "to English manhood and it is that that this college aspires to
 MASULI- | "give India's manhood here. Well, Sir, indeed, I say again why
 PATAM. | "should it not? It is a noble aspiration and it seems to me
 "if I may venture to say so, the policy upon which you start in
 "seeking to attain that aspiration is absolutely sound.

Noble | "You have said in your report that you set great store by
 College. | "athletics. I rejoice to hear it. That I believe is a great
 His | "secret in the formation of character. Athletics of course give
 Excell- | "you physical development. They give you something more
 lency's | "valuable than that. They teach you to give and take; they
 speech. | "teach you fair play; they give you courage, manliness, what
 Athletics. | "we in England call grit; grit to your character. Just that
 "one element without which a man is not a man but a frivolous
 "inutility. That is why I am glad to see such attention is paid
 "to athletics in this college.

Hostels. | "And then, Sir, you make as a part of your policy the
 "establishment of hostels. Here again, I believe it is a great
 "secret of success in the formation of character. Take Rugby
 "for instance as a prototype. You cannot turn this college into
 "a regular residential college like Rugby. But you can go very
 "near that. The establishment of hostels is the next best thing;
 "such an establishment is welcome to parents. I can well
 "understand that in these big towns a parent will not care to
 "turn his boy loose to be subjected to every kind of moral and
 "social temptation. And again, it is only in a hostel that you
 "can engender that spirit of *esprit de corps* and comradeship
 "which are prime essentials in the formation of character. It
 "gives me very great satisfaction that I should have been
 "allowed to take part this morning in the building of the new
 "hostel which is, I believe, going to be an element of incalculable
 "good to your college. It is going to help you, sir, in the
 "course which you have set before you and which is to lead
 "ultimately to the establishment of this college as the Univer-
 "sity of the Northern Circars. Now, that is an ambition which
 "masters and pupils may well set before themselves. I
 "commend it to you, Sir. I wish you well in the noble task which
 "you have undertaken. But it cannot succeed unless you, my
 "young friends, will play your parts. You know just as well

"as I what self-sacrifice, what devotion, what abnegation of self Feb. 5th,
 "have been shown by those to whom you are indebted for this 1908.
 "college. You know that as well as I. And are you not going MASULI-
 "to play your part? I am certain that you will. St. Paul in the PATAM.
 "words which we heard this morning used the phrase 'if a man's Noble
 "work may abide.' Is your work in life going to abide? Will it College.
 "stand the test of time? No one can answer that question but His
 "yourselves. It can only abide if from the outset of your life Excell-
 "you determine that the quality of your work shall be sound. lency's
 "It can only abide if you submit to the discipline of school, if speech.
 "you take advantage of the opportunities which are offered to
 "you, if you are worthy of the men who are here striving to
 "help you to equip yourselves for the battle of life. So I would
 "earnestly say to one and all of you do not let the time slip by,
 "but seize the moments now; because you cannot put back the
 "clock. Opportunities once gone never return. And here in
 "this college are the best opportunities which you can have in
 "order to ensure that your work may abide. I only hope and
 "pray that God's blessing may rest upon this institution, upon
 "the masters who strive here for the good of their fellowmen
 "and upon the boys who may be thankful that they have the
 "chance of equipping themselves as useful citizens of this great
 "Empire."

The Principal then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and pronounced a benediction.

At 9 A.M. the Governor left the Noble College and Hindu
 drove to the Hindu High School where he was con- High
 ducted over the building by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur School.
 P. Venkatappaya Pantulu Garu, the President of the
 School Committee, and M.R.Ry. K. Krishnama Chari,
 the Headmaster.

This institution was founded on the 1st of January History.
 1856, under the designation of "Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School." On its establishment it seems to have
 been placed under the management of a committee of
 native gentlemen. The founder of the school and the

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Hindu
High
School.
History.

first president of its committee was that renowned native statesman Sir A. Seshiah Sastriar, K.C.S.I., who, in the fifties of the last century, was connected with the Revenue Department of this district. When it was started it had only fifty boys on its rolls. It appears to have been maintained for a number of years by liberal public subscriptions.

At a subsequent stage the school received substantial help from the exertions of M.R.Ry. Mungamuru Narasimham Pantulu Garu, who, about the year 1862, secured for the school the spacious building which it now occupies, together with the extensive grounds in which it stands. He also obtained funds for the school and thus placed it on a firm and enduring basis.

Since then it has steadily progressed in all directions.

Examina-
tion.

Students were first sent up for the University Matriculation Examination in the year 1865. From that time the school has been annually sending up increasing numbers of candidates for this examination and upwards of 450 students have up to now passed the entrance examination from this institution.

At the Matriculation Examination of 1906, 28 pupils passed from the school out of 46 sent up.

Strength.

At the close of the 1907 the High School had on its rolls 420 pupils, and its two branches situated in the heart of the town, about 400 pupils. All these three schools are now, as they have always been, under the management of a body of native gentlemen. The High School has had a successful career, and its tone and discipline have always been favourably noted by Inspecting officers.

The three schools are conducted by 36 teachers including pundits. Eighteen of these, including seven graduates of the Madras University, are employed in the High School.

Attached to the school there are five scholarships; two in commemoration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, two to perpetuate His Majesty the King-Emperor's visit to India in 1876 as Prince of Wales, and one to celebrate the visit of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to this town in 1898, all founded by the residents of Kistna district.

The school possesses, besides the building which it occupies and another for one of its Branch schools, interest in a number of godowns in Robertsonpet yielding an annual income of about Rs. 800. It has also a funded capital of over Rs. 20,000 invested in various forms of Government securities. The income of the schools from all sources, fees, endowments and Government grant, amounted in 1907, in round numbers, to Rs. 16,500 and the expenditure for the year was close upon Rs. 17,000.

The school has an ample supply of furniture, physical and chemical apparatus, maps and charts. There is also a library with over 1,000 volumes of books and a reading-room.

The committee of the Hindu High and Branch schools within the last few years have spent over Rs. 10,000 in repairing the school-houses and in the purchase of educational appliances, in order to bring up their institution to the standard of modern ideas and requirements.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Hindu
High
School.
Staff.
Scholar-
ships.

