Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY.

G.O. No. 1279

DATED 15th June 95

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School

Deciding that the --- should remain where it now is; and requesting the Consulting Architect to submit Plans and estimates in Consultation with the Director of Public Instruction for the adaptation of the existing buildings to the purposes of a Reformatory.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 15th June 1895, No. 1279.

JUNE.

Reformatory School.

Deciding that the — should remain where it now is; and requesting the Consulting Architect to submit plans and estimates in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction for the adaptation of the existing buildings to the purposes of a Reformatory.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Calling for certain information in regard to the Chingleput Fort site and the sites south of the Adyar and on the Poonamallee Road.

G.O., dated 19th December 1894, Mis. No. 3136, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from M.R.Ry. P. S. Gurumurti Aiyar Avargal, District Munsif, Poonamallee, offering to sell a garden within the municipal limits of Madras for the Reformatory School and instructing the Director to address Government on the subject if he considers the site suitable.

G.O., dated 19th December 1894, Mis. No. 3137, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the Director of Public Instruction requesting permission to depute the Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to inspect a garden in Perambúr offered as a site for the school by the District Munsif of Poonamallee and stating that there is no objection to the proposed inspection.

READ—also the following papers :—

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th January 1895, No. 15.

With reference to the last clause of paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that if the Judge leaves Chingleput and the Reformatory School still remains at the station, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should in my opinion continue to remain at Chingleput as it would be difficult to get a suitable officer there to take charge of the school.

2. In the event, however, of the school being removed to Adyar, it is most desirable that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's head-quarters should also be at Adyar or Saidapet. By this arrangement the chief district authorities, viz., the Collector and the Judge, and their families, would have the benefit of the District Medical Officer's services, and he will also be available to relieve the Surgeon of the 4th District, Madras, of some of his duties, so as to enable him to take up some of the district duties of the Surgeon, 3rd District, when the Women and Children's Hospital is permanently moved to the General Hospital, the Surgeon, 3rd District, taking up some of the duties of the 2nd District. If it is not considered desirable to move the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to Adyar, the medical supervision of the school can be conducted by the Surgeon, 4th District, provided the nature of the supervision is similar to that exercised by the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund over the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale. The supervision would consist in visiting and inspecting the school premises and hospital once a week and also the inmates. This will necessitate the employment of a medical subordinate of at least a civil apothecary's grade as resident medical officer.

3. If it be decided to move the school to the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayadu's house in the Poonamallee road, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be transferred to Adyar and the duties of the Surgeons, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, Madras, redistributed.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 8th February 1895, No. 340.

I am directed to reply to the Proceedings of Government, No. 2913, dated 30th November 1894, Judicial, asking for the remarks of the High Court on a suggestion to transfer the District Court of Chingleput to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount.

2. The suggestion arises in connection with a proposal to take up the Chingleput Fort, including the District Court and other buildings within it, for the Reformatory school at that station and is not based immediately upon considerations of the convenience of the judicial administration.

3. The Government remarks that if the Fort is given up to the Reformatory school, the District Court will probably have to be moved to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, but it is not apparent whence any such necessity will arise. The Judges understand that there is no lack of convenient space for building a new court-house at Chingleput, and, so far as can be seen, a change of station cannot be advocated on grounds of economy, for, in any case, a new court would have to be provided at Chingleput for the District Munsif, who now occupies part of the District court-house, and even if a residence could be found for the Judge at Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, the expense of a new district court-house could not be avoided.

4. What the Judges have to consider therefore is whether in case a new court-house has to be built, it is desirable to retain the District Court at Chingleput or to remove it to some other station. On the whole the Judges are inclined to think that there is not sufficient reason for making any change. If a transfer were to be made, Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount would be the most suitable station to select, but apart from the obvious inconveniences that would be entailed upon the vakils as well as upon the ministerial officers of the court by a transfer which would compel them to change their residences, it is to be observed that Chingleput lies at the junction of three railways connecting it with the east, the north and the south, and though distant from the northern taluks is centrally situated for the more litigious portions of the district. The High Court, therefore, is opposed to the suggested transfer.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 11th February 1895, No. 276-S.

With reference to G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial, I have the honour to report that I have inspected the area defined. As regards the quality of the water, the accompanying analysis by the Chemical Examiner shows that the specimen taken from a well in the compound said to contain the best water available must be classed as simply "usable," that is, it fails to fall within the "good and wholesome" class, and that a specimen from a second well is "bad":—

	No. 1 well near gate.	No. 2 well to the west.
Total solids, Grms. per litre	0·260	0·200
Volatile solids, do.	0·050	0·060
Chlorine, do.	0·071	0·026
Total hardness, Clark's scale	4°·200	2°·450
Permanent hardness, Clark's scale	1°·750	1°·050
Free ammonia, Mlgrms. per litre	0·680	trace
Albumenoid ammonia, Mlgrms. per litre	0·320	0·280
Nitric acid, Mlgrms. per litre (as ammonia)	trace	trace
Apparent quality of the water as inferred from the result obtained on examination	Bad	Usable

2. The whole area is formed of very recent marine deposits of sand; the sub-soil water must therefore be expected, as indeed shown by the analysis above referred to, to be of very variable quality, even at neighbouring points. The locality therefore is not suitable for use by a large population, which must depend upon sub-soil water for its supply. If there existed pressing reasons why this locality should be selected, it would be necessary to explore with tube wells, with the hope of securing water of uniformly good quality below the first impervious stratum.

3. As there is a continuous sheet of water at about eight feet below the surface (as shown by numerous excavations on the side) subject to a subsidence of only about three feet in the hottest weather, there can be no doubt the supply of water would be ample at all times, provided suitable means be employed for raising it.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th March 1895, No. 2560.

Adverting to G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated 30th November last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the question of a site for the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

2. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, inspected the site situated to the south of the Adyar offered by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank. I went over the ground myself, and I agree with Mr. Lewis in considering that it is unsuitable for several reasons. Though there are several wells on the property, I fear the water-supply for a large institution like the reformatory school would occasionally prove a serious difficulty. Mr. Lewis' report is herein enclosed. I think that further consideration need not be given to this site.

3. I inspected the Hon'ble Mr. Rungayya Nayudu's property in the Poonamallee road. Without the additional land at the back referred to by Mr. Lewis the school could not be located there. Moreover, a large expenditure would have to be incurred on buildings, the out-houses being unsuitable for school purposes and being moreover very dilapidated. I do not know at what figure the proprietor would be prepared to sell the property including the additional land or what valuation the Consulting Architect has put on it. If the price were high the site would probably prove in the end as costly as any of the sites that have been considered since the question of moving the school was raised.

4. With reference to paragraph 7 of the order under reply, I have ascertained that the Directors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum have no objection to the Reformatory School being located on this site.

5. If the school is to be brought to Madras or to the neighbourhood of Madras, I think the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayudu's property is the best that can be had. The other site situated near Perambur, and referred to in my letter read in G.O., dated 19th December 1894, No. 3137, Judicial, is not suitable. There are no buildings on it, it lies very low, it would probably be frequently under water in the rainy season, and it possesses other disadvantages mentioned by Mr. Lewis, whose report is enclosed. Mr. Lewis refers to its proximity to the Railway Workshops as one thing in favour of this site; but I doubt whether the Madras Railway would be prepared to afford to pupils of the Reformatory School facilities for obtaining a practical insight into wood and metal work.

6. The choice seems to be between the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayudu's property and the Chingleput Fort, and in favour of the former it may be urged by some that it is in Madras. My own opinion is that this is its great drawback. The search for a site that has been going on for years has been caused by the idea that it is desirable, in the interests of the school, that it should be located in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, Madras. Mr. Grigg held very decided opinions on this side of the question, and I would invite the attention of Government to his letters No. 808-O, dated 16th January 1890, and No. 4092, dated 15th April 1891, in which he gives his reasons in favour of removing the school to Madras.

Mr. Grigg thought that the distance of the school from Madras rendered the visiting part of the scheme a failure. I think it is quite possible for an institution

like this to be over-visited. A few sensible people interested in the school are far more likely to benefit the school by their visits than a large number of people constantly fussing about, interfering with many things and distracting the attention of the staff and the pupils when engaged in their ordinary daily round of duty. The official and non-official residents of Chingleput afford a wide enough field from which to choose local visitors, who, assisted by the less frequent visits of those from Madras, are quite competent to give the school all the help which such an agency can bestow. The remarks of the visitors are regularly forwarded to me by the Superintendent for information and orders, so that I am in a position to judge whether this part of the scheme of the school is working satisfactorily. I have every reason to be satisfied with it. The visits are more frequent, the remarks are more to the point, and while there is less and less tendency to interfere with the details of administration, it is more and more evident that a watchful eye is kept on all the main concerns of the institution. These remarks apply in particular to the local visitors, for whose interest and help I am most grateful. In short, I do not think that the school would gain by having the larger number of visitors which it might secure were it situated in Madras.

Mr. Grigg was also of opinion that the school should be nearer the head-quarters of the Director. But with his other heavy duties, it is not much time that the Director can devote to the close personal supervision of the school.

I doubt whether Mr. Grigg's expectation of a better market for the articles manufactured in the school were it in Madras would be realized. There would, for one thing, be much keener competition to contend against. The school has hitherto been most successful in its industrial work and will continue to be so as long as it has the benefit of the present Deputy Superintendent's knowledge and sound practical judgment. But after all the question whether the industries carried on pay or not is a minor one, and should not, in my opinion, have much weight in determining the site of the school.

7. The question of a site for the school first engaged my attention in 1890 when I was acting for Mr. Grigg. The opinion I then formed was in favour of keeping the school where it is, and I am still of that opinion. The school has done exceedingly well at Chingleput—has indeed surpassed expectations. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, notwithstanding that, owing to the fact of the question of its location being undecided, the drainage of the premises and the ventilation of the dormitories have not been improved as otherwise they would have been. Had the improvements been carried out which I thought were immediately to be set about in 1890, the drawbacks which are now noticed would in all probability not have existed. These improvements can be carried out now for far less money than would be needed for the purchase and alteration of premises in Madras. I do not suppose that Government is in a position to spend a large sum of money on the erection of such premises as will satisfy all the requirements of an ideally perfect reformatory school. If such be the case, then why not leave well alone, keeping the school where it is and where it has thriven, and gradually extending the premises and improving the appliances as the number of pupils increases? A strong reason for keeping the school at Chingleput is the fact that it is already in possession; but even were I advising Government as to the selection of a site for a reformatory school about to be started, I would not be disposed to locate it in Madras. The facilities for escape and for eluding recapture would be much greater in Madras than in a small mofussil town. In a prison the arrangement of the buildings, the armed police guard and the strict and severe regulations make escape almost impossible. It is otherwise in a reformatory school where the arrangements and regulations are as like those of a boarding school or orphanage as they can be consistently with the fact that the inmates are criminal offenders subjected to forced detention. In a small town like, say, Chingleput, it is comparatively easy to ascertain whether any relatives of the boys are hanging about the outskirts of the school premises and to check any attempts that may be made to help the boys to escape. It is also comparatively easy to trace the whereabouts of such boys as do escape. In Madras it would be more difficult to prevent communication between the boys and their relatives outside, and, once a boy did escape, it would be most difficult to find him and bring him back.

A further reason against locating the school in Madras is the tendency there would be to look upon the school as one of the show places of the town. A visit to an interesting philanthropic experiment like the reformatory school would have a great attraction for numbers of well-meaning people, for the passing visitor who masters all the institutions of India during a month's tour, and for the idly curious who would think a morning or afternoon visit a pleasant way of relieving the monotony of daily life. To say nothing of the serious interference this would cause in the daily routine of the school, distracting the attention of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent as well as that of teachers, peons and pupils, it would have the worst possible moral effect on the boys themselves. The pupils are acute enough to note the interest they beget in visitors to the school, they could not fail to think themselves as of some importance, and some of them might be led to look upon the offence that brought them there as being rather meritorious than otherwise.

8. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that the school be not removed from Chingleput, which is sufficiently distant from Madras to give the school that degree of isolation which is essential to its welfare, and sufficiently near to allow of its being supervised. I am supported in this recommendation by the official visitors. At a special meeting held on the 9th ultimo under the presidency of the District Judge of Chingleput to discuss the question of the site with reference to the Government order under reply, it was resolved to recommend the continuance of the school where it is. The resolution is herewith submitted.

9. The future growth of the school may require that the whole of the fort be given up to the school; but I do not think that any such large measure is needed at present or will be needed for some years to come. I visited the school on the 2nd instant and discussed the several points on the spot with the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. Present requirements will be met without interfering with the District court-house or with the Tahsildar's, Sheristadar's or Treasury officer's. If a road-way were opened as proposed in 1890 to skirt the railway and enter the fort between the bungalow occupied by the railway engineer and the Department of Public Works office, and if a wall were built so as to include in the reformatory premises the Department of Public Works office, the Sub-Registrar's office and the sub-jail, ample space for the accommodation of the school would be secured. The advantage of this limited proposal would be that if at any future time it was found necessary to extend the school, the court-house and the other offices could be attached to it. But it is estimated that the space which this limited proposal would secure would suffice for 250 pupils. On the further side of the railway line is a piece of land adapted for gardening purposes, and if it were deemed expedient to train some of the pupils more fully in agriculture additional wet land can be had on the other side of the road.

