

1. Number of copies  
2. Date of issue 7-11-  
3. Initials of the person

M.R.O. 1-89,000-16-10-29.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Public*

DEPARTMENT.

|          |           |               |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| G.O. No. | 365       | Press<br>Mis, |
| Dated    | 21-3-1918 | 68            |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*OK*  
7/4/18

*21st March 1868.*

No. 140. Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Madras, 31st January 1868, No. 129.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a letter from the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, regarding the approaching fairs at Cotappa Conda and Mangalagiri.

ENCLOSURE 1.  
1 Letter, No. 7, dated 6th January 1868.

2. Mr. Wilson requires the sanction of Government to certain proposals, which I conceive should have been submitted through another channel, and which scarcely fall within my province to deal with ; but as the feasts take place almost immediately on 21st February and 5th March, respectively, I shall, I trust, be held justified in laying the communication before Government, since delay would be occasioned by further correspondence with Mr. Wilson, at the risk of interruption of arrangements necessary to the protection of the health of the pilgrims.

3. I do not think it necessary to comment upon the conservancy arrangements proposed, which have my general approval, and are consistent with the measures recommended by the Cholera Committee in their Report to Government, under date the 4th December 1867.

4. Mr. Wilson's proposition to prevent the entrance of carts into the towns is not, however, in accordance with the recommendations of that Committee, which apparently, recognizing the inconvenience and hardships which would result from a rigid enforcement of the rule, recommended that it should be made compulsory for pilgrims " to sleep apart from their carts and cattle," permission being given (I infer, though it is not expressly stated) to owners to take in and unload their carts or beasts of burden, and then to send them to the " stands" set apart for the purpose.

5. The religious element, which enters into the question of water-supply, renders it almost hopeless to apply any rules of conservancy to the large basin (" Pedda Conairoo") at Mangalagiri, and any attempt to prevent the pilgrims from drinking its waters would, I apprehend, lead to serious dissatisfaction and discontent. Filthy as it is represented to be, no interference, I opine, can be admitted, nor does it seem possible to empty, clean, and re-fill the reservoir from any source.

6. The proposals for which Mr. Wilson more especially solicits the sanction of Government, are—

- I.—To level all old walls and deserted houses, represented to be used as public necessities.
- II.—Sanction for the employment of the Police, as suggested both in relation to Cotappa Conda and Mangalagiri, under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police.
- III.—Sanction for expenditure of Rupees 500 at Cotappa Conda, and of Rupees 350 at Mangalagiri.
- IV.—Permission to levy a tax.
  - (a.) On the *shop-keepers* and *house-owners* at Mangalagiri of Annas eight and Annas four, respectively, and of Annas four for permission to keep stalls or booths.

(b.) On occupiers or keepers of stalls or booths only at Cotappa Conda of Annas four.

(c.) A general poll-tax at both places of three Pies per head.

7. The latter tax Mr. Wilson proposes to collect by a responsible officer, not under the rank of Tahsildars, under arrangements which he gives in detail.

8. From these sources, it is estimated that Rupees 543 will be collected at Cotappa Conda, and Rupees 384 at Mangalagiri.

9. The question of taxation was fully gone into by the Cholera Committee before alluded to, who, after conference with a number of Native Gentlemen, unanimously recommended that a small fee should be demanded of all pilgrims actually resorting to the place of congress.

10. The Committee further suggested that Municipalities should be empowered to levy a small house-tax for the purpose of placing towns in a perfectly sanitary condition, prior to the arrival of travellers; by cleaning of wells, white-washing houses, improving drainage, removing nuisances, &c.

11. The amount of poll-tax suggested by the Committee was (as a tentative measure) fixed at six Pies.

12. I may say then that Mr. Wilson's propositions under this head are quite in accordance with the spirit of the recommendations of that Committee, which received my entire concurrence in a Memorandum appended to the report.

13. I therefore beg to submit Mr. Wilson's suggestions for the favorable consideration of Government.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras; dated Masulipatam, 6th January 1868, No. 7.

On receipt of your letter, No. 520, dated 22nd October 1867, I informed you\* that I had just

\* Letter, No. 329, dated 29th October 1867.

returned from a visit to the two scenes of festival-gathering in this district, which, whether from the numbers resorting to them, or the evils which have been so frequently their results, may be looked on as the chief. These are "Cotappa Conda" in the Rajapeta Taluq, about eight miles south of the town of Nursarowpeta, and Mangalagiri on the high road from Bezwada to Guntoor, and distant from the former seven, from the latter, thirteen miles. Before submitting the report and proposals, which prior to receipt of your letter had been the object of my journey, I desired to be furnished with the papers regarding the Humpy and Conjeveram festivals alluded to in your paragraph 5. I have now received and

