

No. 400.

Govt Workshops office

Dowlatabad

Dated 24th September/88.
Sept 24th

From

The Executive Engineer
Govt Workshops.

To

The Superintending Engineer
First Circle

Sir,

With reference to your No. 1022C dated 17th July 1888, I have the honor to state that the quantity and value of the timber for the month referred to in Chief Engineer's No. 2302C dated 20th June 1888, namely March 1888, was 43944 cft value Rs. 37331.

(2) This timber for the sake of comparison may be classified as follows:-

(1) Good sound logs	cft	value
	8960	15905
(2) Wrought scantlings Capable of being used on works.	1989	1989
(3) Logs & blocks used for boat building & dry dock &c.	2213	488

c/o

* This is the timber
in sheds.

(4)	Half brought that had accumulated in the yard since 1883.	^{Bt ft} Cft	value
		30,662	18836
(5)	Marjati wood.	121.	113
		<u>43,945</u>	<u>37,331</u>

(3) Mr. Hughes in his revaluation of timber, half brought, in July 1886, valued the half brought which includes the above items Nos 2, 3 and 4 as 35180 cft. and after Rs. 31556 was written off at his request in G.O. No. 3348.W. dated 18th December/86 proposed, they should remain at Rs. 31694. This valuation appears to me very excessive and to have been made on the supposition that scantlings of all sizes could be made use of in these shops, which is not the case; very few scantlings of less than 2" being used at all.

4. But of this valuation of Rs. 31694 about Rs 7000 worth of timber has been issued and after this had been used it was found, after careful examination, that no use could be made of the remainder. The sanction of the Super-

intending Engineer was therefore obtained on Report of the Survey of Stores which have become unserviceable. No 213 of 13th August 1887. for the sale of 30,000 cft standing at a book value of Rs 17,344; 29,996 cft were then sold at different dates as shown on enclosure A and fetched Rs 2995; under para 1973 P.W. Code sanction of Government to write off this difference Rs. 14346 to Profit and Loss appears to be necessary.

5. The balance of timber stock on 1st September 1888 stands in the Stock Book as follows:-
Balance of timber stock as it stood on the 1st September 1888-

	Description of stores.	Quantity	Rate	Amount
(1)	Regue Round logs -	3222-9.	1 12 3	5689 6 5
(2)	Square logs -	125 -	2 0 3	262 4 4
(3)	Godavari Teak in logs.	61-3	1 2 6	709 8
(4)	Brought teak in sheds.	1989-7.	1 0 0	19899 4
(5)	Waste wood -	2152-4	" 31	417 1 9
(6)	Marjati wood.	157-7	" 11 5	112 2 6

Items 1 and 2 are fully worth their look value and their quantities are correct. Items 3 & 5 represent the logs and blocks used for the dry docks and boat building and I have some doubts as to whether the quantity for these two items is quite as much as entered but I believe their value is fully that as shown as their look value, they are now being measured up and if any discrepancies are found they will be reported.

(6) Items 4 & 6 I consider correct both in quantity and rate.

(7) The total stock balance at the end of August/88 has been reduced to Rs. 38378 or less than the sanctioned limit of - Reserve Stock Rs 50000 - Sanctioned in G.O. No. 2327W of 31st July 1888.

(8) Para 4 of your letter under reply was replied to in this office No. 18 of 9th April 1888 (Copy herewith for ready reference) I have the honor

(Sd) J. L. Paul
Executive Engineer
(True copy) 24/8/88.
C. Swall
Superintending Engineer
1st Civil

No. 1790 G.O.

From, G. J. Walch Esqrs
Supt. Engineer 1st Circle.
To, The Chief Engineer
P. W. Department.

Dowlaishwaram 27th Sept. 1888

Sir,

1. With reference to para 3 of my No. 1020-16-7-88 I have the honor to enclose
2327W of 31/7/88
* No. 400-24-9-88. Copy of a letter just received from the Executive Engineer Eastern Division of which the Dowlaishwaram Workshop forms a Sub. D.

2. The state of affairs with reference to the timber is simply this; there has been no loss of timber either at the time of the adjustment at the stock taking of 1886 (indeed there was then found an excess quantity of 1798 cft.) or since, but as explained in my No. 1219-19-8-86, much really refuse timber was for years kept on the books as "half wrought" at rates for really useful timber, because the allowance for "Wastage" when cutting up the wretchedly small Godavari Teak logs was not enough and the rates charged for woodwork turned out of the Shops were too small.

3. When Mr. Hughes (the then Executive Engineer) & myself on the stock-taking of 1886 revalued the mass of so called "half wroughts" we were far too sanguine; we did not consider sufficiently the impossibility of ever working thro' such a quantity, when future wood work would of course bring its portion of small wood left to be worked up.

4. It was soon found that our re-valuation was too high & accordingly in the Stock Return for the half year ending March 1887 the book value of the accumulated "half wroughts" was by the Executive Engineer reduced by Rs. 7,353-2-4; the book value of iron, which had previously been put down too low, being correspondingly increased.

5. Ever since the adjustment of 1886 every effort has been made to utilize the so called "half wroughts" referred to and 3754 cft of them were issued at Rs. 6,390-10-7, but the mass was too great to make much impression on.

6. When it became quite apparent that further utilization was not to be hoped, I gave permission under para 1720 of the Code, for sale by auction of what remained. Every care was taken to

get the best possible prices for the wood but the result is that it fetched Rupees 14,346-3-0 less than its book value & I have the honor to request authority to write this off.

7. I would again draw attention to the fact that what is now being dealt with is no new loss, it really is part & parcel of that dealt with on the Stock taking of 1886, it did not then appear because the Executive Engineer & myself were too sanguine in our revaluation of the nearly worthless accumulation of years; and in connection with this I would ask a perusal of paras 16 & 18 of my No. 1219-19-8-86.

8. I believe it may be asserted with safety that the arrangements in connection with timber have been for some time past, & are now, such that there is no fear of another accumulation of almost worthless timber appearing as on "stock" with a fictitious value. What is "wastage" is written off as wastage, and immediately sold by auction for what it will fetch, and rates are adjusted from time to time to cover the real cost of work done.

9. When the adjustment for which sanction is now sought has been made, the timber stock will on 1st Instant stand

Rs. 370
14 370
10/1/88

Rs. 3348 W
27/12/86

in the books at only Rs. 8541-2-0 and
for that there is full value existing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

C. M. Swale

Sup^{re} Eng^{re} 1st Circle.

let.

Mar. 9/10. Re P. 11/6 ^{Am} 10 13/18

No. 423

From

The Officer in charge

Government Workshop Division,

Dowlaishweram.

To

The

Superintending Engineer
First Circle.

Enclosures.

1 Revised
Statement A

Sir,

No 1895 C.D.

Submitted to Chief Engr
D.P.W for information with
reference to para 6 of this

Office letter No 1790 & dated
27-9-88 - + case 9959
P. Drake - Buchanan

Yours R.S.

Sup Engr P. Drake

10-10-88

N.V.

