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Educational (1908) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 77

DATED 29-1-1908.

[Despatch Abstract.]

B. G. M. High School, Calicut

Forwarding to the Syndicate of the
Madras University certain memorials re: the
affiliation of the —

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

CURRENT FILE.

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[2786] Rarichan Moopan	..	18-11-07	1-4
[2950] Manager, B. G. M. High School, Calicut with 3 Appendices	..	28-11-07	5-25
Appendix A. - History of the B. G. M. High School, Calicut. B. - Official figures of matriculation students passed from the Calicut Centre. C. - Correspondence between J. K. Kannan Esq. Police Inspector, Calicut, & the Zamorin's College authorities (5 letters)			
[2929] C. M. Rarichan Moopan, President of the S. N. D. P. Yogam with two enclosures showing the number of Tiyans students passed the matriculation examination at Calicut & the other to correspondence between J. K. Kannan & the Principal of the Zamorin's College Calicut.		1-12-07	26-35

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed —for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.)	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

15841 160 Copy

Edl C. No. 2786

Regd 21-11-7



15 Sp

160 Copy
5/3/08

To,

Handwritten signature

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

Fort St. George, Madras.

The humble memorial of C. M. Rarichan
Moopan, Calicut, Malabar District.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH.

Handwritten notes:
Calicut
B. G. M. High School
University - Calicut
P. H. M. College

That, as President of the S. N. D. P. Yogam—an Association of the Tiyyans of Malabar, North and South, and the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, for the advancement of the moral, material and spiritual welfare of the Tiyyan community, the memorialist begs to submit that he has heard with the utmost consternation and alarm, the intelligence that the Government are going to reject the recommendation of the Senate to raise the B. G. M. High School at Calicut to a second grade College. It is not simply, the disappointment of the Mission or the vetoing of the Senate's resolution, that alarms the memorialist but the retrograde step contemplated by the Government in sacrificing the interests of "the toiling millions" to gratify the prejudices and the vanity of "the favoured few." The Government College at Calicut was started partly by funds raised by public subscription and the site of the building was a munificent gift from the memorialist's grand father. Without a word of warning to those interested, the College was closed, in order to patronise the rival sectarian college opened by the Zamorin, nearly 30 years ago. The increased facilities offered to the Nairs for 30 years and the entire closing of the College to the Tiyyans for nearly 16 years produced the inevitable result. 30 years is a long period. It is a period that sufficed Japan to rise from obscurity to a world-power. The wonder is not, that the disparity between the Nairs and the Tiyyans is so great but that it is not greater than it is. It is most tantalising now, to point to this disparity and make that, the justification for further repression.

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In point of numbers, the Tiyyans far outnumber every other community in the district. In the last census, they were 661,447 strong against 391,391 Nairs. They form the backbone of the industry of the district. They are the actual tillers of the soil and "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water." In industry and enterprise; in intelligence and uprightness, they yield to none. In gratefulness for favours received; in loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, none can approach them. They ask for no favours but only for equal opportunities. They have lagged behind in the educational race, not for want of intelligence, pluck or persistence but because they had a drag on their legs while their rivals were free. In every sphere of life, they have shown themselves capable of achieving the highest distinctions. Why then, should they have lagged behind in the educational field is a question that calls for an answer from those responsible for it. One reason is their exclusion from the only second grade college at the head quarters of the district, the centre from which the light should have spread to the out-lying taluks. The argument that their exclusion from the head quarters is compensated by the existence of a second grade college at Palghat and one at Tellicherry betrays an utter ignorance of the social conditions of the district. To the Tiyyans, Palghat is more inhospitable ^{than} Calicut. It is the Brahmin centre; full of exclusive Brahmin gramoms, that resent any intrusion. It is within our memory that when a Tiyyan graduate in arts, a gentleman of culture and refinement was appointed Police Inspector in one of the divisions of Palghat, the educated Brahmins set up a hue and cry and hounded him out of the place for the simple reason that he was a Tiyyan and un-congenial to them. Still more recently, when a Tiyyan gentleman who is admittedly the most successful medical practitioner in the district, was posted to the Palghat hospital, the Municipal Councillors in a body raised a protest and moved for his expulsion but the goodness of the Collector saved the situation. It is to such a place, that the benevolent opponents of the Senate's resolution would consign the poor Tiyyan Students. There, it is impossible for them to obtain a decent hut to live in, in any respectable locality. Whichever side they may turn, something will meet them to remind them of their perpetual degradation. The town of Tellicherry is full of temptations to the young student in the period of his adolescence. No parent who does not wish to dig his son's grave would send him away to such a place, out of his control, just at the age, when youth is growing into manhood. The alternatives so kindly offered to the Tiyyan students are thus a mere delusion and a snare. It would

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be most deplorable, if, by any action of the Government this most progressive of the backward communities of the district should be so seriously handicapped in the race of life. As already stated, it is not for any favour that they ask but only for equal opportunity: for bare justice and fair play.

If there is to be only one second grade college at Calicut and if the choice were between the Zamorin's and the Mission college, the decision ought certainly to be in favour of the Mission college. The missionaries were the pioneers of education in Southern India; they were the first in the field. They have the training, the aptitude and the means. They have laid their foundations broad and deep. Ever since the Government College was closed, they have been looking forward to taking its place. Slowly and steadily they have matured their scheme. At an enormous cost they have acquired a beautiful site and reared up a magnificent pile of buildings, the like of which the district does not boast of. All this is money wasted and labour lost if the long-looked-for consummation is not to be attained. The joyful greetings exchanged when the Senate passed the resolution, have now to be recanted and swallowed.

The Zamorin's College is situated in the most crowded and the most insanitary portion of the town. The noisy temple on one side, the filthy mal-odorous tank on the other and the dirty wretched feeding houses on the third are not befitting environments for an educational institution. Beneath the windows of the college is the dirty stinking open temple tank, in the waters of which, Nair ladies of all ranks enjoy their dipping bath from sunrise to sunset and even later, in primitive naked simplicity, in right Malabar fashion. The sight certainly is not very edifying for either the pupils or the teachers.

The Zamorin's college is a Swadeshi institution over which the Govt. has no control. It was the Principal, the vice-principal, the assistant masters and the whole body of students in the Zamorin's college who led "a Bande mataram" procession through the streets of Calicut on the 14th of this month, rending the air with shouts of "Bande mataram long live Mr. Subba Rao; Long live Mr. Hill." The procession started from the railway station, passed through the big bazaar to the Zamorin's college and back again along the Collector's office road, past the mission shop and the Commercial School, along the Coast road up to the West Coast Spectator office. The seed has been sown and it will prove a fertile breeding

ground. The Missionaries teach loyalty and obedience. They never preach sedition. The pupils who pass through their hands carry with them through life the impress of truth and humility.

It was "the favoured few" and not "the toiling millions" who tried to boy-cot the public meeting held at Calicut to concert measures for according a warm welcome to H. E. the Governor and who did their utmost to spoil the show and be-little the representative of the Crown.

Public policy and public justice require that the Govt. should uphold the decision of the Senate that the Calicut Mission High School be raised to a second grade college. "To him that hath shall be given, from him that hath not shall be taken away even what he has got" is the motto of those who oppose the Senate's resolution. The memorialist sincerely hopes that the benevolent Govt. will not be a party to it.

It is not true to say that the Zamorin's college is free to Christians and Muhamadans. The latter are not admitted as a matter of right but only as a favour in individual cases. Year after year, the most earnest appeals supported by the District officers were made to the Zamorin's college authorities to open the doors of the College to select individuals of respectable Tiyan families so far as the College classes alone were concerned. But race-hatred and bigotry prevailed and the invariable reply was in the negative. One Tiyan boy, more enterprising than the rest, became a convert to the Brahmo faith and as such, gained admission but was cruelly expelled after a few months. It is not, that the Nairs and the members of the Zamorin's family have not been permeated by the "new spirit." They have drifted far away from all ancient customs and manners so far as benefits them but they make a pretence of adherence to time-honoured customs only when by so doing they can keep at arms' length, others whom they cannot meet in fair competition.

The memorialist, on behalf of his community, most earnestly begs that the Govt. may be graciously pleased to uphold the Senate's resolution.

For which act of kindness they will be ever grateful.

Calicut
18-11-07

Chariyappan



5
No. 2980-
B. G. M. HIGH SCHOOL,
Calicut, November 28/1907

From

The Manager,
B. G. M. High School,

Calicut.

To

The Secretary to Government
in the Educational Department,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to Government enclosed my Memorandum in connection with the application for affiliation of this school to the University of Madras in the Intermediate Grade and most respectfully beg that it may be placed before His Excellency, the Governor in Council for consideration along with the other papers relating to this case.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

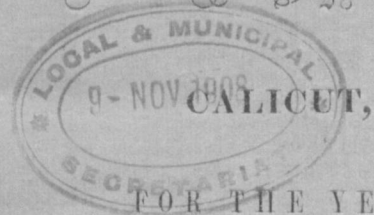
Your most obedient servant,
W. Chatter,
Manager

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THE

B
REPORT

OF THE

R. G. M. High School,



FOR THE YEAR

1905.

—♦—
CALICUT:

Printed at the Empress Victoria Press,
1906.

The

R. G. M. High School, Calicut.

—:O:—

Motto:—"THE FEAR OF THE LORD IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."

—:O:—

1848	Established at Kallai as an	1873	Raised to a Middle School.
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	1879	Raised to a High School.
1859	Transferred to Calicut.	1906	Transferred to the new
1867	Recognised by Government		buildings in the Sathram
	as a Grant-in-aid School.		compound.

MANAGERS SINCE 1879.

Rev. F. Mathissen,	1879—1881.
" J. Frohn Meyer,	1882—1885.
" F. Mathissen,	1885—1888.
" F. Rehm,	1888—1892.
" Th. Strobel,	1892—1894.
" E. Hiller,	1894—1896.
H. Knobloch Esq.	1896—1905.
Rev. W. Müller,	1905.

HEAD MASTERS SINCE 1879,

Rao Bahadur G. T. Vurgese, B. A.	1879—1884.
Mr. U. Sankaran Nayar, B. A.	1884—1886.
" G. Zachariah, B. A.	1886—1898.
" T. Krishna Kurup, B. A.	1898—1901.
" J. Kuryan, B. A.	1902.

