

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Constitution of Tadpatri Municipality.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:

Again G.O., No. , dated 189

Again G.O., No. 20. In, dated 5th January 1898.

Current No. 970. In of 1898, dated 28. Feb. 1898, from the Collector of Anantapur.

" " 977. In " 1898, "

" " 1015. In " 1898, "

} Petitions.

Secy
his ORDER.

No. 706 Muis 21-4-98

In view of the unfavourable character of the season in the neighbourhood of Tadpatri and of the fact that the weaver population of the town, which is considerable, still suffers from the ^{depression of} ~~state of~~ ^{trade} ~~affairs~~ prevailing in the Bombay Presidency, the Government resolves to postpone for the present the proposal to constitute Tadpatri a Municipality.

(From orders).

1/2
30/3/98

31385

To The Collector of Anantapur.
20/3/98

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. 20. m, dated 5th January 1898.

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. 970. m of 1898, dated 28th February 1898, from the Collector of Anantapur,

„ „ 977. m „ 1898, „ 27th February 1898, „ Alla Buksh Abdul Quader

„ „ 1015 m „ 1898, „ 11th March 1898, „ Sahib rothius, Tadpat

P.S.
ORDER.

H. Maud Cile

The season, I believe, has not been a first rate one in the neighbourhood of Tadpatri and I am quite inclined to think that the weaver population of the town, which is I believe considerably still suffers from the state of affairs prevailing in the Ray Puzos. Perhaps we might postpone the starting of the Municipality to Oct 1.

As

I think it had better be postponed.

JG

21/3/98

Was promised a liberal grant from Provincial funds to start the Municipality. It is not likely that we shall have any considerable income in October. I would suggest that the first year should be "for the present".

The Government consider that the objections raised by the petitioners against the proposal to constitute the town of Tadpatri Municipality, are not valid. The proposal is accordingly approved and the following notification will be published in the Fort St. George and the Anantapur District Gazettes:—

Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (4) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the local area situated within the bounds of

do below and known as
it shall be a municipality
from the 1st day of April
which date the Tadpatri
shall cease to exist.

(H.E. the boundaries given in G.O.
No 20. M. dated 5th January 1898)

2. The following notification
in section 12 of the Act will
be published in the same Gazette.

Notification

Under section 12 of the Madras
Municipalities Act IV of
1858, as amended by Act III of 1897,
His Excellency the Governor in Council
has declared that until further
orders

(1) The maximum number of
municipal councillors to be appointed
for the time being for the munici-
pality of Tadpatri, shall be
twelve.

(2) None of the municipal councillors
shall be elected; and

(3) The Chairman shall be ap-
pointed by the Governor in Council.

3. The proposed appoint-
ments will be gazetted to take effect
from 1st April 1898. In the mean-
time the gentlemen nominated by
the Government should meet.

and prepare a statement
of receipts and charges for the
year 1898-99, which should be
submitted to Government as
soon as possible.

4. The Collector should
arrange to publish the above
notifications before the 1st April.

V.R.
10/3/98

M.T.
10.3.98

With ref. to the above,
attention is respectfully
drawn to Flag F which shows
that it was under consideration
whether a liberal grant should not
be given to start the Municipality.
It is believed that funds cannot
now be found.
The pet for delay in constituting
the Municipality is forcibly put
H.T. 10.3.98
This will be answered and a copy
will be dispatched to the Collector.
The mistake when the period within
which the accounts can be taken expires.

Int. Dept

The Int. Dept. has no funds
for the purpose

M.T. 12.3.98
Cmnd. Bnt has the whole allotment
of Rs 2500 (of 1 1/2 lakh?) through Finance.

at the disposal of the
L. & M. Dept. then and up?
Please state what has been done with it.

M.S.
15/3/98

of the Rs 125,000, a sum of Rs 118,527 has been
spent, leaving a balance of Rs 6,473, still available
for allotment. Vide page 7 of G.O. 1083.76.8 23-12-97. S.

V.R.
10/3/98

The Collector of Anantapur

President, District Board Anantapur,
Gazette.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No.

997

From

Alla Buhsh Abdul Quadir Sahib
and others, Tadpatri

Order

No.