10. As to the order in which the buildings should be handed over to the school, I would recommend that the sub-jail should be handed over as soon as practicable, so that it may be converted into a store-room and a hospital. This would enable the present hospital to be converted into a dormitory. As soon as the new road and the boundary wall are completed, the Department of Public Work sub-division office and Sub-Registrar's office could be handed over.

11. Among the new buildings and works those that should be set about at once are the diversion of the road, the boundary wall and the dormitory on the top of the ramparts. Next would come a weaver's shed, the extension of the carpentry and black-smith shops and a school-room.

12. I am not entering at present upon the question of the increase of establishment that this proposal would involve. As far as increase of establishment is concerned, the larger area occupied by the school would be counterbalanced to a considerable extent by its greater compactness. The addition of 100 boys would, of course, involve additional menial establishment, additional peons and additional teachers, general and industrial. But the increase to the strength of the school would be gradual and the establishment would similarly require to be increased only gradually.

13. I trust that Government will pass early orders on this question, as the development of the school is being arrested owing to the uncertainty as to the site.

ENCLOSURES.

From J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras (through the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput), dated Chingleput, 21st January 1895, No. 92—D.S.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your official memorandum dated 15th December 1894, No. 12253, I inspected, on the 5th instant, the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, situated south of the Adyar on the road to Elliot's Beach. In my opinion the land is altogether unsuitable as a site for the school. Of all the lands yet inspected and reported on, it is decidedly the poorest; it is sandy throughout, and in a large portion of the land the sand is not sufficiently triturated to admit of any kind of cultivation. No part of the land is fit for wet cultivation, and I very much doubt whether it is fit even for dry crops. I was informed that horsegram was once cultivated on the land; if so, it is a strong argument that the land is very poor, as that pulse is especially adapted for the poorest soils. It was also mentioned to me that the land was suited for ground-nuts. It is true that ground-nuts require a free sandy soil, but unless such soil is rich in lime, even ground-nuts will not grow, and the land is too poor to contain lime.

2. In paragraph 8 of your Proceedings, dated 27th April 1893, No. 4621, reviewing the report of this school for the year 1892, you have taken a favourable view of the suggestion of introducing agriculture into this school, and remarked that that industry would be both popular and useful. There can be no doubt on this point; and no working scheme for this school can be complete without agriculture taking an important part in it. It must be remembered in this connection that most of the pupils in this school belong to the agricultural classes, and therefore the training best suited for them is to prepare them for the work which they will naturally take to after leaving the school. In the land under report, it will be impossible to provide for all needful agricultural operations including field husbandry and farming without considerable cost. The two tanks on the land are small. To meet the requirements of the school there should be a large tank on the property, or a large tank in its vicinity as at Chingleput, or a river.

3. I enclose a list of trees on the land as furnished to me by Mr. Stranack. Most of the trees do not look healthy and vigorous owing evidently to the poverty of the soil. A large number of casuarina seedlings have been recently planted on a portion of the land. The land seems to be adapted for casuarina cultivation.

4. As the Sanitary Commissioner has been called upon to report on the question of water-supply in connection with the land, I refrain from making any remarks on that point.

5. Even on the score of health, the site is not all that is desirable. The land is in the village of Urur, and in its neighbourhood there is a *kuppam* or *paracheri*. Cholera recently broke out in Urur.

6. Under another cover I forward a plan of the site which Mr. Stranack desires should be returned to him when done with. The only good feature in the land is that there is ample space for constructing the various buildings required for the school, but the defects pointed out above constitute a great drawback. Should Government, however, decide to purchase the land, it will be indispensably necessary to purchase also a house and land which adjoin the site belonging to Mr. Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, as on this land there is scope for some wet cultivation.

No. 93.

Forwarded.

22*nd January* 1895. (Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, M.D., Surgn.-Major, *Superintendent.*

LIST of trees on the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank situated south of the Adyar on the road to Elliot's Beach.

Account of trees in No. 2 Plantation.

Cashewnut trees	72
Palmyra trees	225
Cocoanut trees	621
Mango trees	111
Bassia Longifolia trees "Ilpay."	122
Jungle trees	32
Guava trees	21
Gooseberry trees	5
Orange trees	13
Tamarind trees	9
Fig trees	6
Jack fruit tree	1
Total	1,238

PROCEEDINGS of a special meeting of the official visitors for the calendar year 1895 held at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Saturday the 9th February 1895, at 8-50 A.M.

PRESENT.

C. H Mounsey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Acting District Judge, voted to the Chair.
The Rev. A. Andrew, F.C.M.
M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor.
Mr. Mir Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar.
The Rev. M. Iswariah, F.C.M.
Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer, in attendance.

* * * * *

III. Read G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, on the question of a site for the Reformatory School placed before the committee for its information.

The committee are of opinion that ample accommodation for the reformatory may be provided in Chingleput Fort without giving up to it the District Court buildings and the Tahsildar's cutcherry. If the sub-jail and the Sub-Registrar's office be removed and the present road diverted along the railway line, a wall could be run along near the Sub-Registrar's office up to the Tahsildar's cutcherry, thereby enclosing the northern end of the school compound and isolating the school. Mr. Grigg proposed this diversion. To provide increased accommodation, cubicles could be built on the top of the ramparts or workshop as proposed in the recommendations of the official visitors—Rev. A. Andrew and the Tahsildar of Chingleput.

The Superintendent is requested to address Government in the light of their remarks in the official visitors' book, as the committee believe that the points Government require may, if these recommendations are accepted, be carried out at a saving of half a lakh at least upon any other plan; and if even it does not make a saving, the advantages at present secured by the Reformatory being at Chingleput will outweigh the disadvantages of any increased cost.

(Signed) C. H. MOUNSEY, *Chairman.*
(„) A. ANDREW.
(„) M. RAMANUJA CHARIYAR.
(„) MIR SIRAJUDDIN SAHIB.
(„) M. ISWARIAH.

From J. P. LEWIS, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chingleput, 25th February 1895, No. 305-D.S.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your endorsement dated 24th December 1894, No. 12605 on G.O., dated 19th December 1894, No. 3137, I inspected the garden land offered by Mr. P. S. Gurumurti Aiyar, as a site for the school, on the 27th January 1895.

2. Under another cover, by packet post, I submit a sketch of the property which is situated in Perambúr at the western extremity of the Municipality of Madras. It will be observed that the land is situated north of the railway line, and not far from the railway station, the Perambúr high road separating it from the railway line. Looking from the railway embankment, the land appears to be low, and that portion of the land which is near the railway is decidedly low and is only fit for cultivation; but further north, about the middle of the property, there is a sufficient extent of elevated land fit for building purposes. In this connection I would suggest that information be obtained from some municipal or other local officer who is personally acquainted with the locality as to whether the land remains sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains, and, if so, to what extent.

3. The land measures about 50 acres, and large portions of it are well adapted for all manner of cultivation, and if the question whether the middle portion of the land will keep sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains is placed beyond a doubt, the land will certainly suit as a site for the school, provided two defects, which are remediable, are removed. The defects are that at the south-western corner of the land, within an angle, there is a *paracheri* containing about twenty huts. This land should also be purchased from the Pariahs and attached to the property; and the other defect is a municipal latrine situated beyond the above huts and nearer the Mádávaram road. This latrine should also be removed to some distant site on the other side of the road.

4. There is a good tank on the land measuring 164′ × 140′, and four wells with 16 to 20 feet of water. One of the wells supplies drinking water; and the municipal water pipes run close to the property, and taps could be easily introduced into it if required. There will be no difficulty as regards water-supply, whether for drinking or domestic purposes, or for cultivation. The Viyasarpadi tank is about three furlongs away from the land, and a channel from it reaches an adjoining paddy field. This channel could be easily extended if required.

5. As regards medical supervision also, a medical officer from Madras could easily supervise the school, if located at the site, because a train from Madras arrives at Perambúr almost every half hour during the day.

6. There are valuable fruit trees on the property including 584 cocoanut trees which are mostly young, and which will begin to bear two years hence. The property is now estimated to yield about Rs. 800 a year from the crops, fruits, grass and betel gardens. This income will be doubled when the cocoanut trees begin to bear.

7. The Perambúr Railway Workshop is situated about half a mile away from the property. Its proximity to the school would be a decided advantage, because arrangements could be made with Railway Company to allow well-behaved boys skilled in carpentry and blacksmith's work to attend the workshop as apprentices.

8. Mr. Gurumurti Aiyar assured me that he is prepared to sell the land to Government for a reasonable price.

No. 306.

Forwarded.

(Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, M.D., Surgn.-Major,
Superintendent.

25th February 1895.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th March 1895, No. 2783.

With reference to my letter, No. 2560, dated 4th instant, I have the honour to submit a copy of certain remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner entered in the official visitors' book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory school on the 23rd ultimo.

ENCLOSURE.

In 1890 I wrote a detailed report of the sanitary state of this institution. Beyond a change in the form of the cubicles, matters are *in statu quo*. As with every other contemplated improvement, I presume the "no funds" question blocks the way of change of site, and therefore of possible improvements to buildings. As they stand, the buildings conform very badly with the type requisite for a juvenile reformatory. "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," and I certainly think the premise here ought to be accepted. The patch-and-alter policy here, I think, would be an absolute mistake; the buildings being radically unsuited for the function expected, it would be wise and economic in the end to choose a good site and make thereon a suitable class of buildings.

* * * * *

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.

23rd February 1895.

From H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 3rd April 1895, No. 46.

In returning the plans and papers received with G.O., No. 3222 W., dated 14th December 1894, I have the honour to submit an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,19,930 for adapting the Hon'ble P. Rungiah Naidu's house, and land adjoining, for the purposes of a Reformatory school.

The land connected with the house marked A on the accompanying plan contains 11·84 acres, and the adjoining grounds 37·16 acres. If Government approve of this scheme, it will, I consider, be advisable to acquire the plots marked C and D also, containing 2·33 and 2·64 acres, which will then give a total area of 53·97 acres. The probable cost of the scheme will then be raised from Rs. 1,19,930 to Rs. 1,24,604.

The amount, Rs. 55,000, entered in the estimate is the sum required by the proprietor, provided both the properties A and B are purchased. The valuation of the same is as follows:—

	RS.
Buildings as they stand on plot A valued by this office at present in considerable disrepair	11,000
Lands A and B valued by the Deputy Collector of Madras	41,536
Total ..	52,536

Between plots A and B there is a public foot-path which it might be necessary to close.

No. 24-D.

Transferred to the Judicial Department with reference to G.O., dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913, Judicial.

(Signed) C. H. B. BURLTON,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

20th April 1895.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th April 1895, No. 4303.

In continuation of my letter, No. 2560, dated 4th March 1895, I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government copy of certain remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons entered in the Official Visitors' Book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory School on the 28th February last.

ENCLOSURE.

It is much to be hoped that *some* decision as to the future location of the school will be arrived at before long. If the stage of talking and writing about proposals is not terminated by some decision, the serious defects in the present buildings may be unremedied ten years hence. Three years ago I urged the need of a workshed instead of the present use of the verandahs, the removal of the glass from the roof-ventilators, &c., but everything has been hung up till the question of site is settled.

I agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that the present buildings are bad and I think the sleeping wards will always remain unsatisfactory. But they could be improved, and it would be better to have improvement without perfection than no change at all. As regards the rest of the premises, the proposals adopted by the Committee on the 9th February 1895 seem to supply a very good working scheme. Something ought to be decided without further delay. The absence of any sickness or mortality during the last six years proves that the badness of the buildings is not incompatible with health, and as the Adyar scheme seems to have fallen through, it is probably best to resolve to see the present site and to set to work to improve it.

* * * * *

(Signed) A. G. CARDEW,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting District Magistrate of Chingleput, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Saidapet, 11th April 1895, No. 228 Mgal.

I have the honour to reply to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894, calling for a report whether any house suitable for the District Judge is available outside the limits of the Presidency town.

2. I submit copy of a letter addressed to me by the Deputy Collector of the Saidapet division from which it will be seen that there are two bungalows now available sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the Judge, one on the road from Guindy to St. Thomas' Mount and the other on the southern bank of the Adyar opposite the Adyar Club and Gambier's Garden. The suitability of these residences would depend somewhat upon where the new court-house would be.

ENCLOSURE.

From the Deputy Collector of Saidapet Division, to the Collector of the Chingleput District, dated 4th February 1895, Dis. No. 95.

With reference to your foot-note, reference on No. 259 G & B, dated 27th December last, to G.O., No. 913, dated 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that there are two bungalows sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the District Judge. I have seen the houses and they are not far from the Government House at Guindy. One belongs to Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, on the road from Guindy to St. Thomas' Mount and next to the building used by Messrs. Oakes and Company as their cigar manufactory. It is now occupied by their manager on a rent of Rs. 55 a month, and the tenancy will cease by the end of July 1895. It has an upper storey and it was for several years occupied by Colonel Cloete, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, as his residence. There are out-houses and stables attached to it, and the area of the compound is about 11 cawnies or about 14½ acres.

The other house is on the south bank of the Adyar opposite the Lady's Club and Mr. Winterbotham's residence. The house is very spacious, but has no upper storey or stable. The owner is willing to construct a stable and put up a thatched upstair building, if required. A ferry boat is stationed near the house for crossing the river. I am told that the owner of the house occupied by Mr. Winterbotham is the owner of the building. It has got a large compound of about forty cawnies. It is about a mile from the main gate of the Government House and the road leading to it from the road to Elliot's Beach requires gravelling.

