

No 63

North Brest,
Collectors' Office,
Chittoor 4th October 1869

From J. D. Robinson Esq.,
Collector of North Brest,
To The Honble H. D. Ellis Esq., C. S.
Chief Secretary's Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for
the information of Government, my Deputy's
* dated 30th Sept/69 report on the results of the sanitary
arrangements made during the Great annual
Festival at Tirupattē which terminated on
the 18th Ultimo.

2. Considering that there was
Cholera at Tirupattē before the Festival
began and that the epidemic was more
or less prevalent along all the principal
roads leading to it, it is, I think, highly
gratifying to find that the mortality
both at Lower & Upper Tirupattē was
so small as it is shown to have been.
3. The measures taken for the
prevention

Deaths
21 & 9 respectively

prevention of the spread of the disease and treatment of those affected with it were most judicious. Aided by a reasonable change in the weather, they did no doubt materially contribute to bring about results ~~so~~ much more favorable than might have been under the circumstances.

4. The Deputy Collector has touched upon some general projects of improvement in Lower & Upper Srisaithi.

With several of these I am well acquainted and propose to discuss them with the Medical School I visit in the next month.

5. Reserving my Comments on these & other matters connected with the improvement of Tirupatti for a future occasion, I beg to leave the enclosed report to speak for itself & to request that

May 15. 1855-15-5
I have the honor to be
Sir;

Sir;
Your most obedt. Servant
D. Webb in tr
Collector

1888
169

22/10
1888

32

Public Report
from the Collector of
North Dakota
to the Chief Secretary to
the General Land
Office
dated October 1888
Received of the
Collector of the
North Dakota
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of
land for the
purpose of
establishing a
reservation for the
benefit of the
people of the
State of North
Dakota
during the Great Annual
Festival at Bismarck

N^o 170

North Breda
Deputy Magistrate's Office
Seripathi 22 September
1869

I have

The Dy Magistrate
on General Orders
North Breda

To

~~I have the honor to acknowledge~~
Magistrate of North Breda
Chittoor

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
2nd Instant, N^o 235, requesting
~~me to~~ ~~superintend~~ and direct the
sanitary arrangements in Lower
and Upper Seripathi during the great
festival, "Brammochanam" in the
latter place and beg to submit the
following Report on the termina-
tion of the festival.

I left Chittoor on the 4th Inst.
and arrived at Lower Seripathi on
the morning of the 5th with the Hospital
Assistant attached to your office
Prior to the commencement of the
festival.

festivals, the Sanitary Rules framed
by you were published over Lower
and Upper Pimpatti and the suburbs
of Pichanor. Placards of the
were posted at all conspicuous places.
The Streets of ~~the~~ sections of the
Town were inspected by myself
and the Chattrams, Mantapams, and
New Cramping ground and Sacred
tanks resorted to by pilgrims were
placed in a good condition and
maintained in the same state during
the year. The arrangements made
were in accordance with the Rules
of the Sanitary Commission ex-
embodied in the Pross. of Govt. dated
17th November 1868, Publ. W. Part.
No. 1671. As epidemic cholera was
~~prevailing in the place, I have~~

submit a detailed Account of the
measures adopted in order to show
that no precaution was lost sight of.

3 The feast commenced on the
9th and terminated on the 18th Instant.

4 This town has already undergone
Lower Pimpatti

great improvement. Most of its
Streets are well beaten & gravelled
and are kept in a state of cleanliness.

The People's Park is an ornament
of this small and now great Town.
and is of great utility and much frequented
by the Resident inhabitants and
pilgrims as a ~~place~~
containing the Sacred tank "Para
Sunka Perthan". The "Alwar Perthan"
the chief Sacred tank at the foot
of the Hills has been greatly improved
and is maintained in a proper state.

Accommodation.

5 The Cramping ground newly
formed outside the town has all
the principal requirements of ele-
vation, proximity to place of confluence
abundance of ~~the~~ water and
dry & sandy soil. Two temporary
Sheds have been erected on it.
These with an adjoining Mantapam
now rendered temporarily habitable
and the Chattries in the Town have
afforded sufficient accommodation.

for the pilgrims who could not afford
to rent houses during their temporary
stay.

