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OF

H.E. THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD PENTLAND,

P.C., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Madras.

VOLUME I.

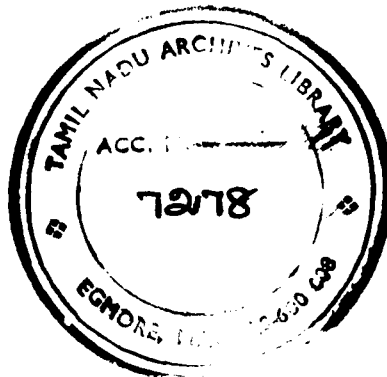
SOUTH ARCOT.

February 16th to 23rd, 1915.

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1915.



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PART V.

The party accompanying His Excellency consisted of—

- (1) H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Ag. Private Secretary.*
- (2) Captain CECIL ALLANSON, *Military Secretary.*
- (3) L. B. GASSON, Esq., *Aide-de-Camp.*

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Feb. 16.	Tues.	Madras ...	Egmore Railway Station.	Dep.	...	10-30
Feb. 17.	Wed.	Tindi- vanam.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	7-0	...
				Dep.	7-15	...
			Gingee ...	Arr.	8-45	...
				Dep.	9-15	...
			Top of Rajagiri Fort.	Arr.	9-40	...
					9-45	...
		Tindi- vanam Cuddalore.		Dep.	11-0	...
				Arr.	11-15	...
				Dep.	11-20	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	12-50
				Dep.	...	1-20
			N.T. Railway Station.	Arr.	...	5-5
				Dep.	...	5-10
			Collector's Office ...	Arr.	...	5-20
				Dep.	...	6-10
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	...	6-15 8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By special train. Departure private.
...	Arrival private.
...	By motor. Departure private.
18½	Arrival private.
...	By chair.
...	Breakfast.
...	
..	At foot of Rajagiri.
...	By motor.
18½	
...	By special train.
50	Arrival private.
...	By carriage.
1	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from the Cuddalore Municipal Council, the District Board, the Taluk Board and the Muhammadans of South Arcot.
...	By carriage.
1¼	
...	Dinner.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Feb. 18.	Thurs.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	8-30	...
				Dep.	9-0	..
			Collector's House ..	Arr.	9-5	.
					9-30	...
					11-30	...
						1-30
						8-0

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By carriage. Drove round Cuddalore N.T. <i>via</i> Fort St. David.
...	Inspection and opening of George V Coronation Ward and laying the foundation stone of the Pentland Ward.
...	By carriage
1 1/2	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with--
...	(1) The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddi Garu, High Court Vakil, Elected Non-Official President of the Taluk Board, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and President of the Devasthanam Committee.
...	(2) M.R.Ry. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.
...	(3) M.R.Ry. V. E. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, Mittadar of Sennappanayakkanpalaiyam.
...	(4) M.R.Ry. C. Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, Shrotriendrar of Virapperumanallur.
...	(5) Khan Sahib Muhammad Razaak Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Agent. British Steam Navigation Company.
...	(6) M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, First-grade Pleader.
...	Lunch.
...	Dinner.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1915. Feb. 19.	Fri.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-40	...
				Arr.	7-45	...
				Dep.	8-0	...
			Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's Dispensary.	Arr.	8-5	...
				Dep.	8-20	...
			Government Girls' School.	Arr.	8-25	...
				Dep.	8-45	...
			Hindu High School.	Arr.	8-48	...
				Dep.	9-30	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	11-0	...
				Dep.	12 noon	...
				Dep.	1-30	...
				Arr.	4-30	...
				Dep.	4-40	...
				Arr.	5-5	...
Feb. 20.	Sat.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	Dep.	7-0	...
				Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-55	...
			Pallava- rayanat- tam.	Arr.	9-15	...
				Dep.	9-45	...
				Arr.	11-15	...
		Nelli- kuppam.	Sugar Factory	Arr.	9-15	...
				Dep.	9-45	...
				Arr.	11-15	...
				Dep.	11-15	...
				Arr.	11-15	...
				Dep.	11-15	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor.
1	By motor.
...	By motor.
1	By motor.
1	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Tirukkoyilur deputation.
...	Revenue Officers' Conference.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
...	Visit to Pataliswarar Swami Kovil, Tiruppapuliur.
...	By motor.
1	Garden party by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddi Garu at his house.
...	By motor.
1	Dinner.
...	By motor.
12	By motor.
...	By motor.
5	Breakfast.
...	By motor.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1915. Feb. 20.	Sat.	Cuddalore.	Collector's House.	Arr.	11-45	...
				Dep.	...	1-30 3-15
		Pondicherry.	Government House.	Arr.	...	4-15
				Dep.	...	5-45
		Cuddalore.	Collector's House ..	Arr.	...	6-45 8-0
Feb. 21.	Sun.	..		...	...	5-45
Feb. 22.	Mon.	Cuddalore	Collector's House ...	Dep.	7-30	...
			District Jail ...	Arr.	7-50	...
				Dep.	8-45	...
			St. Joseph's School.	Arr.	9-0	...
				Dep.	9-25	...
			Collector's House.	Arr.	9-30	...
					9-45	...
					12-30	...
				Dep.	...	1-30 3-15
				Arr.	...	5-10 8 30 10-45

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
7	
...	Lunch.
...	By motor.
14	Informal visit. Tea with His Excellency the Governor of French Settlements in India.
...	By motor.
14	
...	Dinner.
	Attended Divine Service at the local church.
...	By motor. Visit to Vandipalayam Municipal School <i>en route</i> .
3	
...	By motor.
3	
...	By motor.
...	Breakfast.
...	Deputation from the Tindivanam Muhammadan Association.
...	Lunch.
...	By carriage. Drive round Cuddalore Old Town visiting the old office of the East India Company and S.P.G. Church <i>en route</i> .
...	
...	Dinner Party.
...	Public entertainment on the Maidan and fireworks.

SOUTH ARCOT.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Ag. Private Secretary, Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, and Mr. L. B. Gasson, Aide-de-Camp, left Government House, Madras, on a tour to South Arcot and North Arcot districts at 10-15 P.M. on Tuesday the 16th February 1915. His Excellency's departure by special train from the Egmore Railway Station at 10-30 P.M. was private.

Feb. 16,
1915.
MADRAS.

Depart-
ure.

Mr. F. B. M. Cardozo, Superintendent, Railway Police, and Mr. C. S. Rowbotham, District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, travelled in charge of the train.

His Excellency and party arrived at Tindivanam at 3 A.M. the next day and the train was kept at a siding till daybreak. At 7 A.M. His Excellency alighted and was received on the platform by Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., the Collector, Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam, and Mr. G. H. Bernays, District Superintendent of Police, and conducted into a pavilion put up outside the station, where the Collector introduced a few officials and non-officials of the place to His Excellency who received garlands from them.

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1915.
TINDI-
VANAM.

Feb. 17,
1915.
GINGEE.
Gingee
village.

The band of the Reserve Police was in attendance. The pupils of the American Mission High School and of the other elementary schools in the town were mustered opposite to the pavilion and sang songs of welcome as His Excellency passed.

His Excellency accompanied by his party including the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Collector afterwards motored to Gingee.

Gingee (Chenji), formerly called Nusaratgad or the fort of victory by the Mussalmans, is 16 miles west of Tindivanam on the road to Tiruvannamalai. The population is 690 and it is the head-quarters of a Tahsildar. In 1817 there was a District Munsif's Court here, but it was afterwards moved to Tirukkoyilur. The place was once very feverish, but is now healthy enough. It has a big fair on Fridays to which people flock in from all the surrounding villages, but otherwise the village is not of much interest. The old fort which rises about a mile to the west of it is however one of the most famous places in the Presidency.

Gingee
Fort.

The fort stands on three hills—steep, rocky and covered with enormous boulders. Each of the three is fortified on all sides with line above line of stone walls which are flanked with bastions, fitted with embrasures for guns, loop-holed for musketry, and pierced only by narrow and strong gateways; and from each to the next,

connected with these defences, runs a great stone-faced rampart nearly 60 feet thick with a ditch over 80 feet wide outside it. The triangular space thus enclosed (which is about three miles round) forms the lower fort, and the three hills are the citadels. The lower fort is entered by two gates—one on the north, called the Arcot (or Vellore) gate, and another on the east, known as the Pondicherry gate. East of this last, and just outside the walls of the lower fort, was formerly a pettah (or small town) which was defended by a weaker wall with bastions.

Up each of the three citadels leads, from the lower fort, a steep flight of steps of hewn granite built with much skill on and among the great boulders with which the sides of the hills are strewn. The citadel on the north is called Kistnagiri, that on the south Chandrayan Drug, and that on the west, the highest and most inaccessible of the three, is named Rajagiri, or "the King Hill." There is also a smaller and less important fortified hill, Chakkili Drug, to the south of this last.

Rajagiri, the most invulnerable part of this almost impregnable fortress, consists of a long and high ridge, covered for the most part with gigantic boulders, which at its northern end rises suddenly into a great rocky eminence with almost sheer sides, the top of which stands 968 feet above the sea, some 800 feet above the plain below it, and probably 400 feet above the rest of the ridge of which it forms the highest

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

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Gingee
Fort.

part. This was the chief citadel of the fortress. The portion of the triangular lower fort which lies immediately below it is occupied by an inner fort surrounded by a high wall protected by bastions fitted for guns and a deep ditch, and the only path to Rajagiri leads through this and up the ridge.

The path passes up the hill through three gates in these walls, turns round to the north side of it and at length scales a mass of rock the top of which is nearly level with the summit of the citadel. But at this point a great natural chasm, some 24 feet wide and 60 feet deep, lies between this mass of rock and the citadel itself. This chasm the engineers artificially lengthened and widened and they made the only entrance to the citadel pass across a narrow bridge thrown over it, the further end of which leads to a stone gate commanded by more embrasures and loop-holes. Orme says of this point that it could be held by ten men against ten thousand.

The early history of the spot is buried in obscurity. The Mackenzie Collection contained some manuscripts regarding its origin, but these are not available now. Consequently little can be recounted of the fort until the 16th century, when it appears as the chief stronghold of the kings of Vijayanagar. There can be little doubt—though their successors had also some share in the matter—it was the rulers of this line who constructed the greater part of its wonderful fortifications. They had ample experience of

such matters, for their own capital at Hampi in the Bellary district was defended by very similar works constructed on very similar hills; they were the only dynasty which held the place in peace and quiet for a period sufficient for the carrying out of such a vast undertaking; the general similarity of the fortifications shows that they were mostly constructed at about the same time; the inscriptions in the temple to Venkataramana mentioned later prove that it was in existence in Vijayanagar days; and, as will be seen below, the place had clearly been rendered exceedingly strong before the Vijayanagar kings were overthrown.

Gingee was considered worthy to be the residence of a provincial viceroy of the Vijayanagar kings equal in rank to those of Madura and Tanjore. After the Vijayanagar Empire had been overthrown in 1565 at the battle of Talikota by the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, the viceroy of Gingee, like those of Madura and Tanjore, threw off his allegiance to his sovereign and assumed independence.

About the year 1644 Gingee for the first time came into the sway of a Muhammadan ruler. After demolishing the last fragments of the power of the Vijayanagar dynasty the Sultan of Golconda set himself to capture Gingee. The viceroy of Madura, the famous Tirumal Nayak, tried his utmost to assist his comrade at Gingee but failed. Some time later, when the Sultan of Golconda was recalled by trouble in other parts of his

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

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1915
GINGEE,
Gingee
Fort.

territories, Tirumal Nayak seized the opportunity to throw his troops into the fort. But his success was short-lived. Owing to daily quarrels among the different castes of people composing the garrison, some confusion ensued during which the forces of Bijapur gained possession of the fort and pillaged it. There was peace for the next thirty years. In 1677, however, the famous Mahratta chief Sivaji captured it by stratagem.

That the Bijapur kings during their tenure of the place had done something towards the strengthening of its defences is proved by two inscriptions in Persian on the south wall of the inner fort which stands under Rajagiri. One of these, dated in Hijra 1063 (22nd November 1652) says that the Husan bastion was built in that year, and the other, though not dated, refers to improvements effected by the killadar Ambar Khan. A letter of 1678 by the Jesuit priest Andre Freire printed in "La Mission Du Madure" also says that Sivaji "constructed new ramparts round Gingee, dug ditches, raised towers and bastions, and carried out all these works with a perfection of which European skill would not have been ashamed."

In 1683 the Emperor Aurangzeb of Delhi marched to reduce the south of India to his rule, and having blotted out Bijapur and Golconda turned his arms against the Mahrattas. Rama Raja, the son of Sivaji, rallied his forces at Gingee which thereafter became the scene of Mussalman struggle against the Mahrattas,

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1915.
GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

In 1691 Aurangzeb despatched his general Zulfikar Khan, and his (Aurangzeb's) son Kam Baksh with directions to reduce Gingee and its territories. Both of these, however, secretly hoped that, if the place were taken, they would be able to establish an independent kingdom there, and neither of them made the slightest real effort to reduce it until the drunken frolics of Davud Khan, the Lieutenant of Zulfikar Khan, actually carried the place early in 1698, necessitating Rama Raja to flee to the western coast. The fortress, however, turned out to be so unhealthy that in 1760 the head-quarters of the Mussalman forces in the south were definitely removed to Arcot.

Gingee was ruled by a local Governor, whom Zulfikar Khan had appointed, a Rajput from the north named Sarup Singh. The latter was succeeded by his son Tej Singh who declined to acknowledge the authority of the Nawab of Arcot or to pay him any tribute. Sadat Ulla Khan, who had been made Nawab in 1713 accordingly marched against him in the same year to bring him to his senses. The story of the fight which occurred is a great favourite with the ballad-mongers of the southern districts and is sung or acted on many a village holiday. The tale relates how Desingh, as he is called in the south, invoked the blessing of the god Ranganada at Singavaram (three miles to the north of Gingee) and set out to meet the Nawab with all his forces. His parting with his maiden bride is pathetically told: through the curtain which separated them

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1915.
GINGEE,
Gingee
Fort.

she thrust one braceleted arm to hand him the parting *pan-supari* and bade him do his *devoir* gallantly as became one of Rajput blood. The battle was fought only four or five miles from Gingee. At first Desingh, who was assisted by his friend Muhabat Khan, was successful and "was very near killing the Nawab, having cut the harness of his elephant with his own hands." But the Nawab's men rallied, Desingh's horse was hamstrung, and he and Muhabat Khan were at length overpowered and slain. His body was burnt, it is said, on the little masonry platform which still stands on the northern bank of the Chettikulam in the fort by the head of the flight of steps which leads, past a little shrine to Ganapati, down to the water's edge. His girl-wife committed *sati* on his pyre and Sadat Ulla Khan was so struck with admiration at her fortitude that on his return to Arcot he founded in memory of her the town which is still known by the name Ranipettai (Queen's town) which he gave it. On the wall of the Gingee fort near the Pondicherry gate is an inscription in Persian commemorating Sadat Ulla's victory over the Hindus and his capture of the fort, and giving the date as Hijra 1125, which began on January 17, 1713. Inscriptions in Persian on the mosque in the lower fort and on the water tower adjoining it show that these were erected by Sadat Ulla in A.D. 1717-18 and 1722-23, respectively.

In 1750 Gingee was captured from the Mussalmans by a detachment of French under the

gallant Bussy, D'Auteuil being second in command. It was a daring exploit, which struck terror into the minds of the Indian troops of the south. The Subadar of the Deccan marched south to retake the place, but was repulsed on the way by his Indian opponents and slain. In 1752, the English resolved to try and recover the place. But the expedition proved a miserable failure. It remained in French possession until after the fall of Pondicherry to Sir Eyre Coote's force in 1761. While the siege of Pondicherry was progressing, Gingee was blockaded by a force under Captain Smith to prevent it from sending in provisions to the beleaguered garrison, and as soon as Pondicherry had surrendered Smith summoned the officer at Gingee to capitulate; but the answer was in the negative and the siege went on. Two months later after some hard fighting, the French officer proposed to capitulate if his garrison were allowed the honours of war. Captain Smith readily accepted the terms and in the afternoon the garrison marched out of the two mountains.

The place appears for the last time in history in 1780, during Haidar Ali's invasion of the Carnatic. It was then held by some of the troops of Muhammad Ali, the ally of the English. A company of the English force was also there. In due time Haidar Ali's men appeared before the place and easily carried the lower fort by assault. The small English force made heroic efforts to hold the place, but owing to treachery and mutiny

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GINGEE,
Gingee
Fort.

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Gingee
Fort.

*Ruins in
the Fort.*

it was compelled to capitulate. The commandant was taken prisoner and despatched to Seringapatam.

The existing remains of the fort and its appurtenances consist of the defences and buildings on the great hills above referred to, the long rampart and ditch connecting them, the lower fort inside these and the inner fort within this and close under Rajagiri which has already been mentioned. It is not possible to refer to all the numerous bastions, temples, mantapams and other buildings but a few of the more noteworthy are indicated below.

On Chandrayan Drug, the only building (besides the lines of defences) is the mantapam which can be seen from below. This is of no particular interest.

