D1

Revenue Department

Minutes of Consultations

16th June 1859

Back Numbers 4

Order No 572 daled 10th June 1859

D-17 Sheets

பாதுகாப்புப் பிரிவு–1

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் தி. நாகராஜன்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 7/06

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 11/06

சரிபார்க்கும் முதல் மு. நி. பா. எ. கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும் 2–ம்–மு. நி. பா. எ. கையொப்பம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 16th June 1857.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

No. 4. From H. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; to CECIL BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 10th June 1857, No. 572.

SIR,

Para. 1. The Government of Madras have for some years past, had their attention directed to the education of the Minors under the Court of Wards at this Presidency, and the means and arrangements by which that important object can be carried into effect. They have been in communication with the Honorable Mr. Eliott, Member of the Legislative Council of India for Madras, on the subject; and at their suggestion an Act has been passed, No. XXI. of 1855, "for making better provision for the education of male Minors and the marriage of male and "female Minors, subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards in the Presidency of "Fort St. George."

2. Before, however, this Law was enacted, the Government had under their consideration a report from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars, on the education of the Minors under the Court of Wards; and they then recorded their opinion that the more efficient training of the youthful proprietors of estates was an object of great importance, and that every exertion should be made to ensure its successful accomplishment.

3. The Commissioner, in considering the means to be adopted for affording the boys education, deemed it impracticable to send them to the High School at Madras; and he suggested various arrangements for their supervision and instruction in the Provinces. The Government however doubted, whether it would be advisable to send the Minors to any school at all, and thought that a scheme which had occurred to them, as promising more favorable results, should receive consideration, before any measure was finally determined on.

4. It appeared to Government that all the Minors should be established in a handsome house at Madras, with every comfort and requirement befitting their rank, and that they should be placed under the superintendence of a first rate English tutor; every opportunity being at the same time afforded them, of mixing with superior Europeans, and also to a certain extent with their own countrymen. No very rigid discipline it appeared to Government should be required, beyond, as far as possible, preventing vice and immorality; but the Minors were to be encouraged to attend lectures at the University, &c., or classes at the schools, if suitable. The Minors were to be permitted to go home once a year, to visit their relatives and estates, but in the company of a European tutor, one or more of whom were to be kept for this purpose, and the Minors sent home for vacation at different periods of the year.

5. The Government were afraid that any attempt at educating these youths in their own country or neighbourhood, would prove a failure; and that the communication with those who are certain to spoil them, could never be prevented with sufficient strictness; in addition to this, there would, in their removal to Madras, not be so much appearance of endeavouring to separate them from their relatives, a measure which the Government hold to be indispensable, if any good and lasting impression is to be made on the minds of the boys.

6. At Madras, there would be every chance of their minds becoming developed, of their acquiring fresh tastes, and of their imbibing ideas and principles which would never be eradicated, which might in some instances turn out most propitiously, and which might enable the large landed proprietors, as an educated gentry, to effect great things for their country.

7. The Commissioner having intimated his general concurrence in the plan which the Government proposed for the education of the Minors, the Government were particularly desirous that no time should be lost in making an experiment; and accordingly desired the Commissioner to communicate with the Collectors, regarding the Wards to be sent up, and on the necessary preliminaries being arranged, to advise the Government of all particulars respecting the Minors themselves, their route, and the time of their arrival, in order to preparations being made for their reception.

8. The reports received from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars and the Board of Revenue, in reply to this reference, are dated in January and February 1855, or previous to

Commissioner of Police

Act XXI. of 1855 receiving the assent of the Governor General, but from unforeseen difficulties presenting themselves, it has not yet been found practicable to carry out the intentions of Government.

