[Poll. / 8.]
1,096—24-8-97.

Political (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 29

DATED 10. 1. 98.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Continuing in full the stipend of the late Muhammad Rahim Ali Khan Bahadur Jagir to his family.

PRINTED IN ESD M.P.

18-3- 1898 M. 206

10/1/98

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
102	38						
106	38						
539	98						
518	98						
6.7.98							
616 98							
626 98							

Political (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

CHIEF SECRETARY
16 DEC 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From The Superintendent, Jaghire Stipends Chepauk.

No. 549 of 1897

Order

Dated 16
Received 16
Registered 17
} December 1897.

Enclosures Nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reports the demise of Inchanmagar Raichan alli Khan Bahadur, Peroz Jang, and solicits orders of Govt to continue the whole of the stipend among his family as was done in the case of the late Fateh alli Khan Bahadur.

R.O. for papers
17/12/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
135:	1-3-97		
155:	5-3-86		
407:	23-6-84		
352:	22-5-84		
324:	8-9-82		
56:	12-2-39.		
430:	18-12-38		
352/8:	20-12-36		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 549 of 1897.

Paymaster Carnatic Stfds.
Office Chepauk 16th December,

From

Lt. Colonel D. D. Pryce R. A. C.
Paymaster Carnatic Stipends Chepauk.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir

I have the honour to report with regret the demise on the
Instant of Carnatic Stipendiary No 259 Muhammad Kaushan ali Kha
Bahadur Feroz jang the only surviving grandson of Nawab Walaja &
deceased who was 86 years old at the time of his death, now draw
ing a monthly Stipend of Rs 107-12 by G. M. O. No 56 dated 12th Febru
1839, and leaves a family consisting of 13 persons.

2. By G. O. No 352 dated 22nd May 1884 Political the Govern
ment were pleased to continue the whole Stipend of Rs 107-120 her mon
-sem drawn by the late Zuab ali Khan Bahadur the younger brot
of the deceased. I have therefore the honour to solicit orders of Govern
ment if the same concession may be shown to the family of Muh
-ammad Kaushan ali Khan Bahadur Feroz jang who was 2nd holder
of the Stipend from the original grantee similar to the late Zuab
ali Khan Bahadur both being the ~~sixth~~ 6th sons of Abdul hamid Kher
Bahadur Sryad-ul-mulk, nikahi son of Nawab Walaja.

3. On receipt of the order of Government as to the allow
they wish to be continued, I will submit a list of distribution
amongst the members of the deceased's family.

I have the honour to be
Sir
your most obedient Servant

W. Head Pryce 24 Dec 1896
Paymaster Carnatic Stipends
Chepauk

[G./25]
500 2-9-97.

R 7-1-98

Political Department.

C. No. 1501

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
~~THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY BLISS, K.C.I.E.~~
THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Pension of Muhammad Ranshan Ali, Khan Bahadur

FOR ORDERS.

Bahadur

Abdul-hamid, Khan, Ikbal-ul-mulk, a military son of Nawab Wallajah, was in the 1801 settlement of Carnatic Stipends granted a pension of Rs 10,000 p^r. a^n. On his death in 1836, Rs 9,000 of this amount was continued for the support of his family, first in the name of his eldest son and subsequently in separate amounts amongst the several sharers. Amongst these sharers were:-

(1) Turab Ali Khan — Rs 107-12-0 p^r. m^n.
Shadi sons (2) Muhd. Ranshan Ali Khan — " 107-12-0 p^r. m^n.
Shadi Daughter (3) Shamsi Begam — " 53-14-0 p^r. m^n.

(3) Shamsi Begam died in July 1882 and her stipend was continued in full for the reasons set forth in para 6 of Col. Baynes' letter No. 179 dated 9. 82.

II E.M.C. No. 11 dated 20 Dec. 1836

A E.M.C. No. 56 dated 12 July 1839

revised in G.O. 324 Pl. 7 8. Sept 1882.

These reasons were that Husaini Begam was directly connected with the Nawab Wallajah, that the number of persons supported by her was large and the amount of the stipend small, and that there were precedents in favour of the continuation of stipends in full.

In the same reasons the stipend of Turab Ali Khan was continued in full to his family on his death in 1884. [G.O. No. 352 Pl. 7 22nd May 1884 printed on pages 142 of G.O. No. 407 Pl. 7. 23rd June 1884.]

Muhammad Raushan Ali Khan, No. (2) above, died in the 14th December and the Paymaster requests orders as to whether his pension may like those of (1) and (3) above be continued in full to his family which consists of 13 persons. Being an 1801 stipend, the amount to be continued at the option of Govt. Hereunder the portion continued from these pensions is two-thirds, but there seems to be no reason for treating the pension of Raushan Ali differently from those of his younger brother, Turab Ali, and his sister, Husaini Begam. It is true that the 1885 Rule drawn up by Sir C. Bayley were intended to be a final settlement of all claims, but there is nothing in the orders then laid down to prevent further continuing an 1801 stipend in full, and the present is a special case supported by precedents. In case this view is considered to be correct, the following draft order is submitted for approval:—

G.O. No. 359 Pl. 7 22nd Dec 85

Order No. 29 of 10.1.98.

In accordance with the precedent quoted by the Paymr. and that in G.O. No. 324 Pl. 7 8th Sept 1882, the stipend of the late Muhammad Raushan Ali, Khan Bahadur, Juzz Jang, will, be continued as a special case, be continued in full to his family.

Chief Sec. 30.12.97 — AA 5.1.98.

RCS (grtd)
Accountant (nil)

When given for copying ____
When copied 10.1
When examined 11.1
When signed ____
} 189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

RULE X.—(1) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing are left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2) The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the Officer Commanding, should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.*—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of one rupee shall be charged for the first year,† and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

† The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

NOTE.—(1) The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), is fixed by each Local Government.

(2) The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers.

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* Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1603, dated the 9th June 1882.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage, or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

(1) Soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers;
(2) or persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX (*a*) of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules published on the 29th September 1869, and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV (*b*) of those rules.

(*a*) Rule IV, Note (2), above.
(*b*) Same as Rule IV above.

Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 2036, dated the 30th June 1882.

Whereas copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates granted by Ministers and Marriage Registrars are generally furnished on printed forms for which impressed sheets of stamp paper cannot be used without inconvenience; therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

The stamp duty payable under Article 22 of schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates shall be denoted by means of adhesive court-fee labels.

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 3—173–187, dated the 11th September 1882.

Read again—

Financial Department Notification No. 2036, dated the 30th June 1882, ruling that the stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates should be denoted by means of adhesive court-fee labels.

Financial Department Notification No. 1603, dated 9th June 1882, remitting the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage, and burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to certain classes of persons therein specified.

Read also—

A letter from the Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, No. 58-A., dated the 5th July 1882, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.—In connection with the orders contained in the above-mentioned Notification issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce, the following questions have now been raised by the Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland:—

(1) In what way the adhesive court-fee labels prescribed by the Notification, dated the 30th June last, should be defaced; and
(2) Whether in a case of a certificate granted to a person belonging to any of the classes exempted by the Notification, dated the 9th June last, anything should be written on the certificate to show why it has been granted without the payment of stamp duty.

2. As regards the first question, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the officer issuing the certificate shall cancel the adhesive court-fee label affixed thereto by writing his name across it; and with regard to the second question, His Excellency in Council considers it desirable that a statement signed by the officer issuing the certificate should be made thereon, showing the grounds on which such certificate is issued without the payment of stamp duty.

IV.

Rules for regulating grants for the building of Churches; compensation for accommodation for soldiers in Chapels neither belonging to, nor rented by, Government; and for the supply of Church furniture.

RULE I.—All State charges for Churches are provided from Public Works Funds.

In Civil, Military, or State Railway Stations such charges are to be dealt with under the general head "Civil Buildings." In the case of Churches in stations where there are military cantonments and the Military Works are under the charge of the Director-General, and in the case of Churches in Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, the necessary funds should be provided from the ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "Civil Works." In other cases the funds should be provided for from the allotment for Provincial Services.

NOTE.—At certain Military Stations in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces where the Military Works Department has wholly replaced the Public Works Department, the expenditure on churches and cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Department is still met from Provincial funds, in accordance with terms of the Provincial contracts with the Local Governments concerned.

