

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Judicial* DEPARTMENT.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

"the time of my visit, contained  
 "53 pupils, 56 of whom were  
 "boarders on the establishment,  
 "and the remainder day-pupils  
 "from the neighbouring villages.  
 "They were classified as follows.

|                           |          | average. |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| "1 <sup>st</sup> Division | 18       | 18       |
| "2 <sup>nd</sup>          | do 15    | 16       |
| "3 <sup>rd</sup>          | do A. 18 | 13       |
|                           | B. 12    | 11       |
|                           | 13.      |          |

"The course of secular instruction  
 "pursued in the first division  
 "comprised the following sub-  
 "jects; viz. Arithmetic as far as  
 "Vulgar Fractions; Algebra as  
 "far as the Greatest Common  
 "Measure; Euclid, the First  
 "Book; Geography; Indian  
 "History; and in the Vernacular  
 "Department, the Kural, the  
 "Kummal and the Marigai were  
 "read and studied. A series  
 "of English Reading Books  
 "is also in use, containing  
 "Selections of Prose and Poetry,  
 "which

which the pupils are taught care-  
fully to analyze and paraphrase,  
they are also constantly prac-  
tised in Composition, so that  
the system is one which is cal-  
culated to give them a command  
of the English language. I was  
particularly satisfied with their  
examination in Arithmetic;  
they were acquainted not only  
with the best methods, but  
with the principles. They had  
right notions of the nature  
of Proportion, as well as of the  
nature of Fractions; they were  
making satisfactory progress  
both in Algebra and Geometry.  
They had not gone far in either  
of the latter subjects, not having  
completed the first Book of  
Euclid, but I was satisfied  
of the soundness of their acquir-  
ements. In Tamil they had  
read 30 chapters of the Kural,  
the first part of the Kurnool,

and

118 The Committee's reply, which  
did not reach me until after my  
report of the 10<sup>th</sup> July last had  
been laid before Government; appears  
to have been based on a misappre-  
hension of the nature of the sug-  
gestions made by Mr. Richards  
and myself. They seem to have  
considered that it was our intention  
that the pledge referred to should  
be exacted from the Master and  
students.

119 They accordingly declined  
to furnish the pledges proposed  
on the following grounds.

1<sup>st</sup> That "without violation of the  
principles which require them to  
facilitate and not to put a barrier  
in the way of men desiring to devote  
themselves to the ministry, they  
could not require of any Master  
or Scholar that they should not  
aspire to the sacred Office".

and 2<sup>nd</sup> That the proposed pledges  
were

were opposed to the rule laid down  
in the 53<sup>d</sup> section of the Honorable  
Court's Dispatch of the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1854  
that "the system of grants-in-aid will  
be based on an entire abstinence  
from interference with religious  
instruction conveyed in the Schools  
apart."

120 The first of these two  
objections, as I have already  
remarked, is based on a miscon-  
ception of the nature of Mr. Richards'  
proposal. It was not intended  
that any pledge should be exacted  
from the Master, who might be ap-  
pointed with the aid of Government,  
not to aspire to the Ministerial  
Office, but merely that the Committee  
should pledge themselves not to  
hold out inducements to him to  
do so. The reasons which induced  
Mr. Richards to make the sugges-  
tion are more fully stated

66  
objection taken by the Committee  
and based on the 53<sup>d</sup> para. of  
the Honorable Court's Dispatch,  
it

by no means unrequent, of persons who have  
come out in subordinate positions (and the position  
of a Schoolmaster in connexion with a Missionary  
Society will of necessity be so regarded) being pro-  
moted into the ranks of the Clergy. I think it  
then not improbable or unnatural, that a young  
man coming out to this country as a Schoolmaster,  
even tho' he may not have been influenced by such  
considerations in coming; when here, and seeing  
how the case stands, should be led to aspire  
to a position of greater honor and emolument  
which he finds to be within his reach. It must  
be admitted that there is a possibility of such con-  
siderations operating, apart from others of a higher kind,  
and I am at a loss to see how any precautions  
which it may be found expedient to take against  
their operating to the prejudice of what the Committee  
admit to be an 'ill important' branch of Missionary  
labour, can be made out as tending to 'coerce  
the consciences and wills' of any. Much less am  
I able to understand how the Government in  
seeking a guarantee that the Schoolmasters towards  
whose maintenance they contribute, shall not be  
encouraged to quit the field of duty for which  
they were engaged, can be said to interfere with  
the principle of religious neutrality laid down  
by the Court of Directors in their dispatch.

it seems hardly necessary to remark,  
for in neither case do the pledge  
proposed involve <sup>any</sup> violation of the principles  
of religious neutrality laid down in

that

"I may be permitted to observe, that the course  
which I have now recommended to the Government  
I should, if I had still had the honor of being  
a member of the Committee of the Gospel Society, have  
certainly taken the liberty to recommend to them,  
as being in my opinion calculated to promote their  
special objects. It seems to be highly desirable that  
there should be a line of demarcation (not necessarily  
impassable) between the Scholastic and the purely  
Ecclesiastical departments; that those who are  
engaged simply as Schoolmasters (it being supposed  
that they are selected for their peculiar qualifications for such  
office) should be given distinctly to understand that this is  
to be their sphere of duty, and that all the incentives which can  
be brought to bear upon them from without should be applied  
with a view to their highest possible efficiency in that sphere.

"But there is another point, which I must not omit to  
notice. A young man is brought out to this country in the  
capacity of a Training Master of Native youths, before  
he can be thoroughly efficient as such, he must become  
Master of the Vernacular language; this is generally  
the work of years, and general experience shows, I apprehend,  
that it, superadded to his professional work, is as much  
as any ordinary man can well accomplish; but if, in addition to this,  
he be induced to pursue an entirely different line of study, with a  
view to another profession, I think we have a right to assume  
that it will be to the prejudice of his efficiency in the work for  
which he was engaged. Moreover, supposing his hopes are  
realized, there is just the possibility of his quitting a sphere of duty for  
which he is fitted, for one which he is not, or not so well, but not to insist  
upon this point, with which it may be said we have no concern; supposing

they

that document. In neither case do they  
amount to any more than a guarantee that  
the persons, towards whose maintenance the Govt

they are not realized, or not so soon as he may have been led to expect, the disappointment is  
likely to become prejudicial to his usefulness; he will become restless & dissatisfied & thus his efficiency will be  
impaired. I may be permitted to observe, that this is by no means an  
unaffirming case; I could point the attention of the Committee to  
instances among their own employees, which have come under  
my observation. I think then the Government, when giving its aid  
to the Society in carrying out their plans of Education, is  
justified in seeking some guarantee that the disturbing influence  
to which I have alluded, shall in as far as practicable, not  
be permitted to operate; and with all deference to the Committee,  
I submit that such a precautionary measure is not opposed  
to the spirit of the Honorable Court's despatch, nor do I see how it is  
opposed to the principles of the Gospel Society. In fact the  
Committee, if I mistake not, have themselves adopted the very  
course which I recommend. I might remind them of school-  
masters in their employ, to whom, if my information is correct, an  
intimation has been given that they are to consider their  
status to be that of schoolmasters, and that they are not to form  
expectations of any other; I might remind them of others, who  
on this very ground have quitted their service. It may perhaps  
be urged, that the persons to whom I allude have been judged  
unfit for the Ministerial office, and that there may sometimes be  
found among persons, whose original calling is that of a school-  
master, who are well qualified for a higher calling. I submit, in reply,  
that the same may be predicated of any other profession; moreover,  
we ought to assume that the person to be selected as a Training Master  
for Sawyerpuram, will be peculiarly fitted for his work, in  
which case it seems to me to be sound policy to guard against his  
usefulness in an important sphere of duty being disturbed by  
visions of a profession for which his fitness is at least problematical.  
I will only add that my recommendation was made with the  
full cognizance of the Principal of the Sawyerpuram Institution, whose  
opinions, I believe, I may state, entirely concur with my own  
on the subject; and I would venture to refer the Committee to that  
gentleman in corroboration.

The observations hitherto made apply mainly to the suggestion  
made by myself; you, I observe, are of opinion that a pledge  
similar to that which I have suggested should be required of the  
Committee in the case of the Master, should be required also in  
the case of the scholarships recommended by me. As you have invited

the

Government may contribute for a special purpose, shall not be encouraged to do anything which might have the effect of alienating their services from the object for which they were engaged.

But

"the remarks of the Committee on this point, you will perhaps allow me to communicate what occurs to my mind."

"The arguments which I have used, whether valid or not, will not, I think, apply with equal force to the one case as to the other, nor do I think the same objections are to be urged. The scholars are not likely, while in this state of pupillage, to have their minds so directed to the studies required to the ministerial function as to interfere with their secular duties; the object of inspection is to guard against this. Moreover the minds being only partially developed, it will be difficult to determine for what duties they will be fitted. Many probably will be found unfit for employment either by the Society or by the Government; there may be cases of scholars who shall be judged better qualified for the office of a Christian Minister than for that of a Schoolmaster, such cases are not likely to be frequent; but when they occur I do not think the Government will either have cause for regret, or be compromised thereby. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me not knowing the reasons which led you to the opinion you have expressed, to be unnecessary and therefore undesirable to hamper the Society on this point. I should think it sufficient to stipulate that the scholars shall be at full liberty to enter the service of Government if they see fit."

"I think it right however to express my opinion. As your suggestion has no more tendency to interfere with the principle of religious neutrality laid down in the Council's despatch than mine."

"It simply amounts to this, I apprehend, that you think some security necessary, that no extraneous influences shall be employed to divert the minds of the scholars from that calling for which the Government is giving its aid to train them; and I confess my inability to discover what bearing this has either on the religious doctrine taught in the Institution or on the religious impressions that may be produced on the minds of the boys."

in the subjoined Extract from a letter which I received from him on the subject after communicating to

\*Note. Extract from a letter from the Revd J. Richards M.A. to the Director of Public Instruction.

"During my visit to Tennessee I was made aware of the existence of a system which had prevailed to a great extent throughout the Missions, the tendency of which appeared to me to be highly prejudicial to the interests of education, viz. the system of promoting Schoolmasters to the grade of Catechists, that is to say, whenever a Schoolmaster showed indications of superior ability or zeal, it appeared to have been the usual practice to raise him, not to a higher grade in the department in which his capabilities had been developed, but to an office in another department, which being an office of higher consideration and emolument, naturally became the great object of ambition. It might no doubt have been urged that the Catechists office being of higher importance than that of the Schoolmaster, it was expedient to draft into the former all the intelligence and intellectual capacity that were found to be available; nevertheless such a practice could hardly fail to operate unfavorably to the improvement of the Schools. The Schoolmaster had no incentive to aim at efficiency in his calling beyond what was likely to give him a claim to a higher. Moreover I hope I may be permitted to give my opinion, that under the operation of this system (supposing it to have been general) an individual may

to him the objections raised by  
the Committee.

121. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> ground of  
objection

"may often have been promoted to the rank of  
"Catechist, whose qualifications after all be better  
"fitted him for usefulness as a Schoolmaster. I  
"should not have ventured to express my sentiments so  
"explicitly on this subject, but that, as far as the Church  
"Missionary Society is concerned (to whose Schools  
"my remarks more immediately apply), I am able  
"to speak of this system as passed or passing  
"away. I was informed by the Reverend Missionaries,  
"that its disadvantages had been for some time  
"detected by themselves, and that it was in the  
"course of being changed.

"If then it be detrimental to the interests of  
"education that the Native Schoolmaster should come  
"to look upon his position merely as a step to the  
"Catechist's Office, it must be equally so, I think,  
"for the English Schoolmaster to regard his, in the  
"light of a step to the Ministerial Office; and the  
"inducements to it are strong. I feel some hesitation  
"in discussing this subject lest I should seem to  
"go beyond my province, but I may I think  
"venture to point out that the demand for European  
"Missionary Clergymen is great, the facilities for  
"entering the Ministerial Office are greater in this  
"Country than in England, and there are the examples,  
by

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But although I am unable  
to admit the validity of the objections  
raised by the Committee of the  
Gospel Society against the enforce-  
ment of such pledges as those above  
adverted to, it appears to me that  
the object may be obtained by other  
means. It will be sufficient, I con-  
ceive, to stipulate, in the case of  
the Training Master, that the Society  
should refund the whole of the  
grant made by Government in the  
event of his resigning, his situation  
within a fixed period unless compelled  
to do so by certified ill-health, while  
it may be made a condition of any  
Scholarships that may be eventually  
established by Government in con-  
-nexion with this or other Training  
institutions, that the Scholars shall  
serve as School Masters for a fixed  
period, or, failing to do so, shall refund  
the amount of their Scholarships.