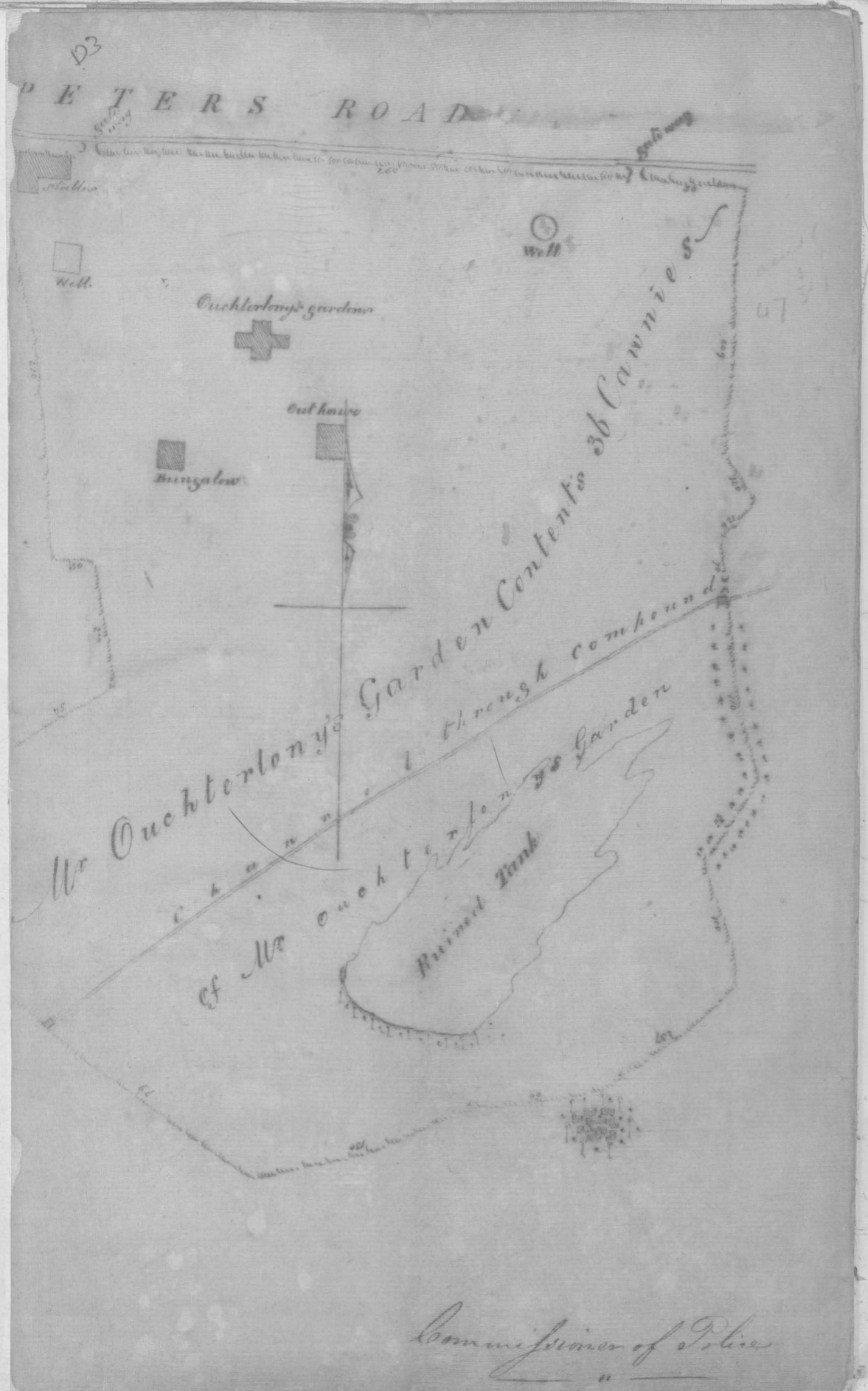
9. The Honorable Court of Directors have shewn much interest in the matter, and in a late despatch, noticing the passing of the Law, and the proceedings of this Government for promoting the education of Minors, they observed that the objects contemplated were of the highest importance to the well-being of the country; and they desired that the subsidiary arrangements for giving effect to the plan of this Government might be reported to them; and that periodical reports of the conduct and the progress of the Wards trained under the Government care might be furnished to them.

Revenue 13th August 1856, No. 11, P. 12 to 15.