The B. G. M. High School, Calicut.

1906.

Manager:—THE REV. D. W. MÜLLER.

Staff.

		Total service in recognised schools.
J. Kuryan, B. A., (Hist)...	Trained...	25 years.
<i>Head Master.</i>		
P. V. Kuruwila, B. A., L. T. (Sc.)...	Trained...	4 "
O. Srinivasa Shenoi, B. A. (Math.) ...	Trained...	7 "
J. F. Thaddaeus, B. A., L. T. (Sc.)...	Trained...	14 "
P. Thomas, ...	Matric. ...	31 "
B. Narayana Pillay, F. A. ...	Trained...	24 "
K. P. Govinda Menon, ...	Matric. ...	Ord. Cert. ... 25 3/4 "
T. Kanaran, ...	Matric. ...	Trained... 11 1/4 "
V. Konthunni Menon, ...	Matric. ...	Trained... 10 "
K. C. Krishnan Vydiar, ...	Matric. ...	Ap. Serv. Cert. ... 25 3/4 "
Vergheze Kuryan, ...	Matric. ...	Trained... 8 "
T. C. Sneham, ...	Lowr. Secondy. ...	Trained... 6 "
K. V. Kanaran, ...	Lowr. Secondy. ...	Trained... 5 "
C. Kanara Kurup, ...	Lowr. Secondy. ...	Trained... 9 1/2 "
D. Cabral, ...	Fifth Grade. ...	Trained... 23 1/2 "
A. Hiskia, ...	Spl. Up. Primary ...	Trained... 24 3/4 "
V. Kelappan, ...	Spl. Up. Primary ...	Trained... 14 3/4 "
D. Gomer, ...	Spl. Up. Primary ...	Ap. Serv. Cert. ... 30 "
P. Govindan, ...	Spl. Up. Primary ...	... 16 "
P. R. Venkitachala Sastriar, ...	Pandit... ..	... 23 "
P. Charles, ...	Asstt. Pandit ...	... 6 1/4 "
M. Ramunni, ...	Lowr. Secdy. Intermediate Tech. T. C. & Trained.	5 1/2 "
A. Gaffur, ...	Gymnastic Instructor ...	First Class Cert... 20 "

REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1906.

In reviewing the history of the Institution for the past year, I must, first of all, notice the change that took place in the management. Mr. H. Knobloch who was the Manager since 1896 handed over charge to the Revd. W. Müller on the 1st of July and returned home on a well-earned furlough. During his managership the school grew and developed as it had never done before, both numerically and financially, the efficiency of the school was increased and the moral tone raised. The very building in which we are now assembled is a standing witness to the lively interest which he always took in the school and its work.

Strength.—The number on the rolls on the 31st December 1905 was 583, against 593 on the corresponding date in 1904. This slight falling off in the strength is due to the fact that as many as 19 pupils left the school during the second term when the Primary Department was removed to the new building. Had it not been for this loss we could have closed the year with more than 600 pupils on the rolls.

All the chief sections of the population were represented in the school, though Tiers constituted the great bulk of our pupils. Brahmins formed 33 per cent of our boys, Muhammadans 7.7, Christians 11.3, Nayars 16.7, Tiers 51.4 and Chetties and others 9.6.

The average daily attendance was 86.6 per cent as against 84.4 in the previous year. There was thus only a slight improvement in the attendance. We shall continue to make earnest efforts to create, in

our pupils, habits of regularity and punctuality, and shall count upon the co-operation of the guardians in this matter.

Staff.—In my report for 1904, I mentioned that the two teachers of Form IV had left in December of the previous year, the one for good and the other to undergo training in the Teachers' College. In January last year Mr. O. Srinivasa Shenoi B. A. (Math.) who had already some experience as a teacher and who has passed the Theoretical part of the L. T. Degree Examination was appointed to Form IV which being comparatively weak was not divided into parallel classes. Mr. T. Kanaran (Matric.) the teacher of Form I-B. whose services were lent to the Puthiangati Mission School, left in January and was succeeded by Mr. K. C. Krishnan Vydier (Matric) the Head Master of the Primary Department. Mr. Verghese Kuryan (Matric) the 1st Assistant was thereupon appointed as the Head Master, and his place was filled up by Mr. K. V. Kanaran, a trained Lower Secondary teacher. On the 1st November last Mr. Isaac Mackadan (Matric.) the teacher of Form III-A, who had served the Mission for about 28 years, severed his connection with the school, owing to continued ill-health. He was a very faithful and conscientious teacher. He always took a personal and lively interest in every movement in the school, that was calculated to benefit the pupils. He was exceedingly popular among the students and his loss is keenly felt. In recognition of his long and faithful services the Mission has granted him a small pension, as a special case. The vacancy created by his retirement was not filled up last year. As a temporary measure the two divisions of Form III were amalgamated and placed under the charge of Mr. C. Zacharias (F. A.) the teacher of the B. Division.

I am glad that I am able to testify that every member of the staff worked zealously. My thanks are due to all the teachers for their hearty co-operation with me in the work of the school.

Public Examinations.—*Matriculation.*—For this examination we sent up 23 of whom 8 were successful. This result, I admit, is not quite satisfactory. But considering that the percentage for the Presidency was about 24 and that of the Calicut centre only 20, we are thankful that we have secured a percentage of nearly 35.

Of these 8 students had also appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination held in December last and has come out successful.

Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations.—Since these examinations were abolished by the Department, no pupils were sent up for them.

Elementary Examination in Drawing.—Last year there was only one pupil in the Special Drawing Class. He was sent up for the Elementary Examination which he has passed in the First Class.

School Examinations.—The Weekly, Quarterly, Annual, and Selection Examinations were held, as usual, during the year. In the Annual Examination the B. G. M. Girls' High School, Calicut, the B. G. M. High School, Palghat and the Government U. S. Training School, Calicut also took part. The Selection Examination was conducted in common with the two former schools. The results of the various examinations were, on the whole, fair.

Government Inspection.—Mr. T. T. Logan B. A., Inspector of Schools, inspected the school on the 11th October last. He writes in his report that "the school may be considered to be fairly efficient and that "the dress and manners of the pupils and the discipline and tone of the institution were satisfactory."

Religious Instruction.—The Manager not only takes part in the instruction but also supervises the lessons given by others. The results of the various periodical examinations conducted by him have been fairly satisfactory. The teaching of the Bible contributes, in no small measure, to the maintenance of the moral tone of the school.

Physical Education.—During the year under report every attention was paid to this important but often neglected branch of education. It is regrettable that there are many boys who do not yet realize the value and importance of physical training. A fairly large number of them, however, take a very lively interest in field games such as cricket, foot-ball, and badminton. The athletic clubs organised

in 1903 have been working very satisfactorily under the supervision of Mr. P. V. Kuruvila B. A., L. T., to whom I take this opportunity to tender my thanks. My thanks are also due to the Manager for his liberal contributions for the support and maintenance of the clubs.

Library and Reading Room.—Last year the Library was supplied with a complete series of Stead's "Books for the Bairns" consisting of about 90 books, for the special benefit of the pupils of the Lower Secondary classes. The number of volumes in the Library thereupon rose to 1000. The old catalogue was printed in 1899 when there were only 700 books in the Library. A new catalogue therefore became a necessity and was accordingly printed in April last. Both teachers and pupils are making a fairly good use of the Library.

The Reading Room which was started in 1894 continued to be a very useful adjunct to the school. The following newspapers and magazines were being subscribed for:—*The Madras Mail* (Daily), *The Madras Standard* (Tri-weekly), *The West Coast Spectator*, *The London Times* (Weekly Edn.), *The Christian Patriot*, *The Progress*, *The Indian Journal of Education*, *The Educational Review*, *The Christian College Magazine*, *The Review of Reviews*, *The Strand Magazine*, *The Cassel's Magazine*, *The Windsor Magazine*, *The Young Man*, and *The Young Men of India*.

The Prayer Union.—Some Christian students who felt the need of an association for Bible-reading and prayer formed this Union in 1902. It continued to meet regularly once a week. May the Union be a source of blessing not only to the members thereof but also to the whole school.

Anti-tobacco League.—In October 1904, seven pupils formed a League and pledged themselves that they would abstain from the use of tobacco in any form. Last year the membership rose to 23. The League held several meetings in one of which Mr. G. Subba Rao, B. A. delivered a very instructive address on "Temperance." May the crusade against tobacco meet with every success is my earnest wish.

The Y. M. A.—The Association did some useful work last year. Weekly meetings were more or less regularly held for debates, essay-reading etc. Though the members were unable to celebrate their anniversary last year, they held their Annual Social Gathering of all the teachers and pupils of the school, on the 8th April last, with Mr. H. Knobloch in the chair. The gathering was thoroughly successful.

Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution took place on the 8th April last. The prizes were given away by Mrs. H. Knobloch.

Accommodation.—The new building for the Primary Department being ready for occupation by the middle of the last year, the classes were removed to it on the 19th June. The High School and Lower Secondary Departments continued to be held in the old building till the closing of the school in December, and were transferred to the present building on its completion, in the beginning of January last.

Discipline.—The tone of the school, as remarked by the Government Inspector of Schools, has been satisfactory. We make it a point to maintain good discipline among our pupils. In a school of nearly 600 boys we may now and then hear of the misbehaviour of a boy, but I note with satisfaction that there was no serious case of misconduct in any of the classes.

Conclusion.—Such, in brief, is the past year's history of the school. We thank God for the little that we have been enabled to do for the boys committed to our charge and fervently pray that He may continue to help and guide us in the future also.

J. KURYAN, B. A.

Head Master.

B. G. M. HIGH SCHOOL,
CALICUT, 7th April 1906.

List of successful candidates at Public Examination.

—:0:—

Matriculation Examination 1905.

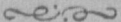
Second Class.

1. Chandran L. R.
2. Echu Nayar K.
3. Gopalan Nayar M.
4. Krishnan Nayar K.
5. Kunhikrishnan Nayar K.
6. Narayanan Nayar A.
7. Sankunni C.
8. Varkki V.

—

Elementary Examination in Drawing, 1905.

Krishnan K. (First class.)