Building.
Income.

The first proposal had for its object the maintenance of a depth of at least six feet on the bar formed at the entrance into the sea from the backwaters at Masulipatam, as the bar was at certain seasons a serious impediment to the free ingress and egress of cargo boats to and from the shipping in the anchorage. They suggested the provision of a dredger as absolutely essential. With the advent of a railway to Masulipatam they expected that the trade of the port would receive great impetus and would considerably increase. They therefore requested the Government to help them with funds to initiate improvements. The deputation informed His Excellency that they would be prepared to double their landing and shipping fees, in order to repay the cost of the dredger.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Deputa-
tion.

His Excellency asked the deputation to submit practical proposals in regard to the question, and told them that he would give them his best consideration.

The second suggestion which the deputation made with the same object in view was that a certain amount of the water of the Kistna might be diverted into the backwaters by excavating a channel from Yagara through Chinnapuram. But since the memorandum containing this suggestion had been sent to His Excellency the deputation learnt that the proposed channel, which would be ten miles long, would involve large expenditure and that there would be no irrigation under the canal likely to yield any direct return. The deputation therefore practically abandoned the suggestion as being out of the question.

A third suggestion was that the drainage from the country about Srikakulam, Mallavolu, Majeru downwards might be concentrated through a channel and discharged into the Giraladibba. This in their opinion would serve to deepen the channel through the bar and would help the operation of the dredger.

Some doubt was expressed by the Port officer as to whether this proposal would really result in any good if adopted, because it would simply increase the current during the rainy season, whereas the time that the water on the bar became shallow was particularly in the dry season.

His Excellency pointed out that it was a matter entirely for experts and nothing could be done without a report by an expert.

At 11-30, Mr. Hannay took His Excellency in his motor for a drive round the town. Mr. Morris, Mr. Campbell and Captain Annesley accompanied them.

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MASULI-
PATAM.

Deputa-
tion.

His Excellency was first shown Jacob Dedel's tomb in the old parade ground in the fort. It bears a Dutch inscription meaning "Here lies buried the 'Hon'ble Jacob Dedel; in his life Councillor in 'the service and chief by land and by water of the 'Netherlands East India Company on the Coromandel 'Coast; died August 29th, 1624." This is the oldest Dutch inscription in the Madras Presidency, if not in India.

His Excellency next visited the "cyclone monument" erected to the memory of Anthony Fruvall, his wife and family, and about 30,000 persons who perished in the great cyclone of the 1st November 1864.

Close by is the ruined chapel of St. Catherine, in which two priests saved their lives during the cyclone by climbing to the arch above the altar, one of them holding the consecrated host above the flood.

His Excellency next inspected the tidal lock and wharf where the canal enters the "port."

His Excellency then proceeded to Robertsonpettah passing in the way St. John's Church which is now neglected and being dismantled, and some old Dutch storehouses.

Although the drive had not been pre-arranged, His Excellency was cordially greeted by the people, the crowd being especially dense at Robertsonpettah Square where His Excellency halted for a few minutes.

Mr. Hannay then drove His Excellency and party back to the Collector's house, past the Taluq office, the Judge's house and Court, Mr. Hasted's bungalow, and French pettah—a small piece of French territory.

After lunch His Excellency accompanied by his staff and Mr. Morris drove to Chilakalapudi station.

Departure.

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His Excellency and staff entered the train for Bezwada, which left Masulipatam at 2 P.M. and arrived at Bezwada at 5-15 P.M. Sir William and Lady Bisset, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. Morris, Mr. Topham and Mr. West travelled by the same train.

EZWADA.

At Bezwada the Governor and party entered the special train on the Madras Railway which left at 6-10 P.M.

BAPATLA.

Dinner was provided at Bapatla refreshment room at 7-30 P.M.

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1908.

NELLORE.

The special train reached Nellore at 6-30 A.M. At 7-30 A.M., His Excellency was received, as he alighted from the train, by Mr. R. B. Clegg, the Collector of the District, and Mr. B. Swire, the Superintendent of Police. His Excellency accompanied by his staff and the Collector drove to the new water-works where he was given a public reception by the people of Nellore. When His Excellency had taken his seat, the Collector presented M.R.Ry. T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who read the following address:—

Municipal
Address.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council for the town of Nellore, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency a hearty welcome on the occasion of this, your first visit to this ancient town. As loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor and as the Citizens of a world Empire whose stability and permanency every true citizen of this country desires and prays for, we are thankful, that we have been afforded an opportunity of welcoming to our midst the representative in this Presidency of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign and King-Emperor Edward VII, of testifying to our unflinching loyalty to the British Crown and of expressing our gratitude for the manifold blessings that we enjoy under British rule.

"2. We do not know how sufficiently to express our thanks for the munificent gift of Rs. 90,000 which Your Excellency's Government has made to us, in order to enable us to carry out our water-supply scheme. But for that gift and for the loan of an equal sum, which the Government was kind enough to advance, it would have been impossible for the Council to undertake a project for the carrying out of which they and the rate-payers have been striving for twenty years and more. With the completion of the water-works, one of the two present needs of the town will have been supplied, and we are sure that a constant and abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes will tend to considerably improve the health of the town and thus enable the inhabitants to resist the attacks of the various diseases to which they have been unfortunately, yearly subjected.

"3. Though in an address of welcome a reference to our wants may appear somewhat inappropriate, yet we beg leave, now that Your Excellency is in our midst to invite your sympathetic attention, to the greatest of our wants, a proper system of drainage for this town. This subject has been engaging the serious attention of the Council and of Government for over twenty years, but we have now reached a stage at which the solution of the question can no longer be delayed. There are no drains worth the name in any place outside of East Nellore and the erection of water fountains throughout the town renders it necessary that means should be devised to prevent stagnation of water and the consequent unhealthiness which such stagnation will engender.

