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## MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Part D  
Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
8th January 1869.*

No. 90. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the  
Military Department.—

Communicating correspondence from the Govern-  
ment of India proposing measures for prevent-  
ing the formation of straggling native villa-  
ges in the vicinity of new Cantonment at Tri-  
mūlgherry } (Here enter 17th December 1868, No. 4,890.)

No. 91. ORDER THEREON, 8th January 1869, No. 47.

MILITARY WORKS, No. 4

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,  
*Secretary to Government.*

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Govt. of 1869 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Dated January, 8th

Recd

Encl

G O, 8th January 1869, No 47

JANUARY.

Nos. 90-91

Cantonment of Trimulgherry.—Proceedings Military Department, communicating papers from the Government of India on the necessity of taking measures for preventing the formation of straggling native villages in the vicinity of the new Cantonment of Trimulgherry, recorded

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department,  
17th Decemr 1868.

Read the following papers —

No 459.

No 1055 M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Military Works

SIMLA, 20th October 1868.

Copy of the following letter and of the Foreign Department's resolution referred to, forwarded to the Military Department for information, with reference to that Department, No 514 of 29th September 1868

(By order )

(Signed) W. J. CROMELIN, Colonel,  
For Secy. to the Govt of India

From the Government of India. Public Works Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 20th October 1868, No 1054 M

Referring to your Officiating Secretary's letter No 79 of the 31st August 1868, submitting for orders certain proposals for preventing the formation of straggling native villages in the vicinity of the new Cantonment at Trimulgherry,

\* Military Department's memo. No 514, dated 29th September 1868, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of correspondence\* from the Foreign and Military Departments to whom the question was referred, and to request that a detailed project for carrying out the measures proposed, and embodying the orders of the Foreign Department, may be prepared and submitted for the orders of the Government of India in this Department.

No 1778

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, (General) under date Simla, the 12th October 1868

Read office memorandum from the Public Works Department, dated 18th ultimo, No 951 M, and the correspondence which accompanied it, on the necessity of taking measures for preventing the formation of straggling native villages in the vicinity of the new cantonment of Trimulgherry

OBSERVATIONS —The Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that the proposals submitted by the Resident at Hyderabad, for carrying out this project, may be summed up as follows —

1st To take up an additional piece of land beyond the present cantonments by means of a mixed Committee of Military and Medical Officers.

2nd To erect a bazaar thereon, with market sheds and to sink two or three public wells

3rd To defray the cost of these improvements by a grant from the public funds.

2 His Excellency in Council approves generally of the measure advocated by the Resident, and would sanction a grant from the Imperial Revenues on account of the buildings and wells which will be requisite for the proposed bazaar As the land for this purpose will be given by the Nizam's Government, His Excellency in Council would impress on the Resident the expediency of taking up no more land than is absolutely needful, and of restoring to the Nizam any available old ground of the Secunderabad Cantonment, according as fresh plots are taken up in the neighbourhood of Trimulgherry

3 His Excellency in Council also thinks that the Committee appointed to select the land for this project should include amongst its members an Officer to represent the interests of His Highness the Nizam

2 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department.*  
17th December 1868

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing observations be sent to the Public Works Department, with reference to their memorandum, No 951 M, dated 18th ultimo  
(True Extract)

(Signed) W. S. SETON KARR,  
*Secy to the Govt of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER 1868.  
No. 461.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a spare printed copy of Proceedings, October 1868, Nos. 544—46.

(By order)  
(Signed) A. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
*Asst Secy. to the Govt. of India*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT PROCEEDINGS, OCTOBER 1868.  
*Measures to prevent the formation of native villages in the vicinity of the new cantonment at Trimulgherry*

Nos 544 and 545  
No 952M

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MILITARY WORKS.

*Simla, the 18th September 1868*  
Measures for preventing the formation of straggling native villages in the vicinity of the new cantonment at Trimulgherry

Read a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, No 79, dated 31st August 1868, and its enclosures on the above subject

*Order.*—Ordered that copies of the letter referred to and of its enclosures, be forwarded to the Military Department, for consideration and orders, with a remark that, if the principles therein advocated be agreed to, this department can proceed to obtain the necessary project for carrying out the measures approved

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,  
*Secy to the Govt of India*

No 545. From the Officiating Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla, dated Bolarum, 31st August 1868, No 79.

