

Ecclesiastical (1898) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 70

DATED 16-6-98

INDEXED.

12.12

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lists of European Towns in the Madras Pres.

Accepting the suggestion of
Collector of Salem that advance proofs of
the final index to the ~~works~~ — orders to
be prepared in G.O. No. 35 of 21-5-95 should
be sent to Mr. J. J. Cotton, the Asiatic Socy.
so that learned gentlemen and bodies in
to ~~be~~ any historical notes being added
and suggestions made.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
243/98 (Mr. Cotton)							

Government (1898) of Madras. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 70, 16th June 1898.

JUNE.

Lists of European Tombs in the Madras Presidency.

Accepting the suggestion of the Collector of Salem that advance proofs of the general index to the — ordered to be prepared in G.O., No. 35, Ecclesiastical, dated 21st May 1895, should be sent to Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., the Asiatic Society, and other learned gentlemen and bodies in view to any historical notes being added and suggestions made.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., No. 35, Ecclesiastical, dated 21st May 1895.

READ—also the following paper:—

From W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st May 1898, No. 1865.

At the instance of Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., I have the honour to forward to you a copy of his letter, dated 31st March 1898, printed at his own expense.

2. The list of tombs for the Presidency has, in many instances, been prepared in a very perfunctory manner, and I would ask Government to consider whether in preparing the general index ordered in G.O., No. 35, Ecclesiastical, dated 21st May 1895, historical notes should not be added. Not only Mr. Cotton but the Asiatic Society and other learned gentlemen or bodies might be furnished with advance proofs in order to make suggestions. There is much of archaeological and historical interest buried in these lists.

ORDER—No. 70, Ecclesiastical, dated 16th June 1898.

W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq., I.C.S.
J. J. Cotton, Esq., I.C.S.
The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
The Government Epigraphist.
Venerable the Archdeacon.
Honorary Secretary, Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic
Society.

The Collector's suggestion is accepted. Advance copies of proofs of the index now under preparation in the Chief Secretariat will accordingly be referred to the officers and other gentlemen named in the margin for such remarks and suggestions as they may desire to offer.

2. Mr. Cotton will be requested to furnish for communication six copies of his letter, dated 31st March 1898, forwarded by the Collector.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq., I.C.S.
" J. J. Cotton, Esq., I.C.S.
" the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, } with copy of G.O., No. 35, dated 21st May 1895.
" the Government Epigraphist,
" the Venerable the Archdeacon.
" the Honorary Secretary, Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society,
" the Collector of Salem. } with copy of G.O., No. 35, dated 21st May 1898.

Encl. W. D'Moss.

Ecclesiastical (189 8) Department.

CURRENT No. 141



From the collector of
Salem

No. 1865

Dated 2nd April 1898

Received

Registered 3

Enclosures 1

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Mr. J. J. Cotton's letter as to the necessity for re-arranging & annotating the lists of European tombs in the Madras Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.
	4	Ecol.	17-1-98
		+ papers under head Luce in	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

Hosur, 31st March 1898.

From

J. J. COTTON C. S.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Through the Collector of Salem.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information and favourable consideration of Government, the following memorandum upon European tombs in the Madras Presidency. The interest of the subject and the need of a knowledge of the past are the principal reasons that induced me to put forth this memorandum. It does not aim at being anything more than a mere note.

2. Authorized lists of inscriptions on tombs and monuments have been recently printed at the Collectorate Presses in each of the 22 districts of this Presidency. I have purchased or acquired copies of these monographs and the series in my possession is now complete. Private excursions and researches have added to my knowledge on the subject.