10/12/88

7/10
Adverting to para 4 of
my letter No 400 dated
24 Ultimo, I have the
honor to state that the
net loss was Rs 14370. as
per revised statement
A herewith and not
Rs 14346 as already
reported.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most Obedt Servt.

Executive Engineer

No 3305 in 217 October 88

13 Rupees 14,370 will

Rupees 14,370 will be substituted for the substituted for

Rs 14,346 in para 1 of G.O. No 3251 Wd of 12 October 1888.

12 October 1888.

The report called for in para 2 of that order is awaited.

16.10.88

16/10/88

with C. S. D. L. O.

3257 W 7/10/88

3348 W 18/10/88

1067 W 28/4/86

2302 C 7/20/6/88

2327 W 7/31/7/88

Cu

S. G. I. Clerk

Exec. Secy

23/10

23/10

Wm. 9/10. Re 11/10 16/10

FROM,
Lieut. Col. R. R. E. Drake-Brockman
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DATED 10th
DESPATCHED 12th
RECEIVED
October 1888

No. 1898

ENCLOSURES. 1.

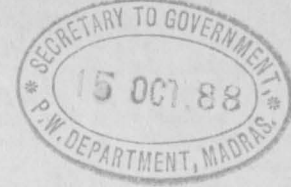
SUBJECT.

No 3305 in 217 October 88
Donlais hideram Worthup
Stock-taking

Submits a revised statement on the result of the Examination of for information -

W. H. O. S. D.

[For General Distribution.]



Circular No. 15 Public Works.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1888.

Rules regarding connection of public servants in India with land-holding and commercial speculations.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, in continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 7 P.W., dated 26th May 1885.

By order,

G. H. Walker

Under-Secretary.

No. 33, dated the 11th September 1888.

From—A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department.

In paragraph 5 of Home Department Circular letter No. 21, dated the 13th May 1885, which gives a summary of the existing rules and orders regulating the connection of public servants with land-holding and commercial speculation in India, it was laid down that officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary, and that registers containing such particulars should be kept by the Local Government concerned.

In continuation of these orders I am now to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in future similar particulars must be given of property held by, and managed by, wives of officers or other members of their families living with, and in any way dependent on, them; and that the management of such property shall be subject to the same restrictions as that of property belonging to themselves.

No. 33, dated the 11th September 1888.

Endorsed by the Government of India, Home Dept.

Copy forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India and the heads of offices subordinate to the Home Department, for information.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras
Public Works Department

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1070 P. W. D.—5-10-88.—1,620.

with 805C

3294 W 7 16/10/88
1496 W 7 26/6/85
1403 W 8 12/5/88

P.W.C. No 10398

805c

R. 15-10-88

N^o 3300 W 8 17 October '88

Recorded with
reference to G.O. No 3294 W
of 16 October '88

W. W. W.
16.10.88
16/10/88

on C. No 10341 - the
pamphlet with which
contains the new rule

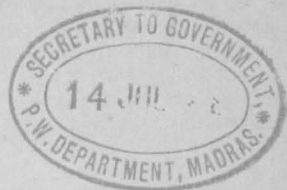
23/10

All communications
should be addressed to
the Secretary.

No.

16146

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.



Simla, the 2^d July 1888.

The undermentioned paper with a copy of
the enclosure thereof is forwarded to the
Government of Madras Public Works Department
with a request that the form may be filled in
by the officer named on the margin and
returned to the Military Department Calcutta.

By order

G. W. Walker

Under Secy to the Govt of India

Document referred to
Letter No 8104 dated 13th June 1888 from the
Government of India Military Department
forwarding blank forms of Statement
of Service and requesting that a copy be
transmitted to each Royal Engineer
of the Imperialist serving in the P.W. Dept
who has elected for continuous service in the

P.W. No. 6988

Madrass
6th October 1888.

Sir,

Major W. H. Coaker, R.E.,
Do,
The Secretary to Govern-
ment, P. W. Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.
416D, dated 14th July, 1888 I have
the honour to return the state-
ment of Indian pensions ser-
vice therewith received duly
filled in.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Your most ob. servant

W. Coaker

Major R.E.

S.A.M.

I do not understand why
British pension were not sent
to the P.W. officers. I presume
when the P.W. returns from

only. May
S. 10. 1888

only a single return
for W.H. Coaker was received -
of which I have been advised
that the P.W. officers will
doubtless add
for them

the
P.W. No. 416 D of 14 July 1888

Communicated to
Communicated to
Major W. H. Coaker R.E.
Major W. H. Coaker R.E.
for attention.

Done
14/7/88

Major W. H. Coaker R.E.
Major W. H. Coaker R.E.
with 2 encls.
in the 2 encls.

588 807
Done. 14/7/88

No 3299 v 217 oct 1888
To The Secretary to the
Govt of India, P. W. Dept
P. W. Dept

Sir. I am directed
to return herewith
the form forwarded
with your endorsement
no 1614 G 82 July '88
only filled in by
Major W. H. Coaker R.E.

Dec 10/10
16.10.88

17/10

23/10

10/10

10/10/88

No 3299 v 217 10. 88

with letter

1st OCTOBER 1888, No. 958, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., C.I.E., Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Poona, 21st September 1888, No. 613.

I have the honor to forward herewith Mr. Rea's proposed programme for the ensuing field season's work of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India.

2. In continuation of the very successful survey of last season, Mr. Rea proposes to return to the Kistna and Godavari districts, and as far as possible complete the surveys there. I have consulted with him as to the details, and approve of his proposals.

3. At Jilligerigudem, last season, he found a curious group of Buddhist stupas, which want of time and the obstructiveness of the petty zemindar prevented his excavating; at Amaravati, he made some trial excavations and found a very considerable number of carved slabs, which from his drawings appear to be of much interest; and further excavations in places there which I have indicated to him would probably lead to still more important discoveries; at Bogandanidibha and other mounds discovered last season, Mr. Rea thinks excavations would also be rewarded.

4. For these objects he solicits a provincial grant of Rs. 1,000—a sum which I consider as hardly adequate for the work. But Mr. Rea works on very economical methods, and this sum in his hands would be well spent. It would partly fall under the financial year 1888-89 and partly under the following year's expenditure, as he intends continuing in camp till the end of April 1889. I trust His Excellency in Council will be pleased to give this application his favorable consideration.

5. The slabs excavated last year, and now at Amaravati, ought, I think, to be removed to Madras; and as they are easily damaged, it is most important that they should be most carefully packed for transmission. When in 1882 Government acceded to my proposal to transfer a large number then excavated, the Executive Engineer of Bezvada was instructed to send up a subordinate with necessary materials, and they were packed by him under my direct supervision. I would suggest that similarly the marbles now to be sent down should be packed under Mr. Rea's care. To arrange this, it would be necessary that the Public Works Department should consult with Mr. Rea before he reaches Amaravati, perhaps in November, so that the subordinate officer might arrive while he was there. Any further marbles discovered would also be included in those to be transferred to Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant, Archaeological Survey Department, to the Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, dated Poona, 19th September 1888, No. C.

I have the honor to forward the following programme of tour for the ensuing field season of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India.

