

The Fifteenth Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

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

Governor of Madras.



SOUTH ARCOT.



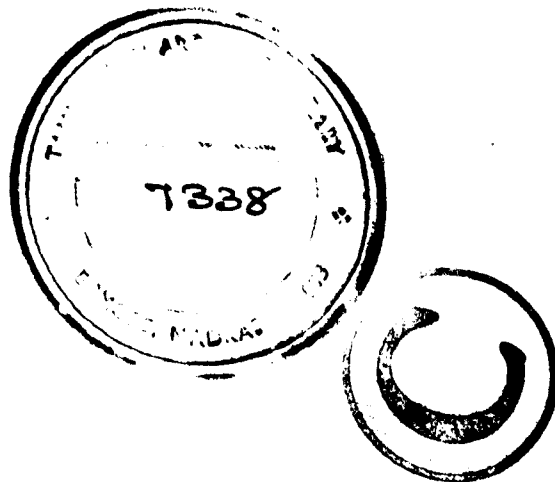
February 6th to 9th, 1911.

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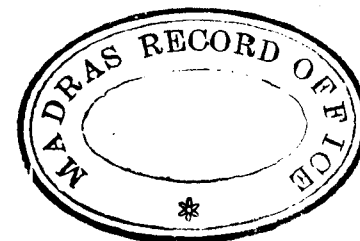
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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency was—

Her Excellency the Hon'ble LADY LAWLEY.

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

Captain W. H. J. St. L. ATKINSON, *Aide-de-Camp*.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1911.						
Feb. 6	Mon.	Madras...	Government House.	Dep.	9-55	...
			Egmore ...	Arr.	10-5	...
		Chingloput.	Railway Station ..	Dep.	10-10	...
				Arr.	11 45	...
				Dep.	12 0	...
		Olakkur.	Railway Station ...	Noon.		
				Arr.	...	1-20
				Dep.	...	2 8
		Cuddalore.	New Town Railway Station.	Arr.	...	4 42
				Dep.	...	4-50
			Municipal Office...	Arr.	...	5 0
				Dep.	...	6-0
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6 45
						8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	
...	By South Indian Railway special train. Departure private.
38	
...	
33	Luncheon in train.
57	Arrival private.
...	Drove.
1	Arrival public.
	Received and replied to addresses from—
	(1) Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
	(2) District Board, South Arcot.
	(3) Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai.
	Presented Sanad to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu
	Reddiar Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
...	Drove round Fort St. David by the new Beach road and Wynch avenue.
2½	
...	Dinner Party.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1911.						
Feb. 7	Tues.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-5	...
			District Jail ...	Arr.	7-10	...
			Banbury Market...	Dep.	7-55	...
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	8-20	...
			Banbury Market ...	Dep.	7-55	...
			Banbury Market ...	Arr.	8-5	...
			Raja Sir Savalai	Dep.	8-35	...
			Ramaswami	Arr.	8-40	...
			Mudaliyar's	Dep.	8-50	...
			Women and Children's Dispensary.			
			Municipal Office	Arr.	8-55	...
				Dep.	9-5	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-10	...
					9-30	...
					11-0	...
					11-15	...

Note.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's engagements.

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
2½	...
...	By motor-car.
2	Opened Banbury Clock Tower.
...	Drove.
1	Her Excellency joined His Excellency.
...	Walked.
1½	...
...	By motor-car.
...	Witnessed feeding of poor.
...	By motor-car.
...	...
...	Breakfast.
...	Received a deputation of Muhammadans of Cuddalore.
...	Private interviews with—
...	(1) Mr. A. R. de Chazal, Executive Engineer, Cuddalore.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Cuddalore.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiar Garu, Municipal Chairman, Cuddalore.
...	(5) Mr. Cardozo of Messrs. Parry & Co.
...	(6) Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
...	(7) M.R.Ry. V. Sankaraya Nayudu Garu, Proprietor, Chennamanayakkanpalaiyam and Naduvirappattu Estates, South Arcot District.
...	(8) M.R.Ry. Gnanapragasa Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant of Pondicherry and landed proprietor.

ments, when she was not accompanied by His Excellency.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1911. Feb. 7	Tues.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	..	...	...
						2 0
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	...	3 40
				Arr.	...	3 45
			Christ Church ...	Dep.	...	4-10
				Arr.	...	5-0
			East India Company's Old Factory.	Dep.	...	5-10
				Arr.	...	5 15
				Dep.	...	5 25
			Fort St. David ...	Arr.	...	5-45
				Dep.	...	5 50
			European Club ...	Arr.	...	5-55
				Dep.	...	6-40
			Collector's House.	Arr.	...	6 50
					...	8-15
			Esplanade Pavilion	Dep.	...	9-25
				Arr.	...	9-30
			Collector's House.	Dep.	...	11-5
				Arr.	...	11-10
Feb. 8	Wed.	Cuddalore	Collector's House.	...	8-0	...
					9-0	...
		Chidambaram.	Site of the Water-works Service Reservoir.	Dep.	10-30	...
				Arr.	...	1-45
				Dep.	...	2-20

Note.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's engage-

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
..	Private interviews with— (9) M.R.Ry. C. Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, landholder. (10) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu, District Forest Officer, Cuddalore. (11) Mr. D. G. Viviani, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkâri and Customs Department.
...	Luncheon.
...	Drove.
$1\frac{1}{6}$	Her Excellency laid the foundation stone of Edward VII Maternity Ward.
...	Drove.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	
...	Drove.
$\frac{1}{8}$	
...	By boat.
1	
...	Drove.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Ten.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{8}$	Public entertainment. Received and replied to address from the public of South Arcot.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{8}$	
..	<i>Ladies of the National Indian Association met Her Excellency.</i>
...	Breakfast.
...	By motor car.
42	Arrival public. Received and replied to address from the Municipal Council, Chidambaram, and laid the foundation stone of Chidambaram Water-works.
...	By motor-car.

ments, when she was not accompanied by His Excellency.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1911.						
Feb. 8	Wed.	Chidambaram.	The Hon. Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar's Pavilion.	Arr. ...	2-30	2-30
			Temple ...	Dep. ...	3-40	3-40
				Arr. ...	3-45	3-45
				Dep. ...	4-50	4-50
			Pavilion ...	Arr. ...	4-55	4-55
				Dep. ...	5-20	5-20
		Cuddalore New Town.	Collector's House.	Arr. ...	8-0	8-0
Feb. 9	Thur.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	Dep. ...	7-0	...
		Karamanikuppam.	Sugar-cane Farm.	Arr. ...	7-15	...
				Dep. ...	7-35	...
		Melpattambakkam.	Sugar-cane Farm.	Arr. ...	7-45	...
				Dep. ...	8-15	...
		Nellikuppam.	Sugar Factory ...	Arr. ...	8-25	...
				Dep. ...	9-25	...
		Cuddalore New Town.	Collector's House.	Arr. ...	9-40	...
					9-45	...
					10-30	...

Note.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's engagements.

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	Luncheon Party.
...	By motor-car.
1	Received addresses from the Dikshadars of Chidambaram and trustees of Sri Govinda Raja Swami Temple.
...	By motor-car.
1	Tea.
...	By motor-car.
42	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
6	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
4	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
3	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
7	Breakfast.
...	Private interview with Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge.
...	

ments, when she was not accompanied by His Excellency.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or Village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1911.						
Feb. 9	Thur.	Cuddalore	Collector's House.	Dep.	11-0	...
			New Town Railway Station.	Arr.	11-15	...
				Dep.	11-25	...
		Villu-puram.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	12-25
				Dep.	...	12-45
		Mailam...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-25
				Dep.	...	1-50
		Tindi-vanam.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	2-10
				Dep.	...	2-25
		Guindy ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	5-0
				Dep.	...	5-5
			Government House.	Arr.	...	5-15

Note.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's engage.

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Drove.
1	
...	By South Indian Railway special train. Departure private.
26	
...	
18	Luncheon on the train.
...	
6	
...	
68	Arrival private.
...	
...	

ments, when she was not accompanied by His Excellency.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR



[NOTE.—Some account of the South Arcot District will be found at page 98 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Madras, Volume II.]

Their Excellencies the Hon'ble Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major A. A. Duff, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble O. A. J. Annesley, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain W. H. J. St. L. Atkinson, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Madras, at 9-55 A.M., on Monday, February 6th, 1911, and drove to Egmore Railway Station. They were received at the station by Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras, Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Lushington Taylor, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo, Superintendent, Railway Police, and Risaldar Hari Singh, Native Aide-de-Camp.

Their Excellencies left Egmore by special train at 10-10 A.M., for Cuddalore. They were accompanied by Mr. Campbell, Captain Atkinson, Mr. Cardozo and Mr. Lushington Taylor.

The train arrived at the Chingleput station at 11-45 A.M. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. A. L. Vibert, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, I.C.S., District Judge, Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Captain D. S. A. O'Keeffe, Acting District

Feb. 6,
1911.
CHINGLE-
PUT.

Medical and Sanitary Officer, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Ramanuja Chariyar Avargal, Chairman of the Chingleput Municipal Council, Mr. H. W. Callaghan, Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory, and the Rev. A. Andrew of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Chingleput.

On the platform were drawn up the boys of the Reformatory School with their Band, the boys of the Native High School and the Mission High School, and the girls of the Rev. A. Andrew's School. Their Excellencies alighted from the train and were garlanded by the Municipal Chairman. They then walked down the line of the children. Mr. Jackson presented M.R.Ry. Alagasingara Chariyar Avargal, Manager of the Native High School, to His Excellency. Their Excellencies made numerous enquiries regarding the progress of the various schools. The children cheered Their Excellencies as the train left the station at 12 noon.

OLAKKUR.

The special train reached Olakkur at 1-29 P.M. Their Excellencies and party lunched there in a dining saloon on the train. Mr. Lushington Taylor lunched with Their Excellencies.

CUDDA-
LORE.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at Cuddalore (New Town) at 4-42 P.M. They were received at the station by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Collector, Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, and Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police.

Municipal
office.

At 4-50 P.M., Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector and Mr. Wallace and escorted by a detachment of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and by the District and Deputy Superintendents of Police drove to the Municipal office. A salute was fired

on their arrival which was public. They were received by Mrs. Moberly whose little daughter presented a bouquet to Her Excellency. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the Police. Their Excellencies then proceeded to their places in the Municipal Hall.

Feb. 6,
1911.
CUDDA-
LORE.
Municipal
Office.

After Their Excellencies had taken their seats the Collector presented M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the members of the Cuddalore Municipal Council, Welcome.
"offer You and Her Excellency Lady Lawley our most hearty
"welcome. We beg to assure you that in visiting Cuddalore
"Your Excellency has visited a town, second to none in loyalty, Loyalty.
"if not the most loyal, in Southern India. While, during recent
"years, the time-honoured peace under the British rule and the
"proverbial loyalty to the British throne were sought to be
"somewhat ruthlessly ruffled in various parts of this great
"province, Cuddalore stood steady and constant. This was as
"it should be. For, its attachment to the British rule was
"traditional and too deep-rooted to be shaken by any adverse
"winds. It is a historical fact that Cuddalore was one of the
"earliest English Settlements on the East Coast. Here the
"Englishman and the Indian first met on terms of mutual
"sympathy. And when, under the all-wise dispensation of
"Providence, the tradesman subsequently developed into a Ruler,
"he still continued to treat the Indian as his friend and to
"regard him with sympathy and consideration. The latter, as
"has ever been his wont, reciprocated the sentiment commem-
"orating it at times by founding such suburbs as Brook'spet,
"Cuming'spet, Kinchantpet, Lathempet, Hallpet, etc., which
"names he still cherishes with affection. To Cuddalore, there-
"fore, loyalty to the British rule is an inheritance, a birth-
"right. May she ever prosper in this happy possession!
"The visit of Your Excellency's predecessor in 1905 was Elective
"marked by a grant to the town of an increase in the elective franchise.

Feb. 6,
1911.

Cudda-
Lore.

Municipal
Address.

Elective
franchise.

Water-
supply.

"franchise. We have felt deeply grateful for the concession
"and have since laboured as hard as we could to deserve it
"While husbanding with care our limited resources, we have
"striven to expand them wherever we could, and effected such
"improvements as were within our reach. Permanent con-
"structions have been put up, recurring expenditure has
"minimised, roads and avenues have been improved,
"increased attention has been bestowed on sanitation. In
"we have done all that self-help could do. Appreciating
"Your Excellency's Government have graciously drawn
"Council's attention in their G.O. No. 1173 M., dated
"August 1910, to the greatest need of this town, a good drink-
"water-supply.

"We are thankful to Government for the accurate ap-
"ciation of our situation with regard to this necessary of
"and deeply thankful for the liberal offer of a moiety of the
"of the scheme as grant and of the other moiety as loan.
"the same time it is our duty to bring it to Your Excellency
"notice that our capacity to borrow one-half the cost is un-
"fortunately poor and limited. The average rate-payer
"Cuddalore is a very reasonable and willing assessee; but he is
"by no means opulent. The demand for drinking water is
"however so imperious that in spite of his limited means he
"holds himself in readiness to tax himself to the utmost pitch
"but that will still be insufficient to meet the proposed loan.

"We deem it indeed a fortune to reckon in our presence
"Collector, a former Chairman of this Municipality, whose chair-
"manship has been remembered with pleasure and gratitude
"His close acquaintance with the rate-payer and his needs will
"enable him to bear testimony to the absolute imperiousness of
"the demand for water and the utter inability of the rate-payer
"to meet it unaided. We have therefore no other alternative
"than to beseech Your Excellency's Government for further help.

"The investigation of the scheme has been started and is
"proceeding apace. We are confident that the investigation
"will prove a success as the Pennar is believed to have a vast
"supply of water locked up in its bed. The figures will be
"submitted to Government ere long. When the figures are laid

"before Your Excellency for discussion, we entreat you
"to bear us in mind and to deal with us leniently. In the
"discussion of figures, Your Excellency's attention will neces-
"sarily be drawn to the apparent surplus, as per budgets, of
"Rs. 9,000 last year and of about Rs. 5,000 in the current
"year. But the surplus in neither year is normal. It was due
"to a strained curtailment of expenditure—the 9,000 in order to
"avoid incurring a loan for completing the Banbury Market and
"the 5,000 to comply as much as we could with the direction at
"para. 9 of G.O. No. 1173 M., dated 4th August 1910.

"Need we add that to force the rate-payer to borrow beyond
"his means is to seriously encroach on the general revenue and
"to compel him to sacrifice his ordinary comforts.

"We will not detain Your Excellency longer. We beg to
"conclude by thanking Your Excellency for your kind visit and
"patient hearing, and by devoutly praying for the long life and
"prosperity of both Yourself and Her Excellency Lady Lawley."

After reading the address M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur
A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu presented the remain-
ing members of the Municipal Council to Their
Excellencies.

The Collector then introduced M.R.Ry. V. Sriniva-
sa Chariar Avargal, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, District
and Vice-President of the District Board, who read Board's
the following address on behalf of the District Board. Address.