3. The importance of Indian necrology was early admitted and in the opening years of this century more than one attempt was made by private enterprise to issue regular lists. About 1809 Mr. William Urquhart of Madras published at the Journal Press an Oriental Obituary in two volumes, but his book has long since been out of print and even its compiler's name is forgotten. No copy of it can now be found in Southern India and the only one I was able to trace is in the private library of His Grace Archbishop Goethals at Calcutta where I consulted it last December. I think I am correct in saying that up to the time of my discovery the work was unknown. At best it is a mere anthology and not worthy to be classed with Holmes' Bengal and Agra Obituary of 1848 which owes its origin to a firm of Calcutta undertakers, and is an extended edition of the Complete Monumental Register of De Rozario an extremely rare book of 1815. Neither Dr. Burnell nor Sir William Hunter have been able to recover trace of this curious volume, though I have myself seen it.

4. Madras as the oldest European presidency is far more literally the tomb of empires than Bengal and possesses a unique record of the past in its Churches and Churchyards. It might have been expected that the recent systematic efforts of Government would produce an impressive Corpus Inscriptionum, giving in detail the epitaphs of the men who lived and died to build up modern India. Success in such an undertaking depends in a marked measure on the interest evinced by those officers to whom the work is entrusted. The first list to appear was that of North Arcot (1893) and Mr. LeFanu enhanced the value of his publication by numerous biographical comments. In Bellary I myself drew up the catalogue (in 1894) during the first days of my mofussil service and I found I was able to supplement the bare enumeration of names with much available information concerning those who had particularly distinguished themselves in the annals of the District. For instance

Taken from...

18/98

the whist room of the Bellary club had been the scene of a memorable murder; the Upper Fort Rock had witnessed the hanging of Tippu's French Engineer; the Dawk Bungalow at Hospet had contained the remains of an English Baronet, buried as his grave digger told me, in his hat and clothes, with his stick under his arm. At Ramandrug Ghat Collector Hathaway (one of four brothers educated at Sherborne, my own school) died on the march in 1866 and in his dying moments saw the mountain pass open out into a heavenly rainbow like Munro at Gooty. Everywhere it was possible to rescue from oblivion names and incidents of considerable interest to the general reader.

5. Unfortunately in the other twenty Districts the work of chronicling inscriptions has been left almost entirely in the hands of native subordinates and Collectors have contented themselves with merely transcribing the papers put before them. In some cases European civil servants are themselves responsible for many errors both of commission and omission. The lists as published are generally unindexed pages of inaccurate or misleading information. Madras history is written step by step upon these stones: but it will not be better understood or elucidated through magazines of mortality prepared and published in this manner.

6. These compilations are unfortunately devoid of any sentiment for the relics of the past. Nowhere is indifference more completely manifested than in the Districts which contain the oldest and most historical cemeteries. This is the case especially with Tanjore and Chingleput where I have myself served. No passage in a serious publication could be as unexciting as the inscription from a Tomb at Pulicat (No. 46) printed in G. O. No. 13 dated 16th February 1895 and forwarded to the Government of India. The concluding words "Comlinicou atnumpheagioma" are nothing more than gibberish, but the actual inscription which reads coherently enough and whose language I leave to be guessed at, furnishes the only clue I can find to the origins of Dutch tombstones in India. Tradition says their metal and stone slabs came direct from Holland: and certainly the artistic workmanship they display is elaborate enough to warrant this view. At Porto Novo for instance the bas relief over the tomb of Matthys Pfeiffer's wife gives a perfect picture of an eighteenth century piper playing on a recorder and dressed in a long flapped coat with old fashioned stockings and shoes and armed with a rapier. At Pulicat Governor Caulier has engraved over his tomb the life size representation of a mounted cavalier in complete armour crossing a bridge. On a grave at Bunder is the figure of a Dutch merchant wearing a three cornered hat of the kind Gulliver is usually represented as wearing and in all respects resembling the famous European head in one of the niches of the Tanjore temple. Wherever we go, the dimensions of the stone slabs and the designs of the armorial bearings speak very highly for the ability of Dutch masons.

