M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1590 — Press ~~Mis.~~

120–123

Dated 8. 8. 1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8th August 1861.

No. 122. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 3rd August 1861, No. 1,133 :—

Directing the abolition of the Government School at Negapatam on the 15th instant, and referring the proposal for converting the School building into a Táluq Kacheri for disposal in the Revenue Department.

(Vide Public Proceedings, 3rd August 1861, Nos. 34—36.)

No. 123. ORDER THEREON, 8th August 1861, No. 1,590.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for report on the subject of paragraph 6 of the Order.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 12th July 1861, No. 379.

Para. 1. I have the honor to address Government on the subject of the Negapatam Industrial School, and regarding which much correspondence will be found already on the records of Government. I may here observe that my object in addressing Government direct on this occasion is simply that, in the event of Government agreeing with me that the School is now no longer required, they will be pleased to accord their sanction for the conversion of the building into a Cutcherry for the large and important Táluq of Negapatam, and also for providing an Office for the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department. I may only here add that the situation of the building close to the Railway Station, and with a frontage to the harbour is admirably adapted for the purpose, while the building itself, with certain modifications, can, I think, easily be adapted so as to meet the requirements I have proposed. The Government are aware that the present Táluq Cutcherry is situated two miles from the town, and the inconveniences of this arrangement are so obvious and have already been so fully recognized by the Government that it seems unnecessary to say more on the subject.

2. The Government School at Negapatam was established in the year 1837 at the recommendation of Mr. Kindersley, the Principal Collector, and with the view of providing a means of livelihood for the families of the East Indians residing at Negapatam. For the support of the [illegible] he Government are aware, there has existed since the year 1794 a Fund called the [illegible]tant Poor Fund," the amount of which was originally Rupees 140 per mensem and which was granted in consideration of the reduced circumstances of the parties caused by the withdrawal of the more wealthy of the Dutch families. This fund was intended, however, gradually to die out, and with a view to this end and also, as above stated, for the provision of a means of livelihood to the rising generation, the Industrial School was established in the year 1837.

3. In the Prospectus issued at the time it was stated that the boys were to be put to any kind of manual labor suited to their strength, and the girls were to be taught sewing, knitting, marking and also all domestic duties such as washing, mending, cooking, &c. The Government in sanctioning the Establishment of the School expressed a hope that the School would be soon self-supporting, when the children attending it were able to earn their own livelihood ; but the School, after an existence of nearly 4 years, so far from having become self-supporting and from having been kept up as an Industrial Establishment has now dwindled down into a very ordinary School where no industrial training has a place, and is resorted to either by those who prefer a free education to paying for it, or by the very lowest class of the East Indians ; in support of this statement, I beg the attention of the Government to the Statement A which accompanies this letter, and which contains the List of the children at present attending the School.

13th September 1837.

4. As the Government are aware, the control of the School was placed in the hands of the Zillah Judge, the Collector and the Sub Collector, and reports were annually, or sometimes oftener, submitted to Government. These reports are various in their tenor, but in the year 1848 the state of the School was deemed so unsatisfactory that Government directed its continuance for the period of one year only, at the end of which it was to be determined whether the School should be further kept up or not. At this time, it may be observed, there were, in all, only 36 scholars, and the expenses were under Rupees 100 per month.

5. Some improvement, however, appears to have taken place; the number of scholars increased, and the School was therefore continued, and exists to this day. The following Statement shews the number of scholars and the expenditure in each year since the year 1848 up to the present time:—

Year.	Scholars.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
1848.....	36	..... Under Rs. 100 per mensem.	1,200	0	0
1849.....	72	..... 102 per do. ...	1,224	0	0
1850.....	,,	.....	1,306	15	6
1852.....	63				
1853.....	50	Children.....	2,175	15	4
1854.....	46	do.	2,282	13	7
1855.....	43	do.	2,353	6	0
1856.....	56	do.	2,427	1	0

6. This last is the latest Report to be found on the records of my Office, but from a statement lately received from the Inspector of Schools, I find that the expenses of the School during the official year 1860-61, are Rupees 1,889. The records of the Director of Public Instruction will however shew what has been the state of the School during the intervening years and since it was made over to his Department.

7. I would beg also to bring to the notice of Government that, independent of the Government School, there are at Negapatam, the following Schools and places of education:—

1. Gospel Propagation Society's School (has a grant-in-aid from Government of Rupees 600 per annum.)
2. Negapatam Wesleyan School, has also a small grant-in-aid.
3. A large College and School belonging to the Jesuits.