A statement giving the dimensions of the rooms, etc., in each of the two bungalows is enclosed.

ORDER—dated 15th June 1895, No. 1279, Judicial.

After full consideration of the comparative merits of the various sites suggested, the Government has come to the distinct conclusion that the most satisfactory course is to be found in the retention of the Reformatory where it at present is, such additional space as may be required being secured in the manner suggested in paragraph 9 of Dr. Duncan's letter, dated 4th March 1895, No. 2560, and in the resolution of the special meeting of the official visitors held on the 9th February 1895.

2. The question of the site having thus been definitely disposed of, it remains to consider how best the existing buildings can be adapted to the purposes of a Reformatory, and what additions will be necessary. The Consulting Architect will be requested in the Public Works Department to submit plans and estimates in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
" Collector of Chingleput.

Exd. A. Raitt.

143

No 15

Encl.

From

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 11th January 1895.

SURGEON MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.S.I.
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras,

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
30 JAN. 95
WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS.

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the last clause of para 5 of G.O. No. 2913 Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894 I have the honor to state that if the Judge leaves Chingleput and the Reformatory School still remains at the Station, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should in my opinion continue to remain at Chingleput as it would be difficult to get a suitable officer there to take charge of the School.

2. In the event, however, of the School being removed to Adyar, it is most desirable that the District Medical and Sanitary officer's head quarters should also be at Adyar or Saidapett. By this arrangement the chief District authorities viz: the Collector and the Judge and their families would have the benefit of the District

Medical

Medical Officer's services, and he will also be available to relieve the Surgeon of the 4th District, Madras of some of his duties, so as to enable him to take up some of the district duties of the Surgeon 3rd District when the Women and Children Hospital is permanently moved to the General Hospital. The Surgeon 3rd District taking up some of the duties of the 2nd District. If it, however, be not considered desirable to move the District Medical and Sanitary officer to Adyar, the medical supervision of the School can be conducted by the Surgeon 4th District provided the nature of the supervision is similar to that exercised by the Civil Surgeon of Potacammund over the Lawrence Asylum Lovedale. The supervision would consist in visiting and inspecting the School premises and hospital once a week and also the inmates. This will necessitate the employment of a medical subordinate of at least a Civil apothecary's grade as resident medical officer.

3. If it be decided to move the School to the Honorable P. Rungayya Naidu's house in the Poonamallee Road, the District Medical and Sanitary officer should

should be transferred to Adyar and the duties of the Surgeons 2nd, 3rd & 4th Districts, Madras re-distributed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Cuthbertson
Surgeon Major General
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras.

D

143

Judicial (1895) Department.

From

Surg. Major-Gen. C. Sibthorpe,

Surgeon-General with the

Government of Madras,

Madras,

To

No. 15

Enclosures.

Dated 11th
Recd. 15th } January 1895.

No.

Subject.

Submitting information regarding the sites referred to in the G. O. No. 2913 of Nov. 1894. Jud.

This can wait the
Chief's return —
Approved —
Sd
19/1

19. S. G.—4 0—18-4-94.

2913 : 30. 11. 94 &c
1479 : 18. 6. 94 Mis Dept
709 : 20. 3. 94 " "
1657 : 17. 8. 93 " "
1035/36 : 18. 5. 93 &c
904 : 1. 5. 93 Mis Dept
391 : 20. 4. 93 " "
2632 : 27. 10. 92 " "
1884 : 7. 10. 92 " "
1405 : 3. 8. 92 " "
1247-8 : 7. 7. 92 &c
3154 : 19. 2. 92 Mis Dept
169 : 25. 1. 92 " "
2506-8A : 9. 12. 91 &c
524 : 23. 3. 91 Mis Dept

63 : 12/1 — 91 Mis Dept
1825 : 20. 11. 90 " "
1316 : 8. 8. 90 " "

143

CURRENT NO. 591

Judicial {1895.} Department.

No.

From

The Registrar of the High Court
of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Madras.

Dated 8 February } 1895.
Received 8 "
Reg 9 "

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
8 FEB. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 340
Enc . .

Intimating that the High Court is opposed to the suggested transfer of the District Court of Chingleput to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount.

I await other references
12/2/95

G O 2913 - 30 - 11 - 94 original
" 1479 - 18 - 6 - 94 Mis
" 709 - 20 - 3 - 94 Mis
" 1657 - 17 - 8 - 93 Mis
" 1035+36 - 18 - 5 - 93 &c
" 904 - 1 - 5 - 93 Mis
" 391 - 20 - 4 - 93 Mis
" 2632 - 27 - 10 - 92 Mis
" 1884 - 7 - 10 - 92 Mis
" 1405 - 3 - 8 - 92 Mis
" 1247+48 - 7 - 7 - 92 &c
" 3154 - 19 - 2 - 92 Mis
" 169 - 25 - 1 - 92 Mis
" 2506-8A - 9 - 12 - 91 &c
" 524 - 23 - 3 - 91 Mis
" 63 - 12 - 1 - 91 Mis
" 1825 - 20 - 11 - 90 Mis
" 1316 - 8 - 8 - 90 Mis

Every letter, whether printed or in manuscript, should be docketed and abstracted on the back ; * * * * and the abstract should state clearly the purport of the letter and not merely its title subject, * * * * *

Enclosures and statements also, whether sent with letters, or merely under cover, should be numbered, docketed and abstracted. The headings of statements should be written in full to prevent mistakes. (G. O., 8th April 1893, No. 239, Public.)

G. O. CURRENT NO. 591

High Court of Judicature,
Madras, 8th February 1895.

No. 340.

From

A. W. Foster Esquire,
Registrar of the High Court
of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Madras.

To

The Honorable J. H. Price, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir,

I am directed to reply to the Proceedings of Government No. 2913, dated 30th November 1894, Judicial, asking for the remarks of the High Court on a suggestion to transfer the District Court of Chingleput to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount.

2

2. The suggestion arises in connection with a proposal to take up the Chinglepat Fort, including the District Court and other buildings within it, for the Reformatory School at that station and is not based immediately upon considerations of the convenience of the judicial administration.

3. The Government remarks that if the Fort is given up to the Reformatory School, the District Court will probably have to be moved to Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, but it is not apparent whence any such necessity will arise. The Judges understand that there is no lack of convenient space for building a new court-house at

Chinglepat and, so far as can be seen, a change of station cannot be advocated on grounds of economy; for, in any case, a new Court would have to be provided at Chinglepat for the District Munsif who now occupies part of the District Court-house and even if a residence could be found for the Judge at Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount, the expense of a new District Court-house could not be avoided.

4. What the Judges have to consider therefore is whether in case a new Court-house has to be built, it is desirable to retain the District Court at Chinglepat or to remove it to some other station. On the whole the Judges are inclined to think that there is not sufficient reason for making any change. If a transfer were to be made, Saidapet or St. Thomas' Mount would be the most suitable station to select,

for

but apart from the obvious inconveniences that would be entailed upon the Vakils as well as upon the ministerial officers of the Court by a transfer which would compel them to change their residences, it is to be observed that Chingleput lies at the junction of three railways connecting it with the East, the north & the south & though distant from the northern taluks is centrally situated for the more litigious portions of the District. The High Court, therefore, is opposed to the suggested transfer.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Registrar

Jud

683

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

From W. G. King
SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. ~~J. A. LAING~~,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department

No. 276
12 FEB 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 11th
Despatched 12th } February 1895.
Received 12
Reg 13

ENCLOSURES. nil

Subject.

Reporting on site proposed for the location of the Reformatory School.

[960—8-12-92.]

No. 276/5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Fort St. George, 11 Feby. 1895.

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

~~Ag.~~ SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Judicial Department.

Enclosure.
nil

SIR,

With reference to G.O. dated 30th November 1894, No. 2913 Judicial, I have the honor to report that I have inspected the area defined. As regards the quality of the water, the accompanying analysis by the Chemical Examiner shows that the specimen taken from a well in the Compound said to contain the best water available must be classed as simply "usable", that is, it fails to fall within the "good and wholesome" class, and that a specimen from a second well is "bad":—

		No. 1 well near gate	No. 2 well to the west
Total Solids	Grms per litre	0.260	0.200
Volatile Solids	do do.	0.050	0.060
Chlorine	do do	0.071	0.026
Total hardness	Clark's scale	4°.200	2°.450
Permanent hardness	do do	1°.750	1°.050
Free Ammonia	Milgrms per litre	0.680	trace
Albuminoid Ammonia	do do	0.320	0.280
Nitric acid	do do (as ammonia)	trace	trace
Apparent quality of the water as inferred from the result obtained on Examination		Bad	Usable

2. The whole area is formed of very recent marine deposits of sand: the subsoil water must therefore be expected, as indeed shown by the Analysis above referred to, to be of very variable quality, even at neighbouring points. The locality therefore is not suitable for use by a large population, which must depend upon subsoil water for its supply. If there existed pressing reasons why this locality should be selected, it would be necessary to explore with tube wells with the hope of securing water of uniformly good quality below the first impervious stratum.

3. As there is a continuous sheet of water at about 8 feet below the surface (as shown by numerous excavations on the site) subject to a subsidence of only about 3 feet in the hottest weather, there can be no doubt the supply of water would be ample at all times, provided suitable means be employed for raising it.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obed. Servt

W. King
Surgn. Lieut Col.
Ag Sanitary Commissr

[1,500—27-3-94.]

Proof for revision and return to press.

28/1

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
30 JAN. 95
WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS.

JANUARY 1895, No. , JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th January 1895, No. 15.

With reference to the last clause of paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 2913, Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that if the Judge leaves Chingleput and the Reformatory School still remains at the station, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should in my opinion continue to remain at Chingleput as it would be difficult to get a suitable officer there to take charge of the school.

2. In the event, however, of the school being removed to Adyar, it is most desirable that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's head-quarters should also be at Adyar or Saidapet. By this arrangement the chief district authorities, viz., the Collector and the Judge, and their families, would have the benefit of the District Medical Officer's services, and he will also be available to relieve the Surgeon of the 4th District, Madras, of some of his duties, so as to enable him to take up some of the district duties of the Surgeon, 3rd District, when the Women and Children's Hospital is permanently moved to the General Hospital, ~~The~~ Surgeon, 3rd District, taking up some of the duties of the 2nd District. If it, ~~however, be~~ not considered desirable to move the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to Adyar, the medical supervision of the school can be conducted by the Surgeon, 4th District, provided the nature of the supervision is similar to that exercised by the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund over the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale. The supervision would consist in visiting and inspecting the school premises and hospital once a week and also the inmates. This will necessitate the employment of a medical subordinate of at least a civil apothecary's grade as resident medical officer.

3. If it be decided to move the school to the Hon'ble P. Rungayya Nayadu's house in the Poonamallee road, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer should be transferred to Adyar and the duties of the Surgeons, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, Madras, redistributed.

Proceedings of a Special meeting of the official Visitors for the Calendar year 1895 held at the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Saturday, the 9th February 1895, at 8.50 A.M.

Present.—

C. H. Mounsey Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Acting District Judge, voted to the Chair.

The Rev. A. Andrew, F.C.M.

M.R.Ry. M. Ramanuja Chariyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Mir. Sirajuddin Sahib, Tahsildar.

The Rev. M. Iswariah, F.C.M.

Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer, in attendance.

* * * *

* * * *

III. Read G.O. 30th November 1894, No. 2913, on the question of a site for the Reformatory School placed before the Committee for its information.

The Committee are of opinion that

ample accommodation for the Reformatory may be provided in Chingleput Fort without giving up to it the District Court buildings and the Tahsildar's Cutcherry. If the Sub jail and the Sub Registrar's office be removed and the present road diverted along the railway line, a wall could be run along near the Sub Registrar's office up to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry thereby enclosing the northern end of the School compound and isolating the School. Mr. Grigg proposed this diversion. To provide increased accommodation, cubicles Could be built on the top of the ramparts or workshop as proposed in the recommendations of the official Visitors, Rev. A. Andrew and the Tahsildar of Chingleput.

The Superintendent is requested to address Government in the light of their remarks in the official Visitors' Book, as the committee believe that the points Government require may, if these recommendations are accepted, be carried out at a saving of half a lac at least upon any other plan; and if even it does not make a saving, the advantages at present secured by the Reformatory being ~~here~~ at Chingleput will outweigh the disadvantages of any increased cost.

(Signed) C. H. Mounsey
Chairman.
" A. Andrew.
" M. Ramanuja Chariyar
" Mir. Sirajuddin.
" M. Iswariah.