10. The difficulties which have been met with in attempting to give effect to the objects contemplated by Act XXI. of 1855, are two; first, that of providing suitable accommodation for the reception of the Minors, which has been the chief; and secondly, that of selecting an officer to be the Superintendent. There are at present about twenty young men and boys who would require to be brought down from the Provinces for education at the Presidency under the provisions of the Act, and for these, and for a Superintendent, it will be necessary to provide a suitable habitation; but as yet, no single house affording adequate accommodation has been found, and attempts to rent two or more, the premises of which adjoin, have also proved unsuccessful. The Government have at last decided on purchasing suitable premises for the purpose, as the best means of effecting the object they desire.

11. Certain premises on the Mount Road, known as Mr. Ouchterlony's gardens, are admirably suited for the purpose of forming an institution for the Minor Zemindars. The property is very centrically situated, the house is a good one; and the land, measuring in all 36 Cawnies, or 47¾ acres, is, from its position, yearly increasing in value. It is believed that these premises may be had for 35,000 Rupees, and that a further expenditure of 20,000 Rupees will be required to make the additions necessary to accommodate all the Minors as well as the Superintendent. The total expenditure will thus be Rupees 55,000; but for this, the Government propose that house rent shall be rateably charged to the Minors estates, so as to yield a return of 10 per cent. on the outlay. Should however the accommodation at any time hereafter prove to be insufficient, the land is sufficient for a great extent of building, and a house, now occupied as an Hotel adjoins, which although not for sale, might be had on advantageous terms on lease.

12. I am desired therefore by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the impediments which have stood in the way of giving effect to Act XXI. of 1855, to press upon them the great importance of affording the owners of large landed estates the means of obtaining a liberal and enlightened education, and to solicit authority for an expenditure of 55,000 Rupees, for the purchase and improvement of the premises above described as Ouchterlony's gardens, and I am to repeat the opinion of this Government that, from the position of the property in the centre of the European population of Madras, it must annually rise in value, while a proper return will be secured to Government by a charge on each Minor's estate.



D4

M^r Arthur

M O U N T R O A D

Tank

Mellowaroopa Family Hotel

Stables

Bungalow

Beadle's Quarters

Church Yard

Saint George's Cathedral

W. H.

Nopaura Heath Esq^r's Garden
Lately purchased for Horticultural
Garden

Madras.
Police Commissioner's Office
11th May. 1857.

D5

3

1

Copies Dispt 11

R.D
Fort St George
8 June 57

From

No 572

W Yorke Esqr Secretary to Govt to Fort St George

To

Cecil Beadon, Esqre

Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Para 1. The Government of Madras have for some years past, had their attention directed to the education of the minors under the Court of Wards at this Presidency; and the means and arrangements by which that important object can be carried into effect. They have been in communication with the Honorable Mr Eliot, Member of the Legislative Council of India for Madras, on the subject, and at their suggestion are

an Act has been passed, No XXI of 1855, "for making better provision for the education of male Minors and the Marriages of male and Female Minors, subject to the Superintendence of the Court of Wards in the Presidency of Fort St George."

2 Before, however, this Act was enacted, the Government had under their consideration a report from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars, on the education of the Minors under the Court of Wards, and they there recorded their opinion that the more efficient training of the youthful proprietors

proprietors of estates was an object of great importance, and that every exertion should be made to ensure its successful accomplishment.

3 The Commissioner in considering the measures to be adopted for affording the boys education deemed it impracticable to send them to the High School at Madras, and he suggested various ~~the~~ arrangements for their supervision and instruction in the Provinces. The Government however doubted, whether it would be advisable to send the Minors to any School at all, and thought that a scheme which had

had occurred to them, as promising more favorable results, should receive consideration, before any measure was finally determined on.

4. It appeared to Government that all the Minors should be established in a handsome house at Madras, with every comfort and requirement befitting their rank, and that they should be placed under the Superintendence of a first rate English Tutor, every opportunity being, at the same time afforded them, of mixing with superior Europeans, and also to a certain extent with

with their own country=men. No very rigid discipline it appeared to Government should be required beyond, as far as possible, preventing vice and immorality, but the Minors were to be encouraged to attend lectures at the University &c, or classes at the Schools, if suitable. The minors were to be permitted to go home once a year, to visit their relatives and Estates, but in the company of a European Tutor, one or more of whom were to be kept for this purpose, and the Minor sent home for vacation at

at different periods of the year.