8. I am inclined to think that these Establishments are, in themselves, quite sufficient to meet the wants of all the Protestant and Catholic communities and it is, as the Government are aware, for the benefit of these communities only, that the Industrial School at present is maintained.

9. How far the necessity for such an Establishment, and kept up at so large an expense, really exists, it will now be for the Government to determine. I am, however, very strongly of opinion that the state of circumstances which led to the Establishment of the School have long ceased to exist, and that looking to the growing prosperity of Negapatam, and to the amount of employment to be found in the workshops of the Railway, in the Printing Presses and in other Establishments in the District, the necessity for maintaining an Industrial Establishment at the expense of the State has altogether ceased.

10. From the List which accompanies this letter, I venture also to hope that the Government will agree with me in thinking that the parties at present availing themselves of the benefits of the Institution are, by no means, in such very reduced circumstances as to require gratuitous feeding, clothing, and education; and for the few that are really unable to pay for their education, I doubt not admission could easily be found gratis in the Protestant or Catholic Schools.

In short, I have no hesitation in stating my own conviction that the doing away with the School, on its present footing, would not only be no disadvantage but, in my judgment, a positive advantage to the community who have perhaps been too much and for too great a length of time been accustomed to look up more to the liberality of Government than to their own exertions.

11. A copy of this communication has been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will forward direct to Government his views on the proposition now made.

List of Boarders in the Government School at Negapatam on the 8th April 1861.

	Names of Boarders.	Livelihood of their Parents.	Remarks.
		Full Boarders.	
1	Lazarus Rebeiro...	Father dead. Mother a Paria woman, has 3 Rs. a month as a maid servant.	Protestant.
2	George Rosario...	Father gets 5 Rs. per month as Dhoney Man at the Kadaviar river.	Do.
3	Charles Rosario... ...	Father a Fiddler at Trichinopoly.....	Roman Catholic.
4	Samuel Johnson... ...	Father dead. Mother a Paria woman, serving in a private family.	Protestant.
5	Lazarus Sloth...		Do.
6	Francis Sloth...	Father a Danish Pensioner at Tranquebar, has 10 Rupees per mensem.	
7	Earnest Abraham...	Father dead. Mother alive, supported by her own exertions.	
8	Gabriel Hall...	Father alive has a large house, her brother is the School Master at Negapatam of the Propagation Society and gets 60 Rupees per month besides a free house. The brother has lately had his salary raised, and the School of which he is Master has a grant-in-aid from Government.	
9	Charles Hall...		
10	Jessie Cantervischer..... ...		
		Day Boarders or Half Boarders.	
1	Charles Cantervischer ...	See No. 10. Were till lately full boarders.	
2	Elena Cantervischer... ...		
3	John Ignatio...	Father a Tailor at Negapatam.	
4	Antonia D'Cruz... ...	Paria boys. Father a Native Doctor.	
5	John D'Cruz...		
6	Francis Rebeiro...	Father a Tailor; another son is employed in the Railway on 20 Rupees per month.	
7	Simon Johnson... ...	Father a Drummer.	
8	Frank Vandeerveen... ...	Father employed as Flagman in the Negapatam Flag Staff, has a salary of Rupees 10½ per month.	
9	Mary Vandeerveen... ...		
10	Thomas VanHaltren... ...	Father a Butcher.	
11	Peter VanHaltren... ...	Uncle a Butcher—no father.	
12	Augustus Phillips...	Father dead. Mother lives by her own exertions.	
13	Alerick Pereira... ...	Father a blind man lives upon charity.	
14	Valentine Pereira... ...		
15	Antonia Narsis...	Father employed on the Flag Staff as Lighter.	
16	Brizil Narsis...	Father a fiddler.	
17	Edward Kusteen...	Father a fiddler.	
18	Robert Peter...	Father a pith-hat maker.	
19	Charles Rebeiro...	Father a Tailor.	
20	Charles Rebeiro... ...	An orphan.	
21	Nemey Johnson...		

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Point Calimere,
12*th July* 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Collector.

From A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 20th July 1861, No. 1,297.

The Collector of Tanjore has furnished me with a copy of a letter which he has addressed to Government, under date the 12th instant, recommending the abolition of the Industrial School at Negapatam.