"4. Nellore is comparatively a poor municipality and the inhabitants find it extremely difficult to bear the taxation which has already been imposed. If, therefore, a system of drainage is to be investigated and carried out, it can be possible only if Government comes generously to our help and we earnestly pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to extend to us the same liberality that it has shown to the Municipal Councils of Berhampur and Coimbatore in the carrying out of their water-supply schemes.

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1908.

NELLORE.
Municipal
Address.
*Water-
supply.*

Drainage.

Feb. 6th, 1908. "5. We have only one more request to make. The rate-payers of this town were in 1891 deprived of the privilege of electing their councillors while the Council at the same time lost its right to elect its own Chairman. Though the elective franchise was subsequently partially restored, our prayer, often repeated, for the restoration of all the privileges taken away sixteen years ago, has not yet been acceded to. Having regard to the manner in which the administration of the Municipality has been carried on, since 1891, we pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to restore to the rate-payers the power to elect three-fourths of the Councillors and to the Council the privilege of electing its own Chairman.

"In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty will bless Your Excellency with long life and prosperity."

After reading the address, the Chairman presented to His Excellency the following Councillors:—

M.R.Ry. V. Parthasarathi Chetti Garu, B.A.
 Captain L. Hirsch, I.M.S.
 M.R.Ry. M. Chengayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
 Mouly Muhammad Asad-ud-din Ahmad Sahib Ansari.
 M.R.Ry. J. Kolandavelu Pillai Avargal.
 " A. Narasa Reddi Garu.
 " A. Santhanarama Aiyangar Avargal.
 " C. Seshadri Rao Pantulu Garu.
 Saiyed Nyamtullah Sahib.
 M.R.Ry. R. Lakshminarasa Reddi Garu.
 " A. Panchala Chetti Garu.
 " A. R. Arunachala Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
 " B. Venkata Subbayya Chetti Garu.
 " N. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
 " P. Seshachalam Chetti Garu.
 " G. Jagannayakulu Nayudu Garu.

The Collector then presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address from the District Board:—

"We, the members of the District Board of Nellore, on behalf of the inhabitants of this district, beg to offer to Your Excellency a most hearty and loyal welcome to Nellore. We deeply regret that we have not also the honour and pleasure of welcoming Her Excellency Lady Lawley to our district on the present occasion.

"2. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we are second to no other part of the Presidency in our grateful and loyal devotion to the British Government and rejoice to receive Your Excellency as the representative of our Sovereign, His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, in our midst.

"3. We are glad to have the opportunity of expressing personally our grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the munificent financial assistance accorded to our District Board.

"4. We have much need for the extension and repairs of communications and for improvement of the backward state of education. With the grants already received we have made some progress in these directions. We pray that Your Excellency's Government will continue to supplement our inadequate funds in the same liberal manner as heretofore.

"5. The district with the exception of favoured tracts along the coast and the lands under the Nellore and Sangam aicuts is subject to periodical visitations of scarcity. We beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the need for protective irrigation works and venture to express the hope that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to do all that is possible to further the schemes for providing the district with irrigation from the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers.

"6. We also look forward to the construction of famine feeder lines from Kávali to Udayagiri and from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri.

"7. We are at the same time deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the attention that your Government has already bestowed upon these subjects.

"8. Although we have in our district so few objects of beauty and interest, we regret that Your Excellency's visit is so short, but we trust that the people's respect and esteem

Communi-
cations.
Educa-
tion.

Irrigation.

Feeder
lines.

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NELLORE.
His Excellency's
Reply to Municipal
and District
Board
Addresses.

"been prepared for this scheme. Until we know what amount will be required to carry it into effect and what the amount of financial burden that you can undertake may be, it is a little difficult for me to say how far the Government may be able to help you. But so far as our means will allow I am certain that any application that you may make for assistance will receive our most sympathetic consideration. I would therefore ask you if you would be so good as to take steps to ensure that plans and estimates are made out and that we are made acquainted with the extent to which the Municipality can undertake any part of the burden.

*Elective
Privileges.*

"The only other matter to which you call my attention is the desirability of increasing the number of elected councillors and the grant of the privilege of electing your Chairman. I am rather sorry that you should have thought it desirable to bring forward this request just now, because you must forgive my saying that a careful study of the recent Government Orders in regard to the municipal administration of Nellore would have made it fairly obvious to you that my answer could not be in the affirmative at present. At the present moment you have as your Chairman a man who, during the short tenure of his office, has shown marked ability and capacity for municipal administration. Therefore I would ask you to continue as at present and postpone the pressing of this request to some future date.

*Communi-
cations.
Educa-
tion.*

"Now, Sir, in regard to the matters which you have brought to my notice on behalf of the District Board, I can only say how very glad I am that the Government have been able to help you in the matter of communications and in the matter of education. Our difficulty is always to know exactly how far we might fairly apportion the funds at our disposal among the different District Boards for these most necessary purposes. Our desire is only to help you as far and as fairly as we can. We are fellow-workers in trying to improve the condition of the ryots and in regard to their physical and material prosperity in the matter of education of their children

"I think you may rely on it that in both these directions the Government will always be ready to help your District Board as far as lies in their power.

"Sir, I can well understand that the people throughout the district of Nellore must anxiously expect help for the achievement of some great water-supply scheme which will improve the prospects in the district. The Kistna and the Tungabhadra projects are the two schemes of which you speak and you suggest that it is probable that their achievement will benefit the people of Nellore. Well, Sir, I regret I have to inform you that you must not entertain too sanguine hopes for these schemes. In the first place, so far as regards what is known as the Kistna reservoir scheme, when this Government sent it up to India it stopped at the Gundlakamma river so that even in that shape it would not, I believe, have benefited Nellore. But even in that shape the Government of India and this Government after careful scrutiny and revision have found that it is impossible to carry it out. The scheme is now completely under revision and it will probably be in a modified form that it will be carried into effect and so it is only fair to let you know that I am afraid the Kistna scheme is not likely to benefit this district to any great extent. As regards the second scheme—Tungabhadra—as you no doubt are aware there are great difficulties in the matter of constructing the Someswaram dam and at the present time and on our present knowledge we fear that the cost of erecting that dam will be so great as to make its achievement impossible but we have in contemplation the carrying out of various other minor schemes such as the Mopad project and other schemes in this district which hope may bring relief to the district of Nellore. We as the Government realise very fully what disabilities this country is often put to by want of an adequate supply of water. We are only too anxious to help you if we possibly can. I do not think it is necessary for me to recite the various schemes to which I have referred. They may on investigation prove incapable of achievement and if so I should only be raising false hopes in you unintentionally. There is as you know many a slip between the cup and the lip

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NELLORE.