"We, the members of the District Board, South Arcot Welcome.
district, beg to offer a most cordial welcome to Your Excel-
lency and Lady Lawley.

"2. This district was the scene of many a famous battle of Loyalty.
historical renown in the eighteenth century, but after the
district passed into the British rule at the beginning of the
nineteenth century, it has enjoyed the inestimable blessings of
peace and prosperity. As representatives of the whole
district, we beg to express our feelings of most profound
loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty, King George the Fifth,
Emperor of India, with a prayer that His Majesty and His

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ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

Feb. 6,
1911.Cudda-
Lore.District
Board's
Address.

"dearly beloved consort the Queen may be blessed with health
"and happiness and may long be spared to reign over a happy,
"prosperous and contented Empire.

"3. We feel extremely grateful to Your Excellency's
"Government for the liberal grants made year after year for
"the improvement of communications and sanitation, whereby
"it has been possible to execute many special works of a most
"useful kind which would otherwise have had to be hung up
"indefinitely for want of funds. We now beg to address Your
"Excellency regarding two important schemes calculated to
"increase the prosperity of the ryot population in this district.

Railway.

"4. The first of these schemes relates to the construction of
"a railway line out of the railway cess levied in this district.
"In October 1908 the Government observed that as far as could
"be foreseen the construction of a new chord line by the South
"Indian Railway Company from Trichinopoly to Panruti might
"be regarded as settled and that there was every prospect of
"the line being taken up for execution in 1910, if not earlier.
"The District Board thereon sent up a proposal to construct a
"railway line from Ulundurpettai a station on the new
"Trichinopoly chord line to Chinnasalem *via* Kailakurchi.
"This proposal was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1613 L., dated
"11th December 1908. The survey of this line is now nearing
"completion. But the Agent of the South Indian Railway has
"recently informed the District Board that the Railway Board
"has not yet sanctioned the construction of the chord line from
"Panruti to Trichinopoly, and that he is unable to say
"whether funds are likely to be allotted to enable the work to
"be commenced in the near future. The construction of the
"District Board line will not be of much practical use, unless
"it is connected with the main South Indian Railway line.
"We therefore beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to
"permit our Board to construct the portion of the Trichinopoly
"chord line between Ulundurpettai and Panruti, subject to the
"condition that it is to be sold to the South Indian Railway
"Company, when the remaining portion of the chord line is
"completed by it. The early completion of this scheme will be
"a great boon to the ryots in the south-western portion of the

"district who have now to incur a heavy expenditure to transport
"the agricultural produce, principally ground-nut, to Cuddalore
"and other centres of trade. We take this opportunity of
"requesting Your Excellency to sanction the loan of the
"amount required for the construction of these lines as it will
"not be practicable to raise the money elsewhere for a reason-
"able interest. The railway cess now outstanding at the
"credit of the District Board amounts to Rs. 3,82,764 of which
"Rs. 3,80,900 have been invested in Government promissory
"notes.

Feb. 6,
1911.
Cudda-
Lore.
District
Board's
Address.

"5. The second scheme relates to the construction of a
"bridge across the Pennar near Tirukkóyilúr. One of Your
"Excellency's predecessors, Sir Arthur Havelock, was pleased to
"consider the scheme favourably, and order an investigation of
"the scheme by the Public Works Department. The scheme
"was not however proceeded with, as there was then a proposal
"to construct a Railway line to connect Tirukkóyilúr with
"Trichinopoly. This proposal has since been abandoned in
"favour of a line from Trichinopoly to Panruti and the con-
"struction of the bridge has therefore become necessary. We
"beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the grant
"from the Provincial funds of the amount required for the
"construction of this work.

Bridge
across
Pennar.

"6. In conclusion, we beg to submit that we have long
"been looking forward to the visit of Your Excellency and Lady
"Lawley to this district with feelings of the greatest pleasure,
"and we sincerely rejoice that our long cherished desire has
"now been fulfilled. When the visit was first announced, we
"felt a regret that Your Excellencies were soon to leave the
"Presidency. But the welcome announcement that Your
"Excellency's term of office has been extended till the end of
"October has given us immense satisfaction. We pray to the
"Lord Almighty that Your Excellencies may be blessed with
"long life and prosperity and that we may long continue to be
"the recipients of that unbounded sympathy and goodness
"which have endeared you to all classes of people in this Presi-
"dency, rich or poor, high or low."

Feb. 6,
1911.

Cudda-
Lore.

Tiru-
vannā-
malai
Municipal
Address.

Welcome.

After reading the address Mr. Srinivasa Chariar presented the other members of the District Board to Their Excellencies.

The Collector next presented M.R. Ry. V. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tiruvannāmalai, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"We, the Members of the Tiruvannāmalai Municipal Council, offer our most hearty welcome to you and Her Excellency Lady Lawley. We are deeply grateful for the opportunity that Your Excellency has given us of manifesting our loyalty and affection to the representative of His Majesty the King Emperor in Southern India, highly honoured as we feel by Your Excellency's visit to the district we cannot omit to state that we should have felt infinitely more honoured if it suited Your Excellency to visit our town on this occasion.

"Tiruvannāmalai is a place of interest. It is one of the important sacred places of the Hindus, and attracts annually nearly one lakh of pilgrims from all parts of the country about the end of the year.

Water-
supply.

"The want of good water-supply is one of the great drawbacks of this town. The water-supply scheme was investigated by the Sanitary Board, in 1902, and is embodied in G.O. No. 1394 M., dated 15th November 1902. The Government in the then state of the Provincial finances expressed their inability to advance the scheme. The Council is again considering to submit proposals, and we beg a favourable consideration will be given to the scheme, when it comes before Your Excellency's Government.

"We are fortunate to have at present a Collector, who was Chairman of our Municipality for some time, when he was Divisional Officer at Tindivanam. His close acquaintance with the locality will bear testimony to the immediate need of good water-supply.

"We beg to conclude by thanking Your Excellency for the patient hearing."

After reading the address Mr. Chokkalingam Pillai presented to His Excellency the remaining members of the Municipal Council.

His Excellency then replied to the three addresses as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you sincerely that it is a genuine pleasure to my wife and myself to visit Cuddalore to-day and that pleasure is enhanced by the cordiality and the warmth of the welcome which we have received at the hands of its citizens for which I beg you to accept our hearty thanks. The words in the addresses have been very gratifying to me and I must thank you for the kind sentiments which they contain as well as for the beautiful caskets in which they are enclosed which will always be to me very valued souvenirs.

"I should have been very sorry if I had not been able to visit Cuddalore, because that would have meant that this would have been the only district which I had not visited during my tenure of office. I am glad to know that the year in which it has been possible for me to come here is one of prosperity. I know it is not a year of unexampled prosperity—not of so great a prosperity as a few weeks ago we all had reason to hope would be the case; but I hope that I have not been misinformed when I am told that on the whole the season has been a good one and that there is reason to hope that the ryot will be well content with his harvest. Another reason why I am glad to be here to-day is that I find myself once again enjoying the hospitality of my old friend, if I may so call him, Mr. Aziz-ud-din. I have already been the recipient of his generous hospitality on the western coast and I entertain the most delightful recollections of my visit to Mangalore. I can well understand that you warmly welcome him back here where in years gone by he acquitted himself so admirably in a less exalted position than which he now holds and holds, if I may say so, worthily.

"You have reminded me, gentlemen, in your address that this is a district of peculiar interest to the student whether of archaeology or of history and I can well believe that it would

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"be most fascinating to trace the various movements which have
"stirred this district through past centuries, to trace the various
"influences at work whether in peace or in war. This is a
"place where doughty deeds of valour have been done. It has
"been the arena of many a fight as one after another men of
"arms swept down upon the plains of South Arcot and it is I
"think very thrilling to think that here we are standing on the
"very scene of old Mahratta conquests, of Hyder Ali's campaigns,
"of long wars between the French and the English, that this is
"the actual stage on which has been enacted the grim drama of
"war and of carnage, of the misery and the desolation which
"war brings in its train; and yet after all it has been the scene
"of many deeds of daring and many mighty achievements which
"have ended, and let us thank God for it, which have ended by
"putting a stop to the ceaseless course of internecine wars by
"which in olden days all the men of this land were harried, and
"have resulted in the blessings of unbroken peace! These indeed
"are blessings which, as you have rightly said, are inestimable.
"Under the strong arm of the British Raj this district has year
"after year enjoyed peace and prosperity and without peace no
"land may know prosperity and no land may know content.
"These have, thanks to the British rule, been your inheritance
"and with it you tell me, Sir, loyalty has also been your in-
"heritance—loyalty deep and profound—and I accept that
"assurance unreservedly and with great satisfaction. You tell
"me that the attachment of the people of this land to the
"British rule has been achieved by sympathy and mutual under-
"standing and I hope, gentlemen, that that may long continue,
"for it is only under such conditions that the true welfare of
"India can advance.

Local
adminis-
tration.

"And now, if I may, I would like to say a word or two on
"the subject matters contained in some of the addresses we
"have just heard read. In the first place, may I say how glad
"I am to know that the story which you have to tell is one of
"progress, constant progress all along the line. From the
"District Board I hear of increased facilities of communication,
"of more roads and better roads, of works of sanitation and
"other works of utility and advantage. From the Municipality

"I hear of the display of public spirit, of the display of a
"patient endeavour to bring about the betterment of your town
"and to ameliorate the lot of your citizens. But, gentlemen, I
"would remind you that work of this nature is never complete.
"There is no finality about administration. There is always
"more and more to be done. And so you indicate to me to-day
"some directions in which you wish to move along the path of
"progress and I may say at once that along all the roads which
"you have spoken of to-day I would gladly go with you!

"In the first place, you urge upon me the desirability of
"expediting if possible the construction of the Panruti-Trichi-
"nopoly line and in this respect there is no one to whom you
"can appeal with a greater certainty of receiving a sympathetic
"hearing than myself. I had hoped that long ere now the con-
"struction of this railway would have been taken in hand. Its
"advantages to the ryot are so manifest that there is no need
"for me to enumerate them. You gentlemen, men of this dis-
"trict, you have shown that you are prepared to tax yourselves
"and to play your part, to do all that you can to bring about
"this enterprise which you so rightly in my opinion seek to
"achieve. I regret exceedingly that there have been obstacles
"in the way of the work being taken in hand.

"We have got so far as this that the Panruti-Trichinopoly
"line is the first item which has been included in the programme
"of railway work within this Presidency. As I say there have
"been difficulties in the way of actual construction being under-
"taken, but I hope that it may not be long before these obsta-
"cles will have been removed. Meanwhile you say to us: (Let
"us borrow this money, lend us this money that we ourselves
"may construct at least a part of the line and eventually let that
"portion be taken over by the South Indian Railway Company).
"Now, at first sight, such a proposition seems feasible and easy
"enough, but I am afraid that in regard to it there is one insuper-
"able objection, and that is that recently the Secretary of State
"gave a ruling that neither the Government of India nor any
"local Government were competent to finance District Board
"railways either directly by loan or by guarantee without such
"action on their part being regarded as pledging *pro tanto* the

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ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

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across
Pennar.Water-
supply.

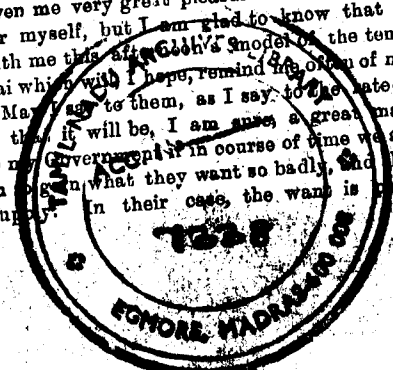
"credit of the Government of India generally, and that any such work must be included in what is known as the Railway Programme. As I said just now, the Panruti-Trichinopoly railway is the first item on our railway programme, and I am afraid that until the Railway Board consent to work being taken in hand, no acceleration can be achieved by any alternative proposition such as that which you have set before me this afternoon.

"Then the next item which the District Board bring to my notice is one which I am sorry to think has been a matter of concern to you for at least a dozen years, and that is the building of a bridge over the Pennar river at Tirukkóylúr. I am aware that at least 12 years ago this matter was brought before the Governor of the day, and at one time it looked as though there would be but a slight difficulty in giving effect to the proposal. However various causes have delayed the work and now it has come up again before us in connection with a comprehensive scheme for applying some of the large balances which I am glad to say we have at our command just now to the improvement of the communications of this Presidency in the matter of roads and bridges. In this scheme I may say that this particular bridge occupies a prominent place. It has received the blessing of the Board of Revenue, and, on my present knowledge, I can well believe that it is a most desirable piece of work, but I would rather not promise to undertake any isolated enterprise of this kind until we have considered, as I hope we may very soon do this comprehensive scheme which I spoke just now, but I shall be disappointed if it may not be possible for us to include this item in our programme.

"Then the Municipality tell me of the disappointment, which has been felt and with which I can entirely sympathize, at the prolongation of the inconvenience and disadvantage and discomfort, which must be experienced when you suffer from the want of a good supply of drinking water. I am given to understand that a good source is available and we are at present led to believe that the cost of bringing the water to Cuddalore town will not be insuperable. You ask me, gentlemen, to give an assurance of generous Government support at this

"stage, but I would rather not do that to-day because, as I have often said elsewhere, it is exceedingly difficult for Government to give any assurances on figures which are problematical or to base any promises on what can be nothing more at present than conjecture. Until we know exactly what a scheme is going to cost, until we have been able to determine how far the municipality can bear the burden involved without any undue weight of taxation being thrown upon the rate-payers, until we know these things, I say it is difficult for us to give anything in the way of definite promise. I would only ask you just to look and see what we have done elsewhere during recent years. I think you will acknowledge that the policy which we have followed has been a liberal policy. We have endeavoured to bring as far as we could the inestimable boon of a good water-supply into many of our towns, and I think I can assure you that when the moment comes for my Government to consider the claims of Cuddalore, they will be treated in no less generous a fashion than, I am glad to say, we have been able to treat other municipalities.

"I should like, if I may, to express my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have been so good as to come all the way from Tiruvannamalai in order to bid me welcome to this district. I thank them very much indeed for the courtesy which this act on their part portrays, and I re-echo the expression of regret that it was impossible for me to visit Tiruvannamalai itself. I am not ignorant of the great name which it holds in India as a place of peculiar sanctity, and I can gauge therefore to some extent how great an influence it must have on the religious life of some of the people of this country. It would have given me very great pleasure indeed to have seen its beauties for myself, but I am glad to know that I shall carry away with me this little model of the temple at Tiruvannamalai which I hope, remind me often of my visit here to-day. May I say to them, as I say to the rate-payers of Cuddalore, that it will be, I am sure, a great matter of satisfaction to my Government in course of time we are able to assist them in what they want so badly, and that is a good water-supply. In their case, the want is peculiarly

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"urgent because of the vast numbers of pilgrims who come from all over India to visit the shrine at Tiruvannamalai. To them I say again as I said just now that we cannot give any vague promises. As soon as a definite scheme is before us, we will show our readiness to help provided the rate-payers of Tiruvannamalai are prepared in their turn to play their part."