RULE II.—The provision of Churches from Public Works Funds is authorised under the limitations given in the following rules.

MILITARY STATIONS.

RULE III.—At all permanent Military Stations, Churches will be provided by the Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic European Britishborn soldiers on the scale laid down in Rule VI.

NOTE.—The term "Protestant" includes members of the Church of England and of the Established Church of Scotland, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and such other denominations of Christians as may from time to time be included by the Government of India.

RULE IV.—The amount of the Government grant for a Protestant Church will in no case exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building of the simplest ecclesiastical design, together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting architectural decorations to the building should they desire to do so, and also of supplying additional furniture, including apparatus for lighting of a more costly description.

RULE V.—The same principles will regulate the grant for Roman Catholic Churches.

RULE VI.—The number of sittings to be provided will be calculated on the following scale:—

Detail.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.
	NOS.	NOS.
Regiment of British Infantry	450	340
Wing of ,, ,,	220	170
Regiment of ,, Cavalry	340	200
Wing of ,, ,,	200	130
Troop of Horse Artillery or Light Field Battery	100	50
Heavy Field Battery	80	25
Garrison Battery	50	30

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

RULE VII.—Any provision that may be necessary may also be made for Staff Officers, Officers of Native Regiments, and, where no Civil Church exists, for European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or for Railway servants in accordance with the scale and terms hereinafter prescribed for Civil and Railway stations respectively.

RULE VIII.—As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic Church will be provided; and where the number of sittings required for the troops according to the scale above given is very large, the size of the Church may be regulated so as to allow of at least one-half of the troops attending service at one time.

RULE IX.—The Government grants for Churches will be calculated on the following basis. The Executive Engineer shall prepare a ground plan, which shall afford—

(*a*) accommodation for the total congregation to be provided for according to the scale laid down in Rules VI and VII, and allowing six superficial feet per sitting;
(*b*) passages, chancel, vestry, porch of such moderate dimensions as may be reasonable in each case, and verandahs where necessary;
(*c*) tower or belfry, as may be required according to the dimensions, general design, and locality of the building.

The Government grant will be at a rate per superficial feet of the area of (*a*) and (*b*), 25 per cent. in excess of that which prevails at the station for ordinary single-storied buildings. Where a tower is admissible, a further grant, at the above rate, may be made for it, calculated on an area not exceeding three times the area occupied by its base.

CIVIL STATIONS.

RULE X.—At the chief Civil Station of a District, where there are at least 25 European British-born subjects, Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, in the general service of Government, and where no suitable Church provision for them exists already, the Government will contribute towards Church accommodation upon the following terms:—

(1) *Number of sittings required.*	(2) *Maximum Government grant.*
	Rs.
25	2,000
50	3,500
100	5,000
150	6,000
200	7,000
250	8,000
300	9,000
350	10,500
400	12,000
For any excess over 400	Rs. 30 per seat in excess.

NOTE.—(1) When the number of seats to be provided lies between any two numbers given in the table, the grant for the portion of the whole number of seats represented by the lower numerical figure in the table will be the grant shown against that figure, the rate per sitting for the excess number of seats over such lower figure being arrived at by dividing the difference between the maximum grant shown against the next higher figure and the said lower figure by the difference between the higher and lower figure. Thus for 110 seats the Government grant for 100 seats will be Rs. 5,000, and for the remaining 10 at the rate of $\frac{6,000-5,000}{150-100}$ = Rs. 20 per seat.

(2) As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic Church will be provided. In the case of Protestant Churches, accommodation will ordinarily only be provided for the number willing to attend the Church of England service.

(3) In ascertaining the number of seats to be provided, women and children belonging to the families of European British-born subjects in the General service of Government, and pensioned soldiers and their families, may be taken into account: two children being counted as one adult.

(4) In cases of stations where abnormal rates prevail, special application may be made to the Government of India for an increase to the grant given by the State, but no grant for more than 200 sittings will be made except at seats of Local Governments and Administrations, or at Hill Sanataria. In the latter case, the number of European British-born subjects in Government service must exceed (without their families) 120 to warrant the grant for a Church of greater accommodation than 200 sittings.

RULE XI.—No Government grant for a Church in a Civil Station will be made until private subscriptions have been obtained, and then the grant will not exceed double the amount thus actually realised, the maximum figure in column 2 of the table above being in any case the extreme limit of the grant towards the scale of accommodation which stands opposite in column 1. And in no case will the Government grant be allowed until these contributions, together with the grant, amount to the estimated cost of the Church.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

RULE XII.—Whenever there are at any State Railway station or depôt so situated that other Church accommodation does not exist, or is not available with reasonable convenience, at least 25 persons in the Railway service who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion, whether Protestant or Catholic, Churches will be provided by the Government for them in accordance with Rules IV, V and VIII; the number of sittings being calculated on the principle, *mutatis mutandis* of Rule X, notes (2) and (3), and the grant being in conformity with Rule IX.

RULE XIII.—Whenever such separate Churches are not required, Church accommodation for any such persons may be provided in the plans of any Church which is about to be erected at a military or civil station; but in the case of a Church at a civil station, the restrictions in Rule X, note (4), and in Rule XI, shall not apply in respect of the numbers of, and grants for, such persons.

RULE XIV.—In cases where a State Railway station or depôt is considered by the Railway administration to be likely to increase, such addition may be made to the number of sittings, calculated as above provided as the Government of India in the Public Works Department may, in each case, sanction.

NOTE.—Rule XII to XIV apply only to State Railways worked by the State and in other cases when the State is in the position of the employer of labour.

RULE XV. In the case of Church accommodation for servants of a Railway not worked by State Agency and not falling within the note to Rule XIV, it will be within the discretion of the Board of Directors or other duly empowered representative of the Company, with the approval of the Government of India, to provide funds for Church accommodation under Rules XII to XIV. In such cases the cost will be chargeable to the Capital or Revenue account of the Railway as the circumstances of each case may suggest.

GENERAL.

RULE XVI.—It is desirable, whenever such a course will not be attended by inconvenience, to combine the Civil or Railway with the Military Church of a station, the grant allowed for the Church accommodation of the British troops or State Railway servants before given being supplemented by a grant according to the scale shown in Rules X and XI, or XII to XV, as the case may be. In special cases buildings may be rented for Divine Service, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of the Local Government or Administration, according to whether the charge is Imperial or Provincial.

RULE XVII.—In addition to Church accommodation as above prescribed, a house for the chowkidar or resident bearer may be provided. In cases, however, where the Church is distant from the bazaar, and where special grounds are shown accommodation may be provided for other duly authorized servants; but such further accommodation will be limited to shelter for day use only. These houses should, when practicable, be adjoining to, and not within, the Church compounds; but when within them, they should be erected in keeping with the other Church buildings.

RULE XVIII.—Grants from Imperial Funds will be sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department only. Grants from Provincial Funds will be sanctioned by the Local Governments and Administrations, subject to the limitations contained in these Rules.

RULE XIX.—The scales of accommodation and expense for all Churches above laid down are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India, even though the proposed expenditure from Public Funds may be within the powers of sanction vested in the Local Government or Administration.

RULE XX.—Church accommodation for non-official residents, either British-born Europeans or others, or for official residents other than British-born or State Railway servants, should not be sanctioned by the Local Governments or Administrations without reference to the Government of India.

RULE XXI.—When private contributions are combined with a Government grants towards building a Church, the procedure to be adopted is as follows:—

(*a*) Under ordinary circumstances, the amount of private contributions being known, a definite design and estimate will be prepared by the Executive Engineer and submitted for sanction in the usual way, the limit by which the Executive Engineer will be guided in his designs being the aggregate of the Government grant according to the scales given in the preceding Rules, and the amount of private contributions actually realised.

(2) Before the work is commenced, the amount of the private contributions must be paid into a Government Treasury, or guaranteed by sufficient security, and carried to credit of deposits in the accounts of the department.

NOTE.—In the case of a grant from the Church Building Fund for the Diocese of Calcutta, a certificate instead of a cash payment in advance may be accepted, showing the amount of the contribution to be allowed. The conditions on which this certificate may be accepted are that in every case definite arrangements must be made with the Local Government or Administration concerned respecting the precise date on which the contributions will be paid, and that, until the payment is made, the Government shall have a primary lien on the funds of the Society. In case of any failure in paying up the stipulated payment on due date, the privilege herein allowed is to cease.

