

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 761A

Press

~~Mis~~

23A. 23B

Dated

2-5-1864

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd May 1864.*

No. 23A. Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 18th February 1864, No. 252/9:—

SIR,

Officiating Director's letter to Board, 31st March 1863, No. 385, paragraph 25.
Proceedings of Government, 1st September 1863, No. 1,601, paragraph 9.
Do. 15th December 1863, No. 2,293, paragraph 4.

1. Referring to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government a letter in original, from Mr. W. C. Stuart, Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement in Coimbatore, in explanation of the defective demarcation in the Coimbatore District, for which he has been so severely censured. Without following Mr. Stuart through all the details of his lengthy explanation, I may say that there is much truth in the statements which he makes, and that the operations were really carried on under the disadvantages which he describes. He certainly was unable to exercise personal supervision over the work during the first year, since after starting it in April 1861, he went back to the Wynād by desire of the late Director, and did not return to Coimbatore till April 1862. It is true also that the arrival of the Survey Party, simultaneously with the Demarcation Party, and the urgent demands of the former for work, led to the hurried preparation of villages for them, and to demarcation being handed over to them more incorrect and defective than would have been the case had longer time been allowed for the purpose. It is true that the late Collector of Coimbatore was opposed to the commencement of settlement operations in his District, and that the subordinate officials as well as the Ryots, as was natural, took their cue from him. It is quite true also that of all the Districts which we have taken up, Coimbatore has been distinguished as affording the worst native agency to the Department, and that agency bad as it is, has been with difficulty procured.

2. I can corroborate Mr. Stuart's statement that the demarcation has gradually improved as the work has advanced, I have just returned from a tour of inspection through portions of the Palladam and Perindorai Talooks, and have observed the most marked improvement in the later work, both as regards boundary and field demarcation. Stones of suitable sizes have been exclusively employed for field marks as well as for village boundary and Khandam pillars, and unless they are wilfully removed, there is no reason why the demarcation should not be lasting. I discovered some errors and defects in the station marking and clearing of chain lines between the stations on village and Khandam boundaries, which I pointed out to Mr. Stuart and his Assistant, showing them how similar faults might be in future avoided.

3. While I am of opinion that Mr. Stuart has much excuse in the peculiar disadvantages under which he laboured, and which he has detailed in his letter, for many of the faults found in his work, I consider that these faults would have been fewer, and that others might have been avoided altogether, had he, after his return from the Wynād, been more active in personally inspecting the demarcation performed by his subordinates. But here it must be allowed that his inactivity has arisen more from want of power than want of will. Mr. Stuart is of a weak constitution, is constantly ailing, and has frequently been incapacitated for duty by attacks of fever. He is quite unable to bear active exertion and exposure to the sun, and I am satisfied, and indeed he himself has virtually admitted to me, that he has not the health and strength absolutely necessary for the control of a party scattered over a large tract of country, the due supervision and scrutiny of whose work requires constant out-door exposure and long and fatiguing rides and walks. This physical incapacity is however his misfortune and not his fault, and though it certainly renders him unfit for the post which he at present holds, should not deprive him of the consideration of Government. I believe he would prove a valuable Officer in any situation the duties of which do not involve bodily exertion and exposure.

4. Mr. Stuart, at that time, 3rd Class Deputy Collector of Malabar, was, as being well acquainted with the customs, the people, and the land tenures of Wynād, nominated in

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd May 1864.*

Government Order 5th October 1860, No. 1,804, to act as Deputy Director in place of Mr. Thomas. I observe that his name is still borne on the official list as Deputy Collector of Malabar, and I beg to recommend that he may be permitted to revert to his substantive appointment.

5. I request permission to retain the services of Mr. Addis. At the commencement of the work, he was, as stated by Mr. Stuart, without experience, and was moreover the junior of the party doing duty under the orders of the Senior Assistant Mr. Schnarre. He has not been vested until lately with powers under the Boundary Act, and consequently has not had the influence over the Ryots and others which he has since obtained. He has the physical qualifications which Mr. Stuart lacks, and I was pleased with the demarcation executed under his superintendence, which I have lately had the opportunity of inspecting. I attribute the improvement lately effected in the work in a great measure to his active supervision:

No. 23b. ORDER THEREON, 2nd May 1864, No. 761A.