On Kistnagiri, are two stonebuilt granaries, a mantapam of no special merit, an empty temple to Ranganatha and a brick and plaster edifice known as the Audience Chamber. This last is built in the Muhammadan style, its domed roof being supported on a series of graceful little pointed arches. The chamber is open to all the winds of heaven and commands glorious views in every direction. Below it is a sort of mantapam fitted for swings, where bygone rulers are supposed to have been in the habit of whiling away their time.

Rajagiri, the most picturesque of all the forts, is reached from the little plateau on the ridge above referred to by the fortified path and narrow

bridge already mentioned. On the plateau close under the sheer side of Rajagiri is a grove of tamarind trees, among which are a tank with crumbling revetment, and a shrine to the goddess Kamala Kanni Ammal. To this deity buffaloes are periodically offered up at the foot of the hill. It is said that this temple stood here long before the fort was ever built.

On the top of Rajagiri is a fairly level space covered with rough hill-grass on which are a temple to Ranganatha, a mantapam, two big granaries, a masonry flag-staff, a building of unusual design which is supposed to have been a magazine, and another with a deep chamber under its floor which is called "the treasury." Under some of the boulders are two hollows in the rock in which there is always water, even in the driest season. A little lower down the hill, in a small mantapam on its southern side is a big cannon, eleven feet long, and some seven feet in circumference at the breech on which end is some lettering in English and Grantha characters.

The lower fort, as has been said, is surrounded by a wall and ditch and includes within it an inner fort lying close under Rajagiri. The ditch still contains water which is used by the adjoining ryots for irrigating their crops.

Outside and east of the eastern (or Pondicherry) gate in the wall, stood in former days the "pettah" of Gingee. This is said to have run from the foot of Chandrayan Drug to beyond the gate and to have been crowded with houses. Not

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

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a vestige of it now remains and much of the site is cultivated. The habitations must have once run much further south than this. If one follows the forest line which runs under the eastern flank of Chandrayan Drug, one passes the remains of many mosques, tanks and temples, and in about a mile reaches the ruins of the temple of Patabhi Ramaswami.

Starting from the Pondicherry gate, one comes upon the remains of the quarters which the French built when they occupied the place and the Royal Battery which they erected. The aggressively modern gate posts outside the Pondicherry and Arcot gates, and the curious little brick and chunam sentry-boxes would seem to have also been their work. From the Pondicherry gate a roadway leads westwards straight to Sadat Ulla Khan's mosque.

To the south of it, close under Chandrayan Drug, are the ruins of the largest temple in the fort dedicated to Venkataramana. It was from this building that the tall monolithic pillars which stand round Dupleix statue at Pondicherry were taken. There is little now left in it which is of much architectural interest.

The Patabhi Ramaswami temple mentioned above is built on much the same general plan as Venkataramana's temple. The only part of it worth notice is the twelve-pillared mantapam in front of it. This is perhaps the counterpart of that from which the Pondicherry pillars were taken. It consists of a well-carved platform,

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

4 feet 6 inches high on which stand twelve very graceful monolithic piers, 24 feet long, tapering and fluted, which, if less ornate, are perhaps more quietly beautiful than those at Pondicherry.

Passing westwards from the Venkataramana-swami temple in the fort, two tanks are reached. They lie at different levels, the lower and larger one being called the Chettikulam and the upper the Chakrakulam. In the northern corner of the embankment of the former is the masonry platform on which it is said that Desingh Raja's body was burnt and his young wife committed sati. Between this tank and the Chakrakulam is a big image of Hanuman.

On the top of the ridge of the Rajagiri above the Chakrakulam is a prominent boulder, 15 or 20 feet high, surrounded at the top with a low circular brick parapet. This is called "the prisoners' well" into which the prisoners are said to have been thrown and left to die of starvation.

Turning northwards, one passes a gateway into the inner fort. Just west of the gate is a little-known shrine to Venugopalaswami. In this faced by a broad smooth slab is a remarkable piece of sculpture cut about 18 inches in relief on the side of a mass of rock about 14 feet long by 6 feet high. In three panels, on this are carved representations of Krishna, with two of his wives by him, playing the flute, and of two female figures, one on either side; and the whole is carried out with a skill and delicacy which renders it the best example of sculpture in the ruins.

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

Close by, is the largest of the several granaries within the fort. The walls are $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and the echo inside is remarkable. Adjoining is another building of huge height which was either a granary or a gymnasium.

Further east are two great slabs of polished stone called the Raja's and Rani's bathing stones. North of these is a long row of buildings which were probably barracks. East of them is the Kalyana Mahal, in some ways the most curious building in the fort. It consists of a rectangular court surrounded by rooms, said to have been used by the ladies of the Raja's or Governor's household, in the middle of one side of which rises a square tower of 8 storeys built of stone plastered over, which is some 80 feet high and has somewhat pyramidal roof. It is the most conspicuous building in all the lower fort.

There are some earthenware pipes which run up through the north wall of this building as far as the sixth storey. They were laid to bring water to the building from the Chakrakulam already mentioned, which lies some 600 yards away. The pipe, it is stated, was carried under the intervening fort wall underground to the ladies' quarters, and thence over the roof of these latter to the tower. The accuracy of this statement is, however, doubtful. Levels which were taken show that the top of the embankment of Chakrakulam—which is of course several feet higher than its overflow conduit—is nearly 6 feet below the roof of the ladies' quarters, so that

water would not have run from it by gravitation (and force pumps were unknown in those days), even to this latter level, much less to the sixth storey of the tower. The pipe which runs on to the roof of the quadrangle which formed the ladies' quarters will be seen to pass all round the quadrangle roof, and to be connected with smaller pipes leading both to the little mosque adjoining on the east and also to the top part (facing the courtyard) of each of the pillars which support the roof. It was apparently designed to bring numerous jets of water into the quadrangle. The water for it would appear to have been supplied from the neighbouring Anaikulam. This is no doubt on a lower level than the roof in question but the water may have been lifted by picottahs fixed at two stages one above the other.

The buildings throughout the fort are on the list of ancient remains conserved by Government and are in charge of the Department of Public Works. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is spent yearly to repair and preserve the more notable of these buildings.

Several pandals had been put up at various stages *en route* where His Excellency received the greetings of the villagers and was garlanded by the village headmen. On arrival at Gingee, His Excellency was met by M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundara Acharlu, Tahsildar of Gingee, and conducted into a pavilion erected for the occasion. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the leading residents assembled there were presented to him.

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1915.
GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

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GINGEE.
Gingee
Fort.

His Excellency afterwards witnessed a dance by Irulers, a hill tribe. A song of welcome was sung by a local musician after which Mr. Sundara Acharlu, Tahsildar, made a short speech welcoming His Excellency and also explained the historical importance of Gingee fort and other ancient buildings around it.

His Excellency afterwards inspected some of the ancient buildings at the foot of the fort such as Venkataramana Swami temple, Saadat-Ullah Khan's mosque, Venugopalaswami temple, the Raja's and Rani's bathing stones, elephant stables and then went up in chairs to the top of Rajagiri fort where he had breakfast arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Burn.

• TINDI-
VANAM.

After breakfast, His Excellency walked down to the foot and returned to Tindivanam Railway station, which was left at 1-20 P.M. for Cuddalore. Mr. Azizuddin and Mr. Bernays also travelled in the same train. Mr. W. G. C. Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent, was in charge of the train from Tindivanam to Cuddalore.

The special train was delayed at Villupuram for over an hour as the main line was blocked owing to the derailment of an engine of a passenger train, so that it arrived at Cuddalore New Town Railway station at 5-5 P.M., instead of at 3-30 P.M., as originally timed.

CUDDA-
LORE.
Private
arrival.

On arrival His Excellency was met by Mr. G. H. B. Jackson I.C.S., District Judge, and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipal Council.

From the Railway station His Excellency proceeded in a carriage to the Collector's office, where his arrival was public. The Reserve police furnished a guard of honour and salutes were fired announcing His Excellency's arrival. After inspecting the guard of honour His Excellency was conducted inside the buildings where the leading officials and non-officials had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Council :—

Feb. 17,
1915.
CUDDA-
LORE,
Col-
lector's
Office.
Public
arrival.

" We, the members of the Cuddalore Municipal Council, offer you our most hearty welcome. We feel deeply thankful for the high honour Your Excellency has paid to Cuddalore by your gracious visit. We may be permitted, however, to state that Cuddalore should have felt infinitely more honoured if it had suited Her Excellency Lady Pentland to accompany you on this occasion. In visiting Cuddalore, Your Excellency will have visited a place of unique historical interest in Southern India. Next to Fort St. George, it is the earliest English settlement on the Coromandel Coast. The belt of palmyrah trees known as cannon-ball avenue encircling the present municipality and situate at a radius of a gun-shot from Fort St. David has been preserved almost intact to indicate the original grant to the East India Company by the ruler of Gingee. The villages which were comprised in the grant and lay within the gun-shot radius are still known as cannon-ball villages. The buildings where the Company carried

Municipal
Address.

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CUDDA-
LORE.
Municipal
Address.

"on their trade are still in existence at Old Town, now
"in the occupation of Messrs. Parry & Co. The
"house still known as 'The Garden House' now form-
"ing the Collector's residence was the residence of
"that great man, the founder of British rule and British
"glory in India—Lord Clive. In close proximity to
"the Garden House lie the far-famed ruins of Fort St.
"David, bearing testimony to the glorious struggle
"in the past for British supremacy on the East
"Coast.

"2. We assure Your Excellency that in the depth
"of our loyalty and affection to the King-Emperor we
"have been second to none. This is but natural and
"warranted by the past history of Cuddalore. For,
"when the Englishman began his career as a trader,
"he met the Indian on terms of mutual sympathy. The
"Indian often manifested his love and regard for the
"Englishman by calling some of the villages in prox-
"imity to Cuddalore after the Englishman's name; and
"when the Englishman under the all-wise dispensation
"of Providence subsequently developed into a Ruler,
"he naturally continued to treat the Indian with the
"same sympathy and consideration that he had shown
"him as a tradesman. So, loyalty to the British rule
"has become almost an inheritance, a birth-right
"to the Cuddalorian. It is but natural, therefore, that
"we should feel most distressed at the awful crisis that
"the British Empire is passing through at present.
"We are however comforted by the reflection that
"as the cause of our King-Emperor is solely based
"upon righteousness and justice, that cause is bound
"eventually to triumph.

"3. Your Excellency may permit us to avail our-
"selves of this opportunity to express our thankfulness
"to Government for the liberal grants that have been
"made to us from time to time towards advancing
"education, sanitation and medical relief. We are
"equally thankful for the resolution that has been
"recently arrived at by Government and embodied in
"G.O. No. 1933 M., dated the 7th October 1914,
"sanctioning to this Municipality the moiety of the
"cost of the water-works scheme as a grant and the
"other moiety as a loan, repayable in 20 years. We may
"be permitted, however, in this connection to give Your
"Excellency some idea of the resources of this munici-
"pality. Cuddalore is by no means an opulent town.
"Its fiscal resources are necessarily very limited. As
"the Sanitary Commissioner has observed in one of
"his reports, the municipality is but a group of villages
"scattered over an area of 14 square miles. With the
"exception of Old Town, where there is some trade
"carried on and New Town which forms the head-
"quarters of the various public offices of the district,
"the town presents quite a rural aspect and contains to
"a great extent huts and houses either unassessable to
"house tax or assessable at a low rate. We may also
"point out to Your Excellency that Cuddalore is not
"known for any local industry. Its trade is chiefly in
"ground-nut intended for foreign markets. The capital
"that is invested in the trade is chiefly European, the
"few Indian traders being petty capitalists from
"Pondicherry, Bombay and Tinnevely. As the trade
"is dependent upon the condition of the foreign
"market, it naturally fluctuates from year to year, with

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1915.
CUDDA-
LORE.
Municipal
Address.

*Water-
supply.*

*Resources
of the
Municipi-
pality.*

Feb. 17, 1915.
CUDDA-LORE.
Municipal Address.

Resources of the Municipality.

"the result that the Municipality seldom feels sure of the permanency of its income from profession and house taxes. The present Collector, Mr. Azizuddin Sahib, whose exceptionally successful administration of the Municipality as Chairman for nearly five years has been gratefully remembered by the rate-payers of Cuddalore will be able, we humbly believe, to give Your Excellency an accurate idea of the limited resources of this Municipality.

"4. To avoid our being an unreasonable burden on the general tax-payer, we have offered to tax ourselves at the maximum rate of water-tax and requested Your Excellency's Government to show us the concession of a grant of 75 per cent. of the cost of the scheme and restrict the burden of the loan to 25 per cent., repayable in thirty years. To burden us with a debt of 4 lakhs repayable within twenty years is to strain the municipal resources to an almost unendurable degree. We entreat Your Excellency, therefore, to reconsider the resolution of Government referred to above.

"5. We will not detain Your Excellency longer and 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 Pentland."

After reading the address, the Municipal Chairman presented to His Excellency the other members of the Municipal Council.

The Collector next introduced M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Cuddalore, and Vice-President of the

South Arcot District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board:—

"We, the members of the District Board of South Arcot, beg to offer a most hearty welcome to Your Excellency. In doing so, we beg leave to congratulate ourselves on the fact that, unlike your predecessors, Your Excellency has been pleased to pay us a visit in the middle of your term of office and we feel sure that the first-hand acquaintance with the conditions of this district which this visit will enable Your Excellency to obtain will be of immense advantage to us during the rest of that term.

"2. We in this district are proud of our ancient connection with the British Raj. The ruins of Fort St. David remind us constantly that we were amongst the first to come into contact with British settlers in India. In our district were fought several of the battles which laid, deep and strong, the foundations of British rule in this ancient land. Prizing highly, as we do, this historic connection with the throne of our King-Emperor and being fully conscious of the inestimable blessings which, during the last 250 years and more, it has conferred on us and on our brethren in the rest of India, it is superfluous on our part to prove to Your Excellency that we are profoundly and directly interested in the permanent maintenance of that connection. We have no doubt that our fervent prayers for the success of our arms in the titanic struggle for righteousness in which we are now engaged will soon be fulfilled to the everlasting glory of the British Empire of which we are proud to call ourselves members. The war has to some extent prejudicially affected the economic

Feb. 17, 1915.
CUDDA-LORE.
District Board's Address.

Feb. 17, 1915. CUDDA-LORE. District Board's Address. "well-being of this district and the revenues of this district board, but we beg leave to assure Your Excellency that, amongst the vast populations included in the empire, there is no section which, in unswerving loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, can be superior to that which we have the honour to represent.

Railway construction. "3. Our railway programme has made considerable headway and, thanks to the interest taken by Your Excellency's Government, the officer for acquiring the lands required for the line from Ulundurpet to our district frontier will soon be appointed. We beg, however, to point out that we shall not be getting the full benefit out of our line until the chord line from Panruti to Trichinopoly *via* Ulundurpet is constructed. We would therefore respectfully request Your Excellency to be so good as to direct the hastening of the construction of the latter line.

Roads. "4. We are grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the grant of Rs. 70,000 for repairing the damage to our roads caused by the disastrous floods of November 1913. The damage, however, was of an extensive character involving, for its repair, expenditure very much beyond our means. Even after the expenditure of the grant from Government and of such small funds as we have been able to spare out of our own resources, considerable parts of the damaged roads will remain to be attended to. We request therefore that Your Excellency will be pleased to consider favourably the request from this Board for a further grant of one lakh for restoring normal conditions in the roads in Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks.

Feb. 17, 1915. CUDDA-LORE. "5. In conclusion we pray that Your Excellency and Lady Pentland whom also we had hoped to have the privilege of welcoming to our district may be blessed with long life and prosperity."

After the other members of the District Board had been presented to His Excellency, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, non-official President of the Cuddalore Taluk Board, read the following address on behalf of the Board:—

"We the members of the Cuddalore Taluk Board offer you our most hearty welcome. Taluk Board's Address.

"2. We do not propose to detain Your Excellency over a repetition of the sentiments expressed by our parent Board in the address that has just been presented to you. We fully adopt the sentiments expressed by that Board.

"3. We may be permitted to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our thankfulness to Government for their kindly conferring on this Board the right to elect its President.

"4. We also take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency for the liberal grants that have been made from time to time towards improving education and sanitation among rural classes. Prior to 1911 the number of schools under the management of this Board was 29, all of them being schools for boys. Since 1911, the number of schools has risen to 52, 23 of them being solely maintained by grant from Provincial funds, and it will interest Your Excellency to know that 7 of the newly opened 23 schools are Education.

Feb. 17, 1915. CUDDA-LORE. Taluk Board's Address. Education.

"schools for girls; and that although these schools are the first of their kind in rural parts, they have progressed much more rapidly than the boys' schools under the watchful care of Miss Lynch, the Inspector of Schools and her Sub-Assistant. The boys' schools are also on the whole doing well but it has to be observed there are some more schools in the interior which are not doing well owing apparently to lack of vigilance on the part of the Supervisor of Schools. We venture to think that if the old order of things can be reverted to and the Supervisor placed under the direct control of the Board, subject of course to the professional supervision of his educational superior, matters must surely mend and education among the rural classes will sooner spread.

Rural Water-supply.