(True extract)

R. Balmain
Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent

Expte. 6 D.T.P.S.
Letra M. 256 año 15

PERAMBUR DIVISION

SKETCH OF PROPERTY OF

(SURVEY Nos 115 & 116)

P. S. GURUMURTI IYER — para 6 of note

ROUGHLY TO SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET

AREA 50 ACRES

INVENTORY OF TREES

MANGOE	60
COCOANUT	584
TAMARIND	10
PALMYRA	45
JACK	14
LIME ORANGE &c	52
JAMBUNAGAI	5
ARINELLI	1
ALMOND	1
DATE	20
MARGOSA	10
WOOD APPLE	12

VIYASARPADI TANK

TO VIYASARPADI

250

395

250

430

200

REFERENCE

BOUNDARY OF PROPERTY

GOVERNMENT CHANNEL

655
153
145
257
333
84
592
895
604
40
230
154
286
350
257
780
MADHAVARAM ROAD
NEW MARKET
RAILWAY STATION
PERAMBUR HIGH ROAD
PERAMBUR HIGH ROAD
RAILWAY WORK SHOP

BETEL GARDEN
TANK AND WELL
ROAD
RAIL ROAD
COCOANUT TREES
MANGO TREES
VARIOUS TREES
PALMYRA TREES
TAMARIND TREES

NOTE 1. THE BETEL GARDENS ARE BUT VERY ROUGHLY SKETCHED IN THEY ARE ONLY TEMPORARY CULTIVATION

NOTE 2. THE MEASUREMENTS ARE IN FEET

No. 345
D.J.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
25th February 1895.

From J. P Lewis Esq.,
~~By~~ The SUPERINTENDENT,
Reformatory School, Chingleput,

To

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that agreeably to your endorsement dated 24th December 1894, No. 12606, on G. O. dated 19th December 1894, No. 3137, I inspected the garden land offered by Mr. P. S. Gurumurti Aijar as a site for the school, on the 27th January 1895.

2. Under another cover, by packet post, I submit a sketch of the property which is situated in Perambur at the western extremity of the Municipality of Madras. It will be observed that the land is situated north of the railway line, and not far from the railway Station, the Perambur High Road separating it from the railway line. Looking from the railway

embankment, the land appears to be low, and that portion of the land which is near the railway is decidedly low and is only fit for cultivation; but further north, about the middle of the property, there is a sufficient extent of elevated land fit for building purposes. In this Connection, I would suggest that information be obtained from some Municipal or other local officers who is personally acquainted with the locality as to whether the land remains sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains; and if so, to what extent.

3. The land measures about 50 acres; and large portions of it are well adapted for all manner of Cultivation; and if the question whether the middle portion of the land will keep sufficiently high and dry during heavy rains is placed beyond a doubt,

the land will certainly suit as a site for the School, provided two defects, which are remediable, are removed. The defects are that at the South-western Corner of the land, within an angle, there is a paracheri containing about 20 huts. This land should also be purchased from the Pariahs and attached to the property, and the other defect is a municipal latrine situated beyond the above huts and nearer the Mádávaram Road. This latrine should also be removed to some distant site on the other side of the road.

4. There is a good tank on the land measuring 164' x 140', and 4 wells with 16 to 20 feet of water. One of the wells supplies drinking water; and the municipal water pipes run close to the property, and taps could be easily introduced

into it if required. There will be no difficulty as regards water Supply whether for drinking or domestic purposes, or for cultivation. The Vijasarpadi Tank is about 3 furlongs away from the land, and a channel from it reaches ~~this~~ an adjoining paddy field. This channel could be easily extended if required.

5. As regards medical Supervision also, a medical officer from Madras could easily supervise the School, if located at the Site, because a train from Madras arrives at Perambur almost every half hour during the day.

6. There are valuable fruit trees on the property including 584 Cocoanut trees which are mostly young, and which will begin to bear two years hence. The property is now estimated to yield about Rs 800 a year from the

crops, fruits, grass and betel garden. This income will be doubled when the cocoanut trees begin to bear.

7. The Perambur Railway Workshop is situated about half a mile away from the property. Its proximity to the School would be a decided advantage, because arrangements could be made with Railway Company to allow well behaved boys skilled in Carpentry and blacksmith's work to attend the workshop as apprentices.

8. Mr. Gurumurtiratnajan assured me that he is prepared to sell the land to Government for a reasonable price.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Lewis
Dy Superintendent.

No. 306

Forwarded.

R. Williams
Surgeon-major
Superintendent

25.2.95.

Q. Jn. 2662/95.

From Surgeon-major H. A. F. Naylor,
~~The~~ Superintendent, Jn. B.
Reformatory School,
Chingleput,

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

No. 306

Dated 25th February 1895.
Received 27 FEB 1895

Inclosure.

Subject.

Forwarding Mr. Lewis' report on the property at Perambur offered by Mr. P. S. Gurumurti Aiyar as a site for the School.

West

Hatch

House

No. 23

No. 24

No. 27

No. 25

No. 6

No. 22

No. 21

No. 20

No. 11

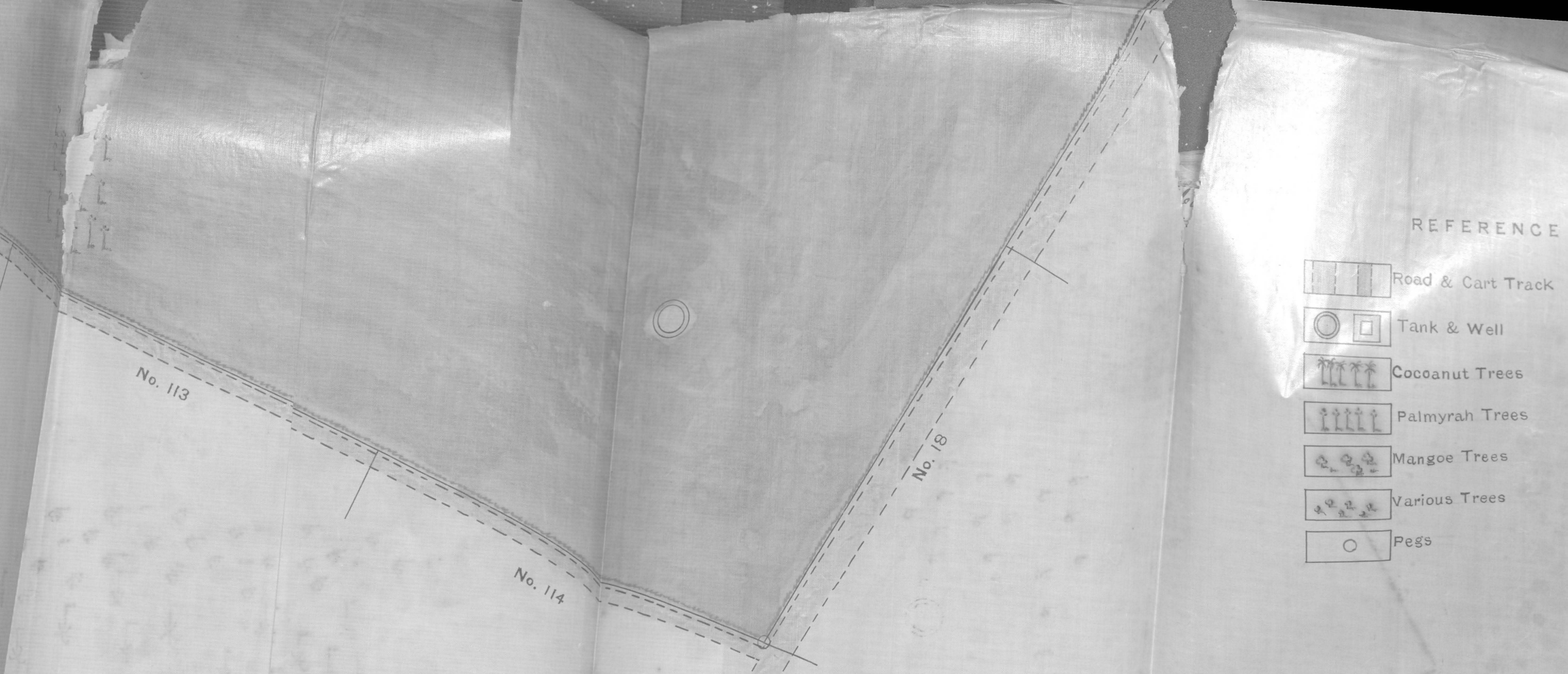
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B

C

much doub

REFERENCE



Subject.

the
6 regarding Mr. Lewis'
report on the property
pr at Kramban offered
w by Mr. P. S. Gurumurtie
w Aiyar as a site for the
Th School.
y

suitable as a site for the School. Of all the lands yet inspected and reported on, it is decidedly the poorest; it is sandy throughout, and in a large portion of the land, the sand is not sufficiently triturated to admit of any kind of cultivation. No part of the land is fit for wet cultivation, and I very much doubt whether it is fit even

List of trees on the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, situated south of the Adeyar on the road to Elliot's Beach.

ACCOUNT OF TREES IN NO.2 PLANTATION.

72.	Cashewnut Trees
225.	Palmyra Trees
621.	Cocoanut Trees
111.	Mango Trees
22.	Bassia Longifolia Trees "Ilpay"
2.	Jungle Trees
21.	Guava Trees
5.	Gooseberry Trees
13.	Orange Trees
9.	Tamarind Trees
6.	Fig Trees
1.	Jack fruit Tree
1238.	Total Trees

(sd) E.F.S.
21-8-94.

154

suitable as a site for the School. Of all the lands yet inspected and reported on, it is decidedly the poorest; it is sandy throughout, and in a large portion of the land, the sand is not sufficiently triturated to admit of any kind of cultivation. No part of the land is fit for wet cultivation, and I very much doubt whether it is fit even

No. 92
D.I.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT,
21st January 1895.

From J. P. Lewis Esq,
~~By THE~~ SUPERINTENDENT,
REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

Thro' The Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that agreeably to your official Memorandum dated 15th December 1894, No. 12,253, I inspected, on the 5th instant, the land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, situated South of the Adyar on the road to Elliot's Beach. In my opinion, the land is altogether unsuitable as a site for the School. Of all the lands yet inspected and reported on, it is decidedly the poorest; it is sandy throughout, and in a large portion of the land, the sand is not sufficiently triturated to admit of any kind of cultivation. No part of the land is fit for wet cultivation, and I very much doubt whether it is fit even

for dry crops. I was informed that horse-grain was once cultivated on the land; if so, it is a strong argument that the land is very poor, as that pulse is especially adapted for the poorest soils. It was also mentioned to me that the land was suited for ground-nuts. It is true that ground-nuts require a free, sandy soil, but unless such soil is rich in lime, even ground-nuts will not grow, and the land is too poor to contain lime.

2. In para 8 of your Proceedings dated 27th April 1893, No. 1621, reviewing the report of this School for the year 1892, you have taken a favourable view of the suggestion of introducing agriculture into this School, and remarked that that industry would be both popular and useful. There can be no doubt on this point; and

no working scheme for this School can be complete without agriculture taking an important part in it. It must be remembered in this connection that most of the pupils in this School belong to the agricultural classes, and therefore the training best suited for them is to prepare them for the work which they will naturally take to after leaving the School. In the land under report, it will be impossible to provide for all needful agricultural operations including field husbandry and farming without considerable cost. The two tanks on the land are small. To meet the requirements of the School there should

be a large tank on the property, or a large tank in its vicinity as at Chinglepet, or a river.

3. I inclose a list of trees on the land as furnished to me by Mr. Stranack. Most of the trees do not look healthy and vigorous owing evidently to the poverty of the soil. A large number of Casuarina seedlings have been recently planted on ~~the~~ a portion of the land. The land seems to be adapted for Casuarina cultivation.

4. As the Sanitary Commissioner has been called upon to report on the question of water supply in connection with the land, I refrain from making any remarks on that point.

5. Even on the score of health, the site is not all that is desirable. The land is in the village of Urur, and in its neighbourhood there is a Kuppam or paracheri. Cholera recently broke out in Urur.

6. Under another cover I forward a plan of the Site, which Mr. Stranack desires, should be returned to him when done with. The only good feature in the land is that there is ample space for constructing the various buildings required for the school, but the defects pointed out above constitute a great drawback. Should Government, however, decide to purchase the land, it will be indispensably necessary to purchase also a house and land which adjoin the site belonging to Mr. Muhamad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, as on this land there is scope for some wet cultivation.

No. 93. dated 22nd January 95

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Forwarded.

J. F. Lewis

Dy. Superintendent.

R. Abraham

Surgeon-Major

Superintendent.

R. No. 973/95.

From Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer, M.B.

~~The~~ Superintendent,

Reformatory School,

Chingleput,

To

The Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
THE REFORMATORY
22 JAN. 95
SCHOOL

No. 93

Dated 22nd January 1895.

Received

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
24 JAN 95
MADRAS

Inclosure. — 1

Subject.

Forwarding Mr. Lewis' Report on the site offered for the School by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, and situated south of the Adyar on the road to Beach.

CURRENT No. 1080

Office of the Director of

Public Instruction,

Madras, 4th March 1895.

No. 2560

From

The Honorable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras,

To

The Honorable The CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. No. 2913, Judicial, dated 30 November last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the question of a site for the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

2. Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, inspected the site situated to the South of the Adyar offered by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank. I went over the ground myself and I agree with Mr. Lewis in considering that it is unsuitable for several reasons. Though there are several wells on the property, I fear the water supply for a large institution like the Reformatory School would occasionally prove a serious difficulty. Mr. Lewis' report is herein enclosed. I think that further

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

consideration need not be given to this site.

3. I inspected the Honourable Mr Rangayya Naydu's property in the Poonamallee Road. Without the additional land at the back referred to by Mr Lewis the School could not be located there. Moreover, a large expenditure would have to be incurred on buildings, the outhouses being unsuitable for school purposes and being moreover very dilapidated. I do not know at what figure the proprietor would be prepared to sell the property including the additional land or what valuation the Consulting Architect has put on it. If the price were high, the site would probably prove in the end as costly as any of the sites that have been considered since the question of moving the School was raised.