10/10. Rea 10/10 16/10

2. I would propose to proceed by train to Nellore, and from thence advance north by east, visiting and surveying the places mentioned in the accompanying tabular scheme.

3. On entering the Kistna district, I would first go north *via* Bogandanidibha to Amarávati, and then direct my route towards Bezvada, visiting the important places noted on the way.

4. From Sitanagaram, opposite Bezvada, I would travel to Ellore, and from thence would go to Jilligerigudem, making the excavations proposed after my short visit of inspection last season.

5. The dates given are only approximate, as, when the available information about a place is very meagre, the work likely to be required can only be assumed. I propose also to carry out some excavations in mounds existing at several of the places named, and this makes the dates liable to further uncertainty, since until the work is actually begun, one cannot be certain whether the remains in the mounds are extensive or not. In some cases, too, it may be advisable to deviate from the route laid down. I have found almost everywhere that the published lists are far from complete, and very often remains are found which have hitherto passed unnoticed. Important information may also be obtained in the vicinity about surrounding places, and when so, it is necessary to visit them. This specially occurs in the Kistna and adjoining districts, where most important remains exist in as yet unexplored, and very often unknown, mounds. Similar remarks apply to the number of drawings expected to be made.

6. For excavation, I would solicit a special grant of Rs. 1,000. Of this sum, Rs. 400 would probably be required at Amarávati, and another Rs. 400 in clearing some of the stupas at Jilligerigudem; the balance would be necessary for the proper exploration of the remains in mounds at Bogandanidibha and other places noted.

Tour Programme of the Archæological Survey of Southern India, 1888-89.

Madras to Nellore by rail.—One day.

Nellore.—Inspect antiquities. One day.

Nellore to Kavali, 32 miles.—Inspect remains of an ancient temple in ruins. Say, two days.

Kavali to Ongole, 40 miles.—Two days.

Ongole to Bogandanidibha, about 26 miles.—Excavate the stupa. Probably a week.

Bogandanidibha to Amarávati.—Four days' journey.

Amarávati.—Excavations at the stupa. Number of drawings uncertain. Will probably take till 31st December.

Amarávati to Faringipuram, about 20 miles.—Some inscriptions and other interesting remains testify to wealth of the town in former times. Probably a week will be required for excavation. Eight drawings. Say, to 7th January 1889.

Faringipuram to Kondavidu and Panidem, about 20 miles.—There are several inscriptions; and a large mound near the village requires careful examination; on excavation it may prove important. One week's halt till about 14th January.

Panidem to Tadikonda, about 18 miles.—Many interesting remains. Among others is a deserted "Buddhist or Jaina" temple which may possibly be a chaitya. Probably eight drawings and three days.

Tadikonda to Mangaligiri, 8 miles.—A rock-cut platform with temple and cave behind. A fine large temple and inscriptions. Probably eight drawings; and, say, till 26th January.

Mangaligiri to Sitanagaram—by road 6 miles; and Sitanagaram to Ellore—40 miles.

Ellore to Dendaluru, 5 miles by road.—Excavate some of the mounds. Only two or three drawings unless the excavations result in objects of interest, when there might be many more. Halt of a week or ten days; say, till 8th February.

Dendaluru to Pedda Vegi.—Excavate some of the mounds. Number of drawings uncertain. About seven days.

Pedda Vegi to Guntapalle, 15 miles.—Excavate some of the Buddhist stupas. Several drawings, but number uncertain. Halt of a month, or till about 16th March.

After finishing work at Guntapalle, should time permit, I would visit such other interesting and historical places as might be within reach before the close of the season, when I would have to return to head-quarters.

ORDER—dated 1st October 1888, No. 958, Public.

Mr. Rea's programme is approved, and will be communicated to the Collectors of the Nellore, Kistna and Godáviri districts.

2. The other matters referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Dr. Burgess' letter will be dealt with in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

" Director-General, Archæological Survey.
" First Assistant " "
" Collector of Nellore.
" " of Kistna.
" " of Godáviri.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of 1888 Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st October 1888, No. 958.

Bh. 3296 W 16/10/88

OCTOBER.

Archæology.

Passing orders on letter from Dr. Burgess, forwarding with remarks Mr. Rea's proposed programme for the ensuing field season's work.

1st OCTOBER 1888, No. 958, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

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2. In continuation of the very successful survey of last season, Mr. Rea proposes to return to the Kistna and Godâvari districts, and as far as possible complete the surveys there. I have consulted with him as to the details, and approve of his proposals.

3. At Jilligerigudem, last season, he found a curious group of Buddhist stupas, which want of time and the obstructiveness of the petty zemindar prevented his excavating; at Amarâvati, he made some trial excavations and found a very considerable number of carved slabs, which from his drawings appear to be of much interest; and further excavations in places there which I have indicated to him would probably lead to still more important discoveries; at Bogandanidibha and other mounds discovered last season, Mr. Rea thinks excavations would also be rewarded.

4. For these objects he solicits a provincial grant of Rs. 1,000—a sum which I consider as hardly adequate for the work. But Mr. Rea works on very economical methods, and this sum in his hands would be well spent. It would partly fall under the financial year 1888-89 and partly under the following year's expenditure, as he intends continuing in camp till the end of April 1889. I trust His Excellency in Council will be pleased to give this application his favorable consideration.

5. The slabs excavated last year, and now at Amarâvati, ought, I think, to be removed to Madras; and as they are easily damaged, it is most important that they should be most carefully packed for transmission. When in 1882 Government acceded to my proposal to transfer a large number then excavated, the Executive Engineer of Bezvâda was instructed to send up a subordinate with necessary materials, and they were packed by him under my direct supervision. I would suggest that similarly the marbles now to be sent down should be packed under Mr. Rea's care. To arrange this, it would be necessary that the Public Works Department should consult with Mr. Rea before he reaches Amarâvati, perhaps in November, so that the subordinate officer might arrive while he was there. Any further marbles discovered would also be included in those to be transferred to Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant, Archæological Survey Department, to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, dated Poona, 19th September 1888, No. C.

I have the honor to forward the following programme of tour for the ensuing field season of the Archæological Survey of Southern India.

2. I would propose to proceed by train to Nellore, and from thence advance north by east, visiting and surveying the places mentioned in the accompanying tabular scheme.
3. On entering the Kistna district, I would first go north *via* Bogandanidibha to Amarāvati, and then direct my route towards Bezvāda, visiting the important places noted on the way.
4. From Sitanagaram, opposite Bezvāda, I would travel to Ellore, and from thence would go to Jiligerigudem, making the excavations proposed after my short visit of inspection last season.
5. The dates given are only approximate, as, when the available information about a place is very meagre, the work likely to be required can only be assumed. I propose also to carry out some excavations in mounds existing at several of the places named, and this makes the dates liable to further uncertainty, since until the work is actually begun, one cannot be certain whether the remains in the mounds are extensive or not. In some cases, too, it may be advisable to deviate from the route laid down. I have found almost everywhere that the published lists are far from complete, and very often remains are found which have hitherto passed unnoticed. Important information may also be obtained in the vicinity about surrounding places, and when so, it is necessary to visit them. This specially occurs in the Kistna and adjoining districts, where most important remains exist in as yet unexplored, and very often unknown, mounds. Similar remarks apply to the number of drawings expected to be made.
6. For excavation, I would solicit a special grant of Rs. 1,000. Of this sum, Rs. 400 would probably be required at Amarāvati, and another Rs. 400 in clearing some of the stupas at Jiligerigudem; the balance would be necessary for the proper exploration of the remains in mounds at Bogandanidibha and other places noted.