"5. With a view to secure rural sanitation as far as practicable every endeavour has been made to supply drinking-water in the villages. Wells have been sunk, and ponds have been repaired with the aid of the sanitary grant, preference having been invariably given to wells in paracheries, as experience has shown that a paracheri was sooner exposed to epidemics for want of drinking-water than the village to which it was attached.

Sanitation.

"6. A special Sanitary Inspector has been appointed to visit the villages affected with cholera and to administer medicines and generally to look after the sanitation of the villages in the Board's division. The appointment of the Sanitary Inspector must prove a greater success than it has proved to be if his tour was restricted to a smaller number of villages. At present the division is too unwieldy for one Sanitary Inspector

Feb. 17, 1915. CUDDA-LORE. Taluk Board's Address.

"and we venture to think that the services of one more Sanitary Inspector for the division will be needed.

"7. We crave Your Excellency's permission to emphasise the need for an Assistant Engineer to look after the Taluk Board works. For want of such an officer the Board have been unable to make sufficient progress under 'Communications and buildings.' We are given to understand that the President, District Board, has applied to Government for the services of an Assistant Engineer for this division and we request Your Excellency to view that application with favour.

"8. We have nothing further to add. We thank Your Excellency for your patient hearing and earnestly pray for the long life and prosperity of yourself and Lady Pentland."

After the Taluk Board address was read, the other members were presented to His Excellency.

The Collector then introduced Muhammad Sigbathulla Chida Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar, South Arcot, who read the following address on behalf of the Mussalman community of South Arcot and presented the other members of the deputation:—

"We, the Mussalmans of South Arcot, most respectfully welcome Your Excellency, the representative of our most august Sovereign to the historical town of Cuddalore, one of the earliest cradles of the British Empire in India.

"2. Since the establishment of the British rule, we, the Mussalmans of this district, have enjoyed in

Muham-
madan
Address.

Feb. 17, 1915. Cuddalore. Muham-madan Address.

"common with our brethren in the other parts of India
 "manifold blessings of an enlightened Government,
 "including absolute freedom in the exercise of our
 "religious rights and liberties for which, we need
 "scarcely submit, we are most grateful. Loyalty to
 "His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, has
 "been our special badge, the proof of which we shall
 "not fail to give should occasion arise to defend His
 "Majesty's Indian Empire. Like our co-religionists all
 "over India, Egypt, Soudan and the various parts of
 "the world we are sincerely sorry that the Ottoman
 "Empire has been dragged into the unrighteous war
 "which is now being waged by Germany against Great
 "Britain and her allies. We, however, realise the
 "fact that the war is not religious, that Great Britain
 "tried her best to dissuade Turkey from throwing in
 "her lot with Germany and that Turkey entered into
 "the arena in utter disregard of the pious wishes of
 "her best well-wishers. Whatever may be the self-
 "created and self-inflicted troubles of Turkey our
 "loyalty which has been put to test on more than one
 "occasion will ever remain steadfast.

"3. With Your Excellency's permission we beg to
 "submit that our community in this district numbering
 "about 67,000 is very backward in point of education.
 "We understand that the Government of India have
 "been pleased to sanction a recurring grant of
 "Rs. 30,000 to meet the educational needs of the
 "Mussalmans of this Presidency. We pray a portion
 "of this grant may be generously allotted to this dis-
 "trict to be given in the shape of scholarships to
 "deserving Mussalman boys in the district.

"4. In conclusion, we humbly pray for Your Feb. 17, 1915. Cuddalore.

"and Her Excellencies' long life and ever-increasing
 "prosperity."

His Excellency afterwards made a joint reply
 to all the addresses as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Let me thank you warmly for your
 "cordial welcome and let me express the pleasure I feel
 "in coming to this town and district and receiving the
 "four addresses which have just been presented to me,
 "a pleasure which would have been enhanced had it
 "been possible for Her Excellency Lady Pentland—to
 "whom I will most gladly convey your messages—to
 "accompany me.

His Exce-
 lency's
 reply

"The early history both of Cuddalore itself and
 "of the South Arcot district is a history of strife and
 "warfare. Pallava, Chola and other Southern powers
 "in turn held sway, only to be driven out by the great
 "Hindu dynasty of Vijianagar. This power was itself
 "succeeded by the Delhi Mussalmans and the Mahrat-
 "tas—and it was from a Mahratta chieftain of Ginjee,
 "Rama Raja, that in 1690 the English purchased for
 "40,000 chakrams—to which must be added a consider-
 "able sum made up of various presents—the small fort
 "of Devanampatnam which stood on the site afterwards
 "occupied by the famous Fort St. David. With
 "the fort we have been reminded this afternoon, was
 "conveyed also the country around it, 'within'—as the
 "document puts it—'the random shot of a great gun.'
 "From that time onward until the final settlement of
 "1799 Fort St. David played a part of first importance
 "in the history of the British in India.

Feb. 17,
1915.

CUDDA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

" And here let me thank you heartily for the
" expressions of loyalty which you have used, and for
" your prayers for the success of the allies in the great
" war that is now being waged in Europe, as well as for
" your practical and generous help in supporting the
" funds so liberally subscribed in this Presidency in
" connection with the war. It is not I think without
" significance that the races, British, French and Indian,
" which strove with each other in this district in the
" days of Clive, Dupleix and Tippu, are now fighting
" side by side in a common cause, the cause of civili-
" zation and justice. In this tremendous struggle not
" the least strenuous and not the least courageous part
" is being taken by the brave troops of this country, of
" whom all of us in India have good reason to be
" proud.

Water-
supply.

" I come now to the various representations and
" requests made in the addresses which you have
" presented to me, and the first is that the Government
" should make a free grant of three-fourths of the
" estimated cost of the waterworks and should lend the
" remaining one-fourth to be repayable in 30 years.
" This is proposed in modification of the Government's
" undertaking to grant half the cost and to lend the
" other half to be repayable in 20 years. The Coun-
" cil's representations have already been considered by
" the Government and on the facts at present before
" us, there seems to be no obvious reason why the
" Council should not be able to undertake a half share
" of the cost. If, however, there are any new factors
" which have appeared since the Chairman's letter of
" the 2nd December last was written, then I can

" certainly say that the Government are ready to give
" them their most careful consideration.

" The District Board are to be congratulated on
" their position as regards railway extension. They
" have had the foresight to provide a fund the possession
" of which puts them in a strong position for raising
" the additional capital required for the construction
" of the branch line, which will, I think, be possible
" as soon as the question of the main line—Panruti—
" Trichinopoly—is settled. The Government is most
" anxious to see this line built, and though the present
" temporary financial stringency may unfortunately
" retard to some extent the accomplishment of their
" wishes, they have done and will do all in their power
" to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion
" as soon as possible.

" The Government recognised fully the financial
" strain put upon the District Board by the disastrous
" floods of 1913, and when the District Board asked to
" be excused the payment of their share—Rs. 53,750 of
" the cost of the Toludur anicut—the Government both
" allowed them to postpone payment of this sum until
" the following year and made them a special grant of
" Rs. 70,000, in addition to a more or less normal grant
" of Rs. 42,000, for the purpose of repairing the
" damaged roads. This assistance is said to have
" proved insufficient, and I regret that it is improba-
" ble now that the Government will be able to give
" more.

" I am much gratified to hear the good account
" given by the Taluk Board of the progress of the boys
" and girls schools under its control, and I am glad to

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CUDDA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
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Railway
construc-
tion.

Roads.

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1915.

CUDDA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

" acknowledge the Board's gratitude for the privilege of
" electing their president, and for the funds supplied by
" Government for the improvement of education and
" sanitation in the rural parts of the division. As to
" the question of reverting to the former practice under
" which supervisors of schools were administratively to
" some extent under the Board's control, I understand
" that this practice was given up partly on account of
" the difficulties inherent in dual control and partly
" in order to secure, by offering a wider field, a better
" class of men : and I doubt whether anything would
" be gained by taking up without further consideration
" the proposal to revert to the old practice.

" The efforts which the Taluk Board is making to
" improve rural sanitation and secure the better health
" and comfort of rural dwellers deserve all praise and I
" trust that they will meet with all success. I am not
" quite clear about the Sanitary Inspector referred to
" but I take it that he is one of the cholera reserve
" party now working in the district. If this is so, the
" Board's requisition for another Inspector should be
" made to the Sanitary Commissioner who, if he has
" any men to spare, will be able to comply with it.

" As to the employment of an Assistant Engineer
" the request has already been considered by the
" Government who for reasons given in their order have
" not been able to accede to it.

" Throughout the months which elapsed since
" the war broke out a most gratifying fact has been the
" sincere expression of good wishes and loyalty and the
" offer of help in every form by every class of the

" community. Since Turkey under the evil influence
" of Germany took the regrettable step of throwing in
" her lot against those who most had her interests at
" heart, the Muhammadans in particular have come
" forward, and elsewhere I have welcomed their
" assurances as I welcome now and here the assurances
" of the Muhammadans of South Arcot. I heartily
" share their regret that Turkey should have succumbed
" to the enemy's arts. It is still I think open to hope
" that Turkey may come to see that an unselfish desire
" for her welfare cannot have been the sole motive
" which actuated Germany and that she may yet decide
" to leave the ranks of the belligerents.

" The recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 for Muham-
" madan education includes among its purposes the
" institution of additional scholarships for Muham-
" madans ; the Director of Public Instruction is about
" to submit proposals for its employment and I shall
" be glad to see that full consideration is given to the
" prayer of the Muhammadans of South Arcot for a
" share of the grant for this purpose.

" Gentlemen, I thank you for the cordial welcome
" you have given me and I acknowledge with gratitude
" the thanks which you have expressed for such help
" as the Government has been able to give to the needs
" of the district. I have already enjoyed a visit to a
" most interesting part of the district and I am looking
" forward with pleasure to improving my acquaintance
" both with the country and the people of South Arcot
" and I shall carry away with me these caskets as
" pleasant and beautiful memorials of my visit."

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CUDDA-
LORE.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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CUDDA-
LORE.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech the National Anthem was sung and the proceedings terminated.

From the Collector's office, His Excellency and party motored to the Collector's house, where they stayed as Mr. Aziz-ud-din's guests.

Feb. 18,
1915.
Drive
round
Cudda-
lore New-
Town.

On the morning of Thursday, the 18th February, His Excellency accompanied by his staff and the Collector and District Superintendent of Police drove round Cuddalore New Town *via* Fort St. David and afterwards visited the Municipal Hospital. At the hospital His Excellency was met by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, Municipal Chairman, and Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar, Assistant Surgeon and the three Sisters of Charity who are working as hospital nurses. His Excellency was afterwards conducted round the various wards.

Munici-
pal
Hospital.

This hospital was originally started as a dispensary in 1840, apparently in a rented building on an extremely modest scale. In 1852, it was housed in a building specially constructed for the purpose. In 1860 or thereabouts, during the time of Mr. Reade, the Collector, public subscriptions amounting to Rs. 24,000 were raised in support of the institution and invested in Government promissory-notes. This has formed an endowment for the institution, producing an annual income of Rs. 837 in the shape of interest.

In 1872, the dispensary together with the endowment was transferred to the Cuddalore Municipal Council, and the latter converted the dispensary into a hospital with a modest provision for male and female patients. Later on owing to lack of funds, some makeshift arrangements were made for maternity and septic cases. More recently, in the nineties, the male ward was repaired and enlarged, a surgical ward with a room on its left wing to serve as an operation theatre and an out-patient's dispensary were put up.

In 1908 the Council put up the present operation theatre at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. In this the council was materially helped by a contribution from local funds. In 1910, the kitchen was enlarged and a store room for bedding, clothing, etc., was put up, their total cost amounting to about Rs. 1,700 met from municipal funds. In 1911, two septic sheds, one for men and the other for women, were newly constructed, both costing Rs. 2,100, met from municipal funds. In 1912, a maternity ward, named Edward VII Maternity Ward, was constructed to suit modern requirements at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, the municipality having been helped in the construction by a Government grant of Rs. 4,000, a contribution from the District Board of Rs. 2,500 and public subscriptions of Rs. 1,775.

The original accommodation of a ward for females provided in 1874 having been found inadequate and unsuitable for modern requirements, the council obtained a contribution of

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CUDDA-
LORE.
Munici-
pal
Hospital.

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Cuddalore.
Municipal
Hospital.
George V
Corona-
tion
Ward.

about Rs. 2,100 from the George V Coronation Committee of South Arcot and approached the Government for a grant of Rs. 5,450 which was the balance required to meet the cost of the new female ward. This ward is to be named George V Coronation Ward, as resolved by the Coronation committee. With equipment the ward costs Rs. 8,500.

After the inspection of the hospital was over, His Excellency was conducted into a pandal erected in the hospital compound where the Municipal Councillors and other leading residents had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, Municipal Chairman, requested His Excellency to open the "George V Coronation Ward" and lay the foundation stone of the "Pentland Ward." In doing so the Municipal Chairman read the following statement:—

"The Council feel deeply thankful for your kind acceptance of their invitation to open the 'George V Coronation Ward'—a ward intended by the public as a suitable though a modest commemoration of the coronation of our august and beloved King-Emperor. This function has since been enlarged, thanks to Your Excellency's Government for the munificent gift of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an additional ward of 20 beds in the hospital; and the Council feel doubly thankful to Your Excellency for your gracious assent to their request to lay the foundation stone of that ward also this morning and to permit it to be named 'The Pentland Ward.'

Opening
of George
V Corona-
tion Ward
and lay-
ing founda-
tion
stone
of the
Pentland
Ward.

"On an occasion like this, it might interest Your Excellency to have some idea of the past history of the hospital that has had the privilege of your inspection this morning. This institution is the oldest medical institution in the district. It was established by Government in 1840 as a dispensary in a rented building at Manjakuppam—a suburb of Cuddalore. A dozen years later, it was provided by Government with a habitation of its own, apparently within the present hospital premises. About the middle of the sixties, when Mr. Reade was the Collector of the district a sum of Rs. 24,000 was raised by public subscription to form an endowment for the dispensary and invested in Government promissory-notes. In 1872 the dispensary with the endowment was transferred to the municipality. It was after this transfer that the dispensary was converted into a hospital by the municipality making some modest provision for male and female in-patients to suit the growing need for medical relief. Owing to lack of resources, this provision consisted of mere makeshift arrangements of unpretentious constructions and leafsheds. Some progress in better equipping the hospital was made however in the nineties, for, the repair and enlargement of the ward now known as the male ward were then undertaken and completed, as also the construction of the present surgical ward then known as the lying-in-ward, and the present out-patients' dispensary.

"In 1908 the Council put up the present operation theatre according to the modern type-design at a cost of Rs. 5,000 including its equipments, a moiety

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"of the said amount having been contributed by the District Board of the district. In 1910 the kitchen was rebuilt and enlarged and a store-room for bedding, clothing, etc., put up at a total cost to the municipality of Rs. 1,700. In 1911 two septic sheds, one for men and another for women were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,100 met from municipal funds. The present maternity ward, the foundation stone of which was kindly laid by Her Excellency Lady Lawley in February 1911, was constructed according to the current type-design and completed in 1912 at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 including its equipments, the municipality having been helped in the construction by a Government grant of Rs. 4,000, a contribution from the District Board of Rs. 2,500 and public subscription amounting to Rs. 1,775.

"The present ward which Your Excellency will be opening this morning and which with its equipments costs the municipality about Rs. 8,500 has been put up and completed in the beginning of the current month with the help of a Government grant of Rs. 5,450 and a contribution of Rs. 2,100 from the George V Coronation Committee of South Arcot and has been named 'George V Coronation Ward' in compliance with a resolution to that effect of the coronation committee, dated the 10th March 1913.

"The new ward which with Your Excellency's permission will be named 'The Rentland Ward' will be put up in the vicinity of this ward as the foundation stone to be laid by Your Excellency will presently show.

"The above narration, the Council humbly venture to believe, will show to Your Excellency that no efforts have been spared by them to improve the hospital in spite of their limited resources and they avail themselves of this opportunity to make their grateful acknowledgments to Government, the District Board, and the public for the invaluable help they have received in effecting these improvements.

"Before closing, the Council feel it their duty to add that the popularity achieved by this institution more especially in recent years, has been due, in no small measure, to the employment by the Council since December 1906 as hospital nurses of the Sisters of Charity trained in the Paris Pasteur Institute and the Council take this opportunity of thanking them for their strenuous work of self-sacrifice.

"We will not detain Your Excellency longer. We request you to do us the honour of performing the two functions—the opening of 'George V Coronation Ward' and laying the foundation stone of 'The Pentland Ward.'"

His Excellency made the following speech:—

"Mr. CHAIRMAN, ladies and gentlemen,—I think I can speak for the rest of the company, as I do for myself, when I say that we have all listened with great interest to the account which the Chairman has given us of the origin and growth of the Cuddalore Municipal hospital.

"The Municipality took it over from the Government in the form of a dispensary and accepted

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His Excel-
lency's
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"responsibility for it more than 40 years ago. Under their care it has developed by the gradual stages which we have heard described both in buildings and equipment until the present time; and the two functions which we are to perform this morning are evidence not only that it is still developing but that it will continue to develop.

