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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	<i>131</i>	Press <u>Mis.</u>
Dated	<i>12-8-</i>	18 <i>69</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
12th August 1869.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 81. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort William, 31st March 1868, No. 1554.

Circular No. 723-8, dated 30th May 1867.
From the President of the Statistical Committee, dated 8th February 1868, No. 2.
To ditto, dated 31st March 1868, No. 1553.
To Bengal, dated 31st March 1868, No. 1553.
To North-Western Provinces, dated 31st March 1868, No. 1556.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted in the margin.

From the Secretary to the Government of India,	
To the Secretary to the Government of Punjab ...	No. 723
Do. do of Bengal ...	„ 724
To the Chief Commissioner of Oude ...	„ 725
Do. of British Burmah ...	„ 726
To the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg ...	„ 727
To the Resident at Hyderabad ...	„ 728

Dated Simla, 30th May 1867.

* Punjab. } For the consideration of His Honour the
Bengal. } Lieutenant Governor.
Oude. }
British Burmah. } For your consideration.
Mysore and Coorg. }
Hyderabad. }

† Punjab.
Bengal.
Oude.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I am directed to enclose a copy of the first part of a Gazetteer from the Central Provinces, compiled under the orders of the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Temple, and to suggest* whether a similar work, if not already in existence, might not with advantage be compiled from†

From the President of the Statistical Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 8th February 1868, No. 2.

At a meeting of the Statistical Committee held on the 31st ultimo, at which all the members now in Calcutta were present, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Government of Bengal has lately proposed to the Government of India to appoint a special officer to superintend the collection of materials for a Gazetteer of Bengal.

2. It was considered by the Committee that the appointment of such an officer would eventually be required to consolidate the Provincial Gazetteers which the various local Governments have undertaken to furnish, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend to Government that a duly qualified officer be at once selected for the purpose, and, pending the receipt of further materials, be employed on the preparation of the Bengal Gazetteer as proposed by the Lieutenant Governor in his letter, copy of which was furnished to the Committee with Government letter, No. 1591, dated 20th December last.

3. It was further resolved to suggest to Government that the officer, if appointed, should work in concert with, and under the supervision of, this Committee.

P. S.—I take this opportunity of requesting the recognition by Government of Mr. E. Gay as Secretary of our Committee, Mr. Gay having consented to act in that capacity.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the President of the Statistical Committee; dated Fort William, 31st March 1868, No. 1552.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2, dated the 8th ultimo, intimating that it is the belief of the Statistical Committee that the Government of Bengal has lately proposed the appointment of a special officer to superintend the collection of materials for a

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Gazetteer of Bengal, and suggesting that this officer should work in concert with, and under the supervision of, the Committee, and should consolidate the Gazetteers of the various local Governments and Administrations, and, pending the receipt of further materials, should be employed on the Bengal Gazetteer.

2. In reply I am directed to state that no such definite proposition has been submitted by the Government of Bengal. What the Committee apparently refer to is the suggestion contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. Dampier's letter, No. 4143, dated the 16th November last, that an officer should be temporarily appointed to the work of compiling the general statistics for Bengal required for the Annual Administration Reports.

3. To appoint a special officer to amalgamate the various local Gazetteers would be at present, the Governor General in Council thinks, premature.

4. In the preparation of a Gazetteer for the Lower Provinces, it would probably be found best to follow the plan adopted in the Central Provinces of collecting the necessary information first from the District Officers. To digest and arrange the materials thus brought together a special officer may be required, but it appears to His Excellency in Council that he would carry out his task more promptly and efficiently under the direct control of the Bengal Government than if placed under the superintendence of the Statistical Committee.

5. A copy of this correspondence will, however, be forwarded to the local Government, and the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor will be asked as to the necessity of appointing a special officer to the work of compiling a Gazetteer.

6. In compliance with the request contained in the Postscript to your letter under reply, Mr. Gay will be recognized as the Secretary to the Statistical Committee.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated Fort William, 31st March 1868, No. 1553.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying copy of a correspondence* with the Statistical Committee.

* From No. 2, dated 8th February 1868.
To No. do. March 1869.

2. With reference to my letter, No. 724, dated 30th May 1867, I am to inquire whether any steps have been taken towards compiling a Gazetteer for the Lower Provinces, and whether the Lieutenant Governor considers it necessary to appoint a special officer to the duty. Should His Honour think such an appointment necessary, I am to request that it may be stated what salary the Government of Bengal would recommend, and for what length of time the task would be likely to occupy him.

3. I am further to suggest that the officer appointed for the compilation of the Gazetteer might also be usefully employed in the statistical investigations described in paragraph 9 of your letter to this Government, No. 4143, dated 16th November last.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; dated Fort William, 31st March 1868, No. 1556.

I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a circular, dated the 30th May 1867, and the Central Provinces' Gazetteer referred to in it, and to request that, under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, steps may be taken to initiate a similar work for the North-Western Provinces.

2. I am at the same time desired to suggest the adoption of the plan followed in the Central Provinces of collecting the necessary information first from the District Officers. The materials thus brought together may then be digested and arranged by a special officer selected for the purpose. In this way, the Governor General in Council thinks, far better results may be secured than by a mere correction of Thornton's Gazetteer.

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12th August 1869.

No. 82. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Bombay, 8th April 1869, No. 655C.

General Department.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the favourable consideration of the Government of Madras, the accompanying copy of a letter, as per margin, from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society relative to the preparation of a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian Geographical names.

2. A copy of the Resolution* passed by this Government on the subject is also appended.

* No. 655, of this date.

From the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Town Hall, 10th February 1868, No. 6.

I am instructed by the Bombay Geographical Society to inform you that, at its last meeting held on the 16th ultimo, the Committee appointed to prepare it submitted their plan for a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian Geographical names. The Society approved of this plan, and, believing that such an Index as the Committee propose is wanted, and would be of great utility, agreed to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Excellency's Government with the request that the Society may be afforded the assistance it requires in procuring the necessary information and otherwise in forwarding the labours of the Committee to complete the Index for the Bombay Presidency, and that the Government of His Excellency be graciously pleased to commend the plan of the Society to the notice of the other Governments of India.

2. I beg to forward herewith thirty copies of the plan of the proposed Index for the use of Government. In the event of any additional copies being required I shall be happy to supply them.

Plan of a proposed Index or List of the Geographical names in India, in Vernacular and English Spellings, with Memoranda Geographical, Etymological, Antiquarian, and Statistical.

The Committee of the Geographical Society of Bombay appointed to prepare a Vernacular and English Index or List of the principal places, rivers, mountains, &c., in India, have agreed on the following statement of the outline of a general plan to guide them in the formation of the proposed Index, and to enumerate the particulars it might properly include.

2. The object of the list is primarily *geographical* and *etymological*, but the Committee hope information may be placed at their disposal to enable them to make it also historical and statistical. They do not contemplate the compilation of a Gazetteer, but such an index will form an essential preliminary and basis for a full Gazetteer of India—a work of which the want is becoming greatly felt.

3. The Committee, therefore, consider that a full Index of the kind ought to embrace the following:—

- (1). Names of all towns, villages of any size or note, railway stations, &c., with the taluk and district or state in which each is situated, and its longitude and latitude. To this it seems desirable to add, where known, the population; name of the river or stream on which each is situated; altitude above the sea-level; the dates and names of founders; the etymology of the name; the Sanserit or ancient name; and notes of connected events, peculiar products or manufactures; places of note, temples, commemorative pillars, &c., in their vicinity, with references to fuller descriptions already published.
- (2). Names of the talukas or divisions in each district, with the area, chief town, and population.

- (3). Shrines and places of pilgrimage, with notes of the objects of adoration or pilgrimage, dates of fairs, &c., and precise locality.
- (4). Rivers, their rise, course, and confluence or debouchure; lakes, with their size or area and products; hot springs, with their temperature.
- (5). Mountain ranges with average heights; peaks with their greatest altitude; hill forts with notes of events connected with them, and their present condition.
- (6). Valleys, plateau, &c., having particular designations, with notes on their peculiarities.
- (7). Tribes and peculiar sects, with notes of their habits, castes, race, peculiar deities, occupations, &c.

The notes alluded to under the above heads are not intended to be lengthy, and, in few cases, need extend to half a dozen lines; but generally may be restricted to one or two, whilst all detailed information collected might be preserved by the Geographical Society for reference.

4. If this plan can be well filled up, the proposed list will include as many as possible, if not all, of the names on the maps of Rennell, Arrowsmith, Allen, Walker, and Keith Johnston, and in the road-books, with many others in addition. It would thus be of considerable extent, and require a large amount of patient labour, besides the collection of much information that has never yet been brought together from the many districts of so vast a country.

5. The forms in which the Committee propose to compile the names are two-fold.—1st, every name must be given in the characters of the vernacular or vernaculars of the district in which it occurs, and in the language to which the name belongs; thus, purely Mahomedan names must be given in Urdu and in the characters of the Hindoo dialect of the place; and Hindoo names in the form or forms used by educated Hindoos of the vicinity, whether Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Kachhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Singhalese, or Burmese; but, for convenience in printing, it may be found best to use the Devnagari alphabet for all the Sanscritic dialects at least. To guide in deciphering the various characters and prevent mistakes in printing, each name should be followed by its transliteration into Roman characters according to a uniform alphabet. This will be of special value in all manuscript lists sent to the Committee. And, as the alphabet of Sir William Jones, as now written by the Royal Asiatic and other Societies and by most Orientalists, is familiar to many, the Committee would employ it for this purpose, and prepare alphabets of the different Indian languages for the use of those who may assist them. The Committee would gladly have availed themselves of the spelling in published vernacular maps and books; but have found, in the best of these, instances of transliteration from common English spellings, and, therefore, cannot depend upon them as trustworthy, even for those districts for which they are able to obtain such aid; and they recommend that the vernacular orthography of the names be collected afresh together with other information. 2nd.—Besides the vernacular, the English spellings in common use and on the Trigonometrical Survey maps will be given, and both the English and vernacular forms will be so arranged that, either being known, the name will be at once found in its alphabetical place in the Index.

6. To these the Committee hope to be able to add any peculiar forms of Indian names found in the best known historical and descriptive works on India, such as the writings of Orme, Dow, Elphinstone, Grant Duff, Mill, Wilson, Thornton, Montgomery Martin, Rennell, Hamilton, &c., also the Greek and Sanscrit ancient names so far as they have been identified by Lassen, De Saint-Martin, Cunningham, &c.

7. As to the modes of spelling it is well known that the Indian universities and Oriental scholars are in favour of writing names as transliterated from the vernacular orthography, whilst popular feeling is probably averse to any change in the prevalent variety. This List or Index interferes with neither further than to bring them together. By giving the names in native characters their etymologies as well as pronunciation will be much better preserved than by any mode of transliteration alone on any system whatever, and no name will be entered whose vernacular spelling has not been obtained. The transliterated spellings will serve as a check on

typographical errors, and the ordinary spellings will make the list generally useful to all Europeans, especially to such as are not thoroughly acquainted with the geography of the country, and will adapt it as an index to all maps of India.

8. Considering the nature and extent of the work, the Committee—whilst they would gladly prepare forms of the returns required with instructions respecting the particulars to be entered, &c., and systematic alphabets for transliterating the various languages so as to prevent mistakes and confusion, and whilst ready to do their best in compiling and editing the information placed at their disposal—feel that they must be mainly dependent upon fresh information from each locality. And, believing as they do, that with adequate assistance such a List or Index would be of permanent value to all connected with this country, they recommend the Geographical Society to bring the matter before the Government of Bombay with the request that the Committee and Society be afforded that assistance in procuring the desiderated information which Government alone can afford by obtaining the services of its officers in the Revenue and Educational Departments and others in collecting the vernacular names and other required particulars from the various districts of the Presidency, and that the Government of Bombay graciously use its influence in obtaining for the Society similar assistance from the other Governments of India.

(Signed) JAMES BURGESS.
(Do.) BHA'U DA'JI.
(Do.) VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.
(Do.) J. P. HUGHLINGS.
(Do.) HENRY MORLAND.
(Do.) R. S. SINCLAIR.
(Do.) J. SCORGIE.

No. 655.

Books, &c.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1868.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, No. 6, dated 10th February 1868, forwarding thirty copies of a plan for the preparation of a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian Geographical names, submitted by the Committee appointed to prepare it, and approved of by the Society; and requesting that the Society may be afforded the assistance it requires in procuring the necessary information and otherwise in forwarding the labours of the Committee to complete the Index for the Bombay Presidency, and that the plan of the Society may be commended to the notice of the other Governments of India.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3342, dated 20th February 1868.	} Replying to Government Memorandum, No. 320, dated 15th February 1868, calling for opinion as to the most reliable agency for compiling accurate information of the nature required to serve as the basis of a Gazetteer.
Memorandum from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 168, dated 20th February 1868.	
Memorandum from the Officiating Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 539, dated 24th February 1868.	
Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 830, dated 8th March 1868.	
Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 241, dated 14th March 1868.	

RESOLUTION.—The Bombay Geographical Society should be informed that the compilation of a Gazetteer for the Bombay Presidency is already under the consideration of Government, and a copy of the letter despatched to the Government of India on the 29th January, with the Government of India's Resolution thereon of the 4th March, should be forwarded to the Society for their information.

2. On the appointment of the Committee by Government to carry out the undertaking, the proposed scheme of the Geographical Society will be submitted for its consideration.

3. Copies of the letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Society, with its accompaniment, should be forwarded to the other Governments of India for favourable consideration.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

No. 83. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay; dated Fort William, 30th April 1868, No. 2209.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 655A, dated 8th instant, with its enclosures, and, in reply, to state that the local Governments and Administrations have already been moved to undertake the preparation of local Gazetteers; and will be asked, while doing so, to render what assistance they can to the Geographical Society of Bombay in carrying out its plan for the preparation of a Vernacular and English Index of Indian Geographical names.

2. I am to add that it is desirable that in such a publication the native characters should be given, transliteration being effected on a uniform principle. The system proposed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and explained in the accompanying pamphlet, seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers.

No. 2210-15.

Copy of the above correspondence forwarded to the Governments of the Punjab and Bengal; Chief Commissioners of Oude and British Burmah; the Commissioner of Mysore; and Resident, Hyderabad, with reference to Circular Letter, No. 723-728, dated 30th May 1867.

No. 2216.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(Signed) J. T. WHEELER,
Assistant Secretary for
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India; dated 8th April 1868, No. 655A.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, as per margin, from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society relative to the preparation of a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian Geographical names.

* No. 655, of this date.

2. A copy of the Resolution* passed by this Government on the subject is also appended,

No. 84. *Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department.*

Read the following *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue*, dated 2nd July 1868:—

Read the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue; dated Vizagapatam, 23rd November 1866, No. 865.

The Vizagapatam "District Manual" is now completely printed. I send three copies to the Board by the next steamer. A copious table of contents is prefixed.

2. A map accompanies: this I recommend being placed in a pocket at the side of the volume as more convenient for reference. A picture, to explain a

passage in Chapter I., Section 3, is also forwarded; it should face the page in which the description occurs.

3. I sent Dr. Hunter about a dozen photographs of the Wild Races, and he held out hopes that his pupils at the School of Arts would copy them on wood. But this is a long time ago, and the results have not been made known to me. Perhaps the Board will be good enough to direct inquiries to be made at the school. If Dr. Hunter's students cannot help us, Mr. Barren or Mr. Dumphy might do so. They are very interesting delineations, and it were a pity not to secure at least some of them for the use of the Manual. At this distance it is quite impossible for me to arrange the matter.

4. It will be seen I have been fortunate in obtaining contributions from several officers in the district; our Doctor on "Climate and Diseases;" Mr. Boswell on "Agriculture," &c.; Captain Pascal on the "Sea Ports;" from Lieutenant Smith an article on "Jeypore;" and from Captain Tennant a sketch of the "Police and Crime." The rest has been compiled by the Editor: the history of the district and of the Zemindary families and estates was involved in a good deal of obscurity, and much time and labour have been given to disentangling perplexities therein.

5. When the Board given their *imprimatur*, I think that, as the volume is the first of a series of District Manuals for the Presidency of Madras, I may without impropriety ask permission to dedicate it to His Excellency the Governor.

P. S.—I estimated the printing to cost 350 Rupees. It has cost 62 Rupees more, which I beg may be sanctioned.

The Board submit herewith Mr. Carmichael's Manual of the district of Vizagapatam.

2. They consider the result of his labours a valuable addition to local Records, and regard the work as an excellent specimen of the compilation required.

3. The Manual is somewhat defective in statistics, but the Board refrain from any detailed criticism.

4. They, however, recommend the omission of a few passages, such as the greater part of paragraph 29 and the whole of 30, Section 2, Chapter I.; the second note to paragraph 14, Section 6, Chapter II.; the latter part of paragraph 15, Section 3, Chapter V.

5. They suggest the abridgment of Section 5, Chapter I., which is now too much of a medical treatise.

6. The Board recommend that the Manual be printed, and, as Mr. Carmichael is too far from Madras to admit of his superintending the printing, they recommend that the duty be entrusted to a qualified and experienced person.

7. The Manual has been detained some time in the office to admit of a comparison being made of the methods adopted in this and in Mr. Nelson's Manual of Madura.

8. The latter has now been received, and will be submitted separately.

Order, 10th July 1868, No. 1927.

The Government are much indebted to Mr. Carmichael and the gentlemen who assisted him in the work for this valuable compilation, and they desire that their thanks may be conveyed to them. The Board will take the necessary steps to have

the requisite number of copies of the Manual printed in form corresponding with Mr. Nelson's Manual for Madura.

2. The Government think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department as to the revision of Section 5, Chapter I.

3. The proposed omissions from paragraphs 29 and 30; Section 2, Chapter I., and paragraph 15, Section 3, Chapter V., are approved.

4. The reason for proposing to omit the second note to paragraph 14, Section 6, Chapter II., is not apparent. All that Mr. Carmichael appears to intend is that the fact of Sir T. Munro having been Governor of Madras when Regulations IV. and V. of 1822 were enacted may be accepted without further evidence as sufficient proof that their object was the increased protection of ryot occupiers of land in Zemindaries, a position which the Government see no need to contest or question.

5. The Government will await the submission by the Board of the Madura Manual before passing further orders on the subject of District Manuals generally.
(True Extract).

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Actg. Secy. to Govt., R. D.

No. 85. Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd September 1868, No. 6290.

Read the following letter from J. H. NELSON, Esq., Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th May 1868.

I have the honour to inform you that the Manual for the Madura district, the compilation of which was directed by Government in their Order, No. 2162, of the 9th September 1865, has been completed and printed, and to submit the same for approval.

