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M.R.O. 1-30,000-16-16-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

589

Press

~~Mis.~~

Dated

5-5-

191869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
5th May 1869.*

No. 39. Read the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 22nd April 1869, No. 129.

With reference to Government Order, No. 1421, dated 17th November 1868, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying copies of reports from the Assistant Collector, regarding the sanitary precautions observed during the festivals at Streesyllum and Turtur in the Nandikotkur taluq.

2. There was no case of sickness during these festivals, and no crime of any kind whatever was committed.

3. The expenses incurred for these festivals amount to Rupees 217-7-6, as shown in the margin, for which I herewith forward bills for the sanction of Government.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Streesyllum.....	189	0	6
For Turtur.....	28	7	0
Total...	217	7	6

From the Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool; dated 19th April 1869.

In accordance with Government Order, dated 17th November 1868, I have the honour to report on the sanitary arrangements provided during the two feasts of Sivaratri commencing on the 22nd February and 18th March 1869, respectively, at Streesyllum in the Taluq of Nandikotkur, and to submit detailed lists of expenditure incurred for sanction.

2. Streesyllum is situate about forty-five miles north-east of Atmakur and about four miles from the banks of the Kistna. After leaving Pennapur about six miles beyond Atmakur the entire road lies through jungle without the intervention of a single village. The ascent of the hill begins at Nagalooty where there is a large pagoda. From thence for about two miles the ascent is very steep, the road being formed into steps made of large stones. After reaching the top there is an easy twelve-miles walk through bamboo jungle to Pedda Cherruvu where there is a Chensu settlement. From Pedda Cherruvu to Streesyllum the road is very rough being formed as at Nagalooty of stone steps made of very large stones not very regularly put together. Nearly the whole of the last seven miles is one long stair which it must have cost immense labour and time to build. At convenient distances all along the road there are chuttrums, and here and there you come on old pagodas, all in ruins and overgrown with vegetation. As you get near the pagoda the number of chuttrums increase, and in old times both sides of the roads were adorned with stone-pillars surmounted by the effigy of the bull. But these are all mutilated or broken now. The pagoda itself is situated on a large plain affording a splendid open view toward the north and east. The plain is quite uninhabited and covered with jungle. The building is of an oblong form having two gates, one on the eastern and one on the southern sides. It is surrounded by a high wall the sides of which are covered with sculpture representing scenes of the pilgrimage. Inside it is divided into two parts, the fort where the people and there cattle used to encamp, at least as many as could find room, and the temple proper, where is the holy well which is covered over with a kind of cupola so that no ray of the sun can ever penetrate to it. During the feast the pilgrims throw drugs into this well and drink its water, which is said to be very unwholesome, and no wonder. Outside to the east long streets of chuttrums extend at right angles to one another. Each of these is filled up with a rice beater and a round stone. They are in a very ruinous state. A road formed of stone steps is constructed down to the Kistna four miles away, where every good pilgrim repairs to bathe and return with water from the river with which he bathes the face of the god. There is one resident Sunyasi at the temple, but at the Sivaratri feasts two or three others arrive from the Nizam's territory. As they obtain the right to collect fees, &c., from the pilgrims by purchase from the owner, they of course never spend anything on the repairs of the building, and it is all going to rack and ruin.

3. The enclosed lists will show the details of the expenditure. The general arrangements were as follow :—

Accommodation.—The chuttrums on the east side outside the building were all cleaned and put into good order. These in themselves formed excellent streets. Here and on the southern

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
5th May 1869.*

side the greater body of the pilgrims encamped. Only a few influential natives were allowed inside the fort. A large open space was selected for cattle and ponies.

Conservancy.—Latrines were constructed and pits dug. A Conservancy establishment was organized.

Water.—I found water very deficient and very bad. The large well or tank on the northern side was completely choked up. This was cleaned out and a guard set over it.

Medical Supervision.—I was unable to obtain the services of a Dresser, but Dr. Andrews at my request supplied the Sub-Magistrate with a quantity of cholera pills.

Precautions against accidents.—The pilgrims had orders to enter by the eastern and leave by the southern gate.

Police.—Three Constables were present. I regret to say the Police Inspector of Atmakur did not attend.

General.—All chuttrums and halting-places on the route by which the pilgrims arrived were cleaned and put in order. I am glad to say no sickness or accident of any kind occurred at the feast.

From the Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool; dated 19th April 1869,

No. 26.

I have the honour to report on the sanitary arrangements provided at Turtur during the late car feast held on the 27th March 1869.

2. Owing to the fear of cholera, the attendance this year was very sparse, the average daily number being about 800. On the day of the car feast about 3000 pilgrims were on the ground, but most of these left the same evening.