"One feature of the progress of the hospital to which the Chairman drew our attention seemed to me to be of special interest—the splendid work freely and nobly given to the hospital by the Sisters of Charity, to which the increasing success of the hospital is to be in a large measure due. I gladly associate myself and my colleagues of the Government, and I am sure I can associate all of you also, with the Council, in the thanks offered to the Sisters by the Chairman for their devoted help.

"The accommodation and equipment of the Coronation ward which we are about to open we shall soon be able to see for ourselves. The new ward, in respect of which the Council has honoured me with a request that I should give it my name—a request which I have been happy and proud to accept—is to be built not far from where we stand and is to accommodate 20 beds.

"Let us congratulate the Council on the success which its hospital has achieved in the past and on the progress which their energy and the public spirit of the townspeople have secured for it and let us join together in wishing success for the future not only to the two new wards with which we are more immediately concerned today, but to the whole institution and

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"to those responsible for its guidance and usefulness. I shall now perform the duties with which I have been entrusted by the Council of opening for use the George V Coronation ward and of laying the foundation stone of the Pentland ward."

His Excellency next walked over and formally opened the Coronation ward and inspected the building. He then came out to the open yard opposite, laid the foundation stone of "The Pentland Ward" and declared it well and truly laid.

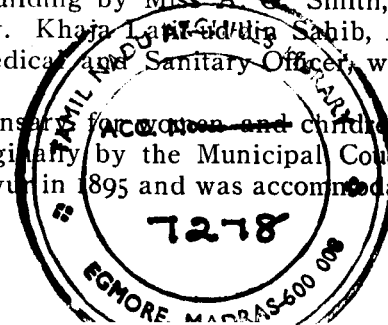
His Excellency and party afterwards returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews.

On the morning of Friday, the 19th February, His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Aziz-ud-din, Bernays and Gasson, left the Collector's bungalow to visit Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's dispensary, the Government Girls' School and the Hindu High School.

At the dispensary His Excellency was received by the Municipal Chairman and shown over the building by Miss A. G. Smith, Lady Apothecary. Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, was also present.

A dispensary for women and children was started originally by the Municipal Council at Tirupapuliyur in 1895 and was accommodated in



Interviews.
Feb. 19, 1915. Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's dispensary.

Feb. 19, 1915. CUDDALORE. Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's dispensary.

a rented building. Later on this dispensary attracted the attention of that great Hindu benefactor, Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, a native of the town of Cuddalore, who offered a donation of Rs. 12,000 for putting up a building near the New Town Railway station which was to be called after his name. The Rs. 12,000 was, according to him, to be spent wholly upon the construction, it having been understood that the requisite site for the building was to be granted by Government. The Government procured him the site and he devoted the whole of Rs. 12,000 to the construction of the present building. He designed the building for a hospital, the right wing being intended for in-patients and the left wing for out-patients. He completed the building in 1899 and the dispensary was moved into it on 15th September 1899. Although it was intended by him for a hospital, it was never so used, the Government having decided on the advice of the medical authorities that it should be used as a dispensary only. Their main consideration in so doing was that the resources of the Municipality were not enough to meet the requirements of a hospital in a place like Tirupapuliyur, the central hospital not being far from it. So, of the two wings of the building, the left is used as a dispensary and the right as the residence of the Lady Apothecary in charge of the dispensary. It is a neat and well designed structure giving ample accommodation both for residence and for

Feb. 19, 1915. CUDDALORE. Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Women and Children's dispensary.

the dispensary. The dispensary is in charge of the Municipality and its entire expenditure is shared equally by the Municipality and the District Board.

It may be added that the donor, Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, made a bequest of Rs. 1,000 in 1911 in favour of the dispensary. A considerable portion of the amount has been spent in putting up compound walls round the dispensary premises.

After the inspection of the dispensary, His Excellency was taken over to see the elevated iron tank and water trough adjoining the dispensary compound, the gift of M.R.Ry. T. N. Nachiyappa Chettiyar, a Nattukottai Chetti. The Municipal Chairman introduced Mr. Nachiyappa Chettiyar and also his brother T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar to His Excellency. Mr. Nachiyappa Chettiyar then distributed clothes to the poor in honour of His Excellency's visit.

From the dispensary His Excellency motored to the Government Girls' School in Tirupapuliyur where His Excellency was received by Miss K. M. Cavanagh, Headmistress, and conducted round the classes. Government Girls' School.

The Government Girls' School, Cuddalore, which was started in the year 1872 by private enterprise became a Government institution under the direct management of the Educational department from April 1874.

The strength of the school then was 69 with three teachers. Until the year 1911 the school

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LORE.
Govern-
ment
Girls'
School.

consisted of a mixed staff of male and female teachers. By the appointment (since the year 1912) of women teachers throughout the school and the entertainment of an Anglo-Indian headmistress in 1913 the strength and popularity of the school have considerably increased, which is evidenced by the fact that the present strength of the school with eight standards from infant to seventh is 271 and the staff consists of eight mistresses including the headmistress who is an Anglo-Indian.

The staff will be further strengthened by the appointment of a kindergarten mistress who will have charge of the large infant standard.

Before leaving His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"It has been a pleasure to me to learn of the prosperity of this growing school and to pay a visit to it. I heartily wish it all success and I am glad to know that the Mistress and staff of the school are supported by the interest of the parents of the children. The cheerfulness of the children reflects credit on the school."

Hindu
High
School.

His Excellency then motored to the Hindu High School, where he was met by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, Secretary to the School Committee, and conducted round the classes at work by M.R.Ry. Paul Manikkam Pillai, Headmaster.

The Town High School, Cuddalore, which is one of the oldest educational institutions in the

Presidency, was first started by the Government in 1856 as a "Zillah School" and housed in a rented building till 1868, when the present building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,355, the public of Cuddalore subscribing half this sum besides providing free the site which they had acquired for Rs. 2,000. In 1879 the school was raised to a second-grade college and was continued as such for the next seven years.

When in 1881 the primary department in the Government College was abolished, the leading citizens of the town formed themselves into a committee and opened a primary school of their own at Pudupalayam. When three years later the middle school department was also abolished, the same committee took charge of the middle school classes. On the abolition of the Government College, which took place in 1887, the high school classes were handed over to the same committee who raised it to a college in the following year. The college department was, owing to lack of funds, abolished by the committee in 1902, and the institution has since then been called the Town High School, Cuddalore. The Secretary to this committee is the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, who is also the Manager of the High School.

In 1887 when the Government College was abolished, and once again in 1904, the question of disposing the building was considered by the Government. Eventually the Government passed an order allowing the committee to hold the

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Hindu
High
School.

Feb. 19, 1915. CUDDALORE. Hindu High School. college building in possession on certain terms (*vide* G.O. No. 372, Educational, dated 14th June 1886, and G.O. No. 58, Educational, dated 2nd February 1905).

The Town High School, Cuddalore, as it is at present constituted, contains no classes below the fourth standard; but it has under the management of the committee two feeder-schools of the primary grade, one at Manjakuppam and the other at Pudupalayam. There are about 550 pupils receiving instruction in these schools, of whom about 200 pupils are in the feeder-schools. The school is at present entirely self-supporting and therefore receives no grant-in-aid from the Government. The committee, however, have felt that the school might be placed on a more solid basis and with that object have been endeavouring to find funds which might go to form a permanent endowment for the institution, and trust that their efforts will meet with success.

From the Hindu High School His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 11 A.M. His Excellency received a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen of Tirukkoyilur:—

- M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Pleader, Tirukkoyilur.
- „ T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Pleader, Tirukkoyilur.
- „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader, Tirukkoyilur.
- „ Muthuswami Pillai Avargal, Merchant,

M.R.Ry. Kulandaivelu Odayar.
Dhastagir Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., the Collector, and Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., were also present.

The deputation discussed the question of the construction of a bridge across the Pennar at Tirukkoyilur. It was pointed out by the Collector that the construction of a railway from Panruti to Trichinopoly and with a branch from Ulundurpet to Chinnasalem would tend to divert the road traffic that at present passes *via* Tirukkoyilur; and specially if the railway to Chinnasalem were ultimately connected so as to give through connection with the Salem district, the effect would be still more marked. It was suggested to the deputation that in these circumstances the expenditure of so large a sum as five or possibly six lakhs in the construction of a bridge could not be justified. The deputation urged as an alternative the construction of a causeway at any rate to facilitate passage across the river, and the Collector speaking as President of the District Board said that the District Board would be prepared to have this scheme investigated and if found feasible the matter would in due course come before the Government with a view if possible to a grant-in-aid.

At 12 noon His Excellency held an informal conference with the Revenue officers of the district.

Feb. 19, 1915. CUDDALORE. Deputation

Revenue Officers' Conference.

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1915.

Cudda-
Lore.

Patalis-
warar .
Swami
Kovil.

At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency and party accompanied by the Collector and District Superintendent of Police motored from the Collector's Bungalow to visit the temples at Tiruppapuliur called Pataliswaraswami temple and Periyana-yaki Amman temple. On arrival His Excellency was received by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, President of the Devastanam Committee, M.R.Ry. T. N. Nachiyappa Chettiyar and M.R.Ry. T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar, the trustee, and conducted round the temples. The renovation of the temples has been undertaken at considerable expense by the two gentlemen last named. Before leaving His Excellency was shown the temple jewels and vahanams.

From the temple His Excellency and party motored to the house of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu to attend a garden party given by him. A large number of European and Indian gentlemen were invited and there were various items of amusements provided such as Kolattam by little girls, magic, etc. The Police band was in attendance. After spending about an hour at the garden party His Excellency returned to the Collector's bungalow.

Garden
Party.

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1915.

PALLAVA-
RAYA-
NATHAM.

Palur
Farm.

On the morning of Saturday the 20th February His Excellency and party including the Collector and District Superintendent of Police, motored from the Collector's Bungalow to visit the Palur Farm and Nellikuppam Sugar Factory.

On his way His Excellency first halted at one of the pumping installations for the irrigation

of sugar-cane fields of Messrs. Parry & Co., on the roadside near Nellikuppam where under a pandal His Excellency was received by Mr. A. J. Yorke and Mr. A. F. Buchanan of Messrs. Parry & Co., Mr. W. Neilson, Manager, Nellikuppam Sugar Factory and Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture. After spending some time in witnessing the pumping of water into the fields from a large well, His Excellency resumed his journey and before reaching Palur Farm His Excellency made another halt to see the working of the steam ploughs recently introduced by Messrs. Parry & Co.

Feb. 20,
1915.
PALLAVA-
RAYA-
NATHAM.
Palur
Farm.

The Palur Agricultural Station was opened for two special objects:—

(a) The collection and trial of new varieties of ground-nuts, examination of the methods of cultivation and of the diseases affecting that crop.

(b) The introduction of better varieties of sugar-cane.

The land was first rented in 1905 and acquired two years later. Since then one or two small extensions have been made. The soil unfortunately is not thoroughly typical of the district, but the situation of the farm is satisfactory. Especially it is an advantage to be close to Nellikuppam, the largest sugar factory in India.

THE WORK OF THE FARM.

(a) About 18 to 20 different varieties of ground-nuts from most of the parts of Africa,

Ground-
nut.

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1915.

PALLAVA-
RAYA-
NATHAM.

Palur
Farm.

Japan and Mauritius have been systematically grown year by year at the station. Records of the yield of oil content have been maintained. Throughout the period no variety has done so uniformly well as that originally imported from Mauritius and commonly designated local Mauritius. The complaint of deterioration of oil content does not apply to the crops raised on the farm and such deterioration is almost entirely due to neglect of rotations and indifferent cultivation. One variety from West Africa has now become acclimatised and is showing results equal to local Mauritius. If it continues to improve it will be distributed among the ryots instead of the present kind.

Sugar-
cane.

(b) Within a very few years after the opening of the station the old local canes on the ryots' lands had been entirely replaced by the red Mauritius which was first grown upon the farm—a vastly superior cane. Mr. Neilson of Nellikuppam factory very kindly in the earliest years arranged for the analyses of the different canes on the station and it was very largely due to his influence that the ryots were persuaded to substitute the red Mauritius for their own canes. Fourteen different varieties of sugar-cane are still being steadily cultivated and tested on the farm and Messrs. Parry & Co. have this year taken all the best cuttings of them and are trying them on a large field scale. The improvement in cane cultivation in the neighbourhood thus achieved is worth to the ryots at least Rs. 70 an acre.

(c) As with the other crops a large number of varieties of paddy are tried on the farm obtained both from other parts of the Presidency and also from the Central Provinces. Some of these have attained some local popularity, but the best work on paddy from this station has been in connection with improved methods of cultivation. A very considerable trade has sprung up in green-manure seeds for the growing of leguminous crops on their paddy land to be subsequently ploughed in. Over 50,000 lb. were sold last year. Similarly Palur was one of the earliest farms at which the practice of transplanting paddy seedlings singly instead of in bunches of from 10 to 20 or 30, was first thoroughly tested. Both this and the practice of green manure is now followed on some thousands of acres in South Arcot and Chingleput districts. The method of single seedling transplantation of rice increased the profit by at least Rs. 3 an acre and has been estimated by many ryots at Rs. 7 an acre. The value of green manure is still greater but fluctuates more according to the price at which green leaves and organic matter can be purchased locally.

Plant selection on paddy has also been in progress on the farm for some time and a strain has been isolated from the type of paddy most commonly grown in the district which so far has steadily yielded from 15 to 25 per cent. more than the ordinary crop. It is now being grown on contract for the department by ryots in order to provide seed sufficient for sale and distribution.

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1915.

PALLAVA-
RAYA-
NATHAM.

Palur
Farm.
Paddy.

Feb. 20,
1915.
PALLAVA-
RAYA-
NATHAM.
Palur
Farm.
Cambodia
Cotton.

(d) Cambodia cotton has also been tried on these lands with satisfactory results. South Arcot however is not generally a cotton district and assistance in marketing had to be given to those who tried this crop. The present war will probably retard the spread of cultivation of cotton for some little time.

(e) A considerable number of simple *implements* such as the harrow and broad plough have been sold from the farm and there is now growing up a demand for iron ploughs. Much progress has not however been made in persuading the ryots to adopt methods for conserving their farm yard manure.

Farm
staff.

(f) The farm is attached to the central division consisting of the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor and North Arcot and as such is within the jurisdiction of a Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. Mehta. There is always a farm manager in charge of the farm and generally of the district work in South Arcot and Chingleput. The present manager has two trained assistants for work on the farm and in South Arcot district. There is also one trained Agricultural Inspector in each of the districts of Chingleput and Chittoor. The farm attracts many visitors.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. D. Mehta, Deputy Director, and Mr. Balagurunatham Pillai, Manager, and conducted round the farm.

From the Palur farm His Excellency motored to Nellikuppam sugar factory. Feb. 20, 1915.

The Nellikuppam sugar factory originally belonged to Messrs. Parry & Co., who now manage it on behalf of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited. The company's chief business is refining of palmyra jaggery, which is brought to Nellikuppam by rail from Tinnevely, Erode, Palghat and Travancore. In a year about 65,000 candies of jaggery are refined and 112,200 bags of sugar are turned out. NELLIKUPPAM. Nellikuppam Sugar Factory.

The company has also at Nellikuppam two cane mill installations for crushing sugarcane, which are capable of dealing with about 500 tons of cane in a day. In one mill triple crushing has recently been introduced.

The factory is equipped with the modern plant for evaporation in multiple effect.

The cane crushed in the factory is grown on about 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. Until recently most of it was grown by ryots, but with a view to improving the method of cultivation, the company have now themselves leased certain lands and are growing their own cane chiefly under well and oil-engine irrigation on about 400 acres of land, which is cultivated by double engine steam tackle.

Next year the company will probably cultivate about 600 acres and it is expected that the ryots will cultivate 1,000 to 1,200 acres.

The factory includes also a large modern equipped distillery, which supplies spirit on

Feb. 20, 1915. NELLIKUPPAM. Nellikuppam Sugar Factory. contract to Government at the rate of about 750,000 proof gallons annually. The spirit is distilled from molasses supplied from the sugar factory.

One of the bye-products of the fermentation process is carbonic acid gas and this is collected, purified, liquefied and sold to small merchants who manufacture aerated waters. It is also exported to Burma for use in one of the large oil companies.

A recent development in this concern is the manufacture of sweetmeats. The plant is at present capable of turning out about a ton of sweets per day and it is hoped to increase the manufacture shortly to about three tons per day.

Apart from workers in the cane fields, the company employs daily directly 880 individuals and indirectly many others.

At the factory His Excellency was received by Messrs. A. J. Yorke, and A. F. Buchanan of Messrs. Parry & Co., and Mr. W. Neilson, Manager, and entertained to breakfast by Mr. and Mrs. Neilson at their bungalow.

Cuddalore. His Excellency then inspected the distillery, sugar factory and other departments of work and returned to Cuddalore before noon.