7. Of their disused cemeteries the Pulicat grave-yard which has a well preserved lychgate of 1656 flanked by two standing stone skeletons is the most remarkable and the names of its occupants deserve to be accurately registered. As a matter of fact a separate catalogue for Pulicat (the Dutch name of which was Castel Geldria) has been printed at the Chingleput press; but it is disfigured by the most unpleasant errors. The one Englishman who lies buried among so many strangers is Johannes Morgan, Centurio Anglicanus, but his christian name is reproduced as Eilys a mistake of the worst kind for the Latin word Filius and the man is actually so described in the G. O. submitted to the Government of India. On the oldest Dutch tomb, 1657, I found carved the well known monogram of the Netherlands East India Company,

but the compiler has failed to identify it, and even so great a personage as the Governor's lady who lies under an obelisk 40 ft. high (inside which her coffin is said to hang suspended from silver chains) has her name mis-spelt. No mention at all is made in the Collector's list of any point of local or general interest and the mere procession of names is quite uninteresting. I myself detected among the inscriptions traces of Dutch inter-marriage with Portuguese settlers and a curious comparison may be instituted between the company's emblems as cut upon their tombs and as represented upon their coinage. In this cemetery I secured no less than 82 coins in half an hour for the mere asking. The peculiarity about Pulicat coins is that they bear the mint mark P. just as at Negapatam the local currency is stamped with N., at Tellichery with T. and at Galle with G. Like the Tranquebar Danes Dutch settlers seem to have reproduced their trademarks both upon their coins and upon their commemorative tablets.

8. Pulicat and Sadras are not the only places where interesting memorials have suffered at the hands of the modern chronicler. Further north at Bunder which is said to be the oldest Dutch Cemetery in India, every inscription appears in the Kistna catalogues in a feeble English translation. This method of paraphrasing is most inappropriate for all the quaint phraseology entirely disappears, and Madam Catharine Van Den Briel whose cradle was the Amstel and who sleeps here patiently awaiting the "laaste oopstanding" is dismissed with a plain line of name and date. Exactly the same fault is perpetrated in the Malabar list where the Cochin inscriptions are summarized in very indifferent English. What is wanted is the verbatim script of these impressive epitaphs and certainly the Dutch residents on the Coromandel Coast (some of them First Persons in the Kingdom of Pegu) are fully as worthy an annalist as their contemporaries of Ceylon whose monuments have been catalogued in the Lapidarium Zeylandicum of Leopoldus Ludovici. I am aware of the facsimiles of Dutch tombs in Southern India which Mr. Rea, Government Epigraphist, has sent to the press, but his prefatory note is largely made up of extracts from district manuals, and by no means exhausts the possibilities of original research. It is not only such persons as have died and been monumentally recorded within the limits of this Presidency who deserve commemoration. An intelligent comparison of the Madras monuments with the tombs in Surat and Chinsura and Wolfendahl's cemetery in Colombo (none of which have been laid under contribution hitherto) would furnish many landmarks to the historian. A man must be strangely constituted who does not find something to interest him in the burial grounds which attracted the attention of travellers like Sir John Fryer (1682) and Ovington (1689) the latter of whom mentions a remarkable custom which Dutchmen observed in his day of celebrating convivial feasts over the tombs of celebrated toppers.

9. If archaeological visits to Dutch cemeteries can yield result, much more so will a survey of Portuguese graveyards. Our record of these tombs, so far as I have seen, is very incomplete. The chief Quietorium of the "naturals of Madraspatnam" is on the steps leading to St. Thomas' Mount. They wished to be buried at the foot of this Holy Mountain, because there the devout passer could in his charity pray for the peace of their souls (porague o devoto leitor por charidade reze p'amor de Deus um Padre Nosso e Ave Maria). One inscription which records how certain persons escaped "varias et permixtas tribulationes a mundo carne necnon a diabolo instigatas" deserves to be remembered for its uncommonness: but it finds no place in the book. The rough translations of epitaphs are generally unsatisfactory and even names are not always correctly given. It is the same with the Portuguese