2. I have to express my regret that the work has taken much more time than was anticipated by the Board; but venture to hope, nevertheless, that I shall not be deemed to have delayed its completion unnecessarily. In addition to the obstacles which ordinarily impede and delay one who brings out a work of any size in an out-of-the-way station in India, I have had to contend with certain peculiar difficulties. In the first place, the nature of the work rendered it necessary to look over more or less carefully the greater part of the voluminous records contained in the Record Office of Madura, which records are kept in a most confused and disorderly state; and to hunt up inscriptions and historical notices about which nothing was known in Madura. In the next place, the circumstance of my holding a Judicial and not a Revenue appointment when I first began to work at the Manual prevented me from communicating as freely as was desirable with those native officials who alone could materially assist me. Then my removal, more than a year ago, to Madras, and subsequent change to my present post, necessarily interfered with my arrangements, and made it difficult for me to obtain information from Madura on various matters. Again, the inability of my printer to keep more than about a hundred pages of type set up at any one time has, for obvious reasons, impeded the progress of the work. Other special difficulties it is unnecessary for me to enumerate.

3. On the other hand, I have every reason to be grateful to the officials of the district generally, and to several non-official gentlemen resident in it, for the great kindness and promptitude with which they have supplied me with much valuable information. To notice here in order the names of all who have so assisted me would take up too much space; but I should do ill were I to neglect to acknowledge the deep obligations imposed upon me by the liberality of the worthy Chief of the Jesuit Mission of Madura, who brought to my notice and lent me the "Mission du Madura," a large collection of Administration Reports written by Jesuit Missionaries, some as far back as the very beginning of the seventeenth century, and so furnished me with some most excellent materials of which the very existence was unsuspected for writing the history of Madura in comparatively modern times. Nor can I pass over in silence the very valuable assistance I have derived from the intelligence and knowledge of revenue matters of Raja Ram Row, the Hoozoor Magisterial Clerk, whose services were considerably placed at my disposal by the Collector. Ever polite and ready to oblige, however great and heavy his regular duties might be, he has both lightened my labours and made them more pleasant.

4. With regard to the authorities of which I have made use, it is proper for me to observe that, wherever it has been possible, I have depended upon the Collector's records. In other cases I have used the best authorities to which I had access. Thus, in referring to Singhalese history, I have quoted from Upham's Mahavansi, being unable to procure a copy of Turnour's more reliable work. And doubtless other instances will readily be detected by my readers in which authorities quoted by me are of indifferent repute. For all such defects I must crave indulgence on the ground that there is nothing in the shape of a library at Madura, and the libraries of Madras contain but few Oriental works which could have been of much use to me. Had the means of acquiring the best historical information been procurable, it would certainly have been turned to account.

5. The Board will perhaps observe that I have done little, if anything, in the way of drawing inferences from figured statements; and I should, therefore, explain that I attempted to theorise about several matters, but was so greatly dissatisfied with my results that I had not the courage to publish them. I have failed altogether to discover sudden augmentations of the total area under cultivation obviously caused by the promulgation of new rules and regulations by the Board; or signs of periodicity in droughts and famines, or periods of depression, or the reverse of trade and manufactures. All that I have learnt, with any certainty, is that, since the assumption of the Madura district by the British, a very marvellous change for the better has taken place in its condition. A wretchedly poor and debased population has become orderly, industrious, and, on the whole, prosperous. Where there were no means of intercommunication, fairly good roads and bridges have sprung up in every direction. Where fearful famines used to rage from time to time, starvation is now a thing almost unknown. Where land was almost valueless, it now commands fancy prices. Where justice was a term known only to a few pedantic scholars, and none had or even claimed rights but the strong, justice is now administered with more or less impartiality in every part of the country, and is eagerly demanded and contended for by the poorest of the poor. Where education was impossible to all, it is now possible to all; and its advantages are beginning

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to be generally appreciated. That these things are, and that they are the results of wise and beneficent administration, there can be no question. But how far any particular administrative act has contributed to the total improvement of the country, it is almost, if not absolutely, impossible, I believe, to ascertain.

6. I will conclude, therefore, with the expression of a hope that the Board will excuse my omission to manipulate statistics, and be content to know that the state of the district is manifestly improving day by day; that a light assessment and steadily increasing prices of agricultural produce are bringing about a healthy increase of cultivation; that the extra sources of revenue, such as salt and stamps, exhibit an elasticity full of promise for the future; and that, considering the natural disadvantages under which Madras labours, its condition and prospects are all that could reasonably be expected.

ENCLOSURE No. 1—Book.

The Board resolve to submit the accompanying Manual for the orders of Government.

2. The work bears evidence of much research and labour, and does Mr. Nelson great credit.

3. An edition of three hundred copies has been printed, and the Board consider that these, together with Mr. Carmichael's work now in the press, might be at once circulated to admit of the preparation of Manuals in other districts. The Board propose to let Mr. Nelson have twenty copies for private use.

4. As a work intended for more official reference this Manual is somewhat prolix, and this remark applies especially to Part III.

5. Extensive extracts from reports, such as that of Mr. Hodgson, which is printed in the Parliamentary Blue Books, should, if given at all, appear in the form of an Appendix.

6. Theories such as that advanced in Chapter 1 of Part II. regarding the supposed impurity of the Brahmin stock are scarcely within the scope of the description of treatise required.

7. The Board are of opinion that much greater brevity is desirable, a larger proportion of facts as compared with arguments and theories, and more copious references to the sources whence further details on the various points treated of may be obtained.

From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 24th February 1869.

I am directed to forward herewith five copies of Mr. Carmichael's Manual of the Vizagapatam district, and to inform you that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Orders of Government of the 10th July 1868, No. 1927, three hundred copies have been struck off at the Asylum Press.

Order, 26th April 1869, No. 1112.

In 1862, the Committee for simplifying routine business revived a proposal for the preparation of a Manual of each district embodying a brief but complete

12th August 1869.

history of all the more important facts connected with its administration since it came under British control, with the dates and nature of the settlements of revenue and their effect on the prosperity of the district, the increase and decrease of the cultivated area, the recurrence of seasons of scarcity, the works of irrigation and intercommunication, &c., &c., with full Appendices containing tabular statements of all interesting statistics for easy reference.

2. The Government adopted the suggestion of the Committee, and, in their Order, under date 17th March 1862, No. 591, directed the Board to draw up a skeleton plan of a Model Manual, and to call for the names of any officers willing to undertake the preparation of such a work. The Government at the same time observed that the officer who might be selected to prepare the Model Manual would not be relieved from his regular duties, but would be specially remunerated for the extra labour involved.

3. With their letter, dated 28th August 1865, No. 5248, the Board of Revenue submitted the names of gentlemen who were ready to undertake the compilation of a Model Manual, and recommended that the offer of Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Vizagapatam, should be accepted, but that another officer should also be named for the preparation of a Manual for one of the southern districts. The Government accordingly, in their Order, under date 9th September 1865, No. 2162, accepted Mr. Carmichael's offer to prepare a Manual for Vizagapatam, and also that of Mr. Nelson to compile a similar work for the Madras district.

4. Mr. Carmichael's Manual was submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings of 2nd July 1868, and the Government have already recorded their appreciation of his labours (G. O., 10th July 1868, No. 1927) and directed that the work should be printed in a convenient form.

5. This has now been done, and a copy of the Manual has been forwarded by the Board of Revenue with their letter, dated 24th February 1869. The Board's remarks on Mr. Nelson's Manual, as contained in their Proceedings of the 3rd September 1868, have also been in the meantime received.

6. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with the Board in considering that Mr. Nelson is entitled to great credit for the careful and laborious manner in which he has discharged the duty entrusted to him; but, as observed by the Board, the work, however valuable as a comprehensive account of the province, is a little too diffuse for a District Manual.

7. The statistical tables attached to both Manuals are a little defective as regards the earlier years, and a few explanatory remarks and observations might occasionally be added; but, on the whole, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that both Manuals may be circulated to the Collectors of other districts, with instructions to submit the names of any Revenue Officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, who may be willing to undertake the compilation of a District Manual on the same terms as those on which these have been prepared.

8. The Board's proposal to permit Mr. Nelson to retain twenty copies of his work is approved, and they are requested to allow Mr. Carmichael to have as many copies (not in excess of twenty) of the Vizagapatam Manual as he desires. One hundred copies of each should be forwarded to the Government Office for distribution.

9. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to pass a sum of Rupees 2500 each to Messrs. Carmichael and Nelson, as remuneration for the trouble involved in the preparation of their respective works.

(True Extract).

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Actg. Secy. to Govt., R. D.

No. 86. From the Members of the "Madras Gazetteer" Committee, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 30th June 1869.

In returning the correspondence forwarded with the Proceedings of Government, No. 711, of 27th May ultimo, we beg to state that we have considered the subject on which our report has been called for, and that our opinion is as follows.

2. We think that, as has already been suggested by His Excellency in Council, the best plan of arriving at a good Gazetteer of the Presidency is to begin by calling for a Manual from each district. As each Manual is published it should be put into the hands of a special officer at the Presidency, whose duty it would be to compile articles for the Gazetteer therefrom.

3. We believe that every carefully prepared Manual would contain, as a matter of course, the particulars required by the Bombay Geographical Society in their Memorandum communicated by the Government of India as marginally noted; but it would not be amiss to circulate copies of that paper to the Collectors of districts; and, with a view to procuring the complete and accurate Index which is mentioned as so great a desideratum, compilers of Manuals should be requested to furnish a list of all the principal places, rivers, mountains, &c., described by them. For this list three columns should be opened, viz., (a), the name, as ordinarily spelt by the English in India; (b), written in the native character; and (c), transliterated into the Roman character according to the system drawn up some years ago by a Sub-Committee of the Madras Literary Society for the languages of this Presidency, and approved by Government at the time.*

* Captain Carr dissents, as he prefers the system of transliteration adopted by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, so far as regards the sounds common to the Dravidian and Sanscrit languages, and the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu alphabets.

This is the same system as is advocated by the late Professor Wilson in the Preface to the "Glossary of Indian Terms." It would, of course, be the duty of the officer charged with the compilation of the Gazetteer carefully to revise these transliterations. The key-word in the Gazetteer should, we are of opinion, be the word as ordinarily spelt; but the accurate transliteration should immediately follow, as TRICHINOPOLY (*Tiruchināpalli*), VIZAGAPATAM (*Visāk'hapattanam*), TRANQUEBAR (*Tranquānlāti*), and so on.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.
(") J. GROSE.
(") M. W. CARR.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, 12th August 1869, No. 1131.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the suggestions contained in the foregoing letter from the Committee nominated in G. O., 27th May 1869, No. 711, to consider and report upon the steps to be taken for the compilation of a Gazetteer for this Presidency. The Committee have adopted the scheme originally proposed by Government, namely, that District Manuals should be first prepared, and the information necessary for the

Letter to the Government of India, dated 22nd November 1867, No. 1457.

compilation of a Presidency Gazetteer on a uniform plan afterwards abstracted from them by a special officer at the Presidency.

2. The officers charged with the preparation of the District Manuals will, as suggested by the Committee, furnish indices of the names of places, &c., referred to in the Manuals, and will adopt the arrangement and scheme of transliteration recommended by the Committee. Copies of the "Plan of a proposed Index" drawn up by the Bombay Geographical Society, and transliteration tables abstracted from the report of the Sub-Committee of the Madras Literary Society, will be forwarded to Collectors hereafter. In the case of Hindustani names of which corruptions in the Dravidian vernaculars are in use, care should be taken to ascertain and transliterate from the correct Hindustani forms.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1132.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE R. S. ELLIS, C. B.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Adverting to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to trans-

Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 19th October 1867, No. 1753.
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd November 1867, No. 1457.
From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 31st March 1868, No. 1554.
From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 30th April 1868, No. 2219.

mit, for the information of the Supreme Government, copies of the Proceedings of this Government, dated 27th May 1869, No. 711, and No. 1131, of this date, on the subject of the compilation of a Gazetteer for this Presidency, and to state that measures will be taken for accelerating the preparation of the Manuals of

districts which are to furnish materials for the General Gazetteer.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
12th August 1869.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary.

Ed. A. S. Rodgers.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th April 1869.*

Read the following :—

No. 505. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd September 1868,
No. 6,290.

Read the following letter from J. H. NELSON, Esq., Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th May 1868.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the Manual for the Madura District, the compilation of which was directed by Government in their Order, No. 2,162, of the 9th September 1865, has been completed and printed, and to submit the same for approval.

2. I have to express my regret that the work has taken much more time than was anticipated by the Board ; but venture to hope, nevertheless, that I shall not be deemed to have delayed its completion unnecessarily. In addition to the obstacles which ordinarily impede and delay one who brings out a work of any size in an out-of-the-way station in India, I have had to contend with certain peculiar difficulties. In the first place the nature of the work rendered it necessary to look over more or less carefully the greater part of the voluminous records contained in the Record Office of Madura, which records are kept in a most confused and disorderly state ; and to hunt up inscriptions and historical notices about which nothing was known in Madura. In the next place the circumstance of my holding a Judicial and not a Revenue appointment when I first began to work at the Manual, prevented me from communicating as freely as was desirable with those Native Officials who alone could materially assist me. Then my removal more than a year ago to Madras, and subsequent change to my present post, necessarily interfered with my arrangements, and made it difficult for me to obtain information from Madura on various matters. Again the inability of my printer to keep more than about a hundred pages of type set up at any one time has, for obvious reasons, impeded the progress of the work. Other special difficulties it is unnecessary for me to enumerate.

3. On the other hand, I have every reason to be grateful to the officials of the district generally, and to several non-official gentlemen resident in it, for the great kindness and promptitude with which they have supplied me with much valuable information. To notice here in order the names of all who have so assisted me would take up too much space ; but I should do ill were I to neglect to acknowledge the deep obligations imposed upon me by the liberality of the worthy Chief of the Jesuit Mission of Madura, who brought to my notice and lent me the " Mission du Madure," a large collection of Administration Reports written by Jesuit Missionaries, some as far back as the very beginning of the seventeenth century, and so furnished me with some most excellent materials of which the very existence was unsuspected, for writing the history of Madura in comparatively modern times. Nor can I pass over in silence the very valuable assistance I have derived from the intelligence and knowledge of revenue matters of Raja Ram Row, the Huzoor Magisterial Clerk, whose services were considerably placed at my disposal by the Collector. Ever polite and ready to oblige, however great and heavy his regular duties might be, he has both lightened my labors and made them more pleasant.

4. With regard to the authorities of which I have made use, it is proper for me to observe that, wherever it has been possible, I have depended upon the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th April 1869.*

Collector's records. In other cases I have used the best authorities to which I had access. Thus in referring to Cingalese history, I have quoted from Upham's Mahavansi, being unable to procure a copy of Turnour's more reliable work. And doubtless other instances will readily be detected by my readers in which authorities quoted by me are of indifferent repute. For all such defects I must crave indulgence, on the ground that there is nothing in the shape of a library at Madura, and the libraries of Madras contain but few oriental works which could have been of much use to me. Had the means of acquiring the best historical information been procurable, it would certainly have been turned to account.

5. The Board will perhaps observe that I have done little, if anything, in the way of drawing inferences from figured statements; and I should, therefore, explain that I attempted to theorise about several matters, but was so greatly dissatisfied with my results that I had not the courage to publish them. I have failed altogether to discover sudden augmentations of the total area under cultivation obviously caused by the promulgation of new rules and regulations by the Board; or signs of periodicity in droughts and famines, or periods of depression, or the reverse of trade and manufactures. All that I have learnt, with any certainty, is that since the assumption of the Madura District by the British, a very marvellous change for the better has taken place in its condition. A wretchedly poor and debased population has become orderly, industrious, and on the whole prosperous. Where there were no means of intercommunication, fairly good roads and bridges have sprung up in every direction. Where fearful famines used to rage from time to time, starvation is now a thing almost unknown. Where land was almost valueless, it now commands fancy prices. Where justice was a term known only to a few pedantic scholars, and none had or even claimed rights but the strong, justice is now administered with more or less impartiality in every part of the country, and is eagerly demanded and contended for by the poorest of the poor. Where education was impossible to all; it is now possible to all, and its advantages are beginning to be generally appreciated. That these things are, and that they are the results of wise and beneficent administration, there can be no question. But how far any particular administrative act has contributed to the total improvement of the country, it is almost, if not absolutely, impossible, I believe, to ascertain.

6. I will conclude, therefore, with the expression of a hope that the Board will excuse my omission to manipulate statistics, and be content to know that the state of the district is manifestly improving day by day; that a light assessment and steadily increasing prices of agricultural produce are bringing about a healthy increase of cultivation; that the extra sources of revenue, such as Salt and Stamps, exhibit an elasticity full of promise for the future; and that, considering the natural disadvantages under which Madura labors, its condition and prospects are all that could reasonably be expected.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Book.

THE Board resolve to submit the accompanying Manual for the orders of Government.

2. The work bears evidence of much research and labor, and does Mr. Nelson great credit.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th April 1869.*

3. An edition of 300 copies has been printed, and the Board consider that these, together with Mr. Carmichael's work now in the Press, might be at once circulated to admit of the preparation of Manuals in other districts. The Board propose to let Mr. Nelson have twenty copies for private use.

4. As a work intended for mere official reference, this Manual is somewhat prolix, and this remark applies especially to Part III.

5. Extensive extracts from Reports, such as that of Mr. Hodgson, which is printed in the Parliamentary Blue Books, should, if given at all, appear in the form of an Appendix.

6. Theories such as that advanced in Chapter 1 of Part II., regarding the supposed impurity of the Brahmin stock, are scarcely within the scope of the description of treatise required.

7. The Board are of opinion that much greater brevity is desirable, a larger proportion of facts as compared with arguments and theories, and more copious references to the sources whence further details on the various points treated of may be obtained.

No. 506. From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 24th February 1869.

I AM directed to forward herewith five copies of Mr. Carmichael's Manual of the Vizagapatam District, and to inform you that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the Orders of Government of the 10th July 1868, No. 1,927, three hundred copies have been struck off at the Asylum Press.

No. 507. ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1869, No. 1,112.

Miscellaneous.

IN 1862, the Committee for simplifying routine business revived a proposal for the preparation of a Manual of

each district, embodying a brief but complete history of all the more important facts connected with its administration since it came under British control, with the dates and nature of the settlements of revenue, and their effect on the prosperity of the district, the increase and decrease of the cultivated area, the recurrence of seasons of scarcity, the works of irrigation and intercommunication, etc., etc., with full Appendices containing tabular statements of all interesting statistics for easy reference.

2. The Government adopted the suggestion of the Committee, and, in their Order, under date 17th March 1862, No. 591, directed the Board to draw up a skeleton plan of a Model Manual, and to call for the names of any Officers willing to undertake the preparation of such a work. The Government at the same time observed that the Officer who might be selected to prepare the Model Manual would not be relieved from his regular duties, but would be specially remunerated for the extra labor involved.