Pondicherry. Informal visit. In the afternoon at 3 P.M. His Excellency and party left the Collector's house to pay an informal visit to Pondicherry. On arrival at the Government House, Pondicherry, His Excellency was received by His Excellency Monsieur H. Lejeune, Chevallier de la Legion d'Honneur,

Governor of French Settlements in India. The Municipal band played the British National Anthem as His Excellency alighted and a guard-of-honour furnished by the *Gendarmerie* presented arms. His Excellency was then conducted into the drawing room by the French Governor who introduced his personal staff and other principal French officials assembled there to His Excellency. After tea with Monsieur Lejeune, His Excellency and party left the Government House and driving along the beach road and through the principal streets returned to Cuddalore at 6-45 P.M.

On Sunday the 21st February at 5-45 P.M., His Excellency attended divine service at the local old church.

On the morning of the 22nd February His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Aziz-ud-din, H. G. Stokes, G. H. B. Jackson, G. H. Bernays and L. B. Gasson, left the Collector's bungalow to visit the District Jail and the St. Joseph's School.

On his way His Excellency halted for a few minutes to see the Municipal Elementary School at Vandipalaiyam where he was received by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddi Garu and M.R.Ry. M. Ganapati Mudaliyar Avargal, Manager, Messrs. Parry & Co., the donor of the site and building of the school and shown round the classes at work.

His Excellency next motored to the District Jail.

Feb. 20, 1915. PONDICHERRY. Informal visit.

Cuddalore.

Feb. 21, 1915. Divine Service.

Feb. 22, 1915.

Vandipalaiyam Municipal School.

District Jail.

Feb. 22,
1915.
CUDDA-
LORE.
District
Jail.

The year in which the District Jail was originally established is not known but it is understood that the old jail was located in the building in which Messrs. Parry & Co. transact business at present. The construction of the present jail was begun in 1895, and finished in 1898. There is accommodation for 404 prisoners. Average jail population for the last four years is:—

1911	...	...	...	...	348'10
1912	...	...	...	...	283'06
1913	...	...	...	...	317'26
1914	...	...	...	...	310'40

The industries carried on in the jail are (1) weaving of cotton goods, carpets, towels, dusters, table cloths, napkins and prison cloth for the requirements of the jail, (2) pressing gingelly oil, etc.

The profits under manufactures were for—

	RS.
1911	3,001-6-0
1912	3,303-6-0
1913	2,803-8-0
1914	2,317-14-0

The cost of maintenance for the last four years was—

	RS.
1911	27,589
1912	24,218
1913	24,677
1914	25,671

At the jail His Excellency was received by Mr. J. A. Minchall, I.O.M., Superintendent, and

Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical officer in charge of the jail. M.R.Ry. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, and M.R.Ry. V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, a non-official visitor to the jail, were also present. The warders furnished a guard-of-honour at the entrance to the jail and presented arms as His Excellency alighted. After inspecting the guard-of-honour His Excellency walked into the jail and was shown round the various wards by the Superintendent.

At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"Visited the jail this morning and was glad to find all in order."

From the jail His Excellency proceeded to the St. Joseph's Secondary School, where he was met by the Rev. Father Verdure, Principal, Rev. Father E. Loubiere and Rev. Father Escandis, Professors, and shown round the classes.

This school was established in 1868 in Pudukalaiyam. Two years afterwards it was removed to the present site, and began to prepare candidates for the Matriculation examination. It was affiliated in 1884 to the Madras University as a second-grade college.

Though the institution was primarily intended for the children of the Christians who are scattered over this and the adjoining districts, it

Feb. 22,
1915.
CUDDA-
LORE.
District
Jail.

St.
Joseph's
Secondary
School.

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CUDDA-
LORE.

St.
Joseph's
Secondary
School.

has always been open to Hindus also and Hindu pupils are as numerous as Christian ones.

In January 1909 the College department was closed, and "St. Joseph's College" reverted to the position of a high school under the name "St. Joseph's Secondary School." The strength of the whole institution was 558 in 1908. It is now 722, the increase being due specially to the opening of new classes in the preparatory department.

Of the 722 pupils only 5 reside elsewhere than in hostels or with near relatives; 457 reside with their guardians or near relatives; 35 are inmates of the Reddi hostel, newly opened under the supervision of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar, and 225 are inmates of boarding establishment attached to the school for the benefit of Catholic Indians of caste.

The school grounds, 24 acres in extent, provide ample scope for out-door games.

The buildings are owned by the mission. The sanitary conditions are satisfactory, but the accommodation is insufficient. The Government have sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 15,000 for an extension of the buildings, and the work has already been commenced.

St. Joseph's Secondary School is under private management. The managing body consists of a Principal appointed by the Superior of the mission and aided by his colleague missionaries employed in the school for the time being. The

institution has no endowments nor special funds for scholarships. The deficit is made good by the mission.

As a convenience to boys living in distant parts of the town a branch school has long been established at Tirupapuliyur, not far from the New Town Railway Station. It is known as St. Joseph's Incomplete Secondary School, Tirupapuliyur, and had 398 pupils on its rolls at the end of 1914.

Before leaving His Excellency expressed his pleasure at having seen the school and desired the Principal to grant a holiday to the pupils in memory of his visit. The staff and students sang the National Anthem as His Excellency left.

From the St. Joseph's School His Excellency and party returned to the Collector's bungalow.

At 12-30 P.M. His Excellency received a deputation from the Tindivanam Muhammadan Association.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, I.S.O., the Collector, and Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., were also present.

The deputation requested that the American Mission High School at Tindivanam be instructed to appoint a Hindustani munshi in the school for the benefit of the Musalman children. It was pointed out that there are a considerable number of Muhammadan boys in primary schools in the district who proceed for further education

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tion
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to the Mission High School at Tindivanam, at which a hostel has been provided by the Anjuman for their accommodation. It was urged that the absence of a Hindustani munshi in the school retards the education of those boys whose vernacular is Hindustani. It was stated that the High School authorities were quite prepared to entertain a Hindustani munshi but they would probably require a grant-in-aid.

It was pointed out by His Excellency in reply to the deputation that the principle in such cases of appointing Hindustani munshis and teachers had been already explicitly accepted by Government and that this being so the question resolved itself into one of funds. It was explained that a grant of Rs. 30,000 had been received from the Government of India for various matters connected with the improvement of Muhammadan education and that in applying this grant the claim for appointment of Hindustani teachers in such cases as those referred to by the deputation would be carefully considered but that in view of the smallness of the grant and of the numerous calls upon it no promise could be given that money would be forthcoming immediately for this particular requirement. It was added however that this Government had fully accepted the principle and that it would be possible to give effect to it when financial considerations permitted.

In the afternoon His Excellency accompanied by the Collector and the District Superintendent

of Police, Captain Allanson and Mr. Gasson Feb. 22,
Aide-de-Camp, drove round Cuddalore Old Town 1915.
visiting *en route* the old office of the East India CUDDA-
Company which is now the business place of LORE.
Messrs. Parry & Co., and also the S.P.G. Church. Drive
round
Cuddalore
Old
Town.

At various stages *en route* pandals had been put up by the leading residents under which His Excellency received the greetings of the townsmen. At a little distance from Messrs. Parry & Co.'s premises His Excellency halted under a pandal put up by Mr. Muthukumara Chettiyar, a wealthy merchant, who garlanded His Excellency. His Excellency then witnessed kolattam by a group of little girls. Mr. Chettiyar fed a number of the poor in honour of His Excellency's visit.

At Parry & Co.'s premises His Excellency was received by Mr. D. E. Cameron, the Agent of the Company, and Mr. C. Jones, his assistant, and was shown round the various branches and also the chambers once occupied by Lord Clive.

His Excellency then visited the S.P.G. Church and the school attached to it, where he was received by Rev. G. Arumainayagam, the Pastor, and shown round.

His Excellency and party then drove back to the Collector's bungalow which was reached at 5-10 P.M.

At 8-30 P.M. the Collector gave a dinner party to which His Excellency the Governor of Dinner
Party.

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Pondicherry and his family and several leading residents of the station were invited.

The band of the reserve police was in attendance. At the conclusion of the dinner, His Excellency Lord Pentland proposed the toast of the French Republic. In doing so, he said:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We are all, I think, under many obligations to Mr. Aziz-ud-din for having brought us together and given us such a delightful opportunity of meeting together tonight. I am sure we have enjoyed the good things which he has set before us, but perhaps there is a peculiar obligation which we are all under tonight, and that is for his giving us the pleasure of meeting His Excellency the Governor of French India, Monsieur Lejeune and Madame Lejeune. As Governor of Madras I am particularly pleased to have this practical evidence of the excellent relations which subsist between the Political Agent to the Government of Madras and His Excellency the Governor of French India. But I think you will all agree that tonight it is especially timely and appropriate, and for myself, I say, I warmly appreciate the kind thought which prompted it. We value this opportunity of meeting, because just now we, French and British, are not only neighbours, but we are comrades. We are comrades in a war in which is involved the population of more than half the civilised globe, a war, such as history so far as we know it has never seen, and enjoying as we do the social

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“pleasures of this evening, it is well, I think, we should give a thought to those brave men of the allied armies, those brave men belonging to the French nation, and those belonging to the British Empire, who are at this moment enduring hardships and braving death for a cause than which no cause could be more sacred, the cause of the homes of our fellow-countrymen—the cause of right against might, the cause of law and order against force, the cause of progress against reaction, and the cause of civilisation and all that it means to us. It is right that we should give a thought to those men in the festivities of this evening, and I ask you now to drink with me the health of the French Republic, *La Sante de la Republique Francaise avec son Excellence Monsieur Lejeune et, si cela m'est permis, de Mme Lejeune.*”

His Excellency Monsieur Lejeune, in replying in French to the toast of the French Republic, said that he was glad to have had the opportunity of accepting the invitation of the Collector, Mr. Aziz-ud-din, in order to meet His Excellency Lord Pentland. He was particularly happy to be there at a time when all the allies were fighting side by side, to salute with feelings of pride those brave men who were laying down their lives in the cause of their motherland—the Indian, English, and French. They were now engaged in a war in the cause of righteousness, justice, and peace. He was glad to testify in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the good relations existing for the last four years between himself and the Political Agent at Cuddalore.

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Mr. Aziz-ud-din then spoke as follows :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—After all that has been said by His Excellency Lord Pentland and by His Excellency Monsieur Lejeune, I think it my duty to say a few words and to express my thanks to both Their Excellencies for the kind words in which I have been referred to in their speeches. I have been now in this district for nearly four years, and during this time it is not too much to say that I have had very pleasant relations with the successive Governors of the French Settlements in India, and among those one of my earliest friends has been His Excellency Monsieur Lejeune, whom I have known from the earliest time of my connection with this district. I beg to thank His Excellency Monsieur Lejeune for all the assistance I have received from him in the discharge of my duties as Political Agent of the French Settlements in India, and of Pondicherry in particular, and my best thanks are due to His Excellency Lord Pentland, and I hope that our relations with the French Government will continue as heretofore, and I shall receive from His Excellency's Government all the help to which I may be reasonably entitled."

Public
entertain-
ment.

After dinner His Excellency and party and the other guests proceeded to the maidan where, in a circular pavilion, His Excellency attended the public entertainment. On arrival His Excellency was received by the members of the reception committee and conducted to his seat. There were several items of amusements such as

kolattam by little girls, flute playing, magic, performance by an athlete, recitation; and a fine display of fireworks closed the entertainment. The Collector's office and the maidan were illuminated.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd February, His Excellency and party left Cuddalore New Town Railway Station by special train at 7-40 A.M. for Chidambaram, which was reached at 8-50 A.M.

Chidambaram, or more correctly Chittambalam (the atmosphere of wisdom), is a large town with a population of 21,327 inhabitants and lies about 26 miles due south of Cuddalore. It is situated half way between the Coleroon and the Vellar, and contains the offices usual to such places, a Tahsildar's office, a District Munsif's Court, a railway station and a travellers' bungalow, which last is located at Ammapet, about a mile to the south of it. The town contains also a hospital managed by the municipality, a high school maintained from the well-known Pachaiyappa Charities and a school for girls maintained by Government.

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 sides by streets, 60 feet wide. The temple, like other similar buildings in the district, was formed into a fort in the wars of the 18th century and was the scene of some fighting. In 1753 the French and the Mahrattas captured it from a small English detachment

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stationed there. In 1760 when Sir Eyre Coote's army was closing in upon Pondicherry, a small detachment of the English under Major Monsoon recaptured it. During the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar Ali of Mysore in 1780, the town and the temple became a prey to his depredations. But Sir Eyre Coote who had his base of operations near Porto Novo soon reduced the place and retook it after some fighting.

Public
arrival.

At the Chidambaram Railway Station His Excellency's arrival was public. On alighting from the train the Collector introduced to His Excellency M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council, and a few other prominent gentlemen present on the platform and then His Excellency was conducted to a pandal put up outside the station premises where the leading townsmen had assembled. After His Excellency had taken his seat, Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar read the following address and presented the other members of the Council :—

Municipal
Address.

"We, the members of the Municipal Council, Chidambaram, beg to approach Your Excellency with feelings of great pleasure and profound loyalty, to accord to Your Excellency 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 Excellency will carry a pleasant and an enduring recollection of this place on account of the hoary antiquity of its shrine whose sacred importance is known all through India, as also, by the

"interesting sights which Your Excellency will witness here this evening.

"2. We feel highly gratified that Your Excellency has been pleased to accept our invitation to open the protected system of water-supply with which is associated the name of Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., who laid the foundation stone himself in February 1911.

"3. We beg to thank Your Excellency's Government for the favour bestowed in granting towards the cost of the water-works a sum of Rs. 2,30,650 towards the total cost of Rs. 3,97,650. The balance of cost was found by a donation of Rs. 1,30,000 by my humble self and Rs. 20,000 from municipal revenues and Rs. 11,480 from private subscriptions. From the above statement, Your Excellency will be pleased to note that the water-works have been constructed without raising a loan as the financial resources of this municipality will not permit of so doing. We earnestly solicit that, if the actual cost of the water-works should exceed the funds already provided, such excess cost, if any, be met by Your Excellency's Government.

"4. The protected water-supply having now become a fact accomplished, the very next question that should find favour with Government is a drainage scheme, for which the necessary investigation has already been made by Government. We pray that the drainage works be taken on hand and seen through completion entirely from Government funds at a very early date, so

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Address.

"that the water-supply will be enjoyed by the public as
"a measure of unmixed good.

"5. In conclusion, we beg most sincerely to
"convey to Your Excellency our deep and abiding sense
"of innate loyalty to the British Throne and fervently
"pray for the complete success of the British arms and
"those of their allies in the terrible world-war now
"going on in Europe and the speedy return of peace
"with honour."

Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar, who is also the
President of the Taluk Board, next read the
following address on behalf of that Board:—

Taluk
Board's
Address.

"We, the members of the Chidambaram Taluk
Board, beg to accord Your Excellency a most cordial
"welcome to the head-quarters of this Taluk Board
"which is a town of great antiquity and of religious
"sanctity and renown. To the representative of our
"august Sovereign we beg to express our profound
"feelings of loyalty and unswerving devotion to the
"British Throne under whose beneficence we continue
"to enjoy quite a settled order of things.

"2. We take this opportunity to convey our
"sentiments of gratitude to Your Excellency's adminis-
"tration for the selection of this Taluk Board among a
"few others for granting the valued privilege of having
"a non-official President and thus enabling the non-
"official element to shoulder the administrative burden.
"The administration of the Taluk Board under the
"non-official President will, we hope, prove a successful
"one and thereby justify the selection of Government
"and inspire confidence both in the Government and
"the people alike.

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Taluk
Board's
Address.

"3. The unprecedentedly heavy rains and high
"floods of 1913 have completely havocked beyond all
"the resources of the Taluk Board to restore almost all
"the roads, the chief means of communication, and in
"consequence thereof, not only the volume of trade but
"also the ordinary intercourse between towns and
"suburbs suffer heavily. On account of paucity of
"funds, we were obliged to cut down Rs. 70,350 out of
"our budget estimate with the result that the roads will
"remain quite unfit for service. To help the Taluk
"Board out of this difficulty and impasse, we pray that
"Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to make a
"very liberal grant from the Provincial Funds.

"4. With one heart and with one will, we pray
"for the unqualified success to the British and their
"allied arms now engaged in war in Europe and further
"pray for its speedy and successful termination. We
"once again reiterate our feelings of profound gratitude
"and loyalty to the might and mercy of the British
"Throne, which sentiments, we pray, Your Excellency
"may be pleased to lay at the foot of the Throne."

After the other members of the Taluk Board
were presented, His Excellency made the follow-
ing reply to both the addresses:—

"It has long been my wish to be able to visit the
"sacred and historical town of Chidambaram and I
"rejoice to have been able to visit it now when the
"water-works, inaugurated by Sir Arthur Lawley, are
"ready to be brought into use.

"It will be my pleasant duty this afternoon to
"perform the function of opening the works and I
"shall then have an opportunity of learning the history

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

Feb 23, 1915. CHIDAM-BARAM. His Excellency's reply.

"of their inception, design and construction. The Council has been fortunate in the fact that generous donors have come forward to make up the amount of the Government grant and the Municipality's contribution to the figure of the estimated cost, and the Government will carefully consider, if necessity arises how best to meet any excess over this sum.