——

24
Pres
Don't print
THE

CATALOGUE

OF

THE LIBRARY

OF THE

B. G. M. High School,

Calicut.

Calicut:

PRINTED AT THE GUTTENBERG PRESS.

1905.

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LIBRARY RULES.

1. Except with the special permission of the Manager or the Head Master, books will be issued only to the teachers and students of the school.

2. Every student wishing to take out books from the Library shall provide himself with a copy of the Library Catalogue.

3. Books will be issued to, and may be returned by, the teachers on every working day from 4-30 to 5 P.M. The students may take out books on Tuesdays and Fridays from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and will return them on Mondays and Thursdays from 1 to 2 P.M. or 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. when they may also make applications for fresh books.

4. Teachers may take out as many books as they may require, subject to a maximum of five at a time, but students only one book at a time, except with the permission of the Head Master, in which case students of the Sixth Form alone may be given two books.

5. Books of reference will not be issued without the permission of the Head Master.

6. Any student wishing to take a book from the Library must apply for the same on a printed form which may be obtained from the Librarian. Teachers wishing to take out books must write down the names of the books required in a register kept for the purpose.

7. Books taken out must be returned within fourteen days from the date of issue, or, if the fourteenth day happens to be a holiday, on the next working day.

The book so returned may be re-issued to the same person if it has not, in the meantime, been applied for, by some one else.

8. A Register will be kept by the Librarian in which will be entered the title of every book taken out, the letter and number of the book, the name of the person who has taken it out and the date of its issue and return.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 7, books shall be returned on any day before the expiry of the prescribed time, if, for any special purpose, the Head Master issues a notice to that effect.

10. Students wishing to take out books for use during vacation shall, unless exempted by the Head Master, deposit their value with the Librarian. Books so issued shall be returned within three days after the re-opening of the school.

11. A student failing to return a book within the prescribed time is liable to pay a fine not exceeding one anna for every day the book is detained.

12. Students are not, on any account, to pass books from one to another. Nor are they allowed to lend them to persons unconnected with the school.

13. Any book lost or damaged must be fully paid for, or another copy in good condition supplied.

14. Students violating any of the foregoing rules are liable to be suspended from all Library privileges.

B. G. M. High School,

CALICUT, 1ST APRIL 1905.

J. KURIYAN,

Head Master.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

I. GENERAL REFERENCE.

DICTIONARIES &c.

1. Dictionary, The Classical. *Smith.*
2. Dictionary, The Concise Etymological English. *Skeat.*
3. Dictionary, Etymological English. *Chambers.*
4. Dictionary of Geography Vol. I. *Beeton.*
5. " " Vol. 2. "
6. Dictionary, Historical and Critical Vol. I. *Bayle.*
7. " " " Vol. 2. "
8. " " " Vol. 3. "
9. " " " Vol. 4. "
10. Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases. *Dixon.*
11. Dictionary, International English Vol. I. *Webster.*
12. " " " Vol. 2. "
13. Dictionary of English and Karnataka.
14. Dictionary, Malayalam-English. *Gundert.*
15. Dictionary of Phrase and Fables. *Brewer.*
16. Dictionary, Sanskrit-English. *Wilson.*
17. Dictionary of Universal Biography. *Beeton.*
18. Encyclopædia. Vol. VI *Chambers.*
19. " Vol. VII "
20. " Vol. VIII "
21. Handbook of Allusions, The Readers'. *Brewer.*
22. Handbook of Sayings and Phrases, A.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 23. | Information for the People. | Vol. I | <i>Chambers.</i> |
| 24. | " " | Vol. II | " |
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| 3. | Chemistry, Elementary Lessons in. | <i>Roscoe.</i> |
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 78. " Lawrence. *Aitchison.*
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 19. " Golden Dream.
 20. " Hudson Bay.
 21. " In the Track of the Troops.
 22. " Life Boat.
 23. " Martin Rattler.
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 27. " Tales of Adventure.
 28. " Under the Waves.
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 30. " Henrietta Temple.

31. *Beaconsfield* :—Tancred.
32. " Vivian Grey.
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35. " Micah Clarke.
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37. " Stark Munro Letters, The.
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50. " Martin Chuzzlewit.
51. " Nicholas Nickleby.
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53. " Oliver Twist.
54. " Our Mutual Friend.
55. " Pickwick Club, The.
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58. Dove in the Eagle's Nest.
59. Draytons and Dayenants.
60. Drayton Hall. *Alice Gray.*
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64. " Romola.
65. " Silas Marner.
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77. " Hypatia.
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83. " Lucretia.
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88. *Marryat (Captain)* :—Jacob Faithful.
89. " Masterman Ready.
90. " Midshipman Easy.
91. " Newton Forster.
92. " Olla Podrida.
93. " Peter Simple.
94. " Poor Jack.
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 117. *Rider Haggard*:—Allan Quartermain.
 118. " Eric Brighteyes.
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 135. " Fortunes of Nigel, The.
 136. " Heart of Midlothian.
 137. " Ivanhoe.
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 140. " Monastery, The.
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 153. " Ivors or The Two Cousins.
 154. Star Chamber, The. *Ainsworth.*
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 164. " We and Our Neighbours.
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 12. " Bluebeard & Shock-headed Peter.
 13. " Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit & The King and the Woodcutter.
 14. " Budge and Toddie & The Story of Robbins.
 15. " Cinderella and other Fairy Tales.
 16. " Coal-Munk-Peter & Perseus the Gorgon Slayer.
 17. " Country Scenes & From January to December.
 18. " Don Quixote.
 19. " Eyes and No Eyes & Twice One are Two.

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| 10. Fishes, Insects etc., Picture Book of. | <i>(Routledge).</i> |
| 11. Health, the Laws of. | <i>Corfield.</i> |
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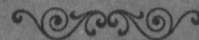
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(Ps. CXI, 10.)

I. EARLY DAYS AT KALLAI

(1848—1858).

The *beginnings* of this institution are traced back in one straight line to the year 1848 when our earliest records at hand show it established as an Anglo-Vernacular School at Kallai, an important suburb of Calicut. This was, however, not the first school founded by the Basel Mission here. As a station for Missionary work Calicut had been occupied in 1842, and soon we see a bright wreath of little schools (3 in 1846 and 8 with 220 pupils in 1849) winding round the mother's head who always has been, is now, and ever shall be, wedded to the cause of Education. But it is the Kallai school, in which teaching of English was introduced first, and which by its transfer afterwards to the centre of the town has proved to be the tap-root which, under God's Good Providence, has reared the tree to its present imposing height.

Of the primitive *conditions* under which these schools did their work in those early days—before the Introduction of Government Grants-in-aid or any Rules; with no inspiring examples yet set before them and with no enthusiasm on the side of the people for this sort of foreign learning—we now can hardly form too humble ideas. The habitations, the equipment of the schools, the qualifications of the masters and the regularity of the students were generally of equally low order. Yet in their own days these little schools served their pupils well.

The Kallai school contained 5 classes, while Reading, Writing and Grammar, both Vernacular and English, Arithmetic and Geography were subjects taught and the introduction of Indian History was contemplated, for which Dr. GUNDERT and similar men were not slow to provide first-rate handbooks (*e.g.* Keralôlpatti, published in 1868).

The foster-fathers of these schools were the local *Missionaries*, amongst whom in those days prominently figures the Rev. J. J. HUBER (1848-55), who threw himself with uncommon zeal into educational work, while the name of the Rev. J. M. FRITZ, the founder of this station, remains for a full quarter of a century (1842-67) connected with every branch of the many-sided work done here and so also with our own institution.—The school not yet being placed under the Departmental Rules, there was naturally a great freedom in the relations between the *Missionaries* and these their own schools. But a common feature always was that the *Missionaries*

had the supervision of the Bible Instruction, of which, as a rule, every Christian teacher also took his share. In other subjects the Managers used to take freely part according to one's own predilections and the time at disposal. At any rate, the Christian character of the instruction imparted and elementary education soundly taught before any higher storey was built upon this understructure, have always been the general policy of the management.

The *financial condition* of the school in its early days also differed much from what it is now. It was then held that the schools should be no burden to the funds of the Mission which were intended for direct evangelistic work. The Mission would contribute the time, experience, and ability of the men in charge. Besides the great economy exercised, this principle explains also another notable feature of this period, viz. that our schools were for nearly 20 years practically managed with the help of subscriptions received from local European, chiefly English, residents. *E.g.* do we find in 1853 a donation of Rs. 500 for schools from that faithful friend alike of the Mission and the people of Malabar—V. A. CONOLLY, Esq., M.C.S., Collector of Malabar. After his lamentable death in 1855 Mr. W. (afterwards Sir William) ROBINSON took up this banner of sympathy from the hands of his fallen friend and let it wave high in the air. The example of these noble-hearted officers must have been catching. Of 1847 a list of subscribers towards the cost of a school-building at Tellicherry is preserved. The

total amounts to Rs. 942, and the donors are, besides the gentlemen already mentioned, chiefly officers of the 15th and 43rd Regts.

At the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, we presume, the school was, in the beginning of 1859, *transferred* from Kallai to the centre of the town. This was a very happy move indeed, on account of the larger population to reach, while much time was saved to managers and teachers and the supervision made much more efficient. The evening before Mr. Robinson left the station in 1858, he took his successor, C. GRANT, Esq., to the Mission house to introduce him to the Missionaries and to entrust him with the charge of the 'Conolly Schools' in which he himself had taken such a rare interest. Mr. Grant most faithfully discharged his trust till he, too, left in 1862. When the school was removed to its new place in 1859, it was Mr. Grant that met the cost of forms and maps himself.

II. THE OLD ANGLO-VERNACULAR (PRIMARY) SCHOOL IN THE MISSION COMPOUND (1859—72).

The school found its *new abode* in the spacious compound, east of the Mananchira Tank, in the centre of the town, where then every part of Mission work had its home. There it was growing and prospering not far away from the "shadow of the church" (the latter erected in 1855), right under the windows of the Manager, a number of the boys (Christians)

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boarding and some masters residing on the spot, with plenty of room for their sports within the premises or on the extensive maidan close by, in a very healthy place — nearly an ideal specimen of a school in the Middle Ages of Missionary Education. The intercourse between the Missionaries and the students must have been very familiar, which is so much easier in the case of 60 boys than of 600. The Rev. P. A. CONVERT (1857 — 62), *f. i.*, is still remembered for initiating the boys into his astronomical studies and letting them have an occasional peep through his telescope. Bible lessons went on briskly and the rooms and sometimes sheds also were joyously resounding with the tunes of Christian hymns which also the Hindu boys had to learn.