His Ex-
cellency's
Reply to Municipal
and District
Board
Addresses.
Irrigation.

Feb. 6th, 1908. "and a scheme which at first sight may seem easy and simple
Nellore. "enough may often be found on further investigation beyond
"the possibility of construction.

His Excellency's Reply to Municipal and District Board Addresses. Feeder lines. "The only other matter, Sir, to which you call my attention, is the construction of certain famine feeder lines from Kávali to Udayagiri and from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri. At present these are early days to give you any definite promise in regard to the construction of these lines, but I may tell you that we have urged their construction upon the Government of India who have sanctioned the carrying out of a survey of those lines. We have invited the Madras Railway Company to undertake the survey of them all but they begged that in view of the early completion of their work in this country they might be excused and we have now asked the new Railway Company who have now taken over the Madras Railway to carry out the survey of those lines with the least possible delay.

"Gentlemen, I know that my time here is short and no one regrets that fact more than I do myself. The date of my visit to this district was timed in order that I might open the new railway from Bezvada to Masulipatam and that I might, at the same time, open your new water-works. The months of January and February are busy months for a Governor, and the Government of Madras are now busy with the Madras Estates Lands Bill; and you will, I am sure, believe me that it is only the press of State business which necessitates my early return to Madras. I have no doubt whatever that the time which I spend here will be a pleasant one to me and one that I shall look upon with satisfaction and pleasure. I sincerely re-echo your regret that my wife is not here with me to-day. There is nothing I am sure which gives her greater pleasure than to visit different parts of the presidency and to become acquainted with the inhabitants of these districts. Had she been able to come with me I am certain that she would have done so. I shall have the pleasure of conveying to her your kind message of regret at her absence.

"In conclusion, I should like to thank you very much indeed for the welcome which you have accorded to me and

"especially for the trouble to which you have evidently been put to show your appreciation of my coming here. I should like to thank you one and all and particularly that gentleman who has built this pandal and undertaken to feed the poor to mark my advent to this town."

After His Excellency had replied to the addresses the Chairman of the Municipal Council requested His Excellency to open the water-works. The Collector presented M.R.Ry. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, the Executive Engineer, who with His Excellency's permission, read a short account of the water-works. His Excellency made the following speech:—

"Before I proceed to formally declare the water-works open I should like to say a few words. I have listened with the greatest interest to the history of the scheme and to the details of the scheme itself. The history of that scheme has, as it seems to me, been one of constant disappointment and delay to the people of Nellore. I sympathise with you in the disappointments which you must have experienced and all the more I congratulate you on the fact that we have successfully overcome them. Whether as the head of the Government or on your behalf I feel that I should leave something wanting if I fail to say how fully I recognise the admirable work which has been done in this connection by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the Executive Engineer, by whom this work has been actually carried out. I am afraid that partly owing to myself he has had to hurry on the work at an inordinate pace, and I congratulate him on having worked so strenuously, so quickly and so well and I should like to thank him first because I am delighted to feel that my coming here to-day is associated with an event which is likely to prove a very great benefit to you all. I should like to publicly express my recognition of the excellent work which he has done and convey to him my personal thanks for the manner in which he has carried out his duties. I now, gentlemen, proceed to the pumping station."

Feb. 6th, 1908. Nellore.

Water-works.

His Excellency's speech.

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1905.

NELLORE.
Hospital.

History.

His Excellency then proceeded to the engine-room and started the pumps.

He next visited the Municipal Hospital where he was shown over the wards by Captain Hirsch and M.B.Ry. T. R. Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, Assistant Surgeon.

The present Civil dispensary and hospital were built in 1850 from public subscriptions and with the aid of a Government grant. It originally consisted of a surgery with an operating theatre and two pauper wards to the right, one for males and the other for females, containing provision respectively for 14 and 6 beds, and a ward to the left, containing 12 beds used as a Police hospital. In the course of a few years, it was found that the accommodation provided for patients in the hospital was insufficient and the Police hospital was removed to a separate building to the south-east of the main building. Subsequently an European ward was built and two wards for contagious diseases. In 1880, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Nellore and on that occasion laid the foundation-stone for the erection of wards for caste Hindus. These were subsequently completed at a large cost. In 1870-71, the number of out-patients treated was only 4,173; but in 1891 it had risen to 23,399. As accommodation was still found insufficient, two more wards were built in 1905-1906 at a cost of Rs. 7,580, the cost being borne partly by the Municipality and partly by the District Board of Nellore. As further wards were found necessary, the Municipal Council requested Government help when His Excellency Lord Ampthill visited Nellore in 1903, and Government in 1904-1905 allotted Rs. 20,000 for hospital improvements. With

the funds thus placed at the disposal of the Municipal Council the new wards which were under construction at the time of His Excellency's visit were begun in October 1907.

When the Civil dispensary was originally built, it was maintained mainly from the liberal gift of Rs. 1,800 per annum contributed by the Raja of Venkatagiri. The dispensary was under the control of Government till 1871, when owing to the passing of Act III of 1871 (The District Municipalities Act) the institution was transferred to and vested in the Municipal Council of Nellore. After the transfer to the Municipal Council the dispensary was, for some time, still in receipt of the munificent donation of the Raja of Venkatagiri, but the same was eventually withdrawn in 1890-91. Since then the institution has been supported entirely by grants from the Municipal and District Board Funds.

His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have to-day inspected the hospital. Everything clean and in good order.

"The early completion of the new theatre and wards is very desirable. I am glad to see the work well advanced."

He then drove to the American Baptist Mission Girls' School.