6 Our places were set apart
as Cart Stands, ~~one~~ near "Mataa Gunda,"
~~one near the Sub Magistrate's Office,~~
~~one near the Encamping Ground,~~ and
the last at the place where the roads
from Paresgutta and Pichanau
converge.

7 A Horse Stand was likewise
fixed near the encamping ground
and made by such pillars
as were able to rent back-yards for
picketing their ponies. I endeavored
to have the ponies of all the pilgrims
picketed in the Stand I selected. Many
bitterly complained of the inconvenience
arising from the ^{inconvenience} ~~inconvenience~~ between
~~their lodgings and the stand~~
and from want of trust-worthy men
to take care of the animals. To
alleviate the inconvenience, they
were allowed to have their ponies
secured in the back-yards attached
to their lodgings, on the condition

of daily removing the filth - a con-
dition which was punctually ful-
filled.

Convenience
8 One latrine for males and
one for females were temporarily
made near the street called Puli-
weede. And no others were necessary
within the Town; a place for each
sex in each direction at a conve-
nient distance outside the town
was set apart for ~~public use~~
and was quite sufficient for the
time. The low scrub and hedges
in these places afforded sufficient
cover and rendered the erection
of walls or the use of latines unne-
cessary.

9 For cleaning the streets and
the encamping ground and for re-
moving and burying filth and
kublaish daily, a proper establish-
ment of Coolies was employed
who have performed the duties

well-

10 At the Chattrams, Brautapanes
and houses resorted to by pilgrims
were daily cleaned out and the floors
besmeared with Cow-dung; while the
approaches to the "Theerthams" were
~~maintained~~ maintained in a state of cleanliness
and purity. This sanitary arrangement
was carried out partly by Cooks
and partly by the parties concerned.

11. No establishment for the removal of human excreta was ever made, as pigs are kept in large numbers in this town and do its scavenger work.

Water.

12 The two Sare Tanks called
"Naxa Simmha Khertham" and "Alwar
Khertham" ~~are used for~~
li for bathing purposes. These
and "Thakia Gunt" were set apart
for ablotion: while the tank "Rama
- chendro gunt" was reserved for drinking
and domestic purposes. There are
other tanks which were used for watering

Cattle. No scarcity of water was felt for any purposes.

Medical Supervision

13 As Cholera was prevailing
in Pithorathi And in other parts of
the District, it was apprehended
~~that~~ it would make great havoc
among the pilgrims. The Taluk Sheris-
tadar And a Quamr Inspector
were therefore appointed to inspect
the Streets, Chaurtries, Bazar & public
places to know state of mortality
~~to prevent~~ to prevent & remove them
daily And to maintain them in a
state of cleanliness.

116 A Hospital was established
in the out-skirts of the Town on the
Thundersbury Road and the Medical
~~Surgeons~~ ~~also~~ ~~placed~~
placed in charge of it with a Suf-
ficient establishment of Cooks, Pre-
dicine and other Appliances. A
Small Chantry was converted into an
Hospital and ordered to enlarge

accommodation, a shed was erected adjoining it.

15 At the entrance of the Town Village officers and Police men were placed with orders to send Sick pilgrims to the Hospital and it was published throughout the Town that the Hospital was opened for the treatment of cholera cases and the distribution of medicine.

16 As chloroform was necessary and the Medical officer had none a small quantity was purchased at Madras for Rs 2-8-0. one phial of it supplied by Mr. S. S. Sahaidan was received only subsequently. This and cholera pills were used by the Medical officer who was very attentive to the Sick; treated the patients both in the Hospital and in their lodgings or houses and rendered all the aid in his power. Still there were 21 deaths and only 19 Recoveries as shown in the following

Persons attacked with cholera at Lower Pipatti		Persons attacked with cholera from 4 to 21st September	
Subsidiaries	Pilgrims	Subsidiaries	Pilgrims
4	31	4	31
20	35	20	35
11	4	11	4
15	15	15	15
19	21	19	21
9	9	9	9
133	133	133	133

Statement. Many of the cases were brought to his Station or to the Hospital only after the disease had far advanced. Hence the greater proportion of deaths to Recoveries, ~~which considering the~~ population of the Town and the daily average concourse of pilgrims passing through the Town on their way to the Upper Pipatti, it is evident that the low state of mortality

is partly attributable to the fact that the epidemic was of a mild type and partly to the improved cause and already introduced and the temporary arrangements adopted during the feast.