In the time from 1859—73, during which the school kept up its standard of 5 classes below the Middle School — this corresponds to the present Primary Department including the I. Form, — some changes cannot be passed unnoticed in the *organization*. Once or twice a co-existing Parochial School (for Christian children only) was combined with it, or separated again, according to the view taken of the necessity of differentiated Bible instruction for Christian and Hindu boys. The finances of the school seem to have been quite flourishing for a time, thanks to the generous support of the old good friends. Even an account with the Government Savings Bank had to be opened in the name of the school to deposit the yearly surpluses. This account soon rose to over Rs. 600

and was still further augmented by a farewell donation of Rs. 1000 from Mr. Grant, to whom the school owed so much. This fund helped to tide the school over the many difficulties that arose shortly after. Of this period we have also to record a first visit in 1861 of Mr. L. GARTHWAITE, Inspector of Schools and successor of Dr. Gundert, as also the retirement of the head master, Mr. H. SALISBURY (1859—62), on account of failing health.

The progress of the school, rather its very existence, was more than once seriously questioned by its relation to the Provincial School (the late Government College) that occupied the same year just the opposite side of the tank. The Mission School was for some time understood to be the feeder to the other, the uppermost class of the Mission School preparing for the entrance to the Middle School Department of the latter. But sometimes in the case of an over-zealous head master a well-meant cut went too deep and emptied the forms of the Mission School more than was wholesome. (*F.i.* in 1863 more than 100 children simultaneously left for the Government School.) Moreover the establishment of the Government Training School with its practising branch offering free education heavily told on the rolls of our school. So after a quick rise of the numbers (1859: 80, 1860: 120, 1861: 180, 1862: 198 pupils) we observe a most serious drop in the following years, 1864: 86; 1865: 98 boys). Naturally the Managers and the Board of the Mission alike got hearti-

ly tired of such an unpromising work, and matters reached a *crisis*. The proposal was mooted in 1865 to abandon the school altogether, to concentrate the various little Mission Schools scattered in the town and to found one "Central School for Hindu boys" in a more favourable place. The decree was also received from beyond the seas that "the Anglo-Vernacular School in Calicut has ceased to exist". But it seems to have remained a dead letter, practically at least. The vitality of the school could not be suppressed and in 1867 we find it again alive and doing much better than before. The school was now recognised under the Grand-in-aid Rules, so it enjoyed the protection of the Department also in other respects. The first instalment of grant-in-aid received in 1867 was Rs. 480 and the fee-income Rs. 278. Henceforward the stability, if not immediate progress, of the school was assured. The grants enabled the Managers (Rev. Th. SCHAUFFLER 1862—69 and 1872—75, and Rev. J. KNOBLOCH [sen.] 1869—72) to spend more on improvements and to appoint teachers with higher qualifications.

III. THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

(1872—79).

The Government School acknowledging the solid progress made by the Mission School gave up several classes of its own Lower Departments in favour of the Mission School and added instead the

Collegiate classes to its curriculum. The *Middle School* classes were *recognised* by the Department in 1873. So the school had 7 classes with their teachers and numbered again 180 pupils. In 1872 the first under-graduate master was appointed (Mr. V. GOVINDA MENON, 1872—77) besides two Matriculates.

A red-letter day in the history of the school was the *opening of the 'new building'* (now occupied by the Girls' High School) in the old compound (south-western corner) on the 25th May 1875. As some classes had for some time had only sheds, till it was evident that the rising tendency was permanent, the construction of new and considerably larger buildings became imperative. The total cost was Rs. 6137-2-11, whereof Government bore not less than Rs. 3370, while the year's working from 1874—76 also was able to contribute not insignificant fractions. The sympathy with the school displayed at the opening ceremony both by Europeans and Indians was touching and the addresses then given by Mr. GARTHWAITE and Mr. C. M. BARROW, then Head master of the Provincial School, mark a lofty peak towering high above the somewhat monotonous plane of ordinary school-life. — Nor could the new building fail to be an excellent recommendation to the school, and so this prosperity continued also during the following years, in spite of the friendly competition of another new sister-institution, the Kerala Vidya Shala (later on the 'Zamorin's College'), founded by Mr. Barrow under the

protection of H. H. the Zamorin. — As long as Mr. Barrow remained at the head of that institution, he proved a very useful friend to us, whose name will ever be remembered with gratitude.

The general progress of Indian Education in the seventies, its growing appreciation by the public, and the efforts of the Department to improve the standard, compelled also our school to move from the quiet shore, where the boat had now long been plying up and down, further out to the deep sea. The new Manager of the school, the Rev. F. MATTHISEN (1876 — 81 and 1885 — 88) received continuous requests *to raise the school* to the High School standard. The constellation seemed as auspicious as possible and we consider it a sign of God's Special Providence that in this important time the right man was found for the right place in the person of Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) G. T. VURGESE, B. A., as Head master in July 1878. The choice proved a singularly happy one. As Mr. Vurgese is still among us, it may suffice to say that by his thorough competence he was able to infuse new life to every department and by his blameless character soon commanded the unbounded respect of boys and guardians, while his assiduity and self-sacrifice created the pleasantest relations between him and the school-authorities. He was also the first *Christian* Head master again after 7 years.

IV. THE HIGH SCHOOL (1879—1907).

The Upper Secondary Classes were opened in 1879 and 1880 and recognition was received without difficulty.

The *progress* made under Mr. Vurgese's term of head-mastership may be judged by the following figures:

In 1878 pupils	165
" 1879 "	187
" 1880 "	350
" 1881 "	324
" 1882 "	336
" 1883 "	409.

Continually new subdivisions had to be made (the I. Class was divided into 3 parallel classes), new teachers appointed, other heavy items of expenditure (furniture, maps, prizes etc.) met, but the larger expenditure was fairly covered by the rise in fees. The abolition of the 'Normal School' also strengthened the lower classes.

The grant-in-aid system in force at that time was very advantageous to the Management. The upper two departments were under the Salary, the Primary Department (run as a separate institution till 1906) under the Result Grant system, which was a great stimulus both for teachers and boys to work for creditable results. (In 1883 Rs. 814-14-0 was earned by the Primary Department alone on account

of its passes). The total grant rose to nearly Rs. 1800 a year. All parties evidently felt well under these circumstances and in 1879 the full grown High School was an accomplished fact. In 1881 the first Matriculation candidates were sent up from the school.

In 1880 the school also received the visit of the Director of Public Instruction, Col. R. M. MACDONALD.

In 1881 the Rev. L. J. FROHNMEYER (Hony. F. M. U.) was appointed Manager. Before his theological studies he had passed through one of our best pedagogical schools in S. Germany (Nagold, Württemberg) and was by his training particularly fit to guide the affairs of the school. Heart and soul a scholarch himself he devoted all his energy and ability to the improvements called for by the time and the new standard of the school. In how far he succeeded, may be seen from the following remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on one of the Inspection Reports: "The Basel Mission school is described as the best of Protestant Mission schools." In 1880 Science had been made compulsory for High Schools, so Mr. Frohnmeier gave Science himself and even wrote a Science text-book in Malayalam to facilitate to his boys the study of an else strange and difficult subject. In the first year Mr. BARROW had kindly lent his apparatus to the school, in 1881 *apparatus* worth Rs. 368 was acquired and every subsequent year substantial additions were made. In 1881 the school *Library*

consisted of one volume only—the Malayalam Holy Bible, from which the daily portions were read. Now a good stock of books for reference and reading was laid in and Mr. Frohnmeier was able to obtain very liberal contributions towards the library from the patrons of the school. Since 1881 our library has literally grown more than a thousandfold. In 1885 annual Public *Prize Distributions* were instituted, which, besides the encouragement they held out to the students, proved a bond of union between the old students and the *alma mater* of their younger days.—The classes continued to increase in strength and had again and again to be split up. Another two-storeyed building close by, which was handed over to the school in 1883, was soon filled to overflowing. To provide the greater number of classes with the necessary Bible Lessons, a Catechist or native deacon had to be appointed as *Bible Teacher*, as Christian teachers were not forthcoming at the same pace. This post was reduced only in 1905 and is most probable to be re-instituted again. We have still to mention the appointment of a young *Pundit* for Sanskrit and Vernacular in 1882, who, after more than a quarter of a century, still faithfully and ably does his work.

In 1884 Mr. G. T. VURGESE vacated the *Head-mastership* to our universal regret and joined the office of Mr. W. LOGAN, Collector of Malabar. After a short spell under Mr. U. SANKARA NAIR, B.A., (1884—86) he was succeeded by Mr. G. ZACHARIAH, B.A., who successfully kept up the best traditions of

the school from 1886—98, when he was selected Secretary of the Calicut Municipality. The names of Mr. T. KRISHNA KURUP, B. A. (1898—1901), and Mr. J. KURIAN, B. A. (since 1902), whose father and uncle had already been on the staff of the school long ago, bring us down to the present day.

In the Management, too, several *changes* occurred. The services of Mr. Frohnmeier were too soon (1885) transferred to our training institutions at Nettur-Tellicherry. Rev. MATTHISSEN, who had returned from furlough, was obliged to leave his post in 1888 and was called to his eternal rest in 1892. In quick succession the Management then passed on to the Revds. F. REHM (1888—1892), TH. STROBEL (1892—94), and E. HILLER, an Australian German (1894—96).

The promising prospect in the educational field during this period called to the lists several *new institutions*. This quite suddenly weakened the strength of the school by more than one-fourth and caused the figures to sink from 409 in 1883 to 196 in 1891, and gravely affected the school discipline as well as the fees collection. The Mission funds were considerably engaged during this time to meet the yearly deficits.—As improvements, however, then effected we are able to record the appointment in 1886 of a *drill-master*, still active on his post, and the erection of a fine airy *Gymnastic hall* in 1892.