Dated 27.2.98

Received 5.3.98

Registered 5.3.98

Enclosures 1

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Protesting against the constitution
of Tadpatri a municipality.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

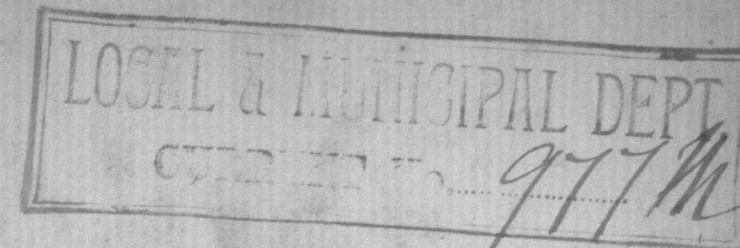
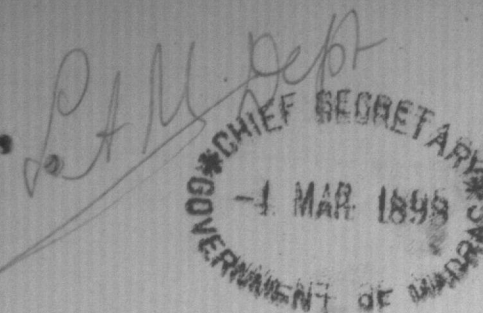
His Excellency the Right
Honorable Governor in Council,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
MADRAS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undermentioned inhabitants of Tadpatri town, Anantapur District most humbly and respectfully beg leave to be allowed to approach Your Excellency with the memorial containing the following facts and prayers for your merciful and sympathetic consideration; your memorialists feel highly grateful for the marked distinction with which you were pleased to condescend to receive the prayers of your subjects in the course of your touring during the last three years. Your memorialists have the pleasure to find in you a "Peoples' Governor" who always brings a perfectly open mind to discussion of all the great questions of importance. The memorialists therefore earnestly pray that Your Excellency will give this memorial a patient hearing and a calm consideration with your usual good will towards the people that are committed to your care.

2. Your memorialists beg to submit that all the signatories to this representative mahazar are the residents of Tadpatri town and that they have availed of this opportunity to come forward with the prayer that the proposals contained in the Notification published in the District Gazette of Anantapur Page 30 dated 1st February 1898 with regard to constituting Tadpatri into a Municipality may not either be given effect to or in the alternative be postponed to a more favorable year when the inhabitants themselves would be in a position to desire for one.

3. Your memorialists beg to point out that what is called Tadpatri town is not one series of compact buildings but comprised of several portions of detached clusters of houses such as "The Reddy paliem," "the Turpu paliem," "the Kotta paliem" and "the Sunkulamma paliem." None of the above paliems is inhabited by any well-to-do classes of persons but by agricultural ryots &c. These ryots in general do not own decent houses. Small mud walled hut-like houses with roofing put up with inferior sort of jungle wood is all the abode of these ryot population. They are not at all in well-to-do circumstances. On the other hand they are in a very impoverished condition. Ever since they were visited by the Famine of 1892 there has been a gradual deterioration in their circumstances. None of them were, in fact, in a position to lay by any portion of their income from the year 1892. What little they could realize every year was hardly enough for themselves and their dependents. To crush them further down there was the formidable Famine of 1897 which needs no description in detail. Many a ryot had to resort to Famine relief operations opened by your Government. For want of fodder the livestock owned by these ryots partly perished. To secure seed grain necessary to sow portions of their fields at least they had to part with what little they possessed in the shape of native jewellery. This is one of the villages where kist collections were postponed on account of the adversity of the season and consequent inability of ryots to pay anything. The memorialists beg to assure Your Excellency that they have not been in the least restored but on the other hand they have been struggling for their very existence. The other variety of class of people that lives in these paliems more especially in Reddy paliem is the weaving class. (Salaes and Thogatas). Even in ordinary times—nay in good seasons—these are proverbial classes for their poverty. Had it not been for the timely opening of the weavers' depôt here and the issue of yarn in the shape of advances not one of these weavers would have survived the effects of the last Famine; even now this