—

TOUR Programme of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India, 1888-89.

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 Dendaluru to Pedda Vegi.—Excavate some of the mounds. Number of drawings uncertain. About seven days.
 Pedda Vegi to Guntapalle, 15 miles.—Excavate some of the Buddhist stupas. Several drawings, but number uncertain. Halt of a month, or till about 16th March.

After finishing work at Guntapalle, should time permit, I would visit such other interesting and historical places as might be within reach before the close of the season, when I would have to return to head-quarters.

—

ORDER—dated 1st October 1888, No. 958, Public.

Mr. Rea's programme is approved, and will be communicated to the Collectors of the Nellore, Kistna and Godāvāri districts.

2. The other matters referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Dr. Burgess' letter will be dealt with in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.
 " Director-General, Archæological Survey.
 " First Assistant " "
 " Collector of Nellore.
 " " of Kistna.
 " " of Godāvāri.
 Copy to the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No 3296 v 8 16.10.88

A sum of Rs 1000 required
for expenditure by Mr. Rea
will be placed at his disposal
from the reserve with
the Government for the
conservation of archaeological
works.

2. Para 5 of Mr. Burgess's
letter will be communicated
to the Suptg. Engineer II
circle for information and
guidance in continuation
of G.O. No. 3097 W dated
3rd October 1888.

Ld. A.P.M.

W.

Ld. I circle

Ld. II circle

Esq. Mr. Asst.

Public Dept

Govt. of 1888 Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st October 1888, No. 958.

OCTOBER.

3296 v 8 16.10.88

Archæology.

Passing orders on letter from Dr. Burgess,
forwarding with remarks Mr. Rea's proposed pro-
gramme for the ensuing field season's work.

With order

1ST OCTOBER 1888, No. 958, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., C.I.E., Director-General, Archæological Survey
of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Poona, 21st September
1888, No. 613.

I have the honor to forward herewith Mr. Rea's proposed programme for the
ensuing field season's work of the Archæological Survey of Southern India.

2. In continuation of the very successful survey of last season, Mr. Rea proposes
to return to the Kistna and Godavari districts, and as far as possible complete the
surveys there. I have consulted with him as to the details, and approve of his
proposals.

3. At Jiligerigudem, last season, he found a curious group of Buddhist stupas,
which want of time and the obstructiveness of the petty zemindar prevented his exca-
vating; at Amaravati, he made some trial excavations and found a very considerable
number of carved slabs, which from his drawings appear to be of much interest; and
further excavations in places there which I have indicated to him would probably lead
to still more important discoveries; at Bogandanidibha and other mounds discovered
last season, Mr. Rea thinks excavations would also be rewarded.

4. For these objects he solicits a provincial grant of Rs. 1,000—a sum which I
consider as hardly adequate for the work. But Mr. Rea works on very economical
methods, and this sum in his hands would be well spent. It would partly fall under
the financial year 1888-89 and partly under the following year's expenditure, as he
intends continuing in camp till the end of April 1889. I trust His Excellency in
Council will be pleased to give this application his favorable consideration.

5. The slabs excavated last year, and now at Amaravati, ought, I think, to be
removed to Madras; and as they are easily damaged, it is most important that they
should be most carefully packed for transmission. When in 1882 Government acceded
to my proposal to transfer a large number then excavated, the Executive Engineer of
Bezváda was instructed to send up a subordinate with necessary materials, and they
were packed by him under my direct supervision. I would suggest that similarly the
marbles now to be sent down should be packed under Mr. Rea's care. To arrange
this, it would be necessary that the Public Works Department should consult with
Mr. Rea before he reaches Amaravati, perhaps in November, so that the subordinate
officer might arrive while he was there. Any further marbles discovered would also
be included in those to be transferred to Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

From A. REA, Esq., M.R.A.S., First Assistant, Archæological Survey Department, to the
Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, dated Poona, 19th September 1888,
No. C.

I have the honor to forward the following programme of tour for the ensuing field season of
the Archæological Survey of Southern India.

2. I would propose to proceed by train to Nellore, and from thence advance north by east, visiting and surveying the places mentioned in the accompanying tabular scheme.

3. On entering the Kistna district, I would first go north *via* Bogandanidibha to Amarávati, and then direct my route towards Bezvada, visiting the important places noted on the way.

4. From Sitanagaram, opposite Bezvada, I would travel to Ellore, and from thence would go to Jilligerigudem, making the excavations proposed after my short visit of inspection last season.

5. The dates given are only approximate, as, when the available information about a place is very meagre, the work likely to be required can only be assumed. I propose also to carry out some excavations in mounds existing at several of the places named, and this makes the dates liable to further uncertainty, since until the work is actually begun, one cannot be certain whether the remains in the mounds are extensive or not. In some cases, too, it may be advisable to deviate from the route laid down. I have found almost everywhere that the published lists are far from complete, and very often remains are found which have hitherto passed unnoticed. Important information may also be obtained in the vicinity about surrounding places, and when so, it is necessary to visit them. This specially occurs in the Kistna and adjoining districts, where most important remains exist in as yet unexplored, and very often unknown, mounds. Similar remarks apply to the number of drawings expected to be made.

6. For excavation, I would solicit a special grant of Rs. 1,000. Of this sum, Rs. 400 would probably be required at Amarávati, and another Rs. 400 in clearing some of the stupas at Jilligerigudem; the balance would be necessary for the proper exploration of the remains in mounds at Bogandanidibha and other places noted.

Tour Programme of the Archæological Survey of Southern India, 1888-89.

Madras to Nellore by rail.—One day.

Nellore.—Inspect antiquities. One day.

Nellore to Kavali, 32 miles.—Inspect remains of an ancient temple in ruins. Say, two days.

Kavali to Ongole, 40 miles.—Two days.

Ongole to Bogandanidibha, about 26 miles.—Excavate the stupa. Probably a week.

Bogandanidibha to Amarávati.—Four days' journey.

Amarávati.—Excavations at the stupa. Number of drawings uncertain. Will probably take till 31st December.

Amarávati to Faringipuram, about 20 miles.—Some inscriptions and other interesting remains testify to wealth of the town in former times. Probably a week will be required for excavation. Eight drawings. Say, to 7th January 1889.

Faringipuram to Kondavidu and Panidem, about 20 miles.—There are several inscriptions; and a large mound near the village requires careful examination; on excavation it may prove important. One week's halt till about 14th January.

Panidem to Tadikonda, about 18 miles.—Many interesting remains. Among others is a deserted "Buddhist or Jaina" temple which may possibly be a chaitya. Probably eight drawings and three days.

Tadikonda to Mangaligiri, 8 miles.—A rock-cut platform with temple and cave behind. A fine large temple and inscriptions. Probably eight drawings; and, say, till 26th January.