Things began generally to *improve* again in 1892 and the school has maintained its position

and efficiency ever since. The figures touched again 300 in 1893; 400 in 1896; 500 in 1899 and 600 in 1903. The strength to-day stands at 619. To show the *proportion of castes and races* we take, *e.g.*, the figures of 1900 when out of a total of 525 we find

Parsi	1
Mohammedans	35
Christians	55
Hindus of all castes	464.

The number of Mohammedans is noteworthy; sometimes it exceeded 50; nor did we ever observe any aversion against Bible Instruction. — Eurasians always have been few and far between, and this is likely to remain so, after the St. Joseph's High School was established in 1903. The Tiyya caste is most strongly represented in the school, usually coming up to more than 50% of the whole number. There is a real and valuable friendship between this rising community and the Mission School. There is hardly, too, any Tiyya gentleman of note but is an old pupil of the Mission School, and from the standpoint of the historian it is, perhaps, not too much to say that it is the Mission School that made this caste what it is to-day. And we hope still for greater things to come.

The results of the last *Matriculation Examination* may be inserted here. 29 candidates were sent up from the school, out of whom 20 = 68.9% passed. Amongst these K. ZACHARIAH, son of the former head master, stands easily first in the Presidency.

Not a little of the remarkable success of the last decade has to be attributed to the zeal and ability of Mr. H. KNOBLOCH (junior), Manager from 1896 to 1905, who once more had the advantage of high-class pedagogical training brought from Germany. The details of the working he made his great object to improve. Especially the school tests and the regulation of promotions received close attention and the results justified this policy. Besides Bible Lessons and English History Mr. Knobloch had sole charge of the Drawing Instruction on up-to-date lines, till the increasing number of classes rendered this impossible and necessitated the appointment of a *drawing master* in 1903. Class by class had to be divided (Form II in 1900; Form III in 1901; Form IV in 1904; Form I once more in 1906; Form V in 1907); an Assistant Munshi and second Peon were appointed in 1900. — In spite of the growing expenditure on the staff and waning grants-in-aid there usually remained an appreciable balance to be spent on improvements, necessary furniture, apparatus and charts. An *extension* of the building by three rooms (a teachers' reading room and two class rooms) was accomplished in 1899, but was only a very temporary relief.

V. NEW SCHEMES.

A. In conjunction with the urgent necessity to provide sufficient accommodation for the existing classes there was in 1901 for the first time seriously

discussed the proposal to raise the Institution to the Collegiate Grade. Petitions from influential circles in Calicut had sometimes been received (*e. g.* in 1895 by the Tiyya community), but the plan had always been laid by for several reasons, chiefly want of space in the old Mission compound, which forbade any further extension. But now the necessity of a *new big building* was thrusting itself upon the Management with inevitable force, so it was but natural to combine both ideas. After long and careful deliberations a site was chosen belonging to the Zamorin's Kovilagam. To obtain an indisputable title, the School Management on the good advice of Sir Henry WINTERBOTHAM formed themselves into a *limited company* ('The Basel Mission Educational Council') to enjoy the advantages of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. So Government finally acquired the plot through Mr. F. PINHEY, I. C. S., Collector of Malabar, who made it over to the Council in 1904.

The necessary *funds* for the new buildings, including site, were most generously offered by the Industrial Aid Society attached to the Basel Mission. The total cost for land and buildings (one block for the Secondary and another for the Primary classes; Gymnastic hall, Tiffin rooms etc., Manager's residence) amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000 with no Government grant. The plans were designed by G. BENNER, Esq., our own architect, to whom also every credit for the excellent work is due. The Primary building was occupied on the 18th August

1905 and the main block *formally opened* on the 8th January 1906 by Mr. A. R. KNAPP, I. C. S., when congratulations were expressed by different speakers on behalf of the Mission Board, the Educational Department, the Calicut Municipality, the public of Calicut, and the old masters and students of the school. A sum of Rs. 600 also was contributed locally towards the equipment of the new halls. Another little building has since been added containing a Literature Depot and a Reading Room for students.

B. As the reorganisation of the University studies had intervened, formal application to the University of Madras for *affiliation* in the Intermediate Grade could not be made till January 1907. The Syndicate has since (April 1907) resolved to recommend the affiliation of the school to the Senate, but we have to wait for the next ordinary meeting of the Senate *in pleno* for the adoption of the recommendation. We confidently hope that affiliation will kindly be granted in the course of the year.

C. *Pia Desiderata* are besides:

1. A proper *hostel* to accommodate at least 50 students. The case of students coming from other places, often homeless, more often still friendless, calls for the earnest attention of their best friends. The Mission has just now sanctioned an estimate of nearly Rs. 14,000 to erect a students' hostel. Application for grant has been made to Government,

and negotiations for a suitable site in the neighbourhood are also in progress.

2. The improvement of the *Library and Science Apparatus*. The former with its 1200 volumes is somewhat one-sided, and the latter has to be brought up to the standard required by the new University Regulations.

3. A *scholarship fund* to help deserving students. A certain scholarship scheme has been in operation for a number of years, its revenue being a percentage (6%) of the fee-income. But all this is pitifully inadequate to do what easily might be done, *viz.*, to lift up whole families, if not clans, from hopeless poverty and starvation only made tolerable by consuetude, if a little help were extended in time to a promising boy. With a fine array of names the school has produced in its hitherto career, we regard them both our justification in making such an appeal and the source we are looking to for succour.

NON SCHOLAE, SED VITAE.

List of Managers.

REV. J. J. HUBER	1848—1855
" J. M. FRITZ	1855—1857
" P. A. CONVERT	1857—1862
" TH. SCHAUFFLER	1862—1869
" J. KNOBLOCH (sen.)	1869—1872
" TH. SCHAUFFLER	1872—1875
" F. MATTHISSEN	1875—1881
" L. J. FROHNMEYER	1882—1885
" F. MATTHISSEN	1885—1888
" F. REHM	1888—1892
" TH. STROBEL	1892—1894
" E. HILLER	1894—1896
H. KNOBLOCH (jun.), Esq.	1896—1905
REV. W. MÜLLER	1905.

List of Head Masters

(incomplete).

MR. H. SALISBURY	1859—1862
" C. KURIAN	1863—1866
" BAKER FENN	1866
" PHILIPP NERI	1867
" P. GOVINDAN	1867—1871
" ABRAHAM	1871—1872
" V. GOVINDA MENON, F. A.	1872—1878
" C. KURIAN (ag.)	1879
" G. T. VURGESE, B. A.	1879—1884
" U. SANKARA NAIR, B. A.	1884—1886

- MR. G. ZACHARIAH, B. A. 1886—1888
" T. KRISHNA KURUP, B. A. 1898—1901
" J. KURIAN, B. A. 1902.
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**List of former Masters,
who earned distinction elsewhere.**

- MR. BAKER FENN, District Judge, Cochin (1866).
" P. GOVINDAN, retir. Sub-Magistrate (1867—1871).
RAO BAHADUR G. T. VURGESE, B. A., Dy. Collector,
Malabar (1879—1884).
M. A. SUBRAMANYA IYER, Avl., late Chairman, Calicut
Municipality.
APPU NETUNGADI, Avl., B. A., B. L., Public Prosecutor,
Malabar (1884—85).
* RAO BAHADUR P. VELAYUDHAN, Asstt. Commissioner,
Nellore (1884).
MR. JOSEPH MULIYIL, B. A., English Tutor, Christian
College, Madras, and Author (1886).
MR. G. ZACHARIAH, B. A., Secretary, Calicut Municipality (1886—98).
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**List of Teachers alive
with more than 20 years' service in the school.**

- MR. THOMAS PUTTENVIDU, 1875.
" ISAAC MACKADEN, 1876—1905 (retired).
" K. P. GOVINDA MENON, 1880.
" P. R. VENKATACHALA SHASTRIAR, 1882.
" ABDUL GAFFUR, 1886.
-



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To,

His Excellency the Governor in Council,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS.

The humble memorial of

REVD. W. MÜLLER,
Secretary,

Basel Mission Educational Council,

and

Manager,

B. G. M. High School,
CALICUT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in the matter of the protest lodged by Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A., F. M. U., of Rajahmundry, against the resolution of the Senate approving the proposal of the Syndicate to recommend that affiliation to the University of Madras in the Intermediate Grade be granted to the B. G. M. High School, Calicut, as well as in the part taken by Mr. Hunter and his friends in the discussion of this proposal in the Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th October last, no notice whatever was taken of the intention of the Mission—as was expressly stated in the original application for affiliation sent to the Syndicate under Rule 349, dated 14th January 1907—to raise the status of the Institution to that of a First Grade College as soon as they had gained experience and felt strong enough to do so in a worthy and satisfactory manner, a step which is in entire harmony with the repeated declarations about the Government's policy with regard to the

existing Second Grade Colleges of the better class, viz., to enable them to develop into First Grade Institutions, wherefore no opposition ought to have been raised theoretically on that ground, on which the whole protest of Mr. Hunter is practically based;

That the Memorialist respectfully submits that this is no mere pretext on the part of the Mission to gain the advantage of affiliation, but is their firm and resolute intention, which they would be glad to see realised, the sooner the better, and that this assurance may be deemed sufficient to meet the principal objections made in the protest;

That the unconditional opposition to new Second Grade Colleges seems to be untenable at a time when the existing Second Grade Colleges, amongst them also Government Colleges, are fully recognised as integral parts of the University and have been but recently declared by the majority of the Senate to be useful Institutions in the life of the country, and that the attitude assumed by Mr. Hunter and other members of the Educational Service would, if approved of, effectually prevent any new Colleges, *whether first or second grade*, from coming into existence, except perhaps Departmental institutions, a condition of things which would, however, not be in accordance with former important utterances of the Imperial Government, nor with the past History of education in this Presidency, nor in the interests of the University;

That while Part XIV of the University Rules is in force, the question should be, whether the applying College has *satisfied the Syndicate* (Rule 349) with regard to the conditions specified therein;

That during the discussion in the Senate certain statistics were presented by Mr. Middlemast, in a light that had a prejudicial effect on the consideration of

the application; the figures quoted were those of the Tiyya students who matriculated from the Calicut centre since 1900, but unfortunately the figures for 1904 and 1906 were omitted, while that for 1900 happens to be not quite correct; Mr. Middlemast's figures compare with the actual results (cfr. Appendix B) as follows:

Mr. Middlemast.	Actual Figures.
1900 —	1
1901 2	2
1902 13	13
1903 7	7
1904 ?	27
1905 1	1
1906 ?	9
23	60

This gives a total of 23 against 60, which is considerably below half the actual numbers;

That this imperfect information, the Memorialist begs to submit, must have produced a very unfavourable impression in the minds of some of the Fellows present, for Sir V. C. Desikachariar, *f. i.*, who came, as he said, to vote for the proposal of the Syndicate, seconded Mr. Middlemast's motion; and that but for these misleading figures the minority of the opposition would not have been as large as it was;

That the fact should not be lost sight of, that circumstances today at Calicut are very different from what they were 30 years ago when the Government College was closed in favour of the new Zamorin's College;

That the number of Tiyya students in past years cannot be the chief argument in this case, for it must also be conceded that the raising of the school to a College will have a most powerful effect on the improvement of the whole Tiyya caste, which is bound to result in a larger number of Tiyyas seeking higher education;

That already now the figures on our rolls show

Form VI	15 Tiyyas
Form V	18 "
Form IV	40 "

That this information was supplied to the Director of Public Instruction before the Senate meeting on special request, but was unfortunately not forthcoming in the discussion;

That there is a strong rising tendency in the figures which augurs well for the future, *e.g.* Form I contains now no less than 62 Tiyya boys;

That there are some Mukkuva boys (Fishermen, who are still below the Tiyyas) in the High School and Primary Departments and also 5 Panchama boys (Cherumas and Kanakas) in an affiliated school, who, it may be hoped, will enter one day the High School and even the College; that there is no stronger impulse for whole castes to rise than one or two of their own caste-fellows who have successfully—though by the help of friends—risen to certain positions, setting inspiring examples and practically helping their castemen in their turn; that these down-trodden classes have no other friends than God, Government and the Christian Missions, and, if they fail, there is no scope for them to rise; that, even if the case of the Tiyyas were now compromised by the Zamorin's College authorities—which will certainly never be the case—the fate of the other castes would remain as hopeless as ever, and that even the Tiyyas cannot be relied on to grant later on to the lower classes the same privileges which they now claim for themselves: that the other two Colleges in the district, which admit Tiyyas, may experience difficulties of a special kind, should they have to admit Panchama students;

That besides the B. G. M. High School there are in Calicut alone at least

two more High Schools for boys and two for girls which train pupils for the Matriculation Examination, and that Tiyya girls will be much less admitted to the Zamorin's College than Tiyya boys;

That for filling the classes of the proposed College the authorities would not have to depend on the Tiyyas alone, but that they have also Christians, Nairs and Brahmins who would be only too glad to continue in their old institution (*e.g.* of the 20 pupils who passed last year, 7 were Christians, 7 Tiyyas, 5 Nairs and 1 Brahmin), so it will be evident that the new College can rely on its own material without living at the expense of the other local College;

That with reference to the distance of the other two Colleges in the District (*viz* 4½ hours and 1. 40 minutes by train respectively) it should be borne in mind, that this is not so much a question of going there by mail train, as of living in a place where there are neither hostels nor friends to receive Calicut students; that they could as well go to Madras for the matter of that; but that under existing circumstances in Indian towns the greatest care should be taken, lest students should fall into evil company, wherefore both Government and the University rightly insist on hostels being attached to Colleges; that in this case Calicut students would be much better cared for here where they have either their houses or the proposed B. G. M. College hostel, for which the land adjoining the school has already been secured;

That the question of admission of Tiyyas into the Zamorin's College was very lightly disposed of in the Senate Meeting by Mr. Middlemast with the remark "that no attempts seem to have been made to ascertain from the authorities of the Zamorin's College whether they are prepared to admit Tiyyas. I believe it is quite probable that they would do so."

(cfr. Report of the 'Madras Mail' of the 19th Oct); that this statement is probably based on some vague promises which might have been made by individual members of the Board of Management of the Zamorin's College, but vanishes into the meaningless in the light of facts, as the question has a history of some 25 years with no prospect of any satisfactory settlement;

That prominent Tiyya gentlemen and the whole community have again and again petitioned the College authorities to admit individual students of their caste, but invariably and repeatedly met with flat refusals (see Appendix C) wherefore the Mission was asked to start a College as far back as 1884 and often thereafter; that in February last when Mr. Moffat, M. A., B. Sc., was here on behalf of the Syndicate to enquire locally under Rule 350 (a) of the University Regulations into the arrangements the Mission had made, during those very days some members of the Board of Management admitted a Tiyya student into the College on his becoming a member of the unsectarian Brahmo Samaj, but that, when the matter was referred to the Zamorin, His Highness did not approve of this piece of logic and that the young man was compelled to leave the College;

That Mr. A. R. Knapp, I. C. S., Ag. Collector of Malabar, in his capacity as official visitor to the College, at the expiry of his three years' term, made it a condition for his renomination that Tiyyas should be admitted, but produced no better results;

That the Memorialist has it from one of the most enlightened and influential members of the Zamorin's family that after the Zamorin had three times in unmistakeable terms refused admission, it would be a disgrace to the family, if any member favoured the proposal at any

time afterwards, so that, whatever individual members of the Board of Management may give as their private opinions, none is authorized to act without the consent of the Zamorin, which seems to be farther off than ever; that it is, therefore, exceedingly difficult to see on what authority the statement made by Mr. Middlemast rests;

That the public opinion of the Malabar District and far beyond is decidedly on the side of the Mission project, and the Memorialist begs to invite the attention of Government to certain issues of the English Local Papers (the "West Coast Spectator," owned and edited by the Vice-Principal of the Zamorin's College and largely patronised by Brahmins and Nairs; the "Malabar Daily News") as well as to several Vernacular Papers (e.g. "Mitavadi" and "Kerala Patrika") and the "Christian Patriot" of Madras, papers which keenly watch the progress of our application and the consequences of the Protest;

That offers were often made to the authorities of the B. G. M. High School by the leaders of the Tiyyas to assist the application by agitation and petitions which were, however, declined in order to keep the whole matter free for quiet and unprejudiced academical consideration; that even now the Memorialist has nothing to do with the representation which the Tiyyas are sending up, as he learned, to Government, but finds himself unable to interfere in the matter any longer, as the question of the affiliation of this school has grown to be one of wide public interest, with which also the University cannot remain unconcerned, being one of the chief factors in the progress of the country;

That the College Proposal is not a matter that affects the Tiyyas alone, but more directly concerns the Mission or the Christian Church of Malabar, as

numbers of Christian boys and girls are every year now passing out and entering the College, and these numbers, it is hoped, will only go on increasing; that they can join only the Zamorin's College which at present completely sails under the flag of Vedantic Theosophism, which must make Christian parents extremely reluctant to send their boys and girls there for their training, whereas the other Colleges in the District have no religious instruction at all—a point which Christians never can give up; that Christian girls are naturally averse—especially when in small numbers—to enter a purely Hindu College when a Christian Institution could be so much more attentive to their special wants;

That in the current year the Matriculation classes of the 5 High Schools maintained by the Mission in Malabar alone contained no less than 183 students; that with 5,500 pupils in their different schools in Malabar the Mission may claim to have proved their competency in the field of education and to have earned a legitimate title to complete this system in the natural way by adding a College where the students can finish their education in the same spirit to the mutual advantage of themselves and of the Mission, who in the College classes will have the most excellent scope for the unfolding of their principles and for the reaping of a harvest of which they should not be deprived;

That they always have had a considerable contingent of Syrian Christians from Travancore and Cochin, who have confidence in this Institution—an interesting fact in itself and of no mean importance in the life and history of the strong Christian communities of S. India;

That with reference to the relations of this Institution with the Zamorin's College, the school authorities have al-

ready pledged themselves in their original application to the Syndicate, that they will always be guided by the dictates not only of fairness and correctness, but of noblesse; that the Memorialist kept certain members of the Board of Management of the Zamorin's College informed of every step he resolved to take in the matter and seriously proposed to them the fusion of both the Institutions, whereby justice could be done to all parties concerned, but that his proposals were not entertained, so that he had to stop his efforts to seek a further rapprochement; that especially in the case of fees and admissions he undertakes that nothing will be done which might be injurious to the sister-institution;

That in all respects it shall be to the B. G. M. School authorities a most solemn duty to fulfil all the Rules of the University, not to lower, but to uphold and to raise the standard of learning in their sphere as has been their endeavour these 60 years; that the arrangements made so far are satisfactory and in compliance with the Rules and that all requirements will continue to receive the most careful consideration; that their buildings are splendid and ample; their staff is well qualified and will soon be strengthened by at least one more European Educationist to take charge of the Science Branch; that the Library will be very substantially improved; that a hostel will rise close to the school as soon as the plans have been approved by Government; and that the interest both of the students and of the University will form the greatest care of the School authorities,

That further details about the arrangements made are contained in the application for affiliation and Mr. Moffat's

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That with reference to the relations of this Institution with the Zamorin's College, the school authorities have al-

ready pledged themselves in their original application to the Syndicate, that they will always be guided by the dictates not only of fairness and correctness, but of noblesse; that the Memorialist kept certain members of the Board of Management of the Zamorin's College informed of every step he resolved to take in the matter and seriously proposed to them the fusion of both the Institutions, whereby justice could be done to all parties concerned, but that his proposals were not entertained, so that he had to stop his efforts to seek a further rapprochement; that especially in the case of fees and admissions he undertakes that nothing will be done which might be injurious to the sister-institution;

That in all respects it shall be to the B. G. M. School authorities a most solemn duty to fulfil all the Rules of the University, not to lower, but to uphold and to raise the standard of learning in their sphere as has been their endeavour these 60 years; that the arrangements made so far are satisfactory and in compliance with the Rules and that all requirements will continue to receive the most careful consideration; that their buildings are splendid and ample; their staff is well qualified and will soon be strengthened by at least one more European Educationist to take charge of the Science Branch; that the Library will be very substantially improved; that a hostel will rise close to the school as soon as the plans have been approved by Government; and that the interest both of the students and of the University will form the greatest care of the School authorities,

That further details about the arrangements made are contained in the application for affiliation and Mr. Moffat's