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have no more to say than to repeat what I said just now that it is a great pleasure to Lady Lawley and myself to be here to-day. We thank you very much for your courteous welcome and I should like, if I may, to say how much I appreciate the kindly references to the fact that my tenure of office has been extended for a period of some months. That is to my wife and myself a matter of great satisfaction. We feel deeply honoured and highly pleased that we should have been asked to remain and it is most satisfactory to us to know that the news is not altogether unpleasing to you. You have, gentlemen, extended to us the right hand of friendship, and I can assure you that we both grasp it with the utmost cordiality."

After replying to the addresses His Excellency presented to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, B.A., B.L., the sanad conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur and spoke as follows:—

"Before we disperse, gentlemen, I am glad to say that it is my very pleasant duty to confer the sanad of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiar. As you know, he is a man of conspicuous ability, loyalty and public spirit. He has, I venture to say, earned the respect of his fellow-citizens to a very marked degree, and he has acquired among them a great influence. It is good to know that his influence is always exercised for good. It affords me great pleasure to confer upon him this sanad, to congratulate him upon having earned this distinction, and to congratulate Cuddalore upon claiming as the Chairman of its municipality one whom we all honour and respect."

Turning to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, His Excellency presented the sanad to him with the words—

"In presenting this sanad, I hope that you may live many and many a year to enjoy the honour."

His Excellency then proceeded:—

"I am sorry that it is not my lot this afternoon to carry out the intention which I entertained of conferring a sanad on Mr. Sadagopa Chari, and I am still more sorry to know that his absence from the ceremony this afternoon is due to ill-health. Now, there are very many ways, gentlemen, in which we can serve our fellow-citizens, and in this country in no way more effectively or satisfactorily than in disseminating true knowledge among them. I have often said in the course of the many remarks I am called upon to make that one of the great enemies which India has to face is ignorance, the enemy of ignorance, and any man who will moderately, temperately, and truthfully put before his fellow-citizens an exposition of public affairs serves society well and is deserving of our honour and our thanks. I am sorry that I could not say this in person to Mr. Sadagopa Chari this afternoon, and I regret his absence, but I should like him to know how much I appreciate what he has done in the manner which I have indicated, and I hope sincerely that he may soon have recovered his health."

The Collector then declared the Darbar closed.

Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector and Mrs. Moberly then drove through the New Town and Fort St. David where they stopped to look at an underground dungeon. They reached the Collector's house about 6-45 P.M. Their Excellencies and party were the guests of Mr. Aziz-ud-din during their stay in Cuddalore.

At 8 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party in honour of Their Excellencies.

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Dinner
party.

Feb. 7,
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District
Jail.

At 7-5 A.M. on Tuesday morning, February 7th, 1911, His Excellency accompanied by the Collector, Captain Atkinson and Mr. Percival left by motor-car to visit the District Jail.

On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. C. A. Kerr, Acting Superintendent of the District Jail, and M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, a non-official visitor. Captain D. C. Kemp, I.M.S., who was in medical charge of the Jail, was unable to be present owing to indisposition.

History.

The District Jail which is situated on Mount Capper was designed by the Public Works Department and was estimated to cost Rs. 2,86,677; but it was built by the Jail Department with the use of convict labour at the actual outlay of Rs. 2,03,983. The construction of the building was commenced at the end of January 1895 and finished by the middle of March 1898. It is built on the cellular system in eight blocks which radiate from a central point. It can accommodate 422 prisoners (males and females) and is in charge of a full-time Superintendent. Water is obtained from two wells, one inside and the other outside the enclosure.

Weaving.

Weaving of various kinds of cloth, carpets, towels and tape is carried on in the jail. The work is all done by hand. Oil is manufactured in mills of the usual kind which are driven by the convicts.

Popula-
tion.

The average population of the jail during the last five years was 374.10. In 1910, there were 5 deaths in the jail against 8 in 1909.

Finance.

The total receipts in 1910 amounted to Rs. 12,618-6-0 and the total expenditure was Rs. 26,029.

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During His Excellency's visit all the prisoners were at work. His Excellency inspected the several buildings including the store-room, kitchen, workshop, etc. The food that had been prepared for the prisoners for the day was also inspected. His Excellency made enquiries regarding the health of the inmates. The cells set apart for female prisoners were inspected.

A male convict of the Kallar caste who had been bound over for good behaviour by the Sessions Judge of Madura represented to His Excellency that the case against him was concocted by the Police and that if persons came forward to stand sureties for him the Police scared them away by threats of various cases being set up against them also. He begged that either he may be permitted to stay in the jail always or the Police may be instructed not to persecute him in the manner they have been doing. His Excellency promised to look into his record and before quitting the jail premises His Excellency had the prisoner before him in the Jail Superintendent's office and went through the records connected with the prisoner's case. His Excellency found that the Sessions Judge's order was clear as regards his guilt, that two Village Magistrates and persons belonging to five different villages had borne testimony that he was an habitual robber. His Excellency advised the convict to obtain men to stand surety for him and, when he was released, not to behave in such a way as to get himself imprisoned again under the security sections.

It was brought to His Excellency's notice that recently a notorious robber who had been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment had escaped from the jail. His Excellency inspected the cell from which the

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convict had effected his escape. One of the prisoners in the jail demonstrated to His Excellency how the escaped convict managed to get out of the jail evading the vigilance of the sentries.

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

"I visited the District Jail this morning accompanied by Mr. Kerr, the acting Superintendent, the work sheds, hospital, kitchens, store-rooms, etc., and found all parts of the jail thoroughly clean and tidy. The prisoners appear to be in good physical condition. I received only one complaint which had no reference to any matter of jail administration.

"The administration of the jail appears to be satisfactory."

From the jail His Excellency and party proceeded to the Banbury Market, where they arrived at 8-20 A.M. Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley, accompanied by Mrs. Moberly and Mr. Campbell, met His Excellency here.

Their Excellencies were received by M.B.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiar Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and the Municipal Councillors. When Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the Chairman requested His Excellency in the following words to open the Banbury Clock Tower :—

"The Council feels most thankful to you for the kind acceptance of the invitation to open the Banbury Clock Tower. The Banbury Market has become one of the most cherished institutions of the Council, both because it has supplied a long-felt want in the Municipality and because of the Council's pleasant reminiscences of the old Collector and friend of Cuddalore—Mr. George Banbury—to whose munificent gift of £1,100, the existence of this market and the tower is mainly due.

"The history of this market is familiar to Your Excellency's Government (vide G.Os., No. 1888 M. of 30th October

1906, No. 2263 M. of 8th November 1907 and No. 43 W. of 11th January 1909), a brief relation however of the deeds of a generous man could never lose interest because of the repetition.

"Wishing to associate himself with a town to which he was so deeply attached, Mr. Banbury deputed his friend Sir P. P. Hutchins to visit Cuddalore and to ascertain and fix a fit object for his charity. The latter visited Cuddalore in December 1905 and, after consulting public opinion, fixed a market on the present site as the most suitable charity. On receiving this announcement from Sir P. P. Hutchins, the Council passed the following resolution on the 18th December 1905 :—

"Although most of the old generation of Cuddalore who knew and were personally attached to their old Collector, Mr. Banbury, are no more, such of them as are still alive have cherished his name with affection and regarded him as essentially a people's friend. The present generation have inherited the memory of that regard and affection. Little did the townsmen of Cuddalore think, however, that living at such a distance and separated from them by such a gulf of time, Mr. Banbury still remembered them and reciprocated their affection. He has, by his munificent gift, placed them under a debt of deep gratitude. They most sincerely feel that it is but a feeble discharge of that debt to convey their thanks to him through his illustrious friend Sir P. P. Hutchins whom Cuddalore equally claims as her friend and well-wisher.

"Mr. Banbury's reply, dated the 21st February 1906, reflects his deep love for Cuddalore."

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 18th December last, containing the resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Cuddalore—an expression of kindly feeling which I very highly value and which greatly enhances my pleasure in conferring some small benefit upon my old station, where I spent so many years, to be looked back upon with pleasant and happy memories.

"It was at Cuddalore, so far back as 1850, that I began my official life, as Assistant Collector of South Arcot, and after from time to time, filling higher posts in the district I had

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"farewell thereto in 1874, when as Second Member of the Revenue Board, I was deputed to suggest remedial measures to meet the scarcity then prevailing in South Arcot.

"I have to thank Sir P. P. Hutchins for his valuable and opportune aid on this occasion; and, after due consideration, it appears that the proposal to erect a market at Tirupapuliyur is the wisest course to adopt; more especially as I learn that plans and estimates were already prepared for carrying out this very project, when funds were available.

"I would wish to suggest that the revenue from the market might, for the first five years, be allotted to its improvement, its approaches, and to the erection of a clock tower. I trust that this would meet the Municipal Councilors' views, as the subsequent revenue (Rs. 2,000 per annum, according to Sir P. P. Hutchins' letter) would be merged in the general funds; and I need be under no apprehension as to the market being permanently and satisfactorily maintained.

"Anticipating the Municipality's acquiescence in the above suggestion, I have forwarded to the Collector a bill in his favour for £ 1,000 as he kindly consented to my so doing; and I have asked him to make over the money to you upon your intimating that the Council accept my stipulation.

"Again thanking you all for the very kind and cordial manner in which you have acknowledged my gift, and with every good wish for the welfare of Cuddalore and its neighbourhood,

"Believe me to be,

"Yours very truly,

"(Sd.) GEORGE BANBURY.

"The Council lost no time in acquiring the site for the market and constructing the various blocks of the market—the vegetable stalls, the condiment bazaars, the meat and fish stalls. As soon as these were completed, the market was opened on the 23rd March 1910 by Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Collector, who took great interest in its progress.

"The clock-tower alone remained to be built. Mr. deChazal, the Executive Engineer, to whom the Council's thanks are due for his earnest and invaluable services in that

"behalf, has accelerated the completion of the tower and enabled the Council to approach Your Excellency with the request that Your Excellency might honour the Council and the munificent donor by associating your name with this function.

"It will interest Your Excellency to know that Mr. Banbury made a further gift of £100 for the purchase of the clock, and that the total cost of the market, inclusive of Municipal funds, amounts to about Rs. 34,000. May we ask Your Excellency to perform the function?"

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I accede with the greatest possible pleasure to the invitation which has been made to me to open the clock tower and in doing so I should like if I may to congratulate the town of Cuddalore on having so large hearted and kindly a friend as Mr. George Banbury. The gift which he has conferred upon Cuddalore is one as you say, Sir, of great munificence and I am certain also that it will prove to be of great convenience and utility to the citizens of this town.

"I am sure that many of us when we leave this country will carry away with us memories of the happiest possible description. It may not be possible for all of us to give such a generous and liberal evidence of our attachment to the country in which many of us serve for the best years of our life and at all events we can all of us appreciate a liberal deed such as this. It is just one of those deeds for the good of India and her sons, one of those quiet and unostentatious acts of sympathy which must command our admiration; and I can assure you, Sir, that I am indeed proud that I should have been associated in any way with this act of Mr. George Banbury which will, I am sure, for years and years to come make his name cherished with affection in the town which he loved so well.

"I have great pleasure now in proceeding to open the clock tower."

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddier Garu then garlanded Their Excellencies and requested

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Market.

His Excellency to declare the clock tower open. A photograph was taken of the party including Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies and party then walked across the market place to the clock tower. Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer, handed to His Excellency a key with which His Excellency unlocked the padlock of the gates of the clock tower, threw open the gates and declared the clock tower open. At the same time a stone was unveiled bearing the following inscription:—

"BANBURY MARKET

OPENED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY,
G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS,

7th February 1911."

Their Excellencies then proceeded up the tower. On their return to the market square, some more photographs were taken.

At 8-35 A.M., Their Excellencies and party walked to the Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's Dispensary which is next door to the market.

They were received by M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu on behalf of Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar who was unable to be present owing to ill-health. Mr. Sankarayya Nayudu garlanded Their Excellencies and conducted them through the dispensary.

Women
and Chil-
dren's
Dispen-
sary.

In 1896, the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, opened a dispensary for women and children in Tiruppappuliur and located it in a rented building. In 1899, Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, who was born at Cuddalore, constructed a building at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and presented it to the Council. The institution is now maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 2,170, a moiety of which is contributed by the District Board. The daily average number of patients attending the dispensary was 54 last year.

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Children's
Dispen-
sary.

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

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"I visited Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Dispensary this morning and was pleased to find everything in excellent order. Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has just supplemented his original generous donation in the shape of this building by a further gift of one thousand rupees for which the gratitude of the Citizens of Cuddalore will, I am convinced, be readily forthcoming."

Their Excellencies and party then proceeded by motor-car to the Municipal office. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu accompanied Mr. Campbell in his car.

At the office the Municipal Chairman and M.R.Ry. M. Ganapathi Mudaliyar Avargal, Municipal Councillor, received Their Excellencies and conducted them to the enclosure where the poor were being fed. About 600 were already seated but provision had been made to feed about 2,000. The cost of the meal was borne by the charity of late Mr. Kulupai Ramaswami Chettiyar. After spending a few minutes in watching the distribution of the food Their Excellencies were photographed in the midst of the poor. They then returned to the Collector's house at 9-10 A.M.

Feeding
of poor.

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Deputa-
tion.

At 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 7th February 1911, His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of Muhammadans; Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector, and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., Private Secretary, were also present.

The deputation requested that a school be established at Cuddalore for the education of the girls of the Moslem community as there exist about 500 Muhammadan houses and there are more than 100 Muhammadan girls of school-going age. His Excellency stated that he understood that Cuddalore consisted of a number of villages spread over a wide area and inquired if the Muhammadans were all living in one part of the town; if not, His Excellency thought that one school could not serve them all. The deputation replied that the bulk of the Muhammadan population lived in Cuddalore Old Town and that their houses were located in one or two streets. His Excellency inquired why the Government Girls' School could not serve for the education of their girls. The deputation explained that as their girls observe the *gosha* system they could not go to schools where instruction is imparted by male teachers as is the case in the Government Girls' School. His Excellency expressed his apprehension that in view of their *gosha* system a Muhammadan girls' school, if established, would not be well attended; he referred to the proposal to close the Muhammadan girls' school at Porto Novo owing to the great decrease in the number of pupils. The deputation urged that in Porto Novo the Muhammadans were not interested in the education of their girls, whereas here, in Cuddalore, they were keenly interested in it.

His Excellency then said that the question of founding a girls' school in Cuddalore was one primarily for

the Municipal Council to consider and suggested that the Council should be first approached on the subject as since 1906 the responsibility for providing educational facilities for girls had rested on municipal councils and local boards. The deputation stated, however, that the Council would plead want of funds. If it appeared that the Council could not render any help, His Excellency said that the Collector might send the matter up to the Government, and His Excellency would be prepared to ask the Director of Public Instruction to examine the question again; at the same time, he doubted if an exception could be made in the case of Cuddalore to the general rule regarding the provision of education for girls by municipal councils and local boards. His Excellency fully sympathized with the desire of the deputation to provide for the education of their girls although he did not see at present how the Government could make an exception in regard to the method of support in this instance; in any case he would like to know first what the Municipal Council had to say in the matter before he asked the Director of Public Instruction to examine the question.