Mangaligiri to Sitanagaram—by road 6 miles; and Sitanagaram to Ellore—40 miles.

Ellore to Dendaluru, 5 miles by road.—Excavate some of the mounds. Only two or three drawings unless the excavations result in objects of interest, when there might be many more. Halt of a week or ten days; say, till 8th February.

Dendaluru to Pedda Vegi.—Excavate some of the mounds. Number of drawings uncertain. About seven days.

Pedda Vegi to Guntapalle, 15 miles.—Excavate some of the Buddhist stupas. Several drawings, but number uncertain. Halt of a month, or till about 16th March.

After finishing work at Guntapalle, should time permit, I would visit such other interesting and historical places as might be within reach before the close of the season, when I would have to return to head-quarters.

ORDER—dated 1st October 1888, No. 958, Public.

Mr. Rea's programme is approved, and will be communicated to the Collectors of the Nellore, Kistna and Godáviri districts.

2. The other matters referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Dr. Burgess' letter will be dealt with in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

" Director-General, Archæological Survey.

" First Assistant " "

" Collector of Nellore.

" " of Kistna.

" " of Godáviri.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No 3296 on 2/16.10.88

A sum of Rs 1000 required
for expenditure by Mr. Rea
will be placed at his disposal
from the reserve with the
Government for the
conservation of archaeological
works.

Para 5 of Mr. Burgess's letter
will be communicated to
the Suptg. Engineer II Circle
for information and guidance
in continuation of G.O.

No 3097 W of 3rd October 1888

1/4/4 H.P.H.
W.

Ms I & II circles
Esq. W. A.
Public Dept.

Govt. of 1888 Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st October 1888, No. 958.

OCTOBER.

3296 on 2/16.10.88

Archæology.

Passing orders on letter from Dr. Burgess,
forwarding with remarks Mr. Rea's proposed pro-
gramme for the ensuing field season's work.

With order.

[25]



Financial Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

From the Public Works Department, 2/8th Sept
1888, No. 34080.

Read also the following letter
from the Accountant General, Madras, 28th
September 1888, No. 2956.

With reference to your reference
on C.N. 1062 dated the 20 September 1888, I
have the honor to state that the question
raised by the Examiner of Public Works
Accounts has never, to my knowledge, been
considered in the Civil Department. The
records of my office do not shew that
sick leave has ever been refused to an
officer for the reason that at the time
he had furlough at his credit. The ruling
by which an officer who has furlough
at credit cannot be granted furlough
on medical certificate, is Rule IV of the
Military furlough rules of 1868, printed
on page 245 of the Civil Leave Code,
but it is not made applicable to any
civil

Civil Officer, Covenanted or uncovenanted,
or to Military officers subject to Civil
Rules.

2. In the present instance, to
compel the applicant to take furlough
instead of sick leave, because the former
is at his credit, will have the effect
under sections 130 and 132 of the Civil
Leave Code, of preventing him for ever
from being granted leave on private
affairs which is admissible to him so
long as he has not taken furlough.

3. There is no necessity, in my
opinion, to refer the present point to
the Government of India.

Order, 11th October 1888, No. 775

The Government agree in the
Accountant General's remarks and do not
consider any reference to the Government
of India necessary.

2. The orders which have issued
in the Public Works Department in regard
to the Supervisor's furlough should be
modified, if the decision to refuse leave
on medical certificate was based on
the suggestion in the ^{fourth} fifth paragraph
of the Examiner's endorsement.

True Extract

7. The P. W. Department }
Accountant General. }
A. G. Cardew,
Under Secretary.

L. J. D.

Govt. of (188) Madras.

17TH SEPTEMBER 1888, No. 909, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 20th August 1888, No. 30—2217.

I am directed to forward 1,000 copies of a pamphlet containing rules and orders of the Governor-General in Council regulating the conduct of public servants in respect to borrowing money, receipt of complimentary addresses and other matters, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, every Gazetted Officer concerned with Civil Administration in the Madras Presidency may be supplied with a copy for his information and guidance. I am further to request that each such officer may be furnished with a copy of the pamphlet on appointment.

ORDER—dated 17th September 1888, No. 909, Public.

Communicated to Departments of the Secretariat, and Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary to Government, for compliance.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To Departments of the Secretariat,
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary, } with copies.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No 3295 in 2/16 Oct 88

Communicated to
the Exr. P.W. Accounts
with reference to his
office note no 2177 of
1st Sept 1888.

To

The P.W.D

2. The furlough for
one year & two & a half
months granted under
Sec: 132 of the C.L. Code
to Supervisor P. Murugesam
Pillai, in the Fort St.
George Gazette of 11th
Sept 1888, will be com-
muted to leave on
medical certificate
under Sections 128 & 141.

Proceedings, dated 11 Oct 1888

No. 775

Subject.

Regarding Supervisor
P. Murugesam Pillai's
furlough.

No 3295 in 2/16-10-88

15/10/88

15/10/88

15/10/88

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S. S. VI Circle
S. S. VII Circle
Exr. P.W. D.

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Under Secretary

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Govt. of (1888) Madras.

PUBLIC.

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Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th September 1888, No. 909.

SEPTEMBER.

Public Servants.

Passing orders for supplying gazetted officers with copies of pamphlet containing Government of India rules and orders regulating the conduct of public servants in respect to borrowing money, receipt of complimentary addresses, and other matters.

17TH SEPTEMBER 1888, No. 909, PUBLIC.

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J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To Departments of the Secretariat,
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary, } with copies.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of 1888 Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th September 1888, No. 909.

3294 W 1610-88

SEPTEMBER.

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17TH SEPTEMBER 1888, No. 909, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

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Communicated to Departments of the Secretariat, and Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary to Government, for compliance.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To Departments of the Secretariat,
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary, } with copies.

Exd. A. Raitt.

No 3294 to d/16th October 1888

Communicated to
Officers of the P. D. Dept.
for information and
guidance.

Sd, H.R.M.

Govt. of (1888) Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th September 1888, No. 909.

SEPTEMBER.

Public Servants.

Passing orders for supplying gazetted officers
with copies of pamphlet containing Government
of India rules and orders regulating the conduct
of public servants in respect to borrowing money,
receipt of complimentary addresses, and other
matters.

C.E. for I
C.E. for Rys
Ex: Mr. Adtn
Ex: Rys Accts
Suply: Engr
C. A. W. G. } with copies of
pamphlet

17TH SEPTEMBER 1888, No. 909, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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Communicated to Departments of the Secretariat, and Heads of Departments
under the Chief Secretary to Government, for compliance.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To Departments of the Secretariat,
,, all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary, } with copies.

Exd. A. Raitt.

N^o 3294 v 2/6-10-88

Communicated to
officers of the Public Works
Department for information
and guidance.

1st Lt. P. M.

W

Govt. of (1888) Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th September 1888, No. 909.

SEPTEMBER.

3294 v 2/6-10-88

Public Servants.

Passing orders for supplying gazetted officers
with copies of pamphlet containing Government
of India rules and orders regulating the conduct
of public servants in respect to borrowing money,
receipt of complimentary addresses, and other
matters.