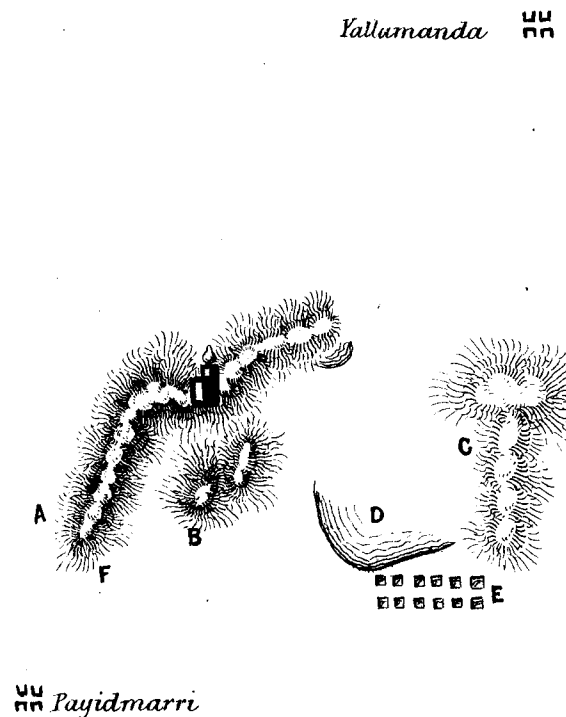
† Similar information for the minor assemblies in the district is under preparation, and will be submitted shortly.

perused these, and proceed to submit such information regarding these two places† as I have been able to obtain, and to suggest such precautions as may conduce to prevent their again being, as they have so often been, the breeding places of cholera which has thence spread far and wide over the District.

2. *I.—Cotappa Conda.*—The hill of Cotappa is resorted to yearly by pilgrims, whose numbers have been estimated variously at thirty to fifty thousand; the time of assembly is the Shiva Ratry which will this year occur on the 21st February 1868. The high festival lasts but one day, but the

people collect, and are on the ground, for part of three days. The temple, which is on a small plateau about half way up the eastern face of the hill, is not nearer than one and a half or two miles to any village; the nearest are Yellamanda on the north, from which it derives the name

also of the "hill of Yellamanda," and Payidimrari on the south. The soil at the base where the pilgrims chiefly halt, is black cotton or black mixed with red ferruginous; the actual area of occupation is very large, being the space enclosed within the hills A. B. C. (vide sketch in the margin), and extending by the eastern base of the hill A. from Yellamanda to Payidimrari; the hills A. and B. enclose a large space which, though not very confined, must, from being thus shut in, be very hot at the season of the year that the festival happens. The plain at the foot of the hills is where, at any given time, the greatest number of pilgrims will be found, but early last year when march-



ing through this Taluq the people of Rajapeta informed me that very great numbers of the pilgrims lodged in that and all the neighbouring villages within a circle of ten miles from the temple to which they proceed only on the high day. At the hill itself there is no shelter whatever from the heat of the day, or the dew of night. Those who go with bandies sleep in and under them, according to the custom of the country. The water-supply is derived from a single tank D. which is much out of repair, and quite incapable of holding water enough to last through the hot weather. Under and to the west of the southern horn of the western bund are twelve square pits E. called wells, the supply in which is altogether dependent on the presence or absence of water in the tank. These are all close together, and arranged in two parallel lines running east and west. Close under the hill are a series of raised earth platforms arranged in streets the sites of shops and booths, the prescriptive right to which is claimed by certain persons.

3. Having thus premised, I proceed to submit my proposals which will embrace—

- (1). Conservancy.
- (2). Police.
- (3). Taxation.

The former may be sub-divided into—

(1). *Segregation of human beings from carts and animals.*—This can be easily done, as there will be no difficulty in appointing places where only carts and animals may be put up. These should be to leeward of the main body of the pilgrims. What the number of carts or animals may be it is impossible to say with any accuracy, as there has never been any observation hitherto. Perhaps a bandy and pair of bullocks to every 100, and a pony to every 500, may be taken as a fair estimate, so that there would be, taking the gathering at 40,000 persons, 800

Proceedings of the Madras Government. Public Department,  
21st March 1868.