inscriptions in the church of St. Francis at Cochin. For a long time one of these stones marked "Vasco" was regarded as commemorating Vasco da Gama's death (which occurred in 1524) until the slab was properly examined by the late Rev. A.F. Sealy of Ernakulam College. All inscribed tombs of the sixteenth century might well have been recorded in the original character: especially as some of them are regular mortuary palimpsests, Dutch names being inlaid over Portuguese. A mere abstract is however all that is given. Surely places like Cochin and Quilon, which are mentioned by Camoens, should not suffer from such indifference. The influence of Portugal upon Southern India was very marked: and the cry of their converted fishermen is even to this day "Javier, Javier." I may here mention the curious Portuguese inscription over the tomb of Danish Maderup, which I was the first to decipher at Tranquebar. The circumstance takes us back to a time when Danish Missionaries preached in a periwig in Portuguese, and read from their prayerbooks (a copy of which I picked up at Porcar) an "oracao por a illustrissima Companhia da India Oriental". The altar inscription in their Church is written in Portuguese and the next village on the road to Karikal is called "la Grande Alde", aldeia being the Portuguese for a village.

10. Mention of Portuguese naturally leads on to mention of Armenians. These merchants from Persia are a practically extinct colony in Madras nowadays, but their little cemeteries are a witness that they once upon a time had a share in the commerce of the settlement. Some of the inscriptions are well preserved: but it is almost unpardonable to find that their recorder has given the name of their native place as Tulfa. A very casual reference to Gibbon would have shown that the new era of the Armenians dates from the founding of the city of Julfa, a suburb of Ispahan. From 1650 they are found in the service of the Company, who for reasons of economy had issued orders that instead of multiplying European agents in India, Asiatics should be employed. Some of them even became famous as soldiers, and I recently discovered in Calcutta the tomb of Ensign Elin, who was a friend of Sir William Jones and wrote his own memoirs at his solicitation. In Madras the most notable "Armeniorum fautor" is Khoja Petrus Uscau, the builder of the Marmalong bridge, whose documents regarding the Uscau charity are still in the Saidapet office. He lies buried near Vepery Churchyard, and the superlatives in his epitaph testify to his numerous virtues. Both round Negapatam and the Mount (where St. Thomas is supposed by some to have been an Armenian merchant) are more tombstones belonging to this nation. Their letters commendatory are however unrecognizable if printed as "Hib sul monumento iacet" and if domina is to be rendered "Madam or Miss Domina". The following example of a name no one could identify "Tulfalinus Natator of the new Campal Lord Avied". When we remember that of all communities the Armenian was the one that most genuinely felt and observed the culte des morts, it is much to be regretted that such mistakes have been committed. Few languages are so appropriate for sermons upon stones as Armenian and the stock of Calcutta epitaphs which the Rev. Meshreb Seth has englished for Mr. Wilson's collection, contains poetry as remarkable as anything in the Greek anthology. I may be excused if I quote one specimen. "To thee are my words o thou passer by, who may chance to fix your gaze at this spot. I, Arratoon Catchick, a follower of the Saviour, was born in the great city of Ispahan, and leaving my native country in early life, came to India for the purpose of trade. It chanced that at one time I was at Syedabad, where I was married in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of our Holy Church. Annie was the name of my wife, who was adorned

with heavenly graces. She bore me children like angels who praised the glory of the Lord. Oh how great a joy they were to us, when they would wake up at dawn, to glorify the Lord with songs of praise, whereby they would fill our home with all that was good. But, alas! inconstant and cruel destiny spares not the tender years of youth, for the unendurable gall of death fell on our dear children, on whom the skill of all medical treatment proved of no avail. Forty days rolled by, and ruthless death snatched from our arms our beloved pair of turtle doves, for whose irreparable loss my devoted wife, through excessive grief, succumbed to consumption, and she soon went to her rest, and leaving this world, departed to associate with the saints above". In Madras no attempt has been made to translate any of the epitaphs, though the little cemetery in Armenian Street is full of them, and some of its pavement-graves, such as the family vault of Shameer Sultan, are very old. Round St. Thome and in the Fort are other slabs, with metrical verses in Latin and the vernacular. And although few are acquainted with Armenian, the priests of their congregation are always willing to interpret.