17 The loss of life mentioned in the Statement are due to cholera. No other medicine proved so efficacious. I am sorry however to say that the people from Jagers were very reticent to take any medicine supplied by

Govt. And appear more inclined
to trust to fate than resort to art-
ificial Remedies. No Argument
or Reasoning would remove the
opinion from their minds
or create a faith in the efficacy
of the Remedies offered.

Police

18 At each Cart Stand Horse
Stand over the carts reserved for
drinking at the Newspaper vending
places, near the Chattram & Mantapan
and encamping grounds, Police
Guards were posted to prevent
misadvice and other offences.
The Police were also instructed
to be vigilant in the
patients from the hospital was
opened for the treatment of cholera
cases and the distribution of pre-
diseases and to report all cases
of cholera and death from the
epidemic.
19 A very few cases of

misadvice occurred and were detected
and punished. No thefts are re-
ported to have taken place

20 The above is an account
of the arrangements made at the
Lower Sirpathi. I now try to describe
Upper Sirpathi and the arrangements
made therein during the festival
Upper Sirpathi

21 Lower Sirpathi is
a mile distant from "Aliperi" by
which name the foot of the shab
on this side is called. From Alpe
about seven hills must be crossed
before we reach Upper Sirpathi.
The ~~distance~~ distance is miles long
and very steep in some places.
The ascent is very fatiguing
for travellers but men either
from motives of charity or for
dame. Small parties considerate
take up their stations along the

Corruption
of "Adiphaee"

Ghat and distribute drinking water
and otherwise relieve fatigue.

22 There is no fear of robbers
or thieves along this ghat. Guards
consisting of two or three men
armed with matchlocks and swords
are posted permanently in 8 or 9
places at the expense of the Temple
funds, to see that no crimes are
committed and to administer the
wants of pilgrims when necessary.

23 There are two other
passages to the Upper Sirpathi
one through the Ghendhakheri and
the other from the Chidappa side
through Balapalli. The former Ghat
and the latter is the most of all.
Their distance from the temple is
said to be 5 and 12 miles respectively.

24 The Ghendhakheri Ghat is
guarded permanently by the temple
establishment in the same way

as the Sirpathi Ghat is; while the
Balapalli Ghat is watched by
Hattutadi pronds located temporarily
by the Kir Kanchadi and Hittapuram
Police during the festival. There
was no necessity for placing
our Police along these two passages
and I heard of no crime on the
Ghats; but had no time to inspect
the Ghendhakheri & Balapalli ghats.
Being fully occupied in manner
between
and of the Lower & Upper Sirpathi
and directing and supervising arrange-
ments at both places.

Accommodation

25 Upper Sirpathi is a small
well-built town of four wide streets
paved with stone and has three main
entrances called the Sirpathi, Ghendhakheri
and Balapalli gates. The state of
the buildings attached to the temple
the trays mesaki and the three gates
with their porticos are in a dilapi-

Ghat and distribute drinking water
and otherwise relieve fatigue.

22 There is no fear of robbers
or thieves along this street. Guards

consisting of two or three men
armed with matchlocks and swords
are posted permanently in 8 or 9
places at the expense of the Temple
fund, to see that no crimes are

committed. ~~Under your direction it has been~~
cleared out and now affords com-
fortable and clean accommodation
to many pilgrims. The roof & floor
in some parts require repair. Some
are wanted
air passages and temporary partitions
should be made. When these improve-
ments are made, the building
will be of very great utility. This
hall, Sansa Chattries and Chattrams
and many vacant houses available
for rent in the town, have, during

~~establishment in the same way~~

as the Pipathi Ghat is; while the
Balapalli Ghat is watched by
Hattutadi prons located temporarily
by the Kirkanleadi and Hittapuram.