6. The Collector was, also, instructed to arrange for the attendance of two Dressers with the requisite supply of medicines; to erect a temporary shed to serve as a Hospital, with separate wards for males and females; to have the villages to which the pilgrims were likely to resort well cleaned some days prior to the festival, and to order the residents to have their houses white-washed; for this purpose the Collector was authorized to give them assistance in paying for carts and coolies.
7. A sum of Rupees 500 was sanctioned for carrying out the proposed arrangements at "Cotappa Conda," and the Collector was informed that additional funds would, if necessary, be placed at his disposal for the same object. The Government suggested to Mr. Wilson the importance of having some European Officers present at the festival.
8. The levy of a tax, as proposed by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter, on the owners of stalls and booths at Cotappa Conda, and on the house-holders and tradesmen at Mangalagiri during the festivals at those places, and, also, on the pilgrims resorting thither, was prohibited. Such taxation, it is observed, can only be enforced under the sanction of a legislative enactment.
9. The Government authorize the demolition of the old walls and ruined buildings referred to in paragraph 5 of Mr. Wilson's letter.
10. Assuming that the conservancy arrangements sanctioned for Cotappa Conda were also adopted at Mangalagiri during the recent festival there, the Government await a report of the result of those arrangements.
- (True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kistna District.  
 „ Sanitary Commissioner.  
 „ Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.  
 „ Inspector General of Police.  
 „ Accountant General.

Ed. F.B. Bantleman.

N<sup>o</sup> 7

Kistna District,  
Collector's Office,  
Mangalagiri,  
6<sup>th</sup> January 1868.

From, W. Wilson Esquire,  
Acting Collector of the K. D.  
To, Surgeon Howard B. Montgomery M. D.,  
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner  
Madras.

Letter N<sup>o</sup> 329 dated  
27<sup>th</sup> October 1867-

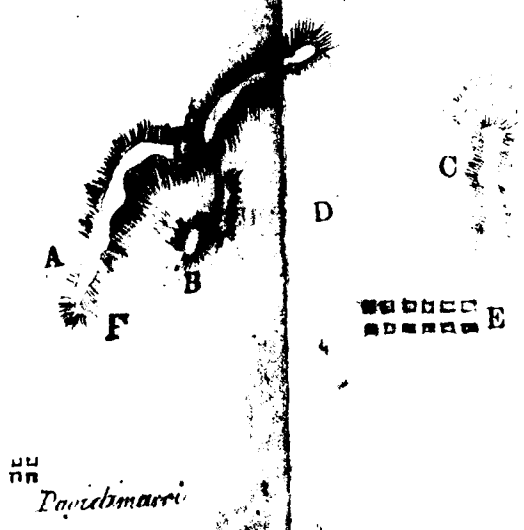
Sir, On receipt of your letter N<sup>o</sup> 520 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1867, I informed you that I had just returned from a visit to the two scenes of festival gathering in this District which whether from the numbers resorting to them or the evils which have been so frequently their result may be looked on as the chief. These are "Cotappa Conda" in the Rajapeta Taluk, about eight miles south of the town of Narsapur, and Mangalagiri on the high road from Rajapeta to Guntur and distant from the former seven from the latter thirteen miles. Before submitting the report and proposals which prior to receipt of your letter had been the object of my journey I desired to be furnished with the papers regarding the Mumpfy and Konjiveram festivals alluded to in your para 5. I have now received and perused these, and proceed to submit such information regarding these two places as I have been able to obtain and to suggest such precautions as may conduce to prevent their again being as they have so often been the breeding places of Cholera which has thence spread far and wide over the District.

I Cotappa Conda. 2. The hill of Cotappa is resorted to yearly by pilgrims whose numbers have been estimated variously at thirty to fifty thousand; the time of assembly is the Shiva Ratri which will this year occur on the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1868 - The high festival lasts but one day but the people collect and are on the ground for part of three

days. The temple which is on a small plateau about half way up the eastern face of the hill is not nearer than one and a half or two miles to any village: the nearest are Yellamunda on the north, from which it derives <sup>the</sup> name also of the "hill of Yellamunda," and Paidimurri on the south. The soil at the base where the pilgrims chiefly halt is black cotton or black mixed with <sup>ferrous</sup> red - the actual area of occupation is very large, being the space enclosed within the hills A.B.C. (vide sketch) and extending by the eastern base of the hill A from Yellamunda to Paidimurri: the hills A and B enclose a large space which though not very confined must from being thus shut in be very hot at the season of the year that the festival happens. The plain at the foot of the hills is where at any given time the greatest number of pilgrims will be found but early last year when marching through this valley the people of Rajapeta informed me that very great numbers of the pilgrims lodged in that and all the neighbouring villages within a circle of ten miles from the temple to which they proceed only on the high day. At the hill itself there is no shelter whatever from the heat of the day or the dew of night. Those who go with baulies sleep in and under them according to the custom of the country. The water supply is derived from a single tank which is much out of repair, and quite incapable of holding water enough to last through the hot weather. <sup>Under</sup> ~~Under~~ and to the west of the southern horn of the western bund are twelve square pits <sup>B</sup> called wells the supply in which is altogether dependent on the <sup>presence</sup> ~~presence~~ or absence of water in the tank. These are all close together and arranged in two parallel lines running East and West. Close under the hill are a series of raised earth platforms arranged in streets the sites of shops and booths, the prescriptive right to which is claimed by certain persons.