4. With reference to para 7 of the Order under reply, I have ascertained that the Directors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum have no objection to the Reformatory School being located on this site.

5. If the School is to be brought to Madras, or to the neighbourhood of Madras, I think the Honourable P. Rangayya Naydu's property is

is the best that can be had. The other site situated near Perambore and referred to in my letter read in G.O. dated 19th December 1894 No. 3137 Jails is not suitable. There are no buildings on it, it lies very low, it would probably frequently be under water in the rainy season and it possesses other disadvantages mentioned by Mr Lewis, whose report is enclosed. Mr Lewis refers to its proximity to the Railway Workshops as one thing in favour of this site; but I doubt whether the Madras Railway would be prepared to afford to pupils of the Reformatory School facilities for obtaining a practical insight into wood and metal work.

6. The choice seems to be between the Honourable P. Rangayya Naydu's property and the Chingleput Fort, and in favour of the former it may be urged by some that it is in Madras. My own opinion is that this is its great drawback. The search for a site that has been going on for years has been caused by the idea that it is desirable in the interests of the School that it should be located in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, Madras. Mr Grigg held very decided opinions on this

side of the question, and I would invite the attention of Government to his letters No. 0/808, dated 16th January 1890 and No. 4092, dated, 15th April 1891, in which he gives his reasons in favour of removing the School to Madras.

Mr. Grigg thought that the distance of the School from Madras rendered the visiting part of the scheme a failure. I think it is quite possible for an institution like this to be over-visited. A few sensible people interested in the School are far more likely to benefit the School by their visits, than a large number of people constantly fussing about, interfering with many things and distracting the attention of the staff and the pupils when engaged in their ordinary daily round of duty. The official and non-official residents of Chingleput afford a wide enough field from which to choose local visitors, who, assisted by the less frequent visits of those from Madras, are quite competent to give the School all the help which such an agency can bestow. The reports of visitors are regularly forwarded to me by the Superintendent for information and orders, so that I am in a position to judge whether this part of the scheme of the School is working satisfactorily. I have every reason to be satisfied with it. The visits are more frequent, the remarks are more to the point, and while there is less and less tendency to interfere with the details of administration, it is more and more evident that a watchful eye is kept on all the main concerns of the institution. These remarks apply in particular to the local visitors, for whose interest and help I am most grateful. In short, I do not think that the School would gain by having the larger number of visitors which it might secure were it situated in Madras.

Mr. Grigg was also of opinion that the School should be nearer the head-quarters of the Director. But ~~of course~~, with his other heavy duties, it is not much time that the Director can devote to the close personal supervision of the School.

I doubt whether Mr. Grigg's expectation of a

better market for the articles manufactured in the School, were it in Madras, would be realized. There would, for one thing, be much keener Competition to contend against. The School has hitherto been most successful in its industrial work and will continue to be so, as long as it has the benefit of the present Deputy Superintendent's knowledge and sound practical judgment. But after all, the question whether the industries carried on pay or not is a minor one, and should not, in my opinion, have much weight in determining the site of the School.

7. The question of a site for the School first engaged my attention in 1890 when I was acting for Mr. Grigg. The opinion I then formed was in favour of keeping the School where it is and I am still of that opinion. The School has done exceedingly well at Chingleput – has indeed surpassed expectations. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, notwithstanding that, owing to the fact of the question of its location being undecided, the drainage of the premises and the ventilation of the dormitories have not been improved as otherwise they would have been. Had the improvements been carried out which I thought were immediately to be set about in 1890, the drawbacks which are now noticed would in all probability not have existed. These improvements can be carried out now for far less money than would be needed for the purchase and alteration of premises in Madras. I do not suppose that Government is in a position to spend a large sum of money on the erection of such premises as will satisfy all the requirements of an ideally perfect Reformatory School. If such be the case, then why not leave well alone, keeping the School where it is and where it has thriven, and gradually extending the premises and improving the appliances as the number of pupils increases? A strong reason for keeping the School at Chingleput is the fact that it is already in possession, but even were I advising Government as to the selection of a site for a Reformatory School about to be started I would not be disposed to locate it in Madras. The facilities for escape and for eluding re-capture

would be much greater in Madras than in a small mofussil town. In a prison the arrangement of the buildings, the armed police guard and the strict and severe regulations make escape almost impossible. It is otherwise in a Reformatory School where the arrangements and regulations are as like those of a boarding school or orphanage as they can be consistently with the fact that the inmates are criminal offenders subjected to forced detention. In a small town like, say Chingleput, it is comparatively easy to ascertain whether any relatives of the boys are hanging about the outskirts of the School premises and to check any attempts that may be made to help the boys to escape. It is also comparatively easy to trace the whereabouts of such boys as do escape. In Madras it would be more difficult to prevent communication between the boys and their relatives outside, and once a boy did escape it would be most difficult to find him and bring him back.

A further reason against locating the school in Madras is the tendency there would be to look upon the School as one of the show places of the town. A visit to an interesting philanthropic experiment like the Reformatory School would have a great attraction for numbers of well-meaning people, for the passing visitor who masters all the institutions of India during a month's tour, and for the idly curious who would think a morning or afternoon visit a pleasant way of relieving the monotony of daily life. To say nothing of the serious interference this would cause in the daily routine of the School, distracting the attentions of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent as well as that of teachers, peons and pupils, it would have the worst possible moral effect on the boys themselves. The pupils are acute enough to note the interest they beget in visitors to the School, they could not fail to think themselves as of some importance, and some of them might be led to look upon the offence that brought them there as being rather meritorious than otherwise.

8. I would strongly recommend, therefore, that the School be not removed from Chingleput which is sufficiently distant from Madras to give the School that degree of isolation which is essential to its welfare, and sufficiently near to allow of its being supervised. I am supported in this recommendation by the official visitors. At a special meeting held on the 9th ultimo under the presidency of the District Judge of Chingleput to discuss the question of the site with reference to the G.O under reply it was resolved to recommend the continuance of the School where it is. The resolution is herewith submitted.

9. The future growth of the School may require that the whole of the Fort be given up to the School; but I do not think that any such large measure is needed at present or will be needed for some years to come. I visited the School on the 2nd instant and discussed the several points on the spot

ten

spot with the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. Present requirements will be met without interfering with the District Court House or with the Tahsildar's, Sheristadar's or Treasury Officer's. If a road-way were opened as proposed in 1890 to skirt the railway and enter the Fort between the bungalow occupied by the railway engineer and the D. P. W office; and if a wall were built so as to include in the Reformatory premises the D. P. W office, the Sub-Registrar's office and the Sub-Jail; ample space for the accommodation of the School would be secured. The advantage of this limited proposal would be that if at any future time it was found necessary to extend the School, the Court House and the other offices could be attached to it. But it is estimated that the space which this limited proposal would secure would suffice for 250 pupils. On the further side of the railway line is a piece of land adapted for gardening purposes, and if were deemed expedient to train some of the pupils more fully in Agriculture

additional wet land can be had on the other side of the road.

10. As to the order in which the buildings ~~which it is proposed~~ should be handed over to the School, I would recommend that the Sub-Jail should be handed over as soon as practicable, so that it may be converted into a store room and a hospital. This would enable the present hospital to be converted into a dormitory. As soon as the new road and the boundary wall are completed, the D. P. W Sub-division Office and the Sub-Registrar's office could be handed over.

11. Among the new buildings and works those that should be set about at once are the diversion of the road, the boundary wall and the dormitory on the top of the ramparts. Next would come a Weaver's shed, the extension of the Carpentry and Blacksmith shops, and a School-room.

12. I am not entering at present upon the Question of the increase of establishment that this proposal would involve. So far as increase of establishment is concerned, the larger area occupied by the School would be counterbalanced to a considerable extent by its greater compactness. The addition of 100 boys would, of course, involve additional menial establishment, additional peons and additional teachers general and industrial. But the increase to the strength of the School would be gradual and the establishment would similarly require to be increased only gradually.

13. I trust that Government will pass early orders on this question, as the development of the School is being arrested owing to the uncertainty as to the site.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

1895.

1080

2913 : 30-11-94

247 : 12-2-90

Educational Department

From The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras

To, The Hon: the Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St George

DESPATCHED
4-MAR.95

RECEIVED
CHIEF SECRETARY'S
-5. MAR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 4th
Despatched do
Received Madras 1895.

No. 2560

Encls. 4

Subject

Submitting remarks on the Question of a site for the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

1/

For H C

Please have this system along with the Files

1080

Judicial

CURRENT No. 814

From,

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To
The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St George.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
10 APR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DESPATCHED
9 APL 1895

No 4303
Dated
Despatched } 9th April 1895

Read 10
Rep 11 / Enclosure i

Re
Manchester
Prohibition
Compensation

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, in continuation of this office letter No. 2560 / 4-3-95, copy of certain remarks of the Inspector General of Prisons entered in the official Visitor's Book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory School on the 28th February last.

CURRENT No. 1814

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 9 April 1895.

No. 2303.

1P

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, R^o. 2560, dated 4 March 1895, I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government copy of certain remarks of the Inspector General of Prisons entered in the Official Visitor's Book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory school on the 28 February last.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
1½ (b) 1,500—17-11-94

But they could be improved, and it would be better to have improvement without perfection than no change at all. As regards the rest of the premises, the proposals adopted by the Committee on the 9th February 1895 seem to supply a very good working scheme. Something ought to be decided without further delay.

The absence of any sickness or mortality during the last six years proves that the badness of the buildings is not incompatible with health, and as the Adyar scheme seems to have fallen through, it is probably best to resolve to keep the present site and to set to work to improve it.

(True copy)

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Sd. A.G. Cardew.
Inspector General of Prisons.

CURRENT No. 1814

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 9 April 1895.

No. 2303.

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

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THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

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Your most obedient servant,
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94

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The absence of any sickness or mortality during the last six years proves that the badness of the buildings is not incompatible with health, and as the Adyar scheme seems to have fallen through, it is probably best to resolve to keep the present site and to set to work to improve it.

(True copy)

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Sd/ A.G. Cardew.
Inspector General of Prisons.

It is much to be hoped that some decision as to the future location of the school will be arrived at before long. If the stage of talking and writing about proposals is not terminated by some decision, the serious defects in the present buildings may be unremedied ten years hence. Three years ago I urged the need of a workshed instead of the present use of the verandahs, the removal of the glass from the roof-ventilators, but everything has been hung up till the question of site is settled.

I agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that the present buildings are bad and I think the sleeping wards will always remain unsatisfactory.

But

Jail

No 1230

Jail

To,
The Hon'ble the Chief Secy to Govt.
Fort St. George.

N

For orders

DESPATCHED
11 MAR. 95

may this be put in type along with the ~~Enclosures~~ papers re: Site for the Reformatory School.

Rec'd 12/3
Reg 12/3

No. 2883
Dated 11th March 1895
Despatched do

Enclosure 1

CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12 MAR. 1895

Submitting a copy of certain remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner entered in the official visitors' Book on the occasion of his visit to the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

for

1230

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 11th March 1895.

No. 2783.

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 2560 dated 4th instant I have the honour to submit a copy of certain remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner entered in the Official Visitors' Book on the occasion of a visit he made to the Reformatory School on the 23rd ultimo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

Reformatory School

Encl. to D.P.I.'s letter No. 2783/95

Encl.
1
1230

In 1890 I wrote a detailed report of the sanitary state of this institution. Beyond a change in the form of the cubicles, matters are in statu quo. As with every other contemplated improvement, I presume the "no funds" question blocks the way of change of site, and therefore of possible improvements to buildings. As they stand, the buildings conform very badly with the type requisite for a juvenile Reformatory. "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well", and I certainly think the premise here ought to be accepted. The patch and alter policy here, I think, would be an absolute mistake: the buildings being radically unsuited for the function expected, it would be wise and economic in the end to choose a good site and make thereon a suitable class of buildings.

Sd/ W. G. King Surgeon Lt. Col. Sty. Sanitary Commissioner/

23/2/95. (True Extract)

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

CURRENT No. 1887

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Chingleput,

To

THE SECY. TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Dated 11
Despatched 12 April 1895.
Received 13

Regd 16

No. 228 Jud of 95

ENCLOSURE. 1.

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE
SUBJECT. 13 APL 95
PUBLIC DEPT.

Reporting that two bungalows now are available for the residence of the District Judge outside the limits of the Presidency town.

Forms
Please have these printed to type-size with the office
Sd
11/4
Print in column
23/4/95

287

Copy of letter, Dis. No. 95, dated 4th February 1895 from the Deputy Collector of Vaidapet Division, to the Collector of the Chingleput District:-

With reference to your footnote, reference on No. 259/94 B, dated 27th December last, to G. O. 2913, dated 30th November 1894, I have the honour to state that there are two bungalows sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the District Judge. I have seen the houses and they are not far from the Government house at Guindy. One belongs to Mahomed Mahomed Khan Bahadur, on the road from Guindy to Saint Thomas' Mount and next to the building used by Messrs Cakes and Company as their cigar manufactory. It is now occupied by their manager on a rent of Rs. 55 a month, and the tenancy will cease by the end of July 1895. It has an upper storey and it was for several years occupied by colonel Cloete, Deputy Inspector General of Police, as his residence. There are out-houses and stables attached to it, and the area of the compound is about 11 cawnies or about 14 1/2 acres.