123.

In the event of the above  
Conditions

conditions being approved of and  
expended to by the Committee, I beg  
to recommend that a grant of Rs 150  
per mensem be made to the Society  
towards the salary of a trained  
Master, with on the understanding  
that the Society shall  
contribute Rs 30 per mensem for  
this purpose and shall raise the  
expenditure of the Seminary to  
Rs 300 per mensem. I do not think  
it necessary at present to recommend  
any grant for additional Scholarships,  
as it appears from the Principal's  
application that the sum expended  
by the Society under this head wants  
about to be reduced, and from what  
Mr. Richards says of the financial  
condition of the Society it seems  
improbable that they would be able  
to contribute the proportion which, under  
the rule I have proposed, would be  
necessary to enable them to any further  
monthly grant for the institution. A

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A grant for books, Maps &c may be  
made on the usual terms.  
124. I have stated my opinion that the efficiency of the  
Seminary at Vedarapuram also might  
be best promoted by a grant for  
the appointment of a trained Master,  
no provision being at present made  
in the latter Seminary for instructing  
the Students in the Art of Teaching.  
In lieu therefore of the  
grants proposed by Mr. Richards, in  
augmentation of the salaries of the  
present teachers, I would recommend  
a grant of Rs 90 per mensem, on Con-  
dition that the Society shall contribute  
an equal sum towards the salary of a  
trained Master. [The present monthly  
expenditure I have estimated at  
Rupees 300, of which 70 is derived  
from Government. Of the additional  
charge therefore of Rs 150, the lowest  
sum that will be adequate to secure  
the service of an efficient training  
Master, Rs 90 is as much as the  
Government

Government can give in addition to their present contribution without exceeding the proportion of one third of the entire expenditure of the School. Here, as at Sawyerpuram, I would suggest a grant for the purchase of books Maps &c. on the terms specified in my letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> May last.

|                                                                                  |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Present expenditure                                                              | R.          |
| from local sources—                                                              | 230.        |
| —do from Government—                                                             | 70.         |
| Proposed additional grant from Government—                                       | 90.         |
| Sum required to make up the local funds to two thirds of the entire expenditure— | 90.         |
|                                                                                  | <u>480.</u> |

### Anglo Vernacular School at Sheally

125. At Sheally in the Tanjore District an Elementary Anglo Vernacular School was established by the Revd Mr. Johnston, a Missionary of the Gospel Society, towards the latter end of 1855. In December of that year it was inspected by Mr. Richards who considered that as much progress had been made as could be expected. The situation of the

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the school however, the school room being a Chuttrum in the centre of the bazar, was considered by Mr. Richards to be very objectionable, and on his recommendation I addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society and inquired whether they were prepared to take measures for placing the school upon a more efficient footing by providing a suitable building and an Assistant teacher. I at the same time intimated that if the Society was willing to improve the school by supplying the two wants in question, I should be prepared to recommend to Government that a moiety of the cost of both measures should be defrayed by Government, and that the salary of the present Master (Rs. 5 per mensem) should be doubled its present amount.

126. The Committee of the Society, in

reply, informed me that they were prepared to adopt both the measures recommended by Mr. Richards, and that they would intimate the same to the Missionary in charge in order that the necessary steps might be taken for the purpose.

127. I find however from a letter lately received from Mr. Richards that nothing has as yet been done in the matter, and I must therefore confine myself to a conditional recommendation, viz. that a grant not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem for the current expenses of the school be sanctioned, provided that double that sum be contributed from local sources. and a building grant not exceeding Rs. 200, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Society for this purpose.

Anglo

71  
Anglo Vernacular Schools  
supported by the Wesleyan Missionary  
Society at Manargoody and  
Negapatam.

128. In connection with the  
Tanjore District two applications  
have lately been received from  
the Wesleyan Mission for aid  
to schools supported by them  
at Manargoody and Negapatam.  
The first of these applications  
was elicited by a requisition  
made by me to the Wesleyan  
Mission for information regard-  
ing their school at Manargoody,  
Mr. Richards having recommended  
the establishment of a Talook  
school at that station. The  
course of secular instruction in the  
Wesleyan school includes English,  
Reading, Writing, Grammar,  
Geography

Geography and History. The  
Vernacular language is not  
taught at present, but the  
Managers propose to introduce  
it, and this is one of the objects  
with which they apply for  
a grant. The Expenditure which  
is provided for, partly by a  
grant from the Society and  
partly by the school fees, at  
present amounts to Rs 110  
per mensem, and the Managers  
engage to raise it to Rs 120,  
provided that the Government  
will give them a grant of  
Rs 65 per mensem to enable  
them to engage an additional  
English teacher and a  
Tamil Mونسhee. In this  
case,

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case, as in that of the Sheally  
School, I must confine myself  
to a conditional recommendation  
to the effect that a grant of  
such sum, <sup>as may be required</sup> not exceeding Rs 60  
be sanctioned, provided it be  
shown that double that sum  
is expended by the Society and  
is judiciously applied. In  
regard to the school supported  
by this Mission at Negapa-  
tam, I must defer making  
any recommendation until  
I receive Mr Richards'  
report, a grant having already  
been sanctioned for a school  
of the same grade at Negapatam  
and to an amount equal to  
the highest sum which  
would

would have been allotted,  
if this town had been  
selected as the site of a  
Government Talook School,  
His Lordship in Council  
will observe that in the Manipulation  
instances in which I Kellore  
have recommended grants Mangalore.  
to two or more schools  
at the same station the  
aggregate amount of  
public money which it  
is proposed to expend is  
not more than is justified  
by the importance of those  
places and the Educational  
wants of their Communities  
as compared with those  
of other towns. It  
seems

Rs 50 per  
Mensem.

seems questionable whether the sum  
already sanctioned for Mr. Reig's  
School is not as much as can  
properly be assigned to Kefapa-  
tam with reference to the  
claims of other places. The  
schools on the Pulney Hills referred  
to in para 44 of the last report  
have not yet been reported on by  
Mr. Richards. They will probably  
be visited by him in the course  
of his present tour.

Saraswathi Pathshala  
at Tuticorin.

129. This School was opened  
in 1852 and was last year  
inspected by Mr. Richards in  
the course of his tour through the  
District of Tinnevely. The number  
of pupils under instruction was  
about 100; a considerable pro-  
portion of whom were learning  
English, "but there was little

or

no system pursued the books used were of a very inferior kind, and the Masters "Mr. Richards states, "were but ill qualified to instruct in English". The vernacular instruction was not more satisfactory; there were both Tamil and Telugu classes, but there was no attempt to teach them the grammar of either language.

130. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by school fees, the subscriptions amounting to Rupees 35 per mensem. The building in which it is held is described by Mr. Richards as being in a very dilapidated state and insufficient in size for the number under instruction.

131. The managers apply for

for a grant of Rs. 35 per mensem to enable them to increase the salaries of their teachers and of Rupees 500 in aid of the erection of a school house.

132. Mr. Richards recommended that a grant should be given for a building in proportion to the amount raised from local sources and a monthly grant sufficient to raise the income of the school to that of a Talook school of the 1<sup>st</sup> class, as also a grant for books, Maps &c.

133. In accordance with Mr. Richards' recommendation I called upon the Managers for further information as to the amount available for a building, as well as regarding the salaries at present assigned to their teachers and those proposed to be given in the event of a monthly grant being made

by

by Government, and other particulars which had not been given either in the application or in the Inspector's report.

134. This reference is still unanswered, but as Mr Richards will visit Tennerelly very shortly and will have an opportunity of making arrangements for placing the school on a more efficient footing, I have thought it advisable to include the application in this report and beg to recommend that a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rs 25 per mensem as may be equal to one half of the income of the school to be applied in such manner as the Managers may think

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think fit subject to the approval of the Inspector also a grant of such sum not exceeding Rs 500 in aid of the erection of a school house on condition that an equal sum be raised from local sources, and a grant for the purchase of Books, Maps &c on the usual terms.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Gospel Society at Rannamp.

135. The application for a grant to this school has been received since my last report was submitted. It has been referred to Mr Richards who is now proceeding on a tour through Madurai and Tennerelly

Tinnevely. From the returns  
furnished last year it appears that  
Rs 20 per mensem of the monthly  
grant of Rs 350 per mensem en-  
joyed by the Gospel Society is  
assigned to this school. The  
application is for a further  
grant in augmentation of the  
salary of the Head Master  
who now receives Rupees 80.  
per mensem, for school  
furniture, scholarships  
and Books. Pending  
Mr Richards' report  
I am unable to  
submit any definite  
recommendation.

European

76

European and East  
Indian School at  
Palmicottah.

136. This School, which appears  
to be under the charge of the  
Chaplain and Lay Trustees  
of the Church at Palmicottah,  
has been lately closed in con-  
sequence of the funds being  
insufficient for the support of  
a competent teacher. It has  
been hitherto supported by  
subscriptions averaging about  
Rupees 50 per mensem. The  
Chaplain applies for a grant  
of Rupees 40 per mensem for  
the salary of a Master, and  
states <sup>that</sup> in the event of this  
grant being given, he and the  
Lay Trustees will guarantee  
an addition to the Master's  
salary of Rupees 25 per men-  
-sem and to provide School  
room

rooms and proper apparatus.  
This application in its present  
form, I am unable to support.  
They to recommend however  
that in the event of the Chaplain  
and Lay Trustee being able  
to raise funds to the amount  
of Rupees 50 per mensem, a  
grant of Rupees 25 per men-  
sem be sanctioned.

### Schools Connected with the Church at Cochin

137- The application on behalf  
of these Schools was presented  
by the Rev. J. Whitehouse,  
the Minister employed by  
the Additional Clergy Society,  
at Cochin, and Trustee of the  
Church at that Station. It  
is stated in the application  
that for many years past  
the Government has allowed  
the Clerk of the Government  
Church

Church at Cochin the sum  
of Rupees 7-8- per mensem  
in addition to his stipend as  
Clerk, on condition that he  
teaches such of the Protestant  
poor as need instruction, that  
the School thus supported  
was a few years ago amalga-  
mated with another boys' School,  
also in connection with the  
Church, which was founded  
and partially endowed in 1817  
by the Rev. H. Williams a  
former Chaplain of Cochin.  
The Trustees represent that  
the local funds amounting  
to about Rupees 40 per men-  
sem, including School fees,  
are insufficient to enable  
them to obtain competent  
teachers and they apply for  
a grant for this purpose. The  
number of boys on the rolls  
is stated to be 150, of all creeds  
and castes.

There

138 There is also a girls' School, containing about 50 Children, to which the Government give an allowance of Rupees 7 per mensem, but which is supported principally by voluntary subscriptions, to what amount is not stated. The Trustees ask for a grant in augmentation of the teachers' salaries. And, further, there is a Vernacular School containing 63 boys and 28 girls which is entirely supported by the Protestant Community of Cochin, for which there is at present no accommodation; the school rooms in which the other Schools are held being inconveniently crowded already. The Managers therefore apply for a grant to enable them to erect a large room capable of holding 200 Children to which they propose to remove the Boys' English School and to appropriate the

16  
the space thus made available to the Vernacular School.  
139. In the absence of any report on these Schools (for pending the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for Malabar and Canara as proposed in my letter of the 8. December last I have been unable to provide for their being inspected,) I have some difficulty in making any specific recommendation respecting them. I am unwilling, however, any longer to delay the disposal of the Trustees application, for Cochin is a large and populous town, rapidly increasing in importance, and its educational wants are unquestionably deserving of the consideration of Government. I therefore recommend that I may be authorized to assign to the three Schools

Above

above mentioned such monthly grant, not exceeding Rupees 100. As may be in the prescribed proportion to the sum raised from local sources, and a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 1000 as may be required for the erection of a school room, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Trustees.

Preparatory School  
in Royapettah.

Madrass.