"As regards the proposed drainage scheme for the town, levels have already been taken and the investigation of a scheme will be finished, I hope during the next official year. The question of the provision of funds and the extent to which the Government will be able to assist the Municipality, will be fully considered when the detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and examined.

"I am glad to acknowledge the thanks of the Taluk Board for the appointment of a non-official president and to congratulate them on the selection of Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar to fill the post. The Government have not yet had an opportunity to review the work of the Board under his Chairmanship for a complete year, but so far as they have been able to see it they are well satisfied with the success of the experiment and see no reason why the hope expressed by the Board in their address should not be fulfilled.

"As to the damage caused to the roads of the division by the unusual floods of 1913, the Government have realized the difficulties of the local boards in finding the money necessary to put the roads once more into proper order; and in replying to a reference

Feb. 23, 1915. CHIDAM-BARAM. His Excellency's reply.

"made by the District Board to these difficulties I gave a statement of the assistance which the Government had found it possible to render. They have made grants for roads amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 and have also postponed for a year the payment of a sum exceeding half a lakh due from the Board to the Government. It is very doubtful whether at the present time it will be found possible to do more and it is for the Taluk Board to see that it receives from the District Board its due share of such money as is available.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind reception you have given me and I thank you especially for your sincere expressions of loyalty and your prayers for the successful termination of the war and the speedy return of the times of peace which perhaps we appreciate the more for having lost them. This is a prayer in which all must heartily join, and to it let us add a special prayer for the splendid troops which India has sent, whose bravery and devotion in the face of a powerful enemy have already filled with enthusiasm every portion of the Empire.

"Let me thank you also for the very graceful caskets in which you have enclosed your addresses, which I shall always value as a memento of this happy occasion."

His Excellency then returned to his saloon.

At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency accorded a few private interviews in his saloon. Interviews.

At 1-30 P.M. His Excellency and party left the Railway station for the pavilion close by put up by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M.

Feb. 23, 1915. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal who provided lunch there.

CHIDAM-
BARAM.
Lunch.

A few other gentlemen were also invited. The band of Cuddalore Reserve Police was in attendance. After lunch His Excellency and party returned to the Railway station and at 4 P.M. again left it for a round of visits. His Excellency first inspected the Pachaiyappa's High School.

Pachai-
yappa's
High
School.

The Pachaiyappa's High School at Chidambaram is under the control and management of the trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras, and is one of the many institutions included in the Trust created by that great patriot and philanthropist of Southern India, Pachaiyappa. It was originally an elementary school established in 1850 with the modest object of providing for the eleemosynary education of an elementary character in Tamil, Sanskrit and English. About twelve years after its establishment the Tamil class was amalgamated with the English classes on the suggestion of the Government Inspector. In July 1863, a fee of As. 4 was first introduced in the school; this step, though at first unpopular, was found after due consideration to be a just and perhaps the only one to secure the regular attendance of the pupils. It grew both in usefulness and importance gradually, was raised to the standard of a High School in 1869, preparing pupils for the Matriculation examination and brought under the operation of the Government Fee Notification and has since contributed in no small measure to the spread of

enlightenment in the South Arcot district. It is one of the four High Schools in the district affording instruction under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme to large numbers of caste Hindu youths.

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BARAM.
Pachai-
yappa's
High
School.

The institution is manned by a staff consisting of five graduates, of whom four have double degrees, nine under-graduates, one drawing master, one gymnastic instructor, and two pandits—one for Tamil and one for Sanskrit.

It has on its rolls over 400 pupils, many of whom have come from several parts of the district.

The institution has an open-air gymnasium, a badminton court, a foot-ball ground, a well equipped laboratory, and a large library of standard authors and works of reference amounting in all to 2,500 volumes. There is also a literary society attached to it.

The High School is an aided institution receiving at present a Government grant of Rs. 1,000 a year on the average. The upkeep of the institution costs about Rs. 13,000 a year and the annual income from fees amounts to about Rs. 10,000.

On arrival His Excellency was received by M.R.Ry. K. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, and conducted round the classes. At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

“ I am glad to have had this opportunity of paying a visit to this old established school ; and I trust

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BARAM.

Opening
of water-
works.

"that it may continue to receive all the public support necessary to enable it to march with the times. I am glad to hear of the playground extension."

From the Pachaiyappa's High School His Excellency motored to the spot where it was arranged to open the water-works. Here a magnificent pandal had been put up under which the leading townsmen had assembled. On arrival His Excellency was met by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman, and conducted to his seat. Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar then read the following statement giving an account of the origin of the scheme and the method of financing it:--

"On behalf of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram it is now my pleasing duty to request Your Excellency to open the Lawley Water-works. Before making this request, it will be well to place before Your Excellency a short history and description of the scheme of water-works which is to be brought into operation from to-day, after Your Excellency is pleased to declare it open.

"The town of Chidambaram is the head-quarters of the Chidambaram taluk and contains a population of nearly 22,000 according to the last census. The temple here is one of the largest, most ancient and most sacred in all South India. The two important festivals being celebrated in the temple, one in June and the other in December every year, bring in as many as 60,000 to 80,000 pilgrims from all parts of India. The town is therefore one in which the pilgrim population bulks very largely.

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works.

"The town itself lies low on loose alluvial soil in the middle of wet cultivation and in a cramped site only two square miles in extent. The existing source of water-supply is from the usual polluted tanks and wells. The several diseases of this town have been traced to the bad and unwholesome water-supply. With the overcrowding of the pilgrims immediately after the annual festivals in Srirangam and Māyavaram on one side and Tiruvannāmalai on the other, they have a tendency to become intensified which they actually do. The successive Sanitary Commissioners have pointed out the urgent necessity of providing a protected and filtered water-supply for the town. Hence, the question of introduction of a protected system of water-supply had been engaging the attention of the Municipal Council for the past quarter of a century.

"In 1895 Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart, the then Collector of this district, in forwarding the annual administration report of this municipality for 1894-95, emphasised the necessity for a protected water-supply and further recorded that my father the late Mr. S. Rm. Muttayya Chettiyar of pious memory had promised a fair contribution towards the cost of a well-considered scheme of water-supply himself. Then, schemes were drawn up, some of them fell through on account of the pecuniary inability of the municipality to efficiently project them and others, the cheaper ones on account of their unworkableness and one or two remained uninvestigated. The question of water-supply was thus altogether dropped from then. In 1907, in a casual talk with Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart

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of water-
works.

"Stuart, then a member of the Board of Revenue, he
"drew my attention to what he had recorded in 1895
"in the aforesaid annual administration report and of
"which I had no knowledge till then. In 1909, in my
"tenure of office as Chairman of the Municipal Council,
"I moved Government to investigate some of the
"schemes which had been under consideration but not
"investigated and the Government were pleased to direct
"Mr. Hutton, the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
"to investigate and draw up a scheme of water-supply.
"After investigating all schemes that had been then
"considered, Mr. Hutton decided on the present
"scheme which has been executed by the Public
"Works Department and which we now request Your
"Excellency to open.

"The scheme of water-supply for the town, as
"finally executed, has for its source the Raja Vaikal
"which is an irrigation channel in which there is a
"flow of water for about $8\frac{1}{2}$ months a year. At a
"point some $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the centre of the town on
"the left bank of the Raja Vaikal, an offtake has been
"constructed through which water is conveyed by a
"short length of new channel into a storage tank which
"is constructed in two compartments of a sufficient size
"to contain $3\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply for the town *plus* the
"usual allowance for evaporation and absorption.
"Before the closure of the irrigation channel for
"necessary repairs, the storage tanks will be filled up
"by a special pumping engine provided for the purpose.
"The water from the storage tank will then be led on
"to a pump well whence it will be forced through
"mechanical filters of Patterson type and a steel

"10-inch pumping main to an elevated reservoir Feb. 23,
"located at about the highest point in the town. From 1915.
"this reservoir water is distributed by pipes and foun- CHIDAM-
"tains constructed in important centres in the town. BARAM.
"at reasonable pressure for the people. Opening
of water-
works

"From the above description, it will be noticed
"by Your Excellency that the scheme is on up-to-date
"lines in which filtered water has been made available
"at reasonable pressure for the people.

"The plans and estimates for this scheme were
"drawn up as previously stated by Mr. W. Hutton,
"Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras.
"The scheme as Your Excellency will notice has been
"well conceived and has been drawn with commend-
"able interest and expert skill by Mr. Hutton as they
"have been appreciatively observed by Your Excel-
"lency's predecessor when laying the foundation stone
"in 1911 and I take this opportunity of thanking him
"(Mr. Hutton).

"The execution of the water-works has been in
"the hands of the Public Works Department and the
"foundation stone was laid by Your Excellency's
"predecessor His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur
"Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., on the 8th February
"1911. It has been with his permission named after
"him as 'LAWLEY WATER WORKS.' The works have
"been very carefully carried out by the local officers
"of the Public Works Department and though it
"would be invidious to thank individually the several
"public works officers responsible for the present
"result, still I would be failing in my duty if I do not
"bring to Your Excellency's kind notice the work
"of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. A. Rangaswami Ayyar

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"Avargal, the Honorary Assistant Engineer, who has been in direct charge of the work for the whole period and who has taken an exemplary interest in carrying out the work in a workmanlike and a thorough-going manner, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer M.R.Ry. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal. The works have cost a sum of Rs. 3,97,650 and towards it Your Excellency's Government were pleased to make a free grant of Rs. 2,30,650; the balance of cost was found by a donation of Rs. 1,32,500 by the present Chairman, viz., my humble self and Rs. 22,800 from municipal revenues and Rs. 11,700 from private subscriptions.

"To the permanent residents of the town of Chidambaram and to the very large pilgrim population who resort to this town a filtered water-supply delivered under pressure is this day being introduced. It is hoped that of the manifold benefits accruing from this protected water-supply, some of the fell diseases will disappear from the town for ever and it will be a source of good not only to vast humanity but also to dumb animals."

M.R.Ry. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer, next read the following descriptive account of the water-works:--

"The Chidambaram water-works derive their supply from the Coleroon North Raja Vaikal which takes off from the Coleroon above the lower anicut. At the 25th mile of the channel there is an existing dam: a short supply channel from above this leads the supply into the storage tank of the water-works at

"Vakkaramari. The water is then let out through the outlet sluices, pumped, filtered, measured and stored in the storage reservoir, opposite to which we are now assembled.

"The supply channel has to carry a discharge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs. The supply from this is led into two storage tanks (which have a connecting sluice between them). The total storage at present contemplated is about eleven million cubic feet, sufficient for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, the maximum period of closure of the Rajan Vaikal during the hot weather. The total depth in the tanks is ten feet, of which, the bottom three feet is filled by gravitation, the balance of the depth being made up by pumping for the hot weather supply. The two compartments are worked alternately and allow of aeration and silting.

"There is an inlet and an outlet sluice for each tank the former consisting of plain syphon pipes and the latter having intake pipes carried by floats, permitting of the withdrawal of the clean screened surface water.

"Two classes of engines and pumps have been installed at the head works. These are, firstly, the main engine and pumps which have to work throughout the year; and there are also a subsidiary engine and pump which have to work only for about forty days a year.

"There are two sets of main engines and pumps — only one of these being worked at a time. These engines are of the direct acting, horizontal, tandem, compound, surface condensing type, which are capable of delivering 330 gallons per minute, against

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BARAM.

Opening
of Water-
works.

Supply
channel
and
storage
tanks.

Engines,
pumps
and
boilers.

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"a total lift of 100 feet. They are provided with various refinements, which guarantee their high efficiency. The pump rams are combinations of the piston rods of the engines.

"The subsidiary engine is of Messrs. Roley's type capable of delivering 1,283 gallons per minute against a lift of 9 feet. The engine is coupled direct to a centrifugal pump.

"There are two boilers (Paxman's Economic type) which with steam at 125 lb. per square inch, are capable of supplying one main engine and the subsidiary engine. The subsidiary engine delivers the supply through an 18-inch cast-iron main into the storage tank, while the main engines deliver their supply into a 10-inch main leading to the filters.

"There is a separate workshop building and in this there is a 2½ horse-power Hornsby Akroyd Oil engine working a drilling machine, a lathe, a grindstone and a Root's blower for the forge.

Filtering plant.

"The filtering plant consists of two Paterson mechanical filters, with chemical tanks and chemical pump worked by a Kennedy meter, as well as an air compressor and receiver for supplying compressed air for cleaning the filters. They are very interesting as being the first of their kind installed in India.

Venturi meter.

"After leaving the filters, the water is passed through a Venturi meter (with recording apparatus) which registers the discharge automatically.

Steel main.

"The 10-inch steel main runs from the Venturi meter up to the service reservoir a length of 3¼ miles. It has been carried either over or under the

existing bridges and culverts—the largest being that over the Khan Sahib's canal.

"The latter which is selected in the heart of the town provides for a storage of 75,000 gallons. This building has given considerable trouble in construction, as made-soil was met with for a depth of 17 feet, which had all to be removed and foundations carried below this depth.

"The town mains and sub-mains cover a length of 8½ miles, and there are 51 fountains and 7 hydrants. The supply provided at present is at the rate of 15 gallons per head per day for a population of 30,000 people.

"The total cost of the scheme is 4½ lakhs of rupees and the annual cost of working about Rs. 13,000.

"The works have been carried out without the aid of 'expert' agency of any kind. Assistant Engineer, Rao Sahib L. A. Rangaswami Ayyar, a veteran Public Works Department officer, has been the Sub-Divisional officer in charge for most of the time.

"In conclusion, I beg to thank Your Excellency, on behalf of the Executive staff, for your gracious presence here, as it enables them to associate Your Excellency's name with the completion of their work."

His Excellency made the following speech:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. AROKIASWAMI MUDALIYAR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is a great pleasure to me to have been able to accept the invitation of Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar to pay a visit to Chidambaram and to preside at the opening function of the Chidambaram water-works. I have

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Opening of Water-works.

Service reservoir.

Distribution system.

Cost of work and working cost.

His Excellency's speech.

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CHIDAM-BARAM.
His Excellency's speech.

"listened with deep interest as I am sure you have too,
"to the Chairman's statement showing how the idea of
"an improved water-supply first arose, how after some
"years the urgent necessity of it came to be recognised
"and how the difficulties first of financing it, and
"secondly of construction were—thanks to the energy
"and public spirit of the Chairman and to the skill of
"the Engineers—one after another overcome; and how
"finally my predecessor Sir Arthur Lawley laid the
"foundation stone four years ago and gave his name
"to the works. We have listened also with not less
"interest—though possibly with less comprehension—
"to the lucid description which Mr. Arokiaswami has
"given of the physical and mechanical side of the
"scheme, bringing home to us the technical skill and
"energy required not only for the designing of the
"works but also for their construction.

"It is difficult, I think, to overestimate the benefit
"which the new water-works will bring to the town.
"They will benefit directly both the townspeople them-
"selves and the enormous numbers of pilgrims who
"come to worship at the great temple, by giving them
"a generous supply of pure water accessible to all, in
"exchange for the water of doubtful purity necessarily
"to be found in a town of the description of Chidam-
"baram. Indirectly the townspeople will benefit again
"by far greater protection from the epidemic diseases
"which pilgrim crowds so often bring in their train.

"Our thanks then are eminently due in the first
"place to the gentleman to whose energy in pressing
"forward the scheme and to whose generosity in
"providing from his private purse so large a proportion

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His Excellency's speech.

"of the total cost the works in such high measure
"owe their existence. I ask you all therefore to join
"me in congratulating Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami
"Chettiyar on the completion of the water-works which
"he more perhaps than any one else has helped to
"bring about.

"Next we must express our thanks to Mr. Hutton
"who designed the works and Mr. Arokiaswami
"Mudaliyar and Rao Sahib Rangaswami Ayyar who
"have so successfully completed their construction.
"And we should not forget the townspeople of
"Chidambaram who have themselves subscribed
"generously according to their means towards the
"cost.

"Even the Government which readily provided
"the balance required, may perhaps, as the Chairman
"has already acknowledged, claim a share of our
"gratitude. But however this may be what we have
"to do now is to proceed to the actual opening
"ceremony, and before I perform my part of that duty
"you will all I know join me heartily in wishing to the
"Lawley Water-works all success."

His Excellency then moved a lever fixed on
the platform near his seat, which started a
fountain in front of the dais and simultaneously
the water-supply to the town was opened.

After His Excellency opened the water-works
he proceeded to the temple.

The great temple, which is sacred to Siva but Temple.
contains a shrine to Vishnu as well, is at once
one of the largest, most ancient, and most sacred

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in all South India. Besides the large area it occupies, the extraordinary thing about it is that though the dressed stone in it is enormous in amount and often in the form of huge blocks—the gateways, for example, are flanked with monolithic stone pillars 30 feet high and 3 feet square—yet the nearest quarry is about 40 miles away and on the other side of the Vellar river. The whole of the stone used in the temple must have been brought all this distance at a time when vehicles were of the most primitive description and roads practically non-existent.