5/13/98

class of your memorialists clamour that cessation of granting advances in their cases is premature. It may be said that even during seasons of plenty these people had no better than hand to mouth living. Weaving appertunances, a number of pots, a dish and a *lotah* is all the property that every individual weaver owns. It is a well known fact that the handicraft business of these people has been receiving no sort of encouragement in local markets. They turn out a very coarse kind of cloth which rarely obtains a ready sale in these parts. Some *sowcar* weavers or other merchants who used to trade in cloth were furnishing these people with all the necessary weaving materials and then recovering cloths from them paying out these people for their labor. This will not be far beyond a couple of annas every day. That means all that a weaver earns a day will hardly be sufficient for his daily life necessities. This kind of help too the weavers have not been receiving of late for two reasons. Firstly because the *sowcars* have lost their confidence of getting on with their business smoothly as before, owing to the free sale by Government for a low price of the very large number of coarse cloths woven by these very men during the Famine, and secondly for the reason that the places where these *sowcars* used to export their goods in parts of the Bombay Presidency are affected and plague stricken. These *sowcars* have been complaining of the non-recovery of the dues outstanding in those parts. They are dreading to go to those parts for fear of segregation. Thus they have not been induced to add any more to their stock and the weavers are therefore given nothing more in the shape of advances—

4. Lastly there is but one class of people who are either beggars as "Tadpatri Dasaries" or mere day-labourers. This is otherwise called the cooly class who, with the sweat of their brow, earn only a few measures of grain or a couple of annas for their hard labour of one full day. This would barely suffice the cravings of their own and those of their hungry children.

5. Now coming to *peta* and its adjacent parts your memorialists beg to lay the fact before Your Excellency that with few exceptions here and there mostly in the mainbazaar and another street, the general condition of the houses, is not good. They have no imposing appearance or at least do not fetch much market value. Eliminating the population of the above *paliems* the other parts of the town are inhabited by Mahamadans, Komatis, Brahmins, Sudras scattered here and there, and some *pattacurries* who weave dyed cloths.

6. The bulk of the town *peta* population is that of the Mahamadans. They are no better than the above described weavers and cooly classes. These Mahamadans no doubt adopt diverse profession but none enviable. Some of them employ themselves as weavers and their position as such is almost on a par with that of the caste weavers. Some find a living by maintaining a one bullock cart which is hired from and to the Railway Station. Some more eke out their livelihood as servants of some of the *sowcars* while almost the whole of the remaining Mahamadan adult male population go out abroad every year into the interior of the Bombay Presidency as carriers of cloths of some of the local merchants for a pittance of a monthly salary ranging from Rs. 4 to 6 with meals. So long they will be away from their homes on an average for about 6 months in every year their dependents live upon the salary their male members send them from outside. Thus when the master on his return joins his other members at home their misery is renewed. It is an established fact in the case of these unfortunate Mahamadans that female members do not at all in the least contribute to the earnings of a male as they are by their custom, strictly prohibited from going out owing to their "gosha" system. The Famine of 1897 had no small effect on these people. But for the gratuitous relief afforded to them and the help rendered by Government in the form of village relief the results would have been really disastrous. May your memorialists pray Your Excellency to pardon and pause for a while to see if any of the above described classes will have the bones to bear the weight of the Municipal taxation &c.

7. The present condition of the merchant community also needs some description. It cannot be denied that the *Komati* class as a whole is not a *Sowcar* class. Their chief profession consists in trading in something or the other. First taking the case of money-lenders it may be said that those who have already lent money on interest in former years have not been able to collect their interest at least, not to say anything about the principal. In the first

place there are no *Komaties* in this place who lend money on a large scale. The few that borrow money of these are the ryots and other petty-bazaar keepers who sell fried gram, miscellaneous curry-stuff &c. The ryots at present are no longer able to pay a pie out of what they owe. It must take some years attended with good seasons before the ryots could be demanded the repayment of anything. Much is not lent to the petty bazaarmen and the little that is collected in the shape of interest is done so with difficulty and at irregular intervals.