Inspection Report which may answer some of Mr. Hunter's questions ;

That Mr. Middlemast in the Senate Debate had to acknowledge in conclusion that the Syndicate was satisfied " that the new College will fulfil most of the conditions of affiliation enumerated in Regulation 349 " with the exception of the contended point, *viz.* that no more Second Grade College was wanted in Calicut ;

That Dr. Bourne during his recent visit to Calicut after having inspected the School was pleased to tell the Memorialist himself he believed that the Mission would do much better than the Zamorin's College, a statement which, coming from the highest educational authority in the Presidency, might very well be the last word in the matter ;

That a favourable decision in the case of the present application does not necessarily form a precedent for any other application to follow, as every case rests on its own merits and will be disposed of accordingly ;

That in the present condition of India a Missionary College on the West Coast may be specially useful, if not necessary, to strengthen the loyal element ; that it is an acknowledged fact, that in days of unrest, past and present, the Christian Community and other circles under Christian influence, have always proved stoutly reliable and loyal ; that likewise the Tiyyas of Malabar have emphatically defended Government and clearly dis-associated themselves from the " national " agitation that knocked at their doors also, knowing too well what they owe to the British Government and what would be their lot again, if " national " schemes were to succeed in any degree ; and that therefore to-day it would be merely a piece of

statesmanship, gently to encourage, by loyal sympathy, the Christian and other loyal elements and so to counterpoise radical aspirations ;

That for all these reasons the School authorities confidently cherish the hope that Your Excellency's Government will graciously be pleased to *set aside the Protest entered by Mr. Hunter* in connection with a small minority of largely official members and to accept the proposal of the Syndicate to affiliate the new College, a step which was taken after the most careful investigation—unanimously as we believe, including the vote of the Ag. Director of Public Instruction—and to confirm the resolution of the Senate favoring the motion with a majority of about 3 : 1, thus vindicating to the University the amount of freedom from official direction it naturally requires to manage its own matters and to prosper ;

That by the intervention of the Protest the College project is suffering a delay which is very unwelcome at the present moment when the new term is within sight ; that though the arrangements made are generally ready to take effect any day, before starting the work many details have yet to be settled ; that after having had to wait for such a long time by the want of proper buildings first and then by the Reform of the University studies it would be a most regrettable thing, had the authorities to postpone opening the new classes again for another year ; that therefore the School authorities would be most grateful to your Excellency's Government for granting affiliation and communicating to them Government's decision in time to enter upon the new term of 1908 well prepared ;

For which act of kindness shall ever
most gratefully pray,

Your Excellency's most humble Memo-
rialist,

W. MÜLLER,

SECRETARY, Basel Mission Educa-
tional Council,

and

MANAGER, B. G. M. High School.

Calicut, 25th November 1907.

With 3 Appendices.

Appendix A.—History of the B. G.
M. High School Cali-
cut.

B.—Official figures of Matri-
culation students pass-
ed from the Calicut
centre.

C.—Correspondence between
T. K. Kannan, Esq.,
Police Inspector, Cali-
cut, and the Zamorin's
College authorities (5
letters).

Appendix B

From

The Principal

Zamorin's College,

Calicut.

Sir,

The Manager

B. G. M. High School,

Calicut.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 26th Oct '07
I have the honour to give below in Tabular form
the particulars requested to be furnished:—

List of Successful Candidates.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	28	43	85	42	116	38	65
List of successful Ijya Candidates.							
	1	2	13	7	27	1	9
No. appeared from the Centre.	120	164	276	317	363	188	181

N. B. Tellicherry was not a Centre in the Year 1902—190.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

(Sgd) E. B. Hill

Principal.

For which act of kindness shall ever
most gratefully pray,

Your Excellency's most humble Memo-
rialist,

W. MÜLLER,

SECRETARY, Basel Mission Educa-
tional Council,

and

MANAGER, B. G. M. High School.

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College authorities (5
letters).

Appendix B

From

The Principal

Zamorin's College, Calicut.

To,

The Manager

*B. G. M. High School,
Calicut.*

Sir,

*With reference to your letter dated 26th Oct. 07,
I have the honour to give below in Tabular form
the particulars requested to be furnished:—*

List of Successful Candidates.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	28	43	85	42	116	38	65
<i>List of successful Tujja Candidates.</i>							
	1	2	13	7	27	1	9
<i>No. appeared from the Centre.</i>	120	164	276	317	363	188	181

N. B. Tellicherry was not a Centre in the Year 1902—1903.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

*(Sgd) E. B. Hill
Principal.*

THE ZAMORIN'S COLLEGE
CALICUT

2. 1. 03

27th 25th

Dear Sir,

I have referred
your application to
the Zamorin, and he
informs me that he feels
it desirable to keep up
the traditions of this
institution as a caste
College.

I regret therefore to
have to inform you that
your son cannot be admitted.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. K. Kannan
Principal

To



The Principal of the Zamorin's College,
Calicut.

Sir,

My son J. Krishnan is one of those
who passed in the last matriculation examination.
I shall esteem it a very great favour if you
can kindly find your way to admitting him in
the F. A. Class. It would also be in the interests of
the College to admit him as it would remove the
necessity for the missionaries opening another second
grade College at Calicut. It is too late in the
day now for any one to be able to keep down
the Tiyan or even the Chermans from participating
in the benefits of higher education. It would
therefore only be an act of magnanimity on the
part of the College authorities to open the College
department to at least, the respectable members
of the Tiyan Community who have always been
the loyal subjects of His Highness The Zamorin.

I beg to remain etc.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. Kannan.

30. 1. 1903.

(true copy)

19. 11. 07

Arthur L. Shaw.
Secy.

for N-21

Zamorin's reply

that Tijan cannot be
admitted in his college

The Principal,
Zamorin's College,
Calicut.

Sir,
I beg to submit that the present
seems a most opportune moment for urging a
consideration of the question of the admission of Tijan
in the F. A. class of the Zamorin's College. Now that
the new building which occupies an isolated position
and can be easily entered from the Northern gate
is ready for use, I beg to think that there is
difficulty as to the proximity to the temple and
the tank has disappeared and the Zamorin may
be pleased, if you kindly take the matter into your
gracious consideration, to sanction the admission
of respectable Tijan boys in the F. A. class alone.
I have got a son in the VIIIth class of the
Victoria College. Palghat is a Brahmin place and
I find it difficult to provide suitable accommodation
for him except at an exorbitant cost. There
are other parents in worse condition than myself
who are anxious to see their sons continue their
studies for the F. A. but cannot overcome the
local difficulties that stand in the way of
residence etc. The college there re-opens on the
13th instant. If you can kindly get me
orders before that date as to the admission of
my

my Son I shall be ever grateful. The whole
Tiyau Community will be for ever beholden to
you. To my knowledge there are seven boys
who would immediately join the F. A. Class if
the door is open to them. Probably there are
many more.

many more. I beg to remain etc

8.6.07

(true copy)

Secy. K. A. M. S.

19.11.07

The humble memorial of C. M. Rarichan
Moopan, President of the S. N. D. P. Yogam—a
representative association of the Tiyans of
Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and
Travancore.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

Fort St. George, Madras.



The humble memorial of C. M. Rarichan
Moopan, President of the S. N. D. P. Yogam—a
representative association of the Tiyans of
Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and
Travancore.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH.

That in continuation of the memorial
already submitted, the memorialist, on behalf
of his community, begs to submit the following
facts in reply to the protest lodged by Mr. Hunter
against the resolution of the Senate of the
Madras University passed at its meeting held
on the 18th October 1907, recommending that
the B. G. M. High School at Calicut may be
raised to a Second Grade College. The original
memorial was submitted before knowing the exact
nature of Mr. Hunter's protest. This may there-
fore be read along with it. The memorialist
begs in the first place to enter a protest
against certain misleading issues imported
into the discussion. The arguments and
the rejoinders take for granted that the question
must stand or fall upon the value to be attached
to certain alleged social disabilities of the Tiyans.
This is looking at the question in a false per-
spective. The question must be looked at from
the broad standpoint of public policy and not
in the narrow sectarian spirit of class interests.
In the preamble to the act of incorporation of
1857 it is distinctly laid down that the purpose
for which the university exists is "the better
encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all
classes and denominations in the pursuit of a
regular and liberal course of education" Whether
the resolution of the Senate subserves this pur-
pose of encouraging education impartially among
all classes and denominations or whether it con-
flicts with it, is the real test of its soundness.
Now, one word as to the alleged social disability
of the Tiyans and the vaunted sanctity of the
Zamorin. This is a night-mare created by in-

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interested parties to prejudice the real question at issue. Ever since the University was established, for the last 50 years, the Brahmins, the Nayars, the Tiyans and other castes received their education in the same schools throughout the district without a demur. In every public office they work side by side and no body ever discovered a loss of prestige. Not only the Government schools but every private educational institution in the district (except the Zamorin's) has opened its doors to the Tiyans without any restrictions. The Chirakal Rajah is quite outspoken in his denunciation of the attitude of the Zamorin in connection with his College. The Kadathanad Rajah in his Purameri school makes no invidious distinctions but takes a pleasure in encouraging Tiyani boys. In the Maharajah's college in the Native State of Travancore (where, if any where, the caste question should have arisen) the Tiyani difficulty is not felt. The Rajahs of Chirakal, Kadathanad, and Cochin are Kshatria rajahs, the lineal descendants of Cheraman Perumal. The origin of the Zamorin is still a matter of conjecture. One thing alone is certain; that he does not belong to the Kshatria or the ruling class and that an orthodox Nair—a Nair of the Kiriam class—will not eat his rice.