1. The foregoing report shows clearly that Mr. Stuart had considerable difficulties to contend with, and that his proceedings were not so closely supervised by the head of the Department as they ought to have been, but the difficulties were certainly not so great as to excuse the defective character of the work performed. The work has improved of late, but Mr. Master admits that Mr. Stuart is physically unfit for the post he occupies, and the Government must therefore provide for him in some other method. He will therefore be appointed to act for Mr. Boalth as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Madura District, the only appointment of the kind at present vacant.

2. Mr. Stuart's services were only temporarily placed at the disposal of the Director of Revenue Settlement, but by some oversight his permanent appointment of Deputy Collector was afterwards filled up. Mr. Stuart gave satisfaction both as a District Moonsiff and as Deputy Collector of Wynad. He then drew Rupees 350 per mensem and his pay as Acting Deputy Director was made up to Rupees 600. As his transfer was not of his own seeking it would be a great hardship to deprive him of his former pay. The Government resolve, as a special case, to allow him while acting for Mr. Boalth to draw Rupees 350 per mensem, viz., Rupees 250, the acting pay of the office and Rupees 100 to be passed against the Settlement Budget.

3. Mr. Addis may be retained as Mr. Master speaks well of him after personal examination of his work, but he will be warned that Government will not overlook defective performance of his important duty.

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

*Revenue Settlement Office
Camp Terindurai 6th January
1864*

From

*W. C. Stuart Esquire
Acting Deputy Director of Rev. Settlement
Coimbatore*

To

*R. C. Master Esquire
Officiating Director of Rev. Settlement
Madras*

Sir

*I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of the Proceedings of the Officiating
Director, dated 19th Ultimo N^o 1582, com-
municating the Proceedings of Government of
the 15th Idem N^o 2293, and with reference
to the orders passed in para 4 of the Proceedings
of Government, to submit the following ex-
planation:-*

*2 The Superintendent of Survey in
para 112 of his Annual Report for 1862, remark-
ed that the demarcation in the Coimbatore
District was very defective, the Officiating
Director was of opinion that the badness of
the demarcation was attributable to want of
energetic supervision as well as to the inferiority
of the subordinate Agency available, and the
Government, considering that the result was
owing to neglect of duty on the part of the
Officers under whose superintendence the
demarcation was performed, have held
them*

them responsible for it.

3. I admit that the demarcation in the Coimbatore Taluk, and in some of the villages of the Palladam Taluk which were first taken up, was defective; but with all deference to the opinion of Higher Authority I most respectfully take leave to submit that the defective character of the work was not the result of neglect of duty on my part, but was the inevitable consequence of a concatenation of unfavorable circumstances, beyond immediate control, and the rectification of which was the work of time and could only be effected gradually, or in other words that the same causes which militated against the quantity, militated also against the quality of the work accomplished, and some of these causes are briefly detailed in para. 25 of the Officiating Director's Report.

4. In order that I may be able to present in one view all the circumstances referred to in the preceding para and show how each contributed to bring about the result which I attribute to their combined influence, it will be necessary for me to go back to the time when the Coimbatore District was first taken up & trace the history of the operations from that date down to the close of the year 1862; and I crave the indulgence of the Government, and the Officiating Director

Director for occupying their time with a lengthened explanation.

5. It was decided to employ the Wynad party in the Palghat Taluk of Malabar during the unhealthy season in the monsoons of the year 1861, and accordingly made the necessary preliminary arrangements for taking up that Taluk; but while the ^{party} was on route to Palghat its destination was changed, and I received a telegram at Calicut directing me to move on the Party to Coimbatore and take up the Coimbatore Taluk. Previous, therefore to the arrival of the party at Coimbatore not a single arrangement had been made for the commencement of operations. The Collector was taken quite by surprise; the only officer present at Coimbatore at the time was the Assistant Collector, the Collector and Sub-collector being on the Hills; the Immabandi was in progress in the Taluk, and the Collector positively refused to allow me to call away the officials of any Village before the Settlement of the village was completed; and in the meanwhile the Survey Party in its full strength had arrived, and were preparing for work. After considerable difficulty and some delay 10 villages were made over to me, and I started the demarcation in those

within a reasonable distance, and my knowledge of the natural features of the Taluk at the time did not extend so far as to enable me to judge whether the cost to the ryots in labor and money involved in demarcating their fields with stone, if the exclusive use of such material for field marks were insisted on, would not prove so heavily as to operate as a hardship.