The age of the temple is not a matter on which it is easy to dogmatise. Legend goes that the building was founded by Swetavarma Chakravarti (the white-bodied king), in the sixth century A.D. in gratitude for the cure of his leprosy which was effected by a bath in the Sivaganga tank and after which he became known as Hiranyavarma or “the golden bodied.” The Kongudesa Rajakkal or “chronicle of the Kongu country” (a work of doubtful veracity), says that Vira Chola Raya, a King of the Chera and Carnata countries who ruled between 927 and 977 A.D., expended great sums of money in building the Kanaka Sabha and that his son Ari Vari Deva (1004 A.D.) added gopuras, enclosures, shrines and Sabhas and gave many jewels to the deity. Judging from the architectural evidence, Mr. Fergusson doubts whether any part of the temple is older than these 10th and 11th centuries.

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Temple.

(According to Mackenzie, Vijaya Raya Aditya Varma, the Raja of Cholamandalam and Chera, built a new shrine to Kali Devi 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. 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.)

The Leyden grant states that the Chola King named Parantaka I (907—46 A.D.) gilded the temple, but otherwise inscriptions do not help to a solution of the difficulty, those in the building as yet transcribed (which include grants by Chola, Pandya, Pallava and other dynasties) not going far enough back. Two records of Vikrama Chola, a Chola sovereign who ruled from 1118 to 1135, claim that he covered a considerable portion of it with gold, but do not mention its foundation. The building is, however, mentioned in the Devaram, and part of it must therefore have existed prior to the 9th century A.D. and its undoubted connection with the poet-saint Manikya Vachakar throws its origin even further back still. Many of his poems refer specifically to the Chit Ambalam or “Hall of Wisdom” and Ponnambalam or “Hall of Gold” (now known respectively as the Chit Sabha and Kanaka

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Temple.

Main
building
in the
Temple

Sabha) and the deity who presided over them and his line

“Him have I seen in Tillai’s Court, where wor-
“ships all the world.”

shows that the temple was even in his time a centre of pilgrimage. And Manikya Vachakar has been placed by Dr. G. U. Pope in “some-
“where about the 7th or 8th century” and by a more recent writer at least as early as the middle of the 5th century of our era.

The main buildings in the temple are enclosed within two “prakarams” of high walls faced with dressed granite. Outside these run the broad car streets which are said to cover the site formerly occupied by the ditch which once formed part of the fortifications, and between them are numerous flower gardens and plantations of cocoanut trees. Through both walls run four main entrances, facing the four points of the compass, and crowned with “gopurams.” The northern of these towers, as an inscription on it shows, was built by Krishna Deva Raya, the greatest of the Vijayanagar Kings, who ruled from 1509 to 1530 A.D. The eastern gopuram bears inscriptions of Sundara Pandiya Deva, who ascended the throne in 1250 A.D., and therefore is older than the northern one. It was repaired by Pachaiyappa Mudali whose educational charities in Madras, Chidambaram and Conjeeveram are so well known, and bears representations of him and his wife. The latter is said to have founded the agraharam just

outside the gate which passes through it. 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 the sea, and they and the lights which are lit on them on holy days are well known land-marks for mariners.

Within the inner wall is a great space 300 yards long and 250 wide, mostly paved with stone slabs, in which stand the various shrines and buildings. Entering by the southern gate one sees first the great “Nandi” or sacred bull. To the west of this is the recently renovated shrine of Ganapati (the idol of Ganapati is said to be the largest in India). Further north, closed under the west wall, is the shrine of Parvati (Siva’s wife). The porch of this shrine is considered to be of singular elegance. From the steps of this shrine is obtained the best general view of the various buildings in the enclosure. To the east is the great Sivaganga tank, revetted on all sides with stone and surrounded with a pillared cloister, beyond it is the 1,000 pillared Mantapam, called the “Raja Sabha” or the “State Hall.” To the south stands the inner wall round the central shrine, and on all four sides the great towers frame the scene. The best carvings are the pillars in the Nritha Sabha and in the Subramania shrine called “Pandiyana-yakam.”

The innermost enclosure, which is the most sacred and historically most important part of

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Sabhas.

the whole temple, has been renovated by the Nattukottai Chetties who have also repaired the towers. The magnificent covered cloisters round the inner shrine were also constructed by Nattukottai Chetties. In one corner of this cloister are small images of the four Tamil poet-saints, *i.e.*, Tirugnanasambandar, Appar, Sundaramurti and Manikya Vachakar.

Within the inner enclosure of the temple are the remaining four of the five Sabhas of the temple, *viz.*, the Deva Sabha, where the Dikshitaras (the Managers of the temple referred to below), hold their committee meetings; the Chit Sabha or (Chit Ambalam whence the name of the town), the "Hall of Wisdom" or central shrine in which the idol of Nataraja is placed; the Kanaka Sabha or "Golden Hall," a porch in front of this last; and the Nritha Sabha or "Hall of the Dance."

The Chit Sabha, or central shrine, is a plain wooden building placed on a stone basement. Nataraja or "the God of the Dance" is worshipped here. Behind it is the deity's bed-room, a new erection of polished black stone from which the idol is conducted with much ceremony to the shrine. The part of the roof of this latter which is immediately over the idol's head is roofed with plates of gold. The Lingam of the temple is supposed to be "Akasalingam," one of the five Lingams of the elements and thus is invisible. It is known as Chidambararahasyam or the secret of Chidambaram. It is said to lie

behind the idol and a curtain and a long string of golden Bilva leaves are suspended in front of the spot.

The Kanaka Sabha is also constructed of wood and is roofed with plates of copper, within it is performed the daily worship to the god in the Chit Sabha in front of which it stands.

Almost adjoining, is the shrine of Vishnu, in which is an image of the deity in his form of Ranganada sleeping on the great serpent "Adi Sesa." The oldest shrine in all the building is said, however, to be the small and comparatively neglected building near the Deva Sabha. This, says tradition, was the original nucleus about which the rest of the temple has gradually grown.

The Nritha Sabha, or "Hall of the Dance," is perhaps the most beautiful and interesting part of the temple. It consists of a Mantapam—adorned with wheels and prancing horses on either side to represent a celestial vehicle—supported by 56 pillars about 8 feet high and most delicately carved from top to bottom, resting on a stylobate ornamented with dancing figures which Mr. Fergusson, the great authority on Indian Architecture, describes as being "more gracefully and more elegantly executed than any others of their class."

The great interest of this sabha is its connection with the legend regarding the foundation of the temple. Chidambaram was once a forest of Tillai—the town is in consequence called Tillai

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Chidambaram—in which was a shrine to Siva (the original oldest shrine above referred to) and another to the goddess Kali which was built where the Nritha Sabha now stands. Siva came down to this shrine to manifest himself to two very fervent devotees there, and Kali objected to his trespassing on her domains. They eventually agreed to settle the dispute by a contest as to who could dance the better, Vishnu acting as arbiter.

Dikshitar.

After a protracted competition Siva at length exhibited a peculiar style of dancing at the suggestion of Vishnu, which Kali was unable to surpass. She was, therefore, declared vanquished. On a stone slab in a little shrine within the Nritha Sabha is a representation of the closing scene in the competition which it is said is excellently carved; and this dance has given its name to the sabha and to the form in which Siva is worshipped in the temple.

An interesting feature about the Chidambaram temple is its system of management. It is the property of a class of Brahmans known as Dikshitar. It has no landed or other endowments nor any tasdik allowance. The Dikshitar claim for themselves a divine origin. They to the number of 3,000 lived in the neighbourhood of the temple and worshipped there, the place of their abode being called Tillai Valanthanarpettai. Chidambaram is still known as Tillai (as called after a shrub—presumably mangrove which used to abound in the neighbourhood). The Dikshi-

tars are called Tillai Muvayirattar or "the three thousand men of Tillai." The tradition says 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. A voice from the sky declared that the God himself Sabha Nayakar or Sri Nataraja was, in fact, the missing one.

Professor Wilson, however, explains the term "Dikshitar" to be the title of a branch of the Kanojia Brahmans who lived chiefly near Allahabad.

The pagoda is managed by what may be called a democratic hierarchy. All the male married members of the sect of Dikshitar 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 Dikshitar 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 Brahmans. 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.

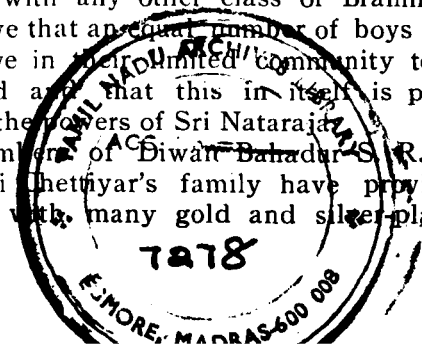
The members of Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar's family have provided the temple with many gold and silver-plated

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vehicles and roofed the *Gurba-griham* or the principal portion of the shrine with gold plates.

There are other sacred spots in Chidambaram, besides the temple to Sri Nataraja. The Homakulam tank is reported to be the place where Nanda, the Pandiyan saint, bathed before he performed the sacrifice preparatory to his transfiguration to brahmanhood; and the Ilamaiyakinar (restorer of youth) temple and tank are connected with the story, well known in the town, of a couple who quarrelled soon after their marriage, lived apart in consequence till both were quite old, and were at length reunited by Siva and given back their wasted youth.

Chat-
trams.

For the pilgrims to these holy places there are numerous chattrams in the town. The largest is one kept up by the Nattukottai Chetties. Next in size is the *Aruvattumuvar matham* or math of the 63 Saivite Saints, where food is distributed free on the anniversary of the death of each of the saints. This will hold 2,000 people. A third chattram is connected with the name of Pachaiyappa Mudali.

On arrival His Excellency was received by the Dikshitaras and conducted inside the temple. In front of Sri Nataraja's shrine the Dikshitaras presented His Excellency with the following address of welcome which was read by M.R.Ry. T. H. Jagannatha Ayyar, an Agent of the temple.

Dikshi-
tars'
address.

"Great is our joy at Your Excellency's kindness in favouring us, the ministers of god Sri Nataraja,

"with your gracious presence; neither Adi Sesha with his thousand heads nor the Sun with all his skill can say or count how much.

"We, the 3,000 Dikshitaras and ministers of the Sri Nataraja Swami, beg to present Your Excellency this our welcome address on this auspicious occasion.

"We beg to assure Your Excellency of our heartfelt joy and boundless pleasure at Your Excellency's visit to our historic city and to this our ancient sacred shrine. Other shrines there are, ancient and sacred, in this land of India, but this our temple is the foremost of them all far famed in our ancient books, Srutis, Smritis, and Puranas and in fact considered as situate in the centre of the heart of Eswara himself. We feel highly honoured at Your Excellency's desire to see the famous jewels of our temple and we with grateful hearts invoke the blessings of the Almighty for the kindly interest shown by Your Excellency in us and in our temple.

"Under the benign and beneficent reign of His Majesty King George V, the wise Ruler not only of India but of many other countries like her, we have been conducting the worship of our Sri Nataraja without the least defect or deficiency. We beg to be allowed to state to Your Excellency that unlike others our temple has no landed property belonging to it; and no Government allowance granted to it; with moneys solicited by us from charitably disposed gentlemen, we have been regularly conducting the worship in our sacred shrine maintaining the temple and guarding the jewels presented by the ancient and revered Rajas like Hiranya Varma and by other

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tars'
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"charitable gentlemen. Enjoying the security assured
"to us by the rule of our Beloved Sovereign and
"Emperor, we with hearts, grateful and glad, pray our
"ever gracious Nataraja to bless His Majesty with great
"and fresh victories, with boundless prosperity and with
"long life.

"We were deeply grieved to hear of the unjust
"war waged in Europe by Germany against our Beloved
"Sovereign; we ever pray and wish that our Blessed
"Sovereign and his allies France, Russia and Belgium
"may ere long be crowned with success.

"In conclusion, we shall ever invoke the bless-
"ings of our ever merciful Sri Nataraja that His
"Majesty George V, our Gracious King and Ruler of
"the British Empire and his gallant allies be ever and
"at all places attended with success and prosperity."

His Excellency made the following reply
which was translated in Tamil to the Dikshitars
by Mr. Jaganatha Ayyar :—

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

"It has given me very great pleasure to visit your
"historic and magnificent shrine and to have this
"opportunity in replying to your address of thanking
"you for the reception you have accorded me. I have
"learnt with much satisfaction of the continued pros-
"perity of your temple and I shall recall my visit to it as
"one of the most interesting experiences of my tour. I
"thank you warmly, in conclusion, for the expression of
"loyalty to the British Crown with which your address
"closes."

In the same compound there is the Vishnu
temple, which His Excellency next visited and

where the trustees presented the following
address to His Excellency which was read by
M.R.Ry. S. Sadagopa Achari Avargal :—

"We, the trustees of Sri Govindarajaswami
"temple at Chidambaram, accord to Your Excellency
"a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit-
"ing 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 repre-
"sentatives is ingrained in us.

"We are immensely happy that Your Excellency
"has been pleased to spare time to visit this temple
"and bear personal testimony to the single-minded
"devotion with which we offer prayers at the feet of
"Sri Govindaraja for the ever-increasing prosperity
"of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British
"Sovereignty which he so nobly personifies, and more
"than all for the complete success of the British arms
"in the present struggle in which they are engaged to
"uphold the cause of truth, justice and righteousness
"in the world.

"May He, Lord Govindaraja, in his vast benefi-
"cence, grant Your Excellency robust health, long
"life and increasing prosperity."

His Excellency made the following reply :—

"I have listened with great pleasure to the
"address you have presented me, and gladly express to
"you the satisfaction which your assurances of loyalty

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Sri
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Temple
Trustees'
Address.

His Excel-
lency's
reply.

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"have given to me. I thank you heartily for the
"cordiality of your welcome, for the expressions of
"loyalty you have used and for your good wishes for
"my personal welfare."

Before leaving His Excellency was shown the temple jewels and vahanams. After driving through Car streets His Excellency rejoined the special train, which left Chidambaram at 7 P.M. for Tiruvannamalai.

Private
depar-
ture.

At Cuddalore Old Town Railway Station Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge, and Mr. G. H. Bernays, District Superintendent of Police, who travelled in the same train, took leave of His Excellency. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Collector, accompanied His Excellency as far as Villupuram Railway Station where he bade good-bye to His Excellency.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO MET HIS EXCELLENCY.

TINDIVANAM RAILWAY STATION.

Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., Collector.	WEDNES- DAY, Feb. 17, 1915.
Mr. G. H. Bernays, District Superintendent of Police.	7 A.M.

TINDIVANAM PAVILION.

Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam.
Mr. J. St. Clair Pollett, Survey of India (Extra Assistant).
Mrs. Pollett.
Rev. W. T. Scudder, Mission High School, Tindivanam.
Mrs. Scudder.
M.R.Ry. V. S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Assistant Engineer, District Board.
„ P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Tindivanam.
Sathar Beg Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and Merchant, Tindivanam.
M.R.Ry. G. R. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme.
Father Davis.

WEDNES- Father Gabriel.

DAY.

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7 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Sivagnana Balyaswamiyar, Trustee of Subrah-
manya Temple at Mailam.

„ V. Chokkalingam Pihai Avargal, B.A., Tahsil-
dar and Taluk Magistrate, Tindivanam.

„ G. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Station-
ary Magistrate, Tindivanam.

Qadir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Taluk Board Member
and President, Anjuman Ittihad, Tindivanam.

M.R.Ry. D. K. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal, Vice-
President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, and
Second-grade Pleader.

„ V. Muthuswami Ayyar Avargal, Union Chair-
man and Pleader, Tindivanam.

„ T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Pleader,
Tindivanam.

„ Chinnaswami Reddiyar Avargal, Landholder,
Kiliyanur.

8-45 A.M.

GINGEE.

M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundara Acharlu Avargal, M.A., Tahsil-
dar and Taluk Magistrate, Gingee.

„ S. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A.,
Stationary Magistrate, Gingee.

„ P. Chandranatha Nayanar Avargal, Taluk
Board Member, Landholder and President,
Jain Association, Gingee.

„ Venkatanarasu Somayaji Garu, Taluk Board
Member and Shrotriendard of Mel Olakkur,
Gingee.

„ Ramaswami Nayanar Avargal, Landholder,
Gingee.

M.R.Ry. S. K. Venkatakrishna Reddi Garu, Taluk Board Member and Landholder, Gingee.

Muhammad Ali Hussain Sahib Bahadur Shakir, Kazi for South Arcot district.

Muhammad Abu Saiyid Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Gingee.

Mr. P. H. England, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department.

CUDDALORE N.T. RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge, South Arcot.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Municipal Chairman, Non-official President of the Taluk Board and President, Devasthanam Committee.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—PUBLIC ARRIVAL. MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, Chairman.

Mr. R. P. Tillard, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari.

Rev. Father Verdure, Principal, St. Joseph's High School.

M.R.Ry. A. V. Kuppuswami Ayyangar Avargal, Pleader.

„ R. N. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.

„ T. C. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal.

„ V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal.

„ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.

„ A. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Feb. 17,
1915.

8-45 A.M.

5- P.M.

5-20 P.M.

WEDNES- M.R.Ry. T. Jagannadam Nayudu Garu.
DAY. „ M. Ganapati Mudaliyar Avargal.
Feb. 17, Muhammad Razaack Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur Khan
1915. Sahib.
5-20 P. M. Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. M. Tiruvengada Achariyar Avargal.
„ R. K. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
„ T. V. Raghava Achariyar Avargal.
„ M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar Avargal.
„ R. Srinivasa Desika Achariyar Avargal.
„ Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.

Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam.
Mr. D. E. T. Cameron, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co.,
Cuddalore.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi
Garu, B.A., B.L.
Mr. R. A. Nurse, Deputy Collector, Tirukkōyilūr.
M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Collector, Cuddalore, and Vice-Presi-
dent, District Board.
„ R. N. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A.,
B.C.E., Executive Engineer, South Arcot.
Muhammad Sibgathullah Chida Sahib Bahadur, District
Registrar, South Arcot.
Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting District
Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami
Chettiyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman, Chidam-
baram, and Non-official President, Taluk Board,
Chidambaram.

M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundara Acharlu Avargal, M.A., Tahsil- WEDNES-
dar of Gingee. DAY.
„ C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Feb. 17,
Tahsildar of Cuddalore. 1915.
„ V. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar 5-20 P.M.
of Tirukkoyilur.
„ T. Ramakrishnayya Garu, Tahsildar of
Kallakurchi.
„ J. D. S. Asirvatham Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar
of Villupuram.
„ Kolandaivelu Udayar Avargal.
„ Appaji Reddi Garu.
„ A. Mariasusai Mudaliyar Avargal.
„ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
„ S. Adinarayana Ayyar Avargal.
Muhammad Bava Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. C. Muthukumara Pillai Avargal.
„ A. V. Bashyam Reddiyar Avargal.
„ K. Varaha Achariyar Avargal.
„ Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.
„ A. Narasimhulu Nayudu Garu.

TALUK BOARD MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi
Garu, B.A., B.L., Non-official President.
M.R.Ry. T. A. Ramayya Avargal.
„ C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
„ Raghava Achariyar Avargal.
„ A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.
Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
Muhammad Chinnathambi Marakkayar Razaack Marak-
kayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

WEDNES-	M.R.Ry. P. S. Chakravarthi Ayyangar Avargal.	
DAY.	„ V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu.	
Feb. 17,	„ Athukurichi Muthuswami Chettiyar Samba-	
1915.	siva Chettiyar Avargal.	
5-20 P.M.	„ M. Arunachalam Chettiyar Avargal.	
	„ L. Venkataswami Reddiyar Avargal.	
	„ K. Ramanjulu Nayudu Garu.	
	„ Thambu Reddi Muthurama Reddiyar Avargal.	
	„ Tiruvendipuram Vedantharamanuja Achari	
	Singara Achariyar Avargal.	
	„ Marudadu Chinnathambu Reddi Muthurama	
	Reddi Garu.	
	„ Orathur Muthu Reddi Ramaswami Reddiyar	
	Avargal.	

MUSSALMAN DEPUTATION.

Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.
 Muhammad Sibgathullah Chida Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar, South Arcot.
 Muhammad Razaack Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Taluk Board Member, Municipal Councillor and Agent, British India Steam Navigation Company.
 Muhammad Ismail Albeez Sahib Bahadur, Retired Receiver, Berika Estate and Secretary, Muhammadan Educational Association, Salem.
 Haji Abdul Qadir Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Merchant and Landholder, Porto Novo.
 Muhammad Khadir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, President, Anjuman-i-Ittihad, Tindivanam, and Taluk Board Member.
 Shaik Badai Sahib, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Cuddalore.

Muhammad Bava Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, President, Anjuman-i-Azizia, Porto Novo, and District Board Member, Taluk Board Member and Landholder.	WEDNES-
Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Taluk Board Member, Cuddalore.	DAY.
Muhammad Salah-ud-din Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Landholder, Cuddalore.	Feb. 17,
Muhammad Ibrahim Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Cuddalore.	1915.
Muhammad Noor Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Cuddalore.	5-20 P.M.
Muhammad Hanifa Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Porto Novo, and Landholder.	
Muhammad Sheik Farid Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Landholder, Cuddalore.	
Sathar Beg Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Tindivanam.	
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ittihad, Tindivanam.	
Haji Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate.	
Moulvi Abdul Khadir Sahib Bahadur.	

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L., Municipal Chairman.	THURS-
Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore.	DAY.
M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil,	Feb. 18,
	1915.
	8-30 A.M.

THURS-
DAY.
Feb. 18,
1915.
8-30 A.M.

M.R.Ry. A. V. Kuppaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A.,
B.L., High Court Vakil, Government Pleader
and Public Prosecutor, South Arcot.
" M. Thiruvengada Achariyar Avargal, Pleader,
and Municipal Councillor, Cuddalore.
" Subadar Bahadur Tiruvengadam Pillai
Avargal.
" P. T. Thiruvengada Achariyar Avargal, Editor
and Proprietor, *Desabhimani*, Cuddalore.
" V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar, Assistant Surgeon.

11-30 A.M.

INTERVIEWS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi
Garu, High Court Vakil, non-official President of
Cuddalore Taluk Board, Chairman of Cuddalore
Municipal Council and President of the Devasthanam
Committee.

M.R.Ry. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal,
Executive Engineer.

" V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, Mittadar of
Sennappanayakanpalaiyam.

" C. Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, Shrotriem-
dar of Virapperumanallur.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Razaak Marakkayar Sahib
Bahadur, Agent, British India Steam Navigation
Company.

M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, First Grade
Pleader.

FRIDAY.

Feb. 19,
1915.

7-45 A.M.

RAJA SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR'S WOMEN
AND CHILDREN'S DISPENSARY.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi
Garu, B.A., B.L., Municipal Chairman,

Khaja Latifuddin Sahib, Acting District Medical and
Sanitary Officer.
Miss A. G. Smith, Lady Apothecary.

FRIDAY.
Feb. 19,
1915.
7-45 A.M.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss K. M. Cavanagh, Headmistress.

8-5 A.M.

HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi
Garu, Secretary to the Committee.
M.R.Ry. Paul Manikkam Pillai Avargal, Headmaster

8-25 A.M.

TIRUKKOYILUR DEPUTATION.

M.R.Ry. V. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Pleader.
" T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Pleader.
" R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
" Muthuswami Pillai Avargal, Merchant.
" Kulandaivelu Oddeyar Avargal.
Dhustagir Sahib Bahadur, Merchant.

11 A.M.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam.
M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.,
Head-Quarters Deputy Collector.
" V. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal, Personal
Assistant Deputy Collector.
Mr. R. A. Nurse, B.A., Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur.
M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundara Acharlu Avargal, M.A., Tahsil-
dar, Gingee.
" V. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal, B.A., Tahsil-
dar, Tindivanam.

12 noon.

FRIDAY. M.R.Ry. C. S. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Cuddalore.
 Feb. 19, 1915. „ A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar, Chidambaram.
 12 noon.

4-40 P.M.

THIRUPPAPOLIYUR TEMPLE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, President, Devasthanam Committee.
 M.R.Ry. T. N. Nachiappa Chettiyar Avargal.
 „ T. S. Murugappa Chettiyar Avargal.

GARDEN PARTY.

5-10 P.M. M.R.Ry. Bashyam Reddi Garu, Taluk Board Member, Chidambaram, and Landholder.
 „ Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Cuddalore N.T.
 „ Raju Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.
 „ P. Chakravarti Ayyangar Avargal, First Grade Pleader.

Mr. Gwyther, District Board Engineer.

Mrs. Gwyther.

Mr. Tillard, Assistant Commissioner of Salt.

M.R.Ry. Subadar Bahadur Thiruvengadam Pillai.

„ M. Thiruvengada Chariyar Avargal, Pleader and Municipal Councillor, Cuddalore.

„ A. V. Kuppuswami Ayyangar Avargal, Government Pleader, Cuddalore.

„ R. K. Venugopaul Nayudu Garu, Pleader, Cuddalore.

Ganapati Mudaliyar Avargal, Manager, Messrs. Parry & Co.

M.R.Ry. Appaji Mudaliyar Avargal, Mirasidar, Iruvalpet.
 „ S. Gnanaprakasa Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant and Landlord, Pondicherry.
 FRIDAY.
 Feb. 19, 1915.
 5-10 P.M.

PALUR FARM.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.
 Mr. G. D. Mehta, Deputy Director of Agriculture.
 M.R.Ry. Balamuruganatham Pillai Avargal, Manager.
 SATURDAY.
 Feb. 20, 1915.
 8-50 A.M.

SUGAR FACTORY AND DISTILLERY, NELLIKUPPAM.

9-15 A.M.
 Mr. A. J. Yorke.
 Mr. A. F. Buchanan.
 Mr. W. Neilson, Agent, Distillery, Nellikuppam.
 Mrs. Neilson.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PONDICHERRY.

4-15 P.M.
 His Excellency Monsieur H. Lejeune, Chevallier de la Legion d' Honneur, Governor of the French Settlements in India.
 Mme. Lejeune.
 Mlle. Lejeune.
 Mr. A. H. Deane, His Britannic Majesty's Consul and Mrs. Deane.
 M. M. Gaebele (Henry), Maire de Pondichéry, Président du Conseil Général et de la Chambre de Commerce.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 20,
1915.
4-15 P.M.

Nandagobalouchettiar, adjoint au Maire de Pondichéry, Conseiller Général.
Guerre, Conseiller-Général.
Gnanou Diagou, Conseiller Général.
Le Faucheur, Secrétaire de la Chambre de Commerce, Conseiller-Général.
Gaebele (Fritz), Président de la Chambre de Agriculture, Conseiller-Général.
Pourouchottema Ramatchandiranaiker, Conseiller Général.
Radjounayagar, Conseiller Général.
Ambou, Secrétaire-Général.
Clayssen, Procureur-Général.
Le Fers, Directeur du service de Santé.
Valmary, Chef du service de l'Instruction Publique.
Belime, Chef du service de l'Emprunt.
Wargniez, Chef du service des Travaux Publics.
Pereira, Chef du service des Contributions.
le Capitaine Dupuy, Commandant, la Gendarmerie.
Klein, Trésorier-Payeur.
Raux, Chef du 1er Bureau.
Aroul, Chef du 2ème Bureau.
Grech, Pharmacien aide-major.
le lieutenant Poli.
Gnanadicom, Président de la Cour d'Appel.
Falgayrac, Président du Tribunal de 1ère Instance.
Tuelon, Procureur de la République.
Sandanassamy, Juge de paix.
Bredeka, Chef du service des Ports.
Gannay, Directeur de la Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Virieux, Agent de la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

Gaudart (Edmond), Gouverneur honoraire des Colonies.
Rassou Nallatamby, Président du Conseil local.
F. Passagne, Secrétaire du Conseil local.

SATUR-
DAY.
Feb. 20,
1915.
4-15 P.M.

VANDIPALAYAM MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu.
M.R.Ry. M. Ganapati Mudaliyar Avargal, Manager,
Messrs. Parry & Co.

MONDAY.
Feb. 22,
1915.

DISTRICT JAIL.

7-50 A.M.

Mr. J. A. Minchall, I.O.M., Superintendent.
Khaja Latiffuddin Sahib, Medical Officer.
M.R.Ry. R. N. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar Avargal,
Executive Engineer.
" V. Sankarayya Nayudu Garu, Non-Official
Visitor.

9 A.M.

ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. Father Verdure, Principal.
Rev. Father E. Loubiere, Professor.
Rev. Father Escande, Professor.

DEPUTATION FROM THE TINDIVANAM
MUHAMMADAN ASSOCIATION.

12-30 P.M.

Khadir Husain Sahib Bahadur, President, Anjuman-i-Ittihad, Tindivanam.
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ittihad, Tindivanam.
M. Sathar Beg Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Tindivanam.

MONDAY
Feb. 22,
1915.
12-30 P.M. Muhammad Ismail Albeez Sahib Bahadur, Retired
Receiver, Berika Estate and Secretary, Muhammadan
Educational Association, Salem.
Muhammad Razaack Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur,
Khan Sahib, Taluk Board Member, Municipal
Councillor and Agent, British Steam Navigation
Company.

3-15 P.M.

MESSRS. PARRY & CO.'S PREMISES.

Mr. D. E. Cameron.

Mr. C. Jones.

S.P.G. CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

Rev. G. Arumainayagam, Pastor.

8-30 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

His Excellency Monsieur H. Lejeune, Chevallier de la
Legion d' Honneur, Governor of French Settlements
in India.

Mme. Lejeune.

Mon. Vincent, Private Secretary.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge.

Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. Tillard, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and
Abkari.

Mr. Gwyther, District Board Engineer.

Mrs. Gwyther.

Mrs. Cooke.

Mr. D. E. T. Cameron, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co.

Mrs. Cameron.

Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer,

Mr. Carbonell, Agent, Messrs. Dymes & Co.

Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.

Mrs. Burn.

Mr. G. H. Bernays, District Superintendent of Police.

Mrs. Bernays.

Mr. Jones, Assistant, Messrs. Parry & Co.

Mrs. Jones.

Mr. W. Neilson, Agent, Distillery, Nellikuppam.

Mrs. Neilson.

Mr. Barclay.

Mon. Ambou, Chief Secretary.

Mrs. Ambou.

Captain Dupuy, Commandant, Gendarmerie.

Mon. Gannay, Director, Indo-China Bank, Pondicherry.

Mon. Gæbele, Mayor of Pondicherry.

Mr. Hedin, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Aziz Nagar
Settlement.

Father Verdure, Principal, St. Joseph's High School.

Father Loubiere, Professor, St. Joseph's High
School.

Mr. A. H. Deane, British Consul at Pondicherry.

Mrs. Deane.

Mr. Thompson, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co.

Mrs. Thompson.

M.R.Ry. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.Mr. W. A. Davis, Special Engineer for Toludur
Projects.

Mr. McIntosh, Railway Engineer, Villupuram.

Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent, Railway Police,
Trichinopoly.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

MONDAY.

Feb. 22,
1915.

8-30 P.M.

MONDAY.

Feb. 22,
1915.

10-45 P.M.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddi
Garu, B.A., B.L., Secretary of the Reception
Committee.

M.R.Ry. Ayyaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Sub-Judge.

Mr. T. M. French, District Munsif, Cuddalore.

M.R.Ry. R. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District
Munsif, Panruti.

Mr. A. B. Myers, District Forest Officer, Cuddalore.

TUESDAY.

Feb. 23,
1915.

8-50 A.M.

CHIDAMBARAM RAILWAY STATION.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami
Chettiyar Avargal, Municipal Chairman
and Non-Official President of Taluk Board,
Chidambaram.

„ A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, B.A.,
Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate, Chidam-
baram.

„ M. Venkoba Rao Avargal, B.A., Stationary
Magistrate, Chidambaram.

„ P. Ratnavelu Pillai Avargal, District Munsif,
Chidambaram.

„ Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, District
Munsif, Mannargudi.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. A. Rangaswami Ayyar
Avargal.

Subadar-Major Lal Khan Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. T. Sabharatna Dikshitar Avargal.

„ S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal.

„ T. P. Arumuga Chettiyar Avargal.

„ C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.

„ K. Varaha Achariyar Avargal.

„ T. V. Velayudha Mudaliyar Avargal.

„ K. Ranganayakalu Chettiyar Avargal.

„ C. R. P. Kuppuswami Dikshitar Avargal.

„ S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.

„ Tillaivana Mudaliyar Avargal.

TALUK BOARD MEMBERS.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Pillai Avargal.

„ P. K. Pattabhirama Sastriyar Avargal.

„ A. V. Bhashyam Reddi Garu.

„ K. Varaha Achariyar Avargal.

„ C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.

K. Aziz Khan Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. C. Muttukumara Pillai Avargal.

„ M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal.

„ C. Ganapati Pillai Avargal.

„ T. Sabhapati Chettiyar Avargal.

„ K. B. Sanjiva Rao Avargal.

„ S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal.

„ C. Dharmalinga Padayachi Avargal.

„ C. Nagabhushanam Pillai Avargal.

Muhammad Bava Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. A. Swami Pillai Avargal.

INTERVIEWS.

11-30 A.M.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami
Chettiyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council,
and Non-Official President of the Taluk Board.

TUESDAY.

Feb. 23,
1915.

8-50 A.M.

TUESDAY. M.R.Ry. K. Varaha Achariyar Avargal, Municipal
Feb. 23,
1915. Councillor, Vice-President of the Taluk
Board and District Board Member.

11-30 A.M. „ Mahamahopadhyaya Harihara Sastrigal.
„ Sivaramalinga Dikshitar Avargal.
„ Sabharatna Dikshitar Avargal.
„ A. V. Bhashyam Reddi Garu. Chidambaram
Taluk Board Member.
„ S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal, Mirasidar of
Chidambaram Taluk.
„ Rao Sahib L. A. Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal,
Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works
Department.

1-30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PARTY.

Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib, Collector.
Mr. Bernays, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., District Judge.
Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer.
Mr. Heden, Salvation Army.
Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Executive Engineer.
Mr. Carmichael.

4-5 P.M.

PACHAIYAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL.

M.R.Ry. K. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., L.T.,
Headmaster.

5-5 P.M.

TEMPLE.

M.R.Ry. Sivaramalinga Dikshitar.
„ Sabharatna Dikshitar.
„ Dandapani Dikshitar.
„ T. H. Jagannatha Ayyar.
„ Sadagopa Achari.

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