His Excellency then granted a few private interviews.

At 3-40 P.M. Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector drove from the Collector's house to the Municipal Hospital.

The Municipal Hospital in Cuddalore New Town was established in 1840; the hospital building was constructed in 1852. While Mr. Reade was Collector, Rs. 24,000 were raised by public subscription and invested as an endowment towards the upkeep of the hospital and a dispensary in Cuddalore Old Town. In

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1872, the hospital and its endowment were transferred to the municipality.

It is in charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It provides accommodation for in-patients, detached wards for maternity and septic cases, and isolation sheds for infectious cases. Two Sisters of Charity of the Pasteur Institute are employed in the hospital by the municipality for nursing the patients. In 1909-1910, 634 in-patients were treated in the hospital besides a large number of out-patients.

On arrival at the hospital, Their Excellencies were received at the entrance by the Municipal Chairman, M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Surgeon, and Rev. Mothers Francis, Mary and Theresa who conducted them to their seats in a pandal put up for the occasion.

After Their Excellencies had taken their seats on the dais, The Municipal Chairman requested Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Edward VII Maternity ward in the following speech:—

"The Council feels deeply thankful to you for your kind acceptance of the invitation to preside over this function, and thankful to Providence for the rare opportunity placed within its reach of enlisting Your Excellency's sympathy in this behalf.

"This hospital was handed by Government to the municipality about the year 1866. The hospital, humble and unpretentious as it is, was infinitely far humbler when it was so handed. With the exception of a small masonry construction or two, the various wards consisted of make-shift accommodations and leaf-sheds. The Council took it up, and here and there began to effect some improvements; but in the infancy of its career, owing partly to want of funds, but mostly, it must be confessed, to a feeling of diffidence, to an omission

History.

"to realise its intrinsic capacity to make itself useful, failed to satisfy the expectations both of the rate-payers and of Government until brighter days dawned when under the presidency and guidance of the present Collector Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, who was its elected Chairman between 1899 and 1903, the Council was led to exercise self-reliance, to realise its abundant native strength and to feel the possibility of a further vigorous growth. The start thus given by him was steadily kept up and continued in subsequent years. As its fiscal resources gradually improved and with the supplemental help it received in recent years from Government in the shape of annual grants, and occasionally also from the District Board, and with the magnificent gift of £1,100 from Mr. Banbury—a name revered in South Arcot—the Council marched on, putting forth its efforts in effecting substantial, permanent improvements in the various departments of its administration. A fair amount of attention has been bestowed on this hospital as well. Although owing to its humble resources, the Council has not been able to present to the public any attractive or pretentious buildings, bearing in mind as it has always done, that utility was its sole concern and ideal, the Council has striven to dispense with make-shift arrangements and leaf-accommodations and to put up one after the other sturdy constructions thereby improving the comforts of the patients.

"To satisfy the ordinary needs of an hospital, the Maternity Ward alone remained to be put up. It must surprise Your Excellency to learn that there has been no Maternity Ward in this hospital all along. This might have been greatly due to the reluctance of Indian women, more especially of caste-women, to be treated in public hospitals. But a great change has been brought in this hospital in recent years. Since the employment in December 1906 of the two European Sisters of Charity of the Paris Pasteur Institute as nurses, the hospital has grown in popularity. Thanks to Rev. Father Lombiere, to whose generous exertions the Council owes their presence here, they have been unquestionably demonstrating what honest, self-less, and pious work can achieve in such a short

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"time. Each patient has felt the solace of the nurse being by. While the nurses have been distributing their attention impartially, without distinction of sex, both among men and women, the latter have been showing a remarkable tendency to shake off their caste scruples and reserve, and to resort to the hospital as if it was meant for their sex only. This has emphasized the need for extension of accommodation for women patients, and intensified the need of an early provision for maternity cases.

"The Council was accordingly about to take up this work on hand when a mandate—encouraging and cheerful—came from Government that the Council should further husband its resources to facilitate the accomplishment of the pending water-supply scheme. This led to some suspense. But the Council was however not left resourceless, for, soon came the offer of relief both from the loyal public of South Arcot and the District Board, they having been persuaded that no better or more useful memorial for their late August Sovereign and friend of India could be chosen for the district than an Edward VII Maternity Ward. Hence the pride and happiness of the Council in requesting Your Excellency to bestow on it the favour of laying the foundation stone, and your blessings for its future usefulness.

"The Council prays Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to perform the function."

Her Excellency replied as follows :—

Her
Excellency's
speech.

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I accede to your request to lay the foundation stone of the new Maternity ward. I have always felt a very keen interest in all work connected with women in India and therefore I am only too glad to take part in any scheme designed for the expansion of this hospital. That the women themselves fully appreciate the advantages of a good hospital has been amply proved by the number who attend the Oaste and Gosha Hospital in Madras, and I can only hope that this ward will do as much for the welfare of this district as the larger hospital in Madras has done and is doing for all the women of the presidency.

"I thank you very much for the beautiful casket you have presented to me."

After Her Excellency had replied M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu garlanded Their Excellencies.

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His Excellency then spoke as follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before we actually proceed to the spot where the foundation-stone is to be laid I would like, if I may, to say only a few words regarding the attitude of Government towards this hospital and towards the work which is being carried on therein.

His
Excellency's
speech.

"I think that by this time it is generally known that both my wife and I take a very deep interest in hospital work. You are aware no doubt that in the past Government have not been able to do as much in the direction of the extension of hospital work as they have wished to do. We have experienced exactly the same difficulties as you have experienced here but I am glad to say that during the past five years there has been a considerable expansion of work in the direction of the relief of sickness and suffering in this presidency both in the educative and preventive lines and in the actual relief of suffering by curative methods both in the presidency town and in the mufassal. I am glad to think that a good deal has been done and a good deal more is about to be done.

"We appreciate your difficulties here and I am glad to know that, so far as the Maternity Ward is concerned, which is obviously much wanted here, your difficulties are about to be overcome partly by the fact that you have decided to devote your King Edward Memorial Fund to this purpose and I may say in passing that there is no purpose to which it could be more appropriately given because of all the many good qualities for which our good late King will be remembered he will be always remembered as the friend of hospitals. Then again your District Board has also come to your assistance; and I am glad to be able to tell you this afternoon that Government have decided to make a grant of Rs. 4,000 to supplement the funds which you have already at your command.

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"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I would if I may say one word of the very high appreciation which I feel and the sense of gratitude which I entertain towards those good women who have come here from France in order that they might render aid to their poorer sisters and relieve the sufferings of the sick in India. In this, surely, they are carrying out in the most noble way possible the teachings of our Master Christ. They have come here with no hope of public applause, no desire or anticipation of earthly recompense or reward; they have come here simply and solely that they may do good to others. I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking them in the name of the Government and of the people of this presidency for the splendid work that they have done and for saying that I hope and pray that God may bless the labours of their hands."

The Municipal Chairman then requested Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone of Edward VII Maternity Ward.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to the place where the stone was to be laid. Here Captain D. C. Kemp, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, met His Excellency. The Municipal Chairman handed a trowel to Her Excellency. After the stone had been lowered into position Her Excellency declared it to be well and truly laid.

Their Excellencies then went through the various wards of the hospital.

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

"It is no doubt a good thing that the dispensary has been moved from its old quarters into the excellent building which was built by Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar where it is now well bestowed. On the occasion of my visit this morning I found everything in good order. The large attendance at the dispensary testifies to its popularity."

Visitors'
Book.

When the ceremony was over, Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector left the Municipal Hospital and drove to the Old Town. Their Excellencies were escorted by a detachment of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu accompanied Mr. Campbell in his carriage.

On their way to the English Church Their Excellencies' carriage stopped in front of the houses of certain gentlemen who had put up pandals and they were garlanded. Their Excellencies and party alighted at Christ Church in Cuddalore Old Town.

Christ Church was built in 1692, eleven years after the English Factory was established at Fort St. David.

It was pulled down by the French, but it was rebuilt in 1749 and handed over to Mr. Kiernander, an S.P.C.K. Missionary, in connection with the Vepery Mission, Madras, as a return for the religious and educational work which the missionaries had done among the European and Eurasian soldiers. In 1760, Mr. Hutteman, another representative of the S.P.C.K. Mission, was presented with a large piece of land covering nearly 125 acres near the Coleroon known as the Padrikotagam (the Padri's close or village). The church was repaired by another S.P.C.K. Missionary Rev. C. W. Gericke in 1767. In 1824, the S.P.C.K. Society handed over the church to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The secondary school attached to the church was established by Mr. Ziegenbalgh, one of the earliest Danish Missionaries in 1717.

The strength of the congregation is 440 (male adults 133, females 132, children 175).

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Christ
Church.
Income.

The church has been rented ever since 1821 by Government for Rs. 35 per mensem. The total income of the Cuddalore Mission is, according to the last report, Rs. 7,268-5-4. The expenditure is Rs. 7,497-5-7.

The S.P.G. maintains an Indian Clergyman, 3 catechists, 14 elementary teachers, one colporteur and one Bible woman. A small industrial school has also been maintained for the last six years, in which boys are taught carpentry and girls are taught lace-making.

Their Excellencies were received by the Reverend S. O. Piers, Government Chaplain, Cuddalore, and the Reverend P. Arumainayagam Pillai and M.R.Ry. P. Audinarayanaiah Garu, District Munsif. Mr. Arumainayagam Pillai conducted Their Excellencies and party to the church in which are tombstones dating as far back as the 17th century. As Their Excellencies passed into the compound of the S.P.G. Mission the girls and boys of the Secondary School greeted them singing. Their Excellencies were then shown an upper-storied room in which Clive is said to have had his office. Before leaving, His Excellency requested that the pupils of the schools should be given a holiday in honour of their visit.

East India
Com-
pany's Old
Factory.

Their Excellencies then visited the East India Company's Old Factory where they were received by Mr. Cardozo, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., and his Assistant Mr. Gill. Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D. and Railways, joined the party here.

There was apparently some sort of a Factory House at Cuddalore Old Town from the earliest years of the settlement there. In 1707, the East India Company bought the house of Mr. Haynes partly as the residence

for the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David when he went to stay in Old Town and partly to serve as a citadel for the fort there. In 1711, the Deputy Governor, Mr. Raworth, reported that both of these were incapable of repair and must be demolished. When the French took Cuddalore and Fort St. David in 1758, they destroyed what remained of the building.

In 1764, the new Factory House was built on a site near where the Old Factory House had stood. In 1825, the building was formally handed over to the Collector for the Sea Customs and Marine Departments. In 1834, the building was given over to the auxiliary court. The Civil and Sessions Court established in 1813—the predecessor of the present District and Sessions Court—also sat there. After the District Court at Manjakuppam was built in 1866, the Jail continued to be located in the Old Factory House. In 1886, the Factory House was sold to Messrs. Parry & Co. for Rs. 19,000.

Their Excellencies went up to the roof of the main buildings of the factory from which an excellent view of the town, port and roadstead was obtained. An old cannon which is said to have been handed over by the Dutch to the British in 1707 for safe custody was shown to Their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies and party including the Collector then proceeded to the landing place, where they were received by Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, Port Officer. The party proceeded by boat to Fort St. David.

Mr. Thomas, Mr. Percival, Mr. Cardozo and Mr. Gill accompanied the party in a second boat.

On arrival at Fort St. David Their Excellencies were met by Captain D. C. Kemp, I.M.S., and

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pany's Old
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Feb. 7, 1911. Mr. R. F. Gwyther the District Board Engineer. Captain Kemp showed Their Excellencies a dungeon which he had just had opened.

CUDDA-
LORE.

European
Club.

Their Excellencies and party then proceeded by motor-car to the European Club where they were received by Mr. Bell, Honorary Secretary, and the other members of the Club. Their Excellencies had tea at the Club and returned to the Collector's house at 6-50 p.m.

Public
entertain-
ment.

At 9-25 p.m. Their Excellencies and staff accompanied by the Collector and Mr. Percival left for the Esplanade Pavilion where a public entertainment was given by the people of the district in honour of Their Excellencies' visit.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, Mr. Cardozo and Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Secretaries, received Their Excellencies at the pavilion and conducted them to their seats. A salute was fired on His Excellency's arrival. The Collector introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu who read the following address on behalf of the public of South Arcot:—

People's
address.

Loyalty.

"We, as representatives of the public of South Arcot, beg to offer our most sincere thanks to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Lawley for the ready acceptance of our invitation and for the rare opportunity you have given us of meeting our ruler face to face. We are, we must confess, deeply sensible of our inability to vie with our sister-districts in the exhibition of material wealth; but we are as deeply sensible and herein we feel the utmost pride, that we yield to none of them in our loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and in our personal attachment to his trusted representative in this Presidency. We have, most of

"us, hastened from various parts of the district with the earnest solicitude to demonstrate our devotion to the British rule, and nothing will make us happier than an appreciation from Your Excellency that the last people you have met with during your tours through the Presidency were well nigh the most loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

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People's
address.

"We beg leave to express with gratitude our high appreciation of your resolve to travel through the district in motor and to know first-hand the condition and needs of the ryot. Care and concern for the ryot's well-being have been the characteristic feature of Your Excellency's administration. He has, quite appropriately, occupied your foremost thoughts. No efforts have been spared towards devising means for improving his prospects. A College has been opened, associations have been started, experimental farms have been introduced—all with the sole object of enabling him to realise that his position was not one of despondency, but that a bright future was in store for him. Nowhere in Southern India have Your Excellency's efforts in his behalf borne readier fruit than in South Arcot where under the auspices of the Palur Agricultural Farm and of the District Agricultural Association the ryot, naturally intelligent and thrifty, has, in such a remarkably short time, demonstratively shown what possibilities and prospects he could create for himself by adopting improved methods of agriculture. He has indeed learnt the true value of deep ploughing, of manuring, of selecting seeds, etc. He has in fact begun to look upon his land as a more precious asset than he ever thought it would become. May the work begun by Your Excellency and steered with such uncommon success during Your Excellency's administration continue to flourish and serve as the ryot's salvation!

Agricul-
ture.

"We have nothing further to add than to state that we congratulate ourselves on the joyful news that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been so graciously pleased to manifest his love for his loyal subjects of Southern India by granting Your Excellency further opportunities for promoting their well-being, and to request that, after you have left Southern India, Your

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LORE.
People's
address.

His
Excel-
lency's
reply.

"Excellency may cherish her memory with the same warmth
"and concern as it has been her special fortune to experience
"at your hands during your rule.

"May God grant long life and prosperity to Your Excellency
"and Lady Lawley!"