Secondly:—Some of your *Komati* memorialists keep cloth bazaars. Cloths are generally imported from Salem, Canjeevaram, Madras and other parts of the South. The balance they had on hand before the year 1897 set in is not sold out and ever since the famine appeared fresh consignments have not been ordered for. These cloth merchants do not generally sell their goods for cash. It is more on credit they carry out the business. Karnam Brahmins, village artizans, worshippers, and Brahmins in general, are their chief customers on credit. These customers are generally poverty-stricken and their resources lie in the rent they get from the Inams they hold. These Inams were all either left waste or yielded nothing last year. So nothing can immediately be expected from this class of customers.

Thirdly:—Some merchants used to trade in *Mundi* business, that is to say importing waggons of different kinds of grain, salt, sugar, jaggery &c. and disposing of the same for profit by retail system. In this way Tadpatri was once the centre of a very great commerce. This was at a time when people of Kurnool District so far as Nandyal and people of Hindupur, Madakasira and Anantapur Taluqs used to get commodities from Tadpatri alone owing to want of a nearer Railway Station. Times have since changed. The Southern Maharatta Railway lines are connected with every important station all round Tadpatri and so each town has its own divided exports and imports direct from Madras, Bombay, and Guntur &c. without the medium of Tadpatri. This is how Tadpatri has lost its reputation as being one of the chief centres for commerce. Consequently there has been no extensive *Mundi* business here.

Fourthly:—Some merchants tried their chances with grain trade. With the avarice of enriching themselves all at once they went on importing grain largely during last famine. The market suddenly became dull and they were obliged to sell away their grain stock at a loss not less than 25 per cent. The few merchants that used to go in for cotton trade sustained heavy losses during the year 1896 on account of the unforeseen fluctuations in cotton rates. There was no cotton crop at all during the succeeding year (1897) and so the loss they had sustained in 1896 still stands good against them.

8. About the Brahmins the less said the better. Not one Brahmin has a particular calling for his livelihood. The Brahmins who are the permanent residents of this place are either the *Porohits* of the town or mere land holders. Both as a *Prohit* and a land-holder many a Brahmin is yet poor. As land-holders they had very little or no income whatever during the year 1897.

9. To be brief Your Excellency's memorialists submit that they are not in a fit state to endure Municipal taxation and to bear the enforcement of the Municipal Law owing to all their means having already been sufficiently exhausted. Should they not be given time to partly recoupe their lost resources if not to improve them? Most of your memorialists have been seriously experiencing the burden of the house tax assessed by the Union Panchayat of this place—The following is the table showing the amount of house tax collected on all the houses situated in Tadpatri town during the last 10 years.

Official year.	Tax	Official year.	Tax.
1888—89	Rs. 995	1893—94	Rs. 1104
1889—90	" 942	1894—95	" 1107
1890—91	" 942	1895—96	" 1383
1891—92	" 994	1896—97	" 1419
1892—93	" 994	1897—98	" 1425

From the above statement Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that year after year there was a steady increase in the amount of house tax. This is not owing to the corresponding increase in the number of houses as will be seen from the appended table. Then it

has to be considered whether it is due to the improvements affected on each house. It is not even so. Then the only reason why tax was raised should have been because the Taluk Board or the Union willed so. In evidence of this there are records to show that almost every year a number of appeals were preferred against the unreasonable and heavy taxation by the Panchayat which were formally disposed of by the Taluk Board. It was not long ago that your memorialists submitted a monstrous memorial to the Madras Government seeking redress against the arbitrary way in which tax on all the houses was raised by the alteration of the maximum value of the buildings. That mahazar discloses the intensity of the feeling which your memorialists have been entertaining ever since the tax was raised. The constitution of this town into a Municipality and consequent imposition of additional taxes especially at a time when the stress of the season is being felt as a standing circumstance will be indeed very *cruel*.