With orders:

17TH SEPTEMBER 1888, No. 909, PUBLIC.

12/10/88
100
100

Rules and Orders of the Governor General in Council regulat-
ing the conduct of public servants in respect to borrowing
money, receipt of complimentary addresses and other
matters.

P. M. A.
y.

C. E. for Secy

C. E. for Pys

Ex. W. M. A

Ex. W. Pys. Secy

L. Sec.

Consy. Secy to Govt

30.5.88

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3. Orders as to the extent to which public servants are permitted to connect themselves with the Press and the divulging of official information whether of a confidential character or not.	Home Department Circular letter No. ³⁰ 1267-76, dated the 16th August 1884, and enclosures. Home Department Resolution No. 22A., dated the 3rd June 1885.	} 4
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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 16th March 1888.

READ—

Home Department Circular letter No. 4952—4960, dated 28th October 1869, requesting that, if orders had not already been issued prohibiting Uncovenanted as well as Covenanted servants of Government from borrowing money from Native residents in their districts, they should be promulgated.

READ—

Home Department Circular No. 51—2361-68, dated 14th October 1887, to Local Governments and Administrations except Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, enquiring whether any orders had been issued prohibiting the borrowing of money by Covenanted Civil Servants, from persons residing, possessing property or carrying on business within the districts to which such Civil Servants may be appointed.

RESOLUTION.

From the replies to Home Department Circular of the 14th October 1887, it appears that there are no uniform executive orders on the subject of the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are subject to their authority; and as the Regulation VII of 1823 applies only to Covenanted Civil Servants and only to such officers when serving in certain portions of the Bengal Presidency, the Governor General in Council considers it desirable that definite instructions should now issue with the object of making the liability in this matter of all officers holding civil appointments the same throughout India. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the following rules shall be strictly observed in future :—

1. All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers who hold gazetted appointments and Military Officers in civil employ are prohibited under pain of dismissal from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed.
2. This prohibition does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with Joint Stock Banks and British firms.

2.

Circular No. ²¹₇₀₇₋₈₀₆ (Public), dated Simla, the 13th May 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

In the course of correspondence with a Local Government, it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that some

misapprehension exists as to the precise scope and proper interpretation of the standing orders which regulate the connection of public servants with land-holding and commercial speculation in India. The Governor General in Council accordingly considers it desirable, in continuation of Home Department Resolution No. 5—224-246, dated 20th February 1884, to frame, for facility of reference on the part of Local Governments and Administrations and Officers serving under them, a brief summary of the existing rules, and of the more important interpretations which have been placed upon certain of them by the Government, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

2. Covenanted Civil Servants, Military officers in Civil service, and all persons holding civil offices ordinarily held by Covenanted Civil Servants, are prohibited from acquiring landed property in the province in which they are employed or with the Administration of which they are concerned, whether that connection be permanent or temporary. This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

3. Natives of India appointed under the Statutory Rules are permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession thereafter by inheritance, gift* or devise, provided that full information in respect of such lands is given to the Local Government, which will consider in each case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are situated. No fresh purchase of land is, however, allowed on the part of a Statutory Civil Servant without the previous sanction of the Local Government under which he is serving.

4. Uncovenanted officers exercising independent judicial or revenue functions, whether of European, Eurasian or Native descent, are not debarred from acquiring or possessing landed property in British India for agricultural purposes, provided that they must not hold landed property in the districts in which they are employed. Although Uncovenanted officers are not precluded from holding land, it is inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of Munsif, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction.

5. Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary, of which registers should be kept by the Local Governments concerned.

6. It is incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no officer who may be in possession of landed property in British India or elsewhere, to whatever branch of the service he may belong,

shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether civil or military, to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not permitted on that account.

7. Civil Servants and Military officers in the actual service of the Crown in India are prohibited from holding lands in a Native State for any purpose whatever. This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

Acquisition and possession of landed property in Native States for any purpose.

8. With regard to investments other than those in land for the profits of cultivation, officers of every rank and class in the public service are expected to abstain from any investment (though of itself unobjectionable) which interests them privately in affairs or undertakings of the kind with which their public duty is connected. Subject to this general proviso, there is no objection to Government servants holding shares in mining or other companies (including agricultural companies) having for their object the development of the resources of the country, provided that they must not take part in the management of any such company, and that they must not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company with which they may be connected are carried on. This latter prohibition must be held to apply sometimes with less, sometimes with greater, force to certain officers connected with the central administration, such as Members of the Local Government, Members of the Board of Revenue and their Secretaries; and to indicate the necessity of great circumspection on the part of such officers as to the undertakings with which they become connected in any part of the province in which they are employed.

9. In the matter of taking part in the management of a company it has been decided that the prohibition was not intended to apply to the participation of Government officers in the direction of those companies only which are designed to develop the resources of the country, but also to preclude such officers from taking part in the direction of such institutions as banks. It has also been held that the prohibition against officers taking part in the management of a company applies to public servants on leave equally with those in active service, but that it does not extend to officers who, with the consent of the Government of India, take service under Railway Companies working under concessions from Government; nor does it apply to the management of associations which are established *bond fide* for the purpose of mutual supply and not of trade and trade profit (provided in this latter case that the interests of Government do not suffer by the double employment of the officer concerned). Although the prohibition against taking part in the "management" of a company cannot, taken literally, be held to debar an officer from taking part as a promoter or as one of the applicants for registration in the Memorandum of Association, the Governor General in Council has held that the danger against which the prohibition was aimed, namely, that of official influence being abused or official trust betrayed, is, under such circumstances, not much less than if the officer

took part in the management after the company has been started. Government servants are therefore distinctly forbidden to take any part in the promotion or registration of companies.

10. It is a standing order that servants of Government are required to abstain from speculative investments, but no literal definition has been laid down as to the stage at which, or circumstances under which, the holding of land or other valuable property becomes speculative. It is

Speculation generally.
* Paragraph 7 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 16th June 1873.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 26th August 1873.

† The Government of India consider that there exists an essential difference between permanent and speculative investments; that the distinction is one of motive, and that the frequency of a man's purchases and sales may be, and usually is, very good evidence of his motive in effecting them. If an officer habitually buys and sells securities of a value notoriously fluctuating, it is clear that he is addicted to speculation, and he thereby undoubtedly lays himself open to the disapproval of Government, which can be expressed in various ways, and in a degree proportionate to the nature of the dereliction. If he engages in such pursuits to an extent which attracts public notice and unfavourable remark, so that his integrity or his application to his public duties is discussed and doubted, then he has given rise to a scandal with which the Government will have to deal.

required to abstain from speculative investments, but no literal definition has been laid down as to the stage at which, or circumstances under which, the holding of land or other valuable property becomes speculative. It is obviously speculative to secure a grant of land supposed to be auriferous with the object of disposing of it hereafter to companies. Habitual speculation by officials has been always held to be an evil; and the Government has reserved* to itself full power to deal stringently with the practice whenever it appears to prevail. The general distinction which exists between permanent and speculative investments is sufficiently described in the extract given in the margin† from Home Department letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1495, dated 10th April 1873.