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I shall endeavour as earnestly
"as I can and as audibly as I can to express to you my sincere
"thanks for, and my high appreciation of, the kind greeting
"which has just been extended to me in the name of the people
"of South Arcot. I have had a very long and a very interesting
"day. I have seen almost every point of interest in Cuddalore
"whether in New Town or in Old Town; I have heard from the
"lips of the most representative of its citizens detailed and
"manifold descriptions of the conditions and concerns of its
"inhabitants, and I do not think it would be altogether strange
"if I were to plead guilty to a sense of fatigue. But I can
"assure you that all feeling of fatigue is banished by the kind
"words which have just fallen upon my ears and every idea
"of weariness has fled away when I look round me and see the
"scintillating vision of beauty which is before my gaze on every
"side. I cannot help thinking, ladies and gentlemen, that the
"President of the Reception Committee has emulated the daring
"of Prometheus and has stolen fire from heaven. He seems to
"have climbed the Empyrean heights and to have brought down
"to earth the most brilliant constellations which bedeck
"Heaven's arch, and to have ranged them here on every side in
"dazzling clusters like a starry chaplet on the dark bosom of
"mother earth. It is indeed a most beautiful scene and I know
"full well that no effect such as this could have been achieved
"without great thought, trouble, labour and care; and when I
"reflect that it was to do honour to the occasion on which my
"wife and I are privileged to pay a visit to Cuddalore, I find it
"difficult to conjure up words to express the gratitude by which
"I am moved. But I would ask you to believe that Lady
"Lawley and I thank you most sincerely and cordially for the
"splendid reception which we have been accorded at your
"hands.

"Ladies and gentlemen, in the address which has just been
"read to us, most kindly reference is made to the services which
"I have rendered as well as to the high office which I have the
"honour to hold; and I am glad to know that the manifestations
"of your pleasure in welcoming us here and the kind words
"which have fallen from you come no less from a deep
"sense of loyalty to the office which I hold than from any
"personal consideration. This demonstration of loyalty which is
"characteristic of South Arcot is to me most welcome, I can
"assure you; you have alluded, Sir, to my desire to see some-
"thing for myself of the condition of the ryots of this
"country. I can only say that I am very sorry that
"I have not more time and greater opportunities to do so.
"To all those who are concerned in the work of Government
"the lot of the ryot must be a matter of constant and serious
"concern. I do not propose to allude to what has been
"done in the past for the benefit of agriculture in this land.
"I would only say this: that I do believe from what I
"have seen that his lot on the whole is improving, that his
"standard of life is higher than it used to be, and that we are
"justified in hoping that there is, to use your own words, "a
"bright future before him." The present is hardly a suitable
"occasion for me to indulge in any dissertation on agricul-
"ture—its past history or the possibilities of its future deve-
"lopment—and, indeed, I am by no means qualified to
"undertake such a task. But I think that to all of us it
"must be evident that the Government on the one side and the
"agriculturist on the other are putting forward constantly new
"efforts to imbue the industry of agriculture with increased
"vigour, with new life, and with greater power of achievement.
"I can say that from the bottom of my heart I earnestly hope
"that these endeavours will be abundantly rewarded. It
"is a matter of great gratification to me, gentlemen, that
"during my time as your Governor, the Agricultural College
"at Coimbatore has been opened. I believe that there, with
"its educative work on the one hand and its work of research
"and experiment on the other—I believe that there we have
"an element for great good for this country, and I shall be

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cellency's
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"grievously disappointed if, as time goes on, this great
"experiment in the direction of agricultural development does
"not prove to be of material advantage. I have, I feel, ladies
"and gentlemen, already detained you too long. I will only say
"that, as you know, fate has decreed that my tenure of office is
"for a short time to be extended among you. I can assure
"you that both to my wife and myself the contemplation
"of that fact is one of unqualified satisfaction. We feel greatly
"honoured and gratified that we should have been asked to
"remain here; and when, Sir, you express the hope that when
"we leave this country we shall carry away with us pleasant
"memories, I can reassure you most emphatically on that
"point. It is, I think, impossible for any one in my posi-
"tion not to conceive a very deep and sincere affection for
"India, and an earnest solicitude for the welfare of her sons
"and I shall carry away with me, when I go, a life long regard
"and affection for this country and her sons, especially for
"those—of whom I am glad to say there are many—who have
"tendered to me the valued boon of their friendship, and I hope
"their confidence and esteem."

Public
entertain-
ment.

Their Excellencies were then garlanded by the
Municipal Chairman and an entertainment took place of
which the following was the programme:—

1. Song by three school girls.
2. Acrobatic feats by a small boy.
3. Conjuring by Mr. Swaminatha Sastri.
4. Flute.

Light refreshments were served to Their Excellen-
cies and other European and Indian guests and Their
Excellencies witnessed the fireworks and illuminations.

A police band from Vellore was in attendance
throughout.

Their Excellencies left the pavilion at 11-5 P.M. and
returned to the Collector's house.

At 8 A.M. on Wednesday, February 8, 1911, some Feb. 8,
ladies of the National Indian Association met Her 1911.
Excellency in the Collector's house. Before leaving
they were photographed with Her Excellency.

CUDDA-
LORE.

At 10-30 A.M. Their Excellencies and Staff accom- Cuddalore
panied by the Collector left Cuddalore for Chidam- National
baram by motor-car. Indian
Association.

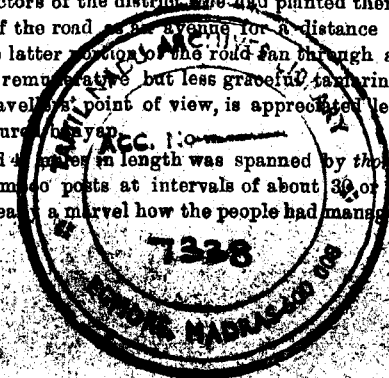
An account of Chidambaram is given on pages 120, CHIDAM-
121 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Madras, BARAM.
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The following account of the drive to Chidambaram
is taken from the "Madras Times":—

"This morning after breakfast Their Excellencies Sir Arthur
"and Lady Lawley, accompanied by Mr. Aziz-ud-din Salih
"Bahador, Collector, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Capt. Atkinson
"(A.D.C.) Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer, Mr. R. F.
"Gwyther, Local Fund Engineer, Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District
"Superintendent of Police, and Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu
"Reddiar, Municipal Chairman, travelled by four motor-cars to
"Chidambaram, the seat of a famous shrine held sacred by the
"Sivite community.

"Despite the heat of the midday sun and the length of the
"distance to be covered, the drive was an altogether pleasant
"one for various reasons. The party travelled over a well-
"maintained road, arched by the intertwining branches of the
"spreading banyan, which, thanks to the foresight and wisdom
"of the former Collectors of the district who had planted them,
"adorn both sides of the road as an avenue for a distance of
"several miles. The latter portion of the road ran through an
"avenue of the more remote but less graceful tamarind,
"which, from the traveller's point of view, is appreciated less
"than the time-honoured banyan.

"The whole road, as far as length was spanned by these
"trees put up on bamboo posts at intervals of about 30 or 40
"yards, and it was really a marvel how the people had managed



Feb. 8, 1911. "to put up thousands of these thoranamams which, besides beautifying the road, added dignity to the drive of His Majesty's Representative.

CHIDAMBARAM.

"The tract through which the party travelled consisted of smiling paddy fields alternated by profitable casuarina plantations, fringed at a distance by clusters of cocoanut palm. In adjoining fields one could see the paddy just sprouting out or budding into ears of corn, or lying ready for the sickle, bent by the weight of golden-hued grain.

"The condition of the road, which was kept all through by the Police, under the supervision of Mr. Percival and his Deputies, Mr. S. Subramania Aiyar and Mr. M. Govinda Nair, was all that could be desired, though, in places, fresh road material was kept ready for repairing certain portions of the road.

"At important wayside villages, the inhabitants thereof turned out in large numbers and lined the road deeply on both sides. The simple village folk received His Excellency with their primitive cymbal, drums, trumpets and horns, besides the barber's band, and cheered him as he passed by, His Excellency acknowledging these visible demonstrations of loyalty on the part of villagers by bowing his head. The crowd was the greatest at the villages of Kurinjipadi and Satiyathope where the Village Talisaris, aided by a few regular constables, maintained order. The crowds, though large and somewhat unmanageable, were yet orderly and goodnatured, and if they pressed round the string of motor cars, it was only to have a look at the live Governor who ruled the Presidency with a great deal of sympathy and consideration for the people committed to his care. At several of the villages large pandals had been put up with decorations of temple tapestry where some of the leading mirasidars, headed by the village officers, presented garlands, bouquets and limes to Their Excellencies who spoke to them kindly and thanked them for the honour they had shown them.

"At Kurinjipadi the villagers asked for the construction of a Railway line from Cuddalore to Vriddhachalam which they

"said, would greatly tend to the development of the groundnut trade of the district. The cordiality and the manner of the reception accorded by these ignorant villagers was similar to that which Hindu chiefs were in times of yore accustomed to receive from their loving subjects, to whom, according to time-honoured tradition, the King was next only to God. Temple music was largely in evidence in these rural receptions, and all the road-side villages put on for the time a festive appearance. The spontaneity with which the villagers got up these demonstrations was in striking contrast to the notification issued in one of the cities a few years ago, on the occasion of a Governor's visit, calling on the inhabitants to whitewash their habitations under the Epidemic Diseases Act which made the breach of the conditions of the notice punishable by law. As the approaches to the sacred town of Chidambaram were reached, the residents of the town dressed in their holiday attire were seen in crowds along the road, and as His Excellency passed through the town, the crowds became thicker and thicker till they swelled into a mass of heads, at the spot where His Excellency was to alight to receive the welcome of the City Fathers."

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Their Excellencies and party arrived at the site of the Water-works Service Reservoir at 1-45 p.m. Their arrival was public.

Their Excellencies were met by the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiar, Chairman, Municipal Council; Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to Government; M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti Garu, Acting Deputy Collector, Chidambaram Division; M.R.Ry. C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Chidambaram; Mr. J. Theodore, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chidambaram; and M.B.Ry. P. Narayana Chariar Avargal, District Munsif, Chidambaram, and conducted them to their seats on the dais under a pandal put up for the occasion.

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Welcome.Water-
supply.Water-
works.

The Collector presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. K. Varaha Chariar Avargal, Municipal Councillor, who read the following address on behalf of the Council:—

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Chidambaram, 'beg to approach Your Excellency, with feelings of the greatest pleasure and profound loyalty, to accord to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley a most hearty welcome to this ancient town, 'one of the most important and sacred places of pilgrimage in 'India. We venture to hope that Your Excellencies' brief 'stay here will be rendered pleasant by the interesting sights 'Your Excellencies will presently witness in the local temple 'of magnificent structure and wide renown.

"2. It is an indescribable joy to us to find that the chief 'want of this town, viz., good water-supply, which has been 'under consideration for about a quarter of a century, and the 'completion of the investigation whereof was not pushed on 'vigorously owing, mainly, to the inability of this municipa- 'lity, by reason of its scanty resources, to pay its contribution 'towards the funds required for the carrying out of the scheme, 'has in Your Excellency's régime, attained a successful aspect 'on the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar, our 'present Chairman and respected citizen, having most liberally 'come forward with a princely donation of one lakh of rupees; 'and we humbly solicit that Your Excellency's benign Govern- 'ment will, in consideration of the financial condition of this 'Municipality and of the fact of thousands of pilgrims from 'all parts of India resorting to the place on the occasion of 'the half-yearly festivals, be so generous as to treat this as 'a special case and extend its generosity by contributing 'two-thirds of the estimated cost of the scheme.

"3. It is needless to assure Your Excellency that Your 'Excellency's name will forever be remembered in this town, 'inasmuch as Your Excellency has graciously condescended to 'lay the foundation stone of the service reservoir of the water- 'works, more so for having kindly given assent to the associa- 'tion of your Excellency's name with the same, and we ear- 'nestly pray that the work will soon attain completion.

"4. We beg to offer our sincere thanks for the favour which 'Your Excellency's Government was pleased to bestow on the 'townspeople by increasing the number of elected seats of 'this Municipal Council from four to eight, and thus conferring 'an extended privilege on the people.

"5. In conclusion, we humbly beg to thank Your Excellency 'for having done us the honour of including this town in Your 'Excellency's tour programme and we wish most sincerely 'many years of beneficent rule and perfect happiness to our 'beloved Sovereign and we pray also for Your Excellency's and 'Lady Lawley's long life, sound health and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar then gave the address to His Excellency and presented the remaining Councillors.

His Excellency then replied as follows:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I have long had 'the desire to visit Chidambaram and to see for myself the 'beauties of your far renowned temple and so it was with 'great pleasure that I accepted the invitation proffered to me 'last year at Guindy by my Hon'ble friend and Colleague 'Mr. Ramasami Chettiar to come here on the occasion of my 'tour in the South Arcot district. I have looked forward 'eagerly to this visit and the pleasurable feelings with which 'I anticipated my arrival have been intensified by the very 'loyal and cordial welcome which has been extended to Lady 'Lawley and myself and for which I beg to offer my sincere 'thanks.

"I am indeed happy to think that my visit is to be the 'occasion of the initiation of a scheme which I am confident will 'be of enormous benefit not only to the citizens of this town 'but to the thousands of pilgrims who year by year come to do 'homage at this ancient shrine. I know that you have long 'desired such a consummation, and I am glad to know that 'there is now absolutely nothing to hinder its speedy accom- 'plishment. But a short time ago such an eventuality seemed 'to be indeed remote but you have fortunately here as your 'Chairman Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar. And in him you have not

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"only a wealthy but a generous citizen. He has in a most generous fashion maintained the glories of your temple and now he has contributed to this project a donation which is aptly described in the address which we have just heard read as a princely donation.

"In one of your great books which defines the precepts to guide erring humanity on their way through life you will, I think, find it said that charity, compassion to living beings, and generosity are among other qualities specifically attributed to the man who is born with a divine nature and there is, I think, in that a great truth. Now if you only come to think it out it is difficult to give greater evidence of compassion to living beings than by such a scheme as this. I know that at first sight there is something very prosaic and unromantic in such terms as a service reservoir and underground pipes and drainage-works and water-works—how dull and how very utilitarian they sound; but yet, if you come to think of it, they are in truth life-giving agencies, rescuing humanity from sickness and suffering and death, rescuing them from squalor and disease and uplifting them to conditions of happiness and health; so indeed they become almost godlike in their power to restore and make alive. Indeed I can conceive of no more excellent way in which the responsibilities of wealth can be fulfilled—and wealth, mark you, has its obligations no less than its pleasures—I can conceive of no more excellent way than that which has been selected by my friend Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar. I say to him here in the presence of his fellow citizens, all honour be to him for it. I cannot help hoping, gentlemen, that his example may be followed by others who will bring to their poorer brethren in other towns the boon which is shortly to be conferred on the citizens of Chidambaram. I am glad to say that during the past five years a fair number of schemes of this nature have been launched and I hope that it will not be long before others of a kindred nature spring into existence, but there is up and down this country very much to be done and Government with however excellent a will cannot do all that it would like to do in this direction.