3. *Accommodation.*—Four large topes afforded an excellent encamping ground for the pilgrims. The Tahsildar had three pandals erected each 16 by 6 yards for the use of different castes.

4. *Conservancy.*—For purposes of nature the pilgrims were ordered to repair to an adjacent nullah, where pits were dug under the superintendence of Taluq Peons.

5. *Water.*—There is a good supply of water at hand.

6. *Medical Supervision.*—A supply of cholera pills were issued to the Tahsildar.

7. *Police.*—The police were in attendance from Nandikotkur station.

8. *General.*—On the termination of the feast the ground was swept and cleaned. No cholera or sickness of any kind occurred.

No. 40.

ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1869, No. 589.

The Government approve of the arrangements made for preserving the public health at the festivals recently held at Streesylym and Turtur in the Nandikotkur taluq, and sanction the charges incurred on the occasion, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 217-7-6.

2. The attention of the Acting Inspector General of Police will be called to the absence from the festival of the Police Inspector of Atmakur, which is brought to notice by the Assistant Collector in his letter of the 19th ultimo.

(True Extract).

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

„ Accountant General, with two memorandums.

„ Acting Inspector General of Police.

„ Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

„ Board of Revenue.

Ed. J. Wright.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the

Collector of Tirunelveli.
(Received 22 April 1869 No 129)

Order thereon. No 589. 5 May 69.

The Govt. approve of
the arrangements made
for preserving the public
health at the festivals re-
cently held at Tiruchirappalli
and Tirunelveli in the hands
of the Taluk, and sanc-
tion the charges incurred
on the occasion, amounting
in the aggregate to Ru-
pees 214-7-6.

2. The attention of the
Acting Inspector General
of Police will be called
to

GOVT. OF MADRAS

PUBLIC.

THE COLLECTOR OF TIRUNELVELI.

Dated May 5th.

Recd.

G. O. No. 589 May 1869. No. 589.

1777.

1869. 589.

absent from the festival
to the maintenance of
the Police Inspector of
Atmakur, ^{who is} brought to no-
tice by the As-Collector
in his letter of the 19th
Ultimo. -

W.E.

The Collectors of Murmor
" - Accountant General
" Ag. Insp. Genl of Police
" Board of Revenue

Sept 12/5

Out. of 186 } Admiv.

Huber

To
The Editor of *Harvard*.
Dear

Dated May 5. } 1869, No. 583.
Recd.

NO. 39. 40.

approving of the donations
our friends made during
the famine he cordly held
at Rochester & Toronto in
the Handkerchief Sale,
November 8th, & donating
Rs. 27-7-6, being charges
incurred on the occasion.

C30.44.
R3. May

No 129.

Gurukul Collector's Office

22^d April 1869

From,

J. A. S. Chace Esq.

Collector of Gurukul

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government

Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to Government Order, No 1421 dated 17th November, 1868, I have the honor to forward for the information of Government the accompanying copies of reports from the Assistant Collector regarding the sanitary precautions observed during the festivals at Treessyem, and Turtur, in the Mandikothur Taluk.

2 There was no case of sickness during these festivals, and no crime of any kind whatever was committed.

3 The expenses incurred for these festivals amount to Rs 217-7-6, as shown in the margin, for which I herewith

forward

R. A. S. P.
For Treessyem 189 - 0 - 6

For Turtur 28 - 7 - 0

Total. 217 - 7 - 6

forward bills for the sanction of
Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Quake
Collector

h. 2

Public 1269 Department

From Mr. S. K. Ray 169

The Collector of

Burrow

To The High Secretary

to

Government.

Date d. 22nd April 1869.

Received 27

No 743

Sh. 129

Enclosures 4

Forwarding Copies of reports

from the Assistant Magistrate

regarding the Sanitary pro-

-cedure observed during

the festivals at Streety Lane

and Norton in the House

-holder's table in the District

69 / 1869

30th
1869

29

No 26

Turner
Asst. Collector's Office
19th April 1859

From

E. Turner Esquire

Asst. Collector of Turnor

To

J. A. N. Chase Esquire

Collector of Turnor

Sir

I have the honor to report on the sanitary arrangements provided at Turnor during the late Car feast held on the 27th March 1859.

2 Owing to the fear of Cholera the attendance this year was very sparse. The average daily number being about 800. On the day of the car feast about 3000 pilgrims were on the ground but most of these left the same evening.

Accommodation

3 Four large topes afforded an excellent encamping ground for the pilgrims. The Tahsildar had 3 fundals erected each 16x6 yards for the use of different castes.