The field marks in irrigated lands only were therefore constructed of stone, and in unirrigated lands, of earthen mounds. The fields were marked out with pegs in the first instance, and the ryots were afterwards required to build the mounds, but such was the utter indifference of the ryots to the requirements of the Department, from causes which I trust will presently seem apparent, that Mr. Schnarre experienced the greatest difficulty in getting them to build the mounds, though in his anxiety to have the work done he in many instances fined the defaulters, which was an illegal proceeding under the existing law; and the mounds in some instances were not built, and where they were built they were not kept up by the ryots but allowed in many instances gradually to disappear under the action of the weather. indeed in some instances the occupants of fields have been convicted of entirely erasing

Vide my letter of 12th August 1861 No. 150. Directors' Proceedings dated 24th Sept. 1861 No. 1447

1027/113/13 June

erasing them through sheer carelessness and indifference by driving the plough over them while ploughing up their fields. The stones furnished for the marks in irrigated fields were generally of so small a size or so loosely erected that they were easily displaced, and when such stones were rejected the ryots petitioned the Director representing that they were put to heavy expense by being required to demarcate their fields with stones. It may not be a digression to remark here that in all the other Taluks, as the officiating Director is aware, stones have been exclusively used for field marks. To provide the Survey with work and to keep them from being idle, villages were made over before the permanent marks on the boundary were erected, and the boundary was surveyed on pegs, and when the station pillars were afterwards set up, in many cases they were not placed exactly on the sites, and the consequence was that when a re-measurement was necessary the whole traverse was thrown out. As the Officiating Director is aware the placing the station pillars exactly on the sites on which the angles have been taken is a work of some delicacy and difficulty, requiring great care and precision, and taking time. No one was to blame for this, for it was one of the necessary embarrassments resulting

Vide Directors' Proceedings dated 16th July 1861 No. 1144

Vide letter of Superintendent of Revenue dated 8th June 1861 No. 573 & Directors' Proceedings of 13th Idem No. 695 & my letter of the 17th Idem No. 113

1027/113/13 June

resulting from the Survey taking the field at the same time as the Demarcation, an arrangement, which, so long as the Wynad Survey was in progress, was unavoidable.

10 The circumstances under which the District was entered by this Department were very unfavorable to the successful prosecution of its operations. The Government have never ordered the systematic Survey of the Coimbatore District, but have only provisionally sanctioned it. The Coimbatore Taluk at first was taken up not because the Survey of the District and a revision of its Settlement were considered necessary, the question then not having been taken up for consideration, but merely for the employment of the Wynad Party during a portion of the year, and in subservience to the Survey of that Taluk, which still remained the primary object. The late Collector, Mr. Thomas, though anxious to aid the Department, held the opinion that a scientific Survey and revision of the Settlement was neither called for nor desirable, and strongly deprecated the ryots being required to give gratuitous labor and being put to the expense for boundary marks; and that opinion had not been overruled by higher authority, and

and was no doubt generally known. The Department therefore was very unpopular, if not in actual dispute with the people, and the only assistance they seemed willing to yield to it was bare tolerance of its members in the District. The subordinate revenue officials manifested great apathy and a reluctance to afford any assistance, and even demurred to respond to the calls made on them, apparently because they did not think they were in duty bound to aid our operations, and this disposition descended and pervaded the ryots. The general impression seemed to be that the interests of the Settlement Department were entirely subordinate to those of every other Department. When the Inam Commission commenced its operations in the District, if a Curman were summoned simultaneously both by an officer of the Settlement Department and by the Inam Commission &c. Collector the Curman felt himself bound to obey first the summons of the Deputy Collector, and if while he was in attendance on the officers of the Settlement Department he were summoned by the Deputy Collector he did not hesitate to leave at

at once. This state of things did not begin to mend until after the present Collector assumed charge of the District in the middle of last year, and it was brought prominently to his notice. It is an undeniable fact that without the assistance of the Revenue Authorities the demarcation cannot but be a failure.