(3) In dealing with cases of this nature, the private contribution is to be looked upon as an addition to the Government grant, instead of the money allowed from public funds being considered as grant-in-aid of private contributions, and the responsibility of Public Works officers with respect to the preparation of estimates, and the construction of such buildings with reference to excess of expenditure over the estimate, will be as strictly enforced as where only public funds are expended.

NOTE.—In the case of State Railways, the functions assigned in this and succeeding Rules to the Executive Engineer will devolve on the Manager.

(*b*) In special cases, however, the Government grant for a Church at a Civil or Railway station may, with the sanction of the Government of India or of the local Government or Administration, as the case may be, be treated as a grant-in-aid of private contributions raised for a church intended either as a Civil or Railway Church within the meaning of these rules, or partly for the use of non-official residents or others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules.

(2) In such cases, the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Executive Engineer for the approval of the proper officers in the Public Works Department, who shall sanction them on satisfying themselves that they are safe and suitable and can be executed for the estimated amount. The construction of the building may then be left to the managers or trustees of the private contributions raised, with whom must rest the responsibility for excess, if any, over the amount of this sanctioned estimate.

(3) In such cases, the grant will ordinarily not be paid in full until the Executive Engineer has certified that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications; but the Executive Engineer may make advances out of the sanctioned grant

on receiving sufficient proof that the building is proceeding satisfactorily, and on the managers or trustees certifying that all subscriptions relied on in support of the application for the grant have been paid up in full or guaranteed by sufficient security.

(4) When a grant is made under clause (*b*) of this rule for a Church intended partly for the use of non-official residents and others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules, there shall be a trust deed, duly registered—(1) declaring that the building is granted in trust for Church purposes only; (2) giving to Government a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the grant in the event of the former being diverted to other purposes; (3) providing for the legal ownership of the building; and (4) indicating sufficient sources for its proper maintenance.

RULE XXII.—In any case in which a Church is built partly from private contributions and partly from a Government grant, the Government is entitled at any time to require that a proportion of the seats in the Church, not exceeding the proportion which the Government grant bears to the whole expenditure incurred in building the Church, shall be reserved for troops and other Government servants who may be allowed free seats under rule XXVII.

RULE XXIII.—The preceding Rules shall apply, as far as may be, to the enlargement of existing churches.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

RULE XXIV.—The supply of Church furniture will be regulated by the following rules. All expenditure connected with the articles to be supplied by the Public Works Department will be provided for under the rules laid down for that purpose:—

(1) Each Protestant Church, Civil, Railway or Military (Cathedrals excepted), will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII:—

(*a*) Appliances to seat the congregation, and to allow them to kneel in decent comfort—

	Maximum cost.
	RS.
Officers, per seat	5
,, stool or hassock	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
,, stool or hassock	1
(*b*) Communion table, each	45
,, rails, per running foot	4
(*c*) Pulpit, each	200
(*d*) Reading desk and stool	60
(*e*) Font and cover	60
(*f*) Vestry almirah	45
,, table	12
Two vestry chairs, per pair	10
(*g*) Two altar chairs	24
(*h*) Punkahs, complete per running foot	2
Thermantidotes when necessary, each	200
(*i*) Lighting apparatus, per 100 seats	100
Candlesticks for pulpits, per set	40
,, for lectern	30
,, for reading desk	30
(*j*) Lectern	50
(*k*) One bell of reasonable size to summon the congregation to church, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 for a first-class church (viz., those containing more than 400 sittings), and Rs. 200 for a second-class church (viz., those containing not more than 400 sittings).	
(*l*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary.	At market rates.
(*m*) Matting where absolutely necessary for churches with terraced floors.	

The "reading desk" should be simply a desk (however appropriately shaped), and not an enclosure, expensive from its size and occupying needless space.

(2) The Civil department will provide the following articles of service on the Executive Engineer's certificates of the necessity of supply. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Civil department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure:—

	RS.
*Suitable set of Communion plate	150
A strong box to be made in India, and which may be locally purchased for custody of Communion plate, which is also to be used for records	150
*Altar cover of red embroidered cloth	150
*Bibles and prayer-book for the Clergyman	50
*Fair linen cloth and napkins for Communion service	35
*Two service books for the Communion table	30

*NOTE 1.—Where the congregation choose to contribute in order to procure any of these articles (or those mentioned in clause 1) of a richer design or material, the fixed grant may, if so desired, be paid to the Chaplain, and the purchase of articles left to his and their joint discretion.

NOTE 2.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under clause 2, Rule XXIV, will be met by the Civil department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure.

(3) In Cathedrals of the Church of England, the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service shall be provided out of the fixed monthly grants made by the Civil department towards the maintenance of service, supplemented, if necessary, by contributions from the congregation.

(4) Each Roman Catholic church built by Government, Civil, Railway or Military, will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII:—

	Maximum cost.
	RS.
(*a*) One bookstand	8
(*b*) One almirah for altar vestments, &c., at least four feet long by two feet five inches broad	45
(*c*) Three altar chairs for officiant and assistants	36
(*d*) One table and three chairs for the Vestry	27
(*e*) One font and cover	60
(*f*) Seats and kneeling accommodation for the congregation—	
Officers, per seat	5
,, stool	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
,, stool	1
(*g*) Altar table	45
(*h*) Communion rail, per running foot	4
(*i*) Pulpit, each	200
(*j*) Punkahs where required, complete, per running foot	2
(*k*) Thermantidotes, where necessary	200
(*l*) Apparatus for lighting, per 100 seats	100
(*m*) One bell as in (*k*), clause I.	
(*n*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary.	At market rates.
(*o*) Matting where absolutely necessary for churches with terraced floors.	

A second altar table may be supplied to churches intended to accommodate more than 500 persons.

(5) The following articles of service will be supplied to Roman Catholic churches by the Military Department on the Executive Engineer's certificates of the necessity of original supply. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for, subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure. The articles required for churches at Military stations will be supplied and repaired or renewed by the Military Department, and those for churches at Civil and State Railway stations by the Civil department:—

	RS.
(1) One tabernacle, inside covered with silk	150
(2) One pyx with silver cup, inside gilt	100
(3) One chalice	100
(4) One monstrance	180
(5) Six altar candlesticks and crucifix	180
(6) Two cruets and one plate	10

	Rs.
(7) One altar lamp	30
(8) One Missal	25
(9) Altar Canons (one set of three)	8
(10) Altar vestments of silk (five sets of the five colours)	300
(11) Two copes, one white and one black, of silk	120
(12) Humeral for Benediction	30
(13) Altar linen, comprising albs, altar covers, Communion cloth, &c	80

NOTE.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under the foregoing rule will be met by the Military or Civil Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure.

(6) Churches rented by Government or Government buildings set apart temporarily as churches, for use of European troops or European-born subjects in the service of Government or of State railway servants, should be supplied by the departments concerned (*vide* clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5) with such church furniture and articles of service as are absolutely necessary for the performance of Divine service. The number and description of the articles to be supplied should be determined by a committee, consisting of the Chaplain, the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Local Magistrate. In the case of churches for troops or for State railway servants, the senior military officer, or the manager of the railway will take the place of the Chief Local Magistrate.

The articles of furniture and service should be of the plainest description, unless there is under construction by Government a church for which church furniture and articles of service would have to be supplied under clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Articles supplied for use in temporary churches should be returned into store when the building ceases to be used as a church, unless they are required for supply to a permanent church built by Government.

(7) All applications for funds for the supply to Roman Catholic churches of the articles of service mentioned in clause 5 should be submitted through the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which the church is situated.

(8) The following articles of furniture will be supplied by the Public Works Department for lych gates of Government cemeteries :—

	Maximum cost.
	Rs.
Two benches at Rs. 9 each	18
One small table	12
Two chairs at Rs. 5 each	10
Total	40

RULE XXV.—The Executive Engineer will be guided, in granting the certificates alluded to in clauses 2 and 5 of Rule XXIV, by the following principles :—

Class I, Churches built by Government.—The certificate should state that the church was built by Government for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State railway servants, and is still maintained for the same purpose.