I am directed by the Resident at Hyderabad to state for the information of the Government of India, that his attention has been directed, since his arrival here, to the necessity of making some provision, and that without delay, to prevent the gradual formation of a mass of native huts and houses in a series of villages in the vicinity of the new Cantonment of Trimulgherry, arranged without any reference to sanitary requirements, and which, if not checked, will infallibly grow in time into one of the insalubrious and dangerous (to health) native towns that form part of all our old Military stations

2. I am to enclose, for the information of the Government of India, copies of a memorandum on this subject, dated the 23rd March, by Captain C. J. Mead, Officiating Superintending Engineer, in which the subject was first mooted of the Assistant Quarter Master General's No 126 of 4th May, to that Officer's address, conveying the opinion of the Brigadier General Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in the matter, and of Brigadier General DeSauzmarez's No 143 of 8th July, requesting the Resident's action to obtain the removal of one of these villages chiefly tenanted by labourers of the Public Works Department, and of this office No 1503 of 31st August in reply.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Military Department.*  
17th December 1868.

3

3 Mr Saunders directs me to state that, although he notices the objection raised by the Medical Officers to the admission within or in the immediate vicinity of the cantonment of any native population beyond the mere servants actually attached to the troops, yet he considers that the absolute exclusion of all surplus residents must practically prove an impossibility, and that any attempt that may be made to carry out a system of this kind, must result in failure, and in what has already commenced to take place, viz, desultory and extensive squatting on the confines of cantonments, which is far more objectionable than the existence of a limited bazar originally laid out with regard to proper drainage and perflation, and kept up under proper control and with regular conservancy arrangements

4 We are now concentrating 4 British Regiments, Head Quarters of Brigade, and 4 Batteries Royal Artillery, 1 Regiment Dragoons, 2 Regiments Infantry, or say approximately over 3,000 Europeans along the Trimulgherry ridge, the lines of the most southern regiment being 1½ miles, and the most northern that which, when constructed, will be occupied by the Hussars, being fully 4 miles from the old native bazar of Secunderabad which, having in by-gone times been allowed as was usual, to grow out of collections of hut villages into a large city is crowded, ill-drained, and otherwise objectionable on sanitary grounds

5 The large number of native followers of all classes and of labourers and petty traders that must be employed both by Government and by individuals in connection with such a force, form in the aggregate a large population, for whom accommodation must be found

6 Of these but a small proportion, chiefly Officers' domestic servants and some few of the regimental native establishments, for whom provision is made in public buildings, are housed at the public expense, the remainder, if the daily requirements of this large force are to be met and supplied, must, it appears to the Resident, find accommodation in the straggling hut villages, which have been for a considerable time past growing up outside the cantonment boundary, or in such a bazar as that, for the establishment of which I now solicit the preliminary approval and sanction of the Government of India

7 It would simply be futile to expect that the punkah coolies who have been during the day pulling the barrack punkahs, and have again to resume their work after a few hours for food and rest, the sweepers employed on regimental conservancy, the artificers employed in regimental workshops, the coolies who have been moving furniture for the Barrack Master, and the large bodies of labourers of all classes employed by the Ordnance, the Commissariat, and the Public Works Departments, can, or will go nightly to Secunderabad to homes there, and return to work in the morning, and still less that they would consent to walk the average distance there and back of 5 miles to purchase, cook and eat their mid-day meal

8 The effect of what has practically amounted to an attempt to enforce this, by allowing no sites for native houses within the cantonments, has been that all this class of persons with their families and with others waiting for or discharged from employ, have in large numbers erected huts of a more or less temporary nature in a number of scattered villages, and of course without any regulation to prevent crowding, secure, drainage &c, just outside the cantonment boundary to the west of the main road from Secunderabad to Trimulgherry Mr Saunders has not yet been long enough here to add his own testimony as to the rapidity with which these are extending, but he has no doubt, they are extending rapidly, and in each village or cluster of squatter's huts may be seen specimens of the gradual growth from a mere grass pent-roof to native houses of some size and permanence