11. The foregoing explanation applies specially to the demarcation performed in the Coimbatore Taluk from the commencement of operations in May 1861 to 15th April 1862. During the period embraced within those two dates out of the total number of villages in the Taluk, viz: 279, 180 villages were completed, and on the 15th April 1862, 23 were in progress.

12. Though, as the officer at the head of the party, I am primarily responsible for the work performed by it, but as I had not ^{an} opportunity of personally inspecting the demarcation in the above 203 villages, my supervision was merely nominal.

13. The officers who superintended the demarcation during my absence in Uthrad, and as such are directly responsible for the work, were Mr. Schnarre, the Assistant, and Mr. Addis, Probationary Assistant, particularly the former; but in my opinion the errors and

and defects in the demarcation are not attributable to neglect of duty on their part, but to the great disadvantages they labored under, and which I have attempted to describe in paras 8 to 10. Two more energetic officers than Messrs. Schnarre and Addis could not be desired, and I have no doubt they conducted the demarcation to the best of their ability, but as I have already stated, they themselves were wanting in experience and were new to the work, and the tools they had to work with were of the most unsuitable kind.

14. Any explanation in extenuation of the quality of the demarcation performed in 1861 may at first sight seem beside the point, but I have reason to suppose that many of the villages surveyed in 1862 were of the number demarcated in the previous year, and ^{besides} the demarcation in 1861, in its effects, was virtually an operation of the following year.

15. Deducting from the total number of villages in the Taluk viz: 279, the 203 villages alluded to in para 12, the 25 villages, the demarcation of which was undertaken by the Survey, and the 5 villages altogether excluded from the demarcation, there remained 45 villages to be taken up on my return to

to Coimbatore on the 16th April 1862; and for the demarcation in these villages as well as in the 101 villages of the Palladam Taluk, which had been made over to the Survey Department between the 2^d October and 24th December 1862, I am myself responsible conjointly with Mr. Addis.

16 When the Wynad party was broken up on the closing of operations in 1861 under the orders of Government dated 21st October 1861 No. 2015 I was directed to constitute a new party on the ordinary scale in lieu of the one specially provided for Wynad, and I was to permit such of the servants of the Wynad party as were qualified for the duties to volunteer for the new party; but knowing fully well that the Malayalam hands would prove utterly useless in a Tamil District on account of their ignorance of the language I discharged all that remained of those who had not resigned, with the exception of a few Palghat Brahmmins, who had a partial knowledge of Tamil; and I proposed organizing the party after my arrival in Coimbatore.

17 When I attempted organizing in Coimbatore I met with obstacles on every side. There were not wanting applicants

Vide para 3 and 5
of Director's Pro-
ceedings dated 2^d
December 1861
1863

applicants for employment, but when they were required to give an agreement to the effect that they were prepared, if required to proceed to Tinnevely, or any other District, they immediately withdrew, and with a distant journey in prospect the volunteers belonging to the party, and who were natives of Coimbatore, also left. Add to this, the uncertainty of employment in the Settlement Department, instances of which the applicants had before them at the time in the discharge, for no fault of their own, of the Malayalam hands, who had been induced to resign the permanent situations they previously held, and enter the Settlement Department. After some delay and difficulty I succeeded in obtaining some drafts from the Salem party, but the men composing them were found on trial to be utterly inefficient in fact men who knew nothing whatever of demarcation and had been employed only as paid volunteers in the office, and they had to learn their duties ab initio. It is not to be expected that the Deputy Director in Salem would have parted with efficient hands so long

as their services were required in his own party. I could find none sufficiently qualified to fill the ranks of the upper subordinates, and the whole party was left for several months with but one Inspector. The party therefore was virtually a newly organized one, more than one half of it being composed of untrained hands; and the Malayalam men who had been retained I was unable to get rid of before the end of the year, when they were drafted into the small party sanctioned for completing the demarcation of the Government lands in Uyanad. It is not to be expected therefore, ^{I here submit} that work turned out by such inferior agency would be free from error and omissions.