Class II, Churches which have received building grants from Government.—The certificates should state that the church received a building grant of Rs.————, equal to the ———— part of the total cost of the building, and that the grant was made on account of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government or of State railway servants, and that the building is still used by them.

For this class of churches a proportion of the standard cost of the articles of service will be sanctioned equal to the proportion of the grant-in-aid to the total cost of the building itself.

Class III, Churches rented by Government and Government buildings temporarily set apart as Churches.—The certificate should state that the building is wholly rented by Government or is a Government building temporarily set apart as a church for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State railway servants.

NOTE.—The required certificates should afford information as to when the article was originally supplied, and by whom, and the reason for recommending its renewal. When, however, the Government pay for the use of a certain varying number of seats in a church, the hire of the seats should include everything necessary for the performance of the service.

RULE XXVI.—When a church, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is to be furnished, the Executive Engineer should communicate with the Ecclesiastical authorities concerned with a view to afford the congregation an opportunity of furnishing the church by private subscriptions in more costly style, should they wish to do so. It is to be understood, however, that any article of furniture to which any public funds may have been applied will remain the sole property of Government, even though a portion of its cost may have been contributed by private persons.

And in cases where articles of furniture are procured from England, they should be purchased through the Secretary of State in the ordinary way, with the exception of articles to which note I to clause (2) of Rule XXIV applies, which may be purchased as therein allowed.

RULE XXVII.—Government will not ordinarily undertake the cost of the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service in churches, which are not primarily intended for the accommodation of troops. Where pew rents are charged, the cost of such renewals and repairs will be met from the pew rent fund; where pew rents are not charged, it is expected that the cost will be met from contributions by private persons and members of the congregation. In churches in which a portion of the seats are actually reserved by Government for troops or other Government servants entitled to free seats, the Government will pay a share of the cost of renewals and repairs equal to the proportion which the number of seats so reserved bears to the whole number of seats in the church. Seats will be reserved by Government under this rule only for troops and military officers on duty with troops, and for such Government servants of the classes described in Rule X, and State railway servants of the classes described in Rule XII, as cannot afford to pay for seats. But all Government servants (other than troops and military officers on duty with them), who are in a position to pay for seats, will be liable to be charged pew rents.

RULE XXVIII.—In cases in which articles of furniture belonging to a Government church are stolen an immediate enquiry should be held in view to ascertaining whether the loss was caused through the negligence of the person responsible for the custody of such furniture. In the case of Protestant churches at civil or railway stations, the enquiry should be conducted by the Chaplain and the members of the church committee; and in the case of Roman Catholic churches at such stations, by the Chaplain in charge and the chief civil officer of the place, or such person or persons as the chief civil officer may nominate for that purpose. As regards Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in cantonments, the investigation should be made by a committee assembled under the orders of the officer commanding, as is the case in respect of all other enquiries into loss of Government property, the Chaplain in charge being invited either to be a member of the committee or to give evidence before it.

(2) If the result of the enquiry should be to show that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of the person responsible for the custody of the furniture, such person should, if possible, be required to make good the loss; or if it should appear that the loss was due to circumstances beyond the control of the responsible officer, then the Government of India will be prepared to consider an application for the replacement, at the public expense, of the articles stolen. Such application should be submitted through the ordinary channels, and should be accompanied by a full report of the enquiry.

RULE XXIX.—The care of church clocks is to be charged against the pew rent fund, where it exists.

RULE XXX.—The pay of chowkidars of churches will be disbursed through chaplains.

RULE XXXI.—Churches are under the control of the Bishop of the Diocese in respect to the erection of tablets, ornaments, &c., while in course of construction, as well as after completion and consecration.

OWNERSHIP AND REPAIR OF CHURCHES.

RULE XXXII.—All churches built under these rules, except Rule XXI, clause (*b*) shall be considered the property of the Government.

As a general rule, all churches, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, which have in past times been built by the Government, are the property of the Government.

Churches, whether built wholly by private contributions or by such contributions jointly with State grants, which have been borne for a series of years on the books of the Public Works Department and have been repaired and otherwise dealt with, unchallenged, as Government buildings, shall be deemed to be the property of Government.

Churches built wholly or in part by private contributions which have not been so borne, repaired or dealt with, but which may be taken over on behalf of Government, under sanction of competent authority, shall be brought on the books of the Public Works Department as the property of Government.

RULE XXXIII.—All churches which are the property of Government shall be in charge of the Executive Engineer, and shall be repaired under the ordinary rules of the Public Works Department.

In every case in which any alteration in a church belonging to the Government, which affect its structure or its permanent fittings, may be desired by the Chaplain or other Clergy, the Executive Engineer must be consulted and his consent obtained in writing before the alteration is carried out.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHES NEITHER BELONGING TO, NOR RENTED BY, GOVERNMENT.

RULE XXXIV.—The rate of compensation for sittings for Protestant and Roman Catholic soldiers shall be determined by the Public Works Department with reference to the value and description of the accommodation provided, subject to a limit of Rs. 3 per seat per annum, broken periods within a year counting as a year, but when sittings are occupied consecutively for any period exceeding twelve months, payment will be made for the number of months in excess of the year, for which the sittings are so occupied, at the rate fixed for the year.

NOTE. The payment should, as far as possible, be regulated by the official year.

RULE XXXV.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits in the case of Roman Catholics and each denomination of Protestants recognized by the Government of India (*vide* note to Rule III):—

	Numbers including soldiers' families.	
Regiment of British Infantry	340	or 42 per company and 4 for the head-quarters staff of the regiment.
Wing of British Infantry	170	
Regiment of Cavalry	200	
Wing of Cavalry	130	
Troop of Horse Artillery or Light Field Battery	50	
Heavy Field Battery	25	
Garrison Battery	30	
Mountain Battery	34	
Convalescent depôts and miscellaneous detachments per section of 100 men	32	

NOTE.—One maximum should be taken for the nominal strength of the whole garrison instead of the several maxima of the several units.

RULE XXXVI.—Compensation may be charged for sittings provided for British-born commissioned and non-commissioned officers (including families) employed on the staff or with Native Regiments, in addition to the number of sittings for which compensation is admissible under Rule XXXV.

RULE XXXVII.—Compensation may, under the conditions of Rule XXXIV, be paid for Protestant or Roman Catholic State Railway servants for whom church accommodation has not been provided by the Government; the number of sittings for which compensation may be allowed being regulated by the highest attendance on any one occasion during the year of Railway servants and their families (two children up to sixteen being taken as one adult) who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion.

RULE XXXVIII.—Charges for compensation require the previous sanction of the Government of India, and must be supported by a certificate from the Officer Commanding the station or the Manager of the Railway of the numbers of soldiers or State Railway servants and their familes for whom accommodation has been obtained under Rules XXXV, XXXVI and XXXVII and by a receipt for the money paid.

Such charges as have once been approved by the Government of India need not be resubmitted annually for sanction, but may be paid on the authority of the Local Government or Administration, or Director-General of Railways, as the case may be, subject to the conditions under which the original sanction was obtained.

RULE XXXIX.—Local Governments and Administrations, including the Director-General of Military Works and the Director-General of Railways, may delegate to Chief and Superintending Engineers the power vested in them under the foregoing rule.

RULE XL.—The outlay will appear in the departmental budget estimates and accounts under head of Civil Buildings—Repairs.

Additional Appendix to G.O., No. 29, Ecclesiastical, dated 23rd February 1898, regarding Ecclesiastical Rules.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 6—370–382 (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 9th November 1876.

Read Home Department Resolution, Nos. 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration:—

(1) The framing of joint estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and clergyman in charge.
(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area.
(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed.
(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order.
(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture.
(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government.

Read—

The Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875.

Resolution.—The report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor-General in Council, who desires to express to the committee his satisfaction at the result of their labours.

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the committee for report:—

1. Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes: (1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works in which are under the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

Public Works Department, No. 486 A.—G., dated 13th July 1874.