3. With their letter, dated 28th August 1865, No. 5,248, the Board of Revenue submitted the names of gentlemen who were ready to undertake the compila-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th April 1869.*

tion of a Model Manual, and recommended that the offer of Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Vizagapatam, should be accepted; but that another Officer should also be named for the preparation of a Manual for one of the southern districts. The Government accordingly, in their Order, under date 9th September 1865, No. 2,162, accepted Mr. Carmichael's offer to prepare a Manual for Vizagapatam, and also that of Mr. Nelson to compile a similar work for the Madura District.

4. Mr. Carmichael's Manual was submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings of 2nd July 1868, and the Government have already recorded their appreciation of his labors, (G. O., 10th July 1868, No. 1,927,) and directed that the work should be printed in a convenient form.

5. This has now been done, and a copy of the Manual has been forwarded by the Board of Revenue with their letter, dated 24th February 1869. The Board's remarks on Mr. Nelson's Manual, as contained in their Proceedings of the 3rd September 1868, have also been in the meantime received.

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs with the Board in considering that Mr. Nelson is entitled to great credit for the careful and laborious manner in which he has discharged the duty entrusted to him; but, as observed by the Board, the work, however valuable as a comprehensive account of the Province, is a little too diffuse for a district Manual.

7. The statistical tables attached to both Manuals are a little defective as regards the earlier years, and a few explanatory remarks and observations might occasionally be added; but on the whole the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that both Manuals may be circulated to the Collectors of other districts, with instructions to submit the names of any Revenue Officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, who may be willing to undertake the compilation of a district Manual on the same terms as those on which these have been prepared.

8. The Board's proposal to permit Mr. Nelson to retain twenty copies of his work is approved, and they are requested to allow Mr. Carmichael to have as many copies (not in excess of twenty), of the Vizagapatam Manual as he desires. One hundred copies of each should be forwarded to the Government Office for distribution.

9. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to pass a sum of Rupees 2,500 each to Messrs. Carmichael and Nelson, as remuneration for the trouble involved in the preparation of their respective works.

(True Extract.)

M. A. Lyell

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

to be forwarded

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th July 1868.*

No. 208. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd July 1868:—

Read the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vizagapatam, 23rd November 1866, No. 865.

1. The Vizagapatam "District Manual" is now completely printed. I send three copies to the Board by the next Steamer. A copious Table of Contents is prefixed.

2. A Map accompanies; this I recommend being placed in a pocket at the side of the volume, as more convenient for reference. A picture, to explain a passage in Chapter I, Section 3, is also forwarded; it should face the page in which the description occurs.

3. I sent Dr. Hunter about a dozen photographs of the Wild Races, and he held out hopes that his pupils at the School of Arts would copy them on wood. But this is a long time ago, and the results have not been made known to me. Perhaps, the Board will be good enough to direct inquiries to be made at the School. If Dr. Hunter's students cannot help us, Mr. Barren or Mr. Dumphy might do so. They are very interesting delineations, and it were pity not to secure at least some of them for the use of the Manual. At this distance, it is quite impossible for me to arrange the matter.

4. It will be seen I have been fortunate in obtaining contributions from several Officers in the district; our Doctor on 'Climate and Diseases,' Mr. Boswell on 'Agriculture,' &c., Captain Pascal on the 'Sea Ports,' from Lieutenant Smith, an article on 'Jeypore,' and from Captain Tennant, a sketch of the 'Police and Crime.' The rest has been compiled by the Editor; the history of the district and of the Zemindary families and estates was involved in a good deal of obscurity, and much time and labor have been given to disentangling perplexities therein.

5. When the Board give their *imprimatur*, I think that, as the volume is the first of a series of District Manuals for the Presidency of Madras, I may, without impropriety, ask permission to dedicate it to His Excellency the Governor.

P.S.—I estimated the printing to cost 350 Rupees. It has cost 62 Rupees more, which I beg may be sanctioned.

1. The Board submit, herewith, Mr. Carmichael's Manual of the district of Vizagapatam.

2. They consider the result of his labors a valuable addition to Local Records, and regard the work as an excellent specimen of the compilation required.

3. The Manual is somewhat defective in statistics, but the Board refrain from any detailed criticism.

4. They, however, recommend the omission of a few passages, such as the greater part of paragraph 29 and the whole of 30, Section 2, Chapter I. The second note to paragraph 14, Section 6, Chapter II. The latter part of paragraph 15, Section 3, Chapter V.

5. They suggest the abridgment of Section 5, Chapter I, which is now too much of a medical treatise.

6. The Board recommend that the Manual be printed, and as Mr. Carmichael is too far from Madras to admit of his superintending the printing, they recommend that the duty be entrusted to a qualified and experienced person.

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The Board of Revenue
 Madras
 10th July 1868

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th July 1868.*

7. The Manual has been detained some time in the office to admit of a comparison being made of the methods adopted in this and in Mr. Nelson's Manual of Madura.

8. The latter has now been received, and will be submitted separately.

No. 209.

ORDER THEREON, 10th July 1868, No. 1,927.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government are much indebted to Mr. Carmichael and the gentlemen who assisted him in the work, for this valuable compilation, and they desire that their thanks may be conveyed to them. The Board will take the necessary steps to have the requisite number of copies of the Manual printed, in form corresponding with Mr. Nelson's Manual for Madura.

2. The Government think it desirable that the Board should communicate with the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, as to the revision of Section 5, Chapter I.

3. The proposed omissions from paragraphs 29 and 30, Section 2, Chapter I, and paragraph 15, Section 3, Chapter V, are approved.

4. The reason for proposing to omit the second note to paragraph 14, Section 6, Chapter II, is not apparent. All that Mr. Carmichael appears to intend is that the fact of Sir T. Munro having been Governor of Madras when Regulations IV and V of 1822 were enacted, may be accepted without further evidence as sufficient proof that their object was the increased protection of ryot occupiers of land in Zemindaries—a position which the Government see no need to contest or question.

5. The Government will await the submission by the Board of the Madura Manual, before passing further orders on the subject of District Manuals generally.

(True Extract.)

W. H. M. S.
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

The Public Dept.

Govt. of 1868 Madras.
Public

Proceedings of Govt in the
Revenue Dept

From 12th Aug to 189.

D. 10 July
R. 23 Sep 1888.

No. 1888
Encl.

O. I., 1868, No.

10. 11. 31.

Nos.

No 1734

Paying order for the re-
vision of certain parts of the
the printing of Mr. Carmi-
chael's manual of the
Vizagapatam District

cc May
R 17th
23rd Aug
R 10th

84

ITMENT.

A
KEY

TO

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON'S
System of Transliteration.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE OF
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

[PRINTED BY J. WENGER, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.]

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY THE SECRETARY TO THE PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

The following extract from the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May 1867, will explain the object of this Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of Transliteration.

Extract—"The Council reported that they have adopted the following report of the Philological Committee, recommending to introduce the Jonesian System of transliteration in spelling Oriental names in the Society's Journal and Proceedings:—

"The Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society, having taken into consideration a proposition of Bābu Rājendralāla Mitra, referred to them by the Council, for the adoption of a uniform system for the romanising of Oriental words in the Journal, beg to report that it is highly desirable that the system recommended—that of Sir William Jones, as modified by Professor H. H. Wilson—should be adopted.

"They are of opinion, however, that before enforcing it as regards contributions to the Journal, it would be well to print a Key to the system, and to circulate it for the information and use of contributors.

"As regards the linguistic vocabularies, the Committee recommend that those that have been already received, should be returned to their authors, with a copy of the Key, to have them revised and put into one uniform system of spelling; and all further contributions of the kind should be treated in the same way.

"Copies of the Key should also be sent to Government, with a request that they may circulate them among those who have been called upon to co-operate in carrying out the proposed ethnological congress.

"Further, with a view to get the system generally adopted, the Council should place itself in communication with the Punjab and the Nagpur branches of the Society, as also with the Bombay and the Madras branches of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and ask their opinion and co-operation."

In carrying out this system of Romanising, the most important rules to be borne in mind are, 1st, that "the vowels

2nd. That in transcribing *written languages*, the spelling which is recognised by them as correct should be accepted without alteration, and the transliteration of such spelling in the Roman character should be determined in accordance with it, so that every Indian letter may always be represented by the same Roman equivalent, without any reference to the varying phonetic powers of the original or its equivalent under different circumstances.

For *unwritten languages* a purely phonetic system must necessarily be followed, and a letter or a combination of letters, as given in Professor Wilson's scheme (pp. 35), should be used for each distinct sound.

Should it be necessary to indicate any sound not included in the scheme, an appropriate Roman letter or combination of letters should be used, with such diacritical marks as may be deemed advisable, care being taken not to assign any new powers to the marks used in Professor Wilson's scheme. The peculiarity of all such new sounds should be explained in foot notes when they first occur. But it is to be remembered that "no new sound should ever be acknowledged as such, until we are able to give a clear and scientific definition of it on physiological grounds," (Max Müller) for it often happens that what appears at first hearing to be a new sound, turns out, on further experience, to be only an individual exceptional peculiarity, or the result of imperfect apprehension.

Two vowels coming together, but not uniting into a diphthong, should be separated by a hyphen; compound words should also be separated by hyphens.

R. M.

KEY TO PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON'S SYSTEM OF
TRANSLITERATION.

The Roman Alphabet adapted for Indian Languages.

			Sanskrit.	Devanagari.	Urdu.	Hindoostanee.
A	a	short as u in English but,	अ	अ	ا	ا
A'	á	long as a in far, bar, &c., ...	आ	आ	آ	آ
Ā	â	do. semi-vowel, ...	—	—	—	—
Ai	ai	gutturo-palatal diphthong, as in English aisle, or nearly as in German Kaiser, ...	ऐ	ऐ	ای	ای
Au	au	gutturo-labial, as ou in English lout or sound, or au in the German Haus, ...	औ	औ	او	او
B	b	as in English, ...	ब	ब	ب	ب
Bh	bh	nearly as in English abhor, ...	भ	भ	بھ	بھ
C	c	not to be used in transliteration.	—	—	—	—
Ch	ch	as in church, ...	च	च	چ	چ
Chh	chh	aspirated ch, ...	छ	छ	چھ	چھ
D	d	dental as th in English that, the &c. ...	द	द	د	د
Dh	dh	aspirated d, ...	ध	ध	دھ	دھ
Ḍ	ḍ	lingual, as d in English, ...	ड	ड	ڈ	ڈ
Dh	ḍh	aspirated English d, ...	ढ	ढ	ڈھ	ڈھ
E	e	long, as a in English pate, mate, &c. as the first e in German edel, or in French Lumière, or Italian Luminera, short as e in bet, pet, men, &c.	ए	ए	ی	ی
Ê	ê	short as e in bet, pet, men, &c.	—	—	—	—
F	f	as in English, ...	—	—	—	—

* The alternative forms are not Wilken's.

* The alternative forms are not Wilson's. They are recommended as the diacritical marks attached to them can be produced with greater ease and saving of time, or are more convenient than those proposed by him.

				1.			
G	g	always hard as in gone,	...	ग	ग	ग	ग
Gh	gh	aspirated g,	...	घ	घ	घ	घ
Gh	gh	deeply guttural gh,	...	ख	ख	ख	ख
H H	h h	as in English,	...	ह	ह	ह	ह
X H H	h h	a deeply guttural h.	...	ः	ः	ः	ः
H	h	a soft flatus,	...	ह	ह	ह	ह
I	i	short, as i in English hill,	...	इ	इ	इ	इ
		mill, &c.,	...	इ	इ	इ	इ
I	i	long, as the diphthongs in	...	इ	इ	इ	इ
		English meet, peel, leave,	...	इ	इ	इ	इ
		or in French qui,	...	इ	इ	इ	इ
J	j	as in English,	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Jh	jh	aspirated j,	...	झ	झ	झ	झ
K	k	as in English,	...	क	क	क	क
K	k	very sharp guttural,	...	क	क	क	क
Kh	kh	aspirated k,	...	ख	ख	ख	ख
Kh	kh	sharp aspirated guttural,	...	ख	ख	ख	ख
L	l	as in English,	...	ल	ल	ल	ल
M	m	as in English,	...	म	म	म	म
N	n	as in English,	...	न	न	न	न
N	n	a cerebral n,	...	न	न	न	न
N n	n n	as in English hang, bang,	...	न	न	न	न
N n	n n	as in French Anjou,	...	न	न	न	न
N N	n n	nasal mark as n in the French	...	न	न	न	न
		bon, ...	...	न	न	न	न
O	o	always long as in English	...	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
		mote, boat, pole, &c.	...	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
P	p	as in English,	...	प	प	प	प
Ph	ph	aspirated p,	...	फ	फ	फ	फ
R	r	as in English,	...	र	र	र	र
R	r	nearly as in English burr,	...	र	र	र	र
Ri	ri	short lingual vowel,	...	रि	रि	रि	रि
Ri	ri	long do., ...	...	रि	रि	रि	रि
S	s	as in English,	...	स	स	स	स
S S'	s s'	a palatal s,	...	श	श	श	श

S C	s c	as in French ça, ...	...	स	स	स	स
S S	s s	a very sharp English s,	...	स	स	स	स
Sh	sh	as in English sash,	...	ष	ष	ष	ष
T	t	as t in French, Italian, Ger-	...	त	त	त	त
		man, &c.	...	त	त	त	त
Th	th	as th in English theory,	...	थ	थ	थ	थ
		theology, &c., ...	...	थ	थ	थ	थ
T	t	lingual, hard as in English	...	त	त	त	त
		Trumpet,	...	त	त	त	त
Th	th	aspirated English t,	...	थ	थ	थ	थ
T	t	a sharp French t,	...	त	त	त	त
U	u	short, as in English full, push,	...	उ	उ	उ	उ
		put, (present tense),	...	उ	उ	उ	उ
U	ú	long, as in moot, rule,	...	उ	उ	उ	उ
V	v	} as in English ;	...	व	व	व	व
W	w		...	व	व	व	व
X	x	not to be used.	...	ख	ख	ख	ख
Y	y	as in English,	...	य	य	य	य
Z	z	as in English.	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Zh	zh	as j in French je, ...	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Z	z	...	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Z	z	...	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Z	z	...	...	ज	ज	ज	ज
Z	z	...	...	ज	ज	ज	ज

The Sanskrit and the Bengali Alphabets, with their Roman Equivalents.

Sanskrit.	Bengali.	English.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.
क	ক	k	ख	খ
ख	খ	kh	ग	গ
ग	ग	g	घ	ঘ
घ	घ	gh	ङ	ঙ
ङ	ङ	ṅ	च	চ
च	च	ch	छ	छ
छ	छ	chh	ज	জ
ज	ज	j	झ	झ
झ	झ	jh	ञ	ঞ
ञ	ञ	ṇ	ट	ট
ट	ट	t	ठ	ঠ
ठ	ठ	th	ड	ড
ड	ड	d	ढ	ढ
ढ	ढ	dh	न	ন
न	न	n	त	ত
त	त	t	थ	থ
थ	थ	th	द	দ
द	द	d	ध	ধ
ध	ध	dh	म	ম
म	म	m	प	প
प	প	p	फ	ফ
फ	फ	ph	ब	ব
ब	ব	b	भ	ভ
भ	ভ	bh		

Urdu, Persian and Arabic, with their Roman Equivalents.

ا	a	ع	g
آ	á	ض	z
إ	i	ط	t
و	u	ظ	z
ب	b	ع	*
پ	bh	غ	gh
ف	p	ق	f
ك	ph	ك	k
ت	t	ك	k
ث	th	ك	kh
ج	ṭ	ك	g
ح	ṭh	ك	gh
س	s	ل	l
ش	j	م	m
ه	jh	ن	n
ا	ch	و	v o u
آ	chh	ي	h
إ	ḥ	ي	y i o
ي	kh		
د	d		
ذ	dh		
ر	d		
ز	dh		
س	z		
ش	r		
ص	r		
ض	rh		
ط	zh		
ظ	s		
ع	sh		

* To be indicated by the vowel with which it may be associated with an apostrophe placed before it.

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REPORT

OF THE

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY

AND

Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society,

ON

WRITING INDIAN WORDS

IN

ROMAN CHARACTERS.

Madras:

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1859.

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*Report of the Sub-Committee of the Madras Literary Society
and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, on writing
Indian Words in Roman Characters.*

"The second system of Asiatic Orthography consists in scrupulously rendering letter for letter, without any particular care to preserve the pronunciation; and, as long this mode proceeds by unvaried rules, it seems clearly entitled to preference." Sir W. JONES.

The Sub-Committee appointed in the early part of last year to consider the best mode of re-
Messrs. Walter Elliot. presenting Oriental words in Roman
W. H. Bayley. characters, beg to submit the following
M. Norman. report.

They must premise by stating, that shortly after their nomination, two of their number were obliged by ill health and the calls of duty, to leave the Presidency, and that they have not, in consequence, been able to discuss so fully as they desired, the various points involved in a subject calculated to elicit considerable differences of opinion. They did not consider that this circumstance absolved them from the duty entrusted to them. Although deprived of the advantage of personal intercourse, they embodied the independent result at which they had arrived, in separate papers, to serve as the basis of more mature deliberation. Before, however, they had arrived at a unanimous conclusion, Mr. Bayley and Mr. Norman were compelled, by illness, to leave India.

The scheme now submitted must be considered, therefore, to exhibit the conclusions at which the majority of the Committee had arrived on the most salient points only, and must not be taken as a unanimous expression of matured judgment.

The want of a recognized scheme for representing oriental words of daily occurrence, has long been felt. Many attempts have been made to remedy the evil. But with how little benefit, the slipslop spelling of proper names and technical terms in official correspondence, and the barbarous names which crowd the face of the best Indian maps, bear witness.*

The object which the Committee have strictly kept in view has been, to lay down a scheme of orthography which should provide for the exact representation of every word occurring in the languages of India, under conditions at once easy of application and so exact, as to enable persons acquainted with the original tongue, to reproduce words written according to it, in their native characters. In other words, to submit a system of notation, in which "each original" (represented) sound should be rendered invariably by one "appropriated symbol, conformably to the natural order of articulation, and with a due regard to the primitive power of the Roman alphabet, which modern Europe has in "general adopted."† They have further considered it necessary that such a system should not only be acceptable to the

* One of the causes which delayed the preparation of the Mārshadabād Survey Registers was "the character of the Collectory lists. * * * Names are distorted out of all recognition. Thus, the Mahomedan Berahimpoor (Ibrahimpur) will appear as the Hindoo Bihariipoor, and many of our *adamt-nisha* enquiries have been in search of Villages which had no existence save on the page of the writer." *Report on Survey operations, Lower Provinces, from 1st October 1856, to 3rd September 1858, page 63.*

† Sir W. Jones.

scholar, but should be adapted to general use, whether by means of typography or manuscript.