1440. This School, which owes its origin to the exertions of Mr. R. S. Ellis of the Civil Service, was established in December 1857. and has been since supported principally by the subscriptions of the Native Community

79  
Community. It consists of four departments, English, Tamil, Teluga and Persian and Hindustani and when inspected by Mr. Thompson in August last (Mr. Thompson's report did not reach me till the 2<sup>nd</sup> ultimo) it contained 220 pupils on the rolls with an average attendance of 200. It is designed, as its name implies, to be a preparatory school for the Presidency College and other institutions in which Education of a superior order is given. The course of instruction includes the subjects usually taught in an Elementary

Anglo

Anglo Vernacular School.  
The expenditure at present  
provided from local sources  
is Rupees 130 per mensem,  
in aid of which the Managers  
ask for a grant of Rupees  
81-8-0 per mensem to  
enable them to augment the  
salaries of their teachers -  
They also apply for a grant  
of Rupees 14,5 to enable them  
to purchase the ground on  
which the School House  
stands, and for a grant for  
the purchase of books and  
Maps. The house it ap-  
pears was purchased by  
them in 1852 for Rupees  
1200 subject to a monthly  
quit rent of Rupees 7 for  
the

80  
the ground. They have  
incurred a debt of Rupees 483  
in repairs.  
141. The Inspector's report  
points out many deficiencies  
in the teachers and in the  
methods

\* Extract from Mr. Thompson's Report.  
"One of the Chief objects in the inspection of a School being to ascer-  
tain the competency of the Masters, I shall on this occasion ar-  
range my report according to the Division of the work between  
them. You will see from the list of students that if I followed  
the order of the classes, it would be difficult to form a defi-  
nite idea upon this point."

"Head Master  
The Head Master, named in the application, Mr. Dyaneke, left  
the School, as you are aware, soon after the application  
was sent in - He was succeeded by A. Rutter as a young Man,  
whom I found at the School - As however he resigned his  
post while I was engaged in the examination, it will  
be sufficient for me to observe that he is an intelligent  
and active man, and anxious to bring his boys forward,  
though wanting in experience as a teacher; and that  
he tried to make his influence felt throughout the  
School. The appointment of two good Head Masters  
in succession shews that the Managers are aware  
of the value of good education, and desirous to afford  
it as far as they can."

"Another good feature in their system is that the  
Head Master is required to take each of the classes in  
the English department in some subject or other; so  
that he has an opportunity of ascertaining continu-  
ally what progress each class is making - The  
lower Rank of the 2<sup>nd</sup> class appears to be an  
exception to this rule."

"It appeared true, however, that the Head Master  
was

methods of instruction adopt-  
ed in the School, but in the  
whole his opinion appears to  
be

was too fussy to be a good teacher. Some of the subjects he  
taught were not well known; and he seemed to trouble the  
boys too much with minute details, before he had given  
them a good general idea of the subject. This however  
a fault which would have been remedied by further practice.  
He had been only 4 months at the School. He seemed anxious  
to lead the boys to think for themselves.

The Acting 2<sup>d</sup> Master. Mr. H. M. D'Rosario.

The Acting 2<sup>d</sup> Master, I regret to say, appeared quite unfit for  
his post. Of his English, one specimen will be sufficient.  
"Talk aloud; I cannot hear what you tell." He seems to have  
but little idea of teaching or examining. He makes great  
blunders himself, rejects correct answers, and appears  
quite contented with incomplete and wrong ones. He  
would not admit the existence of such an adjective  
as "crowded" and insisted that it should be "crowdy."

In Arithmetic he required the boys in the 2<sup>d</sup> Class to learn  
tables of Alodares and other foreign coins. He insisted  
all the boys were wrong in the principles or practice of  
Reduction. The methods employed were bad, the  
arrangements slowly and the figures nearly illegible.  
The boys in the 3<sup>d</sup> Class did better.

The boys in the Upper Rank of the 2<sup>d</sup> Class, read  
badly that I could not make out what they said without a  
book. They had a great difficulty in giving the mean-  
ing of what they read, partly because they did not  
understand it properly, and partly because they  
have been allowed to give the meanings of words one  
by one, literally, without much thought of the context.  
For instance, a "Countryman" in the sense of a "native"  
was translated  $\text{గ్రామీణుడు}$  instead of  $\text{జాతి}$  or  $\text{జాతి}$ . Many out-of-the-way expressions were seen,  
played, which would have conveyed no meaning  
to an ordinary Native by-stander and to

which

be favorable and he recommends  
that the grants asked for should  
be sanctioned. This School, supported  
as

"which no definite meaning seemed to be attached in  
the mind of the speaker."

12. Scarcely any of them would attempt to give an intelli-  
gible connected version of the story they had read. They  
had not been accustomed to the exercise, though it is hard  
to see what good can be done without it.

13. I think Mr. D'Rosario is sufficiently well paid.

14. — 3<sup>d</sup> Master G. Dastagheer Sahib.

The 3<sup>d</sup> Master is an intelligent & active man, and a  
good teacher in the subjects which he is qualified to teach, such  
as Geography and Arithmetic. On these subjects his boys  
acquitted themselves fairly.

"But, absurdly enough, though acquainted with the  
correct pronunciation of Oriental names, he teaches the  
properly corrupt English pronunciation of them, as in the  
cases of Afghanistan and Babelmandel. This ought not  
to be allowed."

15. His knowledge of English is so limited that the  
reading and spelling of his boys were very bad. He  
ought not to have been employed to teach these subjects.  
He has been 4 years in the School, and it is not very credit-  
able to the Managers that this was not observed.

16. Still I think that in the present dearth of Teachers,  
Dastagheer Sahib is worthy of the salary the Managers  
propose to give him - viz. Rupees 17½.

17. The book used is enough to defeat the efforts of a much  
better Scholar. It is an edition of Murray's Spelling  
book with Telugu meanings, by Kēsana Mudali. As  
a specimen of its accuracy, it will be sufficient to note  
that the word "pick-up" is spelled "pick-up."

The meanings of the words are not properly explained  
to the boys.

18. — Monitor

Arithmetic and Writing are taught in the 1<sup>st</sup> or lowest  
class by a Monitor.

Addition was worked correctly by some of the  
boys: but others produced wrong results, and prove

as it has been for five years,  
almost entirely by native funds,  
appears to me to be highly deserving  
of the aid of Government. They

"them to be right. They have been allowed to work and write  
their figures very carefully.

19. In the only copy book that could be found, the writing  
was very careless, and the copies were either no words  
at all or two words run one into the other.

Tamil Department.

20. 1. Master. Roothracody Pillay.

"With the performances of the boys under the care of the  
1. Master, I was very well pleased on the whole. They read  
well and sensibly; and passed very fair examinations  
in Grammar, Geography and such Arithmetic as they have  
practised.

"But in some of the subjects, as Morals, there has been  
too much learning by heart, and too little of questioning.

21. In this Department Oriental names are given differently  
from their Oriental as well as from their English form.

"Thus Madras is termed 'Chennama Nagarani' and  
Calcutta 'Kālī Kattam'. In the last instance 'கல்' is  
changed into 'கல்'. This is the fault of the Madras  
Upayucta Grandha Karana Sabha, whose work on  
Geography is used.

22. One of the grammars used, the 'Pāṭalōdha-vīṭa-  
kanam' of Viśhāṭka Perumāl Ayyar, appears to me  
to enter too much into detail upon the quantities of  
letters, their classification, &c. However desirable  
an acquaintance with these matters may be a child  
cannot possibly take an interest in them, and the study  
of them should be postponed to a later period.

23. There is much need of a reform in the method of  
spelling: the material sounds being rendered almost  
inaudible by the addition of the syllables 'gāraṁ' &c.  
which serve no purpose except to conceal mistakes.

82  
to recommend therefore that I may  
be authorized to assign to it such  
a grant not exceeding Rs 70-8-  
per mensem as may be equal to  
one half of the sum contributed  
from local sources. I would  
also recommend a grant of  
Rupees 57½-8-, being a moiety  
of the sum required for the  
purchase of the ground on which  
the School house stands, on condition  
that the permanent assignment  
of both house and ground  
for educational purposes  
shall be duly secured.

Mylapoor Primary  
School.

142 This is an application  
for a grant of Rs 30 per mensem  
in aid of a School which has  
been recently established at  
Mylapoor by the principal  
Native inhabitants of that  
neighbourhood

neighbourhood. It is to consist of two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, and is to provide instruction up to the standard aimed in the Talook Schools including Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Indian History in Tamil with instructions in the rudiments of the English language for the more advanced pupils of the boys' School. The Managers propose to employ their Masters in the boys' School on salaries of Rupees 25, 15 and 10, respectively, and one Mistress in the Girls' School on a salary of Rupees 10 and a moiety of these salaries or Rupees 30 they ask the Government to defray.

143. They also ask for a grant of Rupees 750 to enable them to provide a building and guarantee an

83  
an equal sum from local sources, and, according to a statement to their application, their subscriptions amount to Rupees 463 per annum or Rupees 103 in excess of the sum they propose to contribute towards the salaries of the teachers. A further income is to be anticipated from school fees, which are fixed at 8 Annas in the case of boys learning Tamil and 12 for those who learn English also. The girls are not to pay any fee.

144. They to recommend a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem as may be required to meet the expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be raised from local sources, including fees, and be expended on the School, and that the teachers appointed by the Managers be

be found worthy of the salaries  
it is proposed to assign to them.

145. I also recommend a  
grant of Rupees 750 in aid of  
the erection of a building, provided  
that an equal sum be raised  
by the Managers, and that the  
plan and site of the building  
be approved.

Doveton College  
and  
Free Church Dispensary School

146. I now come to two appli-  
cations which, considering the large  
amount of the grants asked for,  
I think it right to submit to Govern-  
ment, entire.

Doveton Protestant College.

147. The first of these proceeds  
from the Committee of Management  
of the Doveton Protestant College,  
an institution not long since established  
for

54  
for the education of the Christian  
youth of this Presidency on  
Protestant principles. The appli-  
cation to advert to a Memorial ad-  
dressed to the Honorable Court of  
Directors on the 21<sup>st</sup> September 1850,  
praying for their aid in the for-  
mation of a College of this descrip-  
tion, for the establishment of  
which, funds to the amount of  
Rupees 1,20,000 had been at that  
time collected, and they state  
that in consequence of the late  
Captain John Doveton having,  
in 1854, bequeathed the whole of  
his property towards the mainte-  
nance or for the formation of certain  
specified Schools in Calcutta  
and Madras, an arrangement  
was made between the Committee  
of the Doveton School and the  
Trustees of the projected College  
under which the two Institutions,  
and the funds available for  
them

them, respectively, have been united.  
The capital of the united institutions,  
now known as the Doreton Protes-  
tant College, amounts to Rupees  
3,28,682-8-4 and yields a monthly  
income of Rupees 1162-4-4. Besides  
the above capital, there is a Building  
fund, which it is stated amounted  
to Rupees 52,131-4-5 and of which  
Rupees 46,000 have been or will  
have been expended upon ground  
and premises for a boarding Esta-  
-blishment, leaving a balance of Rs.  
6,131-4-5. A suitable edifice for  
the College remains to be erected,  
the cost of which is estimated at  
Rupees 36,000, and for this pur-  
-pose the Committee ask for a grant  
from Government of Rupees 30,000.

148. As a general rule, I  
am of opinion that, in estimating  
the amount to be raised from  
local sources, <sup>for</sup> the erection or  
repairs.

repairs of School buildings, towards  
which grants are applied for, it  
is not expedient that credit should  
be given for sums expended previous  
to the submission of the application,  
for, if such a practice be permitted,  
it is difficult to determine how  
far back the calculations may  
extend and the Government may  
be called upon to give its grants  
in aid of funds, the expenditure  
of which may have been ill regu-  
-lated and injudicious.

149. But in the present case,  
if in any, it appears to me that  
this rule may very properly  
be broken through. The magnificent  
endowment by which the institution  
is supported, and the important  
objects which it is designed to  
fulfil; the fact that it is the  
germ of the only collegiate insti-  
-tution unsupported by Government  
that has yet sprung up in the  
Presidency

Presidency - All these circum-  
stances appear to me to render  
the application now under notice  
deserving of special consid-  
eration. It is to be observed  
moreover, that the original  
application for aid addressed to the  
Honorable Court and to which  
no final answer has ever been  
received, was preferred long before  
any portion of the building funds  
in augmentation of which the Com-  
mittee now seek for a grant  
had been disbursed. They therefore  
to submit the Committee's application  
for the favorable consideration of  
Government.

150. The application made  
by the Financial Board of the  
Scotch Free Church Mission is  
for a grant of Rupees 24,000 per  
annum in aid of their Schools  
at

86  
at Madras, Chingleput, Conje-  
neram and Wallajahabad. It is  
stated in the application that the  
Mission has expended annually  
on strictly educational objects  
and not including any allowances  
to ordained missionaries, during  
the years 1851-52-53-54 and 55,  
a sum not less than Rupees  
20,000. The objects to which  
these funds are applied, are so  
fully stated in the application  
that I need not detail them here.