"I therefore hope sincerely that other wealthy citizens in other towns may come forward and work hand in hand with us as your good Chairman is doing to-day. I am glad to know that the difficulties which arose from financial considerations are now out of the way. The complete scheme which has been submitted to Government and accepted by them works out to a total of just about four lakhs of rupees. To this, your Chairman has contributed one lakh, and Government have undertaken to provide the sum of two lakhs and some Rs. 30,000 odd, which includes a figure of Rs. 35,000 estimated to represent the abatement of revenue from land required for the project. That leaves a sum total of something less than Rs. 70,000 to be found to complete the whole scheme, and if you realize that that is very little more than one-sixth of the total cost, I do not think that you will say that we are demanding a large amount from the citizens of Chidambaram.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to play my very easy and very pleasing part of formally laying the stone of the service reservoir. Before doing so, however, I would like, if I may, to testify to my very generous recognition of the strenuous endeavours which have been made by my friend Mr. Hutton to insure that it would be possible for me to perform the ceremony to-day. It would seem to have occurred to a great many people that the Governor of this Presidency is endowed with a power which once was conferred upon Moses of old and that he has only to uplift a rod and strike the ground for a perennial and an excellent source of water to be at once forthcoming, but I should like to say that that is an entire misconception of the true condition of affairs. Before any of these schemes can be brought into existence there is a mass of preliminary work, a great deal of investigation and research, hours and hours of thought and care, elaborate calculations and the application of scientific knowledge, and these are facts which are very often lost sight of, and I am glad to take this opportunity of saying that in the launching of these various schemes which have been undertaken in the last few years, their accomplishment is very largely due to the energy and the care, the interest and the zeal, the skill and the knowledge

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"which have been brought to bear upon them by Mr. Hutton.
"He has thereby not only earned the thanks of Government
"but he has earned the thanks of the community in every part
"of this Presidency.

"I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I am indeed
"pleased and flattered to know that these water-works are to
"bear the name of the Lawley Water-works. I take that as a
"great compliment to myself. I congratulate myself thereon
"as I also congratulate Chidambaram at the near accomplish-
"ment of the scheme which it has desired for so long a time.
"I congratulate them not only on that, but I congratulate them
"that they have in their Chairman a patriotic and a large-
"hearted citizen who has earned the thanks of Government, who
"has earned the thanks of Chidambaram and the thanks of the
"thousands and thousands of pilgrims who are drawn hither
"from all over India. He has conferred a lasting boon upon
"this town and I know that all present here to-day will join
"with me in wishing him most sincerely a long and a happy
"life and constantly increasing prosperity and success which
"he has shown himself able to meet so worthily and so well.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, one and all, for the
"very kind and cordial welcome extended to my wife and
"myself.

"Before I actually proceed to the laying of the foundation
"stone, I would ask Mr. Hutton if he will be good enough to
"read upon this platform a short statement regarding the work
"itself."

Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to Government,
then read the following statement:—

"The first proposal to construct a piped water-supply for the
"town of Chidambaram was made some ten years ago by the
"Municipal Council and a scheme was drawn up by the Sanitary
"Engineer to Government.

"In this scheme it was proposed to lead water from the
"Rajah Vaikal by a masonry conduit to a storage tank located
"near the town and then to filter the water and pump it into
"the town and distribute it in the usual manner. The scheme
"was not proceeded with as it was decided that the six weeks'

"storage provided in the tank was insufficient and there were
"also objections to the conveyance of water containing silt in a
"small masonry conduit across a long length of paddy fields.

"It was recommended by the Chief Engineer of that day,
"Colonel McNeil Campbell, R.E., that the storage tank should
"be located on the bank of the Rajah Vaikal and should be of
"a capacity to contain 3½ months' supply to the town. It
"was also recommended that the supply should be pumped to
"the town through an iron pipe.

"A proposal was then formulated to obtain a water-supply
"from the subsoil water in the Lalpuram spring area to the
"north-east of the town and it was proposed to dig an experi-
"mental trench in this area in order to test in a practical
"manner the supply of water available in the sandy subsoil.

"This proposal remained in abeyance for some years owing
"to want of funds, until the present Chairman, the Hon'ble
"Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar, came forward with an
"offer to bear part of the cost of the experimental trench.
"Government then directed the Sanitary Engineer to report on
"the proposal.

"Both the Sanitary Commissioner and myself after inspec-
"tion condemned the Lalpuram spring area as the source of
"supply owing to the fineness of the sand in the subsoil and
"the presence of silt pointing to the likelihood of deficiency of
"supply.

"We also recommended the adoption of the Rajah Vaikal
"as the correct source of supply thus supporting the first
"recommendation of Colonel McNeil Campbell.

"Government having approved of this recommendation
"directed me to prepare detailed plans and estimates and at the
"same time instructed me to draw up the scheme as cheaply as
"possible consistent with efficiency.

"The following is a short description of the scheme, the
"foundation stone of the service reservoir of which Your
"Excellency has graciously consented to lay to-day.

"The source of supply will be the Rajah Vaikal which is
"an irrigation channel taking off from the Coleroon River

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Feb. 8, 1911. "the Lower Anicut. After flowing for 24 miles the Rajah Vaikal channel approaches within 4 miles of the town of Chidambaram.

Water-works. "On the left bank of the Rajah Vaikal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, it is proposed to construct a storage tank in two compartments to hold $3\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply to the town.

Sanitary Engineer's Statement. "From a floating outlet at the tank water will be drawn off to a pumping station whence it will be forced by pumping plant through mechanical filters and a steel main to the service reservoir located on this site. The service reservoir will be constructed of masonry and will be in two compartments each holding 75,000 gallons. Only one compartment of the reservoir will be erected in the first instance in order to keep the initial cost of the scheme as low as possible.

"The estimated initial cost of the water-supply scheme is Rs. 3,45,650 which compares with the rough estimate submitted to Government before plans and estimates were drawn up of Rs. 3,11,000. The ultimate cost will be Rs. 4,09,550. The working expenses are estimated to cost Rs. 12,814 against the approximate estimate of Rs. 12,000. The working expenses can be reduced to Rs. 11,000 as desired by the Chairman of the Council, by slightly reducing the quantity of water supplied to the town and consequently the cost of pumping.

"The sanction to the Chidambaram scheme will make a total of 11 town water-supply schemes which have been either opened, or construction has been commenced, or the schemes have been sanctioned, since Your Excellency arrived in this Presidency."

Foundation stone. After this statement had been read, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar garlanded Their Excellencies and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the service-reservoir.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar conducted His Excellency to the site of the service-reservoir. His Excellency placed a bottle containing copies of the leading newspapers, the Chidambaram Municipal

address and current coins in the space prepared for it underneath the foundation-stone. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar then gave His Excellency a trowel. After the stone had been lowered the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar handed a level to His Excellency who tested the level of the stone and striking the stone with a mallet which was also given to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar, His Excellency declared the stone to be well and truly laid. The trowel, level and mallet were all of ivory mounted with silver of excellent workmanship.

As His Excellency was laying the foundation stone of the "Lawley Water-works," a photograph was taken.

After His Excellency had performed the ceremony Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar's pavilion and had luncheon.

At 3-40 P.M. Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector left the pavilion for the Sri Nataraja's temple by motor-car.

Chidambaram, or more correctly Chittamlalam (the atmosphere of wisdom), is a large town which contains, according to the 1901 census, 19,909 inhabitants and lies about 26 miles due south of Cuddalore. It is situated half-way between the Coleroon and the Vellar and its most remarkable feature is the great pagoda commonly known as "Sri Nataraja's temple." It covers an area of about 39 acres and is surrounded on all four sides by a street 60 feet wide. The Mussalmans call Chidambaram "Silambar" which they consider to be a corruption of "Silaman Piambar." According to their

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tradition, Solomon or Silaman was an ancient king and prophet of pre-historic days, whose sway extended over genii and men; this extraordinary power he derived from a ring of which he was in possession, and on which the religious formula of the Mussalmans, viz., la, ilaha, illallah, Muhammad Rasulallah, was engraved; this ring was stolen from him by a wicked genius who was anxious to deprive Solomon of his power; he dropped it into the sea somewhere near Chidambaram. Solomon consequently lost all his power over the race of the genii and was therefore compelled to set out on an extensive travel in search of the ring; on reaching the neighbourhood of Chidambaram he learnt that a fisherman had discovered a ring in the belly of a fish he had caught; he went to the fisherman's house and identified the ring as the one he had lost; he begged the fisherman to hand over the ring to him, but the former refused to comply with the request unless Solomon married his daughter; accordingly he recovered the ring after marrying the fisherman's daughter and stayed in Chidambaram for some time. The Dikshadars are believed by the Mussalmans to be the descendants of the followers of Solomon and they assert that the "Rahasyam," or the secret of Chidambaram, is merely a copy of the inscription on Solomon's ring, the Mussalman religious formula in Hebrew characters which language is akin to Arabic. In the Mussalman writings, there is no mention of this tradition but the Mussalman Clergy and even rational men, like the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Aligar, have contended that Solomon had prophesied about the advent of Muhammad and that his name actually occurs in Solomon's song in Hebrew in the Old Testament. From a consideration of these facts Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector, con-

cludes that the Mussalmans of this district coined the tradition regarding the Chidambaram Temple and connected it with Solomon, who is regarded by them as one of their Prophets. Some of the Mussalmans make their offering in front of the Rahasyam and this practice is obviously based on their belief in the tradition referred to above. The Dikshadars do not allow anybody to approach the wall where the Rahasyam or secret is said to exist. Mr. Aziz-ud-din went to the Srirangam Temple during the last Christmas vacation and was surprised to see the Mussalman religious formula engraved on the temple wall and worshipped by the Brahmins. These curious incidents indicate the attempts made by the Mussalmans to blend together the Hindu and the Mussalman religions. The attempts in this direction evidently commenced from the days of Akbar and continued until the days of Dara, the heir-apparent of Shah Jehan, who actually compiled a book to prove that the Hindu and the Mussalman religious philosophy, viz., the Vedantism and the Safism, were one and the same. For this exposition of thought, Dara was beheaded by his brother, the fanatical Aurangzebe, after he had deposed Shah Jehan, his father, and consigned him to a palatial prison.

The Mussalman tradition, to which Mr. Aziz-ud-din has drawn attention, is not mentioned in the recent Gazetteer or the old District Manual although it is commonly prevalent in the district.

To revert to the Chidambaram temple, the temple is the property of a class of Brahmins known as Dikshadars. It has no *tasdik* from Government. According to the Dikshadars, the building is of divine

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Temple.
Dikshadars.

origin but was repaired and enlarged by Hiranya Varma Chakravarti once leprosy but subsequently converted into the golden-bodied Emperor by a famous Rishi with tiger paws whose name was Vyagrapátha and who lived in the neighbourhood of Conjeeveram. Hiranya Varma is said to have enlarged the temple out of gratitude to the deity. Before that time the Dikshadars, to the number of 3,000, lived in the neighbourhood of the temple and worshipped there. The place of their abode being called Tillai-valanthanárpettai and Chidambaram is still known as "Tillai," (so called after a shrub—presumably Mangrove—which used to abound in the neighbourhood). The Dikshadars are called Tillai Múváyirattár or "the three thousand men of Tillai."

They claim for themselves a divine origin and say that Brahma took them from Tillai to perform a sacrifice near Benares, and that they lingered there till Hiranya Varma, at the instance of the deity, invited them back to Chidambaram. They came in a separate car or chariot, but on arrival at Chidambaram, there were only 2,999. When Hiranya Varma was much distressed at the loss, an invisible voice from the sky declared that the God himself Saba Naicker or Sri Nataraja was, in fact, the missing one.

Professor Wilson, however, explains the term "Dikshadars" to be the title of a branch of the Kanonja Brahmins, who lived chiefly near Allahabad.

According to Mackenzie, Vijaya Raya Aditya Varma, the Raja of Cholamandalam and Chera, built a new shrine to Kali Devi and he and his grandson made additions to the building including the great gopurams and the walls. In 1785 a devout widow is said to have

expended Rs. 2,00,000 on the repairs of the gopuram. Feb. 8, 1911.
Professor Eastwick assumes that there may be remains of the 5th century in the temple, and that, assuredly, there is much that dates as far back as the 10th and 11th centuries. Lord Valentia has remarked that the architecture appears to be more ancient than that of Tanjore or Rameswaram.

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BARAM.Sri Nataraja's
Temple.

Pagoda.

The pagoda is managed by what may be called a democratic hierarchy. All the male married members of the sect or caste of Dikshadars have equal shares in its control. As soon as a boy is married, he is entitled to a voice in the management of the temple. The Dikshadars take care to marry their boys as soon as they reach the age of five and they marry only among themselves and never with any other class of Brahmins. They believe that an equal number of boys and girls survive in their limited community to be intermarried and that this in itself is proof positive of the powers of Sri Nataraja.

There are five Sabhas or halls in the pagoda, viz., Sabhas the Chitt Sabha, the Kanaka Sabha, the Deva Sabha, the Nirththa Sabha and the Rajah Sabha.

There are also a Vishnu temple and a Pillaiyar Koil, the latter containing the largest idol of Ganesha in India. The best carvings are the pillars in the Nirththa Sabha and in the Subbaramaniya Koil called "Pándiyáayákam." On the northern tower there is an inscription which shows that it was built by Krishna Déva, the greatest of the Vijayanagar Kings, who ruled from 1509 to 1530 A.D. These great towers, the Trigonometrical station on the top of the tallest of which (the northern one) is 157 feet above sea-level and therefore about 140 feet above the ground, are visible even from

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the sea. The lower (or stone) portions of the towers contain figures representing the mystic dance of Siva. The best general view of the various buildings in the enclosure can be had from the Amman temple sacred to Parvathi, Siva's wife. The porch of the Amman temple is considered to be of singular elegance.

On the far side of the Sivaganga tank is the thousand-pillared mantapam, called the Rajah Sabha or State hall.

The innermost enclosure, which is the most sacred and historically the most important part of the whole temple, has been renovated by the Nattukottai Chettis who have also repaired the towers. In one corner of the cloister are small images of the four Tamil poet-saints, viz., Tirugnana Sambandhar, Appar, Sundara-murti and Manikya-Vachakar.

The members of the Hon. Mr. Ramaswami Chetti's family have provided the temple with many gold and silver-plated vehicles and roofed the *Gurba-graham* or the principal portion of the shrine with gold plates.

The temple is held in the highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon, and the annual festival is largely attended by pilgrims from all parts of India.

A remarkable architectural feature is that the temple structure stands in the middle of the alluvial plain between two rivers where there is no building-stone within 40 miles; nevertheless, the outer walls are faced with dressed granite; the whole of the great area enclosed by the inner walls is paved with stone; the Rajah Sabha or the State hall stands on more than 1,000 monolithic pillars; the gateways are built with blocks of stone 30 ft. high and more than 3 ft. square;

and the reservoir 150 ft. long and 100 ft. broad and very deep, has long flights of stone steps leading down to the water on all four sides. It is believed that Rakshashas and Devas were employed on the construction of this huge and extensive edifice.