10. The following statement will in one view disclose the number of houses under each class during the last five years.

Year.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total.
1893—94	46	42	128	301	560	1117	2194
1894—95	45	45	124	310	554	1125	2203
1895—96	90	14	215	376	645	895	2235
1896—97	84	28	218	378	697	907	2312
1897—98	84	46	197	382	691	883	2283

From the above Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that the sudden rise in the number of first class houses during the year 1895-1896 is simply due to the resolution passed by the Taluk Board to raise each succeeding class to the one above it. The considerable fall in the number of the 2nd class of houses is also noticeable. The reduction in the number of each succeeding class has tended to increase the number under the preceding classes. Thus tax on houses was abnormally raised and your memorialists are already sufficiently burdened.

11. The subjoined statement will show the principle upon which tax is assessed and collected and the amount of tax on each class of house.

Description.	Class.	Tax collected.	Remarks.
Houses of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.	1st	3-12-0	
Houses of the value of Rs. 700 & below 1000.	2nd	2- 4-0	
" 400 " 700.	3rd	1- 8-0	
" 900 " 400.	4th	0-12-0	
" 100 " 200.	5th	0- 6-0	
" 1 " 100.	6th	0- 3-0	

12. Your memorialists beg to submit that the collection of tax at the above rates is being bitterly complained against and as such it is no wonder that your memorialist should plead their inability to bear either any alteration in the rate or in the principle so as to increase the amount of taxation on houses. Your memorialists reasonably suppose that municipal administration will not content itself with the present amount of house tax realized. They know also that Municipality cannot afford to do it for the simple reason that the estimated expenditure under the would be Municipality has been laid down as over Rs. 9500. Your memorialists are further aware of the fact that taxes under other heads also will be introduced. This is what has been frightening them a great deal. Tax on arts will be the 1st item to be introduced under section 53 of Act IV of 1884 as amended by Madras Act III of 1897. Under this head tax on profession, trades and callings also will be included according to schedule A of the above Act. The majority of your memorialists will be brought under some class or the other and taxed in pursuance of the general provisions of that schedule. If for want of a substantial living by one profession and calling any of your memorialists happens to adopt any other profession also he will and must be charged for all the professions he adopts and the callings he holds although it may be that the income of all the several professions put together will not quite restore him to his former position lost by him on account of frequent visitations of famines and the inevitable losses. It will be that many of those that come under this head will be the owners of houses also and as such liable to pay house tax. To

pay house tax at the present rates in the present circumstances is being felt by your memorialists. How very distressing it will be to your memorialists to pay increased house tax *plus* the additional tax on arts and professions. The miserable weavers above described and some other helpless classes also will come under the category of "artizans"—and be taxed. Surely it will be very hard to tax this class of your memorialists especially this year. Tax on vehicles without springs under section 85 and tax on animals under section 77 will be the other items of taxes. Under this head all one bullock cart owners (poor Mahamadans) and several ryots who keep ordinary carts will fall. A bandy, a pair of bullocks or bulls, and at times some he or she buffaloes are indispensable for an agricultural ryot. Cattle dung manure is everything for a ryot. To cart manure to fields outside the town ryots have very often to pass the gates of the Municipal town paying tolls. Even for taking a license for the whole or half an year he has to pay the fee for the license which without difficulty he cannot do. To secure manure for his fields each ryot has to maintain a certain number of cattle according to his means and circumstances. If these cattle are to be paid for there can be no severer hardship imaginable especially in the present miserable condition. An estimate of Rs. 4000 is put down as tax on arts. This is indeed a large sum when compared with the arts &c. that are carried on in this town. The fact of income tax having been reduced in the case of some of your memorialists during this year is in evidence to show that the local authorities are fully aware of the real state of things existing here. It is not without enquiry, strict scrutiny of accounts, and thorough satisfaction of evidence that the tax is ever reduced at all.

13. Your memorialists have the information that the Collector of this District had written to Your Excellency's Government to postpone the constitution of Tadpatri into a Municipality until some better times. When compared with the results of the last year this year is no doubt better. But if the results of this year are compared with those of any of the previous years of plenty they are not as good at least.