Having thus premised I proceed to submit my proposals which will embrace.

- (1) Conveyance.
- (2) Police.
- (3) Vaccination.



The former may be subdivided into

- (1). Segregation of human beings from carts and animals. This can be easily done as there will be no difficulty in appointing places where only carts and animals may be put up. These should be to leeward of the main body of the pilgrims. What the number of carts or animals may be it is impossible to say with any accuracy as there has never been any observation hitherto. Perhaps a handy and pair of bullocks to every 100 and a pony to every 500 may be taken as a fair estimate so that there would be taking the gathering at 40,000 persons 800 bullocks, 400 carts, and 80 ponies. Besides these for the convenience of the travellers must be considered a very large number of young unbroken bullocks which are brought for consecration to the service of the yoke. I cannot even approximately say how many these may be. This first principle of segregation having been determined on, the manner in which I would propose to carry it out is to divide the encampment into blocks to be subdivided into streets at the far end of and at some distance from each block I would place the cart and bullock stands for the people encamped on that block.

- (2). Reservation of water for drinking purposes and for bathing and the washing of clothes. From the remarks that I have already made it will be obvious that the <sup>only</sup> possible way of effecting this is to reserve the tank for the former, and the wells or some of them which are under the tank and according to my information derive their supply from it for the latter. The difficulty of water supply is very great. The tank to put which into thorough repair would take two or three thousand Rupees never contains much by the end of February, and the water by 10 a.m. of the high day of the festival I have heard described as simple mud. There was in former days another tank <sup>F</sup> just at the base of the hill A, but that breached many years ago and now never has a drop of water in it. The Rev. Jemindar of Rajapeta who is the Dharmadars or trustee of the temple accompanied me to the spot, and I impressed on him the necessity of reserving some part of the offerings which he received from the pilgrims on improving the water supply and providing shelter.

He objected to the expense, and said that the return he got was not more than four or five hundred Rupees, from which he had to meet all the expenses of the temple throughout the year. My information which I believe to be pretty accurate gave the return to the Zemindar as nearly Rs. 10,000 a year: & therefore suggested that he should permit the offerings to be collected by Government for one year as a test of his statement: he objected, and promised to repair the tanks and dig new wells: whether he will do so I don't know. I pointed out to him that it was for his own interest that he should provide for the welfare of the people who came with their offerings to worship, as the neglect of such precautions on his part might compel Government to be unwilling to prohibit gathering which had so often proved injurious to the health of the District generally. Nothing certainly can be done this year in the way of extending water supply: improvements must be effected in the hot weather. At the time of my visit the rains were at their height: we must this year, with the supply at our disposal by strict conservancy and the prevention of waste, do what is possible to reduce the evil to a minimum.

(3). The provision of latrines, pits, carts and toties: the latrine proposer should be twice the number of the blocks (for males and females) & placed on the lee of each. To each latrine I would appoint two toties so that they may be constantly moved: the carts should be at least twenty for perambulation through the streets of the blocks, and the removal for burning of all refuse vegetable matter &c: for each cart two toties and a driver should be provided.

(4). It will be necessary to clear the ground in the first instance of all noxious vegetation, and after the departure of the pilgrims to plough it up thoroughly. The whole of the ground is private property and devoted in the greater part to pasture so that for the temporary loss to the Ryots some compensation would be necessary: that could be easily settled hereafter when knowledge of the loss actual or approximate

a Police.

It will be necessary to make these arrangements of any use, that a considerable body of Police be on the spot: not less than 50 or 60 regular constables to be supplemented for the month by 50 or 60 from the village & Mohaads should be constantly employed in preserving conservancy arrangements and enforcing them throughout the encampment. It will be necessary to watch the tanks and the wells to see that they are used only for their appropriated purposes and that the water is not wantonly wasted. I think it desirable that the Assistant Superintendent of Police should personally superintend all Police arrangements.

## II. Mungalagiri.

Before discussing the third of my proposals the advisability or otherwise of taxation I shall briefly review the present condition of and proposals for conservancy in the town of Mungalagiri, the festival which called "Triconala" occurs a fortnight or so after that of Koluppar Gonda, and will this year fall on the 5<sup>th</sup> March. It lasts for three days, but the people begin to assemble on the day preceding the first day of it, and many of them do not depart till the day after the last. The town of Mungalagiri is to the eye well situated on the slope and at the base of the hill on the Southern face of which is the temple of Parasurama to which the pilgrims go to pay their devotion. The soil in the neighbourhood is chiefly Red, and so far as that condition is concerned the place should be healthy: and as a rule it is so notwithstanding the present utter absence of conservancy. In the near neighbourhood of the town however, on its outskirts North, South, East and West, are patches of prickly pear and in the town itself are numerous ruined houses and old walls: these are the common resort for purposes of nature of the resident population which is estimated to amount to four or five thousand people. The place is thus far from wholesome to persons entering it from without. The number of pilgrims is variously estimated to be from five to ten thousand: these are accommodated in the houses of the resident population, who make considerable sums by overcrowding their houses at high rates: those who cannot find