In both classes of stations joint estimates[1] of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers:—

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, *e.g.*, pay of servants, alterations in their pay or number, &c., also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the civil department. (See Financial Department Resolution No. 87, dated 9th January 1875.)	By the Chief Magistrate of the district and by the chaplain.
(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with the repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to cemetery gates, walks, wells, chowkidars or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department. (See Financial Department Resolutions No. 87, dated 9th January 1875; No. 2024, dated 31st March 1875; and No. 675, dated 9th February 1876.)	By the Executive Engineer and by the chaplain.

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the chaplain should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads:—

(i) New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds.
(ii) New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use.
(iii) New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds.
(iv) Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds.
(v) Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works officers.
(vi) Repairs to burial-grounds including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the chaplain or chief civil or military officer of the station or cantonment under paragraph 4.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget estimate of the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of, and

[1] The estimates should be for the financial year, and should be prepared in advance as is prescribed for other budget estimates.

be passed by, the Superintending or Chief Engineer or local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the local Governments and Administrations, in which the provincial service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial public works budget estimate. In other provinces and in the military works branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial public works budget estimate under Civil buildings.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries :—

(i) for a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chowkidar;
(ii) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 5 and less than 10 acres, one mali-chowkidar and one assistant coolie;
(iii) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chowkidar and two assistant coolies; and
(iv) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chowkidar and three assistant coolies.

It is left to the local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial services in the case of those local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil Budget Estimate.

* * * * *

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries and church compounds should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself; all such receipts should be paid into the civil treasury to the credit of the Public Works department. In the case of receipts from cemeteries and church compounds in charge of the military works branch, and under those Governments and Administrations in which the provincial service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue. In the case of the other Governments and Administrations, the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue. But the amount passed upon the joint estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the chaplain where there is one. Where there is no resident chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the chief magistrate on the spot, or of the senior military officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the chaplain or civil or military officer. Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts. Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the magistrate or senior military officer as the case may be. When practicable, a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

* * * * *

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities.

NOTE.—Where their number is small, the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned. And I am to suggest for His Lordship's (Bishop's) consideration whether, if, the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of Native Christian interment be in his Judgment unavoidably established, it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several Local Governments, having regard to the divers needs and circumstances of the population in each separate province.

Ecclesiastical Proceedings, November 1877, No. 15.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2202 (*Expenditure*), *dated Simla, the* 15*th August* 1876.

Read the under-mentioned papers relative to the reduction of minor charges on account of church establishments in India—

Resolution of the Government of India (Home Department), Nos. 132 to 147, dated 6th February 1875.

Home Department letter to the Ven'ble the Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 110, dated the 22nd May 1883.

In regard to churches and cemeteries situated within the limits of a military cantonment, the Government of India have decided—

(1) that the Chaplain is required to obtain the permission of the officer commanding the station before ordering a tree to be cut down in a cemetery or church compound situated within the limits of a cantonment;

Letter from the Government of Madras, Nos. 297 and 143, dated respectively, 27th December 1875, and 6th June 1876, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9004—50, dated 10th March 1875.

" " Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated 5th January 1876, with enclosures.

" " " of Bengal, No. 446, dated 15th February 1876.

Letter to the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 409, dated 14th December 1875.

Letter from the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 806, dated 29th November 1875.

Letter frrom the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 612 A, dated 3rd April 1875, with enclosure.

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 199, dated 15th June 1875.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 2038 A., dated 29th October 1875.

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 1370 and 830, dated respectively, 6th April 1875 and 7th March 1876.

Letter fron the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1018—39, dated 19th March 1876.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1726—260, dated 7th September 1875, with enclosure.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 85, dated 29th November 1875, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4862, dated 18thOctober 1875, with enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 911 B., dated 3rd July 1875.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 224, dated 20th July 1875.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1152 B., dated 16th August 1875.

First class—(churches, the property of Government, containing more than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops)—

	Rs.
1 Clerk	12
1 Chowkidar-bearer	6
1 Water-carrier	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	20
Total ...	47 a-month.

Second class—(churches, the property of Government, containing less than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops)—

	Rs.
1 Chowkidar-bearer	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	10
Total ...	19 a-month.

Third class—(churches, the property of Government, at stations with no troops, or with only Native Troops)—

	Rs.
1 Chowkidar-bearer	5 a-month.

Resolution.—After consultation with the several local Governments and Administrations, it was decided in February 1875 to reduce the cost of church establishments in India. To carry out this decision, the scale of charges (shown in the margin) was fixed for general adoption, with the reservation that in some places somewhat higher charges might be allowed under exceptional circumstances; and that in the case of third-class (non-military) churches, with fluctuating and very limited congregations, a moderate fixed allowance might be granted for lighting and sacramental elements. In accordance with this decision the several Local Governments and Administrations were requested to submit a fresh classification of military churches, and a scale of charges in accordance with the principles thus laid down.

2. After consideration of the Reports called for, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders.

3. If a clerk is now employed in any second class military church, he need not be dismissed; the full reduction of the establishment must await the occurrence of a vacancy.

4. In Madras, including Mysore, but excluding Berar, there are 56 churches * and the cost of establishments on the scale laid down by the Government of India would amount to Rs. 700 a month as against a present charge of Rs. 1,917¼. The Government of Madras recommends, however, that the pay of chowkidar-bearers be fixed at Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 5 each a-month; that an establishment of Rs. 47 a-month be allowed to

	Number of Churches.
* 1st class (military)	8
2nd do. (do.)	6
3rd do. (non-military)	42
Total ...	56

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(2) that the officer commanding the station may order a tree to be cut down in the cemetery or church compound without the chaplain's consent;

(3) that it rests with the chaplain to sell the trees cut down in the cemetery or church compound, the proceeds being paid in, as required by the standing rules, to the civil treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department; and

(4) that the consent of the commanding officer should be obtained in respect of all repairs or alterations over which he or the cantonment committee may exercise control under the cantonment rules and regulations, *e.g.*, rules 13 and 26 of chapter IV.

These orders, however, do not interfere with the duty of the chaplain to see that the cemetery is kept clean of rank vegetation, shrubs, and undergrowth which are not included under the designation of trees.

Home department letter to the Ven'ble the Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 148, dated 26th June 1883.

the church at Black Town; and that to five of the remaining 36 third-class non-military churches, the marginally noted * special allowances be allowed. These proposals are approved with effect from 1st April 1877. A tabular statement showing the financial results of the measure, and including, as a temporary charge, the pay of such clerks as are now on the establishments of the second-class military churches, should be forwarded for formal sanction.

	Rs.
* 1 Bearer	7
1 Sweeper	5
Lighting allowance	18
Total ...	30 each.

5. The Government of Bombay proposes (1) to raise the pay of chowkidar-bearers; (2) to allow a peon to each chaplain; (3) to retain clerks for second-class military churches; (4) to do away with water-carriers and sweepers, and provide for their duties from the contingent allowance of Rs. 20 a-month for lighting for first-class churches; and (5) to allow a small contingent allowance to poor third-class non-military churches. The tabular statement submitted by the Bombay Government also shows other variations from the standard scale fixed in 1875. The Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to sanction peons for chaplains in Bombay; but he is pleased to sanction the following scale for adoption in the Bombay Presidency for 1st April 1877, with a request that a tabular statement showing the charges now made may be forwarded to Government for communication to the Audit department:—

——	First-class military churches.	Second-class military churches.	Third-class non-military churches.
1 Clerk	A	...	...
1 Chowkidar-bearer	7	7	7
Contingent allowance to cover lighting, and sweepers' and water-carriers' wages	20	10	B

A.—On the pay proposed by the Archdeacon of Bombay.
B.—A list of the poorer churches, for which a special contingent allowance is asked, should be entered in the tabular statement.

6. The proposal of the Government of Bengal in respect to the six military (first-class) churches, including the two within the Fort William, for which the authorised allowance of Rs. 47 a-month is considered to be sufficient, is sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1876; Rs. 100 a-month is also allowed for each of the four (third-class) non-military presidency churches † from 1st April 1877 for two years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that period; and an allowance of Rs. 55 a-month is sanctioned for St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, and the church at Howrah, on the same terms. Considering the peculiar character of St. Andrew's Kirk in Calcutta, and its use by the military, the recommendation of the Reverend Mr. Thomson, for an allowance of Rs. 100 when there are two chaplains and Rs. 185 a-month when there is one, is approved from the same date. The necessity for so large an allowance as [1] Rs. 32 a-month for the care of the clock must be further established. The entire services of a competent native artisan could probably be secured for a much smaller sum.