This mission was organized in 1840. The first thirty years of its history were unfruitful. Nellore was still its only station which got the name, "The Lone Star Mission." It was proposed to abandon it, but the missionaries opposed the proposal. It now has 29 stations, 50 missionaries and spends nearly four lakhs of rupees (Rs. 4,00,000) annually in the various branches of the work. The mission maintains four schools in Nellore—

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NELLORE.
Hospital.
History.

Visitors'
Book.

American
Baptist
Mission
Girls'
School.

Feb. 6th, 1908. NELLORE. American Baptist Mission Girls' School.

1. *The Boys' High School*.—This school was founded by a Government official about the year 1839. In 1841 it was handed over to the Free Church Mission. Three years ago it was transferred to this mission. The number of boys on the roll was 372.

2. *The Girls' School*.—This school had only recently been established, but had 40 girls in attendance.

3. *The Girls' Boarding School*.—This school had on its rolls about 160 pupils. It teaches through the Seventh Standard and prepares girls for either the High School or the Training School for Mistresses.

4. *The Training School for Mistresses*.—There were 10 girls in this school undergoing training.

The mission also maintains a hospital for women and children. This hospital, situated near the railway station, was founded twenty years ago and is intended to supply a need not otherwise provided for in the district. There is a training school for nurses in connection with it.

Chambers Hall is a hall for gospel meetings in English. It has a reading room and library in connection with it. The reading room is free to all who care to use it. Public lectures on various subjects are given in the hall.

The girls of the schools were drawn up in line from the gate to the bungalow where Dr. Downie, the Senior Missionary, received His Excellency. His Excellency was met also by Mrs. Downie, the Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Robertson, Headmistress of the Government Girls' School, Miss Darmstadt, Headmistress of the Boarding School, Miss Fencate, Miss A. Degeuring, M.D., Miss Benjamin, M.D., Miss Magilton, and Miss Gerow. The last four

ladies work in the Mission Women's Hospital. His Feb. 6th, 1908. Excellency and party proceeded to the hall when Dr. Downie presented the following address on behalf of NELLORE. the mission :—

“On behalf of my associates and our Native Christians, I beg leave to express our appreciation of Your Excellency's courtesy in paying us this visit and to assure Your Excellency that, although American citizens, we are among the most loyal subjects of His Majesty King Edward while living in His Majesty's dominions. No part of His Majesty's subjects appreciate more than we do the benefits we share under British rule in India. For this reason it is a part of our constant effort to inspire our Native Christians with this same sense of loyalty to the British Government and it is our firm conviction that His Majesty the King-Emperor has no more loyal subjects in India than our Native Christians.”

“We deeply regret that Lady Lawley has not been able to accompany Your Excellency on this visit, but we trust that you will be good enough to convey to Her Ladyship our warmest regards and our appreciation of her deep interest in and efforts for the elevation of our people of India, and especially of the women and children.”

His Excellency made the following reply :—

“DR. DOWNIE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is a great His Excellency's pleasure for me to be here and I feel that if I had visited Nellore without seeing this institution, I would have gone away feeling that a part of my work had been left undone.”

“I thank you very much, Sir, for your kind reception and the kind way in which you have addressed me. You have spoken of the honour conferred on you by my visit, but those remarks are superfluous. I assure you, Sir, it is I who am indebted for the great privilege it affords me of being present on this occasion.”

“I too, regret that Lady Lawley is not with us. She would have been specially interested as she was born in New York and can therefore claim all the rights of American

Feb. 6th, 1908. "citizenship. Lady Lawley is especially interested in the education and training of the women and children of this country. When I tell her what I have seen she will all the more regret not having been with us.

NELLORE. "You have spoken of the loyalty of the Native Christians American Baptist Mission Girls' School. "and I am well assured that the expression is genuine and His Excellency's speech. "sincere. I assure you, Sir, that as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor I appreciate the noble work you and your associates are doing for the education of the people of this land. This mission is one of the great institutions of Nellore, and you too, Sir, are one of the great institutions of Nellore.

"I wish you to understand, Sir, that we as a Government and I as the head of this Government and the representative of King-Edward are one with you and your co-workers in training the youth of this land whom we expect to take a larger share year by year in the affairs of the Government.

"Believe me, Sir, that from the bottom of my heart I wish you and your fellow labourers every success and pray for God's blessing on your noble work.

Visitors' Book.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"It has been a great pleasure to me to see something of the splendid work which is being carried on within the walls of this institution.

"I earnestly hope and pray that God may bless and prosper this labour of love."

Venkata-giri Raja's High School. History.

At 9-40 A.M. His Excellency drove to the Venkatagiri Raja's High School.

This school was opened in 1875 by Mr. S. Narayanaswami Chetti, under the name of "The Hindu High School, Nellore." In 1879, it was handed over to a committee and was recognised by the Government.

The school passed through many vicissitudes before it reached its present position. Native benevolence

manifested itself in various ways in supplying the needs of the growing institution. In 1879 a Muhammadan gentleman, named Haji Muhammad Rahumtulla Sahib, presented the site and the building that then stood on it. In 1887, the school was fortunate in securing the patronage of the Raja of Venkatagiri who instituted an endowment of Rs. 15,000 and gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a school-house, besides a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the same purpose. In grateful recognition of his liberality the name of the school was changed into "The Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore." The substantial terraced building undertaken with his help at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was completed in 1888 and was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Connemera in November of that year. Many further improvements to the building were carried out in subsequent years at a total cost of Rs. 20,000, by means of public subscriptions and donations and Government grants. In 1902, a big hall was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and was opened by Mr. A. Butterworth, the Collector of the district. In 1903, a Muhammadan contractor, named Muhammad Abdul Kharim Khan Sahib, presented a building for the primary school in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and it was opened by His Excellency Lord Ampthill on the 26th November 1903. On the same day Lord Ampthill laid the foundation stone of a block of buildings comprising another big hall and three large rooms which was completed in 1906 at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Raja V. Kishen Bahadur gave Rs. 3,000 towards these improvements, and, in acknowledgment of this gift, one of the new rooms has been called after his name

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NELLORE. Venkatagiri Raja's High School. History.

Feb. 6th, 1908. and is being, in deference to his wishes, used as a library and the reading room.