9 I am consequently to solicit the preliminary sanction of Government to the preparation and submission of a detailed project for taking up an additional piece of land beyond the boundaries of the Cantonment actually occupied by the troops, the precise site to be fixed hereafter by a mixed Military and Medical Committee, subject to approval of Government, on which the necessary roads and drains are to be made, and sites marked out for allotment to such persons, as may be deemed by the Military authorities to be properly entitled, by reason of their general respectability, particular trade or avocations to be located and accommodated in the said bazaar This being done, the Resident believes that he shall have little difficulty, with the assistance of His

Highness the Nizam's Government, in preventing objectionable villages for their accommodation springing up elsewhere

10 There seems in Mr Saunders' opinion considerable force in the suggestion that has been made by Dr. Balfour, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and alluded to in the 6th paragraph of the Assistant Quarter Master General's No 126 of 4th May, that the number of actual residents might probably be kept lower than otherwise possible by adopting a market place, only occupied during selling hours, as practiced in Burmah, and he would propose to erect some shops of this kind at the public expense, which would probably eventually prove remunerative sites for the large shops referred to in the 8th paragraph of the same letter, would of course form part of the scheme

11 I am to state that Mr Saunders is perfectly aware that Government usually expect expenditure in forming or improving bazars and native towns should be met from local funds, but to avoid misconception in the matter, he desires me now to point out, that owing to the peculiar circumstance of Secunderabad being in foreign territory, and the principal item of local taxation (an octroi duty), being levied not for the benefit of the place, but by, and for the benefit of, the Foreign Government, it is impossible that any assistance can be derived from this source. The local fund revenues of Secunderabad are inadequate even to carry out the works of local conservation and improvements of the existing town and station as they should be, and as in all other large stations is possible, and it would be quite futile to attempt to obtain fund from this source. If, as the Resident hopes, may be the case, Government decide that it is advisable to commence the construction of a bazar for native followers and settlers at Trimulgherry as above recommended, the expense of taking up the land, perhaps of paying some small compensation for the removal of a few of the more permanent buildings in the objectionable hut villages, it is to supersede of making roads, drains, laying out sites, and perhaps constructing two or three public wells, and a range of market sheds must be met from the Imperial Public Works Budget grants, but he considers the object so urgent and important, with reference to the health of the large force of European Troops, for whose benefit it is proposed, that he trusts this may be allowed.

Memorandum by Officiating Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, on the necessity for taking some action to regulate the housing of the native population of Trimulgherry

The writer would venture to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Resident, that it is very necessary something should be done, and that without delay to prevent the growth of large villages, built without regard to any sanitary principles in, and near, the new Cantonment of Trimulgherry

2 The mere presence of European Troops always has, and always will lead to the collection of a large native population, and the establishment of a considerable trade, besides the camp followers and sutlers actually attached to the force. In most of our Indian stations the Sudder bazar, originally consisting of a few hundred huts, occupied by camp followers and labourers and a few dozen shops, have gradually grown into a town, and in all the undersigned has known, for want of proper provision having been made for this at the first formation of the station. This town has become a nuisance and a danger, in a sanitary point of view, to the station, from its having been allowed gradually to form itself out of a collection of temporary hovels and mud huts, without arrangement, without design, and consequently with no possibility of proper drainage or perfilation of air

3 At Trimulgherry, on what was not very long ago a rocky ridge of uncultivated land, we are now housing in excellent barracks the largest European force in any station in India. It is situated about three miles, taking its centre from the city of Secunderabad, which itself was once nothing but the Sudder bazar of the same forces, but is now a large and consequently from the way it has increased any thing but a wholesomely arranged city, although not worse than the average

4. No doubt the existence of Secunderabad so near will tend to prevent the Sudder bazar of Trimulgherry from increasing as rapidly as it otherwise would, and the really impor-

tant wholesale trade which has grown up there will probably remain there, and never remove to Trimulgherry, but it is submitted that there is no doubt that a Sudder bazar, which will become a large town, must be formed, or will form itself near to Trimulgherry, and it depends on this inevitable event being now recognised, provided for, and regulated, if this town is to be a seed bed of disease or not

5 The Cantonment of Trimulgherry consists of a long ridge of high land, broken with one or two rocky hills and numerous isolated masses and piles of boulders of granite running nearly from south to north, and the part that will be actually occupied by barracks and public buildings will (if present proposals regarding the position of the Hussars lines, not yet commenced, are, as in all probability will be the case, carried out) extend for a length of nearly four miles, and very nearly from Secunderabad to Bolarum.