For the accomplishment of these ends, they prescribed to themselves the following fundamental rules:—

1. That a distinct Roman character should, as far as practicable, be employed to express each established oriental letter.
2. That the same character should always represent the same letter, and should never be employed without some distinguishing sign to designate a second.
3. That two or more letters should never be employed where a single character could be made to suffice.
4. That diacritical marks should only be resorted to in the last necessity, and should be of the simplest description.
5. That varieties of type, as capitals, italics, black letter, should be considered inadmissible.
6. That the scheme should be founded on the system of Sir W. Jones.

The propriety of the three first stipulations is manifest and needs no illustration. The two next were dictated by the difficulty of using such modifications in current writing, to say nothing of their unsightly and perplexing appearance. The last was adopted because the accuracy of the principles on which that system is founded, especially with regard to the vowels, has been acknowledged by the most distinguished orientalists of all countries, and still maintains its ground after the experience of three quarters of a century.

The modifications which have been proposed in Sir W. Jones' orthography since its first promulgation, and which

relate chiefly to the mode of representing certain consonants, have also been carefully examined.

Among these, the most important are the alphabet adopted by the Missionaries of Upper India in numerous works already printed and published, and which has been followed by Professor Monier Williams; that employed by Shakespeare in his Hindustani Dictionary, 3rd Edition, 1834; and that prefixed by Professor Wilson to his Glossary of Indian Terms, 1856;—the last of which exhibits the first attempt to elaborate a scheme embracing all the languages of India.

At the same time they have not overlooked the modifications observed in the published works of German and French philologists, as far as they have been able to meet with them.

The Missionary alphabet of Bengal, which has only been applied to Urdu, was at once seen to be inapplicable, because it sacrifices critical accuracy to simplicity.

The letters ذ and ز are both represented by h — ذ and ز are all included under s — س and ص under s . The principle of transliteration is thus abandoned.

The plan proposed by Shakespear is free from this defect, but is also confined to the Urdu dialect in its Arabic and Dévanāgarī forms. It has much merit, but contains several redundancies, providing for distinctions of sound not expressed by corresponding letters, but to be acquired by practice, and therefore unnecessary in a scheme of strict transliteration. There are also some minor blemishes in his mode of dealing with ch , $ch'h$, gh , kh , ksh .

Professor Wilson's scheme is complete in its requirements, but cumbrous in the mode by which he has carried them out. Thus, five of the six characters for n , are represented by infra-linear diacritical marks, of which the first is an open dot, and the rest points increasing in number from one to

four. The three $zels$ and three $esses$ are similarly distinguished. Such complications are perplexing in type and unsuited to cursive writing.

On a comparison of these four schemes, it is seen that the mode of designating the vowels is nearly the same in all: that Sir W. Jones adopts a system of supra-linear marks to distinguish the consonants, and that his followers, admitting the propriety of the principles laid down by him, have confined their modifications to the substitution of infra-linear signs differing only in the greater or less simplicity of their application.

If a printer is asked, whether with an ordinary fount of types, it is easier to add diacritical marks above or below the line, he will give the preference to the former and to those of the simplest description only. The use of accentual signs above the line, is of ordinary occurrence in every press. Hence the original scheme proposed by Sir W. Jones possesses this advantage, of facility of application, in an eminent degree.

The chief objection brought against it consists in the similarity to the sign employed to distinguish long vowels and certain consonants, and in the liability of such marks, when used in juxta position, to create confusion. Its minor defects consist in absence of letters required for certain sounds in the Hindi and the Dravidian dialects, (which formed no part of his plan,) in the unnecessary re-duplication of the signs employed to express ع and ج and in the compound marks over two of the $zels$. In other respects, his system presents a marked advantage over all others, whether it be viewed as applicable to the resources of an ordinary printing office, or to employment in manuscript.

It may be urged, that the objection raised to complicated diacritical signs can be overcome, as in fact it is, by casting types for the purpose. But a fundamental object to be kept in view in any scheme of general application, is facility of

execution by means of an ordinary font of Roman type in any press; and this preliminary condition, if maintained, is fatal to the employment of compound diacritical points. The objection applies with still greater force to their use in cursive writing. Single accentual signs and dots are of comparatively easy addition by the pen, but more than these tend to create obscurity and blots.

It has appeared to the Sub-Committee that a combination of both systems will be found to afford the best means of securing perspicuity of notation with easy application.

The class of letters in the Nāgari alphabet commonly denominated cerebral,* are now generally defined by a single diacritical point below each letter. Let this be taken as the distinguishing sign of this class and its congeners in other tongues, as well as of all letters of a peculiarly harsh or hard sound.

The expedient adopted by Sir W. Jones to indicate aspirated consonants by the apostrophe used to signify the soft breathing of the Greek alphabet, and to some extent recognized in the Roman, must be allowed to be peculiarly appropriate. It was first devised by Halhed, who placed it at the bottom of the line, in which he was followed by Gilchrist. Sir W. Jones removed it to the top. Klaproth and Bopp applied it to the same purpose, omitting the *h* and reversing the comma. But this, as will appear in the sequel, has been reserved for another purpose. Although the Jonesian application has not been so generally employed as it seems to deserve, the majority† of the Committee recommend its adoption on the grounds of fitness, perspicuity, and easy application. It sets free the similar characters used to represent $\dot{c}$ and $\dot{ch}$ with the addition of diacritical marks, and obviates

the possibility of mistaking the sound of the aspirates themselves, especially in the familiar English pronunciation of *th*, *ph*, *ch*, &c.

The strong aspirate at the close of syllables in Sanscrit words, called *visarga*, may be represented by a similar device, or the spiritus asper may be substituted, as *h*. This can never occasion confusion as the *visarga* always follows a vowel.

In dealing with the Dévanāgarī alphabet, the only remaining letters to be discriminated are those expressing the sibilants and the nasals.

The Committee will complete their examination of this alphabet first, because it is the basis of all Hindu alphabetic writing, and has been more or less completely adopted by all the rest, and then proceed to notice such letters as are peculiar to the Arabic and Dravidian phonetic systems.

Of the Nāgari sibilants, the only one calling for consideration is the first—or श्र which is “often very inaccurately confounded with the second, or ष , and even with the third, or ह . It belongs to that class of consonants which, in the notation here proposed, are expressed by acute accents above them, to denote an aversion of the tongue towards the palate, whence this letter is called the *palatine sa*. In the same manner may be noted the *sād* of the Arabs and Hebrews, which last it resembles in shape, and probably resembled, in sound.”*

The majority of the Committee resolve to recommend this sign.†

The nasals are five in number.

1. The *anusvara*, signified by a ं above the line, and therefore most fitly represented by a roman *n* with a similar

2. For the guttural *n*, or that pertaining to the first class of Nāgari letters, a compound or double symbol, might

* This rendering of the Sanscrit grammatical term *mūrdhanya*, from *mūrdh* “the head,” has been objected to, and the word “lingual” proposed instead. One writer suggests “cacuminal,” as the most appropriate term.

† Mr. Norman dissents.

* Sir W. Jones.

† Mr. Norman dissents.

with much propriety be adopted. Its sound is exactly that of the letters *ay* in *sing*, *long*, &c., and these letters, therefore, seem to present the fittest substitute. But Sir W. Jones objects to the addition of the *g*, on the ground that it might create confusion, and often suggest the idea of a different syllable. This difficulty might be overcome by tying the two letters with an infra-linear line, but such complicated signs are objectionable in themselves, and are, moreover, proscribed by our 3rd rule. The line below the *n* alone, may therefore be retained as the characteristic of this sound. Sir W. Jones, viewing it as identical with *anusvara*, employs the same mark for both, but in doing so, transgresses the fundamental rule which requires exact transliteration.

3 and 4. The palatal and cerebral *ents* should, by analogy, follow the rule already in such cases provided, the former being represented by an accent above, the latter by a point below, the line. But as the sound of the first is exactly identical with that of the Spanish *ñ* and Portuguese *nh*,* and provision has to be made for another more purely palatal *n* in the Tamil *ṇ*, it seems advisable to adopt the Spanish *ñ* which presents a familiar representation of the exact power of the Sanscrit letter, and thus to leave the palatal symbol available for the Tamil *n* (*ṇ*.)

5. The last, or simple *n*, needs no distinguishing sign. The Sanscrit alphabet concludes with a character expressing a sound compounded of *k*, *s*, and *h*, which it has been usual to represent by these three letters in sequence. Others have employed the Roman *x* for the same purpose, and considering that this letter is also a compound of *k* and *s*, and is not otherwise required, the majority of the Sub-Committee recommend that it should be appropriated to that sound.†

* "Containing a composition of *n* and *h* as in the English word *onion* and Italian *agnello* which written phonetically would be *onyon*, and *anyello*." Sir W. Jones.

† Mr. Norman dissent;

The Nāgari alphabet, thus adjusted, will stand as follows, with its corresponding Indo-Arabic and Roman representatives:—

Vowels.

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	लृ	लृ
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ	लृ	लृ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ri	rī	lri	lri
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः				
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः				
e	ai	o	au	ṁ	ḥ or ḥ				

Consonants.

Gutturals.	{	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
		क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
Palatals.	{	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
		च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
Cerebrals.	{	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
		ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
Dentals.	{	त	थ	द	ध	न
		त	थ	द	ध	न
Labials.	{	प	फ	ब	भ	म
		प	फ	ब	भ	म

	य	र	ल	व
Semi-Vowels.	य	र	ल	व
	श	ष	स	
Sibilants.	श	ष	स	
	ह	क्ष		
Aspirate and Compound.	ह	क्ष		

THE DRAVIDIAN ALPHABETS.

All the Southern races have adopted the Arian phonetic system except the Tamil people, and they, while retaining their own peculiar system of letters, have formed a second alphabet, founded on the Arian, for Sanskrit literature, which has been extensively cultivated among them. This is called the Grandha character.

The Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam nations have taken the Nāgari letters under altered forms, but with the Sanskrit classification and arrangement. The same Roman characters therefore will, so far, serve for all.

Many of the Tamil and some of the Telugu letters are liable to changes of sound with reference to their position or to their derivation from Sanskrit, and some discussion too place regarding the property of providing distinct Roman equivalents for such sounds.*

* "Of the Sanskrit letters, all vowels except the four medial and final are common to Tamil; as are also the first and last letters of the classes of consonants; the four, following in order, from *य*; and that written *अ*; twenty-five in all. The remaining twenty-eight undergo change." *Nannul*, Book iii. *Sutr.* 19.

Mr. C. P. Brown has represented the Telugu *च* by *c* and the *ज* by *z*, restricting the true sound of the Nāgari *च* or *ch* to words of Sanskrit origin.

It appears, however, to be unnecessary, in a system of strict transliteration, to provide more symbols for a letter, however variable in sound, than the people possess themselves. In using a romanized character, such anomalies must therefore be learnt by practice, as they are at present mastered by the natives themselves, who employ the vernacular characters under precisely similar circumstances.

The only exception which appears necessary is in the reduplicated Tamil sounds of *च*, *ल* and *ध* or *d*, *d* and *r* which become *tt* and *rr* and this has long received the sanction of general usage. These have therefore been admitted. The changes occurring in other letters will be found enumerated in Appendix B. p. 32.

We have also adopted the rule which gives the normal sound of the Devanagari characters to words adopted into Tamil, and have represented them by their corresponding Roman letters.

Mr. Brown's expedient, however, suggests another use for the letter *c*, and that is, its substitution for the *ch* of *च*, which, cumbrous in its simple romanized form, becomes still more awkward and unsightly in its reduplicated and aspirated shapes.* The letter *c*, the only character remaining unappropriated, is also available for the same purpose. This however is simply thrown out as a suggestion, which we have

* *c*, *q*. In the words *चुचुन्दरी* and *कुचुन्दरी* *ch'chuch'undari* and *ch'chuch'undari* "a muskrat"; *चुचुन्दरी* *ch'chuch'undari ch'hor*, "a back biter"; *चुचुन्दरी* *chochuchunna* "to rush in."

Prof. Bopp, appears to have adopted the expedient here recommended; thus he writes the title of the celebrated drama called the Toy cart, *Meich'akari*.

not ventured to adopt, but which we consider to be worthy of farther consideration.

Besides these, there are seven other letters peculiar to the Dravidian dialects, which were probably one common to all, but the whole of which are found in Tamil alone at the present day. They are ௪ ௫ ௶ ௷ ௸ ௹ and ௺ or ௻ .* Of these the three first only, have been retained in Telugu and Canarese, and the five first in Malayalam.† The two last are confined to Tamil.

The two vowels are simply the short sounds of *e* and *o*, and as the corresponding Sanscrit vowels are always long, and are so designated in the scheme at page 5 no farther provision is required for them.

The Tamil ௻ Malayalam ൧ , and Telugu and Canarese ಋ , is not unknown to the Nāgari alphabet, and is still found in the older Sanscrit of the Vēdas, but it has fallen into disuse. It comes under the head of cerebral sounds, and is therefore properly represented by *l* with the mark assigned to that class.

The Tamil ௷ or Malayalam ൨ , has the force of a prolonged palatal *r*, of which the Hindi र seems to be the Urdu equivalent. In its re-duplicated form it becomes *ll* and will be rightly typified by these corresponding letters with the palatal sign — or *r* and *ll*.

The next letter ௸ which is confined to Tamil and Malayalam, may be termed the *repeated letter* of the Dravidian, as ع is of the Semitic tongues.

For the difficulties which impede the appropriate rendering of this sound, we refer to Appendix A. p. 21. The various

* Note:—In Nannūl, it is said that the letters ௪ , ௫ , ௷ , ௸ and ௹ only, are peculiar to Tamil, together with some peculiar sounds of vowels (called “dependant letters”) with the exception of vowel-consonants and prolonged vowels. Book iii. Sūtra. 23.

† Peet’s Grammar, p. 7

expedients which have been proposed by different writers resolve themselves into choice between *r* and *l*, if a single letter is employed — or *zh* if a compound character is admissible.

Two of the highest authorities in Tamil literature, Dr. Caldwell and Mr. Pope, have pronounced the letter, on philological grounds, to be a form of *r*, but general use and analogy are in favor of considering it a cerebral *l*. The Committee have therefore resolved to adopt the latter. There being already two *els*, the proper diacritical mark would be a point above, but this being unsuited to the shape of *l* they resolve to recommend a line below, or *l̄*.

The Tamil ௹ seems to differ in no wise from the ordinary *n* fully enunciated as a palatal sound. It should therefore be noted as *h*.*

The last letter is the equivalent of the Arabic خ and like it should be represented by *kh*.

THE ARABIC ALPHABET.

Thirteen letters peculiar to Semitic alphabets remain to be rendered by Roman equivalents.

They are:—

ث	ز	ف
ح	ڤ	ق
خ	ض	ع
ذ	ط	غ
	ظ	

of which six [or seven including ص] viz., ث , ح , خ , ط , ظ , ع are reckoned by grammarians to pertain exclusively to the Semitic languages.

* “The sound of this character although no longer represented by a specific sign in the Malayalam alphabet, seems to be not unknown in the spoken language.” Peet’s Grammar, p. 4.

The first is pronounced in Arabic exactly like the English *th* in *thing*—but in India it has simply the force of dental *s*, and but for its occurrence in a few words of Arabic origin might be discarded altogether. As an anomalous letter, it may be distinguished by *s* with a point above or *ṣ*.

The deep guttural breathing represented by *ḥ* is generally rendered by *h*, which, as distinguished from the ordinary *h*, seems in all respects appropriate.

The stronger guttural sound of *ḥ* common both to Arabic and Persians, is universally rendered by *hh*, with or without a diacritical mark. Provision having been made for the aspirated sound of *k*, it does not appear to us that any such distinction is required.*

The Arabic and Persian *z* expresses the simplest sound of *z*. The *ḏ*, which is also common to Arabia and Persia, is a very soft dental sound of the same letter. As an anomalous letter it might be indicated by a supra linear point, and the infra linear sign would then be assignable with much propriety to the cerebral form of the same sound in *ḏ*. But it is desirable to retain the same sign for the sister forms *ḏ* and *ḏ* and the cerebral sign of *ḏ* being already pre-occupied in the Devanagari alphabet, another expedient must be devised.

It is proposed to indicate *ḏ* by *z* with a line below, *z̄* (already adopted by Shakespeare), leaving the anomalous sign for *ḏ* and *ḏ* as *ḏ* and *ḏ*.

This is the less objectionable, because these two letters do not properly fall within any of the established phonetic classes of letters, being enunciated by rolling the inverted

* Prof. Max Müller has proposed to represent these sounds by *ṣ* with the soft and hard aspirates or *ṣh* and *ṣḥ*, but however all adapted for a purely phonetic system, they are unsuited to one proceeding on the rule of strict transliteration. The missionaries of upper India likewise discussed the plan of omitting the *h* and expressing *ḥ* by *k* alone, but rejected it as untenable.

tongue, round one side of the mouth from the hindermost molar towards the front teeth.

To *ṣ* has already been assigned the mark of the palatal *ṣ*, and on the score of analogy the *ṣ* should be distinguished in like manner by *ṣ̄*.

The next letters, *ḥ* and *q* present no difficulties. The first is precisely the English *f*; to the latter has been assigned the letter *q*, an arbitrary arrangement, but one which has been very generally adopted, and which effectually guards against confounding it with *k*.

With regard to *ḥ* which has been the subject of so much controversy, we desire to recommend the expedient proposed by Mr. Bayley of substituting a reversed comma above the line, for the reasons so fully stated at page 35 of Appendix B. It is supported by simplicity of application whether in writing or print, being nothing more than the single inverted comma, used to mark a quotation within a quotation, in ordinary printing. By the latest modification of the Indian Missionary alphabet, it has been resolved to write the vowels represented by *ḥ* with a comma before or after the letter—but on the top of the line, as *ā'āma'ā* for *ā'āma'ā*. This plan is also deserving of commendation.

For *ḥ* a double character, *gh*, has long been in use with very general approval. More recently the Missionaries have proposed to drop the *h* and have added a point in the lower loop of the *g*—again on the side of simplicity in typography when special provision has been made for the purpose, but impossible of execution in ordinary type, and difficult of notation in cursive manuscript.

The Persian *ḥ* has been rendered in all systems by *zh*. It is of extremely rare occurrence, and the double sign may be retained. If the same double character be assigned to the

Tamil φ , the Persian representative might be tied by a line below—as zh .

The anomalous sound peculiar to certain dialects, and which find no place in the Arian system, will then be represented as follows:—

f for ف	r for ر, ڤ
gh „ غ	r „ ر
h „ ح	s „ س
kh „ خ	t „ ط
l „ ل	z „ ز
l „ ل Tel. and Can. & B	z „ ذ
l „ ل Tamil and Mal.	zh „ ض
u „ و	zh „ ظ
q „ ق	zh „ ز

To resume :

The scheme here submitted provides for the representation of every oriental letter employed in India by a single Roman letter, and where required, by the addition of a single diacritical sign, except in five instances, in which double consonants are introduced.