accommodation in private houses (the choultries are necessarily of limited capacity) put up in the open, in the top running along the northern boundary of the village and in the streets of the town. The outbreak of disease though often as last year having a foreign origin has been frequently ascribed to the water which is at once scarce and bad. There are in the whole place only seven reservoirs of water: of these — the "pedda Conaico" or large basin, is one mass of green vegetation and its water utterly unfit for use: but notwithstanding this and though the natives will not use it for drinking or cooking on ordinary occasions yet from a feeling of religion or superstition its water only can be used to make the sacred "pavithram" (2 or 30) "hydromet", or as we may freely translate it "holy water" used at this festival and others in the service of the God: after it has been offered at the shrine the worshippers drink it, and ought to if he does not get Cholera or something as bad. Of the remaining six the water of not more than two or three (these are wells) is really fit to drink. The water of the rest is brackish and unwholesome and in one case stinks. There therefore the precautions suggested for Kotappa Conda in the conveyance of water supply must be strictly enforced. The segregation of human beings from carts and animals must be secured by forbidding the entry of all carts and the like into the town; outside there are sufficiently convenient sites which may be set apart as proper halting grounds for these. In the matter of latrines &c., I propose to place a sufficient number (six I think will be enough) of temporary enclosures formed of the brush wood known as "Tungela Chitto", which is readily procurable in the neighbourhood: for the town during the continuance of the festival that is for part of five days I propose to employ ten carts each attended by a couple of coolies: for the latrines as at Kotappa Conda six latrines each to provide for a continual service will be necessary. This is a considerable town and a dirty one, and the conditions of the probability of an outbreak of disease are therefore not altogether similar to those of Kotappa Conda. Provision must be made prior to the first arrival of the pilgrims. I have therefore instructed the subordinate magistrates

to inform the resident inhabitants that for their own safety and the public welfare they must be prepared to white wash their houses a week or a fortnight before the date of the feast. I further propose to employ three or four bandies

### Memo.

|                                              | Kotappa Conda - for 3 days - | Konda - for 3 days - | Total      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Carts                                        | 70                           | 60                   | 130        |
| Latrines at 2 per each cart                  | 40                           | 120                  | 30 at each |
| Latrines on construction                     | 20 at Rs 10 each             |                      | 200        |
| Latrines 6 for each latrine                  | 120                          | 360                  | 90         |
| Clearing ground before and after the feast - |                              |                      | 50         |
| Bandies                                      |                              |                      | 30         |
|                                              |                              |                      | <u>460</u> |

### Mungalakshmi for 5 days -

|                                            |    |     |            |
|--------------------------------------------|----|-----|------------|
| Carts                                      | 10 | 50  | 50         |
| Latrines at 2 per each cart                | 20 | 100 | 25         |
| Latrines on construction                   |    |     | 60         |
| Latrines 6 for each latrine                | 26 | 180 | 45         |
| Clearing ground before and after the feast |    |     | 35         |
| Bandies                                    |    |     | 50         |
|                                            |    |     | <u>290</u> |

### III. Taxation.

Though from consideration of the duty of Government to protect the health of its subjects it may be admitted that it should be prepared to expend money whenever the public health would be otherwise endangered, yet in cases like these local gatherings for religious or other purposes, it is only reasonable that those from whose assembly the danger to the community at large arises should be called upon to meet some part of the cost of the sanitary measures which Government is bound to take in anticipation. At Kotappa Conda there is no resident population, which from the benefits accruing from the assembly can be called upon to contribute

We are left to the actual visitors, and the most tangible of these are the keepers of stalls and booths, and the worshippers at the temple: in a Mungalakiri on the other hand the resident shopkeepers community which is very considerable (say 200 houses) derive considerable profit from the premises in their town of so large an assembly of people, while the inhabitants generally by letting accommodation at high rates are equally fortunate. For these reasons I propose to levy a tax on the shopkeepers of a Mungalakiri of 8 Annas a shop, and on the householders generally of 4 Annas for permission at Colappa Conda to keep stalls and booths. I propose to levy rates of 8 Annas and 4 Annas, and for booths 4 in the streets of a Mungalakiri I propose the rate of 4 Annas. On the worshippers at each of the shrines I propose the levy of a poll tax of 2 pie: in either case this will be easy of collection, as the only way to the hill temples is by the slope leading from the base, where a responsible Officer would sit to superintend the receipt of money and the grant of "hill passes" to be delivered at a turnstile other obstruction. Further on to the receiving officer who at the close of each day would deliver them for comparison with and in check of the amount received. Similarly "Licenses" for stalls and booths must be held by every person setting up one, and should be producible on demand of any officer of Police not lower than a Head Constable in rank. From these sources may be estimated a return of Rs. 543 at Colappa Conda, and of Rs. 384 at Mungalakiri.