It will be sufficient to state  
that, of the sum applied for, Rupees  
17,722 is proposed to be assigned  
to the boys' School per annum,  
Rupees 8,532 or Rupees 711 per  
month being named as requi-  
site to augment the salaries  
of the teachers and provide addi-  
tional teachers and pupil  
teachers in the boys' School, and

Rspees 9,190 for building, repairs, furniture and books. The distribution of the grants proposed for the girls' School in Madras is not specified.

151. The Schools have not yet been inspected, with the exception of those at Bellare, having been closed for the holidays before the application was received; nor is the information contained in it, regarding the distribution of the present expenditure, sufficiently definite to admit of my making any specific recommendation as to the amount of grant that should be given, but it seems useless to give the Managers the trouble of furnishing the requisite details or to subject their schools and teachers to an inspection until it shall have

87  
have been determined whether the funds at the disposal of this Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid are to be increased sufficiently to admit of their application being entertained.

Schools supported by the  
Black Town and Royapuram  
Parochial Fund.

152. These Schools are under the management of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees of the Black Town Church. They are four in number, two for boys and two for girls, with a total attendance, according to the last report, of 49 boys and 51 girls, and are supported by subscriptions, the monthly expenditure being about Rspees 130.- The Managers apply for a grant to enable them to augment the salaries of their teachers and towards the erection of a

a room for the boys' School in Black Town, the cost of which is estimated at about Rupees 4000. They have lately erected a School room for the girls' School in Black Town at a cost of Rupees 2460 and they express their hope that this outlay will be taken into consideration in the apportionment of a grant for the boys' School room.

153. I do not think it desirable that any orders should be passed on the subject of this application until it shall have been ascertained what addition will be made to the Grant-in-aid fund, for unless this fund shall be considerably augmented, it will not be expedient to assign any further portion of it to the town of Madras.

154. I have now noted all the applications for grants-in-aid that have come before me in a definite form. Since this report was commenced I have been requested by the Wesleyan Missionaries to depute an Inspector to visit their Schools at Madras and Trichinopoly, on behalf of which they propose to apply for further grants. A similar application has been made by the Church Missionary Society with reference to their Training School at Palamcottah, but whether with the view of obtaining a grant or merely the opinion and counsel of the Inspector is not stated. These applications I have not considered it necessary to enter in my present report. The Schools for which I have been

been able to recommend Grants  
are entered in the accompanying  
tabular statement (Appendix D).  
They are Twenty six in number,  
eight being classified as Schools  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> Class according to the  
classification adopted in my  
former reports and eighteen of  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> Class. The aggregate sum  
recommended is Rupees 25,595-15-9,  
of which Rupees 17,514 is proposed  
to be given in augmentation of the  
current expenditure of the several  
Schools and Rupees 8,081-15-9  
for special purchases, such as  
the provision or repair of School  
buildings, furniture and books.  
It will be observed that in some  
cases I have recommended  
a grant for the purchase of  
School books where no application  
for such a grant has been made.

Note.  
The Doon School  
College is not  
included in this  
statement, as the  
application pro-  
posed in its behalf  
is such as I  
presume must  
be referred for the  
orders of the  
Government of  
India.

I have done this to obviate the  
necessity of further references, as  
it is probable that most, if not  
all, the Managers of the Schools  
who have not applied for a grant  
of books will do so, on finding  
that they are given to other Schools  
under certain definite rules  
which apply generally to all  
Schools under Government  
inspection. These rules, which  
were submitted in my letter of  
the 19<sup>th</sup> May last and, as I  
understand, have been sanctioned  
by Government, are so framed  
as to prevent unnecessary appli-  
cations, it being provided that,  
in each case, the Grant shall  
be met by an equal sum from  
local sources and shall be  
in proportion to the number of  
pupils under instruction. With  
a view further to preclude the  
possibility

possibility of an abuse of these grants, I propose in future to make no <sup>money</sup> payments under this head but to require Managers of Schools applying for grants of books to furnish me with a list of the books required, accompanied by a remittance for a moiety of their cost and thereupon, either to supply the books from the Depot attached to my Office or, should they be procurable at equally low prices at up country depots in the immediate neighbourhood of the Schools for which they are required, to furnish the Managers with an order for the requisite supply. The aggregate amount of the sums recommended under this head is only Rupees 1607-8 and there is no branch of the grant-in-aid

system which may be made <sup>or</sup> certainly (and at the same time economically) conducive to the promotion of sound education than the encouragement of local efforts for the provision of an adequate supply of useful School books.

155 It was shewn in para. 14 of my last report that, after deducting the grants proposed in that and my former letter, the sum remaining available for future disbursements was only Rupees 5,897. The Government of India have since authorized the transfer of the Grant-in-aid fund of Rupees 6,000 per annum out of the sum sanctioned for Zillah Schools. To the amount thus available or Rupees 11,897 the amount of some of the grants

Visc. Extract  
Minutes of  
Consultation  
No. 1498 dated  
19 Decr 1856.

already sanctioned, but which have not been taken advantage of by the applicants may be added. For instance, a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem was sanctioned for the School supported by the Gospel Society at Trichinopoly. This grant has not been drawn and the School having been lately closed, it will not be required. The grant sanctioned for the Village Schools belonging to the two Missionary Societies in Tinnevely are also still undrawn as well as those authorized for the Madras Native Progressive Seminary and for the Village and Town Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood, the conditions upon which these grants were severally sanctioned not having been as yet fulfilled. The

The amount estimated for the Rupees 40 may be considered to be still a for other purposes. I beg to suggest that I may be authorized to pay for

| Name of School.                                      | For Current Expenses &c. | For books and school furniture | Total   |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Orphan Institution at Chettipore.                    | 950                      | 63                             | 1023    |
| English & Vernacular School at Bellary.              | 552                      | 176                            | 728     |
| English Fort School at Madulapattam.                 | 480                      | 8 8                            | 488 8   |
| English School at Mangalore.                         | 1218                     | 119                            | 1367    |
| Vernacular School at The ally.                       | 240                      | 77 8                           | 257 8   |
| Vediaspuram Seminary.                                | 1080                     | 55                             | 1135    |
| Saunpuram Seminary.                                  | 1800                     | 63                             | 1863    |
| English School at Ellore.                            | 810                      | 74                             | 884     |
| C.M.S. Boys' School at Madulapattam.                 | 1780                     | 120                            | 1900    |
| Hindu School at Madulapattam.                        | 1184                     | 128                            | 1312    |
| Ramipattam School.                                   | 282                      | 29 8                           | 311 8   |
| Subicorin School.                                    | 300                      | 50                             | 350     |
| Cochin School.                                       | 1200                     | 100                            | 1300    |
| Sydpattam School.                                    | 258                      | 30                             | 288     |
| Logan. Nat. Reparatory School.                       | 846                      | 100                            | 946     |
| C.M.S. Native Female Mission School at Madulapattam. | 924                      | 33                             | 957     |
| Total.                                               |                          |                                | 15110 8 |

91 for the purchase of books and school furniture as may fall within the sum of Rs 15,500 per annum (the selection being determined by the dates on which the applications were preferred) and to intimate to

in aiming  
to those  
tools wanted in the  
e list, who have applied  
wants in aid of buildings,  
their applications must  
over until the orders of the  
Government of India are received.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedt Servant  
19th February 1857  
J. C. Cunningham  
Director of Public Instruction

28  
1857  
A. J. Robertson Esq.  
Director of Public Instruction

To  
The Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Fort St George

Dated 19th  
Feb 24th  
1857

No 156  
with 2 Enclosures  
1857

Submitting to  
Lord on Application  
of  
unconnected  
Government

To

H. J. Robertson, Esq.

Director of Public Instruction  
Madras.

Sir,

On the 21<sup>st</sup> September 1850, a Memorial was submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, praying for the Honorable Court's assistance in the formation of a College which it was desired to establish at Madras for the Education of the youth of this Presidency, East Indian, European and Native, on Protestant Christian principles.

2. This Memorial was signed by the Members of a Committee which had been formed at Madras as the representatives of a large body of European and Natives connected with the Madras Presidency, but not Members of the Company's Covenanted Service.

3. These orders were communicated to the Government of Madras in

in the Honorable Court's despatch of the 19th July 1854 No 49, but excepting as it may be understood to have been included in the general question, the Memorial does not appear to have been any further noticed, and no reply has ever been received from the Committee.

5. We have now therefore as the representatives of the same body, to address you on the subject, in order to its being again brought under the consideration of Government.

6. When the Memorial adverted to was forwarded to Government, funds had been collected to the amount of Rs 120,000, but this sum being altogether insufficient for the purpose, nothing further could be done towards the establishment of the proposed college, pending the result of the Appeal to the Honorable Court for their aid.

7. Not long after, however, or in May 1854 on the death of the late Captain

92  
Captain John Doveton, formerly of the 1st Nizam's Service, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his property to be appropriated in Equal shares towards the maintenance, or for the formation, of certain specified schools at Calcutta and Madras.

8. A school was accordingly formed at Madras on the terms of the Will, and at a subsequent period it was arranged between the Committee of the Doveton School and the Trustees of the proposed College, that the school should form part of the Establishment of the College, and that the funds of both should be united under one general arrangement.

9. Shortly previous to the union of the Doveton School and Protestant College, an arrangement had been entered into with the Committee of St Andrew's Parochial School for its amalgamation with the Doveton Institution. This however brought with it

it no accession of funds, but by placing a school already in full working under the Dorseton Committee, it enabled them at once to establish their title to Captain Dorseton's Bequest, while they also became possessed of the Parochial School Premises in trust for school purposes.

10. The Dorseton Fund, as paid over by the Executor amounted to Rspees 2,32,131-4-5, of which it was required by the Executor that Rspees 32,131-4-5 should be set apart for building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved in perpetuity as Capital; the interest alone being available for current expenditure.

11. The Protestant College Fund, at the date of union, amounted to Rs 1,48,682-8-4, of which it was stipulated that Rs 20,000 should be appropriated to building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved as Capital.

Under

12. Under these arrangements the capital of the united Institutions, now known as "The Dorseton Protestant College", amounts to Rspees, 3,28,682-8-1, invested in Government Funds, and yielding an income of Rs 1162-4-4 per mensem for current expenditure.

13. The Building Fund amounted to Rspees 32,131-4-5, of which Rs 46,000 have been or will be expended upon ground and premises for the Boarding Establishment, leaving a balance of Rs 6131-4-5.

14. But a suitable Edifice for the College remains to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at not less than Rs 36,000 or about Rs 30,000 in excess of the available fund.

15. It is to solicit the aid of Government that we now address you.

16. We have brought out from England at considerable expense a Principal and Vice Principal for the College and a Head Master for the school. Other Masters have been engaged at Madras, and

and we have now had in full operation since 1<sup>st</sup> March 1855 a High and Primary Schools for Boys; and since 15<sup>th</sup> February last a school for girls which occupies the Parochial School Premises, and has been attended with marked success; the pupils numbering on the 1<sup>st</sup> Instant, in the

High School. — 110.

Primary do — 106.

Girls' — do — 91.

Total — 307.

17. Including school fees our monthly income may be stated at Rupees 2167, while our average monthly expenditure amounts to Rs 2145, and a large outlay still remains to be incurred for the provision of College and School apparatus, Library &c leaving us without any prospect of having it in our power to appropriate any portion of our Current income in aid of the erection of the College.

The

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18. The Community have already contributed with much liberality, and we feel that we can look for little more from private sources, certainly nothing adequate to what is now required. On behalf therefore of the Community and of the European and East Indian youth especially of this Presidency, and with immediate reference to the Memorial of the 21<sup>st</sup> September 1850, a copy of which is annexed, we would now earnestly solicit a grant-in-aid, to the extent of Rs 30,000 to enable us to proceed at once with the erection of the College.

19. We will not attempt to add force to our Appeal by expatiating upon the character and probable results of the Institution under our charge. We will simply express our conviction that whether in relation to the large and increasing body for whose benefit it is mainly but not exclusively designed, or to the best interests of the British Government

Government and of the Country at large,  
its high importance can scarcely be  
overestimated.

20. We would confidently trust  
that sharing with us in this conviction,  
the Right Honble the Governor in  
Council, will be prepared to accord  
his most favorable consideration to  
the present application.