14. Your memorialists respectfully beg to point out that it is an unfortunate circumstance that Tadpatri should have been the first in this district within the view of the Government for the introduction of a Municipality while there are better towns like Gooty and Hindupur. Properly speaking Gooty should be tried first and Tadpatri next. No doubt Municipality was once experimented upon at Gooty but it proved a failure. But since then both Gooty Town and the Railway premises near the station have undergone marvellous improvements. Of late many additional buildings have sprung up near the Railway station and those with the town will no doubt become a good Municipal town. This your memorialists do not suggest because it is now their turn to answer. But your memorialists trust that the important and responsible officials of the District will also agree with them if a reference be made to them about this.

15. In conclusion your memorialists most humbly pray that this memorial may be considered as the joint objection appeal made by all the inhabitants of Tadpatri town under clause 3 of section 4 of Act IV of 1884 and the same may, if Your Excellency considers necessary, be forwarded to the District Collector (or authorities) for remarks before Your Excellency proceeds to finally dispose of this memorial. Your Excellency memorialists crave for your sympathy and mercy to pardon them for reiterating their request of not giving effect to the notification published at page 30 of the District Gazette of Anantapur dated 1st February 1898 before personally hearing the objections of a deputation of some of the respectable gentlemen of the place before the Collector of the District. Your memorialists further pray that the District Collector may be requested to proceed to Tadpatri, hear the objections of the people, see the town and its condition personally and then to submit this memorial to Your Excellency with his own remarks.

For this act of justice Your Excellency's memorialists most respectfully and loyally beg to remain.

Your most humble servants,

TADPATRI,
27th February 1898.

Chairman of the meeting

శంకరాచార్యులు—

എ ദുരഭയാലു വെപ്പനെ

சுதாரிப்புகளிலிருந்து

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

B

Handwritten notes in Tamil script.

1875

222

Handwritten signature: *W. J. ...*

Dayton

22

1875

25-11-19

[illegible]

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Proceedings of the public meeting of Tadpatry residents held in Kolval Chavadi at 3 PM on the 27th day of February 1898 with regard to the Constitution of Tadpatry into a municipality in pursuance of a notice published in page 30 of the 1st Gazette of Anantapur Dated 1st February 1898.

Present

Khatibi Syed Furkrudun Sahib Esq.
Etc.

Proposed by Mr. R. Py Setti Adappaiah Garu and seconded by Mr. R. Py. Chinnakondaiah Garu that Mr. R. Py. Allah Bukish Abdul Khada Sahib a local merchant be the Chairman of this meeting. Carried unanimously.

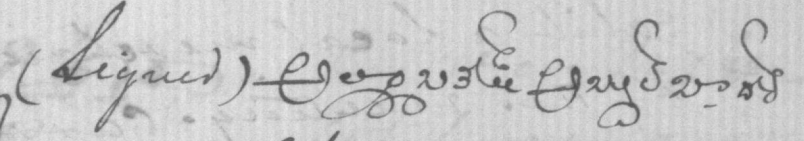
2 Proposed by Syed Khatibi Sahib and seconded by Jonnalgadala Kupandraiah Garu and supported by Mr. A. Sitarama Rao Garu that the Mahagar (memorial) got printed for the Tadpatry public be read and explained to the public audience of the meeting carried unanimously Read and Explained

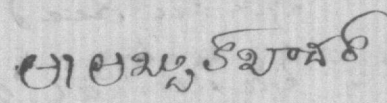
(3) Proposed by Mr. Kaniyetti Nagiah Garu seconded by Sitaramappaiah Garu and supported by Yeddula Kondanah Garu

that this memorial be sent to the Madras
Government and a true copy thereof to the
Collector of Arcotapur for a favourable
consideration.

4. Proposed by Mr. Kalamudi Vasa-
daragala seconded by Mr. Kestoot Chaud
gatalgi and supported by Mr. Rajagopal
Chetty that the memorial & copy thereof be
sent at an early date to the Government
of Madras and the Collector of the District
at an early date carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Mr. R. K. Bachu Subbiah
Garu and seconded by Patta Kari Pullann
and carried unanimously. That a notice of
thanks be given to the Chairman and
the meeting to be dissolved.

27 February 1898 (Signed) 
Tadpatry } Chair man of the meeting
/ True Extract. /


Tadpatry }
Dated 3rd March 1898 } Chair man

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 970M

Order.

From

The Collector of
Anantapur.