† St. John's.
Old Church.
St. James'.
St. Thomas.'

7. In respect to the non-military (third-class) churches in Bengal, the Governor-General in Council considers that the scale laid down in February 1875 should be more closely adhered to than is proposed by the Government of Bengal. The exceptional allowances there contemplated were intended only for churches with "*fluctuating and limited congregations*," and not for general adoption. The churches at Dacca, Cuttack, Berhampore, and other places do not appear to be of this class. His Excellency in Council desires, therefore, that the Government of Bengal will submit a tabular statement more in accordance with the scale laid down in February 1875, and showing the financial results of the arrangements now sanctioned for church establishments in Bengal.

8. The classification of churches, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, shows that there are 36 ‡ churches, the proposed cost for the establishments of which is Rs. 670. But it appears doubtful if this classification includes the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches at Allahabad. This should now be made clear; and the church at Chunar should be ranked as a third-class (non-military) church, and not as a second-class military church. The usual tabular statement should also be submitted, showing the financial result of the charges now authorised with effect from the beginning of the next financial year.

‡ 7 (first-class) military, including three Roman Catholic churches,
14 (second-class) military, including three Roman Catholic churches; and
15 third-class (non-military) churches.

9. There are 48 churches in the Punjab, and the cost of the establishments proposed for them is Rs. 878 a-month. It is also recommended that Rs. 50 a-month may be placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for allotments when necessary to the poorer third-class (non-military) churches. The proposals of the Government of the Punjab are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1877. The usual tabular statement should be submitted.

10. There are 15 churches in the Central Provinces, the cost of the establishments of which is Rs. 205 a-month. Revised establishments as shown below are sanctioned for these churches, resulting in an increase of Rs. 17 a-month over the existing charge:—

[1] This charge was subsequently accepted by the Government of India as an Ecclesiastical charge and as part of the Church allowance which is given in consideration of the benefit derived by the public from the use of the clock—Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 316, dated the 27th September 1877.

	Existing cost per mensem.	Now sanctioned per mensem.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
First-class church at Kamptee	71	47	A.
Do. do. at Sagar	39	47	A.
Second-class do. at Jubbulpore	38	31	B.
Do. do. at Sitabuldi, Nagpur	40	31	B.
Third-class do. at Nursingpur, Nimar and Seoni ..	17	18	
Do. do. at 1 Chanda, 2 Wardha, 3 Bhandar, 4 Raipur, 5 Hoshangabad, 6 Damoh, 7 Betul and 8 Chindwara		48	
Total ..	205	222	
Increase ..		17	

11. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma submits a list of church establishments in that Province, and recommends "that the establishments should be restricted to the scale fixed by the Government of India; but that the rates of pay should be in accordance with those which are customary throughout Burma where the cost of living is greatly in excess of that of India." He also recommends that an allowance of Rs. 30 a month may be granted to the Roman Catholic Church at Thayetmyo. In accordance with these recommendations the establishments noted below, which are in conformity with the scale laid down in February 1875, are sanctioned for the churches in British Burma with effect from 1st April 1877:—

——	First-class Rangoon Church.	First-class Rangoon Town.	First-class Thayetmyo Protestant Church.	Second-class Thayetmyo Roman Catholic Church.	First-class Toungdoo.	Third-class. Bassein.	Third-class. Moulmein.	Third-class. Akyab.	Third-class. Kyouk Phyoo.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Clerk	12	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	48
1 Chowkidar-bearer	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	86
1 Water-carrier ...	9	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	27
1 Sweeper ...	6	6	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	28
Lighting, &c. ...	30	15	30	15	15	...	...	...	5	110
	67	43	67	30	51	10	10	8	13	299
Present cost ...	95-8	67-10	80	...	55	10	114	15	...	437-2
Decrease ...										138-8

12. In addition to the higher rates of pay for chowkidar-bearers on account of the prevalent wages in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Resident at Hyderabad proposes to add 8 peons at a cost of Rs. 56 a-month to the authorised scale of church establishments. The Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to depart from the scale already fixed, but is pleased to sanction the other proposals as shown below from the beginning of the next financial year:—

——	Clerk.	Chowkidar-bearer.	Water-carrier.	Sweeper.	Lighting, &c.	Total.	Existing cost.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First-class church at Secunderabad ...	12	6	5	4	20	47	64	17
Do. do. at Trimulgherry ...	12	6	5	4	20	47	47	...
Second-class do. at Bolaram	8[1]	6	...	4	10	28	51	23
Third-class do. at Aurungabad	...	8	...	...	...	8	33	25
Do. do. at Jalna	...	8	...	...	...	8	7	1
Do. do. at Hingali	...	8	...	...	...	8	20	12
Paid from Berar Revenues.								
Third-class church at Akola	...	8	...	...	...	8	48	40
Do. do. at Ellichpore	...	8	...	...	...	8	27	19
Do. do. at Amaraoti	...	8	...	...	...	8	48	40
Total ...	32	64	10	12	50	170	305	175

13. The list submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shows that there are only six churches in Oudh—three of the first and three of the second-class. The proposed classification of these churches is approved with effect from 1st April 1877 with a request that a tabular statement may now be forwarded.

A.—As detailed in paragraph 1 of this Resolution.
B.— Do. do. *plus* the pay of a clerk, temporarily, as sanctioned in paragraph [1]
[1] Till vacancy occurs.

14. The Chief Commissioner of Assam states that there are in Assam six third-class non-military churches, and proposes to pay the chowkidar-bearers at Rs. 10 each a-month, remarking that "this is the lowest salary on which a servant can be entertained to perform the above duties in this province." The Governor-General in Council sanctions a chowkidar-bearer for each of the churches in Assam on the pay of Rs. 6 each a-month from 1st April 1877, and requests that the usual tabular statement may now be forwarded.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3874, *dated Simla, the 3rd November* 1881.

Read again—

(1) Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2202, dated the 15th August 1876, directing a reduction of minor charges on account of church establishments in India, and fixing the scale of charges shown below for general adoption, with effect from the 1st April 1876 in some and from the 1st April 1877 in other cases.

First Class.—(Churches, the property of Government, containing more than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops)—

	Rs.
1 Clerk	12
1 Chowkidar-bearer	6
1 Water-carrier	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	20
	47 a-month.

Second Class.—(Churches, the property of Government, containing less than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops)—

	Rs.
1 Chowkidar-bearer	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	10
	19 a-month.

Third Class.—(Churches, the property of Government, at stations with no troops or with only Native troops)—

1 Chowkidar-bearer .. .. Rs. 5 a-month.

(2) Order No. 572, dated the 12th May 1881, forwarding a copy of the above-mentioned resolution to the Military Department for information and guidance, with the intimation that the scale of charges mentioned above (which are debitable to the Military Department on account of Roman Catholic churches) should have effect from the 1st April 1880.

Read also—

(3) A letter from the Military Department to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, No. 1246 S.D., dated the 26th August 1881, sanctioning, as a very special case, the grant to the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Fort William, of the difference of lighting allowance between Rs. 33 and Rs. 47 a-month, with arrears from the 15th August 1876 up to the 1st January 1881, and intimating that final orders in regard to the allowances admissible to Roman Catholic churches generally will be shortly passed.

Resolution.—On reconsideration, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the resolution of the 15th August 1876 read in the 1st section of the preamble is inapplicable to Roman Catholic churches. Those churches are mostly not the property of Government, and it is only to churches owned by Government that the resolution applies. Moreover, the application of the resolution to Roman Catholic churches would have the effect in the majority of cases of largely reducing the allowances now given to them, and the Governor-General in Council does not consider that their reduction would be expedient.

2. Under this decision, the increased grant passed in the Military Department for the Roman Catholic church of St. Patrick, Fort William, should be discontinued.

From J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 9th January 1878, No. 7.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated the 2nd January 1877, No. 2, submitting for approval the Proceedings of the Madras Government determining the proposed scale of establishment for the cathedral.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix a limit of Rs. 400 per mensem as the maximum grant towards the maintenance of the establishment of the cathedral with effect from the 1st April 1878.

From J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Fort William, 9th January 1878, No. 9.