It will be advisable that the Doctor of the Sub Collector's Establishment, and of the Collector's if he can be spared should be at both places with sufficient medicines. I do not know whether the services of a European medical officer could be procured, if they were obtainable for Colappa Conda to assist in marking out the camping grounds and the sites for latrines and cart and bullock stands it would be well. To institute these first proceedings in consequence it is desirable that a European Officer should be in the spot with full and general powers of superintendence.

I shall some time before the occurrence of either festival have been relieved of my present office, and have reverted to Guntoor. Should these proposals meet the approval of Government I shall personally superintend the operations at a Mungalakiri, and if desired shall be happy to do the same at Colappa Conda which is in the general Deputy Collector's Division; there I have no judicial powers which for the time ought to possess. The act 24 of 1859 should be declared to be in force during the festival. The general scope of these proposals I have communicated to all Districts of this District, and of those in the neighbourhood, to the Collectors of which I have forwarded copies of the papers sent to their subordinates for the information of the people generally.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedt. Servant,  
Wm. B. B. B.  
Selling Collector.

Note. The principal routes of approach to Colappa Conda are the main line from Madras to Calcutta, the road from the Ceded Districts through Trichankala and Narasimhapeta to Guntoor. To Mungalakiri the Calcutta and Madras high road on which it is situated is the main approach. Both places are however visited by all manner of cross roads and village paths which it is impossible to define.

Wm. B. B. B.  
Selling Collector.

No 129

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,  
MADRAS, 21<sup>st</sup> Jan'y 1868.

From

The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Fort St. George

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, a letter from the Acting Collector of the Madras District regarding the approaching fairs at Chittoor and Mangalore.

2. Mr Wilson requests the sanction of Government to certain proposals which I consider should have been submitted through another channel and which scarcely fall within my province to deal with; but as the fairs take place almost immediately (on 27<sup>th</sup> February and 5<sup>th</sup> March respectively) I trust, he held justified in laying the communication before Government: since delay would be occasioned by further correspondence with Mr Wilson, at the risk of interruption of arrangements necessary to the protection of the health of the pilgrims.

3. I do not think it necessary to comment upon the conservancy arrangements proposed, which have my general approval, and are consistent with the measures recommended by the Cholera Committee in their Report to Government under date the 4<sup>th</sup> December 1867.

4. Mr Wilson's proposition to prohibit the

Enclosure 1

1 Letter No 7 dated  
6 January 1868.

1868. Department.

From the Acting Collector

Mr Wilson

To the Secretary to the

Sanitary Commissioner

Madras.

Dated 6<sup>th</sup> January

Recd 24<sup>th</sup> 1868.

Dist 29<sup>th</sup> Jan'y.

No 7

Enclosure  
No.

Reporting on the present condition of the fairs at Chittoor and Mangalore, the chief places of festival gatherings in the Dist & submitting his proposals as to what sanitary measures should be taken & from what source the cost of such may be met.

On Public No 186/68.

Entrance of carts into the towns, is not however in accordance with the recommendations of that Committee, which, apparently, recognizing the inconvenience and hardships which would result from a rigid enforcement of the rule, recommended that it should be made compulsory for pilgrims "to sleep apart from their carts and cattle", permission being given (I infer though it is not expressly stated) to owners to take in and unload their carts or beasts of burden and then to send them to the 'stands' set apart for the purpose.

5. The religious element which enters into the question of water supply, renders it almost hopeless to apply any rules of economy to the large basin ('pedda emainoo') at Mungalgiri, and any attempt to prevent the pilgrims from drinking its waters would, I apprehend, lead to serious dissatisfaction and discontent, as it is represented to be an interference. I suppose can be admitted, nor does it seem possible to empty, clean and refill the reservoir from any source.

6. The proposals for which Mr Wilson more especially solicits the sanction of Government are:

- i. To level all old walls and deserted houses, presented to be used as public necessities.
- ii. Sanction for the employment of the Police as suggested both in relation to Cottappa Conda and Mungalgiri, under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police.
- iii. Sanction for expenditure of Rs 500 at Cottappa Conda and of Rupees 300 at Mungalgiri.
- iv. Permission to levy a tax.

(a) On the shopkeepers and house owners at Mungalgiri of Rs 8 and Rs 4 respectively and of Rs 4 for permission to keep stalls or booths.