5 The Government were afraid that any attempt at educating these youths in their own country or neighbourhood, would prove a failure; and that the communication with those who are certain to spoil them, could never be prevented with sufficient strictness; in addition to this, there would, in their removal to Madras, not be so much appearance of endeavouring to separate them from their relatives,

a

a measure which the Government hold to be indispensable, if any good & lasting impression is to be made on the minds of the boys.

At Madras, there would be every chance of their minds becoming developed, of their acquiring fresh tastes, and of their imbibing ideas and principles which would never be excited, which might in some instances turn out most profitously and which might enable the large landed proprietors, as an educated gentry, to effect great things for their country.

7 The Commissioner having intimated his general concurrence

concurrence in the plan which the Government proposed for the education of the Minors, the Government were particularly desirous that no time should be lost in making an experiment; and accordingly desired the Commissioner to communicate with the Collectors, regarding the wards to be sent up, and on the necessary preliminaries being arranged, to advise the Government of all particulars respecting the minors themselves, their route, and the time of their arrival, in order to preparations being made for their reception.

8 The reports received from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars and the

Board's Proceedings 5

the Board of Revenue, in reply to their reference, are dated in January and February 1855, or previous to Act XXI of 1855 receiving the assent of the Governor general, but from unforeseen difficulties forseeing themselves it has not yet been found practicable to carry out the intended object.

9 The Honorable Court of Directors have shewn much interest in the matter, and in a late dispatch, noticing the passing of the Law and the proceedings of this Government for promoting the education of minors, they observed that the objects contemplated were of the highest importance

Rec'd 23rd August 1855 Ab. 11 fo. 1213

portance to the wellbeing
of the country; and they
desired that the subsidiary
arrangements for giving
effect to the plan of this
Government might be re-
ported to them; and that
periodical reports of the
conduct and the progress of
the wards trained under
the Government care might
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10 The difficulties which
have been met with in
attempting to give effect to
the objects contemplated
by Act XXI of 1855, are two;
first, that of providing
suitable accommodation
for the reception of the
minors, which has been
a the chief; and secondly,
that

that of selecting an Officer
to be a Superintendent.
There are at present about
twenty young men and
boys who would require
to be brought down from
the Provinces for education
at the Presidency under
the provisions of the Act,
and for these, and for a
Superintendent, it will
be necessary to provide a
suitable habitation; but
as yet, no single house
affording adequate ac-
commodation has been
found, and attempts to
rent two or more, the
premises of which adjoin,
have also proved unsuc-
cessful. The Government
have at last decided on
purchasing

purchasing suitable pre
mises for the purposes, as
the best means of effecting
the object they desire.

Certain premises
on the Mount road, known
as the Buchelors' gar-
dens, are remirably suited
for the purpose of forming
an institution for the
native Zemindars. The
property is very centrically
situated, the House is a
good one, and the land,
measuring in all 36
Cawnies, or 47½ Acres, is,
from its position, yearly
increasing in value. It
is believed that these
premises may be had
for 35,000 Rupees, and to

that

that a further expenditure
of 20,000 Rupees will be req
quired to make the addi
tions necessary to accom
modate all the Minors
as well as the Superintend
ent. The total expenditure
will thus be Rupees 55,000,
but for this, the Government
first pays that House rent
shall be made by charges
to the various Estates to
be specified hereafter pro
portion to the settlement
however Moreover
stating here after from
to be insufficient the land
is sufficient for a great
extent of building and a
garden, now occupied as
stables, rooms &c which
both rupees might
although not for the

might be had on advantageous terms in trade.

2 I am desired therefore by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the impediments which have stood in the way of giving effect to Act XXI of 1855, to point out more particularly than above the great importance of affording the owners of Rangeland estates the means of obtaining a liberal and enlightened education, and to solicit authority for an expenditure of 5,000 Rupees, for the purchase and improvement of the premises above described as Mr Hebbert Gardens.