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The Chidambaram Temple was utilised as a fort in the wars of the 18th Century. In 1753, the French and the Maharattas captured it from a small English detachment which was stationed there. In 1760, Chidambaram fell to a force under Major Monson. The French garrison at first refused to surrender but on two eighteen-pounders being landed from the English squadron which was at anchor near the mouth of the Coleroon, the garrison gave way. During the invasion of the Carnatic by Hyder Ali of Mysore, from 2,000 to 3,000 of his troops occupied Chidambaram and its temple. Sir Eyre Coote marched against the place and sent three battalions to clear the enemy out of the town. After some scattered firing, the enemy took refuge in the temple and by some mistake, and without orders, the foremost of the English Battalions pursued the Mysore Army up to its gateway. Finding it shut, they brought up a twelve-pounder to burst it open and the second shot from this broke down the outer of the two gates under the tower. The sponge-stuff had, however, been fired out of the gun in the hurry and the man who carried the match was not to be found. Captain Moorhouse, of the Artillery, nevertheless loaded and discharged the gun twice by means of a musket and made a breach in the inner gate large enough to let through one man at a time. The sepoys rushed into the space between the two gateways, which in a moment was full of them, but did not observe--midway

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Temple.

between the two—a flight of steps which led to the rampart. The garrison, every moment dreading the general assault, called for quarter, but their cries could not be distinguished in the general tumult. Meanwhile, some straw became ignited and set fire to the clothes of the sepoys, who were crowded between the gateways, and every one pressing back to avoid suffocation and the fire of the enemy many of them were scorched and burnt to death, and those who escaped hurried away without attempting to bring off the twelve-pounder. Six officers and nearly 150 men were killed or wounded in this unfortunate affair. The General, who was in the pettah (Chidambaram) at the time ordered some pieces of cannon to batter the wall. A fine brass eighteen-pounder was ruined without making any breach, and then, as day was beginning to dawn, the troops returned to camp and then marched to Porto Novo. Ten days later was fought the great battle of Porto Novo which more than wiped out this repulse at Chidambaram.

On arrival at the temple Their Excellencies were received by M.R.Ry. Sabesa Dikshadar Avargal and the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiar and conducted into the temple.

At the outer enclosure of the temple a huge elephant trumpeted as Their Excellencies passed. A salute was fired. The restoration now going on at the expense of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar was explained to Their Excellencies whose attention was particularly drawn to a large monolith recently carved. They were then conducted to the Pillaiyar Koil the image in which is known as *Mukkuruni Pillaiyar*. This image is considered to be the largest in India or at

least in the whole of the Madras Presidency. Twelve measures of rice are cooked at a time and offered to the Pillaiyar.

Thence they proceeded to the Sivaganga tank and were told that the tank never dries up in any part of the year.

Their Excellencies were then taken to the thousand pillared *Mandapam* and from there to the main hall in the temple where all the Dikshadars and others were assembled. Their Excellencies were shown the gold and silver plated *vahanams*.

In the hall all the jewels of the temple were shown to Their Excellencies by M.R.Ry. Sabesa Dikshadar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Appaswami Dikshadar Avargal. A certificate given by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Havelock was also shown to them.

M.R.Ry. Appaswami Dikshadar Avargal then read an address of welcome in Tamil of which the following is a translation:—

"I. As the worthiest representative of Sri Maha Vishnu, the protecting Deity of the Universe, and as our most benevolent patron, we, the Dikshadars of Sri Natarajaswami temple at Chidambaram, take this opportunity of most respectfully welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Lawley to this historic shrine, the most ancient and sacred in this land and the joy we sincerely feel on this auspicious and interesting occasion is indescribable.

"II. This time-honoured and ancient shrine is held in great esteem and veneration by all, for it is mentioned in the Vedas and Puranas, that the Divine Effulgence has, in the minds of accomplished Yogees, revealed itself in the form of Natarajaswami at Chidambaram, which is, as it were, the bosom of the Universe, through the devout penance of Vyagrathapa (the tiger-footed) and Pathanjali (Serpent-shaped) who were well known rishis of this ancient and historic land.

Feb. 8,
1911.

CHIDAM-
BARAM.

Sri Nataraja's
Temple.

Dikshadars'
address.

Welcome.

Temple.

Feb. 8,
1911.

CHIDAM-
BARAM.

Sri Nataraja's
Temple.
Dikshadars'
address.
Sivaganga tank.

"III. Being relieved of the duty of supporting this Universal Empire by His Most Gracious Majesty George V, Emperor of India and by Your Excellency His august representative here, the God of Serpents, Adisesha by name, who is the supporter of the Universe, may be said to have taken the form of Pathanjali and come here to enjoy the Ananda Nirthnam or the Divine Dance of Sri Nataraja, who is performing this dance because he also feels the weight of the sovereignty of the whole Universe lightened in the same way.

"IV. The sacred tank in this temple known as Sivaganga is spoken of in the Puranas as a great purifying agent, and it is said that Sweta-Varma, a famous king of the Gowda country in the north, obtained the name of Hiranya-Varma (Golden-coloured) by mere bathing in this tank.

"V. At the request of that great Rishi Pathanjali, Sri Nataraja still continues to be visible to human eyes, performing the Divine Dance and blessing His worshippers especially the Dikshadars who are spoken of in the Puranas as three Sahasra Maniswara, three thousand rishis. May He bless Your Excellency and Lady Lawley with long life, health and increasing renown.

"VI. This sacred institution is not endowed with lands nor does it receive Government aid like several other temples, but it is solely maintained by contributions and donations from rich and charitably-disposed Hindu devotees in all parts of India; and the Dikshadars who are the pujakars and the managers of the temple whose indigent state can be known from pp. 400-406 of the District Manual compiled by Mr. Garstin carry on the several festivals in the temple and eke out their livelihood only through such contributions.

"VII. Three of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, The Right Honourable Duke of Buckingham, His Excellency Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Grant Duff and His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, honoured us by visiting this temple during their tour in Southern India, in 1879, 1886 and 1899, respectively.

"In conclusion, we most sincerely pray to Sri Natarajaswami that He may be pleased to bless Your Excellency and Lady Lawley with long life, sound health and prosperity."

Contributions and donations.

Visits of previous Governors.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks:—

"I desire to express my high appreciation of and gratitude for the courtesy shown to me on the occasion of my visit to this truly magnificent temple. I have been fortunate in being conducted through the Temple by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar who has proved himself so generous a supporter of the temple and has renovated many of the portions of the temple which are falling into decay. I am much impressed by the beauties of this sacred edifice."

Their Excellencies were then garlanded and conducted through the various *Sabhas* of the Temple.

Afterwards Their Excellencies went to Sri Govindaraja Swami Temple which is situated in the same enclosure. Here they were received by the trustees of the temple. An address of welcome of which the following is a translation was read:—

"We, the trustees of Sri Govindarajaswami Temple at Chidambaram, accord to Your Excellencies a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visiting this shrine, which in its antiquity, sacredness and renown is not surpassed by any other Temple in Southern India. We yield to none in our loyalty to the British Raj, and as kings are according to Hindu Sastras the incarnation of Vishnu, our loyalty to His Gracious Majesty The King Emperor, and His representatives is ingrained in us.

"In juxtaposition to the Vishnu shrine is located Sri Nataraja's, a fact which illustrates so forcibly the spirit of toleration, co-operation and cordiality between co-religionists so essential to national progress and welfare.

"We feel extremely thankful to Your Excellencies for your condescension to visit the sacred shrines amidst pressing engagements.

"May God grant Your Excellencies long life and prosperity.

"With sentiments of loyalty and regards."

His Excellency thanked the trustees for the cordial welcome given to Lady Lawley and himself.

Feb. 8,
1911.

CHIDAM-
BARAM.

Sri
Govinda-
raja
Swami
Temple.
Trustees'
address.

Feb. 8,
1911

CHIDAM-
BARAM.

Their Excellencies and party were then conducted to the temple car which was kept outside the temple and had been decorated for the occasion.

Their Excellencies and party left the place for the pavilion at 4.50 P.M.

After tea at the pavilion, a photograph of Their Excellencies with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiar was taken.

Feb. 9,
1911.

CUDDA-
LORE.

NELLI-
KUPPAM.

Their Excellencies then returned to Cuddalore and reached the Collector's house about 8 o'clock.

At 7 A.M. on Thursday, February 9th, 1911, Their Excellencies and Staff accompanied by the Collector left Cuddalore for Nellikuppam by motor-car to visit the Sugar Factory.

Distillery.

The distillery at Nellikuppam was established in 1818. It belongs to the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Company and is managed by Messrs. Parry & Co. Not only is all the arrack—about 160,000 gallons—distilled here for the supply of South Arcot but also sugar is made which is sold throughout the Presidency and in other parts of India. The latter is manufactured from cane-juice and also from palmyra-jaggery imported by rail from Tinnevely. The factory is fitted with the most approved machinery, and employs between 700 and 800 hands daily. Cultivators of cane in the neighbourhood of the factory are assisted with advances by Messrs. Parry & Co. and latterly the company has also undertaken the growing of canes. Steam engines aggregating 110 and 300 horse power according to the varying demands of work are employed in the factory.

Messrs. Parry & Co. have two sugar-cane farms—one at Karamanikuppam and the other at Melpattambakkam; the former lies on the way to Nellikuppam

about six miles from Cuddalore and the latter about three miles beyond Nellikuppam.

Feb. 9,
1911.

KARA-
MANI-
KUPPAM.

Their Excellencies stopped at Karamanikuppam where Mr. A. D. Jackson and Mr. Neilson of Messrs. Parry & Co. and Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern division, received them. Then they were shown varieties of sugar-cane growing in the neighbourhood.

Their Excellencies and party then proceeded to Melpattambakkam. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Neilson accompanied the party. On their way through Nellikuppam Their Excellencies stopped to speak to Mr. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, a merchant of Pondicherry who had erected a pandal near his house.

MELPAT-
TAMBAK-
KAM.

After a stay of a few minutes at Melpattambakkam, where they saw more sugar-cane grown on dry land and irrigated from two wells, Their Excellencies returned to Nellikuppam. Their Excellencies were shown the Distillery, the Carbonic Acid manufacturing plant, jaggery refinery and the cane mills, and the scope of the work there was explained to them. Their Excellencies returned to the Collector's house at Cuddalore, leaving the factory at 9-25 A.M.

NELLI-
KUPPAM.

After breakfast His Excellency planted a *Swisteria mahagoni* in the compound.

CUDDA-
LORE.

Meanwhile Mrs. Aziz-ud-din had an interview with Her Excellency.

At 10-30 A.M. Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S., had an interview with His Excellency.

Their Excellencies and party accompanied by the Collector and escorted by Mr. Percival, Superintendent of Police, left the Collector's house at 11 A.M. for the railway station and arrived there at 11-15 A.M. On

Departure.

Feb. 9,
1911.CUDDA-
LORRE.

the platform Their Excellencies were met by Mr. H. Moberly, I.C.S., District Judge, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, and M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, the last of whom garlanded Their Excellencies. The special train left Cuddalore New Town Station at 11-25 A.M. His Excellency's departure was private.

The Collector, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Percival, Mr. Cardozo and Mr. Lushington Taylor also travelled in the special train.

VILLU-
PURAM.

At the special request of the inhabitants of Villupuram who had been disappointed at the fact that His Excellency did not include Villupuram in his programme, His Excellency arranged to spend a few minutes in seeing some of the leading people of the place.

The special train arrived at the station at 12-25 P.M. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, received Their Excellencies and conducted them to their seats on the dais in a pandal specially put up for the occasion. The Collector presented M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, and certain other official and non-official gentlemen of Villupuram.

After Their Excellencies had taken their seats, they were garlanded by the Tahsildar and *attar* and *pan* were offered to Their Excellencies and party.

The girls of the Government Girls' School, Villupuram, welcomed Their Excellencies in a song specially composed for the occasion.

His Excellency said that he was much obliged to the gentlemen who had made such excellent arrangements and accorded Lady Lawley and himself so cordial a welcome. In conclusion His Excellency requested that

the boys and girls of the school concerned should be allowed a holiday. Feb. 9,
1911.

The boys of the Board Secondary School sang the National Anthem which terminated the proceedings.

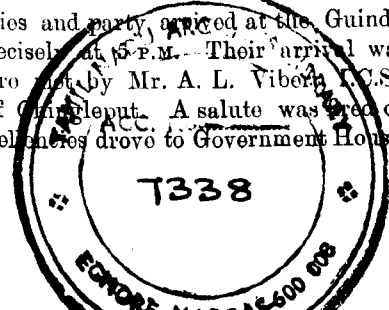
VILLU-
PURAM.

The special train left Villupuram at 12-45 P.M.

Mailam was reached at 1-25 P.M. when Their Excellencies and party had luncheon in a dining saloon on the train. The Collector, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Percival and Mr. Lushington Taylor also lunched with Their Excellencies. MAILAM.

At 2-10 P.M. Their Excellencies and party reached Tindivanam and alighted from the train at the level crossing near the Travellers' Bungalow. Here the Collector presented M.R.Ry. Nergunam Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar, Tindivanam. Their Excellencies and party then walked to the Travellers' Bungalow. Here the leading citizens of Tindivanam were assembled to welcome Their Excellencies, and at the instance of the Collector the Tahsildar presented to their Excellencies some of the ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Mr. Scudder's little daughter presented a bouquet to Her Excellency. After a brief stay there, Their Excellencies returned to the railway station walking round the road to give the large crowds of people who were waiting for them a chance of seeing them at close quarters. Salutes were fired on Their Excellencies' arrival and departure. TINDI-
VANAM.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at the Guindy Railway Station precisely at 5 P.M. Their arrival was private. They were met by Mr. A. L. Vibera I.C.S., Acting Collector of Chingleput. A salute was fired on arrival. Their Excellencies drove to Government House, Guindy. GUINDY.



APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED
TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT CUDDALORE.MUNICIPAL OFFICE—MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL, CUDDALORE.

MONDAY.

Feb. 6,
1911.
5 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu,
B.A., B.L., Chairman.
2. M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Revenue Officer.
3. Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, R.N.R., Port Officer, Cuddalore.
4. Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer, Cuddalore.
5. The Rev. Father Ernest Loubiere.
6. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
7. Hazrat M. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
8. M.R.Ry. T. Jagannadham Nayudu Garu.
9. " M. Ganapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.
10. Muhammad Muhiuddin Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
11. M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, SOUTH ARCOT.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Revenue Officer,
Cuddalore Division, Vice-President.
2. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Revenue Officer, Tindivanam
Division.
3. M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti Garu, Revenue Officer,
Chidambaram Division.
4. Hazrat M. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
5. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu, District
Forest Officer.
6. M.R.Ry. C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar
of Chidambaram.
7. M.R.Ry. V. Rangasami Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Tiruk-
kóyilúr.

MONDAY,
Feb. 6,
1911.
5 P.M.