We have &c

Madras  
12 Nov. 1856.

Signed C. A. Browne

do / P. H. Hamilton

do / Wm. Miller Junr

Secy M. D. C. Collg.

(True Copy)

C. J. Cunningham  
Director of Public Instruction

Appendix B.

Statement on behalf of  
the Free Church Mission School  
at Villore submitted for the  
consideration of the Minister of  
Public Instruction

It has lately come to the  
knowledge of those who are entrusted  
with the charge and management  
of the Free Church Mission School  
at Villore that certain recommenda-  
tions have been made by the Inspectors  
of Schools for the district, which,  
in the judgment of those who are  
concerned in the prosperity of the  
Mission School now referred to,  
are calculated to interfere with the  
successful working of this School,  
to inflict most serious injury upon  
it, and thereby very materially to  
affect the best interests of Education.

The managers of the Mission  
School are encouraged to lay this  
Statement

Statement before the Minister of Public  
Instruction and respectfully but  
earnestly to press it upon his consi-  
deration by the proposed resolution  
of the Government to recognize, as  
they have done, the efforts of Missionary  
Societies in behalf of Education, and  
to encourage by means of grants in aid  
of Education the exertions of these  
Societies to supply the population  
of India with the means of instruc-  
tion. It is believed likewise that  
it is the determination of Government  
in carrying out their own measures  
in behalf of Education to avoid  
anything that might be justly  
regarded as acting in opposition to  
Missionary efforts, and especially  
in every case where the field has  
already been occupied by a Mission  
School well conducted, that the  
Government would encourage schools  
of this kind, and refrain from  
opening

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opening other schools in places where  
they might be liable to be regarded  
as in opposition to such Mission  
schools already established.  
The Free Church Mission  
School at Kellare has now been  
established for a period of seven-  
teen years. The Collector of the  
district, and the Civil & Sessions  
Judge can be confidently appealed  
to, as well as gentlemen now and  
formerly connected with the station,  
as ready to testify the high value  
which they set on the school in  
question. But the Managers of the  
School in question are happy to be  
able to take up a much stronger  
position than that of appealing  
to their friends in Kellare. The  
School has already been examined  
by the Inspector of Schools for the  
District, and its Managers can  
unhesitatingly appeal to his report,

or indeed to that of any man acquainted with Education in India for a favorable account of their school.

It is likewise the confident belief of those in charge of the Mellore Mission School that its operations and machinery are perfectly sufficient to meet the wants and demands of the place, and that if larger efforts were necessary to meet a larger demand, the operations of the Mission School can be framed to meet such demand. There are at present on the roll of the school 300 scholars. Besides the operations of the English department, instruction is imparted in Teloofoo, Tamil and Hindustani, and a female school has been for many years in successful operation. Extensive school premises are now in possession of the Mission for Educational purposes. House property

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property in possession of the Mission worth upwards of 100 Rupees a month is sufficient to secure the permanence of the school: and subscriptions of more than 50 Rupees a month is sufficient to show the good esteem in which the school is held.

The number of pupils who study English is 140, and out of the population of Mellore not many more can be reasonably expected.

In addition to the ordinary staff of Native Teachers, the work of the Mission School is carefully superintended by the Rev. J. Gettena-jooloo, and his time is entirely devoted to the work of the school during the ordinary hours of teaching. In addition the Rev. J. MacKintosh M.A. one of the Missionaries belonging to the Madras Mission of the Free Church of Scotland

Scotland, has, during a period of nearly two years devoted the whole of his time during the hours when the school is open to the work of the school.

On these grounds the Managers of the Mellore Free Church Mission School feel that they have the strongest claims on the support, the aid, and the protection of the Government.

But it is with no little surprise and pain that the Managers of the Mission School have heard that the Inspector of Schools for this district has recommended another English school to be opened in Mellore by means of the Government grants in aid of Education.

The Inspector's recommendation we understand to be as follows: viz. that a vernacular school at present supported by the Sheristadani and other Catcherry servants should receive

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a grant-in-aid, and he suggests further that the elements of English should be taught in the highest class of this school.

We understand further that the Inspector recommends this grant on the ground, first, that this vernacular school is not likely to interfere with the Mission School, as the schools are entirely different in character, since the medium of communication in the Sheristadani School is Telugoo, that in the Mission School, English; secondly, even if English is introduced into the vernacular school, "it is not likely seriously to injure the other," that is, the Mission School; thirdly, the Inspector seems to make the recommendation now referred to, on the ground that it is only just for him to recommend any school in which a tolerable Education is afforded, especially in the vernaculars, and to report favourably on any efforts of the Natives to help themselves.

On the first of these points,

viz.

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wrt. that the schools are not likely to  
interfere with each other on account of  
the difference of their character and  
media of communication; the Managers  
of the Mission School beg to remark,  
that, had the Inspector's recommendation  
referred merely to the vernacular  
school as it at present stands the  
statement now submitted would have  
been unnecessary. In the Mission  
School with 70 scholars studying in  
the vernacular languages there is a  
far larger amount of vernacular  
teaching than there can be in the  
Sheristadar's school of 36 boys. But  
there is in Kellore a wide field for  
vernacular teaching; and the Managers  
of the Mission School have nothing to  
remark on the Inspector's report so far  
as it recommends support for a vernacular  
school. But if the Inspector's  
suggestion is acted on, the schools will  
be no longer different in their media  
of communication. He recommends that

English

English should be taught in the vernacular  
school. It will therefore be no  
longer a vernacular, but an English  
and vernacular school; that is it  
will be made to resemble as much  
as possible the Mission School.

In these circumstances the  
Managers of the Mission School beg  
to express their belief, in the strongest  
form, that the Sheristadar's vernacular  
school so altered will certainly be  
regarded by the natives as an  
opposition school, and that as  
such it will actually be found to  
be in its operation. Whatever opinion  
the Inspector may hold on this  
subject, the Managers of the Mission  
School at Kellore cannot refrain  
from expressing their opinion based  
on lengthened experience, that inter-  
ference and opposition will be the  
result, if a school such as the  
Inspector recommends, is now established.

And

and that the real interests of Education will be seriously damaged.

Secondly, the Inspector seems to think, that even if English is introduced into the vernacular school, it is not likely seriously to injure the Mission School. It seems, then, that the Inspector is not very clear but that injury may be done to the Mission School, although he scarcely thinks that it will be serious. The Managers of the Mission School have surely reason to ask that this matter will receive a fuller consideration. Are they to believe that their school is to be put in jeopardy on such peradventure grounds as are now set forth? By what criteria does the Inspector estimate that the injury will not be serious if his suggestion is carried out? They beg to say, that in their judgment, the very reverse will be the case, and

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and they hope to make this plain before their statement is finished. Thirdly, the Inspector thinks, that it is only just he should recommend a school where a tolerable education is given, and report favorably on any efforts of the natives to help themselves. The Inspector has of course, to consider for himself what is just for him to do. But the Managers of the Mission School respectfully submit, that he has also to consider whether, what he esteems to be justice to one party, may not be injustice to another. Surely, the risk of injury, even any when in the esteem of the Inspector, it may not be serious, ought not to be lightly incurred. Justice to the interests of Education, it is respectfully submitted, is what ought to be considered.

But next, as to the efforts of the natives to help themselves, what is after

after all are these efforts? A few rich  
Natives embracing several Sheristadars,  
club together to defray the expense of  
the Education of their own children and  
immediate friends to the number of  
some 36 boys. But a little investigation  
will make it appear that the Sheristadars  
and their friends are really doing nothing  
in this way to advance Native Education,  
but on the contrary that their efforts are  
directed to foster some of the worst  
prejudices of the Natives. One reason, it  
is well known, why the Natives make  
the Effort which is now sought by the  
Inspector to be so carefully cherished is,  
that they are unwilling their children  
should attend any schools but those in which  
the highest caste prejudices are respected.  
We are informed by a very respectable  
Caste Native, that on his bringing his  
children to the Vernacular School of  
the Sheristadars, they were denied admission  
on the ground that they were not of  
sufficiently good caste. It is very possible  
now

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Now, there being some prospect of  
Government aid, that an attempt  
will be made to admit a few boys  
not of the highest caste so as to make  
it appear that the Sheristadars' Vernacu-  
-lar school is not so exclusive as  
we maintain. But, that the real  
character of the school, has been  
such as we have represented can  
scarcely be denied.

But it is also the opinion  
of many of the Natives themselves,  
that there is a further object in  
keeping up this vernacular school  
and in seeking to introduce English  
into it. It is well known to many  
of them that the Government Native  
Officials are most anxious to maintain  
among their own friends whatever  
Government situations <sup>may</sup> from time to  
time become vacant, to the exclusion,  
if possible, of the Sudra people. They  
are now aware that they can scarcely  
expect

expect to retain this influence long without English Education, and feeling they must do something to reach that Education, they are determined to do so with as little risk as possible of the light and learning of the West interfering with their Caste and other prejudices.

The Managers of the Mission School have already said that as a Vernacular School, the School of the Sheristadars' would never have drawn forth a single remark from them. But when on the ground of supporting such a school as this, the risk, and, in the opinion of the Managers of the Mission School, the imminent danger of injuring a prosperous institution is incurred, they deem it only due to justice and the Cause of Education to make the remarks which the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion have forced them to make on this subject.

The

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The Inspector does not apprehend any interference to the Mission School were the Sheristadars' made an English School. Surely little needs to be said on the subject. For how does the case stand? When it is known that the Sheristadars, in whose hands to a greater or less degree, so many of the Government situations, or passports to such situations lie, form the principal supporters of the Vernacular School in question, will it not be considered by the Native boys and their friends, that attendance at the Vernacular School of the Sheristadars' will entitle them to the favor of these Native officials and so pave the way to Government employment. If the Government, as is suggested by the Inspector, make this Vernacular School an English one also, will not this be construed by the Natives as implying on the part of Government

Government. a distrust of the Mission School and a desire to countenance efforts made in opposition to it.

It surely were not unreasonable to expect that the Mission School should first be shown to have fallen short of what might be expected from it, ere another school, which the Managers of the Mission School cannot but regard as an opposition school should be opened. But no such failure on the part of the Mission School can be shown.

Nor can it be said that there is any thing in the management of the Mission School of a nature to interfere with caste, for although all classes and castes are admitted to the school without distinction, of 110 boys in the English Department, not fewer than than the half, are brahmins.

This statement would have

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have been submitted at an earlier date, but the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion of another English School only became known to the Managers of the Mission School very lately. The Managers of the Mission School make the present appeal with the conviction that when the case is properly weighed by the Minister of Public Instruction, he will see the propriety of the course now taken by the Managers of the Mission School in directing his attention to the case; and they further confidently believe that instead of sanctioning the setting up of another English School where the ground is already well occupied, he will seek rather to foster the efforts already

already made by the Mission School  
to bring the benefits of a sound  
English and vernacular education  
more fully within the reach of  
the youth of Nellore.

Nellore  
16 Decr 1856

Signed) J. M. Macintosh M.D.  
Ministry of the Free Church

Signed) S. Ettirajooloo  
Supt of School

Signed) Arch. M. Simpson  
Corresponding Member of the  
Financial Board of the  
Free Church Mission at  
Madras.

(True copy)

P. J. Amthurst  
Director of Public Instruction

Appendix C.

Application to Government for  
a Grant-in-Aid on behalf of the  
Central Institution and Branch Schools  
for Males and Females of the Madras  
Free Church Mission.

Madras, 23<sup>d</sup> December 1856.

We, the undersigned, Members  
of the Financial Board of the Madras  
Free Church Mission (some of us having  
held this office for many years), desire  
to present the following application  
to the Government, with a view to  
obtain grants-in-aid on behalf of the  
Central Institution at Madras and  
the various Branch Schools connected  
with it.

It may be seen from our  
Treasurer's Books, as well as from the  
published Accounts of the Mission, that  
we have expended annually on strictly  
Educational objects, during the years  
1851, '52, '53, '54 and '55, a sum not less  
than £20,000. This sum does not  
include

include any allowance to ordained Missionaries Native or European, nor to Evangelists as such; but was devoted to objects strictly Educational, such as the payment of teachers and Moonshies, School servants, Stationery, books, rents, repairs and taxes.

This sum of Rs 20,000 per annum is the fruit of the Christian liberality of friends in India, in Scotland and in England, desirous to aid the Missionaries in their endeavours to impart a sound and liberal Christian Education in English and the vernacular languages to the youth of the Madras Presidency.