I am &c
(Signed) J. R. Morris
Chief Secretary to Govt

Fort St George
10th June 1857

A. D. Parker

Gardens, and I am to repeat the opinion of this Government that from the position of the property in the centre of the European population of Madras, it must annually rise in value, which a proper repair will be secured & that will be secured to Government by a charge [illegible] premises [illegible]

J R
Chief Secretary
to
Govt
Madras

21/6/57.

Revenue 1857 Departt.
Dr to Cons 16th June.

No. 572.

To the Secretary to the
Govt of India.
Dated 10th June 1857.

Rec'd from the Govt of India 17th July 1857
Con. No. 864. In Cons: 11 Aug

Soliciting authority for
an expenditure of 85000 Rupees,
for the purchase and improvement
of the premises known as Mr
Ouchterlony's garden & for the
purpose of an institution for
the Minor Zemindars.

Copy to the Bd of Rev.
8 Aug 1857
No 795

No 4.

C27/Mem R2 Dec

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5. The Government were afraid that any attempt at educating these youths in their own country or neighbourhood, would prove a failure; and that the communication with those who are certain to spoil them, could never be prevented with sufficient strictness; in addition to this, there would, in their removal to Madras, not be so much appearance of endeavouring to separate them from their relatives, a measure which the Government hold to be indispensable, if any good and lasting impression is to be made on the minds of the boys.

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9. The Honorable Court of Directors have shewn much interest in the matter, and in a late despatch, noticing the passing of the Law, and the proceedings of this Government for promoting the education of Minors, they observed that the objects contemplated were of the highest importance to the well-being of the country; and they desired that the subsidiary arrangements for giving effect to the plan of this Government might be reported to them; and that periodical reports of the conduct and the progress of the Wards trained under the Government care might be furnished to them.

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12. I am desired therefore by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the impediments which have stood in the way of giving effect to Act XXI. of 1855, to press upon them the great importance of affording the owners of large landed estates the means of obtaining a liberal and enlightened education, and to solicit authority for an expenditure of 55,000 Rupees, for the purchase and improvement of the premises above described as Ouchterlony's gardens, and I am to repeat the opinion of this Government that, from the position of the property in the centre of the European population of Madras, it must annually rise in value, while a proper return will be secured to Government by a charge on each Minor's estate.

D14

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SIR,

Para. 1. The Government of Madras have for some years past, had their attention directed to the education of the Minors under the Court of Wards at this Presidency, and the means and arrangements by which that important object can be carried into effect. They have been in communication with the Honorable Mr. Eliott, Member of the Legislative Council of India for Madras, on the subject; and at their suggestion an Act has been passed, No. XXI. of 1855, "for making better provision for the education of male Minors and the marriage of male and "female Minors, subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards in the Presidency of "Fort St. George."

2. Before, however, this Law was enacted, the Government had under their consideration a report from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars, on the education of the Minors under the Court of Wards; and they then recorded their opinion that the more efficient training of the youthful proprietors of estates was an object of great importance, and that every exertion should be made to ensure its successful accomplishment.

3. The Commissioner, in considering the means to be adopted for affording the boys education, deemed it impracticable to send them to the High School at Madras; and he suggested various arrangements for their supervision and instruction in the Provinces. The Government however doubted, whether it would be advisable to send the Minors to any school at all, and thought that a scheme which had occurred to them, as promising more favorable results, should receive consideration, before any measure was finally determined on.

4. It appeared to Government that all the Minors should be established in a handsome house at Madras, with every comfort and requirement befitting their rank, and that they should be placed under the superintendence of a first rate English tutor; every opportunity being at the same time afforded them, of mixing with superior Europeans, and also to a certain extent with their own countrymen. No very rigid discipline it appeared to Government should be required, beyond, as far as possible, preventing vice and immorality; but the Minors were to be encouraged to attend lectures at the University, &c., or classes at the schools, if suitable. The Minors were to be permitted to go home once a year, to visit their relatives and estates, but in the company of a European tutor, one or more of whom were to be kept for this purpose, and the Minors sent home for vacation at different periods of the year.