The diacritical signs are :

1. The acute accent over all long vowels.
2. The soft breathing or apostrophe ' with h for the aspirated consonants.
3. A point below the letter for the class of letters termed cerebral consonants.
4. An accent above the letter for those styled palatals. The acute accent having been appropriated to the vowels, the grave accent may be substituted for the palatals to prevent confusion.
5. A point above the line for anomalous sounds, except in the case of the nasal n , for which we have borrowed the familiar Spanish $\tilde{n}$.

6. A line below the letter in two instances, when the three descriptions of signs already adopted were exhausted, and in a third where the only one available was inappropriate.*

7. The double letters admitted in five instances, are ch , kh , gh , sh , and zh .*

Of these it is possible that the first, or ch , may yet be dispensed with.*

* We propose to exclude the Déva nagari lri lri because of such rare occurrence as to be well-nigh obsolete. The Persian zh may be reckoned in the same category, which would leave but three double signs, if ch was represented by c or $ç$.

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APPENDIX A.

As a foundation for the report which the Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare, I would propose the six following axioms:—

1. That the scheme be founded on the system of Sir W. Jones.
2. That a distinct Roman character should be used for each oriental letter.
3. That the same Roman letter, shall always represent the same vernacular letter, and shall never be employed to designate any other.
4. That two or more letters shall never be taken to represent an oriental character or sound where a single letter will suffice.
5. That diacritical marks should only be employed where the last necessity.
6. Varieties of type, as capital, italics, &c., to be declared inadmissible.

Professor Wilson has already drawn up a scheme embracing most of these requisites, which is printed in the introduction to his Glossary.

I am not disposed to depart from this, except in a few particulars, where it appears to me to be susceptible of improvement.

I will notice shortly the points in which I differ from the scheme, beginning with the Deva Nagari Alphabet.

DEVA NAGARI.

In adopting this Alphabet as a basis, we shall have the most perfect phonetic system of classified sounds which, according to Prof. Max Muller, has ever been invented. And this because it was taught by the voice alone, for ages after the Sanscrit language had been brought to a high degree of cultivation,

and before the invention of written characters. Thus, the word now used for "learning, instruction," is *siksha*, the normal meaning of which is "the proper pronunciation of the vocal sounds occurring in the Vedas as explained by Pāṇini" (Wilson) in other words "phonetic science".

The aspirated consonants are represented by the addition of the letter *h*. I prefer the practice of Sir William Jones, which has been adopted by several continental orientalists who, as well as some of our own, add an apostrophe with or without the *h*. I adhere to the Jonesian practice of the comma above, as *k'h g'h*, &c.

I do so because these letters are necessarily required to express the sounds of *ç* and *ç'* and would therefore need a diacritical mark; because *th* at once suggests to English readers the sound of these letters in *the, think*, &c. *ph* the sound of *f* in *physic*, *rh* the sound of hard *r* in *rhinoceros*, *phizome* &c.; because such a general mark as the (') at once suggests the idea of a simple aspiration or breathing in in all places where it occurs, and influences the pronunciation accordingly.

Professor Wilson has changed the romanized symbol of *ṣ* from *ṣ'* to *ṣ* in accordance with his system of distinguishing all letters requiring diacritical marks, by points below the line. I prefer the former, or Sir W. Jones' method, which is generally adopted both by English and German orientalists, because it is already established, and because, in a general system where provision must be made for the three sibilants of the Arabic alphabet also, resort must otherwise be had to more complicated marks.

I object to Wilson's mode of writing *anusvara* by *ṇ*, and the others by infra linear points. Thus, besides the normal *n* he has five so designated, the last with four dots under

* Vide Axiom 5.

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I would place the mark above, because in conformity with native usage, and because, in manuscript, the circle would often become a dot, and thus create confusion.

But might not both *anusvara* and *visarga* be expressed by their original characters • and : which would comport very well with Roman type and be not at all unseemly?

Further, I would adopt for the palatal *n*, which Wilson represents by *ṇ*, the spanish *ñ*; for the guttural *n* the double letters *ng* or *ṇ*; for the cerebral *n* an *ṇ*, and for the Tamil palatal *n* an *ṇ*.

Wilson has no distinction between the Nagari अ अ and the Hindi ञ and Tamil *ṇ*, all of which he expresses by *r* or *ri* and *ri*.

The sounds are altogether different. I would write

अ	ṇ	अ	ri
ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ
ṇ	ṇ	ṇ	ṇ

The letter ञ is usually written *ksha*, and I am free to confess these letters represent the sound perfectly. But many Orientalists, particularly those of France, use an *x*. This practice is in accordance with axiom 4.

TAMIL ALPHABET.

The only letters that call for notice in Tamil, are :—

er
p
er
er

The first, which is also common to the other southern dialects, is an original Sanskrit sound, and is found in the old alphabets of that language. It is a hard *l*, which is appropriately marked by a point below, or *l*.

The next letter, if only representing the prolonged sound of *r* as uttered in perfection by the Todas of the Nilagiris, would easily be distinguished by a diacritical mark. But

its re-duplicated use it becomes *ll* and as there are already *ss* and *ll* which are written *tt* and *ll*. I would recommend, as proposed above, that this character should be expressed by *er* and *pp* by *tt*.

This is contrary to the 3rd proposed fundamental rule, but the genius of the Tamil language and its poverty in phonetic signs, require a relaxation of the axiom, to provide for differences of sound of the same letter, under different circumstances, as in the cases *ṇ*, *ṇ*, *ṇ*, *ṇ*, *ṇ* and *ṇ*, which may be read respectively as *k* and *t*—*s* and *ch*—*t* and *d*—*t* and *ṇ*—*p* and *b*—*r* and *t*. But as several of these depend on the position of the particular letter in relation to others, which every Tamil scholar soon learns by practice, I would confine the substitution of other Roman characters for the normal one, to the double *tees* and to such words as have been adopted from Sanskrit.

The Tamil *er* it is already been proposed to designate by *er*.

The last letter presents a sound peculiar to the Dravidian dialects, and is retained only in Tamil and Malayalam. It is a mixture of *l* and *r*, and is only pronounced in its purity by the pure Tamil races, the Vellazhars and Mudaliyars. The Todas also enunciate it with peculiar fullness.

The difficulty of finding a suitable Roman equivalent is best exemplified by enumerating the attempts hitherto made to represent *er* in a Roman dress.

- Ziegenbalg, 1714, employs.....rl and rhl
- Besoni, 1728.....l—j
- pref. of Sen Tamil grammar (Babington's translation).....zj
- Ellis, 1816.....zh

* According to Rhénus the true sound of the double *pp* is *tr* though the *r* is uttered rather softly and quickly; but the common people pronounce it like *tr*.

12/12/12

- Anderson, 1819, (wl. medial)..... r
 (whel. final)..... l
 Babington, 1822, Trai Beschi's Sen Tamil
 grammar..... zh
 Rhenius, 1834, "a kind of"..... rl
 Graull, 1854, in the Kaivāṇanavāṇa..... l
 Wilson, 1855, Glossary..... l in Tamil to *rzl*, or *zh*; and in Madras and the neighbourhood,
 r in Malayalam this softening process has been carried to such a length, that
 in the speech of the vulgar, *r* has become a silent letter."
- Caldwell, 1856, Comp. gram. r..... r
 Pope, 1856, First Lessons, "something like the
 Welsh ll" with the force of r..... r
 —1859, Tamil hand-book de do and..... r
 B. H. Hodgson, 1856..... zy
 The French Jesuits..... zh†
- Beschi describes it as being "quoque aliud *l*, quod
 crassiori sono, reflexa omnino ad anteriorem palati partem
 lingua, pronunciatur;" adding in a note, "in aliqua istius
 regionis parte sonat quasi *j*." *Tamil*, ch. 1. s. 2.
 Rhenius observes, "for *ϕ* we have no proper sound in
 English or any other European language; it is a mixture of
r and *l* imperceptibly coalescing by turning the tongue up
 ward to the roof the mouth." *Gram.* 3^d ed p. 16. Thus
 he writes *ϕϕϕϕ* *eruttu*.
- According to Dr. Caldwell "this distinctive Dravidian
 semi-vowel is found in the Tamil alone. Its sound resembles
 that of the English *r* after a long vowel, as in the word *farm*
 but it is pronounced further back in the mouth, and in a still
 more liquid manner. It is sometimes expressed in English
 books as *zh* or *rzl* but this is merely a local pronunciation of the
 letter, which is peculiar to the northern district of the Tamil
 country: it is at variance with its affinities and its interchange
- and is likely to mislead the learner. *r* is the only Dravidian
 consonant which is pronounced differently in different dis-
 tricts. In the Southern districts of the Tamil country, it is
 pronounced by the mass of the people, exactly in the same
 manner as *l*, which is the letter invariably used instead of *r*
 in Canarese. Between Tanjore and Pondicherry, it is softened
 into *zh*; and in Madras and the neighbourhood,
 this softening process has been carried to such a length, that
 in the speech of the vulgar, *r* has become a silent letter."
- "The Telugu, which commences to be spoken about two
 days journey north of Madras, has lost this letter altogether.
 Generally it uses *ḍ* instead, as the Canarese uses *ḷ*, but some-
 times it uses no substitute, after the manner of the vulgar
 Tamil of Madras. Looking at such Telugu words as *kīnda*, 'to
 below,' answering to the Tamil *kīrnda*, and *vingu*, 'to
 swallow,' answering to the Tamil *virungu*, we cannot but sup-
 pose, that the Telugu had this letter originally, like the Tamil,
 and that it lost it gradually through the operation of that
 softening process which, in the colloquial Tamil of Madras,
 converts *kīrē*, 'below,' to *kīḷ*." *Comp. Gram.* p. 108.
- Mr. Pope considers the Tamil *r*, *u* and *l*, to possess each
 three sounds, a dental, a palatal, and a cerebral, while to *l*
 he allows only two, a palatal and a cerebral. In pursuance
 of this analogy he assigns to *ϕ* the cerebral place of *r*, and
 gives the following rule for its pronunciation, "apply the
 tip of the tongue, as far back as you can, to the palate and
 pronounce a rough *r* in which a sound of *z* will mingle. In
 the South, unable to articulate this letter, they use a strong *l*
 instead. In the North, in the same way, they use *u* (*y*)
 instead." *Tamil Hand-book* p. 11.
- The only conclusion to be drawn from these various
 statements is that the *ϕ* represents a sound altogether sui
 generis, or as Professor Wilson expresses it, "the enunciation
 singularly obscure, and cannot be precisely represented by
 any written characters."

* By a typographical error the Malayalam *ṇ* and *ṇ* in Prof. Wilson's
 alphabetical table at p. xi of the glossary have been made to change places.
 † This *z* seems to have been intended for the Greek *z*. Thus they
 write *ϕzϕz* *Xhanti*, "a heathen."

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But this sound* is by no means peculiar to the Dravidian dialects. It is found to prevail equally throughout the aboriginal Indo-Chinese tongues of the Himalayas and Tibet. Hodgson refers to it repeatedly. "The second z," he observes, represented by me by *zy* and equal to the French *j* in *jeu*, the same with the Tamil *zh* of Ellis and Elliot. It is a very prevalent sound, and equally prevalent is the French *u* or *eu* in *jeu* aforesaid. Neither is ever heard from an Arian mouth, &c. Even among the aborigines, he adds, the influence of Arian vocables is gradually bringing them into disuse. this is also the case in the South, where, from the same cause, they have gradually disappeared from the Telugu and Canarese.

It becomes a matter of interest therefore, to observe the expedient employed in these two dialects, to replace the absence of this characteristic sound, in words of common origin.

The following is a list of words taken at random :—

Tamil.	Malayalam.	Telugu.	Canarese.	English.
கோழி kózhī.	കൊഴി kózhī.	కోడి kódi.	ಕೋಳಿ kóli.	A fowl.
எழு ezhū.	എഴു ezhū.	ఇడు édu.	ವಿಡು élu.	Seven.
எழுது ezhutū.	എഴുതൂ ezhutū.	ఇక్కడ ఇక్కడ ékkadu.	ವಿಡುಡು ékkadu.	Seven hundred.
கூழ் kūzh.	കൂഴ kúzh.	కూడు kūdu.	ಕೂಡು kūdu.	Pottage.
மலை mazhai.	മലാ മാലാ.	వానా vāna.	ವಣಿ maḷe.	Rain.
சுழி suzhī.	ചുഴ chuzhī.	పడి suḍi.	సుళి suḷi.	A circle.
தாழை tāzhai.	താഴை tázhai.	—	ತಾಳಿ tāli.	The Pandanus plant.
மொழம் mozhām.	മൊഴം mozhām.	కూర mūra.	ಮೊಳ moḷa.	A cubit.
பாழ் pázh.	പാഴ pázh.	పాడు pádu.	ರಾಣ ಹಾಲು.	Waste.
கிழ் kízh.	കിഴ kizhe.	కొడ kindā.	ಕೆಣೆಗೆ keḷage.	Down, below.
மெழுக்கு mezhuku.	മെഴുക്കു mezhuka.	కంకణం mayinamu.	ಮೇಣ maina.	Wax.
வாழு vázhu.	വരള വാഴു.	వాడు vādu*.	ವಾಣ vāḷu.	To live.
உழு užu.	ഉഴ uza.	—	ಉಣ uḷu.	To plough.
பழம் pazham.	പഴം pazham.	పండు paṇḍu.	ರಣಾ haṃu.	Fruit.
கொழி kózhī.	കൊഴി kózhī.	కర్లు karu.	ಕಾರು káru.	A plough share.

* Pref. to Gloss. p. xv.

† Hodgson, Aborigines of the Nilagiris, in Journal As. Soc. Bengal, p. 503.

* The use of *vādu* is nearly obsolete. It is only now occasionally applied to a wife going to live in the house of her husband.

From these examples, it appears that the Canarese substitute a hard *l*, the Telugus generally a hard *ḍ*, and sometimes an *l*, which is occasionally softened away, as in the words *waḥ*, *below*, *fruit*, &c.—sometimes eliding it altogether, as the word *முழக்கால்* *muzhakkāl*, “the knee” which becomes *முகால்* *mokāl*.

So completely has the letter disappeared from Telugu that the Vadagala Vaishnavas of Telingana, who are obliged to repeat daily, portions of the sacred verses composed by twelve Azhwārs, which they commit to memory from versions written in Telugu characters, finding no letter to represent it, have adopted the expedient of restoring it bodily in original Tamil shape.

Notwithstanding the high authorities of Messrs. Caldwell and Pope, I am unable to concur in their view of considering the letter to be an *r*. In this, I am supported by the Native grammarians. The author of the *Sabda manjari* the Tamil version of Pāṇini's phonetic grammar, distinctly affirms the identity of *ṛ* and *ṛ̣* which he illustrates by the following examples:—

உழுத்து *uzhuthu* becomes *உளுத்து* *uluthu*, a kind of pulse.
குழகம் *kuzhagam*. *குளகம்* *kaḷagam*, a verse.
சோளம் *śōḷam*. *சோளம்* *chōḷam* and *சோளம்* *śōḷam*, a kind of grain.

So far the balance of authority preponderates in favor of resorting to *l*, which should then be distinguished by some diacritical mark.

There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that the letter is an original Turanian sound which has gradually

* *மு.அ. யோ.பே.த.* “There is no difference between *ṛ* and *ṛ̣*.” If remarkable that the original dictum of Pāṇini from which this is adopted runs thus, *उक्तयोरभेदः* “between *ṛ* and *ṛ̣*, there is no difference.” *Th* we have *ṛ̣*, *zh* and *l* replacing each other in the Southern dialects.

become obsolete from its incompatibility with the Arabian phonetic system, and that the various changes it has undergone in the examples quoted, are so many make-shifts to get rid of it. If we wish therefore to represent it clearly, we must assign to it a special sign, and for this purpose, I am decidedly of opinion that we should retain Ellis' expedient of writing *ḷ*, an arbitrary sign it is true, but one incapable of being mistaken for anything else, and at least as appropriate as any other that has been suggested. For let any one follow exactly the mode of pronunciation laid down by Native grammarians as explained by Beschi, Caldwell, and Pope, without any preconceived idea in favor of a particular letter, and the sound emitted by simply forcing the voice through the organs, will be neither a liquid *l* nor a trilling *r*, but a gushing utterance which comes nearer to *ajh* or *ach*, than any other combination of sounds that I can conceive.

ARABIC ALPHABET.

This is the most difficult character to deal with, both on account of the larger number of sounds peculiar to itself, which contains, and because these are pronounced so differently by different races* which make use of it. The Muhammadans in India altogether fail in enunciating the true sounds of *س*, *ذ*, *ص*, *ض*, *ظ*, which are for the most part reduced to *s* and *z*, as among ourselves.

I have already stated my objections to Wilson's representation of

س
ذ
ص
ض
ظ
I also object to his exchange of *ḷ* from *س* to *ḷ* as an unnecessary innovation, and as less fitting in itself: *ḷ* has

* The Egyptian Arabs pronounce the *س* as *g*, e. g. *galb* for *qalb* “the heart” the Basarah to and many of the Syrian Arabs invariably give the sound of *س* as *chalh* for *kāh* “a dog.”

exactly the sound of the Roman *h*, whereas ح has a peculiar guttural sound which I conceive to be more appropriately designated by an additional sign or mark.

I differ also from the Professor in using *k* for ق and conformity with the principle laid down in rule 2, and with the generally adopted practice, I would employ *q* for that purpose.

There remains the *verata litera* ع which Wilson writes as *ā* with a circumflex over it.

This does not appear more happy than any of the preceding schemes which have been suggested.

I like the plan adopted by the Missionaries in Bengal, followed by Dr. Sprenger and some of the Bengal orientals, of employing a comma above the line, as in nat, نعت addin vowel where necessary, as in mal'ūn ملعون.

fab فاب

in'ām انعام

or it might be represented by the short vowel with a comma over it, as

mal'a'ūn

fab

in'a'ūn

The letter ع is represented in Wilson's scheme by *sw* has this propriety, that the diacritical signs are the same those of the original. But the true sound of the letter is English *th* and I am inclined to think that sign is preferable. A familiar instance occurs in the word ثمر *thamr*, fruit. *thamar hindi*, the Tamarind. But in India, sound has been very generally corrupted to that of a sibilant *s*, so that I would not insist on any change.

WALTER ELLI

APPENDIX B.

TELUGU.