6. The boundary for most of this distance to the west is the main road from Secunderabad to Bolarum, which passes between the Trimulgherry ridge, and a series of low rocky broken hills except where the new Artillery barracks form a crescent across this road and take up a secondary ridge that branches off from the main ridge and crosses the road at this point. To the east there is no such natural demarkation, and the ridge slopes off gradually with gravelly soil and occasional rocks into a fertile valley with a few villages, being situated in the Nizam's Territory, the land beyond the Cantonment boundary is practically a foreign country, and as such the Military Authorities can exercise no control over buildings on it, nor are there any British Civil Authorities to do so, but His Honor the Nizam's Government have always been willing to do any thing in their power on application through the Resident

7 The only recognized place for the residence of sutlers and camp followers at present, within the Cantonment boundary, and consequently under control, are the small Regimental bazars of the two British Corps, which are, if kept within their present limits, unobjectionable and necessary, but were either of these to become the nucleus of considerable bazars, they would very shortly become dangerous to the health of the troops, as being too near the barracks. No tendency to this exists at present, as by merely crossing the roads, squatters have been able to find land, and hut themselves without interference by authorities, whose endeavours to insist on sanitary arrangements are always distasteful, because expensive to natives

8 The present tendency of the population, which is now being collected at Trimulgherry, is to establish themselves at various spots just outside the Cantonment boundary to the west of the Bolarum road, where several considerable villages, chiefly of temporary huts, but which are here and there taking a more permanent form, are growing up, to the south of the Commissariat Department cattle sheds is a very large and close village of some years standing, originally. It is believed only the lines of the Commissariat servants, but having now many unconnected with the department as its inhabitants, nearly opposite the Military Prison a small native roadside village has formed a centre, round which a considerable population is collecting, and further north, nearly opposite the Artillery married men's quarters, another of more temporary character has formed, the commencement of which was, it is said, the huts of some Public Works Department labourers

9 In addition to these, there are many other minor villages springing up along the same line. The writer has been very much struck, on his return from an absence of only two months, at the rapidity with which these villages are increasing in size and in permanency of character which had escaped his attention when passing day after day, and has consequently thought it his duty to ask permission to bring the subject forward, as one requiring serious and immediate consideration. At present rate of progress another year or two will see a scattered and ill-constructed native town close to our Cantonment and directly to windward of the barracks, the removal of which will be difficult in interfering with vested rights or extremely expensive in compensation, while at present there seems no difficulty and little expense, considering the importance of the object to be attained in constituting a well built and drained town on a selected site and in compact form.

10 The first and essentially necessary step to be taken will be to apply for the assistance of His Highness the Nizam's Government, as it is evident that, as long as the natives are allowed to build at pleasure just outside our boundary, any attempts to induce them to settle on this site selected for the new town or Sudder bazar, where we shall be obliged to only allow them to build under Regulations, that, however, necessary on sanitary grounds, they will not see the advantage of, and probably to tax them for Municipal purposes will be futile.

11 It would be possible of course to effect this object by taking so large an area beyond the present boundaries into Cantonments, as would render any settlement beyond the boundary too far off from the barracks, &c, to be either objectionable on sanitary grounds or likely to be of any use to traders, &c, to depending on the troops, but doing this would probably meet with opposition from the Nizam's Government, and would interfere unnecessarily with several old unobjectionable small villages, occupied by the ordinary population of the country as distinct from those attracted by the troops.

12 The undersigned would submit it would answer the purpose, if His Highness the Nizam's Government were requested to order that within a distance of quarter of a mile from the Cantonment boundary, no new building of any kind was to be allowed to be constructed for the future, and that all temporary huts and sheds now existing were not to be renewed when beyond repair. This area should be demarcated with stone pillars, and would have to be regularly inspected and watched to prevent infraction of these orders by the Quarter Master General's Department.

13 A site should be at once selected for the Sudder bazar, or native town of Trimulgherry, and although a large bazar is by no means an object to be desired, yet its ultimate existence is so inevitable that it is strongly urged that ample space be at once allotted, if we do not attempt at first to drain and make roads over the whole area, the expense will not be increased by taking up enough land at once, while it will be valuable hereafter, and admit of the extension that must be contemplated (willingly or unwillingly) without crowding.