In applying for Government assistance, agreeably to the Educational Despatch of 1854, we would have preferred one entire sum, bearing a proportion to the Rs 20,000 annually raised from voluntary contributions, and to have had the administration of it left in our <sup>own</sup> hands, like any other sum contributed to these Educational Estab-

-lish-

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-lishments. But as the scheme of Government does not authorize such an arrangement, but requires <sup>the mention of</sup> the specific objects for which assistance is asked, we respectfully present the following particulars.

First, in regard to the schools, their teachers, pupils and studies; and, second, in regard to the objects for which Government assistance is asked.

The rise, progress, and results of the Free Church Mission Institution and Branch schools, are well known throughout the Madras Presidency.

I. The Central Institution in the Black Town of Madras

The primary and main design of this Institution, since its Commencement by the late Revd John Anderson (3d April, 1837), has been to train up teachers and preachers, through the medium of English with a view to their becoming the instructors of the general population in their own vernacular tongues.

This

This Institution may justly expect a grant in aid on the ground of its being the oldest Mission Seminary now existing in Madras, having been established in 1837, four years before the present High School was opened. It might also plead that it has all along borne the double character of a Normal Seminary and Infant College. But we prefer resting its claims for Government assistance on the simple ground of efficiency and success. This Institution has raised up some of the ablest teachers and preachers in this Presidency. It has supplied the Medical School with some of its best Native pupils, and the Government with many enlightened and useful public servants. It has given a powerful impulse to Native Education on a sound and liberal scale in the Madras Presidency; it has stimulated into existence many schools established by Natives in and around Madras.

and

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and it has prepared the way for Government measures, and led to the origination of several useful seminaries on the part of other Christian Societies.

The Superintendence of the Institution and the teaching of the higher classes are in the hands of ordained Missionaries, European and Native, whose salaries are provided by the Free Church of Scotland.

In the Institution at present there are 13 classes, 12 teachers (besides the Missionaries and Preachers), and 3 Monks. There is also a separate class, called the Monitorial. The same pupils are arranged in a different order, with a view to mathematics, languages and other studies. In these 13 classes there are 359 pupils, of whom 305 were present in November. 38 pupils are Mahomedans; the others are Hindus of different castes. The studies range from the first lessons in English reading to Milton; and embrace the English Bible as the great fountain of pure, moral and spiritual truth, Arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, geometry, Algebra, theology and church history. The languages cultivated are Hebrew, Greek and Tamil.

Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani, and  
English as the principal medium.

The pupil teachers number 6.

The monthly outlay exceeds Rs. 450.

II. In the course of this year,  
with a view to benefit another district  
of Black Town, the Mission established  
another school for boys in Salay Street  
near the Mint.

In November 162 boys of this  
school paid each a fee of half a rupee.  
This monthly fee has been charged since  
the commencement of the school. The roll  
numbers 170 boys. Under Mr. Hutton,  
as head teacher, there are three teachers,  
two pupil teachers, and a Moonshee. The  
studies range from the Elements of English  
to the book of Genesis and Murray's  
History of India, along with the ordinary  
studies in a well-conducted Anglo-Vernacular  
school. Mr. Hutton's salary is Rs. 120  
a month. The other expenses amount to  
Rs. 90 a month.

The

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III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road)  
Branch School for males.

This school was begun in 1811, to  
benefit for the benefit of the Mahomedan  
population. After a time, various  
causes led to the admission of Hindu pupils  
also. A school was required for ten years: but  
for an interval it was dropped; and this  
year (1836) it has been revived. In Nov. of  
last 166 fees were paid of 21 annas each.  
The present expenditure of the school  
amounts to about Rs. 350 a month. This  
sum does not include rent, taxes, or  
repairs. The school is superintended by  
the Rev. P. Rajahgopal and Mr. Whitely,  
who labour in it daily. In November there  
were 349 pupils, 112 being Mohammedans,  
and 237 being Hindus. The general plan  
of Education is the same as in the Parent  
Institution. The pupils are arranged into  
11 classes, the lowest being engaged in the  
Elements of English, while the highest class  
studies the English Bible, history, ma-  
thematics &c. Mr. Whitely's salary is

is. Rs 140 a month.

The pupil teachers number 15: the other teachers 11.

#### IV. The Chingleput Branch School.

This school was entrusted in 1840 to the Mission by its founder W. A. Murchad, Esq. It is at present under the Superintendence of a European Missionary, the Revd R. B. Blyth. In November last, the pupils on the roll, in the four departments of the school, were 271. The highest number present that month was 249; and of these there were present in the department for English, 73; for Tamil, 77; for Telugu, 37; and for Girls, 62. The present expenditure of the school is upwards of Rs 90 a month. It is thus low in consequence of the European Missionary acting, *pro tempore*, the part of head-teacher, his salary not being counted. A fee was exacted for many years from the pupils able to pay, and will again be required in 1837.

The

129  
The same books and system are employed as at Maorai, though the Education imparted does not reach to such a point of progress. The highest Assistant teacher's salary is Rs 12.-8.-. There are 10 inferior teachers.

V. The Conjereram Branch School.  
was established in 1839 by the Revd John Anderson, & is conducted by trained Agents under the direction of the Missionaries. In November last the pupils on the roll numbered 357, of whom 326 were present one day as the Maximum attendance. Of this Maximum, there were 104 pupils in the department for English; 68, in the Tamil; 54 in the Telugu; 32 in the Hindustani; and 68 girls, 10 of them being Moslems (and 5 Brahmins in a separate place). The average expense of the school exceeds Rs 200 a month. The salary of the head-teacher is Rs 140 a month. There are 23 subordinate teachers and Monitors.

The same system of Education is pursued here as at Chingleput.

The

## VI. The Wallajabad Branch School.

was commenced this year, in consequence of a property there being presented to the Mission by a friend. The pupils in November were 129, of whom 119 were present as the maximum attendance that month; viz. 37 boys in the English Department, 58 in the Tamil; and 34 girls.

The highest class read the 3<sup>d</sup> English Instructor, with corresponding advancement in writing, arithmetic & geography.

The monthly cost is about Rs 40.

About Rs 8 a month are paid in school fees. The head teacher receives Rs 16-4- a month.

VII. The Nellore Branch School, with the school at (VIII) Goodoor and (IX) Caligerry, are also connected with the Mission. They are under the superintendence of the Reverend Messrs Mackintosh & Etterajoorloo, who have already applied for a grant on behalf of these schools.

Female

## Female Education. 118

To those who are well acquainted with the intellectual and moral condition of the Native population, the promotion of Female Education must appear at least as important as that of the male sex. There is no department of Educational labour that demands so much earnest and persevering effort; none that in the present stage of progress requires so much wise and well-sustained encouragement of every right kind.

The following facts will show that the Female school of this Mission have a special claim on the regard and the support of the Government.

(1) It was this Mission that in 1823 made the first successful commencement of Education, vernacular and English, among the Caste girls in Black Town.

(2) This Mission has done much to open up a pathway to similar efforts on the part of other Christian Societies.

(3) This Mission has prosecuted

Female

Female Education with marked success, both as regards progress and numbers, for upwards of 13 years, depending on this object a large share of the Christian bounty is devoted to it.

(4) The annual average charge of educating each girl in the Day schools taken together, is not less than Rs 12, being higher at Madras and Triplicane, and lower at the other stations.

(5) The attendance of girls from the Madras and Triplicane Day schools at the annual examination in December was as follows:

|            |                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| From       | 1844-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55           |
| Madras     | 179-200-200-118-117-140-193-200-208-203-259-185 |
| Triplicane | 74-112-100-99-103-124-105-113-108-100-110-125   |

Thus giving from these two schools combined, these twelve <sup>years</sup> respectively, 253, 405, 300, 217, 220, 264, 298, 313, 316, 303, 369, 310.

(6) The attendance of girls belonging to the two Female Day schools at Madras, Triplicane, Conjereram, Chingleput and Vellore, was as follows:

1857.

|       |      |             |    |                 |      |
|-------|------|-------------|----|-----------------|------|
| 1857. | 513  | Hindu girls | 66 | Mahomedan girls | 579. |
| 52.   | 550. | "           | 73 | "               | 623. |
| 53.   | 545. | "           | 67 | "               | 612. |
| 54.   | 635. | "           | 87 | "               | 722. |
| 55.   | 530. | "           | 83 | "               | 613. |

(7) In November 1856, nearly 600 girls were present one day, as the total attendances in the Female schools of the Mission, on a roll of about 750.

### Female Schools

#### I. The Normal school for Female Converts and Boarding girls.

This establishment is under Mrs Anderson's special charge, and contains at present 21 pupils. There are taught through the medium of English and Tamil; and the girls being entirely under Christian influence, are carried to a much higher point in Education and training than is practicable in the case of Day pupils coming from their own homes.

This department has existed since 1847; but it is only recently that a separate house

house

houses has been procured for its accommodation.

Most of the inmates are maintained by Christian friends in Scotland.

## II. The Madras Day School for girls.

This school was commenced in 1843, and has perhaps proved the most influential in the Presidency in giving an impulse to Native Female Education.

The school contains at present 140 girls, of whom 115 were present in November. The classes are ten; the teachers, 8; besides the Superintendents and Monitors. The age of the girls ranges from four and five to nine and ten, with very few above ten. The studies are the reading and writing of Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani; along with arithmetic, geography, sewing and the Elements of English. The monthly charge is about Rs 160.

The

## III. The Triplicane Day School for girls.

This school was commenced in 1843, and, after some months for the sake of greater efficiency (as in the case of the Madras Day School for girls), was placed side by side, with the Boys' School.

In November last there were present 155 girls, arranged in 6 classes, 20 of the girls being Mahomedans.

They are taught to read their mother tongue, whether Tamil, Telugu or Hindustani. A few of the most advanced girls are taught sewing. They are instructed also in the Elements of arithmetic and geography.

The girls pay no fee in this, or in any other of our schools.

The teachers in this school number 8.

The monthly expense of the school is about Rs 120.

## IV. Mrs Campbell's Day School for girls.

This school was commenced in August, 1855 and is kept in the Compound

Compound of the Rev<sup>d</sup> A. B. Campbell.  
The girls on the roll are 35, and the  
average attendance is 30. The school is  
superintended by Mrs Campbell, assisted  
by Mrs Cooper.

Under 2 teachers the girls are  
taught the elements of a good vernacular  
Education in Tamil, as far as their  
tender years can receive it.

This school costs about Rs 20 a month.

V. The Mission in April last  
established another school for caste  
girls in Acharyaper Street in Black  
Town. In November last the girls  
numbered 75 under 3 teachers. This  
school is superintended by Mr. Hiffon  
and the Missionaries.

The girls are taught to read and  
write Tamil or Telugu, along with the  
elements of Arithmetic and Geography.  
The school costs per month about Rs 35.

The other five Female Schools at  
Chingleput, Kongeram Wallajabad,  
Kellore and Godoor, are treated of under  
these

these several stations.

Objects for which Grants are  
asked.

The Parent Institution in Black  
Town and all the schools connected with  
it are capable of much improvement  
and extension. A grant from Govern-  
ment would materially promote their  
Efficiency.

The following are some of the  
objects to which such a grant is  
immediately applicable: viz.

- (1) Increase to the salaries of teachers.
- (2) Payment of pupil teachers.
- (3) Repairs, flooring, &c.
- (4) School furniture, galleries, apparatus.
- (5) Books, Stationery and Maps.
- (6) Motion for Sewing and industrial arts.
- (7) Additional teachers.
- (8) Moonshes.
- (9) Rent or assessment.

The

# I. The Central Institution.

- (1) Increase to salaries of Teachers - Rs. 60 per mensem
- (2) Pay of Pupil Teachers - Rs. 60 per mensem
- (3) Repairs, flooring &c - Rs. 800.
- (4) School furniture, galleries, apparatus - Rs. 2000.
- (5) Books, Stationery and Maps - Rs. 500.
- (7) Additional teachers - Rs. 100 per mensem
- (8) Munshees - Rs. 50 per mensem
- (9) Apportionment - Rs. 210.

# II. School for Boys in Salay Street.

- (1) Increase to salaries of Teachers - Rs. 20 per mensem
- (2) Pay of Pupil teachers - Rs. 10 per mensem.
- (4) School furniture &c - Rs. 500.
- (5) Books, Stationery and Maps - Rs. 200.
- (7) Additional teachers - Rs. 30 per mensem.
- (8) Munshees - Rs. 20 per mensem.
- (9) Rent - Rs. 20 per mensem.