అ	a	as the a in "about" and "delta."
ఆ	ā	as the long a in "father."
ఇ	i	as the i in "pin;" or y in "truly."
ఈ	ī	as the long i in "pique."
ఉ	u	as the oo in "good."
ఊ	ū	as the long oo in "food."
రి, రు	ri, ru	as the ri in "rim," and roo in "rook."
రీ, రు	rī, rū	as the rea in "ream," and roo in "rood."
ఎ	e	as the e in "mendicant," (nearly the French é.)
ఏ	ē	as the ey in "grey," (nearly the French ê.)
ఐ	ai	as the ai in "aisle," or ei in "height."
ఒ	o	as the o in "police."
ఓ	ō	as the long o in "story," and "prose."
ఔ	au	as the ou in "foul," or the ow in "drown."
క	k	as the k in "king."
ఖ	k'h	aspirate of the preceding. As k h in "pack-horse."
గ	g	as the g in "garden" and "legacy."
ఘ	g'h	aspirate of the preceding. As g h in "gig-horse."
చ	n	as the ng in "angle."
ఛ	ch	with the vowels i ē ai, as the ch in "church."
ట	ts	[Note 1.]
ఠ	ts	with the vowels ā ū ō, as the ts in "jetsam."
డ	ch'h	aspirate of the preceding ch; as ch h in "coach-horse."
జ	j	with the vowels i ē ai, as the j in "jelly."
ఝ	dz	with the vowels ā ū ō, as the dz in "adze."
ఞ		[Note 1.]
త	j'h	aspirate of the preceding j.
థ	ñ	as the gn in "mignon," or the ni in "onion."
ద	t	a peculiar hard or palatal t, like t in "trump."
ధ	t'h	aspirate of the preceding.

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६	d	a peculiar hard or palatal d, stronger than d "drum."
६॥	d'h	aspirate of the preceding.
॥	n	a palatal n.
६॥	t	dental or soft t, as the t in "winter." (The Ital t exactly.)
६॥	t'h	aspirate of the preceding; as the t h in "at-hill."
६	d	soft d as the d in "daily."
६॥	d'h	aspirate of the preceding; as dh in "adhere."
॥	n	soft n, as the n in "fancy."
६॥	p	as the p in "pardon."
६॥	p'h	aspirate of the preceding, as p h in "up-hill."
॥	b	as the b in "number."
६॥	b'h	aspirate of the preceding; as bh in "abhor."
॥	m	as the m in "demand."
६॥	y	as the y in "yellow." (If without a vowel mark it is the vowel ३.)
६	r	as the r in "round" and "burial"
६॥	r	a peculiar vibrating r something like r in "crack."
॥	l	as the l in "manly."
६॥	v	as the v in "marvel."
६॥	s	an s, or rather sh, something like s in "surety."
६॥	sh	as the full sh in "shoulder" and "lashing."
६॥	s	as the s in "sinful" and "wasting."
६॥	h	as the h in "hunger."
६॥	l	a peculiar hard l; harder than l in "glover."
६॥	ksh	as the ksh in "workshop."
॥	m	as the m in "cumber."
६॥	n	as the n in "wonder."
॥	h	as the ch in the Scotch "loch."

(Note 1.) *ts* is the true Telugu sound of the letter ॢ; but it is used in Sanscrit derivatives for the Sanscrit letter ॢ. So *dz* is the true Telugu sound of the letter ॣ; but in Sanscrit derivatives it is pronounced as *j*.

N. B.—In the list of consonants in the native character, the vowel mark of short, has been appended to each of the consonants to which it can be appended. This has been done to distinguish them from the 9 consonants which not carry it, viz: k'h, g'n, j, ñ, t, n, b, r, l. Hence the English equivalents ka, k'ha, ga, g'ha, na, &c.

TAMIL.

a	as the a in "about" and "delta."
ā	as the <i>long</i> a in "father."
i	as the i in "pin," or the y in "truly." [See Note 1.]
ī	as the <i>long</i> i is in "pique." [See Note 2.]
u	as the oo in "good."
ū	as the <i>long</i> oo in "noon."
e	as the e in "mendicant" (nearly the French è) [See Note 3.]
ē	as the cy in "grey" (nearly the French ê.) [See Note 4.]
ai	as the ai in "aisle," or ei in height."
o	as o in "police."
ō	as the <i>long</i> o in "story," or "prose."
au	as the ou in "foul," or ow in "drown."
k or g	as k in "king" or g in "lagoon." [See Note 5.]
n	as the ng in "angle."
s	a peculiar s sounded nearly like ch. [See Note 6.]
ñ	as the ni in "onion," or gu in "mignon."
ḍ	hard or palatal d; stronger than d in "drum." It has a sound of t in it.
n	hard or palatal n.
t or d	as the t in "tinder," or d in "windy." [See Note 7.]
n	soft n as the n in "fancy."
p or b	as the p in "pardon" or b in "number." [See Note 8.]
m	as the m in "demand."
y	as the y in "yellow."
r	as the r in "round" and "burial."
l	as the l in "manly."
v	as the v in "marvel."
l	a peculiar rolling sound: a mixture of r, l, and the French j.
l	a hard l; harder than l in "glove."
r	a vibrating r; something like r in "crack."
n	the same as the soft n above, but used as a "final."
	= Sanscrit sh.
	= Sanscrit sibilant s

६६॥
॥॥
॥॥

NOTES.

(L) ② (i) before d n r l is sounded like u ; as मुकु in Sir William Jones's method, and brought into very general use by Shakespear. The arrangement proposed by Professor Wilson in the introduction to his "Glossary of Official Terms" is pronounced *radu*, not *vidu*.

(II.) ^{or} (i) before d u r l l is pronounced like the German son, in the introduction to his Glossary of Official terms, üh, as ^{or} a house, is pronounced vühdü, and not vidü.

(III) σ (e) when initial, is generally sounded like $yé$. As Shakespeare has been so long a well known authority, I would adhere to the spelling of Hindústání words σ like $yé$. Thus $\sigma t h$ a tank is $yé r i$ and not $é r i$, though the latter we find in his Dictionary with one or two slight modifications. They are as follows:—let I would use $yé$ for e .

(IV.) œ $\acute{e}$ before d n r l is sounded like the German œ or œu . They are as follows. 1st, I would use a different Gothic. As Gœu a rising ground, not mœdu , but moœdu , or moœdu . 2ndly, I would accentuate the œ and the œ because as if written in English *gurdoo*.

(V.) ॥ (k) as an initial is k. Thus ॐ kádu a jungle. They are both *long* Hindústání, and when we come to arrange As a medial if *alone* it is g. Thus ॐ māṅ a son, (but the alphabet to sui Tamil and Telugu as well as Hindústání, words taken from the Sanscrit, the k is preserved.) As a medial it will be necessary to show the difference between the long *double* it is k. Thus ॐ pákham a side. As a final with *long* and short o's and 's. 3rdly, I would introduce the aspirate vowel, it is g. Thus ॐ padagu a boat. English mark ' before and following a consonant: as b'h instead of

(VI.) π (s) Though generally rendered by the English π ,—because the spirate is peculiar to the original language when it is alone, the sound is more that of *ch*. Thus Qew from which Hindustani is framed, and needs to be sounded. is pronounced more like *chey* than *sey*, though the latter for *simthly*, I would write the accents as in foreign European languages, $\acute{a} \acute{e} \acute{i}$ &c. instead of $\bar{a} \bar{e} \bar{i}$ as Shakespear does.

As a medial, if alone, it is more of the sibilant *ch*. 3. Professor Wilson is no doubt a high authority, especially as he has endeavoured to make his roman alphabet fit various languages besides Hindústání, and it is therefore well to show where his system differs from Shakespear, and why I adopt *the latter*, (all except *z* for *z*)

(VII.) *ṭ* as an initial, is a soft like the Italian *t*. In
துணி tuni a piece of cloth. As a medial, or a final with
 vowel it is *d*; thus *துருது* *kuduru* a door, *துடி* *kadu* the car.
 B. This is to be distinguished from *துரு* *kadu* a jungle, with
 hard *d*.) When double, *துது* is *tt* without any sound of the
 hard *d*. *துது* *katti* a knife. As an initial *ṭ* is used for the Sanskrit
ṭ.

1	a	2	3	4
2	ṭ	3	4	5
3	ṭ	4	5	6
4	ṭ	5	6	7

WILSON. SHAKESPEAR.

(VIII) ω (p) as an initial is p. Thus ωp *pádu* as a medial and alone, it has a sound of *h*, especially if follow ω (m), as ωm *pámbu* a snake. When double $\omega \omega = p$, as *tappu* a fault. As an initial, it is used for the Sanscrit *bh*.

உத--*te* as மாட்டுமை *māṭchimai*, excellence.

ஞ்ச=nj as அஞ்ச *anju* five.

உடம்பு (harder than sheep's foot) as உடம்புக்கால் அம்பு

tt = tt (harder than tt) as *attukhāl*

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10

E

18
17
16
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6
5
4
3
2
1

4. With regard to the 5 first, Professor Wilson gives reasons for this difference from Shakspear, but it is probably owing to his having arranged his roman letters first in Sanscrit, and, when other z's or s's came in Persian and Hindustani, he was obliged to adopt a new form. This is evident from his making s the equivalent for the Sanscrit श, and thus Shakspear's s for ع was changed into s. In South India the Sanscrit श is sounded like "sh" as in *Shiva*, *Shrotriyam*, and I am inclined to write it *Sh*, especially in Hindustani, it is represented by ش, and in Telugu by శ. Sir William Jones writes it s, and so do many other Orientalists, and therefore I would adopt s. Which ever way it is, equivalent for ع had better remain as Shakspear has it viz.
5. With regard to the letters , and ; according to Shakspear the former is the common h, but the latter has a dot under it, or h. Wilson just reverses this, but with hesitation, as he acknowledges. I prefer Shakspear, not only being established, but because a dot generally denotes a decided sound, and this is the case with ح, which is sometimes sounded so strong that Europeans have written it *ch*, as Achmet for Ahmad. Sir William Jones distinguished it by an accent thus: *Ĥ*.
6. With regard to خ; Wilson renders it *kh*, and makes no difference between it and ك, whereas there is a wide difference, as any one can hear in the pronunciation of a house, and كمان food, or *khāna* and *k'hānā*. Shakspear's distinction of *kh* to shew it is all one letter, I would serve, though I admit it is not absolutely necessary if the pirates are accentuated as recommended in para. 2.
7. With regard to غ much the same observation above occur. Wilson says that it is a modification of g writes it *gh*; but this is more matter of taste, and no inconvenience can result from the well known equivalent used by Shakspear, viz., *gh*, and s distinguishing it from *gh*.
8. With regard to ز, that letter will be separately considered in an Appendix to this memo.
9. I would not use *italics* at all. They may answer as distinctive marks in printing; but in writing, to underline a letter might denote either a diacritical mark, or an italic, and it might be doubtful which.
10. In ordinary writing, the following marks might be omitted: the dots underneath, to distinguish *d* from *ḍ*,—s from *z* from *z* and *z*,—*t* from *t* and *t* &c.; but I would retain in the aspirate in *k'h* *ḥ* &c.; unless it were arranged to use *gh* for *ḡ* and *ḡ*. The long vowel accents should be retained, as also the mark over *s* for the Sanscrit श. The mark representing *z* might also be omitted in common writing. The above concession does not at all diminish the expediency of framing rules, whereby to write in Roman character, with diacritical points, the Eastern languages. In grammar and dictionaries the strict rule should be adhered to, and also in books printed throughout in the Roman character. The Roman rendering should be such, that one conversant with the rules, should be able to convert the words written or printed in that character, into their *original* character. That the test of a correct method; and of course, in this case, *all* the diacritical points are required to be used.
- I now proceed to offer in an Appendix, my remarks on the rendering of ح.

APPENDIX.

Rendering of letter ز.

1. The rendering in roman character of the letter ز, has Wilson observes, "always constituted a difficulty."

28-10
217-4
232-4
240-1

allude in his explanation.

3. Wilson states that Sir W. Jones, in his *Memoirs* "proposed to distinguish it by a *circumflex*," and adopts the plan himself.

4. Richardson in his *Persian Dictionary*, as also John Richardson in his *Persian Grammar*, use the Arabic letter itself.

5. In the proposed "Missionary Alphabet" it is proposed to render it $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. In the Calcutta papers of 1835-36 re-printed in London 1854, it is proposed to render it by a dot under the vowel to which it is attached.

7. Dr. Lipsius, in his "Standard Alphabet," objects to the circumflex over, or the dot under the vowel, as indicating a change in that vowel, whereas $\bar{e}$ is a full consonant and is distinct from a vowel. He indicates it by, $\frac{1}{2}$

8. All these differences shew that the rendering of a letter requires consideration.

9. In the first place it is to be borne in mind that the letter is purely Arabic, and by Arabic grammarians considered a *consonant*. Under no circumstances can it be considered a *vowel*, if only for this reason, that it requires to be surmounted by or subscribed with, one of the three vowel marks, in order to its constituting a syllable.

10. Sir W: Jones' and Wilson's plan of the *circumflex*, all first be considered ; 1st, where it is initial in a syllable : take the following examples :—

عَرَضِي ârzî
 عَام âmm
 عَزَّت izzat
 عِيد îd
 عَيْن âin

11. It is contrary to all usage to write anything above the place where a letter is to come, before writing the letter itself; and if the circumflex is used to represent ξ , the reader is required to suppose in cases like *arxi* and *izat*, that the circumflex was written *before* the subjunct letter.

12. Again, where the ξ is *not* initial.

إِيتِبَارٌ îtibâr
دَعْوَى dâwâ
مَعْمُولٌ mâmul

13. In all these cases, the ξ has *no vowel mark* over under it, but on the contrary, a *jazzm*, in order to shew that it is quiescent. In these cases what vowel can the *circumflex* ‘circum’ to, seeing that there is no vowel in the original syllable? *i’tibār, da’wá, ma’nál*, would be the only consistent method, if $\xi = :$ but then the *circumflex* would be *over* nothing! To place it over the *preceding* vowel, is to put it to a syllable to which it does not belong.

14. Again the circumflex over a vowel is (as stated in para. 7) apt to mislead ; for it would be supposed that by it the vowel was made broad, as in the French *jêlé*. Thus

Wilson would write *māmāl*, and *nālband*, leading to the supposition that the mark denoted a long *a*; whereas in both words is short, though it is true that this *a*, which precedes the *ε*, is with the *ε* sounded as in English with a lengthened sound. So Wilson spells عالي *loftly* and the same, namely *ālī*; whereas the former means *loftly*, the latter the name of *Muhammad's son-in-law*.

15. Again the circumflex stands in the way of a vowel accent. Thus in the word عيد a festival, the *i* is but Wilson writes it "īl or āīl," (instead of *īl*) as were puzzled how to manage it. So he renders عادل *ādāil*, thus as before departing from his own rule, that represented by a circumflex; for in this case it is represented by *ā*, or both circumflex and vowel. Other discrepancies are also observed. Thus علة he writes *itlā*; here the again both circumflex and vowel. The same *i* that is used for the long *i* in *īl* is used for *īzāt* عزت where it is shown (See para. 10.) Again, ربيع is written *rabīd*, where *ε* is again represented by *ā*; and this in a word in which there is sound of terminal *a* at all. Still he writes *jāmī* for جم which if *rabīd* is right, should be *jāmīd*.

16. Shakespear's plan is objectionable on the ground as Wilson's, so far as the initial is concerned. (para. 11). The symbol must always have the appearance of having been superscribed after the completion of the word and the initial position of the *ε* is apt to be overlooked and is also objectionable inasmuch as it is used over a vowel an accent, whereas it is a consonant, and should have its place in the word.

17. Besides this, the symbol *ε* can hardly be called *ε*, for it is only the medial form of it; also it is ill adapted to long vowels, if they are accentuated in the usual

us *i* *ā* is awkward. Shakespear's *ε* has these advantages over the circumflex: first, it is not an accentuation mark; secondly, it is written according to a fixed rule. My opinion is much in favor of the original Arabic letter *ε* in its proper place, especially as a medial. Thus *in*, *magmāl*, *khilzāt*, *inzām*, *zilaε* &c. There is no orthographical difficulty, and Johnson's Persian Dictionary, a standard work—has it throughout. A Turkish Grammar printed in London during the Crimean war, also contains I have had the letter cast in Madras and used it in type easily and cheaply. This is no doubt the most correct method of rendering *ε*; but for the sake of expediency, I would not press it. Many would find it awkward to write, and it has uncouth aspect by the side of roman letters.

ε ε - h
R17 u
22.5
R10 -

٢٥-١١
 ٢١٧
 ٢١٨
 ٢١٩

18. I would therefore substitute for it the *head* of letter, namely " ; for a reversed comma might elevate it above the other letters.

	SHAKESPEAR.	WILSON.	PROPOSED.
عرضي	arzi	arzi	'arzi
عام	amm	amm	'amm
عيد	id	id	'id
عين	ain	ain	'ain
رايات	ra'aiyat	raiyat	ra'aiyat
قعلل	ta'alluk	taalluk	ta'alluk
خلات	khil'at	khilat	khil'at
انعام	in'am	inaam	in'am
تعيينات	ta'inat	tainat	ta'inat
معين	mu'aiyan	muai in	mu'aiyan
معمل	ma'mul	mamul	ma'mul
تابعدار	tabi'dar	tabidár	tabi'dar
جمع	jama	jama	jama'
ضلع	zila	zila	zila'
ربيع	rabia	rabia	rabia'
اللاع	ittila	ittila	ittila'

CONSONANTS.

b	as the <i>b</i> in "number."
p	as the <i>p</i> in "pardon."
t	dental <i>t</i> , as the <i>t</i> in "tab."
t	palatal <i>t</i> ; as the <i>t</i> in "trumpet."
s	A peculiar lisping <i>s</i> .
j	as the <i>j</i> in "jelly."
ch	as the <i>ch</i> in "church."
h	hard <i>h</i> ; like <i>h</i> in "haul."
kh	a guttural <i>kh</i> , like the German final <i>ch</i> .
d	dental <i>d</i> , as the <i>d</i> in "duty."
d	hard or palatal <i>d</i> ; as the <i>d</i> in "drum"
	or "dull."
z	as the <i>z</i> in "razor."
r	as the <i>r</i> in "fairy."
r	a hard vibrating <i>r</i> ; often used for the hard
	<i>d</i> above.
z	as the <i>z</i> in "hazard."
s	as the <i>s</i> in "sinful."
sh	as the <i>sh</i> in "shoulder."
s	The same sound as <i>s</i> .
z	The same sound as <i>z</i> .
t	Hard <i>t</i> .
z	Hard <i>z</i> .
c	A peculiar arabic <i>a</i> .
gh	A peculiar arabic guttural.
f	as the <i>f</i> in "fin."
k	a clicking palatal <i>k</i> .
k	as the <i>k</i> in "king."
g	as the <i>g</i> in "legation."
l	as the <i>l</i> in "relief."
m	as the <i>m</i> in "market."
n	as the <i>n</i> in "denote."
n	Final and nasal <i>n</i> ; as in the French "bon."
w or v	as the <i>w</i> or <i>v</i> in "wisdom" and "device."
h	as the <i>h</i> in "hand." As a <i>final</i> , it has a
	receptible sound if preceded by a vowel, and is then written
	in Roman character; but otherwise the final <i>h</i> is neither
	sounded nor written. Thus درگاه is written <i>daryah</i> : در

Village, is *dih*; but دانا a writing, is *námá*. Thus is a distinction between دانا *dána* grain, and دانا *dána* sage.