11. From Armenian tombs I proceed to Danish. The only memorials of this race are at Serampore and Tranquebar, both of which towns I know well. These places are historically important as the cradle of missionary effort. The Tranquebar tombs are however carelessly recorded. It is a pity to find in official lists such Latinity as Sperenti and even the foremost man of Tranquebar, Ziegenbalg, who is given the singular appellation of protoevangelizer, becomes the subject of a grave error. His title was Probst or Provost, the Latin for which is Proepositus; but the word is misinterpreted as "born of an illustrious family". Now the last distinction in the world which Ziegenbalg would have claimed for himself was that of noble birth. He was always a man of the people and his character that of the French priest who lies buried at Vizagapatam "Pietate clarus, zelo clarior, charitate clarissimus". Serious as are the sins of commission, those of omission are worse. No less than 17 Halle missionaries died here, and pious hands annually repaint the letters on their tombs. But only seven find place in the list. The most remarkable error of all is that entered in the G. O. submitted to the Government of India. Here the good lady who presented candlesticks to the church is returned as interred in the cemetery, and her name "Anne" is distorted into "Anno".

12. After Danish settlements it is proper to speak of French; for the two nations lived close together. But we have paid no attention whatever to their cemeteries. The only entry that shows conserving care is that of Charles Babel, dit Zephyr, general to Basala Jung who died at Guntoor in 1770. His epitaph is "Cher de Fortune et favori de Mars, La Victoire suivit partout ses étendards, D' Hercule il egala les travaux et la gloire, Mais une mort trop cruelle a trompé notre espoir." A still more famous soldier of fortune has passed without recognition in Delaunoy, who drilled the defenders of the lines of Travancore. Raymond is omitted, the anniversary of whose death is still celebrated by Mahomedans. Among other forgotten graves are those of H. M's regiment de Meuron. The Colonel was always a de Meuron; and I have found them buried in Bangalore, Madras and Seringapatam, which last fortress this corps helped to storm. Few know such a regiment was ever borne on the Madras establishment: and its name is in none of the mofussil lists.

13. If foreigners are forgotten, much more so are Englishmen of note. Milton's grandson, who died as parish clerk of Fort St. George, is crowded out by later nonentities. W. Thackeray bears no date, and the tomb of the Chief Justice, to whom

his descendant dedicated the Virginians, has remained in oblivion for half a century. It is not surprising that Sir William Hunter's volume on the Indian Thackerays should do scant justice to Madras, when this Presidency does nothing to exhume its information. Only last year Nicholas Morse was in danger of having his tomb demolished for want of the money to keep it in repair, and nobody remembered this was the Governor mentioned by Macaulay who by allowing Clive access to his library, gave him the only book learning he ever possessed. In no other part of India have Englishmen such interesting relics of the past and in no other part is indifference to them more regrettable.

14. The details gathered from old and mouldy tombs may often be turned to capital account; but there is nothing to tell us who these passed away notoriety are when we find their names. General Carnac's monument at Margalore meets with scant notice in the new Canara manual, and for a long time his name was given at Cormac. John Carnac was however quite a historic personage. He was Clive's second in command at Plassey and with Clive signed the Allahabad treaty of 1765. His wife Eliza Rivett died at Bombay. She was a court beauty in the time of George III and Reynold's portrait of her passed only last year from the collection of Sir Richard Wallace to that of the nation.