(b) On occupants or keepers of stalls or booths only at Cottappa Conda of Rs 4.

(c) A general poll tax at both places of 3 pie per head.

7. The latter tax, Mr Wilson proposes to collect by a responsible officer, not under the rank of Cassildar, under arrangements which he gives in detail.

8. From these figures it is estimated that Rs 543 will be collected at Cottappa Conda and Rs 384 at Mungalgiri.

9. The question of taxation was fully gone into by the Chobra Committee before alluded to, who after conference with a number of native gentlemen unanimously recommended that a small fee should be demanded of all pilgrims actually resorting to the place of congress.

10. The Committee further suggested that Municipalities should be empowered to levy a small house-tax for the purpose of placing towns in a perfectly sanitary condition, prior to the arrival of the pilgrims; by cleaning of wells, white washing houses, improving drainage, removing nuisances &c.

11. The amount of poll tax suggested by the Committee was (as a tentative measure) fixed at 6 pie.

12. I may say then that Mr Wilson's propositions under this head are quite in accordance with the spirit of the recommendations of that

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,  
Madras, 7<sup>th</sup> February 1868.

No. 11/8

From,

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government  
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your memo-  
in the Public Department, No. 55 of yesterday's  
date, and to inform you that the letter therein  
referred to was received by me on the 24<sup>th</sup> of  
January.

The endorsements representing 'date', 'receipt'  
and 'despatch' were made in the office of the Collector  
at Chinnai, and the Clerk of my office find-  
ing a vacant space under the head of "Received"  
entered the figures 24 there, instead, as he should  
have done, putting a fresh endorsement below  
the entry "Despatched 20<sup>th</sup> January" which represents  
the date of the despatch of the letter by Mr. Wilson.

I have corrected the document in red  
ink.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

*J. S. Rawlings*

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Public Works Officer

From

The Sanitary Commissioner  
for Madras

To  
The Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Fort St George

20<sup>th</sup> Jan 1868

Dated 21<sup>st</sup> January 1868

Received  
No. 11/8  
Enclosure 1

Towards suggestions of the  
By Collector of Madras for the  
convenience of the towns of  
Chennai, Coimbatore and Bangalore  
during the approaching fair  
for the approval of Government.

for Madras

Sanitary Commissioner

*J. S. Rawlings*

Given over to the Chief Secretary

for

I have the honor to be

responsible for the favorable consideration of Government  
I therefore beg to submit the enclosed suggestions  
for the consideration of the Government

12-Hand  
825-

Reached the S. Louis  
approx 11 on 24 Aug - Mr.  
Wilson must have kept it  
back after writing it - HRL

Wm. Churchill  
no trace by A

Law! do do uon

\* *Arctostaphylos*

Form

Public 1868

### Sanitary Commissioner

*for Medicines,*

To

John D. George

Dated

Despatched

Received of

120

No. 1115

Enclosure/

I have been glad to hear from the  
 celebration of the Flying Dutch  
 company in the City of New York  
 and received with a great deal of  
 pleasure  
 January 1868. —

x very important to know the  
value of the

if possible of a medical  
European officer & finding  
this of one or two dupers.  
Mr. Wilson supposes  
that about 40,000 persons  
800 bullocks, 400 carts  
and 80 ponies will assemble  
and he proposes to separate  
human beings from  
carts and animals.  
But as there is no place of  
shelter at the hill (etokha)  
Conda, for human beings  
and as most of them  
will only stay one day I

think this separation though  
 in itself good in a sanitary  
 point of view, will cause  
 much hardship - I would  
 therefore amend this part  
 of Mr. Wilson's proposal  
 and tell him to break up  
 the pilgrims with their  
 carts & in groups not  
 exceeding 150 or 200 carts  
 or 300 or 400 bullocks. There  
 is plenty of space to do this.  
 The protection of water, the  
 provision of latrines & others  
 are all right & may be  
 sanctioned.  
 A good supply of medicines,

Agree 11/12

the more considerable  
 the arrangements 11/12

11/12

2

to Mr. Magr.

11/12

& but aid the enforcement  
 of a money contribution for  
 the benefit of the pilgrims 11/12

This Mr. Magr. do very  
 quickly & at a very few  
 days notice as I found  
 in Bellary and Kurnool.

I think the proposal  
 a perfect one 11/12

a rude hospital shed,  
 and the presence of two  
 depots - and if possible  
 of an Assistant, to see that  
 all goes right - in company  
 the Tahildars should supervise  
 the clearing up of the ~~house~~  
 villages near about the  
 pilgrims' halt & the  
 white washing of houses.