His No. 824
Accepted 2.3.98

Dated 28.2.98

Received 4.3.98

Registered 4.3.98.

Enclosures one

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals for the constitution
of the Municipal Council Sadpatri.

911 11/11/1898

Mun. Secy
4/3/98

Recd: no. 1. to no 24 of 2. 3. 98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Number	Name of proposed Councillor	Occupation and Status of the Councillor	Remarks.
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Officials

Councillor and Chairman

1 Mr. R. Ky S. Vasudwa Ras garu B.A. Acting Tahsildar of Tadpatra
Ex- Officio Chairman and Councillor

2 Mr. R. Bahadur K. Narayana garu Revenue Divisional Officer

3 Mahdi Hussain Saib Sahib Sub-Registrar Tadpatra

Non- Officials

4 The Reverend Moses Williams Land holder and a native Christian gentleman of respectability

5 Mr. G. S. Roze Agent Messrs. Baring & Company

6 Allabhartha Abdul Khader Saib Sahib An expensive dealer in grain and cloths

7 Syed Khateeb Haseerudine Saib Sahib Bramdar and a member of the District Board

8 Mr. R. Ky Mula Venkatarangayya garu Distiller and Mikari Contractor

9 Mr. R. Ky Kamisetty Ghattayya garu A local merchant.

10 Mr. Setti Adeppa garu Merchant of the place

11 Mr. R. Ky N. Seshayya garu Bramdar and treasurer of Hindu Fund office

12 Mr. R. Ky, Neelam Naidu garu Cotton Agent.

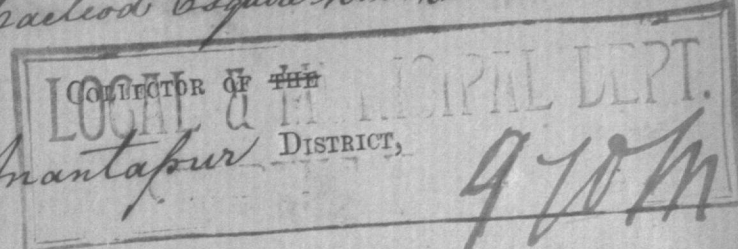
Le Shannappa and N. N.

For Collector.

28th February 1898.Disposal No. 824
2.3.98

FROM

Baumatyne Macleod Esquire M.A. Barrister at Law



TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Local and Municipal
DEPARTMENT,
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of G.O No 20 Municipal dated 20th January 1898, I have the honour to report that the notification regarding the constitution of Tadpatre as a Municipality was published in the District Gazette dated 1st current, and to submit proposals for the constitution of the Municipal Council. As the Municipality is to be newly started it is at first essential that an Officer of some influence of the place should hold the Chairmanship and as such the present Tahsildar, Mr. R. Ky S. Vasudena Ras garu B. A. is recommended for it.

A nomination Roll of the Councillors recommended by the Divisional Officer and Tahsildar, with the occupation and status of each is enclosed. The written consent of the non-officials has also been obtained in each case. Most of them were members of the Union Panchayat.

I have

1/2/98

112
1-2-98.

Praying for the postponement of
the constitution of Tadpatri a
municipality.

21/12

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	Enc 977	4/98	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 1015m

Code
Class

INDIAN

TELEGRAMS.

Month
Number

To
(Office)

Words 84

Day 10

Hour 16

Minute 30

Official
Instructions

From

Tadpatri

To
(Person)

H. E. The Governor
in Council

From

allabux
abdul
Khader
saib

SECRET
12 MAR 1900
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Tadpatri public submitted memorial to your excellency praying postponement Constitution tadpatri municipality memorialists further beg therein referring the memorial to the collector Anantapur for enquiry and report memorialists ready to await deputation after knowing that your excellency referred memorial to collector according notification six weeks time expires by the fifteenth respectfully pray not to give effect notification until memorial disposed rupee one paid for reply wire

64 Word Form.

F.C.2.

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LN

Sent to

LN

Telegraph Master

At

Hrs.

Mts. by

To L. M. Mts. 19

At 7.3.98

MADRAS 11-3-98

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189

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