Consewancy

4 For purposes of nature the pilgrims

were ordered to repair to an adjacent
nullah where pits were dug under the
superintendence of Taluk fees.

Water

5 There is a good supply of water
at hand.

Medical Supervision

6 A supply of cholera pills were
issued to the Tahsildar.

Police

7 The Police were in attendance
from Mandikottam station.

General

8 On the termination of the feast
the ground was swept and cleaned. No
cholera or sickness of any kind occurred.

I have seen
(Signed) E. Turner
District Collector

(True Copy)

J. Quate
Collector.

Received by J. Quate
District Collector
on 5th May 1892

Kurnool 2
Asstt. Collectors Office,
19th April 1869.

From,

E Turner Esquire
Asstt. Collector of Kurnool.

To,

J. A. M. Chase Esquire
Collector of Kurnool.

Sir,

In accordance with Government Order dated 17th November 1868, I have the honor to report on the Sanitary arrangements provided during the two feasts of Sivaratna commencing on the 22nd February and 18th March 1869 respectively at Streecylum in the Taluk of Sandikotkur and to submit detailed lists of expenditures incurred for sanction.

2. Streecylum is situate about 45 miles North-East of Atmakur and about 4 miles from the banks of the Krishna. After leaving Pennap about 6 miles beyond Atmakur the entire road lies through jungle without the intervention of a single village. The ascent of the hill begins at Pagalooty where there is a large pagoda. From thence for about 2 miles the ascent is very steep, the road being formed into steps made of large stones. After reaching the top there is an easy twelve miles walk through bamboo jungle to Pedda Cherru where there

is a Shenen Settlement. From Pedda Chenura
to Chaylun the road is very rough being
formed as at Nagaloty of stone steps made
of very large stones not very regularly put together.
Even in the whole of the last 7 miles is one
long stair which it must have cost immense
labor and time to build. At convenient distances
all along the road there are Chuttrams and
here and there you come on old pagodas all
in ruins and overgrown with vegetation. As
you get near the Pagoda the number of Chuttrams
increase and in old times both sides of the road
were adorned with stone pillars surmounted
by the effigy of the bull. But these are all
mutilated or broken now. The Pagoda itself
is situated on a large plain affording a
splendid open view towards the North and
East. The plain is quite uninhabited and
covered with jungle. The building is of an
oblong form having two gates one on the
Eastern and one on the Southern sides. It is
surrounded by a high wall the sides of
which are covered with sculpture representing
scenes of the pilgrimage. Inside it is divided
into two parts the Fort where the people
and their cattle used to encamp at least
as many as could find room and the temple
proper, where is the holy well which is covered

3
over with a kind of Cupola so that no
ray of the sun can ever penetrate to it. During
the feast the Pilgrims throw drugs into this
well and drink its water which is said to
be very unwholesome and no wonder. Outside
to the East long streets of Chuttrams extend
at right angles to one another. Each of these
is filled up with a rice heater and a round
stone. They are in a very ruinous state. A
road formed of stone steps is constructed
down to the Krishna 4 miles away where
every good pilgrim repairs to bathe and return
with water from the river with which he
bathes the face of the God. There is one
resident Sanyasi at the temple but at
the Sivaratri feasts two or three others arrive
from the Nizamu Territory. As they obtain
the right to collect fees &c from the pilgrims
by purchase from the owner they of course
never spend any thing on the repairs of the
building and it is all going to rack and
ruin.

3 The enclosed lists will show the
details of the expenditure. The general arrange-
ments were as follows.

1 Accommodation.

The Chuttrams on the East side outside
the building were all cleaned and put into

good order. These in themselves formed excellent streets. Here and on the Southern side the greater body of the Pilgrims encamped. Only a few influential natives were allowed inside the Fort. A large open space was selected for cattle and ponies.

II Conservancy.

Latrines were constructed and pits dug. A conservancy Establishment was organized.
Water.

I found water very deficient and very bad. The large well or tank on the Northern side was completely choked up. This was cleaned out and a guard set over it.

Medical Supervision.

I was unable to obtain the services of a Dresser, but Dr. Andrews at my request supplied the Sub Magistrate with a quantity of Cholera pills.

Precautions against accidents.

The Pilgrims had orders to enter by the Eastern and leave by the Southern gate.

Police.

3 Constables were present. I regret to say the Police Inspector of Atnakur did not attend.

General.

All Chutrams and halting places on the

route in which the Pilgrims arrived were
cleaned and put in order. I am glad to say
no sickness or accident of any kind occur-
red at the feast.

I have the honor to
Signed, E. Turner
Health Collector.

True Copy

J. Cane
Collector.

3200-6-11/169
L. H. 34
L. H. 34
L. H. 34