If this proposal is approved  
 I will telegraph to  
 Mr. Wilson - the  
 later festival at Mungulagiri  
 can be dealt with by letter

Mr. Wilson proposes to  
levy a tax on the pilgrims  
I would forbid this for  
the present. Such taxation  
must be under the  
provisions of an act. I  
am about to circulate  
the Report of the Committee  
on pilgrimages which includes  
the subject of their taxation  
wh. however requires to  
be dealt with deliberately

Wm  
Thursday May.

No doubt it must be  
forbidden - Wm

by A  
I agree with the  
view expressed  
by our colleagues  
J. H. P.

by A

any ...

From  
Chief Secy.

To W. Wilson Esq

Acty Collector  
Kistna district  
Mandya taluk

Your letter (7) recd. to Sanitary Commissioner -

Five hundred saplings sanctioned for Lotappaconda  
festival. Human beings men not to be separated  
from ~~the~~ animals. Break up into divisions  
of 200 carts and ~~two hundred~~ <sup>one hundred</sup> bullocks if about one hundred  
fifty carts and three hundred ~~bullocks~~  
Preservation of water, latrines, pits, carts, totes,  
clearing ground approved. Arrange with <sup>Lotappaconda</sup>  
Superintendent for proposed police. Send two  
doctors with made up medicines. Erect  
a temporary hospital shed - divided for sexes.



PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras

(November 31, Jan'y 4, Feb'y 18, 1884  
and 148)

Order thereon 21 March 1884 No 363.

With the letter above  
presented the Sanitary Com-  
missioner submitted one from  
the Acting Collector of the  
Kottam District detailing  
the conservancy arrangements  
which he proposed to adopt  
for the preservation of the  
public health during the  
festivals then about to be  
held at "Cotappa Conda"  
and at "Brungalagiri."

2 To obviate the delay  
which would have occurred  
in communicating, in the  
usual course, the views of  
for. present

N.  
W.D.  
by A

Government on the several propositions submitted by Mr. Wilson, instructions to the following effect were conveyed to him by Telegram.

3 At "Cotappa Conda" where there would, it was expected, an assemblage of 20,000 persons, with 800 bullocks, and 200 carts and 80 ponies, Mr. Wilson proposed a segregation of human beings from carts and animals.

This separation, though in itself good in a sanitary point of view, would, it was apprehended, cause much hardship, as there was no place of shelter at the hill of Cotappa for human beings. The Collector was therefore directed to break up the encampment of pilgrims, with their carts, &c., in groups not exceeding 100 carts

carts and 300 bullocks.

4 The measures proposed for the preservation of water for drinking and other purposes, for the provision of Salinae, pits, carts and latrines, and for clearing ground, were approved.

5 The Collector was directed to arrange with the Superintendent of Police for the services of an Assistant Superintendent at Cotappa Conda for the purpose of assisting with his staff of Constables, any and that might be necessary for enforcing the necessary arrangements.

6 The Collector was, also, instructed to arrange for the attendance of two Doctors with the requisite supply of medicines, to erect a temporary shed to serve as a Hospital, with separate

separate wards for  
males and females, - to have  
the villages to which the  
pilgrims were likely to resort  
well cleaned some days prior  
to the festival, and to order  
the residents to have their  
houses whitewashed. For this  
purpose the Collector was  
authorized to give them  
assistance in paying for  
cart and coolies.

X A sum of Rs 500  
was sanctioned for carrying  
out the proposed arrangements  
at "Cotappa Conda," and the  
Collector <sup>was</sup> informed that  
additional funds would  
if necessary, be placed at  
his disposal for the same  
object. The Government  
suggested to Mr. Wilson  
the importance of having  
some European Officer  
present at the festival.

8 The levy of a  
tax

tax, as proposed by the Collector  
in para 7 of his letter, on  
the owners of stalls and  
booths at Cotappa Conda,  
and on the householders  
and tradesmen at Mungala-  
giri during the festivals  
at those places - and, also,  
on the pilgrims resorting  
thither, was prohibited.

Such taxation, it is observed  
can only be enforced by  
a legislative enactment.

9 The Government have  
authorized the demolition of the  
old walls and ruined  
buildings, referred to in  
paragraph 5 of Mr. Wilson's  
letter.

10 Approving that  
the conservancy arrange-  
ments sanctioned for  
Cotappa Conda have  
been also adopted at  
Mungala giri.

40  
Mungolagiri during the  
recent festival there,  
the Government await  
a report of the result  
of these arrangements.

HAL

To the Coll<sup>y</sup>, Kishna District  
Sanitary Comm<sup>y</sup>  
Buckton, P. S. No. 100  
Chit<sup>y</sup> P. S. No. 100

Recd 27/3

U. S. Department.

No. 365

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT T.

Dated 21 March 1868.

742-717-  
- 75 of 1869.

140.141.