

12.
Date of receipt 5-4-37
Initials of Reference
M.B.O. 1-29,000-16-10-20

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1430	Press
		~~Mis~~
Dated	5-11-1970	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
5th November 1870.

No. 29. Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th October 1870, No. 880:—

I have the honour to submit, herewith, a map prepared in accordance with the suggestions of Dr. Goodeve in G. O., No. 4261, dated 30th October 1869, Military Department, showing, by diagrams, the prevalence of cholera amongst all classes of the population in the Chief Military and Civil stations of South India. The entry of diagrams on the face of the map has necessitated its preparation on a large scale, so that the map is inconveniently bulky for reference. In future I should wish to be permitted to modify the form of map so as to exhibit the ravages of cholera on the population in a simpler and clearer manner.

2. In elucidation of the map, I have drawn up, from the data available, a narrative of the diffusion of cholera in Southern India in the year 1869. From the facts, I believe, we are warranted in concluding that the epidemic form of the disease came down from the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and that the cholera of Southern India in 1869 was a direct continuation of the cholera wave overrunning the Deccan and Central India in the previous year, and which is known to have been so destructive at Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the months of November and December 1868.

3. At the end of 1869 cholera was slowly advancing southward from Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and it was not until the beginning of the present year that the districts of Madura and Tinnevely were fairly invaded by it.

4. I would beg to be permitted to draw attention here to the evil influences of shrines like Tripetty in the diffusion of cholera. In the year under notice it is quite clear, I think, that from this source cholera was spread to Bangalore and the Mysore country, to the large and well-known shrine of Conjeveram, and to the Railway station of Coimbatore. To how many other places cholera may have been directly conveyed by religious mendicants and pilgrims it is impossible to say, though the outbreaks subsequent to the dispersion of Tripetty pilgrims at the Hindoo festivals of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pulney, and Tinnevely (partly in 1869 and partly in the present year) may be regarded with suspicion, when viewed in relation to the wandering habits of the pilgrims to our southern shrines.

5. The year 1869 cannot be considered a bad cholera year in the Madras Presidency. The total of deaths registered in it were 21,134, whereas in the year 1866 (a period of famine added to pestilence) there died 198,338.

Several important districts such as Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madura, Tinnevely, and Malabar, the provinces of Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore were wholly or nearly altogether exempted, while in Goimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Canara, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam the disease prevailed only to a slight extent. The stress of the epidemic in 1869 fell upon the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Madras, Cuddapah, and Tanjore.

6. The history of the cholera epidemic of the present year will fall to be noticed at the end of 1870; much important data has already been collected in regard to it by myself while on tour of inspection, and by many officials who have been good enough to make inquiries on my behalf. The daily Police returns of cholera, moreover, will form a valuable record as to the progress of the epidemic from place to place.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
5th November 1870.*

7. The present report and map were completed and sent to Press before I left the Presidency on inspection duty in July last. I much regret that the printing and binding should have occupied so much time, and that so much delay should have occurred in the submission of the cholera map to Government.

8. In future, I hope to be able to record the results of my special cholera inquiries immediately after the end of the calendar year.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1870, No. 1430.

Ordered that a copy of this letter, together with the report and map received with it, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India, with reference to paragraph 3 of his Despatch, dated the 25th August 1869, No. 13 (Sanitary).

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 580.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Madras, 13th October

1870.

From

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Public Department

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith a map prepared in accordance with the suggestions of Dr. Goodhue in G. O. No. 4207 dated 30th October 1869, Military Department, showing by diagrams the prevalence of cholera amongst all classes of the population in the chief military and civil stations of South India. The entry of diagrams on the face of the map has necessitated its preparation on a large scale, so that the map is inconveniently bulky for reference. In future I should wish to be permitted to modify the form of maps so as to exhibit the ravages of cholera on the population in a simpler and clearer manner.

2. In elucidation of the map, I have drawn up from the data available a narrative of the diffusion of cholera in Southern India in the year 1869. From the facts, I believe, we are warranted in concluding that the epidemic form of the disease came down from the Central Provinces and

Hyderabad.

Govt. of 1870 Madras

PUBLIC.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Dated November, 5th.

Recd.

For.

G. O. 5th 1st October 1870. No. 1430.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 29-30.

Directing that a copy of the Report from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on cholera in Southern India for 1869, and the map received with it, be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Hyderabad and that the Cholera of Southern India in 1869 was a direct continuation of the Cholera wave overrunning the Deccan and Central India in the previous year, and which is known to have been so destructive at Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the months of November and December 1868.

3. At the end of 1869 Cholera was slowly advancing southwards, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and it was not until the beginning of the present year that the Districts of Madurai and Tinnevely were fairly invaded by it.

4. I would beg to be permitted to draw attention here to the evil influences of shrines like Tripatty in the diffusion of cholera. In the year under notice it is quite clear, I think, that from this source cholera was spread to Bangalore and the Mysore country, to the large and well known shrine of Kowjeeveram, and to the Railway station of Coimbatore. To how many other places cholera may have been directly conveyed by religious mendicants and pilgrims it is impossible to say, though the outbreaks subsequent to the dispersion of Tripatty pilgrims at the Hindoo festivals of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pulney, and Tinnevely, (partly in 1869 and partly in the

in the present year) may be regarded with suspicion, when viewed in relation to the wandering habits of the pilgrims to our Southern shrines.

5. The year 1869 cannot be considered a bad cholera year in the Madras Presidency. The total of deaths registered in it were 2,134 whereas in the year 1866 (a period of famine added to pestilence) there died 198,338.

Several important districts such as Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madurai, Tinnevely, and Malabar the provinces of Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore were wholly or nearly altogether exempted, while in Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Canara, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the disease prevailed only to a slight extent. The stress of the epidemic in 1869 fell upon the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Madras, Buddaiah and Tanjore.

6. The history of the cholera epidemic of the present year will fall to be noticed at the end of 1870: much important data has already been collected in regard to it by myself while on tour of inspection, and by many officials who have been

good enough to make enquiries on my behalf. The daily police returns of cholera moreover will form a valuable record as to the progress of the epidemic from place to place.

7. The present report and map were completed and sent to Press before I left the Presidency on Inspection duty in July last. I much regret that the printing and binding should have occupied so much time, and that so much delay should have occurred in the submission of the Cholera maps to Government.

8. In future I hope to be able to record the results of my special Cholera enquiries immediately after the end of the calendar year.

I have the honor to be

sir,

Your most obedient servant

H. M. Cornish - F. R. S.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

5 November 1870 No. 11,30.

Ordered that a copy of this letter
together with the Report & map be
sent to it, be transmitted to the Secy
of State for his info with reference to
paragraph 3 of his Dispatch dated
the 25 August/69 No. 13. (Priority).

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 25th
inst. in relation to the above
subject.

Wm. H. Hunt
Secy of State
Washington

Public Rep. Secy.
The Auxiliary Commissioner
for Alaska.
To, The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Department
Fort St. George.

Dated 13th /
Recd. 15th } October 1870.

No. 880.
No 1753. 1496

Of
Substantive report on the
in Southern Alaska during
the year 1869 with observations.

With a map of
Alaska.

Govt. of (1870) Madras.

Public

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The Sanitary Commr.

Dated Nov. 5.

Recd.

Recd.

G. O. 5 Nov. 1870. P. 1111

Nos. 29. 30.

Directing that the copy of the
report from the Sanitary Comr.
Madras on Cholera in Southern
India during 1869 and the map
received with it, be transmitted
to the Secy. of State.