The other house is on the south bank of the Adayar opposite the Lady's club and Mr. Winterbotham's

Mr. Winterbotham's residence. The house is very spacious, but has no upper storey or stable. The owner is willing to construct a stable and put up a thatched upstair building, if required. A ferry boat is stationed near the house for crossing the river. I am told that the owner of the house occupied by Mr. Winterbotham is the owner of the building. It has got a large compound of about 40 cawnies. It is about a mile from the maingate of the Government house and the road leading to it from the road to Elliots beach requires gravelling.

A statement giving the dimension of the rooms, etc, in each of the two bungalows is enclosed.

—

W. Tillamayplow
for Ag: District Magistrate,
11-4-95.

Enclosure No. 1

In a letter

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF CHINGLEPUT,

TO chief Government
THE SECY. TO ~~THE COMMISSIONERS OF~~,
Judicial department,
Madras.

Dated 11 April 1895.

No. 228 Dated 1895

Subject.
Copy of a letter from the Dy. Collector, Saidapet, reporting that there are 2 bungalows sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the District Judge.

Rec'd 15 Aug 1895

No. 228 Dated Chingleput Dt. MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Station Saidapet,
11 April 1895.

FROM

C. A. Mounsey Esquire,
Ag District MAGISTRATE OF Chingleput,

To chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to reply to para 5 of G. O. No. 2913 Judicial, dated the 30th November 1894, calling for a report whether any house suitable for the District Judge is available outside the limits of the Presidency town.

2. I submit copy of a letter addressed to me by the Deputy Collector of the Saidapet division from which it will be seen that there are two bungalows now available sufficiently commodious and suited for the residence of the judge, one on the road from Guindy to Saint Thomas' Mount and the other on the Southern bank of the Adayar opposite the Adayar club and Gambiers garden. The suitability of these residences w

somewhat upon where the new Court house would be.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. H. Mounsey
Ag: District Magistrate.

2675

Public Works Department.

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 1972

Encls: 10 (4 Plans)

Recd: 4-4-95

From

THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Engineer
P. W. D

No. 46

Dated 3rd April 1895.
Received

No. 24 Dy 20th April 95

Transferred to the judicial Department Vide reference to G.O. dated 30-November 1894, No. 2913 Judicial

No. OF ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

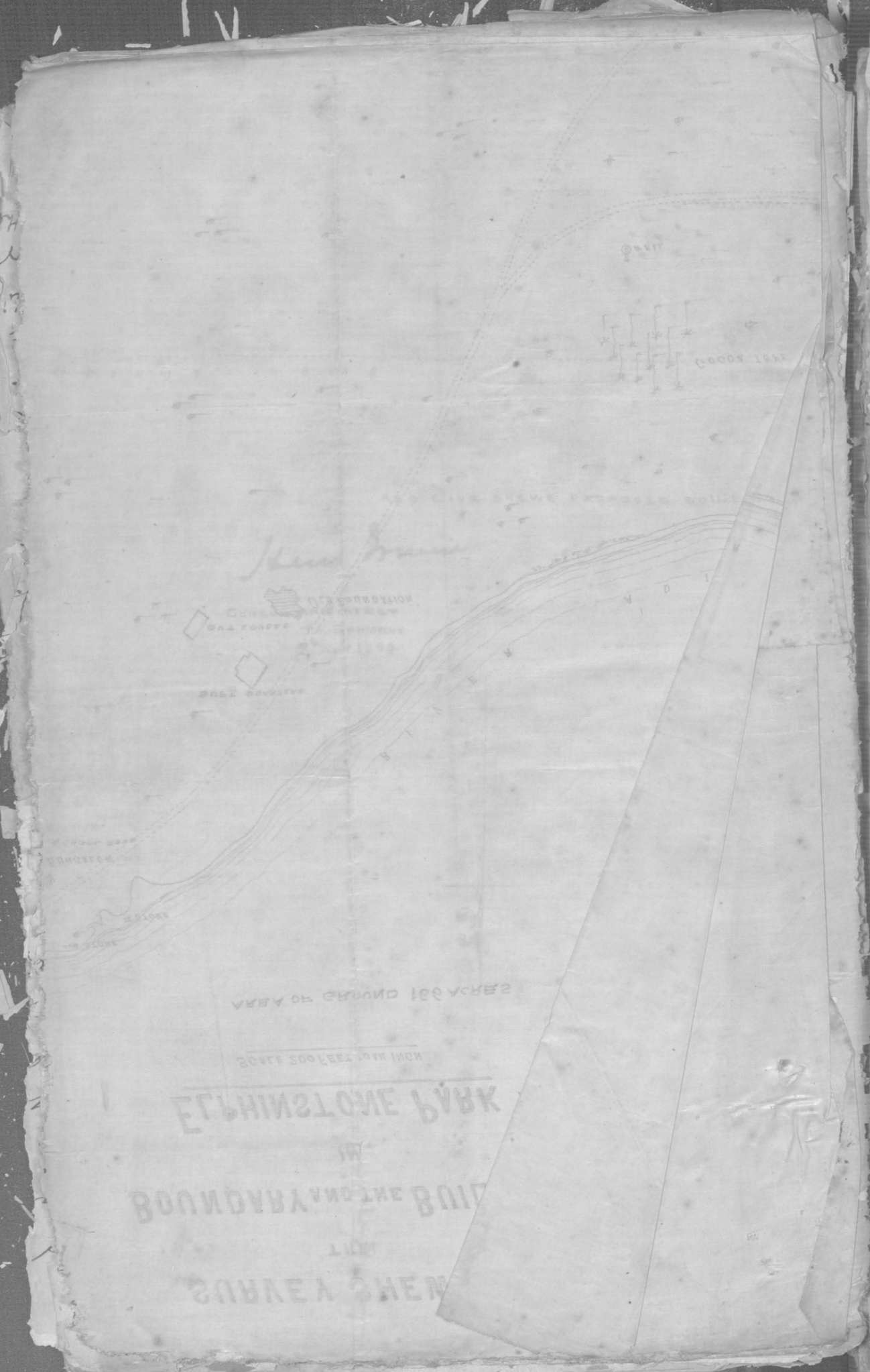
Submitting approximate estimate amtg. to Rs. 119930/ for adapting the Hon'ble P. Runganah Naidoo House & lands in the Ponnamallee Road for the purpose of a Reformatory School.

C to D Berlin

under Secy to Govt P.W.D.

Read in Jud. CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 20 APR. 1895 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