18 The Survey party in its full strength ^{arrived} at Coimbatore simultaneously with the Demarcation party, and after a short respite began to demand work. None was ready, and in order to meet the demands of the Department, which were very pressing, and the speedy non-compliance with which was bringing ^{the Director's} the party under the censure of the ^{proceedings dated} 19th September 1862 ^{N. 1233} creating Director, it became necessary to

to push on the demarcation rapidly, and rapidity was scarcely compatible with perfect accuracy on account of the inferiority of the agency by which the work was performed; the G. mastas, under the threat of severe punishment impending over them if they failed to complete their villages within a given time, performed the work in a perfunctory manner; there was no time for the Superior Officers to give so close and extensive an inspection as would bring to light all errors and omissions; and thus the demarcation in the Palladam Taluk for the first few months after the Taluk was taken up was defective, though superior to the work in the Coimbatore Taluk. If the Survey party could have been employed elsewhere for the first six or nine months so as to have admitted of the demarcation getting well in advance I should have had leisure to establish measures for better securing the accuracy of the demarcation before the villages were handed over to the Survey, but with the Department treading on our heels, I regret to say that in some instances accuracy, ^{or} contrary

contrary to intention, fell a sacrifice to expedition. It would be useless my attempting to conceal the fact that if the demarcation is to be correctly and permanently executed it will require more time than was at first estimated. As often as errors are discovered so often must the work be returned for correction. A Gurnasta may be able to stir over on an average 60 or more acres a day, but he stands by and sees every mark erected, if the demarcators are now required to dig pits dug and suitable sized stones firmly set up in them, & draws the sketch on the ground, the general out-turn will for some time fall below the standard. Perhaps I am myself to blame for not having plainly represented to the Officiating Director that under existing circumstances it was impossible for me to keep the Survey Party supplied with sufficient work, but I had no idea shortly to overcome all the difficulties we were contending against at the time.

219 Shortly after the resumption of operations in Combaone a rumour got abroad that the demarcation would be speedily stopped in the District. The

The prevalence of such a rumour produced a most mischievous effect; the ryots grew refractory; they would not attend at the demarcation, and refused or neglected to supply the stones for the field marks, or to erect the boundary pillars or clear the chain lines, taunting the Demarcation Officers with the joke that they would be soon turned out of the District. It became necessary therefore to have recourse to the provisions of Section 6 of the Boundary Act, not in a few isolated instances alone but generally in all the villages under operation, but such a course not only involves delay but affords a very inadequate remedy, for a separate agency has to be employed for erecting the permanent marks, and errors and omissions occur which would be impossible if the marks were erected in the first instance by the Gurnastas who demarcated the villages.

When

When the Coimbatore Taluk was drawing towards completion I was authorized to employ the Gumastas in demarcating a few villages in an adjoining Taluk, sending the orders of Government on the officiating Director's letter to the Board of Revenue dated 7th June 1862 ^{Rs. 50} ^{Rs. 57}. In commencing with the Palladam Taluk therefore I was unable to make such complete arrangements for the conduct of the work as would have been practicable if the whole Taluk had been taken up at first. Contractors were unwilling to contract for a portion of a Taluk only; and the ryots not understanding the reason why their villages alone were meddled with while there was an intention apparently to leave ^{the rest} untouched, looked upon the Gumastas as intruders, and were indifferent to their requirements.

21 I think it will be found that there is a gradual improvement in the character of the demarcation as it has extended from one Taluk to another, and

and that the work in the Coimbatore Taluk, which was the first taken up, will be found comparatively the most faulty, and in the Perundurai Taluk, which was the last entered on, the least faulty, if not entirely free from errors or defects; and I submit that if such a result be found it is a proof that the defective character of the demarcation performed in a portion of the year 1862 was the effect produced by the combined operation of all the unfavorable circumstances I have endeavored to detail above, and as they were gradually overcome the character of the work improved to the same degree.