N. B.—The Hindí *aspirate* or *h* has been adopted in the Hindústání language, by adding the ordinary *h* to several consonants thus:

ب'ھ
ت'ھ
پ'ھ
چ'ھ
د'ھ
ڈ'ھ
ک'ھ
گ'ھ
ج'ھ
ر'ھ

It is proposed to separate these letters into two classes, *kh* and *gh* which are each one letter, to prevent the erroneous pronunciation of the *th* and *ph* which would occur in English readers. Thus خاز *khāz* a house and کھانا *k'háná* food, have different pronunciations of the first letter.

The Arabic *alif-i-maksúra* which terminates words, is generally rendered in Hindústání by ا; thus فوتوا or *fatwá*.

VOWEL MARKS.

1. *Zabar* or *fat'ha*: the mark above the consonant to which it belongs, and equivalent to *a* short. Thus کلام *kalam* a pen. It is generally omitted in ordinary writing.
2. *Zér* or *kasra*: the mark below, equivalent to short *i*;

خدمت *khidmat*, service.

3. *Pesh* or *zamma*, the mark ^{◌̣} above, equivalent to an aspirate, to distinguish them from *ph* and *gh* which are each one letter.
4. *Hamza*, the mark ^{◌̣} above. It is a mere compression of the voice, and in Roman character, is designated by an aspirate. It is seldom met with except between long *á* and long *í*. Thus امروائی *amrá'í* an orchard, آئین *á'in* a house and کھانا *k'háná* food, have different pronunciations of the first letter.

In some cases the long *i* is converted into short *i*, as ازمائیش *azmá'ish* instead of *azmá'ish* trial; قائم *qá'im* instead of *ká'im* fixed; فائدہ *fá'ida* instead of *fá'ida* profit. In this case it is called *hamza i mulaiyana*, or softened *hamza*.

5. *Tash'díd*, the mark ^{◌̣} above, shewing that the letter under it is doubled.
6. *Jazm*, the mark ^{◌̣} above, shewing that the letter under it is *sakin* or inert: that is, having no vowel to be sounded after it. Thus قبر *kabr* a tomb, اسم *ism* a name. These words, if there were no *jazm*, would be *kabar*, and *isam*. So کلام *kalam* a pen, if written کلم would be *klm*. Thus کسر *kasr* breaking, کسب *kasab* a trade. The last letter of a word is always inert, and the *jazm* always understood.

VOWELS.

7. *a* short; as the *a* in 'volatile.' This sound is supposed to commence every syllable, unless the *jazm* occurs. (para. 6.) The *initial* alif is the only instance where the written ا is pronounced short. N. B.—When the unwritten

a short is followed by ع, it is generally pronounced long *pésh* (para. 3.) as ملك *mulk* a kingdom. As an initial, it is like a double *aa*, in consequence of the deepening sound. Thus معمول *ma'mul* pronounced *mā'mul* custom. ع as استاد *astād* a teacher.

13. *u* short; as the u in 'fulsome.' This is simply the *wáo** with *pésh* over and preceding it, or *wáo ma'rúf*, or known *wáo*. Thus ضرور *zarúr* necessary. As an initial it is و but hardly distinguished from the *ú* of para. 14 by having no vowel mark attached. It is not used as an initial. N. B. When *wáo* follows ع it is written but not pronounced; and then it is distinguished in Roman characters, by w. Thus درخواست *darخواست* a proposal. This *wáo* is called *wáo-i-ma'dúla* or *ma'rúf* for known ya, this sound only being known in Arabic. Thus passed-by *wáo*.

14. *ú* long; as the oo in 'fool.' It is the *wáo** with *pésh* over and preceding it, or *wáo ma'rúf*, or known *wáo*. Thus ضرور *zarúr* necessary. As an initial it is و but hardly distinguished from the *ú* of para. 14 by having no vowel mark attached. It is not used as an initial. N. B. When *wáo* follows ع it is written but not pronounced; and then it is distinguished in Roman characters, by w. Thus درخواست *darخواست* a proposal. This *wáo* is called *wáo-i-ma'dúla* or *ma'rúf* for known ya, this sound only being known in Arabic. Thus passed-by *wáo*.

15. *ó* long; as the o in 'bony.' (There is no short o in Hindústání.) This is called *wáo maj'húl* or unknown *wáo*. It is not used in Arabic, though common in Persian. It is distinguished from the *ú* of para. 14 by having no vowel mark attached. It is not used as an initial. N. B. When *wáo* follows ع it is written but not pronounced; and then it is distinguished in Roman characters, by w. Thus درخواست *darخواست* a proposal. This *wáo* is called *wáo-i-ma'dúla* or *ma'rúf* for known ya, this sound only being known in Arabic. Thus passed-by *wáo*.

16. *au*; as ou in 'bound.' It is the *wáo* with the *zabar* over and preceding it. Thus قول *kaul* permission; نوكر *naukar* a servant. As an initial it is او as اولاد *aulád* offspring, اور *aur* and. It is called *wáo-i-sákin ma kabl maftúl*, for it is quiescent, and follows *fat'ha*. (See para. 12.)

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11. *e* long; as the ei in 'neighbour.' There is no *sh* over and preceding it. Thus قول *kaul* permission; نوكر *naukar* a servant. As an initial it is او as اولاد *aulád* offspring, اور *aur* and. It is called *wáo-i-sákin ma kabl maftúl*, for it is quiescent, and follows *fat'ha*. (See para. 12.)

12. *ai*, as the ai in 'aile.' It is the *ya* with a *zabar* over and preceding it, and thence called *ya-i-sákin ma kabl maftúl*, or *ya* quiescent with a preceding *fat'ha*. Thus maidín a plain. As an initial it is اي. So ايسه *aisa*.

* With reference to the N. B. of para. 7, it will be observed that in word, the ع preceds the a, and the a is not lengthened.

† The letter پ is sometime consonant y, as when united with *ya* memory فرياد *faryád* complaint. Words ending in پت by long a or long i are pronounced as *pat*. Thus پنهان *paneh* meeting of Arbitrators قديميت *qadimiyat* an agreement.

* The letter و is also used as a consonant.

THE FOLLOWING ARE 163 WORDS OF COMMON OCCURRENCE

Common Spelling.	Correct Spelling.	Common Spelling.	Correct Spelling.	Common Spelling.	Correct Spelling.
Abkarry	Abkārī	Chavedy	Sāvādī	Cutbuddy	Kattubadi
Adawlut	ʿAdālat	Chellaun	Chalān	Cutecha	Kachchá
Amauny	Amānī	Chillum	Chilam	Cutcherry	Kach'hari
Ameen	Amīn	Chittah	Chit'ha	Dacoit	Dakait
Anna	Anā	Chokra	Ch'hókrá	Dawk	Dák
Annicut	Anaikat!(u)*	Chop	Ch'háp	Deccan	Dak'han
Ayen	Ain	Chowky	Chaukí	Deloyet	D'haláyat
Bagayet	Bag'háyat	Chuckler	Sakkiliyan	Dewan	Díwán
Banghy	Bahangi	Chuckrum	Chakkaram	Dholl	Dál
Bareez	Berij	Chuttrum	Sattíram	Dhony	Dóni
Batta	B'hata	Circar	Sarkár	Doodie	Duddu
Beegah	Bíg'há	Clashie	Khalási	Dooly	Dúli
Bhutverty	B'hutvartí	Coil	Kovil	Dowle	Daul
Bowry	Báorí	Coir	Kayir(u)	Duffedar	Dafa'dár
Bramin	Brahman	Conjee	Kánji	Dufter	Dafter
Brinjarry	Banjára	Conicopoly	Kapakapill	Durgah	Dargáh
Buckreed	Bakr'id	Coochel	Kuchehela	Durkhast	Darkhwást
Bund	Band	Cooltee	Kult'hi	Durma-corta	D'harma-kartá
Bunjeer	Banjar	Cooly	Kúli	Dusserah	Das'hará
Byraghee	Bairági	Coonchum	Kuncham(u)	Durzee	Darzí
Cabooleat	Kabuliyat	Cotaur	Kóthár	Eedgah	Tlgáh
Calingulah	Kalingal	Cowle	Kaul	Enam	In'am
Candy	Kandi	Crone	Karór	Fakeer	Fakír
Carcoon	Kárkun	Cullum	Kalam	Faujday	Faujdári
Cash	Kásu	Chullm	Kalam	Fusly	Faşlí
Catamaran	Kattamaram	Cumly	Kambali	Fussul	Faşl
Cavilgar	Kávalkár(an)	Cummerbund	Kamarband	Fysil	Faişal
Cawnie	Káni	Curnum	Karanam(u)	Garce	Garisa
Cazee	Kázi	Cusbah	Kasba	Garry	Gari
		Cuscus	Khaskhas	Ghaut	G'hát
				Ghee	Ghí
				Ghurree	Gar'hi
				Ghurry	G'hári

* The terminations in parentheses, though correct as to letters, are not sound and might be omitted in writing.

Ghyre	Ghair
Godawk	Gudák(u)
Goolee	Gulí
Goomastah	Gumáshta
Goonta	Gupta
Goor	Gur
Guddee	Gaddí
Gunny	Ganní
Harem	Harím
Hejira	Hijra
Hircarrab	Harkára
Hookum	Hukm
Hoondce	Hundí
Hoozoor	Huzúr
Howdah	Hauda
Hungamy	Hangámí
Jaghire	Jágir
Jemmadar	Jama'dár
Jeroyety	Zirátí
Jummabundy	Jama'bandí
Kayem	Ká'im
Khureetoo	Kharíta
Kincob	Kimkhwáb
Kyput	Kaipatt(u)
Lac	Lákh
Lascar	Lashkar
Layek	Lá'ik
Loot	Lút
Lubbay	Labi
Mafee	Muáfí
Mahomet	Muhammad
Maistry	Méstrí

Mamlutdar	Mu'ámalatdár	Musnud
Mamool	Ma'múl	Mutt
Marahmut	Marammat	Nacoda
Masalebee	Mash'álchí	Naigue
Mauniem	Mániyam	Nair
Meerassy	Mirási	Natcheny
Merah	Mérai	Nautch
Mercal	Marakkál	Nerriek
Mocassah	Mukhása	Nicka
Mofussil	Mufassal	Nullah
Mohturfa	Muhtarafa	Nunjah
Mohunt	Mahant	Nuzzer
Mohur	Muhar	Olhuck
Mohurrun	Muharram	Oolcoody
Mometry	Momaji*	Oolungoo
Monigar	Maniakár(an)	Oomedwar
Moochee	Móchi	Oordoo
Moochilka	Muchalka	Ooroos
Moofty	Muftí	Parcherry
Moolgueny	Múlgaini	Pariah
Moollah	Mullá	Pergunnah
Moolvy	Maulaví	Perumboke
Moonshee	Munshí	Peshcush
Moonsiff	Mun'sif	Petta
Moosulman	Musalmán	Pie
Mootah	Mu'h'ha	Pindarry
Mootasuddy	Mutasaddi	Poligar
Moplah	Mápi'la	Pollum
Moyen Zabithah	Mu'áiyah Zabithah	Poonjah
		Pooty
Muzoondar	Majmú'dár	Paracoody
Motabar	Mu'tabar	Potail
Mouzah	Mauza'	Pukka
Mushrooty	Mashrúti	
Musjeed	Masjid	

Puckally	Pak'háli	Silbendy	Silbandi
Puddy	Pa'di	Sicca	Sikka
Puddial	Pa'diyál	Silledar	Silahdár
Puggree	Pagri	Soobah	Súba
Punchayet	Pancháyat	Sotuntrum	Swatantram
Punkah	Pank'ha	Soucar	Sáhukár
Purrah	Parda	Sowar	Sawár
Purwannah	Parwána	Sudder	Sadr
Puteut	Pattukatt(u)	Sumud	Sanad
Puttah	Pa'rá	Suttee	Satí
Pyacarry	Payakári	Takeed	Takíd
Pygusht	Paigast	Taliary	Talaiyári
Pymash	Paimá'ish	Talook	Taalluk
Raggy	Rági	Tannah	Thán
Razeenamah	Rázi-náma	Teerwa	Tirvai
Reyayet	Ri'áiyat	Thug	Thag
Rissaldar	Risáladár	Thasildar	Tahsildár
Rowannah	Rawána	Tindal	Tandel(u)
Russoom	Rusúm	Toom	Túm(u)
Saderward	Sádirwárid	Toondoovarum	Tunduváram
Sagobuddy	Ságubadi	Totacal	Tógakál
Salastry	Sálótari	Tuceavy	Takávi
Sayer	Sá'ir	Tarrufdar	Tarafdár
Seacunny	Sukkání	Turum	Taram
Seer	Sér	Tusdeck	Tasdik
Sepoy	Sipáhi	Tynaut	Ta'inát
Serang	Sarhaug	Urzee	'Arzá
Sevoy-jumma	Siwá'i-jama	Ussul	Azal
Shaikal	Seykkál	Vakeel	Vakíl
Shavy	Sávi	Vaylie	Véli
Sheristadar	Sarrishtadár	Veesabuddy	Visabadi
Sheeah	Shí'ah	Viss	Vísai
Shroff	Sarráf	Wooliem	Úliam
Shrotrium	Srótriyam		

Wudder	Oṭṭan*	Zabithah	Zábita
Wurg	Varga	Zemindar	Zamíndár
Wussul	Waṣṣúl	Zillah	Zílar
Yadast	Yáddásht	Zuft	Zabt
Yeomiah	Yaumia		

APPENDIX C.

Memorandum to accompany a proposed scheme for the representation of native names and words in the English character.

The following words though mis-spelt, have almost become European.

Arrack	Araḡ	Hopper	Appam
Bandy	Bandi	Jelly	Salli
Bungalore	Bánglá	Jungle	Jangal
Chatty	Ṣaṭṭi	Maund	Manangu
Cheroot	Ṣuruttu	Rupee	Rúpiya
Chunam	Ṣunnámbu	Ryot	Ra'aiyat
Curry	Kari	Teapoy	Ti-ppái
Dubash	Dó-b'háshí	Toddy	Tári
Fanam	Paṇam	Tope	Tóppu
Godown	Giḡangu	Jaggery	arkkari

"DIVISIONS" OF THE MADRAS COLLECTORATE.

Veysarpady	Veyáarpádi	Chintadrapett	Sintádiripet
Perumbore	Perambúr	Chepauk	Sépákkam
Vepery	Véperi	Poodoopaukum	Puduppáka
Pursewaukum	Pursaipákkam	Mylapoor	Mailápúr
Kilpauk	Kilpákkam	Royapoorum	Ráyapuram
Chetput	Ṣéttupaṭṭu	Tondiarpet	Tándaiyárpai
Ellumbore			
Egmore	Elambúr		

* Pl. Oṭṭar.

1. It is, I think, needless to argue the necessity of some systematic way of representing native names in the English character. All will probably admit the desideratum. The accompanying scheme shews the Alphabet which I would propose to adopt for the representation of the five principal languages of the Madras Presidency, and Sanskrit. The latter is added, as Sanskrit words are so largely adopted into all the Madras languages.

2. I am aware that the proposed Alphabet, as it stands, is not the best or most simple way which could be devised for representing the character of any one of the five languages; but as it is doubtless desirable to have one Roman Alphabet for all the native languages of the Presidency, sacrifices have been made to attain this end; and my endeavour has been to devise a way of representing six native Alphabets with as much simplicity as is consistent with critical correctness.

3. I earnestly hope for the early attention of Government to the subject with a view to the speedy adoption of this or some plan. The careless and unintelligible way of representing native names is a great and increasing evil. I may instance the Yomiah

allowance Lists which came up the other day from the Board of Revenue, and are now being printed. Many of the names are utterly unintelligible, and many more are to be distinguished by a series of guesses.

4. I would beg to suggest that all departments under Government be directed rigidly to adhere to the scheme now circulated, (or that which may ultimately be adopted in representing all native names in their Official Papers from the commencement of the approaching Revenue year (1st July 1859). This will give writers, &c., ample time to master the details of the scheme. Something like the following short instructions might be issued.

I. In writing native names and words, no letters are to be introduced which do *not* exist in the original. For example the use of *h* at the end of proper names as Rámappa, now so common, is wholly inadmissible.

II. The letters which *do* exist in the original are to be expressed according to the accompanying scheme.

III. Names of Districts, and other names which have been thoroughly Anglicized, as for example those in the annexed list, are to be written as usual without alteration. When a doubt exists as to whether a word has been thoroughly Anglicized, it is to be given in the correct form.

5. I would solicit attention to the fact that the change will not be nearly so great, as a glance at the tabular statement would lead one to suppose. The more complicated symbols are of comparatively rare occurrence; and the only diacritical points which often occur are the dots underneath the hard letters, and the accents over the long vowels—to introduce these will surely be a most simple matter.

6. It appears advisable to notice an objection made by an officer whose opinion would from his position seem at first sight entitled to weight. I do this in case the same opinion may be held by others: though this is, I hope, scarcely

probable, as it is merely the offspring of prejudice and not of conviction. It is said that "if the orthography of names is altered, the names in their amended form, will not be identifiable with themselves as they stood previous to emendation." I reply that there is no definite plan of spelling names in use for which it is proposed to substitute another definite plan. There is no existing fixed method of representing words, a departure from which would endanger their recognition. What is proposed now, is to *establish* a definite plan, instead of allowing each name to be written according to the fancy of the writer, and his ideas of the force of letters and the pronunciation of what he writes. No objection is made to perpetual contortions and uncouth changes of form which it is impossible to deny take place now in writing names; scarcely any one being presented twice in the same garb; no fears are expressed of non-recognition now, but most unaccountably, if it is proposed to make a change on certain fixed principles once for all, it is objected that the words so changed will not be identified. I would ask if this has been found the case in the N. W. P. where a correct orthography has been attempted, or whether it is consistent with reason and common sense to suppose that it ever will be?

See List B.

7. I conclude with another expression of an earnest hope that steps may at once be taken in the matter.

M. NORMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

BANGALORE,
March 12th 1859. }

A.		
Anna.	Cooly.	Pie.
Anicut.	Dacoit.	Pice.
Batta.	Harem.	Poligar.
Cash.	Jaggery.	Rupce.
Catamaran.	Lascar.	Ryot.
Chuckler.	Maistry.	Sepoy.
Coir.	Mohur (the coin).	Shroff.

And perhaps the most common weights and measures may be added as viss, olock, &c.