Palegar during the festival. There
was no necessity for placing
our Police along these two passages,
and I heard of no crime on the
Ghats; but had no time to inspect
the Chendragerry & Balapalli ghats.

Being fully occupied in pursuing the
~~was therefore necessary~~

28 A Horse stand was selected
outside the Balapalli Gate, but
owing to the fear of beasts of prey,
it was never used; each lodging
house has a back yard and in it
pilgrims were allowed to pitch
their ponies.

Land revenue
29 There was no need to provide
latrines; outside the town, places
for bath trees were selected at con-

date & State. The only gate of the temple itself is out of order and demands early attention; the principal stone pillars supporting the porticos, are in a weak state and may come down during a storm to the great risk of life and limb.

26 The large house of 1000 pillars is a magnificent work and was useless until lately being filled with rubbish and filth of all sorts as the places outside were extensive and self-ventilated.

31 The Elephants of the temple two in number were kept outside the door near the Pipathi gate and the place was daily cleaned by them.

The Streets and the hall of 1000 pillars were daily cleaned out by an establishment of employees for the purpose. The owners of the

establishment in the same way.

The festival, afforded more than sufficient accommodation for pilgrims of all sorts excepting of the lowest caste, such as Bala, Madiga who are not allowed to visit the shrine; No occasion there fore arose for making an encamping ground or for providing additional accommodation.

27 No carts of any description came to Upper Pipathi and ~~no filth was removed~~ filth which was daily removed and carried by the parties concerned.

Water

34 The Sacred pond "Swami Pushkarni" is the only one to which all pilgrims resort for bathing as a religious duty. This and a small one named "Gajendra mataram" were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.

venient distances and the pilgrims
resorted thither to perform the calls
of Nature. The trees and Shrubs
afforded sufficient cover and
prevented the necessity of raising
Walls or using Lattices.

30

30 No Indians could be em-
ployed to remove and bury human
corpses. No pariahs who are usually
employed on such work, can be
taken to the Town, nor was there
any necessity for ~~quarantining~~ ^{and}
lodging and maintaining them
in a state of cleanliness.

37

37 The food distributed
or sold in the temple being reported
to be sometimes not properly pre-
pared, was sent for to be prepared.

human consumption and has ordered
to be buried. The Chakras party
wh. sold such food could not be
found

had guns and fathoms and were com-
-pelled every morning to remove the
rubbish and refuse from the pre-
-mises and back-yards and burgib-
-The floors were besmeared with
cow-dung daily. The principal water
works were maintained in a state
of perfect cleanliness.

33

33 The Barbers' Stall where
thousands of pilgrims get themselves
shaved, as a religious duty, was
~~the principal observance of the~~
arrived on the 9th instant from
Madras with orders to do duty in
Upper Pirpathi, was placed in charge
of it with an establishment of
Coolies, Medicine and other articles
~~necessary.~~

32

39 Police Men were placed
at the gates of the Town with di-
rections to send the Lieut. to the Hospital
And wide publicity was given to
its establishment. The Medical

36 Medical Supervision
The Sub Magistrate and the
Village Munsif were appointed to
inspect daily the Streets "Pherkams"
on principal days of the festival
and attracted a greater number
of pilgrims than the previous days.
More than 8 thousand people
assembled that day, and those of
them were attracted with Cheloua
that evening. The epidemic was

There was some panic
among the pilgrims and some
of

38 A temporary shed was erected for a Hospital in a convenient locality outside the Town, and Velazquez Gonzales ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~one~~ ~~who~~ ~~was~~ ~~in~~ ~~charge~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~service~~ ~~and~~ ~~gave~~ ~~conveyance~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~pilgrims~~. It is however a significant fact that the number of visitors this year was far less than during previous celebrations.

42 There is only one large entrance to the temple and the gate of the inner Shrine is much smaller; Pilgrims visit the Shrine in thousands, but I am told there has

Officer visited the Streets & now
and then, examined the pilgrims
suspected of Cholera and co-operated
generally with the Sub Magistrate in
superintending the Sanitary arrange-

40 A few cases of Cholera had
occurred prior to the 1st Instant;
from that date upto the evening
of the 13th, no signs of its existence
were visible. The 13th was one of
the days when the streets were
properly and to prevent accidents
whilst the car was being drawn
and the Supervision was exercised
satisfactorily.