2. I concur in the Collector's recommendation. Indeed I was about to make the same recommendation myself. The school has never succeeded as an Industrial School. There has always been a difficulty in finding any handicraft trade at which East Indians would not be undersold by Natives, and there has been still greater difficulty in inducing the Head Masters, usually East Indians, and possessing but little of the energy which is demanded in the Superintendent of an Industrial School, to give proper attention to that branch of the school work. Shortly after the school was brought under the supervision of the Educational Department in 1856, it was inspected by Mr. Richards, who made a very unfavorable report on it. The literary instruction was very inefficient and the industrial teaching was not worth much. Since that period the Head Master has been twice changed, and of late there seems to have been some improvement in the literary instruction; but since 1859 the industrial character of the school has disappeared. In that year the Carpenter left the school, and so little carpentry was done, that I did not deem it advisable to supply his place.

3. I agree with Mr. Cadell that the three institutions named in the 7th paragraph of his letter, and two of which receive grants-in-aid, are quite sufficient to meet the educational requirements of Negapatam, and I beg leave to recommend that the school be closed on the 15th proximo, and the building made over to the Collector; and that the Head Master Mr. Trutwein, who was appointed in 1857, but whose attainments are too low to admit of my providing for him on his present salary, Rs. 50 per mensem, in any of the ordinary Government Schools, be granted a gratuity of 3 months' salary.

4. I would propose that the sum saved by the abolition of this school be transferred to the grant-in-aid fund, and that in its disposal, special consideration be given to the claims of the schools now existing at Negapatam.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd August 1861, No. 1,133.

In his letter above recorded the Collector of Tanjore suggests, for reasons therein given, the abolition of the Government School at Negapatam, and the conversion of the building, now occupied as such, into a Cutcherry for the Táluq of the Station and, also, for an Office for the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department.

2. The School was established in 1857 for the instruction of the offspring of the indigent Protestant population of the place, not only in reading, writing and arithmetic but, as the prospectus, issued at the time, contemplated, in such trades and occupations as might enable them to earn their own livelihood; and, in sanctioning it, the Government expressed a hope that the school would eventually be self-supporting.

3. From the report above referred to, which is confirmed by the Director of Public Instruction, it appears that the scheme, which has now had a trial of nearly 24 years, has not answered expectation. There exist, moreover, it is stated, Mission Schools at Negapatam which provide for the educational wants of the Station. Under these circumstances and on the recommendation both of the Collector and of the Director, the Government resolve to abolish the Institution in question. They direct therefore that it be closed on the 15th August 1861. The Collector will accordingly, in conjunction with the Director, take the necessary steps for this purpose and dispose of the Books, School Furniture, &c., in such manner as Mr. Arbuthnot may suggest.

4. The Director recommends that Mr. Trutwein, the Head Master of the School, be granted a gratuity of three months' salary. It is observed that, under the rules laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution of the 31st July 1856, the Financial Department Mr. Trutwein is not entitled to any gratuity, his period of service being less than five years.

5. In the concluding paragraph of his letter Mr. Arbuthnot proposes that the sum, viz., Rupees 2,627 per annum "saved by the abolition of this school be transferred to the grant-in-aid fund, and that, in its disposal, special consideration be given to the claims of the schools now existing at Negapatam." This is approved and sanctioned.

6. The question of appropriating the school building to the purposes proposed by the Collector will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Tanjore.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant General.
" Civil Auditor.
" Revenue Department.

Rxd. T. O'Connor.

R.R. 10 Copies for Revn. 1867
2/91

Recd 1867 Aug 6
Pro: of Govt for Enquiries
No 1902.

Pro: Mr L. in the
Public Departt=
Dated 3d Aug 1867
Recd 6th " "
No 1132

Secrecy

Pro: of the Bd of Rev. 22 Jan 68 Cor 783
From Dr of P Instruct 17 Feby 62 C No 495

Directing the abolition of the Government School at Kotagalana in the Ambagamuwa Division and referring the proposal for converting the School building into a Salary Estate for disposal in the Revenue Department.

No 1590. 8 Aug C
Vettivan Order

No 1590.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for report on the subject of para 6 of the Govt Order.

Colombo 8th Augt 1867

J D S

10 Copies
To the Board of Rev:
with pro: P.D. No 1133.
Augt 8

No 122 & 123.