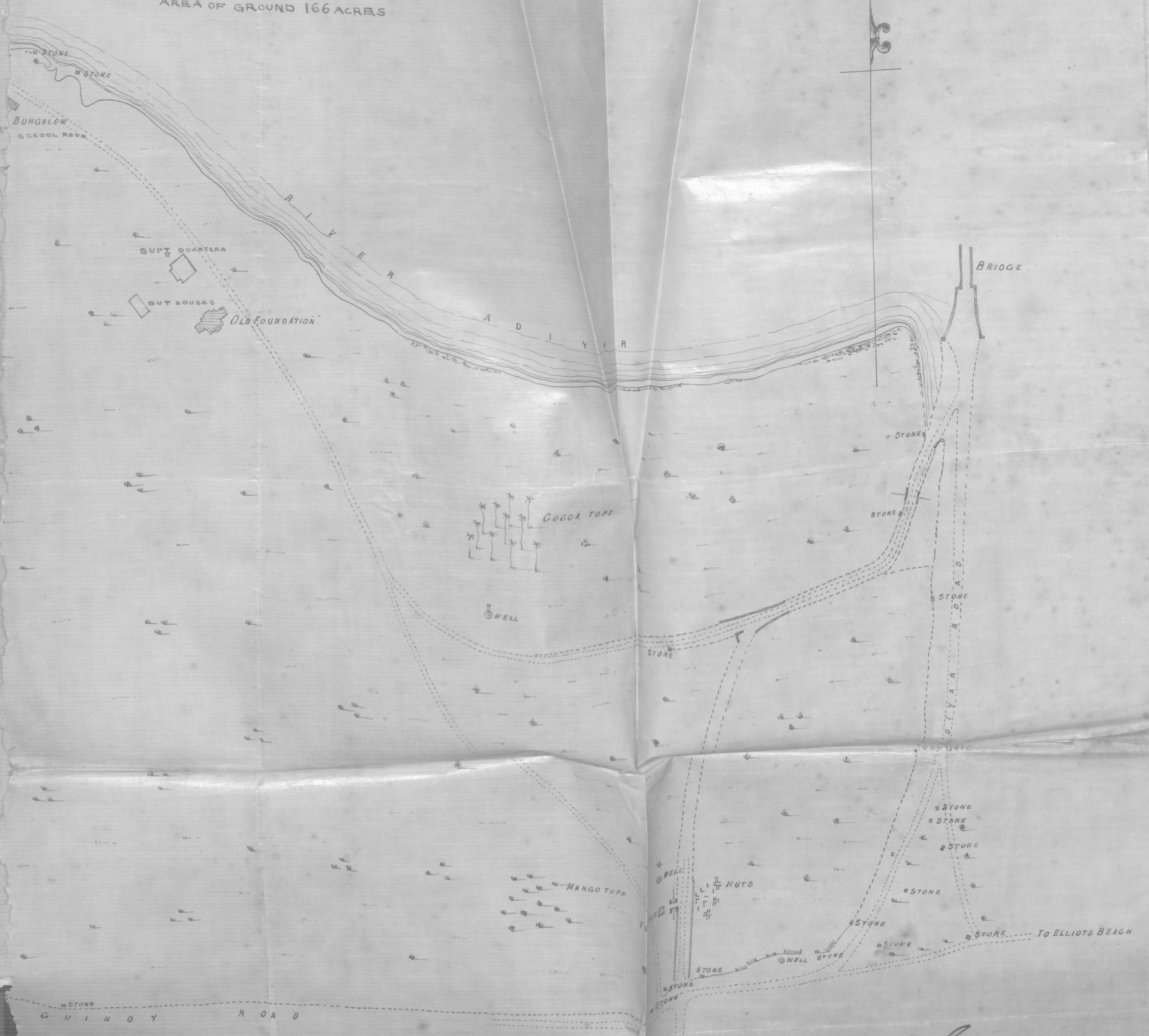
Accumulated



SURVEY SHEWING THE BOUNDARY AND THE BUILDINGS IN ELPHINSTONE PARK

SCALE 200 FEET TO AN INCH

AREA OF GROUND 166 ACRES



RED LINE SHEWS PROPOSED BUILDINGS

Henry Irvine

C Smith
CONDR R.E
SUB ENGR S.S. DN

GATE

STONE

SHED

STONE

STONE

SUPT. QUARTER

LATRIN

FILTER

KITCHEN

BLACK SMITH SHED

WORK SHED

WELL

COW SHED

NEW FENCING

LATRINE

WELL

STONE

STONE

Taluq Cutchery
No 2

Latrine

Garden

Well

Well

Garden

Godown and Cook house

Rain Gauge

Deputy Supt's Residence
No 15

PLAY GROUND

Latrine

Latrine

Sub Registrars Office
No 5

Subsidiary Jail
No 3

Proposed stationary Magistrate Office

Hospital Assistants Quarters

No 8

No 9

Cook Room

Cook Room

No 10

Guard Room

Well

Kitchen

No 11

Reformatory School Room and No 16

Dormitory

PLAY GROUND

No 17

The P.W.D Sub Dn Office
No 4

Reformatory hospital

Kitchen Court yard

No 13

Dead house

Well

No 14

Latrine

No 12

Work yard

Rail Road

Road to Erode

Railway gate

INDIAN RAILWAY

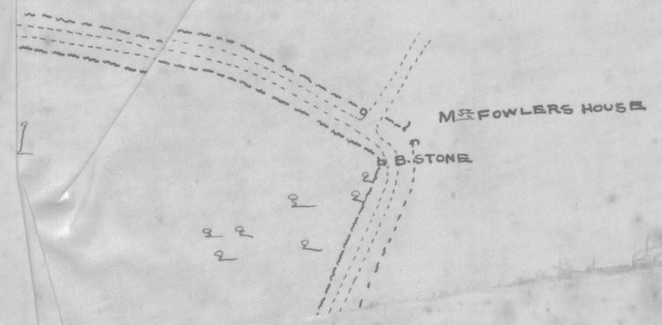
Conservancy line

R. C. Burial ground

N. Ince

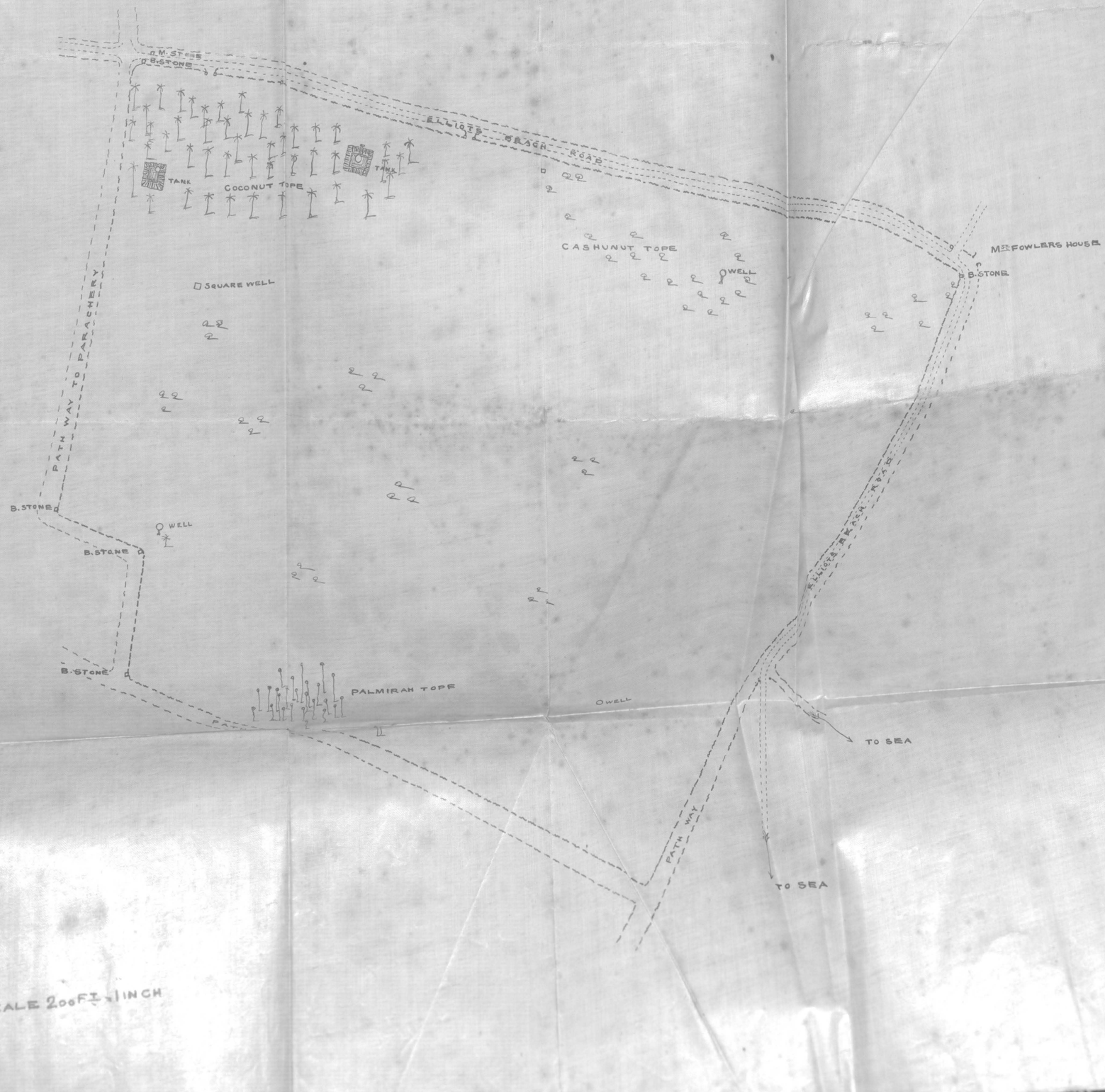
Consulting Ar

) MORTGAGE BANK.



SURVEY OF LAND AT ADYAR AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

AREA OF GROUND 73 ACRES



SCALE 200 FT = 1 INCH

Henry Irwin

CONSULTING ARCHITECT
TO GOVERNMENT
9th AUGUST 1894

) MORTGAGE BANK.

GOVT. PO

TANK

MILITARY FEMALE
ASYLUM

SCALE 100'=1"INCH.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 FT.

BURIAL GROUND

H

MUNICIPAL WET LAND
AREA 2 CAWNIES
2·64 ACRES

D

This land was purchased last year by the Municipality for the purpose of a burial ground for pariahs.

KRI
NAYU
CAWNIE
1
2·3

CHETPUT
TANGAL

TANK

WATER SPREAD OF

BUND

AMBOKE

CONTRACTING ARCHITECTS
To GOVERNMENT

LAND CONTAINING A NUMBER
OF SMALL HOUSES

POONA MALLE ROAD

FOOT PATH

A

HONORABLE P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU'S HOUSE & GARDEN
AREA OF LAND 3 2R 2½P
CAWNIES & GROUNDS 54.PR

.84 ACRES.

OUT HOUSES

COOK ROOM

MAIN BUILDING

KOTTY PARACHERRY

DWELLING HOUSE

DWELLING HOUSE

DWELLING HOUSE

ROAD

B

HONORABLE P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU'S WET LAND
AREA OF LAND 2B 2R 104P
CAWNIES & GROUNDS 54.PR

37.16 ACRES

Plan to accompany Messrs Architects letter No 46

List of Buildings on the Fort of Chinglepet showing how they
to be used when handed over to the Reformatory Schoo

No	Name of Public Buildings	Parts of such Buildings	How they can be utilized
1	Civil & Session Judge and District Munsif's Court	Upper Rooms Lower Rooms —do— Verandah	Day & night School Dormitory for 60 p weaving room
2	Taluq Cutchery	Tahsildars Office Stationery sub Magistrate Court & Treasury	Supdts. Office & Rec room Dormitory for 55 pupils and tailors workshops
3	Sub jail (3 storied Building)	Room on 1st floor Do— on 2nd— do— Do— on— 3rd— do	Store for raw materi Hospital
4	P.W.D Sub Divisional Office	The whole Building	Quarters quarant Quarters for Ste masters rooms me with the staff
5	Sub Registrars Office	—— Do ——	A lunish room
6	Bar room	—— Do ——	Show room f manufactured arti
7	Jiffins room	—— Do ——	Store room
8.9&10	Out houses to Subjail	—— Do ——	Black smiths workso & Cook room
11&17	Reformatory School		These buildings at present form the Reformatory School and the uses to which they are put are Entered on them in the accompanyi Survey

HONORABLE P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU'S WET LAND

AREA OF LAND — CAWNIES 28 — GROUNDS 2 — SQ.FT 1041

37.16 ACRES

Plan to accompany to

P O O V A

L L S

Resident Engineers Bungalow, South Indian Railway	The whole Building	Quarters for the Superintendent of Reformatory School

Henry Irwin

Consulting Architect
to Government

Estimate of the probable cost of taking up the whole of the Fort at Chinglepet and adapting it and the buildings therein to the purposes of the Reformatory School and erecting buildings Elsewhere for the offices taken up

Item	Amount		Total	
Sundry alterations to buildings	10,000	" "		
Erecting 60 cubicles in lower rooms of the Sessions judge and District Municipal Court	4,200	" "		
Erecting 55 cubicles in the Stationery Magistrates office	3850	" "		
Removing walls in Tahsildars Cutchery & supporting roof with Iron Columns	1840	" "	19890	"
Erecting the following buildings outside the Fort.				
District Judge & Sessions Court	25000	" "		
District Municipal Court	20,000	" "		
Tahsildars Cutchery & Subjail	30,000	" "		
Sub Registrars office	3000	" "		
P. W. D. Sub Divisional office	3000	" "	81,000	"
Purchasing S. I. Railway Engineers Bungalow in the Fort			6000	"
Total Rupees			106890	"

Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government

9th August 1894

Rs. 4 to 6
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Estt
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Fort Dept.
Bndle. No. 6
To
C. No. 1972

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O. No 1972.

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Estimate of the probable cost of purchasing the Elphinstone Park and making alterations & additions suitable for a Reformatory School to accommodate 250 boys

Items	Amount			Total		
Alterations and additions for adapting for the Reformatory School						
Alterations & General repairs to Major building plan No 1	3500	"	"			
Constructing 160 new cubicles	11200	"	"			
Removing 90 existing cubicles and fixing them at Adyar	450	"	"			
General repairs to Cook house, plan No 2	150	"	"			
adding a room plan No 2 for weaving	2097	"	"			
Latrine plan No 2, adapting for use of natives	50	"	"			
Hospital plan No 5, cost of Enlarging & repairing	1000	"	"			
Quarters for Head peons No 6 cost of repairs	200	"	"			
Converting Coach house & stalls, plan No 7 into quarters for 8 peons	1250	"	"			
Converting Entrance Lodge plan No 11 into Head Masters quarters & Gate Keepers Lodge	350	"	"			
Cook house for Head Masters plan No 8, repairs	20	"	"			
Store room for garden tools	50	"	"			
1460 Sq. ft. Iron fence & wicket & Workshops marked on plan of ground	5840	"	"	26157	"	
Additional buildings to be erected						
School room plan No 12 new building	4800	"	"			
Deputy Superintendents Quarters plan No 13 new building	7033	"	"			
Latrine for peons — do	300					
Carried over	12133			26157	"	

Brought forward	12133			26157	" "
Blank Smiths shed 30 × 20 with corrugated Iron roof on brick pillars	800	"	"	1293	" "
Amount demanded for the Elphinstone Park & buildings thereon area 166 acres				70000	" "
Total Rupees				109090	" "

Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government
9th August 1894

Estimate of the probable cost of constructing a Reformatory School on the site offered by the Commercial & Land Mortgage Bank, to accommodate 250 boys.

Items	Probable cost
Dormitories to contain 250 Cubicles	30,000 " "
160 New Cubicles	11,200 " "
Removing 90 existing cubicles to adyar	450 " "
Hospital to contain 40 patients	6,035 " "
Kitchen & Store rooms	3799 " "
Latrines	2813 " "
2 Bathing cisterns	600 " "
Carpenters Workshop & tool stores	3,000 " "
Blacksmiths do	800 " "
Weaving sheds	2500 " "
Store for garden tools	300 " "
School	4800 " "
Superintendents office & show rooms for manufactured articles	5000 " "
Deputy Superintendents quarters & out-houses	7033 " "
Quarters &c for Head Master	3000 " "
Head peons quarters	500 " "
Quarters for 8 peons	2400 " "
Latrines for peons	300 " "
Gate Lodge	500 " "
1460 feet Iron fencing to enclose workshops	5840 " "
Roads & gates	1000 " "
	91,870 " "
Price demanded for site. land containing 73 acres	4000 " "
	95870 " "

Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government

9 august 1894.

C. A. 1. 500 —20-1-94.

Office of the Consulting Architect to Govt.,
Chepauk, Madras.
9th August 1894.

No. 1312.

From

Henry Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.,
Consulting Architect
to the Government of Madras,

To

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department

Sir,

Enclosures.

In returning the Petition from the inhabitants of Chingleput received with G.O. No. 1670 W dated the 5th July 1894, in connection with the Reformatory School, I have the honor to report that it is practically impossible to enlarge the Reformatory ground without taking in the adjoining offices. There is no land to the East of the Reformatory School available, as the bed of the Chingleput Tank extends up to the wall of the Fort and all this land adjoining the Fort must be submerged when the tank is full.

2 As to the land to the North the Memorialists evidently refer to the Sub-jail & the roads to the South & East of it. If this is fenced in, hardly an acre of land will be added

Dw. E. 43
5866/93
9165
2675/95

Fud.

added to the School. The Memorialists make no suggestions as to where the subgail is to be located in the event of the Subgail building being taken up for the Reformatory.

As regards opening a new road behind the Engineers office, I am given to understand that an Estimate for the same was sent sometime ago and it amounted to Rs 10,000/- as there is a great deal of filling required.

Suggestion II. The Sub Collectors office at Chinglepet is situated on rising ground and is hard & rocky and totally unfit for agricultural purposes which is also proved by over 100 acres of land lying waste around the Sub Collectors office, although situated near the village. Further it will not be possible to sink a well that will supply sufficient water for domestic purposes, much less for gardening and irrigation. The water in the well in the compound of the Sub Collectors office is 50 feet below the surface of the ground and no pucotta or water lift would lift water this height, even if sufficient water could be got in the well. The garden referred to by the Memorialists which is on the other side of the road to that of the Sub Collectors office and much lower than it was inspected, the Cocoanut and other trees on it are stunted and do not look healthy and for agricultural purposes it will not answer the Reformatory

Suggestion III regarding the removal of the Reformatory to Elphinstone Park I have already reported on this in my letter No. 1311 dated 9th August 1894.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant

Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government

Estimate of the probable cost of converting the Honble P. Ra...
for the purposes of a Reformatory School

Items	Probable Cost	Total	Remarks
Amount required by the Honble P. Rangaya Naidoo for ... & ground containing 8 cawnies, 22 grounds & 2302½ sq: feet, ... the adjacent ground containing 28 cawnies, 2 grounds & 104... sq: ...	55,000		The main building is proposed to be adapted for dormatories to hold 150 cubicals for senior boys. Show rooms for manufactured articles, meeting room for officials visitors &c
Repairs & alterations to main building to adapt it for the Reformat...	6,000		Tailors class, office & store rooms.
Do Out houses	3,000		The out buildings to be converted into
Do	10,500		carpenters & Blacksmiths shop and
Constructing 150 cubicals	2500	77,000	Kitchen & quarters for peons.
Roofing over the existing masonry platforms for accomm... the weaving classes	12,000		
Additional Buildings required to be erected	450		
Dormitories to accommodate 100 cubicals	700		
Removing 90 cubicals from Chinglepet & fitting up ...	6035		
Ten new cubicals	2,812		
Hospital to contain 40 patients	600		
Latrines	4,800		
Two bathing cisterns	7,033		
School	3,000		
Deputy Superintendents quarters & out offices	3,200		
Head masters Do Do	1,000		
800 L: ft: fencing to enclose workshops	800		
Roads & gates	500	42930	
Repairing & extending service pipes.		119930	
Gate Lodge			

Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government

Consulting Architects Office
3rd April 1895

1. — 500 —20-1-94.