Police

46 Police Guards were placed
at the entrance of the 1000 Pillar
Hall near the Galleys and
Boutiques, at the Banks, Barber's
Hall and at the entrance into the
Town and Temple in order to publish

the following in the same way

is daily brought from
of them especially the 11th people
from far and would not take the
medicine given by the Medical
Officer. The presence however
of that functionary and other officers
ready to look after the afflicted
and to render them all the aid in
their power, added to the Sanitary
arrangements rigorously enforced
under the supervision of
is Paper 58 of which Rs 27 were
recovered and Rs 37 remain to be
recovered.

General

47 To the termination of
the festival and dispersion of the
crowd the thoroughs & lodgings were
white-washed and fumigated; the
floor of the hall of 1000 pillars
was cleaned; the halting ground and
places used for Hospitals were

Officer visited ~~the~~

The town is about 470 by 330 in area.
But considering the importance of
the place, the large sums and valuables
taken thence by pilgrims and the
fact that Hindus only are allowed
to enter people into it and to
admit fresh relays of visitors
as others leave.

48 The Site Master and others
were deputed to see by turns the
is ordinarily pasted and changed
every week.

49 Strangers from all directions
visit Lower and Upper Tripathi.

50 The population of
the Lower town is 8600. Epidemics
~~are common.~~ A Hospital or Dispensary
is very desirable at Lower Tripathi.

III The three gates leading
to the Upper Shrine are inscriptible

of much improvement. And if
this were effected the predisposing
causes of sickness would diminish
and the trade and revenue of the Temple
increase.

~~45~~ No cases of suicide or
accidental death occurred.

46 Only 5 cases of theft were
reported. 3 were detected and
punished, while two remain under
trial. The value of the
The gate of the Temple should be
re-built.

V. The Hall of 1000 pillars
should be repaired thoroughly and
left open always for travellers
~~except its western and northern~~
corners which might be used for the
sites of movable shops now kept
in its vicinity and in the public place
to the obstruction of the passage of
the Car and the inconvenience
of

VI A small establishment of 6 Coolies under a Maistry would, if entertained; keep the Hall, Streets, approaches, and Sacred tanks in a state of cleanliness and also prevent the

at Upper Tripatti. The sale patients who remained therein being transferred to the Hospital at the Lower Tripatti; The Medical Officer in charge of the latter being attached to your office with return to the office between it and the Shrine is about a mile and the path to it is bad.

A road should be made and the "Phoortham" brought under Government.

VIII There are two other Dargahs, the "A'Waid' Ganga" and "Paharmin' Shauam" which are situated at the foot of the Shrine, but I had no time to visit them. They are resorted to by pilgrims for bathing as a sacred duty and the water used

in the Shrine is daily brought from one of them. Roads to them are much wanted and they should be brought under supervision.

52 The assets and income

50 The following is the statement of charges incurred for sanitary arrangements.

Items of expenditure	Upper Tripatti	Lower Tripatti	Total
Coolies for cleaning the shrine	68	19	87

the Police charge which might be borne by Govt. The costs of sanitary arrangements annually made at the public expense should, in my opinion, be defrayed from the Temple funds as the benefits arising from the arrangements tend to increase its revenues & importance.

53 In concluding this rather prolix report, I beg to bring to your

of accessible notice, the zealous, active
 and satisfactory manner in which
 the Sub Magistrate Munnai (thly)
 and the Taloo Sheristadar Raghoo
 Charri carried out the requisite arrange-
 ments to visit the Shrine, I consider it
 necessary to have a Police Sub
 Station consisting of 6 men and
 a Dy. Head Constable established
 there. They may be changed every
~~month~~
 to ensure suspicion
 Mohamed Ali Khan

Obnops

/ Sijuso / P. Syaloo kaid
 Dy Magistrate

1. Geo. C. P. /

[Signature]
 Magistrate.

15 The three gates of the
 Upper Town should be promptly re-
 constructed. At all events the pre-
 sent buildings which are in a very
 dilapidated state must be removed
 to prevent danger to human life.

of the temple are extensive and
if invested in Public Securities
might yield an annual interest
of 40,000 or 50,000 of Rupees, a
sum more than would cover the

over growth of plants and Shrubs in
places of public resort.