With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter, dated the 5th February 1877, No. 376, regarding the establishment at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to comply with the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctions the continuance of the Government grant of Rs. 400 per mensem at present made towards the maintenance of the cathedral establishment.

From J. O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Ecclesiastical Department, dated Fort William, 9th January 1878, No. 11.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 29th November last, No. 249, regarding the establishment at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, I am directed to observe that it appears from the papers submitted that the cost of the cathedral establishment and contingent charges amounts to Rs. 1,084 per mensem, and that the trustees of the cathedral object to any reduction being made, holding that under the trust deed they have an indefeasible right to claim from Government both establishment and contingent charges on the existing scale.

2. The Governor-General in Council does not admit that the trustees alone have the power to decide the question at issue, but His Excellency in Council does not desire to press the matter, and leaves it to be settled by the Bombay Government on the most favourable terms which may be found possible.

3. I am to add that a maximum grant of Rs. 400 per mensem has been fixed for the cathedrals at Calcutta and Madras.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4016, *dated Simla, the 9th November* 1881.

Read—

Office memorandum from the Military to the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 1618 S. D., dated the 17th October 1881, proposing a general rule to regulate the incidence of charges on account of clerical and menial establishments for religious services in connection with the troops.

The undersigned is desired to acknowledge the receipt of the docket from the Home Department, No. 75, dated 5th May 1881, on the subject of the provision of a clerical and menial establishment for Presbyterian religious services in connection with the troops. The case in point is that of the 72nd Highlanders.

Original enclosures returned.

2. In reply, he is to forward the correspondence marginally noted, and to suggest that as (in regard to the general question) there would seem to be some doubt as to the proper incidence of charges on account of such establishments, the present opportunity be taken to settle the question finally.

From Adjutant-General in India, No. 295 B., dated the 29th June 1881.
From Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, No. 10642.
Return requested.

3. The present rule as regards chaplains is understood to be as follows, viz.:—

The Church of England chaplains and the church establishments are paid in the Civil Department, even though employed in a cantonment solely for the use of the troops.

The pay of Roman Catholic chaplains and of the chapel establishment engaged in the service of the troops is borne by the Military Department.

The pay of the Presbyterian chaplains and of the church establishments at ordinary stations is borne by the Civil Department, but the pay of Presbyterian chaplains with Highland regiments is a military charge.

4. It seems, therefore, to the Military Department right that the charge on account of establishments for the church services of Highland regiments should also be a military charge, when the chaplain employed in the services is paid by the Military Department, and that in all other cases where there is a service performed for presbyterian troops by a civil presbyterian Wesleyan, or other chaplain, the charge for his services and any temporary establishment should be borne by the Civil Department.

5. The Military Department consider that the above would be a clearly defined rule which would prevent the mistakes which appear to have been made on more than one occasion in regard to the debit of such charges, and the undersigned is to recommend its adoption to the Home Department.

* * * * *

Resolution.—The rule proposed in paragraph 4 is sanctioned.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 2–275 to 287 (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, the 8th September 1875.

Read the undermentioned correspondence relative to a proposed revision of the rules at present in force for the guidance of chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of such persons as have laid violent hands upon themselves; and of those who, having been members of the Roman Catholic church, have been refused burial by the priests of that church—

From Government of Fort St. George, No. 142, dated 12th June 1874, and No, 203, dated 28th August 1874.
To Solicitor to Government, No. 327, dated 22nd September 1874.
Do. do. No. 2316, dated 26th September 1874.
From the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 13th January 1875.

Resolution.—The first question was raised by the refusal of the Reverend C. H. Deane, Chaplain of Banglore, to read the funeral service over a person who was found by a Court of Inquest to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

2. The subjoined letter * from the Reverend C. H. Deane sets forth the ground of his refusal—

* To Mr. Knox, dated 2nd January 1874.

"When I answered your memorandum about the interment of the remains of the late Sergeant Spiers of the 18th Hussars, I was not aware that he had committed suicide. If, as I understand, there is no doubt that he poisoned himself, I regret to say that I shall not be able to officiate at his funeral. The Rubric before the burial service distinctly forbids it to be used for any that "have laid violent hands upon themselves," so that I have no option in the matter. The grave will be ready at 5 P.M., but no service can be used.

†To the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 483, dated 24th March 1874.

3. The view taken of the question by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras is stated in the subjoined letter: †

"I am directed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras to acknowledge your communication of the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, transmitting correspondence relative to the Reverend C. H. Deane's refusal to read the funeral service over the late Sergeant Spiers, 18th Hussars, who committed suicide.

"(2) In reply, I am desired to state that Mr. Deane seems to have been requested to perform the funeral without having been furnished with the customary death-report or any intimation that it was a case of suicide.

"(3) The coroner's warrant in itself appears to be 'no more than a certificate that the body is not demanded by the law, and that therefore the relations may dispose of it as they please.'— Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer.) It does not, therefore, indicate the duty of a clergyman, or place him under legal obligation to give to a body Christian burial.

"(4) In keeping with this view, the Government notification in *Fort St. George Gazette*, June 11th, 1850, page 623, when it intimates that 'the reverend chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the corner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the burial service over it,' adds, 'if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstances, to perform that service.'

"(5) What is the duty of a clergyman when requested to bury a person who has committed suicide is to be ascertained partly from the Rubrics of our church, which are binding upon the clergy and have the force of law; and partly from the limitations of recognised legal commentators.

"(6) The Rubric at the opening of 'the order for the burial of the dead' forbids a clergyman 'to use that service for any that have laid violent hands upon themselves.'

"(7) In Burn's 'Ecclesiastical Law' it is laid down: 'Of this sort (suicide) are to be understood not all who have procured death unto themselves, but who have done it voluntarily, and consequently have died in the commission of a mortal sin; and not idiots, lunatics, or persons otherwise of insane mind.'

"(8) In the same book it is also stated that 'the proper judges whether persons who died of their own hand were out of their senses are doubtless the coroner's jury.'

"(9) In the case under consideration, it appears that the Reverend Mr. Deane, having regard only to the Rubric and *foro conscientiæ* accounting himself responsible for the interpretation of it, refused to bury the corpse even when he knew that the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity.'

"(10) In this refusal, I am instructed to state that Mr. Deane has not, so far as the Bishop can ascertain, violated any law, but he has departed from a recognised custom in not accepting the verdict of the coroner's jury as a justification for the using of the church's service over the remains of Sergeant Spiers.

"(11) Mr. Cripps, in his 'Practical Treatise on the Law relating to the Church and the Clergy' [ed. 1869], * states: 'No case appears ever to have occurred in which a clergyman who has refused to bury the corpse of one who has committed suicide in insanity has been punished by the Ecclesiastical Law.' At the same time he adds: 'It must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.'

* Page 793.

"(12) In the absence of any court competent to visit with ecclesiastical punishment, the Bishop desires me to point out that it is very painful to a laborious and conscientious clergyman, such as Mr. Deane is, to deny the last offices of the church to one who has been under his spiritual charge, and it must, the Bishop thinks, be allowed that there was much in the circumstances of the present case to support the conclusion at which Mr. Deane arrived. I am, therefore, directed to say that His Lordship is disposed to take a lenient view of Mr. Deane's action, and the more so as those who are endeavouring to check the prevalence of intemperance in the army can ill-afford to lose any aid which a clergyman in the honest discharge of his duty can lawfully render."

4. The Government of Madras referred the whole correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of India.

5. The following brief statement of the English Law will be found sufficient for the present purpose:—By common law Christian persons are entitled to burial with the rites of the church. The statutes passed from time to time for the uniformity of public worship have proceeded upon, though not expressly dealing with, this state of things. The 68th of the Canons of 1603 recognises it, and enjoins the clergy to act upon it. In that Canon occurs the exception of persons excommunicated for some grievous and notorious crime, and of whose repentance no testimony could be given. The Canons of 1603 are no part of the statute law, and it is only in a qualified sense that they are part of the law at all. But this Canon has been taken as truly expressing the ancient common law of the church. The Books of Common Prayer have been embodied into the statute law by the various acts of uniformity, and Rubrics are authoritative guides when they speck on the question when the services are or are not to be used.