NELLORE.

Venkata-
giri
Raja's
High
School.
Present
condition.

The high school has two feeder primary schools, one in the high school compound and the other in the heart of the town. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 468. There is a full and well-qualified staff of teachers and the institution has for several years past been producing good results in the various public examinations.

The school is a society incorporated under Act XXI of 1860 of the Government of India, and is managed by a committee consisting of some of the leading officials and non-official gentlemen representing the various classes, with the Raja of Venkatagiri as the Patron, and his brother Raja V. Kishen Bahadur as President.

On arrival at the School His Excellency was received by Raja V. Kishen Bahadur, the President, M.R.Ry. M. Chengayya Garu, Secretary of the Committee, and Public Prosecutor, and M.R.Ry. A. Santarama Aiyangar Avargal, Headmaster of the School.

Address. His Excellency was presented with the following address:—

"We, the members of the Venkatagiri Raja's High School Committee and the teachers and pupils of the school, beg leave to join with the public of Nellore in according to Your Excellency a most loyal and sincere welcome.

"We feel extremely thankful to Your Excellency for having given us the honour of a visit to this institution and we appreciate the privilege all the more, as it means an extension of the kindness with which our humble invitation has invariably been received by successive Governors when visiting this district. The names of Lord Connemara, Lord Wenlock, Sir Arthur Havelock and Lord Amptill are

"associated in one way or another with the growth of this institution, and we have now the sincere gratification of adding to this eminent list Your Excellency's illustrious name.

"This school is altogether the result of native effort and owes its present condition no less to the sympathy and co-operation of the Education Department than to the liberal patronage of the Raja of Venkatagiri, and his family. And the public of Nellore have always been ready to appreciate our work and give us their support.

"We owe thanks to Your Excellency's government for the reorganization of the Educational institutions in this Presidency. We fully believe that the effect of the new Grant-in-Aid Code and the new Educational rules will be to largely improve the efficiency of the existing schools in every respect, if only the new rules are enforced without undue rigour and yet without a sacrifice of the main principles upon which they are based. As regards this school, we beg to state that all the improvements required by the new rules have been carried out and we expect before long to secure for it a substantial endowment.

"We regret we have not had the pleasure and the honour of welcoming Lady Lawley to our midst and hope Your Excellency will be pleased to make good our disappointment by paying us another visit in company with Her Excellency. For the present, we beg to conclude with our prayer that the Almighty may bless Your Excellency and Lady Lawley with long life and prosperity."

The Governor then distributed the prizes and replied to the address as follows:—

"Mr. President of the Committee of Management, Masters and Students of this school:—

"I should like in the first place to congratulate those boys to whom it has just been my pleasure to present prizes for last year. A good many of the prize-winners are away and are still continuing their studies in Madras and elsewhere. I hope that they along with those who are present here to-day will accept my sincere congratulations and an expression of

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Venkata-
giri
Raja's
High
School.
Address.

Distribution of
prizes.
His Excellency's
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NELLORÉ.
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giri
Raja's
High
School.
His Excel-
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speech.

"the hope that the success they have gained within the walls of this school may only be preliminary to greater successes which lie awaiting them in the world beyond. I have listened with great interest and pleasure to what was said in the address and what was written in the report of this school for last year. I should like to thank you one and all for the kind welcome which you have extended to me. I only wish that Lady Lawley was also here with me to share with me the warm welcome you have given me. In your address allusion is made to the interest which succeeding Governors have paid in the work of this school. I think it would be strange if we did not owe and all as the head of the Madras Government feel deep interest and concern for the work which is here being carried on. The history of this school has been one, like most enterprises, of ups and downs. But, fortunately this school has had some good friends in the neighbourhood. The Raja of Venkatagiri is a man whom, I think, we may look upon as a model landlord. He is a man who, by his life and conduct, has earned the esteem and regard of Europeans and Indians alike and in anything which marks the betterment and amelioration of his humbler compatriots he is always ready to take an active part. His example moreover has been followed by his brothers and I am sure that we all of us highly appreciate the generosity and interest which has been taken in this school by Raja V. Kishen Bahadur. So the school has had some good friends locally and it has weathered the storm which threatened its course from time to time and it is now, I hope, launched in the sea of prosperity and success. Certainly to judge by what we have heard in the report it has a great and, I think, a good future before it. In regard to that report I sympathise with the Committee on the losses and changes in the personnel which it has to record. But I am glad to see that the places of the President, Secretary, and the Treasurer which became vacant from various causes have now been filled and that under your present President and the personnel of the Committee being now what it is I feel confident that the success of the School is assured. You have had, as schools have had, to face financial stress owing to the

"requirements of the new educational code. But I am glad to notice that you realise as fully as we do how essential it is that the education imparted in this country should be of the best possible quality. I am afraid that the inexorable law which applies to most human beings applies also to education. It does not matter whether it is Municipality or motor-car or a mouse-trap. If you want a first rate article, you have got to pay for it. Yes, you have had to face financial straits but I am glad to see that you speak confidently; of being able to meet the requirements and to carry out the recommendations necessitated by the new educational rules. I do not know, Gentlemen, that I have much more to say this morning. I have during the past few days been called upon to make a good many speeches and there are moments when even a Governor finds it a little difficult to meet all that is expected of him in matters of eloquence. If I am brief on this occasion, it is not, believe me, because I fail to take a deep interest in the work of the Committee and in the success of the pupils of this school. On the contrary I wish them one and all every possible success. I think that you know already how deeply concerned and interested I am in all that affects the education of the rising generation and my interest extends no less to this school than to other schools and Colleges which it has been my privilege to visit. I will assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be here to realise what good work is being carried on within the walls of this school. I hope the report which it has been possible for the Committee to read to us to-day may encourage them in the good work that they have done and it may incite the pupils of this school to maintain the high standard of efficiency which has already been attained. I wish you one and all—members of the Committee, Masters and Scholars,—I wish you every possible success."

After replying to the address, His Excellency drove to the Collector's residence.

Feb. 6th
1908.

NELLORÉ.
Venkata-
giri
Raja's
High
School.
His Excel-
lency's
speech.