What then, it may be asked, is the meaning of this outcry in connection with this solitary institution in the District. Its explanation must be sought in the circumstances under which the Zamorin's College came into existence. Mr. C. M. Barrow M. A. the veteran educationist of Southern India was the principal of the Government College at Calicut until 1875, when his services were dispensed with owing to the embezzlement of the College fees. When he was so suddenly thrown out of employment Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar and other friends of his, took pity on him and looking round to find some suitable work for him, they turned to the Zamorin and persuaded him to open a school for the education of the members of his family. As there was no suitable building available, the school was held in a vacant building, that was graced with the title of the Talli Palace of the Zamorin; portions of which were occupied by several Brahmin families. This institution however did not give full scope for Mr. Barrow's abounding energies. He supplemented it with another public school in the town which was called the Malabar High school. As the two institutions developed, Mr. Barrow found it impossible to attend to both. He had to give up one or the other. Each by

itself would not maintain him. A compromise was the only course. The Zamorin consented to the amalgamation but there was one difficulty. As said above, the Kerala Vidya Sala was held in the Zamorin's Talli Palace within the precincts of which several Brahmin families lived. Close to it on one side is the Talli temple and on the other, the Talli temple tank in which Brahmin and Nair ladies bathe all day long and it was considered sacrilegious that profane eyes should fall on the scene. In the circumstances, it was not possible to admit any classes other than the Brahmins and the Nairs within the precincts of the Kerala Vidya Sala, if the Malabar High School was to be amalgamated with it. Mr. Barrow was obliged to submit to the terms and the Malabar High School was closed and the Brahmin and Nair students went over to the Kerala Vidya Sala which from that day ceased to be the Rajkumar College which it was originally intended to be. It became thus an ordinary private school with this distinction, that owing to its awkward situation it was not accessible to Muhamadans, Christians and Hindus other than the Nairs and Brahmins. The restriction was due simply and solely to the private nature of the building in which the school was held and not to any sanctity on the part of the Zamorin in caste matters.

The personality of Mr. Barrow; the pity excited by the painful circumstances under which his connection with the Government College came to such an abrupt termination; the gratitude of his pupils; the enthusiasm of his assistants; the charm of novelty; the simultaneous replacement of the European principal of the Government College by a native graduate of mediocre abilities, all these contributed to the depletion of the Government College and the phenomenal success of Mr. Barrow's school.

Government was then looking out for the establishment of a training school. This proved therefore the most fitting opportunity. The Government College gave place to a training and a commercial school and higher education for all classes other than the Nairs and the Brahmins was left to shift for itself. The Kerala Vidya Sala which changed its name under Mr. Glyn Barlow to the more significant one of the Zamorin's College profited at the expense of the great majority of the inhabitants of Calicut. A few years ago, a Muhamadan Police Inspector, at very high pressure got his nephew squeezed into the F. A. Class of the Zamorin's College. A Syrian Christian Deputy

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Collector; a native Christian District Registrar; another native Christian (the son of a Deputy Collector) followed suit with their sons. This has been generalised into a free admission for Christians and Muhamadans; the fact being that each individual admission has to be sanctioned by the Zamorin.

Such is the history of the halo surrounding the Zamorin's College. As said above, it ceased to be the Rajakumar college it was originally intended to be, when it was amalgamated with the Malabar High School. The only ground for its exclusiveness was the awkward situation of the building which was extemporised for the occasion. If the College were located in any other quarter or even removed by a few hundred feet from its present site, the reasons for its exclusiveness would disappear. In every other respect, the Zamorin's College is on all fours with the innumerable other private educational institutions that have sprung up throughout the Presidency. It was given out and believed, that as soon as the new wing was completed, in which the F. A. Classes are now held, those classes would be thrown open. But it was not so. A restriction born of unavoidable necessity is continued as a valued privilege, on which a fancy price is set. We have no quarrel with them on that ground. Under the British administration every man's house is his own castle. A pariah may exclude a Brahmin from his hut but the pariah does not thereby attain a higher status. May the Zamorin's College be preserved intact for all time as an archaeological monument of Malabar race hatred and antipathy and a living witness of that intolerance and oppression that led to the downfall and extinction of the native principalities. What concerns us is the attitude of the Govt. So long as any private individual was free to set up a private school or College wherever he thought one could be run at a profit, there was no harm in giving unlimited freedom to private enterprise in matters educational. But when the policy of Govt., as set forth in Mr. Hunter's vigorous protest, is to restrict that freedom, then individual liberty can be exercised only so far as it does not conflict with public necessity. The freedom of the many cannot be sacrificed to the indulgence of a few. The Christians, Muhammdans, the Tiyans and all other classes who from the over-whelming majority of the population of Calicut made repeated appeals to the B. G. M. authorities to take steps to raise their high school to a Second Grade College. It would be ungenerous to omit the Brahmins and the

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Nairs entirely from the category of those who sympathise with the majority in forcing this question upon the missionaries. Every Nair and Brahmin of any consequence expressed himself in favour of the movement. Foremost among them should be mentioned the late lamented chairman of this Municipality Mr. Manjeri Subramania Iyer who presided at one of the public meetings convened for the purpose of moving the B. G. M. authorities to improve the status of their school at Calicut in the interests of the public, if not, of the mission. The local mission had to convince the mission authorities in Germany of the necessity and the propriety of undergoing the expense. The correspondence took a long time—in fact, several years—to bear fruit. At last the mission yielded to the public appeal and in the fulness of time, there has come into existence, at an enormous cost, a beautiful edifice, that the University may well be proud of. After such an extensive preparation and after incurring such an enormous expenditure, to meet a crying public want, it is most cruel, if not a crime, to tell the missionaries that theirs was a wild-goose chase. In this particular instance, it is gross injustice to treat the question as a missionary enterprise. The missionaries were averse to the raising of the status of their school. As said above, they were compelled to it by the most earnest public appeals from all sections of the Community—Hindus, Muhamadans, Syrian Christians and Native Christians. It is a public College and not a mission College that is applied for. The dog-in-the-manger policy of the Zamorin had some justification in the days of unlimited freedom. The Zamorin chose to open a school in a corner of his palace where he did not want unwelcome visitors. That was an exercise of his individual freedom. He did not or rather could not, prevent other individuals from exercising similar freedom. But when the other individuals attempt to exercise their freedom, the Zamorin's friends say "no, you are revolutionaries." The Zamorin's College stands only for a small fraction of a small community. The B. G. M. as explained above, stands for a large portion of the same community as well as for the whole of all the other communities. Who is to give way? The one or the many. The question admits of only one answer. The Zamorin must open his doors broad and wide or must nail them up to allow "the many" to light their own lamp—if two lamps cannot be lighted. The public can no longer consent to remain in the dark. To expect the Zamorin to open

his doors is to expect grapes from thorns. The attempt was repeatedly made in every conceivable shape. Some of the applications and the replies that they elicited are herewith submitted. It will be seen that in one of the applications, the Zamorin was warned of the danger to him of the B. G. M. being induced to raise their school to a Second Grade College. But the Zamorin or rather his evil counsellors made light of it. Public justice and public policy alike require that the Government should uphold the decision of the senate. Excepting certain technical objections of dubious value stated in the opening paragraphs of his protest, Mr. Hunter has not adduced any arguments other than those dealt with at the senate meeting. He has only served up the same thing again in more spicy language. There is therefore no reason for going back to the Syndicate on the same grounds. The year is drawing to a close. The vacation begins in a few days. Valuable time is lost by delaying the final decision.

The memorialist begs to submit that whoever furnished the statistics about the education of the Tiyan has done so with a vengeance. He has carefully omitted the figures for the years in which more than two passed. Enclosed is a statement showing the figures for the last ten years. But, as said above, it is a mistake to look at this educational problem from the standpoint of the Tiyan alone or from the number of Tiyan students who have matriculated during the last three or four years from the B. G. M. High School, Calicut. For 30 years their mouths were gagged and now they have lost their power of speech and it is a mockery to tell them that as they have lost their faculty of speech they have no need for a tongue and that they many remain dumb for ever. Education has to be developed and encouraged.

May the memorialist, in conclusion, remind Government of the paramount duty of encouraging female education. It will not be denied by the most malignant of their traducers that the girls of the Tiyan and lower classes and the native Christians have shown themselves more amenable to English education than the higher. Had there been a Second Grade College at Calicut open to them several of them would have prosecuted their studies beyond the Matricula-

tion. A mukkuva lady of Calicut who passed creditably in the Matriculation examination had to stop short and seek a professional career. Had not death snatched her away, a Panchama girl of Calicut who showed signs of unusual intelligence would by this time have passed the Matriculation.

The memorialist begs to submit that he has said enough to convince any one that the conclusion arrived at by the Syndicate and the Senate is a just and righteous one and it would be nothing short of a national calamity to upset it. The question is whether protection or freedom should triumph. The British nation has answered the question long ago. It is too late now to reopen it.

In conclusion, the memorialist begs to submit that if there be any special case that deserves exceptional treatment, it is that of Calicut. The precedent of Calicut cannot be quoted as an authority by any other district. The caste institutions of Malabar are peculiarly its own. In Malabar every man tries to live as far apart from his neighbour as possible. In other districts, the reverse is the custom. There, the men prefer to live together in gramams for mutual help. Here, the forces of antagonism are more active than those of cohesion.

The memorialist begs therefore that the Government may be graciously pleased to sanction the Senate's resolution as early as possible and permit the B. G. M. to complete their arrangements before the Christmas vacation is over.

For which act of kindness he will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Calicut }
1-12-07

Calicutian

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I

To,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ZAMORIN'S COLLEGE,

Calicut.

Sir,

My son T Krishnan is one of those who passed in the last Matriculation Examination. I shall esteem it a very great favour if you can kindly find your way to admitting him in the F. A. Class. It would also be in the interests of the College to admit him, as it would remove the necessity for the missionaries opening another second Grade College at Calicut. It is too late in the day now for any one to be able to keep down the Tiyan or even the Cherumans from participating in the benefits of higher education. It would therefore only be an act of magnanimity on the part of the College authorities to open the College department to, at least, the respectable members of the Tiyan community, who have always been the loyal subjects of His Highness the Zamorin.

Yours truly,

T. K. KANNAN.

30-1-03

REPLY

THE ZAMORIN'S COLLEGE,

Calicut.

2-2-03,

Dear Sir,

I have referred your application to the Zamorin, and he informs me that he feels it desirable to keep up the traditions of his institution as a caste College.

I regret therefore to have to inform you that your son cannot be admitted.

I am, Etc.

(Sd.) GLYN BARLOW,

Principal.

28.1.08

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The Registrar of the Madras ^{Despatch}
University (with ^{the memorials} ~~the~~ ^{in the} Endosures in original) 11/10/08
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Petitioners (Para. 2 only).

(2)
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When given for copying _____
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REAGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED _____
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No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
 A = Copy in full.
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