5. The Government were afraid that any attempt at educating these youths in their own country or neighbourhood, would prove a failure; and that the communication with those who are certain to spoil them, could never be prevented with sufficient strictness; in addition to this, there would, in their removal to Madras, not be so much appearance of endeavouring to separate them from their relatives, a measure which the Government hold to be indispensable, if any good and lasting impression is to be made on the minds of the boys.

6. At Madras, there would be every chance of their minds becoming developed, of their acquiring fresh tastes, and of their imbibing ideas and principles which would never be eradicated, which might in some instances turn out most propitiously, and which might enable the large landed proprietors, as an educated gentry, to effect great things for their country.

7. The Commissioner having intimated his general concurrence in the plan which the Government proposed for the education of the Minors, the Government were particularly desirous that no time should be lost in making an experiment; and accordingly desired the Commissioner to communicate with the Collectors, regarding the Wards to be sent up, and on the necessary preliminaries being arranged, to advise the Government of all particulars respecting the Minors themselves, their route, and the time of their arrival, in order to preparations being made for their reception.

8. The reports received from the Commissioner of the Northern Circars and the Board of Revenue, in reply to this reference, are dated in January and February 1855, or previous to

Act XXI. of 1855 receiving the assent of the Governor General, but from unforeseen difficulties presenting themselves, it has not yet been found practicable to carry out the intentions of Government.

9. The Honorable Court of Directors have shewn much interest in the matter, and in a late despatch, noticing the passing of the Law, and the proceedings of this Government for promoting the education of Minors, they observed that the objects contemplated were of the highest importance to the well-being of the country; and they desired that the subsidiary arrangements for giving effect to the plan of this Government might be reported to them; and that periodical reports of the conduct and the progress of the Wards trained under the Government care might be furnished to them.

Revenue 13th August 1856, No. 11, P. 12 to 15.

10. The difficulties which have been met with in attempting to give effect to the objects contemplated by Act XXI. of 1855, are two; first, that of providing suitable accommodation for the reception of the Minors, which has been the chief; and secondly, that of selecting an officer to be the Superintendent. There are at present about twenty young men and boys who would require to be brought down from the Provinces for education at the Presidency under the provisions of the Act, and for these, and for a Superintendent, it will be necessary to provide a suitable habitation; but as yet, no single house affording adequate accommodation has been found, and attempts to rent two or more, the premises of which adjoin, have also proved unsuccessful. The Government have at last decided on purchasing suitable premises for the purpose, as the best means of effecting the object they desire.

11. Certain premises on the Mount Road, known as Mr. Ouchterlony's gardens, are admirably suited for the purpose of forming an institution for the Minor Zemindars. The property is very centrically situated, the house is a good one; and the land, measuring in all 36 Cawnies, or 47¾ acres, is, from its position, yearly increasing in value. It is believed that these premises may be had for 35,000 Rupees, and that a further expenditure of 20,000 Rupees will be required to make the additions necessary to accommodate all the Minors as well as the Superintendent. The total expenditure will thus be Rupees 55,000; but for this, the Government propose that house rent shall be rateably charged to the Minors estates, so as to yield a return of 10 per cent. on the outlay. Should however the accommodation at any time hereafter prove to be insufficient, the land is sufficient for a great extent of building, and a house, now occupied as an Hotel adjoins, which although not for sale, might be had on advantageous terms on lease.

12. I am desired therefore by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the impediments which have stood in the way of giving effect to Act XXI. of 1855, to press upon them the great importance of affording the owners of large landed estates the means of obtaining a liberal and enlightened education, and to solicit authority for an expenditure of 55,000 Rupees, for the purchase and improvement of the premises above described as Ouchterlony's gardens, and I am to repeat the opinion of this Government that, from the position of the property in the centre of the European population of Madras, it must annually rise in value, while a proper return will be secured to Government by a charge on each Minor's estate.

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Revenue 1857 Departt
Dy to Cons. 16th June 1857.

No. 572.

To 10-6-1857

The Govt of India.

Dated 10th June 1857.

From the Bd of Rev. 4th July 1857
C No. 1069 incl

No 4.

Soliciting authority for an expenditure of 55,000 Rupees for the purchase and improvement of the premises known as Mr Ouchterlony's Gardens for the purpose of an institution for the Minor Zemindars.