14 Where this bazar should be is a question of some little difficulty, and should, it is suggested be selected by a special Committee of Military, Medical and Engineer Officers of standing with orders to endeavour to consult with intelligent and respectable Native traders, before coming to a decision. It should be as central as possible to the whole cantonment of Trimulgherry.

15 It should be conveniently accessible from Secunderabad, and communicate with a good made road, it should be on ground easily drained, and yet not so high as to render wells for water a serious difficulty.

16 The present tendencies of settlers seem to point to somewhere to the west of the Bolaram road as most likely to be acceptable to them, and there are several sites towards its centre that would answer, the only serious question is that it is to the west of the barracks.

17 The site selected should be carefully laid out with wide roads and good drains, and the streets allotted to first, second, third and fourth class houses, for which building plots must be marked off, and these might be sold at a fair upset price—a few at a time, as demand occurs (we do not wish to encourage rapid increase, and having prevented building elsewhere, might keep the upset price high). The village that has grown near the Commissariat Cattle-shed should be placed under strict supervision, and every endeavour made to keep all but the actual servants of the department and their immediate relatives from living in it, any huts necessary for Public Works Department labourers should be strictly looked after, nothing but of a temporary character allowed, and within limits defined, and none but *bona fide* employees and their families allowed to remain in them. These might be entrusted to departmental Officers of the Commissariat and Public Works Departments.

18 It now remains to consider how this can be financially accomplished. At present, I believe, that Trimulgherry is looked upon as part of Secunderabad, and as far as it has any municipal supervision at all, it is managed by the Secunderabad Municipality. The funds at the disposal of Secunderabad Municipality are, I believe, but very small, incapable of much, if any, increase, and barely, if sufficient for its own wants. Secunderabad is so distant that the members of that Municipality can hardly be expected (with exception of the Military Staff Officers) to take

that personal interest in Trimulgherry that is required, and the writer would consequently venture to recommend a separation being made between the pure Military cantonment of Trimulgherry and the town and cantonment of Secunderabad, and leaving the latter to be as at present managed by its Municipality, to bring the former under the regular Cantonment Regulations for Military stations, the regular Cantonment Committee, and Act XXII of 1864, which, if not, applicable now (as the writer has some doubts may be the case) might, it is believed, be extended to Trimulgherry by application to Government.

19 There will still be for some time at any rate, great difficulty in raising any Cantonment Funds. Until houses are built, no house tax is possible, and there is no possibility of raising anything by a Grazing Fund, as generally done in Upper India, but looking to the very great importance, to the health of the troops, of the question mooted in this memorandum, it is believed that the Government of India might, on application by the Resident, allow the Public Works Department to make the roads and drains, of the portion of the new town to be first commenced, that should at least be fixed as high as the cost of making the roads and drains for them) and eventually a moderate house-tax should suffice for future improvement and extension. Government, as a rule, object to making any grants for municipal purposes from Imperial Funds, but the present case is a very exceptionable one, and of vital importance to the health of a large European force, and as the grant proposed to be asked for above is only a single grant once for all, to start the Cantonment Committee, with a fair prospect, for the future, of paying their own way, it is trusted it would not be refused.

SUPDGO ENGR'S OFFICE, BOLARUM,  
The 23rd March 1868

(Signed) C J MEAD, Captain,  
Offg Supdg Engr Hyderabad.

From the Assistant Quarter Master General, to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad, Department Public Works, Bolaram, dated Secunderabad, 4th May 1868, No 126  
I have the honor, by order, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, (number and date as per margin) forwarding your memorandum on the necessity for provision being made to locate the

No 410, dated 27th March 1868

camp followers fast collecting round the new cantonment of Trimulgherry  
2 Brigadier General DeSausmarez has read with considerable interest your able minute on the subject, and I am directed to express his full concurrence generally in your views as to the necessity of restricting regimental followers to the lowest number consistent with the wants of the troops, and at the same time exercising the greatest vigilance in preventing indiscriminate and unauthorized squatters within the limits of Cantonments. This subject, you will find, was most fully entered upon in all its bearings by Deputy Inspector General Balfour in his report (1866) on the "sanitary state and prospects of Trimulgherry," subsequently printed by order of the Supreme Government.

3 The Brigadier General most fully acquiesces in the remarks contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of your memorandum, and in the extreme advisability of your proposal in paragraph 12, that a band of vacant ground be demarcated of a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of mile breadth along our boundary, which should be strictly preserved free from buildings of every description.