VII There is a small Spring called
"Pandau. Meerthan" or "Gogarkhan"
which is held to be sacred and to which
many pilgrims resort.

Letter from the
King of North
Bengal dated
17th 1863

1863/64
1864/65

28.3.76 / P H

3484/76.

1. Number of pages. 6
2. Date of repair. 1-2-37
3. Initials of Reference
M.E.O. 1-32,400-22-11-36

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1504	Press Mis.
Dated	3-11-	1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
3rd November 1869.*

No. 22. Read the following letter from the Acting Magistrate of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th October 1869, No. 1307.

The annual Jathra, or festival at Dharmastala, for which sanitary arrangements are sanctioned among others in this district in the Order of Government, dated the 17th November 1868, No. 1421, Public Department, is to take place on the 30th proximo, and three following days, and the probable cost of making the necessary arrangements on the occasion is estimated at Rupees 297-11-4.

2. I beg to enclose, herewith, a detailed estimate for the above amount, and request that I may be authorized to incur such expenditure not exceeding the estimate as may be found indispensably necessary.

3. Proposals for the arrangements to be made on the occasion of the festival at Subramany, which is to take place about the same time as that at Dharmastala, will be submitted separately in a few days as soon as I have personally visited the place, being now on my way to it.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1869, No. 1504.

The Government sanction an expenditure not exceeding Rupees (300) three hundred, for the sanitary arrangements to be made on the occasion of the approaching festival at Dharmastala.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Magistrate of South Canara.
,, Accountant-General, with the estimate.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of 1869 Madras.

PUBLIC.

To

THE ACTG. MAGISTRATE OF
SOUTH CANARA
&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 3rd.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 3rd November 1869, No. 1504.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 22-23.

Sanctioning an expenditure not exceeding
Rupees 300, for the sanitary arrangements to be
made on the occasion of the approaching festival at
Dharmastala.

Magistrate's Office in Circuit
 Bellare in Hoppinangadi Taluk
 7th October 1869.

From.

H. S. Thomas Esq^{re}

Jy: Magistrate of South Canara.

To

The Honble R. S. Ellis Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government,
 Fort St George.

Sir,

The annual Jathra or Festival at Dharmastala for which Sanitary arrangements are sanctioned among others in this District in the order of Government, dated the 17th November 1868, No 1421, P. O. is to take place on the 30th Proximo and three following days, and the probable cost of making the necessary arrangements on the occasion is estimated at Rs 297-10-4.

2. I beg to enclose herewith a detailed Estimate for the above amount, and request that I may be authorized to incur such expenditure not exceeding the Estimate, as may be found indispensably necessary.

3. Proposals for the arrangements to be made on the occasion of the Festival at Subramany which is to take place about the same time as that at Dharmastala, will be submitted separately in a few days as soon as I have personally visited the place, being now on my way to it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
 Your most obed^t Serv^t

M. Thomas.

Jy: Magistrate.

H. S. Thomas

Public
 In the ag. head. of
 South Canada.
 1854.

1853

3. Nov.

1854

22 + 23.

Concerning an expenditure
 not exceeding Rs 300 for
 the temporary arrangements
 to be made on the occasion
 of the approaching festival
 at Dharmastaba.

22 + 23.

M.A.

Mr. D. J. Dunning, an expenditure
 not exceeding Rs 300 for the festival
 arrangements to be made on the
 occasion of the approaching festival
 at Dharmastaba.

Public 1859. 20/11

From

5/10

Public. Proprietor of
 South Canada

To the Chief Secretary & Govt.
 Fort-Louis Bay

Salad 7th
 Read 10th { Oct 1859.

920 1807
 Expense - 1.

Rs 2297
 76/10

Concerning estimate of the
 expenditure, to be incurred
 at Dharmastaba for the
 arrangements during the
 festival there, and requesting
 the authorities to issue the
 same. It is also that a
 similar estimate for subse-
 quent will be sent to you
 on the subject of personal visit
 to the place. P. J. D. 1859.