22 I trust therefore that on a consideration of all the circumstances, which I have taken the liberty of submitting in great detail in this explanation, and which I do not ask may be taken in justification but merely in extenuation, and making due allowance for the great and unusual disadvantages I and my Assistants have labored under, and extending

extending to this party the leniency usually accorded to short comings. Under special difficulties, the Government will accept my explanation that the defective demarcation complained of was inseparable from the state of things I have described, and which I was powerless to remedy except gradually, and acquit me and my Assistant Mr. Addis of neglect of duty; and that in acquitting me they will be pleased to modify their orders in my case, and further relieve me of the severe censure they have considered it necessary to pass on me by directing my employment as Tahsildar, a grade through which I never passed in attaining to my present position.

23. On behalf of my Assistant Mr. Addis I would further very respectfully take the liberty of recommending that he may be retained in the Department, and I venture to make this recommendation solely on public grounds. He has been very energetic in the inspection of the field work, having visited all the villages within his range; he has

has now gained the necessary experience and has learnt what is required of him; and proves a valuable assistant. Moreover, I may be permitted to remind the officiating Director that Mr. Addis, prior to his entertainment in the Settlement Dept., had served for 3 years under the Mysore Government, and the Government in their order of the 11th June 1863 No. 104 were pleased to declare that his services under the Mysore Government would count as service towards returning pension. He has therefore, I think, some claim on the score of previous service.

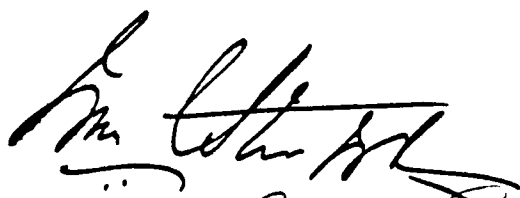
24. In conclusion I beg leave to solicit that should the officiating Director find that the statements I have made are correct in fact, and be of opinion that they are entitled to the consideration I venture to claim for them, he will do me the favor of submitting this explanation of mine to Government accompanied

accompanied with his favorable
indorsement; and further, as it
such a course be not irregular,
that this letter may be forwarded
through the Board of Revenue.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant.


A. G. Dir. Rev. Secy.

in Government Order 5th October 1860 No 1804
to act as Deputy Director in place of Mr
Thomas. I observe that his name is still
But Mr. McMaster borne on the official list as Deputy Collector
that this is of Malabar, and I beg to recommend that
an error he may be permitted to revert to his substan-
I R. tive appointment.

5. I request permission to retain the
services of Mr Addis. At the commence-
ment of the work, he was, as stated by Mr
Stuart, without experience, and was more-
over the junior of the party doing duty under
the orders of the Senior Assistant Mr
Schnarrie. He has not been vested until
lately with powers under the Boundary Act,
and consequently has not had the influence
over the ryots and others which he has since
obtained. He has the physical qualifi-
cations which Mr Stuart lacks, and I was
pleased with the demarcation executed under
his superintendence which I have lately
had the opportunity of inspecting. I attribute
the

23228 Govd of 18-2-64-

Recd = 14/2/64
of 1800 of 1864

From
The Acting Deputy Director
of Public Instruction
&
The Officer and Director
of Revenue, Malabar
Malabar

Patel 6th January
Recd 9th
1873 18 February 1864-

De via fruce.