15. Any attempt to connect tombs of academic interest with the general course of history is useful, and should include besides those worthies who were happy in their opportunity of dying at Madras, others who are commemorated at Seringapatam (once a Collectorate), the Agram plain of Bangalore and South India generally. Especially interesting are the memorials of the Company's oldest servants. They and their families lie buried in every coast town; and often a ruined cemetery is all that remains of a famous factory. Their Puritan names such as Ordonicus and Tryphena are ancient landmarks not to be removed, but our registers mutilate them barbarously. Mr. "Merch" second of Vizagapatam in 1699, is a misreading for merchant, and Simon Holcombe armiger is given as Simoins Hohombe. Some of these settlers have left more than a name behind them. Robert Sloper, who rests at Tranquebar among the missionaries, founded Sloper street Cuddalore and there his wife Kitoria reposes. Another street in Cuddalore is called after Clive. One chief of a settlement has an inscription beginning "The honesty and honour of this excellent man's character would have dignified and distinguished it in any sphere," but this picturesque adjunct to his title is cut short and his wife's altogether omitted. It is very remarkable. "Her smile was the beam of benevolence, her heart the soul of sympathy, and the uniform complacency of her temper illumined her countenance with the blended ray of sensibility and virtue." Such a crumbling curiosity deserves to be perpetuated in print, and its remoteness from Madras gives it an additional claim. Even in their epitaphs do our ancestors give a taste of their quality.

16. There is some tendency to assume that an inquiry into old tombs is profitless. But Indian cemeteries deal with remarkable episodes in the political and social history of the country; and a judicious selection from monumental inscriptions would furnish first hand information from contemporary sources. The Collectorate lists are barren as authorities. They omit most of the older names; and many sites and scenes are passed by, without even curiosity being awakened, because so little is known of the persons buried in them. Such materials are not intelligible even to a reader who is willing to take some little pains to be informed. Each indiscriminate collection contains a mass of heterogeneous names, some hopelessly misquoted, and

becomes instructive only in the light of historical comparisons. This is not less the case, but rather more so, when the persons desirous of research are unfamiliar with the Presidency. My object, so far as the thing is possible in a brief paper, has been to try and indicate the various historical data available from scattered tombstones. In Bengal, where mortuary records are even more numerous, the district lists have been rearranged and annotated by Mr. C. R. Wilson. Only the names of most interest and importance are allowed a place in the record. It is precisely a sifting and revision of this kind that is needed to unbury Madras history. Readers wish to know something of the men who fell fighting with Clive Lawrence and Dalton in southern districts in the last century; something of foreign settlers and of the older missionaries; something of early English factors and of the political and literary names of their own countrymen. Such an obituary to appeal to consideration should contain full explanatory notes. It will then stand a chance of being raised from the arid waste of dead letter records to the storied page of history.

Sir,

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant,

J. J. Cotton.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:-

Again G.O., dated 21st May

Again G.O., dated

Current No. 141 of 1898, dated 24.98, from Collr, Salem (a)

" " " 189 " "

" " " 189 " "

Re: European tombs.

HM.

ORDER. No. 70. D. 16th June 1898.
P.S.

The Collector's suggestion is accepted. Advance copies of proofs of the index now under preparation in the Chief Secretariat will accordingly be referred to the officers and gentlemen named in the margin for such remarks and suggestions as they may desire to offer.

2. Mr Cotton will be requested to furnish six copies of his letter of 31.3.98 for comment to be forwarded by the Collector.

6.6.98

MS-156-28

To
W. J. H. Le Fanu Esq. JCS
J. J. Cotton Esq. JCS

The Supt. Archaeological Survey } with copy of
" Govt. Epigraphist } G.O. 10354/21.5.98
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon }
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon }
" Collector of Salem }
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon }
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon }
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon }

W. J. H. Le Fanu Esq. JCS.
J. J. Cotton Esq. JCS.
The Supt. Archaeological Survey
" Govt. Epigraphist
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon
" Hon'ble the Archdeacon
Society and Auxiliary of
the Royal Asiatic Society

P.T.O.

(in original) with file intact

Society

MS-156-28

Note - Mr Cotton's letter is a very interesting reading. He and Mr Stanton have taken a deal of interest in the subject. The index is being prepared by the Librarian in this office who reports that the work is almost completed and that the m.s. slips will be put in type shortly.