# III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road) Branch School for males.

- (1) Increase to salaries of teachers - Rs. 20 per mensem
- (2) Pay of pupil teachers - Rs. 25 per mensem
- (3) Repairs &c - Rs. 350.
- (4) School furniture &c - Rs. 500
- (5) Books, Stationery & Maps - Rs. 300

(7)

- (7) Additional teachers - Rs. 60 per mensem
- (8) Munshees - Rs. 50 per mensem.

# IV. The Chingleput Branch School.

- (1) Increase to salaries of teachers - Rs. 15 per mensem
- (2) Pay of Pupil teachers - Rs. 6 per mensem.
- (3) Grant to assist in erecting a new school house - Rs. 2000
- (4) Furniture &c - Rs. 100.
- (5) Books, Stationery & Maps - Rs. 100
- (6) Station for Female Department - Rs. 15 per mensem
- (7) Additional teachers - Rs. 20 per mensem

# V. The Conjereram Branch School.

- (1) Increase to salaries of Teachers - Rs. 20 per mensem
- (2) Pay of Pupil teachers - Rs. 10 per mensem
- (3) Repairs - Rs. 200.
- (4) Furniture &c - Rs. 100.
- (5) Books, Stationery & Maps - Rs. 100
- (6) Station for female department - Rs. 15 per mensem
- (7) Additional teachers - Rs. 25 per mensem

# VI. The Wallajabad School.

A grant has been already applied for

23. This is a statement of the various private, not stated to me by Mr. Braithwaite, regarding, to some extent, of the work done in the school of the school, which is placed under Government inspection. Mr. Braithwaite has also made a liberal application of the grant of which is appended to this document.

C. J. Cunningham  
Director of Public Instruction.

for on behalf of this School; but  
no answer has been received.

## Female Schools.

### I. The Normal School for Female Converts and Boarding Girls.

A grant of Rs 1000 would be of  
great service to improve the premises  
lately purchased for this school.

### II. The Madras Day School for Girls

A grant of Rs 2000 would greatly  
increase the efficiency of this school,  
by supplying additional teachers, paying  
a Matron and Montrepes, procuring  
school-furniture, books and stationery,  
improving the classrooms, &c.

### III. The Triplicane Day School for Girls.

A grant of Rs 1200 would greatly pro-  
mote the efficiency of this school in similar  
respects.

### IV. Mrs Campbell's Day School for Girls

A grant of not less than Rs 150 per  
annum would greatly increase the efficiency  
of this school.

The

V. The new girls' school is Acharyya  
Street.

A grant of Rs 500 would extend  
this school and render it more effective,  
and enable the Mission to hire a  
better house for it.

The assistance asked for the  
five female schools at Chingleput, Conje-  
veram, Walajahbad, Nellore and  
Goodoor is embraced in the foregoing  
application for the schools for males  
in these several places.

We thus respectfully submit  
to Government the circumstances  
of the Institution and school for  
males and females of the Madras  
Free Church Mission, and hope they  
will meet with the most favorable  
consideration.

The sums set down in the  
foregoing application represent the  
wants of these various seminaries;  
but, as the means at the disposal  
of Government are limited, we trust  
that

That a proportion of assistance may  
be allotted in some degree commensurate  
with our wants.

Signed) A. Lorimer.

do) P. Rajahopaul

do) Jas. J. Cooper.

do) Robert B. Blyth

do) Alexander MacCallum

do) A. Venkataramiah.

do) Walter Elliott.

do) J. B. Key.

do) R. D. Campbell.

do) Alexander B. Campbell

do) John Bradwood. Secy.  
to the Financial Board.

Application

Application for a grant in aid on  
behalf of the Wallajahabad Branch  
School of the Free Church of Scotland.

1. The average number of pupils  
on the roll during the last six months  
of 1856, was 128.

2. A department of females  
has existed during the last three of  
these months, and the number of  
girls on the roll is now 25.

3. The highest number of  
pupils present in December was 151,  
of whom 38 were boys in the English  
Department, 88 boys in the Tamil,  
and 25 girls of caste families.

4. The boys come not only  
from Wallajahabad, but from villages  
at a distance of from four to seven  
miles.

5. The average cost of main-  
taining the school during these six  
months has been Rs. 45. 3. 4. This  
includes the expense of removing  
the castes, as well as a partial sup-  
ply of school furniture, but it  
does not include the stationery. The  
average

average outlay per mensem is  
Rs. 55 at cost.

6. The average revenue  
from fees these six months is Rs. 8.8.8.  
per mensem.

7. The pay of the first  
Teacher is Rs. 16-4-0; of the second  
Rs. 7.

1. The premises are estima-  
ted at Rs. 1400 and are devoted to  
Educational purposes.

2. It would tend greatly  
to promote the efficiency and per-  
manency of the school, were Govern-  
ment to grant Rs. 1000 to repair and  
enlarge the premises, and adapt  
them to the education both of males  
and females.

3. A grant of Rs. 10 a month  
for pupil teachers would have the  
effect of retaining under improve-  
ment some of the best youths of  
the district and at length of  
throwing them forth as teachers  
in the villages.

4. A grant of Rs. 30 a month  
would meet part of the charge of the  
present

present staff of teachers, would  
enable the Mission to add another  
teacher, and help to raise the present  
scale of pay to some of the teachers,  
of whom there are altogether six.  
The school was commenced  
under an expectation that the  
Government would readily be induced  
to bear the half of the entire outlay  
from the first.

Yours, dear Sir,  
respectfully yours,  
(Signed) John Braidwood,  
Secretary to the Financial Board  
of the Madras Free Church Mission

Madras  
10<sup>th</sup> January  
1857

(Enclosure)

( ) Wm. Thurst  
Director of Public Instruction

Director, Department of Public Lands  
Washington D.C.  
Enclosed N<sup>o</sup> 1.  
In a letter from the  
Director of Public Lands,  
dated the 19<sup>th</sup> February 1857.  
No 250.

Pub 1857 D  
In N<sup>o</sup> 257

Public Department

Enclos. #2.

In a letter from the Director  
of Public Instruction under  
date the 19<sup>th</sup> February 1857.  
#250.

From the Director of Public Ins-  
truction 19 July 1857. No 158  
private report

The Director of Public Instruction submits  
his further report on the applications  
made to him  
for grants in aid of schools supported  
by private individuals and societies -

in continuation of his letter of 10 July on  
which orders were passed in E.M.C 23  
August.

The Director in the opening of his  
report paras 3-4-5-6-7

adverts to a point of much importance.

He submits that it is desirable that some

definite rule should be laid down

as to the proportion which the Govt grant

shall bear to the amount raised from

local sources, supposing it to be

shown by the reports of the Inspectors

and such grants can be accordingly  
expended - The scale which he proposes  
to lay down, as the maximum proportion  
which under ordinary circumstances  
the grant should bear to the Local Funds  
is one half - and if this proportion be  
adopted it will be necessary - looking  
to the Funds of the Committees or Societies  
from which applications have already been  
received - that the grant should have at its  
disposal a sum of not less than £5,000  
per annum for current expenditure  
in grants in aid - but

1<sup>st</sup>. When the annual income of a  
School is derived from a particular  
endowment -

2<sup>nd</sup>. When the application is for a grant  
in aid of the erection of a building

In both these cases the Director-General  
the Secretary-General and the President of the Council  
will be consulted.

any sum not exceeding the amount  
derived from local sources, may be  
assigned -

The Director-General proceeds to submit  
his recommendations on the several  
applications made to him, in conformity  
with the above principles -

4 Orders are reported in respect to that  
principle - as also on the various  
recommendations made. There will  
be found in the following pages of the  
Report -

Para. 3 - 7 - 14 - 21 - 28 - 35 - 39 -  
45 - 49 - 58 - 67 - 71 - 74 - 79  
82.3 - 85 - 91 - 93 - 94 - 99 -  
101 - 122.3.4 - 127 - 134 - 136 -  
139 - 141 - 144.5 - 149 -

They are also embodied in an Appendix

- viz D at the end of the Report - The

Total amount recommended is £25,500

This is exclusive of the amount Rs. 50,000  
recommended for the District Protestant  
College Page 49 -

5. The total amount sanctioned by the Govt  
of India for grants in aid is Rs. 25,000 - for  
Of this all but Rs. 5897 has been <sup>recommended</sup> appropriated  
in previous recommendations - But the Supreme  
Govt has since authorized the transfer of the  
grant in aid fund of Rs. 6000 per annum  
out of the sum sanctioned for Jilka Schools -  
and of the amount above specified <sup>to</sup> having  
been appropriated Rs. 4000 is still available &  
is required - There is then Rs. 5897 + 6000  
+ 4000 = 15897. - The Government suggests that  
he is authorized to pass for payment to the  
of the grants recommended in Appendix  
D in aid of current expenses - as the require-  
-ment of the salaries of teachers - the cap-  
-ment of additional teachers, & - and for  
the purchase of books & school furniture  
at a rate of Rs. 15500 per

school - the selection being determined by  
the dates on which the applications were  
as per tabular statement appended  
prepared - and that he may be instructed  
to intimate to the Managers of the remaining  
schools, as well as to those who have applied  
for grants in aid of buildings that their  
applications must lie on until the orders  
of the Govt of India are received.

6. If the authorities now asked for the  
disburse Rs. 15500 he sanctioned the  
whole amount as originally allow-  
ed by the Govt of India for grants in  
aid Rs. 25000 with the 6000 addi-  
-tional from the Jilka Schools Rs.  
31000 will be absorbed, and Rs. 10,000  
will still be wanted to meet the  
Directors recommendations on the  
applications which he has already  
received - But other applications  
may be expected and in fact the  
Government calculates that it

at the disposal of Govt for printing  
and should not be less than 65,000  
per annum that is more than double  
the sum now allowed -

The grant for the Duntou Protestant  
College Rs 30,000 it is to be presumed  
is extra to this - as the College does  
not seem to be included in the State  
-ment in Page 4 - but this would be  
only a special grant - once for all -

It is clearly impracticable  
to carry out the grant-in-aid system  
in a Presidency like this for Rs 31,000  
per annum - In Bengal Lower Provinces  
seen by the last General Report on  
Public Instruction on that for 1855/6  
the expenditure for printing and working  
Rs 6264 per annum: or Rs 73,000 per  
annum - The total Educational  
charges for the year being more than  
8 Lacs - I have not seen a table as yet.

Public Dept  
No 116  
Extract from Cons.  
dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 1857

Read also from the  
Director of Pub. Instruction } here entered 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 57.

1. With the foregoing communica-  
-tion, the Director of Public Instruc-  
-tion submits, in continuation  
of his letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> July last,  
which, I help, was a supplement  
to his report of the 19<sup>th</sup> of May  
preceding, further applications,  
with his opinion on each case, for  
Grants-in-aid of Schools sup-  
ported by private Individuals &  
Societies, in the provinces under  
his Presidency. The two former  
reports, it is observed, were dispo-  
sed of in orders passed in Ex. No.  
6. under date 23<sup>rd</sup> August last.

2. The amount sanctioned for the  
object of Grants-in-aid by the Govt  
of India for his Presidency is  
25,000 Rupees per annum. Of  
his sum, deducting the grants wh.  
already, at the recommendation of  
the Director, have been allowed by

Govt, here remains available for future disbursements, Rs 5,897 only - It is stated, however, by Mr. Arbuthnot, that to this may be added a sum of Rs 4,000, being the aggregate amount of certain grants, which, from the disbursement of the schools endowed on other causes, are still undrawn. Under the recent orders of the Govt of India, here is further available, by transferring the amount from the sum sanctioned, but not yet appropriated, for the establishment of Zillah Schools, an annual fund of Rs 6,000. The total presently available is, therefore, Rs 15,897 per annum.

3. Since the date of his last report - at which period twenty-two applications remained to be disposed of, the Director has received sixteen others - Of the entire number, thirty-eight, twenty-three have been inspected; while in regard to the remainder, he is in a position, with a few exceptions, to submit such recommendations

as will admit of their being disposed of, without further reference to Govt, as soon as the necessary inspection shall have been made.

4. The total of the amount of the various grants recommended for sanction is Rs 25,595-15-9. As this is nearly Rs 10,000 in excess of the sum allowed for the development of the system in his Presidency, it will be necessary to submit the matter for the consideration & orders of the Govt of India. Meanwhile, that the actual funds available may at once be made use of, Mr. Arbuthnot has proposed that he may be authorized to pay for payment so many of the grants recommended in the Appendix to his Report, in aid of current expenses, such as the augmentation of the salaries of teachers, the employment of additional teachers &c., and for the purchase of books & School furniture - as may fall within the sum of Rs 15,500 a year.