4 In common with yourself, the Brigadier General views the erection of a bazar as inevitable, one of the main objects in selecting the sites for the new barracks, however, was their distance from the large native town of Secunderabad, and care must now be taken that a second Secunderabad, as Deputy Inspector General Balfour has expressed it, be not now erected in the neighbourhood of the barracks.

5 A Sudder bazar at present exists, and it may be a question whether that bazar may not, if required, be extended to the proportions which the wants of the troops actually dictate, or whether a new site should be selected, but whichever course be adopted, as all medical opinions appear to coincide that the existence of a large native town anywhere in the vicinity of the troops is decidedly objectionable and dangerous to their health. If it be assumed as inevitable, the only

alternative is to reduce the evil, as far as possible, by limiting the area of the town, and, if necessary, removing it as far from the troops as is compatible with the object of its erection

6 Deputy Inspector General Balfour in his sanitary report proposes that only *bonâ fide* followers be allowed to live in huts within the Trimulgherry boundary, and that the bazar be simply a collection of shops or booths only, not residences, the salesmen staying there only during selling hour, as is practiced in Burmah, and which indeed obtains in our market places

7. Though it may not be possible to restrict the bazar to this extent, the principle advocated might be partially adopted, and thus the number of permanent inhabitants be reduced without losing the convenience the markets would supply

8 In addition to the smaller shops for vegetables, grains, and other native articles, a necessity will soon arise for a few buildings of a larger description for the sale of European goods and ground will be required for these The same objection does not however exist to this as to the formation of a town composed of small huts, containing a closely packed population, among whom it is difficult to enforce even the most simple sanitary rules. Nevertheless, considering the large number of troops who will be collected at Trimulgherry and the vast number of followers which are an absolute necessity, it becomes clearly an imperative duty to restrict the number of shops, whether European or Native, to the actual requirements of the force, and that land be not sold or ceded, except strictly for the erection of shops or occupation by *bonâ fide* followers

9 If these principles be observed, your scheme for the regular laying out of the necessary bazar or town, with approved sanitary arrangements, has the Brigadier General's full concurrence

10 With reference to paragraph 17 of your memorandum, I am to observe that the formation of a separate Municipality for Trimulgherry might be attended with some advantages, but were the whole of the present cantonment divided into districts, and placed under the special care of particular members of the general Municipal Commission, as is done at Madras, the same end would be attained in either case. The sanitary state of Trimulgherry must necessarily continue under the general control of the Officer Commanding the Force, who is held responsible for its well-being in every respect

From the Officiating Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, Department Public Works, to the Brigadier General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Bolanum, the 31st August 1868, No 1503.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No 143 of 8th ultimo, to the address of the Resident at Hyderabad, bringing to notice the number of huts and other erections that are being erected just beyond the limits of, and to the west of the new cantonment of Trimulgherry, and requesting that steps may be taken towards removing all parties that have not received proper authority for settling where they have.

2 I am in reply to inform you that this subject has already been brought to the Resident's notice in a memorandum by the Officiating Superintending Engineer, with which that officer submitted your remarks on a copy he had previously laid before you, as conveyed in your Assistant Quarter Master General's No 126 of 4th May, and as the question involved in the correspondence is one which Mr Saunders concurs with you in considering to be of very great importance, it has had his most careful attention

3. The question is one, I am to remark, of some considerable difficulty It is evident that such large number of traders and labourers who, although not actual camp-followers, in the way of being actual paid servants, derive their subsistence from the troops, and in turn perform for them various kinds of services, and import for their use supplies of every description, and provide alike for the requirements of individuals as well as departments, must necessarily live somewhere, and that at no great distance from their employments, while as the site of the villages in question is without the cantonment boundary, and indeed not even in British territory, it seems doubtful in what way the occupants can either in law or justice be called on to show authority for settling where they have, no doubt were the Resident to apply to His Highness the Nizam's Government for the removal of any one of the collections of huts referred to, it might possibly be effected, though at the cost of much individual hardship and dissatisfaction, while there could be no question that claims for payment of heavy compensation would be preferred alike against the Nizam's and the British Government which the former could not in justice be called upon to disburse, but which the latter would be called upon to make good Those who might under the operation settle on another.