Feb. 6th,
1908.
NELLORÉ.
Deputa-
tion.

Scholar-
ships to
Muham-
madans.

Muham-
madan
Sub-
Assistant
Inspectors
of Schools.

Special
tests.

At 1-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of the members of the Muslim Educational Association, who represented to him the various grievances connected with the Muhammadan community. In an elaborate address they brought to His Excellency's notice that the number and amount of scholarships awarded by Government to Muhammadan youths prosecuting their studies in the arts and professional Colleges was not adequate, and therefore prayed for an increase therein. The system of collecting only half fees from Muhammadan boys might be enforced in all aided institutions or in the alternative the grants made to them might be increased by an amount proportionate to the loss entailed by levying half fees. The deputation also asked for an increase in the number of Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, advocated the extension to similar institutions in the principal towns of the Presidency of the system adopted in connection with the Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School of providing conveyances for pupils attending the school and prayed for an increased grant for educational purposes in general. Another request was that the Government should take steps for ameliorating the condition of the Muhammadan graduates and under graduates with a view to enable them to take their proper place in society if only to give the much needed stimulus to the progress of higher education among the community. The last subject dealt with was in connection with the Special Tests, with reference to which the concluding paragraph of the address ran as follows:—

"The change recently effected in the method of conducting "the Revenue test, higher grade, has apparently for its object

"the testing of the intelligence rather than the memory of candi- Feb. 6th,
"dates, and, the principle underlying the change being in 1908.
"consonance with the views of the University Commission, it is NELLORÉ.
"greatly appreciated by those who have to bear the brunt of Deputa-
"work in public offices. Our earnest prayer is that equal tion.
"opportunities be afforded to all communities by authorizing Special
"other departmental tests as well to be conducted partly with, tests.
"and partly without, the aid of books as far as possible, and
"the system of examination by compartments obtaining in
"the Salt and Abkâri Department to be gradually introduced
"into other branches of the service. It is now obligatory on
"Mussalman officers to pass an examination in an Indian
"vernacular other than Urdu before they can be appointed to
"posts on Rs. 50 and upwards, but the severity of the test is
"such that only those who have made a special study of the
"vernacular in question in public schools and colleges can hope
"to get through it. The Provincial service itself being largely
"recruited from the subordinate ranks, a knowledge of two such
"vernaculars is insisted on in the case of Muhammadan officers
"appointed thereto. Our late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, while
"expressing a desire to examine the statistics bearing on the
"subject in his reply to the address presented by the Madras
"Anjuman, observed with his characteristic foresight that the
"recognition of Urdu as an official vernacular would not only
"remove a hardship, but would be beneficial to the service itself.
"The leading Anglo-Indian as well as Hindu journals of
"Madras have also dealt with the question in a sympathetic
"spirit and even suggested the recognition of Urdu as an official
"vernacular at least for the purposes of the Provincial service.
"It is needless for us to state that the Mussalmans in Northern
"India owe not a little of their religious, social and political
"training to Urdu literature and that a proposal having been
"put forward some time ago by the leading Indian journals to
"have one vernacular for the whole of India, a consensus of
"opinion favoured Hindustani-Urdu and Hindi being the *lingua*
"franca of the country. Aware as we are of the importance
"of a knowledge of the Dravidian languages to the service, we
"respectfully pray for the substitution of an easy vernacular
"test for the one now prescribed for subordinate posts and for

Feb. 6th, 1908. "the inclusion of Urdu in the category of official vernaculars to be brought up by those who aspire to the provincial service."

NELLORE. His Excellency promised consideration to the various points brought to his notice, consistently with the interests of other communities and the exigencies of the public service.

The Deputation consisted of the following gentlemen :—

1. Muhammad Husain Sahib, B.A., District Registrar.
2. Saiyid Mustafa Sahib, Huzur Sarishtadar.
3. Muhammad Ziya-ud-din Sahib.
4. Maulavi Muhammad Asad-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, Kazi.
5. Saiyid Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan Sahib, grandson of the Ex-Jaghirdar of Udayagiri, State Pensioner.
6. Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, Contractor and Manager of Primary School. Holder of Coronation Certificate.
7. Muhammad Khaja Sahib, Farukhi, Honorary Magistrate and retired Police Inspector.
8. Haji Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib, Landholder.
9. Saiyid Niyamat-ullah Sahib, Kadri, Municipal Councillor and Landholder.

Interviews.

Between 2 and 4 p.m. the following gentlemen had private interviews with the Governor :—

- The Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
 The Raja of Kalahasti.
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. M. Rangachariar Avargal, District and Sessions Judge.
 „ T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore.
 Rev. Dr. Downie.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. M. Nallaswami Nayudu Garu, District Forest Officer.
 Mr. J. Williams, Deputy Collector, Kandukur.
 M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Vice-President of the District Board and Treasury Deputy Collector.
 „ V. Parthasarathi Chetty Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

At 4-30 His Excellency accompanied by his staff and the Collector drove to the District Judge's bungalow where Diwan Bahadur T. M. Rangachariar gave a garden party. *En route* His Excellency saw the poor fed on the maidan outside the Collector's house and also inspected a collection of mica-ware exhibited by M.R.Ry. Ansur Subba Nayudu, who carries on extensive operations in mica-mining in the district.

Besides the English residents who met His Excellency at dinner, the following gentlemen were present at the garden party :—

- M.R.Ry. P. S. Singaravelu Pillai Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
 Rev. Mr. Bazely, Chaplain.
 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasachariar Avargal, Inam Deputy Collector.
 Sri Raja V. Govindakrishna Yachendra Bahadur (Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri).
 Sri Raja Muddakrishna Yachendra Bahadur.
 Sri Raja Venugopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur.
 Raja Sri Venkata Narasimha Bhupala Bhala Rao Garu, Zamindar of Mutyalapad.
 M.R.Ry. G. Kothandaramanjulu Nayudu Garu, District Munsif, Nellore.
 Mr. F. T. Ward, Pleader.