5. This course is approved. The selec-

- It is, he got remark, has been very fairly determined by the dates on which the applications were preferred. Pupils of other seminaries, and all those who have applied for grants in aid of Buildings, should be informed, as suggested by the Director, that their applications must lie over until the orders of the Govt of India are received.

5. The Institutions, to which, under the arrangements above noticed, immediate assistance will be given, the object of such assistance & its amount in each case, are here tabulated by the Director.

| Name of School                              | For current expenses | For Books & School Furniture | Total         |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Oriental Institution at Chatterpore.        | 966                  | 63                           | 1,029         |
| English & Vernacular School - Bellary.      | 552                  | 176                          | 728           |
| English Fort School - Madrasipatam.         | 480                  | 8                            | 488           |
| English School at Mangalore.                | 1,248                | 119                          | 1,367         |
| Vernacular School at Pally.                 | 240                  | 17                           | 257           |
| Vediarapuram Seminary.                      | 1,080                | 55                           | 1,135         |
| Sawyerapuram Seminary.                      | 1,800                | 63                           | 1,863         |
| English School at Ellore.                   | 810                  | 74                           | 884           |
| C.M.S. Boys' School - Madrasipatam.         | 1,780                | 120                          | 1,900         |
| Hindu School at Madrasipatam.               | 1,184                | 128                          | 1,312         |
| Ramiaspatam School.                         | 282                  | 29                           | 311           |
| Tubicorum School.                           | 300                  | 50                           | 350           |
| Cochin School.                              | 1,200                | 100                          | 1,300         |
| Lydapett School.                            | 258                  | 30                           | 288           |
| Noyapettah Preparatory School.              | 846                  | 100                          | 946           |
| C.M.S. Native Female School - Madrasipatam. | 924                  | 33                           | 957           |
| <b>Total</b>                                |                      |                              | <b>15,110</b> |

7. Looking, then, to the rapid absorption of the whole of the funds available for the purpose, the amount of donations recommended on behalf of Schools already inspected & favourably reported on, the number of applications still under enquiry & the still larger number that may be expected, it is clearly impossible, ~~at~~ in a Presidency like this, where the Committees of Missions & other Societies are carrying forward great schemes of Education at an annual outlay of one lac & half thousands rupees (Rs 1,30,000/-), and are all urging their claims to the support of the State - that the sum now sanctioned can be so distributed by the Director as to enable those bodies to enlarge, to any appreciable extent, the very laudable field of operations in which they are severally engaged. It is obvious that a much larger sum is required.



have already exerted themselves in establishing similar schools of a very high merit - and number of whom will do the same, if aided by a little, timely support & encouragement. In the opinion of the Director it is essential that all who apply for aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving, sooner or later, some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount they themselves are able to contribute.

10. The practical adoption of this principle will not only obviate any misunderstanding of the nature above contemplated, but will also, it is suggested, be found to act as a much greater stimulus to private liberality than is derived from the existing rule. At present there is no guarantee that, supposing because the school be well reported of, the Govt Grant will bear any definite proportion to the sum raised by the Committee, but let it be once known that, on the increase of local benefactions, the grant in aid awarded will be added to by Govt, proportionally, and it may be well expected that the contributions of charitable individuals will not long remain stationary, much less,

as may be at present apprehended, but they will decline.

11. The L. in C. is of opinion that there is much force in the foregoing arguments, and he is ~~inclined~~ to approve of the new principle advocated by Mr. Arbuthnot, & of the rules he proposes as subsidizing grants. The scale which he proposes to lay down, as the maximum proportion which, under ordinary circumstances, the grant should bear to the Local Fund, is one half; and if his proposition be adopted, it will be necessary, looking, as previously noted, to the amount now subscribed by these Societies & individuals who have expressed a desire to place their schools under inspection and whose applications, therefore, will have to be considered, but Govt. shd have at its disposal a sum of not less than Rs 65,000 per annum, for current expenditure in grants in aid.

12. Two cases are specified by the Director as proper to be excepted from the above rule; and the Govt. concur. 1st. Where the annual income of a School is derived from a permanent

endowment.

2<sup>dly</sup> Where the application is for a grant in aid of the erection of a School Building.

In both these cases, the present rule may be retained, under which any sum not exceeding the amount derived from local sources may be assigned.

13. Having disposed of the above ~~points~~ references, the Govt proceed to review the various recommendations made in the Body of the Report, promising that they approve all those contained in the Appendix D. The number of the applications referred to in that list - all indeed that can be met with the funds at present at disposal - have already been sanctioned in Para 6 supra.

14. Ganjam District. The school founded by the munificence of Mr. Ouslow, the late Collector, at Colaba. fore, an inconsiderable village, in this District is well spoken of. The Govt are glad to learn that it is continuing to be thrived by the Trustees to remove the Establishment to the flourishing & populous town of Balchampsore. If the transfer is made, the grant (Rs 1000) proposed for the erection of a suitable Building

is sanctioned; otherwise, not.

15. Vijayapatnam. The District Schools here are in so unsatisfactory a condition, that, no grant is recommended.

16. Rajahmundry. The Govt enquire into the Director that the Mission School at his station ~~is not a~~ <sup>has not a</sup> valid claim to support. The existence of a Provincial School at Rajahmundry renders his decision less a matter of regret to them.

17. Machilipatnam. There are four excellent institutions in this town.

1. The Church Missionary School - 2. The Hindu School, established very recently, entirely by the exertions of the Native Community. 3. East Indian School 4. The Church Missionary Native Female School, under the care of Mrs. Sharkey, wife of a ~~Resident~~ <sup>Resident</sup> Missionary. The grants recommended for these four Seminaries will entail an expenditure of Rs 362-5-4 a month, (not including one Building grant of Rs 1,866-15-9), which, it is worthy to note, is a sum considerably less than is expended at these stations where the Govt have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own.

so far as special notice may be called for,

18. Nellore - Besides a school for Christian young men, there are at this station two seminaries - An Anglo Vernacular School - both for Boys & Girls - supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission, and a school, called the Dalene Sanskrit - Andra (Telugu) Pāṭasāla - The first mentioned has been in existence upwards of 13 years; the latter was established, by some of the leading natives, about four years ago only - In recommending a small grant to the latter school, the Inspector gave his opinion that, the study of English should be added to the present course of instruction. This suggestion had come to the knowledge of the Managers of the Mission School, has led them to address a <sup>of considerable</sup> ~~very~~ lengthy statement to the Director. So long as the Pāṭasāla taught the Vernacular only, they <sup>object, and to</sup> ~~would not have~~ <sup>any sense</sup> ~~would not have~~ <sup>granted</sup> a grant being made to it, but they do feel aggrieved that there should be a second Anglo-Vernacular School at Nellore, taken under the protection of the Govt. It is unjust to them, who have long procured the ground, inasmuch as it will be sustained by the natives as implicitly.

ing, on the part of Govt., a distrust of the Mission School, & a desire to counterbalance efforts made in opposition to it. Besides all this, the rival school is in the hands of the Christians, and the Christians - it is well known - appoint to all the Governmental posts in the Districts - These posts the Christians, who are all Mahommedans, are anxious to keep before their own caste - aware that, without an English education, this cannot long continue to be done, they have opened a little school of their own, where the knowledge required may be had, with as little risk as possible of the "light & learning of the west" interfering with their prejudices.

19. The Govt. venture to hope, that, the combination of the high caste natives at Nellore in establishing a school of their own, will arise rather from their anxiety to avoid sending their children to a seminary where conversion is attempted, than from any delusion of the nature suggested by the Reverend Missionaries.

9 - On this the Govt  
must observe that

may in proper  
time be expected  
to appear

<sup>or</sup>  
There are here are Missions  
Schools, ~~which will, in future~~  
~~time, be rival~~ rival Native establish-  
ments. In addition to the instances  
now under review, it has to be  
remembered in Manipalatom; and  
at Palamcottah, ~~in consequence of~~  
~~some recent conversions~~. Where  
similar existing causes exist, here  
a rival school will be set up.

The plan to be followed in regard  
to such cases of opposition to establish-  
ments, is, to be guided solely by the  
quality of the instruction communi-  
cated, & if it is intrinsically good,  
to afford aid under the general  
rules. In the present case, the  
question whether English is to be  
taught in the Patashala is to be  
decided by the community interested  
in it. It is their wish that English  
should be added to the curriculum;  
and the school being in other respects  
deserving of encouragement, it will  
be assisted, in most reference to the  
views of the Managers of the other  
School. The remarks of the Comtee  
on the influence likely to be caused  
by the officials of the District in  
the making of appointments to the

promotion in the public service  
appears to have been made in con-  
siderance of the fact that arrange-  
ments have been made & will shortly  
be carried out for the introduction  
of the competitive system on one  
general plan.

20. Kurnool. The Revd. Mr. Johnston's  
School at Sundial. It is observed  
that no fee is demanded at this school.  
Before granting the donation sup-  
plied, the Director will take care to  
require the payment of a suitable fee.

21. Canara. Mangalore. The exertions  
of the <sup>Roman</sup> Catholic community at this  
station appear deserving of every  
support.

21. "Theological Seminaries under the  
Gospel Society at Vadiapuram &  
Lawyerapuram" It appears that  
many of the trained Schoolmasters at these  
institutions are led to resign their posts,  
often at great inconvenience to the  
Seminary, for the purpose of entering  
Deccan's orders, which, under the  
rules of the Society, are open to them.  
With reference, therefore, to a proposed  
grant in aid of the salary of one of these  
officers, it is suggested that a distinct  
pledge should be exacted from the  
Society, that no encouragement shall be  
given to a Master to whose salary the

Gvt may be disposed to contribute,  
to defray to the Ministerial order.  
The Gvt are of opinion that it will  
be sufficient if it is intimated to the  
Society that Gvt will give the Grants  
so long only as a trained Master  
conducts the School. If the School  
cease to be provided over by a  
trained official, the allowance will  
be withdrawn.

23. Madras. Royaspettal Preparatory School. The remarks of the Ins.  
Inspector on the faulty mode of giving  
in the Vernacular the names of towns  
will be considered when the Madras  
"Upasaktha Grant" Kāraṇa Sabha's  
next report comes before Gvt. The  
Sabha's work on Geography is the  
one used at this School.

24. Dorseton Protestant College. The  
Gvt fully concur with the Director that  
his Institution is one worthy of every  
encouragement. Founded partly by local  
subscriptions & partly by endowments  
from the late Captain Dorseton, the Schools  
have been in operation for two years only,  
but during that short period the energetic  
measures adopted by the Council of Manage-  
ment, in procuring from England a com-  
petent professorial staff, in organising  
a body of subordinate teachers at the  
Presidency, & their efforts generally to estab-  
lish the Seminary of sound learning & reli-  
gious education have been such as to win the confi-  
dence & esteem of all classes of the community interested.

- led in their valuable labours.  
There are at present no less than  
307 of both sexes in one or other  
of the schools attached to the  
College - viz  
High School - 110  
Primary - - - 106  
Girls Sch - 91  
307.

25. The Committee are now greatly in  
want of assistance for the 'College  
Building' Fund. The cost of a  
suitable edifice is estimated  
at not less than 36,000 Rupees,  
or 30,000 Rs. in excess of the  
means available; and this sum  
may perhaps may be given to them  
by the State.

26. The proposal is warmly sup-  
ported by the Director, and, under  
all the circumstances of the case,  
the G. in C. resolves to place  
the sum required at the disposal  
of the Committee of Management.  
The same to be taken out of the  
accumulated standing to the  
credit of Education at this  
Presidency, & equally to the  
credit of the Honble Court's In-  
structions - contained in their  
despatch No 46 of 1854 -  
Para 8.  
Resolved further that

freedom but the Representative  
remained together with the Reports  
of the 15<sup>th</sup> July and 19<sup>th</sup> Aug.  
but he found up in one, with a  
copy of his order attached, &  
that the whole form a number  
of the 'Selections' of Govt.

ordered, finally, that the fol-  
-lowing letter be forwarded  
to the Govt of India.

Director P. Secy

Office of Secy. & Audit

Pub. Treas.

Para 27. to the Dept. Gov. Secy

S. C.

4/8/17

Despd. 29<sup>th</sup>