8. M.R.Ry. P. Chidambara Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Cuddalore.
9. M.R.Ry. R. Appavu Nayinar Avargal.
10. „ M. Ramaswami Cdayar Avargal.
11. „ M. Appaji Reddi Garu.
12. „ Kolandavelu Odayar Avargal.
13. Ziya-ul-haq Haqqani Sahib Bahadur.
14. M.R.Ry. K. Ramanjulu Nayudu Garu.
15. „ G. Vaidyanada Aiyar Avargal.
16. „ A. V. Bashyam Reddi Garu.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIRUVANNAMALAI.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal, Chairman.
2. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam.
3. M.R.Ry. M. Viraswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
4. Rev. W. C. L. Neilson.

DINNER PARTY.

8 P.M.

1. Mrs. Moterly.
2. Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Tindivanam.
3. Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, Port Officer, Cuddalore.
4. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, Superintendent of Police.
5. Mrs. Percival.
6. Mr. Brown, Assistant Engineer, S.I.R.
7. Mrs. Brown.
8. Mr. P. B. Thomas, D.I.G., C.I.D. and Railways.
9. Mrs. Kelly.
10. Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer.
11. Mr. A. B. deChazal, Executive Engineer, Cuddalore.
12. Mrs. deChazal.
13. Miss Weston.
14. Mr. D. G. Viviani, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.
15. Mrs. Viviani.
16. Miss Viviani.
17. Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Cuddalore.
18. Mr. R. F. Gwyther, Local Fund Engineer, Cuddalore.

MONDAY.
Feb. 6,
1911.
8 P.M.

19. Mrs. Gwyther.
20. Rev. S. O. Piers, Chaplain, Cuddalore.
21. Mrs. Piers.
22. Mr. Neilson, Agent of Messrs. Parry & Co., Nellikuppam.
23. Mrs. Neilson.
24. Mr. Cardozo, Agent of Messrs. Parry & Co., Cuddalore.
25. Mr. Gill, Assistant in Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Factory, Cuddalore.
26. Mr. Bell, Assistant in Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Factory, Cuddalore.
27. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu, District Forest Officer.
28. The Misses Bice.

DISTRICT JAIL.

1. Mr. C. A. Kerr, Acting Superintendent.
2. M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, non-official visitor.

TUESDAY.
Feb. 7,
1911.
7-10 A.M.

BANBURY MARKET.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
2. Rev. Father Loubiere.
3. Captain Rule.
4. Subadar Thiruvengadam Pillai (retired).
5. M.R.Ry. C. Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, landholder.
6. M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, High Court Vakil.
7. M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal.
8. Hazrat M. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R.Ry. T. Jagannadham Nayudu Garu.
10. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avargal.
11. Muhammad Muhiuddin Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
12. M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.
13. Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer.
14. Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, Port officer.

8-20 A.M.

TUESDAY. RAJA SIR SAVALAI RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR'S WOMEN AND
Feb. 7, CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY.
1911.

8-40 A.M. M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu.

8-55 A.M. MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddier Garu,
Municipal Chairman.
2. „ M. Ganapathi Mudaliyar Avargal, Municipal
Councillor.

11 A.M. COLLECTOR'S HOUSE—MUHAMMADAN DEPUTATION.

1. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur, landholder,
merchant, Agent to the Asiatic Steam Navigation
Company, District Board Member and Municipal
Councillor, Cuddalore.
2. Muhammad Salauddin Marakayar, merchant and land-
holder, Chidambaram.
3. Muhammad Mutiuddin Marakayar Sahib Bahadur,
merchant, landholder, Taluk Board member and Muni-
cipal Councillor, Cuddalore.
4. Muhammad Ibrahim Marakayar Sahib Bahadur, Honorary
Magistrate, landholder and merchant.
5. Muhammad Yusuf Sahib, landholder.
6. Haji Sheikh Abdul Khadir Sahib, merchant and
landholder.

11-15 A.M. PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

1. Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer, Cuddalore.
2. M.B.Ry. V. Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, Head-quarter
Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.
3. „ Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasa Rao Avargal,
Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor,
Cuddalore.
4. „ Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddier Garu,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
5. Mr. Cardozo of Messrs. Parry & Co.
6. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.

7. M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, Proprietor, Chen- TUESDAY.
namanayakkanpalaiyam and Naduvirappattu Feb. 7,
Estates, South Arcot district. 1911.

8. „ Gnanaprasada Mudaliyar Avargal, merchant of 11-15 A.M.
Pondicherry and landed proprietor.
9. „ C. Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, landholder.
10. „ Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetti Garu, District
Forest Officer, Cuddalore.
11. Mr. D. G. Viviani, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari
and Customs Department.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

3-45 P.M.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddier Garu,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.
2. Captain D. C. Kemp, I.M.S., District Medical and Sani-
tary Officer.
3. M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Surgeon.
4. Rev. Mother Francis.
5. Rev. Mother Mary.
6. Rev. Mother Theresa.

DRIVE THROUGH THE OLD TOWN.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Arumuga Mudaliar Avargal.
2. „ Siva Chidambara Chettiyar Avargal, grandson
of the late M.R.Ry. Irisappa Chettiyar Avargal,
connected with the old East India Company.
3. „ C. Venkatachellam Pillai Avargal, landholder.
4. Muhammad Muhiuddin Marakayar Sahib Bahadur.
5. Hazrat M. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib
Bahadur.

CHRIST CHURCH.

5-0 P.M.

The Rev. Mr. Potts.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S OLD FACTORY.

5-15 P.M.

1. Mr. Cardozo
2. Mr. Gill } of Messrs. Parry & Co.
3. Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, Port Officer.
4. Mr. P. B. Thomas, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D.,
and Railways.

TUESDAY.

FORT ST. DAVID.

Feb. 7,
1911.
5-45 P.M.

1. Captain D. C. Kemp, I.M.S.
2. Mr. R. F. Gwyther.

EUROPEAN CLUB.

5-55 P.M.

Mr. Bell, Honorary Secretary, and other European Ladies and Gentlemen.

9-30 P.M.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu | } Honorary Secretaries. |
| Reddiar Garu. | |
| 2. Mr. Cardozo. | |
| 3. Muhammad Razak Marakayar Sahib Bahadur. | |

WEDNES-
DAY.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHIDAMBARAM.

Feb. 8,
1911.

1-45 P.M.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar.
2. M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti Garu, Revenue Officer, Chidambaram Division.
3. " C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
4. " A. Govindaraja Mudaliyar Avargal.
5. " T. Sivaramalinga Dikshadar Avargal.
6. " M. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.
7. " S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal.
8. Hazarat Saiyid Surajuddin Sakaff Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R.Ry. K. Varaha Chariar Avargal.
10. " T. V. Velayuda Mudaliyar Avargal.
11. " C. V. Subramanya Aiyar Avargal.
12. " K. Ranganayakulu Chettiyar Avargal.
13. " C. R. P. Kuppuswami Dikshadar Avargal.
14. " S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal.
15. " A. Kandasami Mudaliyar Avargal.

WATER-WORKS.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram.
2. Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to Government.
3. M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Chetti Garu, Acting Deputy Collector, Chidambaram.
4. " P. Narayana Chariar Avargal, District Munsif, Chidambaram.

5. M.R.Ry. C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Chidambaram.

6. Mr. J. Theodore, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chidambaram.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

1. Mrs. Moberly.
2. Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to Government.
3. Mrs. Hutton.
4. Mr. A. R. deChazal, Executive Engineer, Cuddalore.
5. Mrs. deChazal.
6. Miss Weston.
7. Mr. T. H. Hill, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Cuddalore.
8. Mr. D. G. Viviani, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.
9. Mrs. Viviani.
10. Miss Viviani.
11. Mr. R. F. Gwyther, Local Fund Engineer, Cuddalore.
12. Mrs. Gwyther.
13. Mr. P. B. Thomas, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., and Railways.
14. Lieutenant W. L. Kelly, Port Officer.
15. Mrs. Kelly.
16. Mr. G. S. P. Percival, District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot.
17. Mrs. Percival.
18. Rev. Mr. Bayer.
19. Mrs. Bayer.

SRI NATARAJA'S TEMPLE.

1. M.R.Ry. Sabesa Dikshadar Avargal.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar.
3. Appaswami Dikshadar Avargal.

NELLIKUPPAM SUGAR FACTORY.

1. Mr. A. D. Jackson (Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras).
2. Mr. Neilson, Agent of Messrs. Parry & Co., Nellikuppam.
3. Mrs. Neilson.
4. Mr. Gill, Assistant in Messrs. Parry & Co., Cuddalore.
5. Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division.

THURS-
DAY.Feb. 9,
1911.
7-15 A.M.

APPENDIX II.

THURS-
DAY,
Feb. 9,
1911.
12-25 P.M.

VILLUPURAM RAILWAY STATION.

1. M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar, Villupuram.
2. Mr. R. H. Martin, Acting District Engineer, South Indian Railway, Villupuram.
3. M.R.Ry. V. Dandapani Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Villupuram.
4. „ A. Rama Aiyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Villupuram.
5. „ T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Villupuram.
6. „ C. Sivarama Krishna Sarma Avargal.
7. Ghouse Sheriff Sahib, Union Chairman, Villupuram.
8. M.R.Ry. V. T. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Union Chairman, Valavanur.
9. „ V. Ranga Chariar Avargal, Pleader.
10. „ Rathina Sabhapathi Mudaliyar Avargal, Vanur.
11. „ C. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Valavanur.
12. „ Doraiswami Nayudu Garu.

2-10 P.M.

TINDIVANAM RAILWAY STATION.

1. M.R.Ry. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal.
2. Rev. Mr. Scudder.
3. Mrs. Scudder.
4. Miss Scudder.
5. M.R.Ry. Venkatachala Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif.
6. Sathar Beg Sahib, Contractor.
7. M.R.Ry. I. Madhava Chetti Garu.
8. M.R.Ry. Asirvatham Pillai Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar.
9. M.R.Ry. Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avargal, District Board Assistant Engineer.
10. M.R.Ry. T. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar Avargal, Union Chairman.
11. Rev. Father F. M. B. Bernard.
12. Rev. Father G. Guillard.

5 P.M.

GUINDY RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. A. L. Vibert, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Chingleput.

LIST OF LADIES WHO WERE TO BE PRESENTED TO
HER EXCELLENCY AT CUDDALORE.

COLLECTOR'S HOUSE--MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' BRANCH,
NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, CUDDALORE NEW TOWN.

NOTE.—The appointment or profession of the lady's husband
has been given in some cases after the lady's name.

Mrs. deChazal, President, Executive Engineer.
Mrs. Rule, } Members of the { Headmistress, National
 } Committee, { Indian Association,
 } Home Classes.
Mrs. Hilton,
Mrs. Walton, Police Inspector.
Mrs. Theodore, Sub-Magistrate.
Mrs. Arumainayagam, Member of the Committee.
Mrs. Manikkam, Headmaster, Hindu High School.
Mrs. Mariesusai Mudaliyar, Mirasidar.
Mrs. Susaikolanda Mudaliyar, Head Compositor, Collector's
Office.
Mrs. Appavu Mudaliyar, Clerk.
Mrs. Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Vakil.
Mrs. Raju Mudaliyar, Vakil.
Mrs. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Sub-Asst. Surgeon.
Mrs. Alwar Nayudu, Mirasidar.
Mrs. Venkatagiri Nayudu, Mirasidar.
Mrs. Sunkarayya Nayudu, Member of the Committee, Proprietor,
Chennainayakanpaliam.
Mrs. Vrishabanatha Nair, Merchant.
Mrs. Raghava Aiyar.
Mrs. Raja Rao, Clerk, Fund office.
Mrs. Muhammad Hussain, District Registrar.

WEDNES-
DAY,
Feb. 8,
1911.
8 A.M.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 8,
1911.
8 A.M.

Mrs. Manuel Pillai, Clerk, Collector's office.
 Mrs. Govinda Nair, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mrs. Alvar Chetty, Honorary Secretary, District Forest Officer.
 Mrs. S. Subramania Aiyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mrs. Audinarayanaiah, District Munsif, Cuddalore.
 Mrs. Aziz-ud-din.
 Mrs. Moberly.
 Mrs. Percival.
 Mrs. Piers.
 Mrs. Kelly.
 Mrs. Viviani and Miss Viviani.
 Mrs. Gwyther.
 Miss Rende.
 Mrs. Wallace.
 Mrs. Brown.
 Miss Weston.
 The Misses Bico.
 Mrs. Neilson.
 Miss Shanmugam, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
 Mrs. Venkobachari, Retired District Judge.
 Mrs. A. V. Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vakil.
 Mrs. V. Srinivasachari, Vakil.
 Mrs. Dandapani Chettiar, Merchant.
 Mrs. V. Srinivasachari, Deputy Collector.
 Mrs. P. Chidambara Mudaliyar, Tahsildar.
 Mrs. A. Seshagiri Rao, Vakil.
 Achalambikai Ammal, Pandit.
 Mrs. Lakshmanaswami Chetti, Pondicherry.
 Mrs. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Ramaswami Aiyar, Land Records Superintendent.
 Mrs. Thillanayagam Pillai, Retired Deputy Collector.
 Mrs. Rathinasabhapathi Mudaliyar, Sub-Magistrate.
 Mrs. Gnanapragasa Mudaliyar, Pondicherry.
 Mrs. Gopal Rao, District Munsif.
 Mrs. Gopala Aiyangar, Sarishtadar.
 Mrs. Narayana Aiyar, Assistant Surgeon.
 Mrs. Ramaswami Aiyar, Deputy Collector of Tirukkóyilúr.

Mrs. Srinivasa Rao, Government Pleader.
 Mrs. Thiruvengkatachari, Vakil.
 Miss Kuppammal, Teacher.
 Mrs. Venugopala Nayudu, Vakil.
 Mrs. Venkataramanajulu Nayudu, Messrs. Parry & Co.
 Mrs. Venkatachallam Chetti, Landowner.
 Miss Meyer, Lady Apothecary.
 Miss Mackenzie, niece of Mr. Kerr, Superintendent of Jail.
 Mrs. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Chackrapani Aiyar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Muthuswami Mudaliyar, Landowner.
 Mrs. T. M. Kuppuswami Pillai, Teacher.
 Mrs. Narayanachariar, District Munsif of Chidambaram.
 Mrs. Hensman, M.A., Madras.
 Mrs. Sathianadhan, M.A., sister of Mr. Krishnamma.
 Mrs. Gordon, Superintendent, Home Education Classes, Madras.
 Mrs. Rajamanikkam, Assistant Surgeon.
 Mrs. Rajabadha Mudaliyar, Secretary, Municipal Council.
 Mrs. Devanayaga Mudaliyar, Vakil.
 Mrs. Daivasikamani Mudaliyar, Retired Assistant Inspector of
 Schools.
 Mrs. Kothandapani Mudaliyar, Retired Assistant Engineer.

Note.—It has not been possible to ascertain whether all the ladies were actually presented to Her Excellency.

WEDNES-
DAY.
Feb. 8,
1911.
8 A.M.

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