Office of the Consulting Architect to Govt.,
Chepauk, Madras.
3rd April 1895.

No. 46

From
Henry Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.,
Consulting Architect
to the Government of Madras,

To
The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department

Sir,

Enclosures

In returning the plans and papers received with G.O. No. 3222 F/ dated 14th December 1894 I have the honor to submit an Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,930 for adapting the Honble T. Rangiah Naidu's House, and land adjoining, for the purposes of a Reformatory School.

The land connected with the house marked A on the accompanying plan contains 11·84 acres and the adjoining grounds 37·16 acres. If Government approve of this Scheme, it will I consider be advisable to acquire the plots marked C and D also, containing 2·38 and 2·64 acres which will then give a total area of 53·97 acres. The probable cost of

5
Tech
No. 1972

Consulting Architect's Office

of the scheme will then be raised from Rs 119,930 to Rs 124,604.

The amount Rs 55,000 entered in the Estimate is the sum required by the proprietor, provided both the properties A & B are purchased. The valuation of the same is as follows;

Buildings as they stand on plot A valued by this Office Rs 11,000 in at present considerable disrepair

Lands A & B valued by the Deputy Collector of Madras. } 41,536

Total Rs 52,536

Between plots A & B there is a public foot path which it might be necessary to close.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
Henry Irwin
Consulting Architect
to Government

how that all the properties
have been thoroughly con-
sidered, I think we must
come to the conclusion that
the Reformatory should remain
on its present site & be
improved & gradually extended
as the Director proposes.

JG
10/6

Director's proposals may be
good - but as I have said supra -
think we ought to get the advice
the Consulting Architect on
the spot, and go in for as
good a site as possible - of
course making use as far as we
can of existing buildings - but there
is no blinking the fact that
the School is
not what it
should be. W

Note I

Judicial Department.

C. Nos. 143, 591, 683, 1080, 1330, 1814, 1887 and 1973.

FOR ORDERS

Attention is invited to the notes and orders in G.O. dated 30th November 1894, No. 2918. In this order the Govt. rejected the South-end House, Elphinstone Park and Ranipettai sites as being unsuitable for the location of the Reformatory School and called for further information in regard to the following three sites.-

I. The Chingleput Fort.

II. A piece of land belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank and situated to the South of the Adyar.

III. The Hon. P. Ringayya Nayudu's House in the Poonamallee Road.

The points on which information was called for and the replies received thereto are dealt with below.-

2. I. Chingleput Fort.

(1) What would be the probable cost of the

additional staff that need be entertained in consequence of the enhanced strength of the school and the larger area occupied by it ?

The Director of Public Instruction does not go into this question fully at present, but says generally that the addition of 100 boys to the school will of course involve additional menial establishment, peons and teachers(industrial and general) and that, as the increase to the strength of the school would be gradual, the establishment also need be augmented only gradually. He adds however that, so far as increase of establishment is concerned, the larger area occupied by the school would be counter-balanced to a considerable extent by its greater compactness.

(3) In what order the improvements and extensions proposed to the present buildings should be effected.

In paras. 6 and 7 of his letter dated 4th March 1895, No. 3560, Dr. Duncan discusses the relative advantages of having the Reformatory School at Madras and Chingleput and arrives at the conclusion that the Chingleput Fort is the most convenient suitable place

for the school, the site being sufficiently distant from Madras to secure the necessary degree of isolation which is essential to its welfare and sufficiently near to admit of its being properly supervised. He, therefore, strongly recommends that the school be not removed from Chingleput and in this recommendation he is supported by the official visitors of the school and the Inspector General of Prisons. The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, is not in favour of the present site and expresses the opinion that the present buildings are radically unsuited for the purposes of a school.

For the success of the scheme, Dr. Duncan does not consider it necessary that the whole of the Fort should be made available for the school at present or even for some years to come. He would not interfere with the District Court house or with the Tahsildar's, Sheristadar's or Treasury Offices. He thinks that ample accommodation for 350 pupils could be secured by opening a road-way as proposed in 1890 to skirt the railway and enter the fort between the bungalow occupied by the railway engineer and the D.P.W. Office and by erecting a wall so

as

Vide G.O. a/17-2-90, No. 397, page 6.
" 8-8-90, " 1316.

+ the road is roughly marked in blue pencil + the wall in red - on the plan marked with red tape.

to include in the reformatory premises the D.P.W. Office, the Sub-Registrar's Office and the Sub-Jail.

As to the order in which the improvements and extensions proposed should be carried out, Dr.Duncan says

(a) that the diversion of the road and the erection of the boundary-wall and dormitory on the top of the ramparts should be set on foot at once;

(b) that the construction of a weaver's shed and the extension of the carpentry and black smith shops and a school room should be taken in hand next.

(c) that the Sub-Jail should be converted into a store-room and a hospital and that, as soon as the new road and the boundary wall are completed, the P.W.D. Sub-division office and the Sub-registrar's office should be made available for the school.

(3) Whether the High Court has any objection to the transfer of the District Court from Chingleput to Saidapet or St.Thomas' Mount and whether any suitable accommodation is available for the District Judge outside the limits of the Presidency Town.

The High Court is opposed to the proposed transfer of the District Court on the ground that Chingleput lies at the junction of three railways connecting it with the east, the north & the south, that it is centrally situated for the more litigious portions of the district and that the transfer will cause inconvenience to the vakils and the ministerial officers of the Court. It is also pointed out that the change will not tend to economy inasmuch as it will necessitate the construction of a new court-house at Chingleput for the District Munsif who now occupies a portion of the District Court building and a new Court-house for the District Judge.

The Collector of Chingleput reports that two suitable bungalows are now available for the accommodation of the Sessions Judge, one on the road from Guindy to St.Thomas' Mount and the other on the southern bank of the Adyar opposite to the Adyar Club and Gambiers Gardens.

(4) Whether, if the District Judge leaves Chingleput and the Reformatory School is not shifted there from, the District Medical officer should remain at that station?

The Surgeon-General answers this question in the affirmative, saying that it

to provide

it will be difficult otherwise a suitable officer for the charge of the school.

3. II. The site South of the Adyar belonging to the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank. Site no. II

(1) Whether the supply of water on, or in the neighbourhood of, this site is sufficient and suitable for domestic and garden use.?

The Sanitary Commissioner has had the water of two of the wells in the compound of this site analysed, with the result that the water which is popularly believed to be the best available is pronounced to be merely "usable" (i.e. falling short of the quality of water of the "good and wholesome" class). Dr. King says that the whole area is formed of recent marine deposits of sand and that it is not suitable for use by a large population depending for its supply upon sub-soil water which will be of variable quality even at neighbouring points. He, however, adds that there will be ample supply of water at all times, if suitable means be employed for raising it.

but the Judge would remain at Chingleput, if the school were moved to the Adyar.

(2) Whether, in the event of this site being selected, arrangements can be made for medical supervision.

If the school is removed to the Adyar, Dr. Sibthorpe would fix the head quarters of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of Chingleput at the Adyar or Saidapet. By this arrangement, he says, the chief district authorities, viz., the Collector and the Judge (?), and their families will have the benefit of the District Medical officer's services and that officer will also be available to relieve the Surgeon of the 4th District of some of his duties, so as to place the latter in a position to take up some of the district duties of the Surgeon 3rd District, when, on the permanent removal of the Women and Children's hospital to the Genl: Hospital, that officer is made to relieve the Surgeon of the 2nd District of a portion of his duties. If, however, it is considered undesirable that the District Medical officer should be moved to Adyar, Dr. Sibthorpe would appoint a medical subordinate of at least a civil apothecary's grade to be in medical charge of the school, the Surgeon of the 4th District visiting and inspecting the school and hospital once

a

a week as is now done in the case of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale.

(5) Whether the site meets with the approval of the D.P.I.?

Both Dr. Duncan and Mr.Lewis (the Dy. Supt. of the School) inspected the site. Mr. Lewis condemns it as altogether unsuitable for a school, being sandy throught, unfit for cultivation and not in a perfectly healthy neighbourhood.

Dr. Duncan agrees with him in considering that the site is unsuitable for several reasons and says that no further consideration need be given to it.

4. III. The Hon.P.Rangayya Nayudu's House. — Site no III

(1) What is the price asked for the house and garden and for the adjacent 80 acres of land offered for sale ? What would be the ~~estimate of~~ cost of rendering this house suitable for use as a school ?

The Consulting Architect reports that a sum of Rs. 55,000 is demanded by the owner for the properties marked A and B in the plan which accompanies his letter. The buildings on land A are valued at Rs.11,000 and the lands A & B at Rs. 41,536,total Rs. 52,536.

Mr. Irwin estimates the cost of adapting the house and the land adjoining it for the purposes of a school at Rs. 1,19,930:-If, however, the plots of land marked C and D, measuring 3·33 and 3·64 acres, respectively, are also acquired, the cost of the scheme will amount to Rs. 1,24,604.

(3) Whether the Directors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum have any objection to the location of the school in the neighbourhood of the Asylum.?

Dr. Duncan reports that the Directors have no objection.

If the school is to be removed to Madras or to the neighbourhood thereof Dr. Duncan would select the Hon. P. Rangayya Nayudu's property as being the best site available for the purpose,but he considers that a large expenditure will have to be incurred before it can be rendered fairly suitable for a school. As for Medical supervision, Dr. Sibthorpe would transfer the head quarters of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of Chingleput to Adyar and redistribute the charges of the Surgeons of the 2nd, 3rd & 4th districts.

The

5. The consensus of opinion is thus decidedly in favour of the Chingleput Fort site. The Adyar site is condemned on the score of bad water, sandy soil and unhealthy neighbourhood, while the selection of the Hon. Rangayya Nayudu's house appears prohibited ~~on the score~~ because of the excessive cost ~~of Govt.~~

D

In G.O. No. 8186, d/ 19th December 1894 yet another site was offered to Govt. but the Director considers it unsuitable. There are no buildings and the land lies so low as to be under water in parts during the rainy season.

7. The choice therefore appears to lie between using the Chingleput Fort and buying some entirely new site and erecting new buildings on it.

D
28-5-95

Since the G.O quoted at the head of this note was issued I have visited the Reformatory and have been over the ground. The plans proposed is perfectly feasible and the new idea of having Dormitories on the ramparts which are of stone and of the strongest character - without windows or on a back or a side of them - is excellent. I am astonished that no one thought of them before. There is a big Fort site on which to build a new

SITE OF REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

(For Orders)

H.M. & Circ.

near Perambur.

[G. 29.] —8-3-95.

C. No.

DEPARTMENT.

FOR ORDERS.

Entirely agree with the C.S.

BD
31/5/95

to D. We must make the best we can at Chingleput. If the new wall is built - Sub-Registrar's office as well the Sub-Jail must be given to the Reformatory.

The question of site is now finally settled, I think we ought to call the Consulting Architect to submit a plan and estimate for making the Reformatory as good as possible. From what Dr. says things are far from perfect, and if Mr. Irwin could devise something more like what the school is to be, I think we ought to have it before us, and have a Reformatory of which we might be proud, instead of the present make-shift affair. We

Let Jail north of the Tahsildars Office and affirming it. One may not be able to reach in this instance the ideal after which Dr. Hunter is always hankering but I feel sure that the plans proposed will if carried out be the cheapest and in every way the best of the many schemes which have been placed before Govt. The Schools & the Municipal Court and the Taluq Office need not be disturbed for many years to come. I do not mean to say that it would not be better to clear them out and give the whole of the Fort up to the Reformatory but if what is proposed is done, all that is necessary to provide sufficient & good accomodation for 250 boys will have been effected and the

D
10

offices alluded to above may well remain where they are. All that will be necessary as regards them is the provision of a new Outfall. The building at present used for this purpose is by no means a suitable one.

LD
29/5/95.

FOR ORDERS.

Approved subject to site

Hunter
H.E. the Governor

WHITE
ERNME
189

...nal space as may be
...secured in the manner
... 9 of Mr Duncan's
... 1895 No. 2080 and in
... special meeting of the
...ers held on the 9th

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... as are required for printing the
... Keep the rest with me. W

Copy abstract only.
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2nd 2196
12/96 12/296

Give [G. 24.] 8-3-95.

Papers to be read in proceedings:— Jail DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 30 Nov. 1894, No. 2913 (printed)
Again G.O., dated 19 Dec. 1894, No. 3136
Current No. 3137 of 189 , dated from

(Printed)

50

Current No. of 189 , dated from

ORDER. d/ 15th June 1895 No. 1279

P.S.

After full ~~On a careful~~ consideration of the comparative merits of the various sites suggested the Govt has ~~arrived at~~ distinctly arrived at the conclusion that the most satisfactory course to be followed is the retention of the Reformatory where it at present is, ~~the existing buildings~~ with such additions as may be found necessary.

2. The question of the site having thus been definitely disposed of, it remains to consider how best the existing buildings can be adapted to the purposes of a Reformatory, & what additions will be necessary. - The Colonial Architect will be requested, in the first place, to submit plans & estimates in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

(From orders)
LD 2/7/95

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G.O., No. , DATED

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