11. The foregoing paragraphs contain a brief summary of the more important orders which have been issued from time to time on the subjects under notice; and the Governor General in Council trusts that they will serve as a useful guide to Local Governments and Administrations and to officers serving under them. It should, however, be understood that this summary merely embraces the more important orders, and does not profess to be exhaustive.

3.

Circular No. 30—1267-76, (Public) dated Simla, the 16th August 1884.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

THE Secretary of State has forwarded to the Government of India a copy of a Treasury Minute, dated the 13th March 1884, respecting the "premature publication of official documents," with the request that similar rules may be adopted in this country.

2. The minute in question draws attention to previous orders prohibiting the unauthorised communication to the public Press of information derived from official sources, and points out that the communications so prohibited are not confined to matter still under discussion but include also the unauthorised disclosure of matter finally decided on, but as to which the manner and the time of publication may be not less important than the matter itself.

3. The standing orders of the Government of India upon the subject are contained in the Notification and Resolutions reproduced in the appendix. The Governor General in Council desires that these orders may in future be held subject to the further restrictions explained in paragraph 2 above.

APPENDIX.

General Order, Foreign Department, dated the 15th March 1847.

Fort William, Foreign Department, the 30th August 1843.

NOTIFICATION.—Some misconception appearing to exist with respect to the power which officers of both services have over the documents and papers which come into their possession officially, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to notify that such documents and papers are in no case to be made public, or communicated to individuals, without the previous consent of the Government to which alone they belong.

The officer in possession of such documents and papers can only legitimately use them for the furtherance of the Public Service in the discharge of his official duty; and it is to be understood that the same rule which applies to documents and papers applies to information of which officers may become possessed officially.

By order, &c.,

J. THOMASON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The practice of making use of official information in carrying on personal controversies is a course highly prejudicial to the public interests, and is not only at variance with the rules by which due discipline and obedience to superior authority can be adequately maintained, but is a positive breach of faith, inasmuch as no functionary has a right to reveal, without due authority from his official superiors, or the Home authorities, any fact or circumstance which may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duty, or to correspond with any one upon the instructions he may have received for his special guidance.

The Governor General is persuaded that every Officer, Civil and Military, will henceforth conform to this rule of the service under the conviction that, if in the transaction of his official duties his public conduct be impugned, he is at liberty to seek redress through the usual official channel by an appeal to the Government he serves, and that the Government so appealed to will afford him every opportunity of vindicating his character.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public).—No. 19—1134, under date Simla, the 8th July 1875.

RESOLUTION.—Questions having recently arisen as to the extent to which officers in the service of Government are permitted to connect

themselves with the Press, the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable that the existing orders on the subject should be clearly understood:—

- I.—No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such, for instance, as art, science, or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.
- II.—Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public Press; but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have been hitherto in most cases honourably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connexion of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.
- III.—The Government of India will decide in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.
- IV.—Nothing in this Resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the Army.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—No. 1 C. H., under date Camp Lahore, the 16th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General desires to remind all officers of the Government that information received by them in their official capacity, whether from official sources or otherwise, which is not from its nature obviously intended to be made public, cannot be treated as if it were at their personal disposal.

The Governor General does not think it necessary to issue any general order entirely prohibiting the disclosure, without special authority, of any information received officially. In such matters much must necessarily be left to the discretion and intelligence of officers holding places of trust, and in charge of duties more or less important. But His Excellency would impress upon all officers the serious responsibility involved in the exercise of this discretion. Whenever there is

any room for doubt as to the right course to pursue, the orders of superior authority should be obtained before information regarding the public affairs is communicated to any one not officially entitled to receive it.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has reason to believe that sufficient attention has not upon all occasions been given to the principles which should guide the conduct of public officers in these matters, and which are especially applicable to the present time, when much important business is passing through the public offices. And His Excellency trusts that these principles may in future be clearly apprehended and observed.

RESOLUTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General has, within the last few months, observed, not infrequently, in the columns of the daily papers items of official information of a confidential character, which can only have reached the Press through an indiscretion or want of reticence on the part of those officers of Government who have had to deal departmentally with the subject-matter of the editorial paragraphs in question. In former days when India was comparatively isolated, when there were no telegraphs, and when newspapers were neither numerous nor widely circulated, the mischief arising from such violations of official reticence may have been less apparent, but now that every statement, however inaccurate or incomplete, which has any bearing upon pending questions of policy or administration is reported from one end of India to the other and from India to Europe in the course of a few hours, the case is very different, and the embarrassment thus caused to the Government becomes at times a matter of very serious moment.

2. It must be clearly understood that no officer of Government, not specially authorised in that behalf, is at liberty to communicate to the Press, either directly or indirectly, information of which he may become possessed in the course of his official duty. A similar professional reticence should be exercised by all officers of Government in their private and unofficial intercourse with non-official persons, and even with officers of Government belonging to other Departments. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General does not for a moment intend to debar officers of Government in private life from the same freedom in the discussion of public events which is enjoyed by all Her Majesty's subjects; but when an officer has in the course of his duty become possessed of special information not yet made public, he should always be strictly on his guard against the temptation of divulging it, even to other servants of Government, when these are not officially entitled to his confidence. Irresponsible persons hearing facts of interest mentioned without reserve in the course of general conversation can scarcely be expected to refrain from repeating them to others, and thus giving them a premature and too often a garbled currency.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General feels sure that he has only to invite the attention of the officers of Government to the importance of this matter to secure their earnest co-operation in putting a stop to such casual and unpremeditated breaches of official confidence. Officers of Government are bound to be as reserved in respect to all matters that may come within their cognizance during the discharge of their public duties as lawyers, bankers, or other professional men in regard to the affairs of their clients.

4. For the due communication to the Press of such information as may unobjectionably be given to it, departmental arrangements must be made under proper authority.

4. No. 1437 (Public), dated Simla, the 23rd September 1881.

Notification by the Home Department.

THE following Resolution of the Foreign Department containing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by British officers, whether Civil, Military or Uncovenanted, is republished for general information:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department,—No. 1667, dated 30th September 1868.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that these references originated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an officer wished to part with his house to a Native, under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home Department to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to Natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the Notification of the 3rd of December 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to Natives are strictly prohibited, and officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions in regard to which they have any doubts for the orders of superior authority.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various Administrations and Departments which have lately been consulted on this subject is decidedly in favour of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honour and integrity of its Civil and Military Services, has a right to expect, not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant or credulous persons.

3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who, on joining their stations, have become the owners of houses either under an absolute necessity, or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property, except Natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, His Excellency in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, Civil, Military and Uncovenanted:—

5. I.—Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of a house, bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property, to any Native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances and the price offered for the article to be sold. The Local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages and horses, and the like property of value, to Native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the Local Government for further orders.

III.—Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, live-stock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. I is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

6. The observance of the above rules will, His Excellency in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honour and probity would be put on many occasions if debarred from such transactions; while, at the same time, they

will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community.

Notification by the Home Department, No. 53 (Public), dated Fort William, the 20th January 1882.