In the evening the Collector gave a dinner to which the following persons had been invited to meet the Governor :—

- Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S.
 Mr. B. Swire, Superintendent of Police.
 Capt. L. Hirsch, I.M.S.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Barter and Miss Barter, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department.
 Mr. and Mrs. Waterworth, Assistant Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Feb. 6th, 1908.
 NELLORE.
 Garden Party.

Feb. 6th, 1908. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Downie, American Baptist Mission.
 NELLORE. The Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Curtis, American Baptist Mission.
 Dinner. Miss Middlemast.

Departure. His Excellency and staff accompanied by Mr. Clegg left the Collector's house at 10-30 and drove to the Railway Station. His Excellency's departure was private.

MADRAS. The special train left Nellore at 11 P.M. and arrived at the Central Station, Madras, at 7 A.M. on the following day.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS FOR COMPARING THE KISTNA AND GÓDÁVARI IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

CATCHMENT AREA.

Above Kistna anicut	...	...	...	...	97,050 sq. miles.
Above Gódávári anicut	...	...	...	...	115,000 "

LENGTH OF RIVER.

Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	800 miles long.
Gódávári	...	...	...	...	...	900 "

RAINFALL AVERAGE, 1906-1907.

Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	38.12 inches.
Gódávári	...	...	...	...	...	45.95 "

MAXIMUM FLOODS OVER ANICUT.

7th October 1903. 6th August 1896. 8th August 1907.

Kistna	...	23.5 feet.	18.3 feet.	15.6 feet.
Gódávári	...	...	...	3-1 October 1893. 17 feet.

LENGTH OF ANICUT AND CANALS.

	Anicut.		Main Canals.	Branch Canals.	Total.	Navigable Canals.
	FT.	IN.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Kistna	3,429	9	378	2,030	2,409	332
Gódávári	11,945	0	506	1,890	2,476	492

MAXIMUM DISCHARGE, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.

	7th October 1903.	6th August 1896.	9th August 1907
Kistna ...	1,018,674 c. ft. per second.	718,287 c. ft. per second.	609,595 c. ft. per second.
Górávari ...	...	...	3rd October 1891. 1,500,000 c. ft. per second.

EXCEPTIONAL FLOODS IN KISTNA, 1907-1908.

1,212,704 millions c. ft. passed over Kistna anicut in 28 continuous days in July and August 1907.

WHEN AND BY WHOM BUILT.

Kistna ...	General Charles A. Orr, R.E. (when Captain), 1852 to August 1855.
Górávari ...	General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I., 1851-1852.

ORIGINAL CAPITAL COST OF ANICUT AND HEAD WORKS.

	RS.
Kistna ...	7,72,127
Górávari ...	15,03,558

TOTAL ACTUAL CAPITAL COST OF SYSTEM TO END OF 1905-1906.

	RS.
Kistna ...	1,54,10,016
Górávari ...	1,39,06,558

GROSS AREA COMMANDED.

	ACS.
Kistna ...	1,350,400
Górávari ...	1,267,200

IRRIGATED AREA TO END OF 30TH JUNE 1907.

	Paddy.	Ragi and other crops.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna ...	637,491	9,030	646,521
Górávari ...	747,966	99,744	847,710

AREA AS ESTIMATED AT END OF 30TH JUNE 1907 AS ANNUALLY IRRIGABLE.

	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna ...	645,000	Kistna Eastern delta ... 380,000
Górávari ...	662,710	Kistna Western delta ... 285,000

ANTICIPATED GROSS REVENUE PER ANNUM.

Kistna ...	Between 20 and 30 lakhs of rupees. Rs. 32,62,091 in 1905-1906.
Górávari ...	Between 28 and 38 lakhs of rupees. Rs. 38,43,770 in 1905-1906.

NET ANNUAL REVENUE.

	Ten years ago, 1895-96.	1905-1906.
	RS.	RS.
Kistna ...	15,71,278	23,18,943
Górávari ...	20,49,943	27,47,238

WATER-RATE.

	Dry acre.	1st crop wet acre.	2nd crop wet acre.	Per annum per acre for two crops.
	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Kistna ...	2 8 0	5	5	8 2 0
Górávari ...	2 0 0	4	4	6 8 0

If taken for a term of 5 years.

RETURN PERCENTAGE.

	1905-1906.	Ten years before.
Kistna ...	15.05	12.36
Górávari ...	19.75	15.08

(Administration Report, page 32,
column 18, 1905-1906.)

These centages do not
exclude interest charged
on capital.

MAXIMUM REVENUE AND PERCENTAGE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

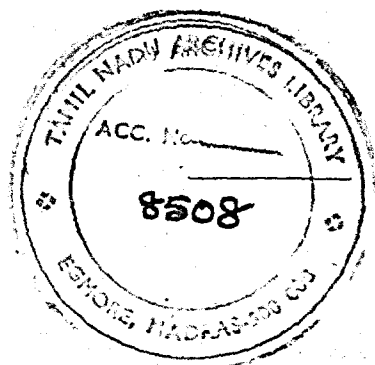
	RS.	PER CENT. (1906).
Cauvery Delta system	39,04,782	24.82

RIVER CONSERVANCY, KISTNA.

	RS.	RS.	
	1906-1907.	From commencement of systematic work up to 1906-1907.	
Expenditure	84,108	10,55,070	This expenditure and revenue is met from Pro- vincial Funds, Agricultural, Repairs.
Revenue from lease of lanka lands	19,820	1,07,760	
Revenue from sale of rellu grass	7,069	42,563	

RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Kistna at Bezwada ...	Length. 3,677 feet.
Gódvári at Rajahmundry ...	56 spans of 160 feet each from centre to centre of piers, or 8,960 feet.



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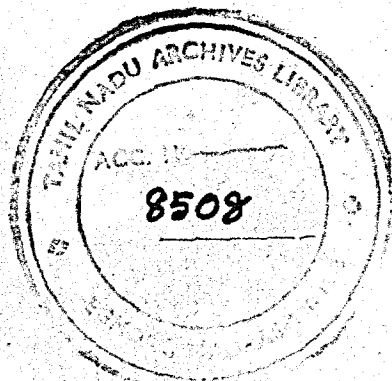
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