B.	
<i>Correct spelling.</i>	<i>Spelling in the Proceedings of Govt.</i>
Rabí ul awal.....	Rabce oo lawl.
? unintelligible.....	Wrijianul nissa.
Jánakí.....	{ Jawnaky.
Tirupanantál.....	{ Johnke.
Bilmoká.....	Trippendal.
Achári.....	Bilernetah.
	Auchaury.
	Charry.
	Chary.
Malsar.....	Auchary, Aucharry.
?	Muleers.
Purushóttamapuram..	Vellairgh.
Vriddháchalam.....	Prosutpoor.
	Veerootachellam, &c. <i>ad infinitum</i> .
Mangalagiri.....	Mungulyirry.
Ténáhi.....	Jenally.
Répalli.....	Rasily.
	{ Extract Minutes
	{ Consultation, 30th
	{ April 1857, No.
	{ 830, Revenue De-
	{ partment.
Kádir.....	Khawder, Khader.
	Khawther, Cader.
	Cawder.
	Kawder.
Kullán.....	Kauder, &c., &c.
	* Quilon.

* So corrupted I suppose because Kullán is something like *Kol-lam* a town in Travancore which is called by Europeans Quilon! ...

Minutes Consultation, Public Works Department, 22nd April 1857, No. 751.

Bhawáni.....	Bohwanny.
	Bowanny.
	Bhowaney.
	ay.
	Bawany, &c., &c.
Váganai.....	Vaugany, Vaugannay.
	Vedah varthe.
	Vada vurthe.
Véda vritti.....	Veda virthee.
	Vada verte, &c.
	Goorkul, Goorookul.
Gurukkaí.....	Mullapooram.
	Mallaiyapooram.
	Malaprom.
	Mulapoorum.
Makáyapuram.....	Mullapooram &c.
	Máhanom.
Mágínám.....	Kaunnoon.
Káunín.....	Hoor Muttoo Missal.
Hurmat un nísí.....	Mootah Kanar.
Mahtáb khor.....	Mootookristin Engar.
Madu krishnaiyangár.	Teroomulah Charry.
	Trimul Auchary.
	Thirmalah Charry.
	Thiroomul Chary.
Tirumalai 'Achári.....	Runjanagoody.
	Runjungada.
	Runjengeddy.
	Runjnegudd.
	Runjungode.
	Rungangudda.
	Sautghyr.
Sárguda.....	Falamuptum.
Phala nashám.....	Abotoorah.
Unintelligible; either	Ahboothooraz.
Abú Turáb; or Ab-	Abotoora.
hâta Radzu.....	

Kásim.....	} Cossim. Kohsum. Cassim. Cawsim. Kawsim, &c., &c. Ebrahkeem.	
Ibráhím.....		
Unintelligible ; per- haps Sabdattappa- dapporul.....		{ Sytuttoopu- dappore. }
சப்தத் துப்பத் தப்பாருள்		
Brahmadèsam.....	{ Extract Minutes Co- sultation, 22nd Octo- ber 1857, No. 150 Public Department. Bremadasom. Brumma— Bromma—	

San-krit. (Devanāgarī)	Telugu.	Kanada.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Farsi and Hindostani	Proposed Ro- man Equi- valent.	Remarks and Explanation.
क क़ ख ख़ ग ग़ घ घ़ ङ	క క్ఖ గ గ్ఖ ఘ ఘ్ఞ ఙ	ಕ ಕ್ಖ ಗ ಗ್ಖ ಘ ಘ್ಞ ಙ	ക ക്ഖ ഘ ഘ്ഞ ങ	க க்஖ ஘ ஘்ஞ ங	ک کھ گ گھ غ غھ	a e i u ri ri o é ai o	I deem it unnecessary to enter into argu- ment to show how impossible it is to represent the Vowels of the Oriental Alphabets in the Roman character, if the English standard of pronunciation be adopted. I will merely state that the force possessed by the <i>Italian</i> vowels is to be given the "Roman equivalent" in Col. 7. I prefer ai to ei, as, first, less likely to be mispronounced, and 2ndly, because it represents more nearly the nature of the vowel.

Sanskrit. (Devanagari)	Telugu.	Kannada.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Persian and Hindustani.	Proposed Roman Equivalent.	Remarks and Explanation.
अ	అ	ಅ	അ	அ	—	a	I strongly object to k'h, as I see no use in the apostrophe. So in the case of the other aspirated letters.
क	క	ಕ	ക	க	ک	au	
ख	ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	க	خ	k	
ग	గ	ಗ	ഗ	க	گ	kh	
घ	ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	க	غ	g	
ङ	ఙ	ಙ	ങ	ங	ڙ	gh	This n is almost always mute, as is likewise in Tamil. It may therefore at option be expressed by n only. But when followed by a vowel the distinctive dots and line must be added, as <i>innanam</i> , in this manner; <i>nāyire</i> , the sun. When followed by a consonant the class of n will be known by the consonant following: thus <i>ne</i> only will precede <i>ka</i> and <i>ga</i> only, &c.
च	చ	ಚ	ച	ச	چ	n	
ज	జ	ಜ	ജ	ச	ج	ch	
झ	ఝ	ಝ	ഝ	ச	ڄ	chh	
ञ	ञ	ಞ	ഞ	ச	ڇ	j	
ट	ట	ಟ	ട	த	ٹ	jh	

As *kanji*, *കുടി* rice water; *കുമാരി* *mayira*, the sun. Mal. *കുമാരി* *kunna*, the young of animals.

(n) n

അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ	ഊ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഔ	ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ	ട	ഢ	ന	പ	ഫ	ബ
അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ	ഊ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഔ	ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ	ട	ഢ	ന	പ	ഫ	ബ
അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ	ഊ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഔ	ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ	ട	ഢ	ന	പ	ഫ	ബ
അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ	ഊ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഔ	ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ	ട	ഢ	ന	പ	ഫ	ബ
അ	ആ	ഇ	ഈ	ഉ	ഊ	എ	ഐ	ഒ	ഔ	ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ	ച	ഛ	ജ	ഝ	ഞ	ട	ഢ	ന	പ	ഫ	ബ

When in Hindustani, Sanskrit words containing this letter require to be expressed, the *n* may be represented by *n* though there is no distinct symbol for hard *n* in the language. As *savarn* "of the same class with."

Sanskrit. (Devanagari)	Telugu.	Karnata.	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Persian and Hindustani.	Proposed Roman Equivalent.	Remarks and Explanation.
भ	भ	ಬ	ബ	ப	ب	bh	(The letter bh does not exist in the Tamil alphabet proper. It is a Grantham letter.) In Hindustani both ب and ش are used to represent the Sanskrit श as سو or سيو, or شيء, the god Shiva. Likewise ش represents both hard and soft sh; <i>i. e.</i> sh and sh; as شماري <i>shumári</i>, computation; كوش <i>koshish</i>, endeavour; but كرش <i>karsh</i> agriculture. av is a Grantham letter, not existing in the Tamil Alphabet proper. It is generally used where s is mute in words, adopted from Sanskrit, as நாகன் <i>Nastikan</i>, an infidel.
भ	भ	ಬ	ബ	ப	ب	m	
श	श	ಶ	ശ	ச	ش	sh	
व	व	ವ	വ	வ	ص	sh	
स	स	സ	ശ	ச	س	s	

The character **av** is not found in the Tamil alphabet proper, but the use of it is on the increase, and I believe it is admitted by all that it is highly desirable to introduce it freely, as it expresses **h** in words adopted from the Sanskrit, as **அங்காரம்** *ahankaram*, egotism not **அகம்** *akam*

The Sanskrit **visargah**. Simply a soft final **h**.

The Sanskrit **Anusvara**. Simply a final **m** in Sanskrit; in Telugu, Karnata, and Malayalam **n** or **m** according to the consonant it precedes. Like the **n** in the French *sans, bon*. Hind. **Nún-i-ghunna**. A harsh **l** something like **rl**.

The sound might be more nearly imitated by **zh** if the Tamil alphabet alone had to be represented. But it is impossible to imitate the sound exactly; and **zh** has been chosen for the Hindustani

h	y	r	l	v	w	ksh	h	m	o	r	u	n	i	r	i
Tamil	increa	it is	express	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை	அனை
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Sanskrit. (Devanagari)	Telugu	Kannada	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Persian and Hindustani.	Proposed Ro- man Equi- valent.	Remarks and Explanation.
Sounds peculiar to certain combinations of letters							
			oo	ஊ		teh	as ஈஊம் itchu-maram, the date tree.
			ஊ	ஊ		ti	as ஊஊஊஊ chettumakkal sons of
				ஊ		a	the soil, slaves; pettu ஊஊஊ having brought forth.
				ஊ			as in Fa'wa ஊஊ (Alif-i-makṣūra)

Sounds peculiar to certain single letters.

ச						dz	as ஂஊ radzu a king.
ச						ts	as ஂஊ tsúdú. Behold!
				W á o i M'adúla		w	As ஂஊ khair khwah. This who is scarcely sounded at all ordinarily, or has the sound of a short u.

No. 655C of 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1868.

From F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

The Secy to the Government of Madras.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to forward, for the favorable consideration of the *Government of Madras* the accompanying copy of a letter, as per margin, from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, relative to the preparation of a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian Geographical names.

No. 6, dated 10th February 1868, with accom-
paniment.

* No. 655, of this date.

2. A copy of the Resolution* passed by this Government on the subject is also appended.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. R. S. Wyllie

Officiating Secretary to Government.

82

[illegible]

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1868.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction No. 3342, dated 20th February 1868.

Memorandum from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D. No.168, dated 20th February 1868.

Memorandum from the Officiating Revenue Commissioner S. D. No. 539, dated 24th February 1868.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner N. D. No. 830, dated 3rd March 1868.

Memorandum from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D. No. 241, dated 14th March 1868.

Replying to Government memorandum No. 320, dated 15th February 1868, calling for opinion as to the most reliable agency for compiling accurate information of the nature required to serve as the basis of a Gazetteer.

2. On the appointment of the Committee by Government to carry out the undertaking, the proposed scheme of the Geographical Society will be submitted for its consideration.

Insurance

To
The HONORARY SECRETARY to the BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, (with
copies of the papers referred to in paragraph 1, together with copies
of Government Resolutions Nos. 656 and 657, dated 8th April 1868),
The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER S. D.

With copies of the letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Society, and accompaniment, and of the memoranda from the two ~~Reserve~~ and Settlement Commissioners.

No. 1662

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATISTICAL
COMMITTEE.

51

Port William, the ... March 1868.

No. 2, dated the 8th ultimo, intimating that it is the belief of the Statistical Committee that the Government of Bengal has lately proposed the appointment of a Special Officer to superintend the collection of materials for a Gazetteer of Bengal, and suggesting that this Officer should work in concert with, and under the supervision of, the Committee, and should consolidate the Gazetteers of the various Local Governments and Administrations, and, pending the receipt of further materials, should be employed on the Bengal Gazetteer.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that no such definite proposition has been submitted by the Government of Bengal. What the Committee apparently refer to is the suggestion contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. Dampier's letter No. 4143, dated the 16th November last, that an Officer should be temporarily appointed to the work of compiling the general statistics for Bengal required for the Annual Administration Reports.

3. To appoint a Special Officer to amalgamate the various local Gazetteers would be at present, the Governor General in Council thinks premature.

3. To appoint a Special Officer to collect the necessary information first from the Central Provinces of collecting the necessary information first from the District Officers. To digest and arrange the materials thus brought together, a Special Officer may be required, but it appears to His Excellency in Council that he would carry out his task more promptly and efficiently under the direct control of the Bengal Government, than if placed under the superintendence of the Statistical Committee.

5. A copy of this correspondence will, however, be forwarded to the Local Government, and the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor will be asked as to the necessity of appointing a Special Officer to the work of compiling a Gazetteer.

5. A copy of the report will be sent to the Local Government, and the work of compiling a Gazetteer.

6. In compliance with the request contained in the Post Script to your letter under reply, Mr. Gay will be recognised as the Secretary to the Statistical Committee.

Yours faithfully,
The Secretary

I have the honor to be,
SIR,

SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

D. E. C. Bayley
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

G. P. Putnam & Co.

No 1583

FROM
E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO
THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Fort William, the 21 March 1868.

SIR,

Howe's Disp.
Public.

From No. 2, dated 8th February 1868.
To No. dated March 1868.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a correspondence* with the Statistical Committee.

2. With reference to my letter No. 721, dated 30th May 1867, I am to enquire whether any steps have been taken towards compiling a Gazetteer for the Lower Provinces, and whether the Lieutenant-Governor considers it necessary to appoint a Special Officer to the duty. Should His Honor think such an appointment necessary, I am to request that it may be stated what salary the Government would be likely to occupy him.

3. I am further to suggest that the Officer appointed for the compilation of the Gazetteer might also be usefully employed in the statistical investigations described in paragraph 9 of your letter to this Government, No. 4143, dated 16th November last.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
E. C. Bayley
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

E. C. Bayley
No 663

3/10/1868

59917
H. 665-
C. Bayley

No. 1554

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

The Secy to the Govt. of Port of George

SIR,

Da Port William, the 31 March 1868.

HONORARY
Public.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted on the margin.

* Circular No. 723-8, dated 30th May 1867
From President of the Statistical Commi
February 1868.
To ditto, No. 852 dated 2/ March 1
To Bengal, No. 853 dated 2/ March
To North-Western Provinces, No. 854 d.

1, dated 8th
March 1868.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Bayley

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Vol 28 Number 187
Pub 22 - 143-144

Public
1868. Of the

From
To the Govt. of
India

Yuled 31st. From
Received 7th. 1868.
No. 1554.

to 665.

forwarding copy of
to the proposed appointed
a Special Officer to
superintend the collection
of materials for a
Gazetteer of Bengal.

8th May
1868

No. 1556

FROM
E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
TO
THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF THE
N. W. PROVINCES.

SIR,
Fort William, the 5 / March 1868.

^{Howe Dept.}
^{Public.} I AM directed to forward the enclosed copy of a Circular dated the 30th May 1867, and the Central Provinces' Gazetteer referred to in it, and to request that, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, steps may be taken to initiate a similar Work for the North-Western Provinces.

2. I am, at the same time, desired to suggest the adoption of the plan followed in the Central Provinces of collecting the necessary information first from the District Officers. The materials thus brought together may then be digested and arranged by a Special Officer selected for the purpose. In this way, the Governor General in Council thinks, far better results may be secured than by a mere correction of Thornton's Gazetteer.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

E. C. Bayley
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2209

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Fort William, the 30th April 1868.

Home Dept.
Public. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 655A, dated 8th instant, with its enclosures, and in reply to state that the Local Governments and Administrations have already been moved to undertake the preparation of local Gazetteers; and will be asked, while doing so, to render what assistance they can to the Geographical Society of Bombay, in carrying out its plan for the preparation of a Vernacular and English Index of Indian geographical names.

2. I am to add that it is desirable that in such a publication the Native characters should be given, transliteration being effected on a uniform principle. The system proposed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and explained in the accompanying pamphlet, seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2210/15

Copy of the above correspondence forwarded to the Governments of the Punjab, and Bengal; Chief Commissioners of Oude, and British Burmah; Commissioner of Mysore, and Resident Hyderabad, with reference to Circular letter No. 723-728, dated 30th May 1867.

No. 2216

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. J. Charles
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

2210/15

2216

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following ~~letter~~ papers

From the Secy. Govt. of India, Home Dept. Here enter 31st March/68.
— " — Secy. Govt. of Bombay — " — 8th April/68 No 6556.
— " — Secy. Govt. of India, Home Dept. — " — 30th April/68 No 2216.
Order of the Madras Government. — " — 27th May/69 No 711.
Proc. of Govt in the Revenue Department. — " — 10th July/68 and
26th April/69 No 1927 & 1112
From the members of the Madras
Gazettes Committee. — " — 30th June/69 No 45

Order thereon no 1131. 12 Aug^r/69.

1104

His Excellency
the Governor in Council
approves of the suggestions
contained in the foregoing
letter from the Committee
nominated in G. O. 27th
May 1869 No 711, to consider
& report upon the steps
to be taken for the com-
pilation of a Gazetteer
for this Presidency. The
Committee

S.D. 1131/32

2/30/68 25/5/69
English J. G. P.

Public 15/6/68
J. G. P. 2/5/69
Secy Govt of India
Home Dept
No 2216

Communication from the Secy
regarding the preparation of
a Gazetteer for the Presidency
of Madras.

Committee have adopted the scheme originally proposed by Government, namely that District manuals should be first prepared, and the information necessary for the compilation of a Presidency Gazetteer on a uniform plan afterwards abstracted from them by a special officer at the Presidency.

2. The Officers charged with the preparation of the District manuals will, as suggested by the Committee, furnish indices to names of places referred to in the manuals and will adopt the arrangement and scheme of transliteration recommended by the Committee.

Copies

Letter to Govt of India
22 Nov 1867 - 77.1457.

Copies of the "plan of a proposed Index" drawn up by the Bombay Geographical Society, and transliteration tables abstracted from the report of the Sub-Committee of the Madras Literary Society, will be forwarded to Collectors hereafter.

In the case of Hindustani names of which corruptions in the Dravidian Vernaculars are in use, care should be taken to ascertain and transliterate from the correct Hindustani forms.

To The Rev Department Secy

10 additional Copies printed of which
50 were sent to the Board of Revenue, & 100 to the

307/102

Sept 20/8
with 2 lrs.

Public Department

No. 1132.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.
Home Department

Sir,

Adverting to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Supreme Government, copies of the Proceedings of this Government dated 27th May of this date, on the subject of the compilation of a Gazetteer for this Presidency; and to state that measures will be taken for accelerating the preparation of the manuals of Districts which are to furnish materials for the General

Under Secy. Govt of India, Foreign Dept.
to Secy to Govt. Fort St. George. 19th Oct.
1867 No. 1758.
Chief Secy. Fort St. George to Secy.
Govt of India Foreign Dept.
No. 1757 dated 22nd Nov. 1867.
From Secy. Govt of India Home Dept.
to Chief Secy. Fort St. George
31st March 1868 No. 157.
From Secy. Govt of India Home Dept.
to Chief Secy. Fort St. George.
30th April 1868 No. 2216.

Govt. of India } Madras

Public

7th Dec 1870
to Secy. Home Dept.

7422230.
258 of 1870
Dated Dec 1. 12 }
Recd 1869, No. 11.

Nos. 87. 28.

Approving of the very
sections of the formula
submitted to consider
I refer upon the date
to be taken for the con-
sideration of a Gazetteer
for this Presidency.

General Gazetteer.

Fort-8th Secy
12 Augst /69

186 . *Department.*

No.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of
Department

Dated 186 .

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8/7/1870

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Aug. 12.

1132.

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258 of 1870

the General Gazetteer.

Transmitting copies of the
Proc. of this Govt. on the
subject of the Compila-
tion of a Gazetteer for this
Presy; & stating that
measures will be taken
for accelerating the pro-
paration of the Manuals
of Districts which are to
furnish materials for the

9-6-14 ✓

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Government Records

G. O. ~~(Min.)~~ Printed

Dated 12 - 8 - 1857.

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