H
6.6.98

It has been pointed out to ^{one} ~~the~~ that the revised list of S. Arcot tombs contains a seriously misquoted inscription at p. 2. The Coll. might be requested to get it properly copied. I was not able to visit the tomb myself. All the ~~the~~ tombs at Cuddalore & Porto Novo were visited by me and the result was that I was able to check a great many errors & add a few heraldic details. The Archaeological Reporter however has not been supplied with a copy of this revised list.

SRM
7.6.98

(put up)

There are 3 insc. on page 2 - so the misquoted one is not known

M
6.6.98

386.

Public (Records)

N^o 9.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor
in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have received your Secretary's Letters, Financial Department N^{os} 64 and 104 of the 23^d January and 2^d February last respectively, which were accompanied by Lists of Tombs of Europeans in several Districts of the Madras Presidency, in only one of which, however, is there any index, viz. that for the Tinnevely District.

2. Without any index of the names of persons whose tombs are described, these lists will be of but little use for reference, but this will be best supplied by the publication of a separate general

meral index so soon as the
series for the Madras
Presidency shall have been
completed.

I have etc.
(Signed) Fowler.

Fowler

For Librarian
Madras office

MJ

14/5/95

S. A.

Page

who I propose that
the Librarian should
prepare the requisite
index. and he had
better begin at once.
What do you say?

J. S. B.
14/5/95.

Ch

Our former Librarian won't have
much time for this after 1st June
if he pushes on the special work
but Mr. Paul might go on with it
in addition to his library duties.
Mr. Brown might be able to do
a good deal of the index by the 1st
June. Finding this arrangement,
the Librarian (there are two of
them now) & perhaps Indian is
finished, might do the work.

Ch
14/5/95

* Yes, he ought to - please
instruct him to start
the job at once. and we
can see how the matter
stands on the 1st June.
Please send him a
copy of C. 104 & col: & return
it to me for disposal.

J. S. B.
14/5/95.

MJ
14/5/95

090

For L.A.

- his districts have
been indexed. There are 12
more excluding those due
viz. Tangiro, Comahatu
Gadavari.

G.M.
3/6/95

SA

5/11/95

SA

Trans. please
arrange for the work
to be completed. There
is no violent hurry
about it as 3 lists
are still here.

L

Mr. Paul must go on
with this indexing, as he
finds time for it.

C.S.
7.6.95

Index to Lists of Tombs

No. 11/10/95

State having asked
that a general index
to the lists of tombs
in the Madras Presy.
may be prepared "when
all the lists shall
have been published,"
the Librarian was
directed to start the
work (Flag) which was
to be continued by the
Temporary Temporary Clerk
in the Library (Mr. Paul
of the late Mr. Seck).
Work was continued
after Mr. Paul's death
by his successor in
1896, when Mr. Camm
the then Clerk on
general duty was
to do it. All the
lists that have been
received, have been
indexed except two
small supplementary
ones and the

received.
The Taylor List has yet
to come in.

The ~~work~~ to be done
is still large. There is
still a great deal of
work to be done. There
will be a great deal
of work to be done when
the Taylor List is received.
The ms slips closely
bound up fill two
circulation boxes. These
will have to be arranged
alphabetically & set in

The proofs then
go to a half a
dozen Officers & gentlemen
whose annotations have

the embodied in the
might be submitted, therefore,
asked to do Clerk on general
be again
the work.

G. O. No 70. Eccl. 8/16. 6. 98

B

as.

This work had best be
done by the Indexers. There
is no special ~~work~~ clerk in the
Library now, and the Librarian
cannot properly attend to the indexing
properly. If you have no objection
I will arrange accordingly.

Resignation
13.7.98

Crab
13.7.98

HC
M.

The Indexers will push
on this work

Crab
14.7.98

16/11/98

16/11/98

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