6. Down to the year 1661 there was no Rubric forbidding the performance of the burial service over any persons except persons excommunicated. The Rubric now in force was framed in the year 1661, and received the force of law from the Uniformity Act of 1662. It prescribes that "the office is not to be used for persons unbaptised or excommunicated or who have laid violent hands on themselves."

7. The question now is whether the expression "have laid violent hands on themselves" includes all who have committed the overt act of suicide, or only those who have done so deliberately, being in their sound senses and in a state in which moral responsibility attaches to them.

8. In Mr. Cripps' † treatise the following statement is made:—

† Page 793.

The uniform practice, however, so far as it has been able to be ascertained, is in accordance with the reasoning and opinion of Dr. Burn, and it must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.

9. The opinion of Dr. Burn will be found in his work on Ecclesiastical Law, vol. I, p. 265. After referring to the ancient Canon which forbade Christian burial to those who violently put themselves to death, and stating that this rule was understood to apply to those who did the act voluntarily, Dr. Burn intimates that the Rubric should not be construed as severer than the preceding Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore should not apply to persons of insane mind.

10. In the year 1809 the Court of Arches, speaking of the treatment of suicides, puts it on the ground that they are supposed to die in the commission of mortal sin, and to have renounced Christianity *Kemp* versus *Wickes*, 3 Phillimore, pp. 272, 273.

11. The Government of India have not been referred to, and do not know of, any authority for holding that the words of the Rubric apply to persons who are not responsible for their actions. It is certain that the practice has not been to apply these words in that way.

12. Under the circumstances, the Governor-General in Council comes to the following conclusions:—

(*a*) It is reasonable in this matter to regulate the conduct of clergymen of the Church of England, who serve the Government of India, by the law and practice of the Church of England.

(*b*) There is no authority for holding that the Rubric under consideration applies to those who have caused their own death when in a state of mental insanity. For holding the contrary there is the authority of commentators and of judicial *dicta*. There is also the much greater authority derived from a usage which is very wide-spread and long continued, if indeed it is not quite unbroken. Testing the question by reason, it is only

reasonable to hold that the framers of this Rubric did not intend as regards the burial of suicides to alter the law and practice that they found in existence, or to visit with what must be considered as an ecclesiastical penalty, an act for which the doer is not responsible.

(*c*) Sincere respect is due to the scruples felt by conscientious men in performing a service of extreme solemnity. Nevertheless, it would not be reasonable that such scruples should prevail against the ancient law and practice of the Church of England which has been handed down to the present time, and which plainly authorises the use of the burial service over persons who have caused their own death while in a state of insanity.

13. The Governor-General in Council must therefore require from all clergymen connected with the Government their conformity to this ruling.

14. The next point for consideration is the rule requiring chaplains to read the funeral service over the bodies of persons who, having died in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith, have been refused burial by the priests of that Church. It is stated by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras that the clergy of the Church of England look upon the rule as bearing hardly upon them, and they desire to have it reconsidered.

15. This rule was laid down in the year 1855 under the belief that the case was governed by positive law, viz., the 68th of the Canons of 1603. But on reconsideration of the matter the Governor-General in Council is of opinion—1st, that the Canon in question which is founded on the English parochial system cannot, for the purpose now under consideration, be applied to the very different circumstances of an Indian station; and 2ndly, that even if it were applicable it would not prevent the Government from establishing a different rule of conduct for Indian chaplains if found expedient.

16. The Governor-General in Council further thinks that for the case now under review a different rule is expedient. The chaplain of an Indian station does not stand to the residents in the station in the relation which the parson of an English parish bears to his parishioners. It was expressly so ruled by the Court of Directors in their despatch on this subject bearing date the 30th October 1844. Chaplains have been ordered to abstain from endeavours to influence the religious tenets of Roman Catholic soldiers, and in one case a chaplain was compelled to resign the service for persisting in such endeavours.

17. As regards the chaplains themselves, it does not seem consistent that they should be compelled to perfrom duties towards the corpse of a man whom when leaving they were forbidden to approach in any pastoral relation, and the Governor-General in Council admits that the dissatisfaction which the chaplains have felt with the order of 1855 rests on reasonable grounds.

18. As regards other persons, it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of either Protestants or Roman Catholics that the chaplain should be called in to supply a service which the priest has refused. To Protestants it must seem that in so acting their Church is lax and careless about the performance of its solemn rites. To Roman Catholics it can hardly be otherwise than offensive that a stranger, who in their eyes has no authority, should affect to give to a member of their Church what the recognised authority of that Church has thought fit to withhold. And neither community can wish it on account of any advantage to the dead man; not Protestants, because the whole notion of such an advantage is contrary to their tenets; and not Roman Catholics, because they do not attribute any spiritual character to the chaplain.

19. For the above reasons the Governor-General in Council ispleased to revoke the order issued in the year 1855, and he will request the Military authorities to make arrangements for the decent burial of Roman Catholic soldiers to whom the rites of their Church have been refused by the priests.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of suicides, &c.

Read also—

Office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, draft general order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

Resolution.—On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided—

1*st*—that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic soldier brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the Rubrics and Canons of the Roman Catholic Church: and that when the Roman Catholic priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2*ndly*—that where there is no Roman Catholic priest paid by the State, the Protestant chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant chaplains in India are excused

from burying a deceased Protestant, viz., dying unbaptised even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *felo de se;* and that when a Protestant chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, on either of the three abovementioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

3*rdly*—that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic priest paid by the State or a Protestant chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government.

2. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the resolution, 8th September 1875.

NOTES.—(1) The expression "proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse" in rules 1 and 2 means that when both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains refuse burial in a case of suicide by a Roman Catholic soldier whilst of unsound mind, the burial service should be read over the body by the officer commanding the deceased's company.

Letter to Government of Madras, No. 347, dated the 31st October 1877.

(2) The intention of the passage "bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England," in rule 2 is, that the service of the Church of England should be read over the body, if the Protestant chaplain is requested by the friends of the deceased to do so, but the rule does not in any way re-impose on Protestant chaplains the burden of reading the burial service over either soldiers or civilians to whom a Roman Catholic chaplain has refused burial. There is nothing to prevent a chaplain burying any one if he chooses to do so, provided they are not unbaptised "even by lay baptism," excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*, only the Protestant chaplain is no longer bound to do so.

Letter to Government of Madras, No. 347, dated the 31st October 1877.

(3) The expression "unbaptised even by lay baptism" in rule 2 is equivalent to "unbaptised by either clerical or lay baptism." The meaning intended to be conveyed is that baptism, either by lay or clerical, is sufficient to prevent a person from being regarded as "unbaptised" for the purposes of the rule.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 194, dated the 2nd June 1879.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

[Eccl. 1.]

Ecclesiastical (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2

From Secretary to the Govt of India Home Dept.

Order

No. 526.

Dated 29th Dec 1897

Received 4th Jan 1897

Registered 4th Jan 1897

Enclosures Recd in Regd at 6-1-98 postponed to 17th inst

Spare copies Immediate Ago. To recd 7-1-98 submitted

SUBJECT.

Stating that in reference to the wishes of the Govt of India [illegible] for the Selection of note (3) to Rule XX Part I of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules, stating map showing the Districts that the Govt of Madras would be considered before the Rule was finally settled in the Assembly.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
R 119	9 14	10	97
R 118	9 14	10	97
70-71	8 27	9	97
4 2	98		
8-26	9 93		

98 2 89
161 6 11

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G / 24] G.O. 0-18-9-97.

Eccl DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

(1) Again G.O No 141 Eccl dated 19th July 1885 (A)
(3) Again G.O. No 118 " , dated 14th October 1897 (B)
(2) Again G.O., No 70/71 " , dated 27th September 1897 (C)
Current No. 2 Eccl of 1898, dated 29th Dec 1897, from The Secretary for Scotland (D)
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. No 29 of 23. 2. 98.

A

The revised Ecclesiastical Rules, received with Secretary for Scotland's letter No 213 dated 8. 6. 97 recorded in the (last) of the orders read above, as amended by post, are appended to these proceedings. They will be communicated to all officers concerned for information and guidance in supersession of those issued with G.O. 141 Eccl dated 19th July 1885 and will be republished in the Scottish George Gazette

JG 41-198

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