IN continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated the 23rd September 1881, republishing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by Government officers, it is hereby notified for general information that the above rules are not applicable to *bond fide* transactions with regular dealers.

5.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—No. $\frac{81}{1877-42}$, under date Simla, the 11th July 1885.

RESOLUTION.

It has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India that no rule exists regulating the circumstances under which officers of Government may apply to Native Chiefs for pecuniary contributions towards public objects. As it is for many reasons undesirable that such applications should be made except with the permission of superior authority, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in future no officer of Government shall ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from Native Chiefs or officials of Native States in pursuance of public objects, except with the sanction previously obtained of the Local Government to which he may be subordinate.

6. Circular No. 55—1864-73 (Public), dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1883.

The Governor General in Council considers it desirable to republish, for general information, the orders issued by the Government of India in Notification No. 216 (General Department), dated 9th September 1842, prohibiting Civil and Military servants of the Government from entering into pecuniary arrangements with members of the service or department to which they belong, in connection with the resignation of any appointment held by them. Officers of Government are warned that any violation of these orders will be severely visited on the offender.

Notification (General Department), No. 216, dated Fort William, the 9th September 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referable to the resignation of appointments, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to give notice that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or

Military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in Public Orders pending the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

7.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Public),—No. $\frac{29}{1829-45}$, dated Simla, 22nd July 1887.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{19}{746-62}$, dated 11th May 1885, Prescribing rules for the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government.

RESOLUTION.

In re-issuing the rules contained in Home Department Resolution of the 11th May 1885, with certain necessary additions, the Governor General in Council desires to invite the renewed attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject with which they deal and to impress on all concerned by them the duty of exact obedience to these regulations.

2. The rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

RULES.

1. Save as in these Rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons

which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by Medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. Nothing in the above rules is meant to prohibit compliance with the request of a public body that a Government officer should sit for his portrait, bust or statue in recognition of his public services; provided that the portrait, bust or statue is not intended for presentation to the officer concerned.

7. The participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust or statue, as a spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer is not forbidden; but it should be clearly understood that any solicitation on the part of officers of Government for subscriptions from any person who does not voluntarily come forward to contribute is disapproved by the Government of India.

8. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

8. Circular No. 1299G., dated Simla, the 20th June 1876.
From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Chief Commissioners, Mysore and Ajmere; Residents, Hyderabad, Nipal and Mandalay; Agents, Governor General, Central India, Rajputana, and Baroda; Political Resident, Persian Gulf; Political Agents, Manipur and Turkish Arabia; Agent, Governor General, ex-King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions; and General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

I AM directed to forward, for your information and guidance and communication to your subordinates, the following summary of the existing law and rules regarding the acceptance by Government servants of presents from Native Chiefs and others:

I.—The main provisions of the law on the subject are contained (see Appendix) in 13 Geo. III., Chap. 63, Sections 23-24; 33 Geo. III., Chap. 52, Sections 62-63; 3 and 4 Wm. IV., Chap. 85, Section 76.

II.—The prohibition of the receipt of presents from Native Chiefs and others does not extend to the receipt of a few flowers or fruits, and articles of inappreciable value, although even such trifling presents should be discouraged.

III.—It does not extend to the exchange of presents between Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governor General or Political Officers generally in their ceremonial intercourse with Native Chiefs, on which occasions the presents from the Chiefs are deposited in the Government Toshakhana, and return presents are given at the Government expense.

IV.—It does not apply to presents to Medical officers made *bond fide* for services rendered.

V.—The general prohibition extends to all servants of Government, Native or European, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in whatsoever Department they may be serving.

VI.—Where presents cannot absolutely be refused without giving offence, they must be delivered up to Government, and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible save with the express sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, which will only be given under very special circumstances.

2. The Governor General in Council desires that the above rules may be strictly observed and no deviation therefrom permitted, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

[Extract 13 Geo. III., Chap. 63, Sections 23 and 24.]

XXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that The Governor General, Council, and Judges restricted from accepting any present, no Governor General or any of the Council of the said United Company's Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or any Chief Justice, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, by themselves, or by any other person or persons for his or their use, or on his or their behalf, accept, receive or take, of or from any person or persons, in any manner, or on any account whatsoever, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise, or any promise or engagement for any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward. * * *

XXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that No person holding a Civil or Military office under the Crown or Company shall accept any donation or gratuity, from and after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four no person holding or exercising any Civil or Military office under the Crown, or the said United Company, in the East Indies, shall accept, receive, or take, directly or indirectly by himself, or any other person or persons on his behalf, or for his use or benefit, of and from any of the Indian princes or powers, or their ministers or agents (or any of the natives of Asia), any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise, upon any account, or on any pretence whatsoever, or any promise or engagement for any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward. * * *

[Extract 33 Geo. III., Chap. 52, Sections 62 and 63.]

LXII. And be it further enacted, that the demanding or receiving any sum of money, or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or under colour thereof, whether it be for the use of the party receiving the same, or for, or pretended to be for, the use of the said

Receiving gifts to be deemed a misdemeanour.

Company, or of any other person whatsoever, by any British subject holding or exercising any office or employment under His Majesty, or the said United Company in the East Indies, shall be deemed and taken to be extortion and a misdemeanour at law, and shall be proceeded against and punished as such, under and by virtue of this Act; and the offender shall also forfeit to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, the whole gift or present so received, or the full value thereof.

LXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the Court or Jurisdiction before whom any such offence shall be tried, shall have full power and authority to direct the said present or gift, or any part thereof, to be restored to the party who gave the same, or to order the whole or any part thereof, or of any fine which the Court shall set on the offender, to be paid or given to the prosecutor or informer, as such Court in its discretion shall think fit.

[Extract 3 and 4 William IV., Chap. 85, Section 76.]

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers hereafter named the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the sanction of the said Board, may at any time think fit; that is to say—

To the Governor General of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees:

To each ordinary Member of the Council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees:

To each Member of any Council to be appointed in any Presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees:

and the salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices; and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanour.

it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanour for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise, whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever, &c., &c.

ADDENDA

TO

Rules and Orders of the Governor General in Council regulating the conduct of public servants in respect to borrowing money, receipt of complimentary addresses and other matters.

At page 4, immediately above the Circular letter of the 16th August 1884 (No. 3 in pamphlet), insert the following Circular letter :

No. $\frac{33}{2405-14}$ (Public), dated Simla, the 11th September 1888.

From—A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

IN paragraph 5 of Home Department Circular letter No. $\frac{21}{797-806}$, dated the 13th May 1885, which gives a summary of the existing rules and orders regulating the connection of public servants with land-holding and commercial speculation in India, it was laid down that officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary, and that registers containing such particulars should be kept by the Local Government concerned.

In continuation of these orders I am now to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in future similar particulars must be given of property held by, and managed by, wives of officers or other members of their families living with, and in any way dependent on, them; and that the management of such property shall be subject to the same restrictions as that of property belonging to themselves.

At page 7, immediately above the word "Resolution," insert—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—No. 22A., dated the 3rd June 1885.

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3294 W 21/5/88
3294 W 20/9/87

P.W.C. 1034

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