An Enquiry by plan also
in the reference to the orders
passed in para 4 of the Pro-
ceedings of Government dated
15th December 1863 No 2093

1873 May 1/64
D 23-24

the improvement lately effected in the work in
a great measure to his active supervision.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours most obediently

M. Massey

Officiating Director of Revenue Settlements

To

L. D. Sim Esq.

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Fort St. George

W. H. H.

Revenue Department

Memorandum

The foregoing report
shows clearly that
Mr. Stuart had
considerable difficulties
connected with and
that his proceedings
were not so closely
supervised by the Director
of the Department as they ought
to have been - but the
Director, on the other hand,
did not go far enough to
superintend the work
of the Department - but
I have no objection - but
it is high time that the Gov^{mt}
should make up its mind
as to the course to be pursued
with regard to the Revenue
Survey - I understand
that the papers have not
been sent forward to the
Gov^{mt} yet (W)

It seems
clear that Mr. Stuart
had difficulties to
contend with - and
still more clear, I
think, that the
Director of Revenue
Settlements did not
superintend his pro-
ceedings as closely
as he should have
done - The work
has improved of late,
but Mr. Stuart
admits that Mr.
Stuart

Stuart is physically
unfit for the post he
occupies - and the only
question is whether the
Government will
allow him to hold
on until some suitable
post becomes vacant
for him - I cannot
myself see how this
is to be done in the
face of Mr. Master's
declaration of his
incapacity.

Mr. Stuart was
only sent to the
Department, but by
some oversight his
appointment was
afterwards filled up,
as Mr. Master very
well

the fact that
there is a
for him in the
other matter. He
will therefore be
appointed to
for Mr. Stuart as
Dep. of the
of the Department
the only one
of the kind at present
vacant

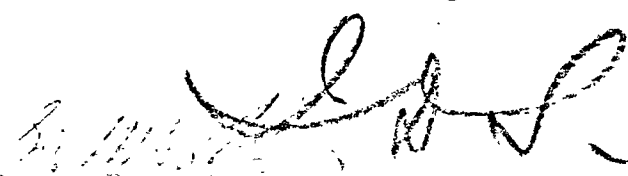
services are only the
formerly placed at
the Department of the
of the Department

of the Department

well knows - though
he "observes" that Mr.
Stuart's name is still
in the list of Deputy
Collectors. How this
happened I cannot say
but such is the fact -
Mr. Stuart, as far as
I can learn, gave satis-
faction both as a
District Moonsiff
and as Deputy Collector
of Wynad - He then
drew Rs 350 per mensem
and his pay as Acting
Deputy Director was
made up to Rs 600 -
as his transfer was
not of his own seek-
ing it would be
hard that he should
be deprived of his
former

former pay, and I think the fairest course would be to make him a Tahsildar or District Moonsiff - giving him the difference between the pay of the office and Rs. 350 per mensem as an additional personal allowance until he can be otherwise provided for. There is no District Collectorate vacant at present.

Mr. Addis may, I think, be retained as Mr. Master speaks well of him after personal examination of his work.



The first resolution in the special case of Mr. Addis is to allow him to be acting for the month of Rs. 11,350 being Rs. 350 the acting pay of the office and Rs. 11,000 the salary against the bill to be

There is a vacancy & this will do, if the money just leads to no difficulty - otherwise he might go on for a short time as at present until a vacancy occurs Mr

JP

I do not object - but it is not explained why Mr. Addis was not removed under the order of 15 Decr

Mr JP

but he will be removed that fit time and no doubt the defect in his performance of his official duties

P.D. 8
18-7-64

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 2^d May 1864.

Read the following letter
from the Off^r Director of Rev^d

Settlement.

Submitting for the consideration
of Gov^t an original letter from the Off^r
Deputy Director of Rev^d Settlement
Coimbatore in explanation of the de-
fective demarcation of that district,
exonerating him from the severe censure
of Gov^t but pronouncing him physio-
cally unfit for his present post and
recommending that he may revert
to his substantive appointment
as Deputy Collector of Malabar &
requesting to retain the services
of Mr. Edes.

(Here enter 18th February 1864
No 252)
9-

The foregoing report
shows clearly that Mr
Stuart had considerable
difficulties to contend with
and that his proceedings
were not so closely supervised
by the Head of the Department
as

as they ought to have been.
but the difficulties were
certainly not so great as to
excuse the defective character
of the work performed. The
work has improved of
late, but Mr. Master admits
that Mr. Stuart is physically
unfit for the post he occu-
pies - and the Govt. must
therefore provide for him in
some other method. He
will therefore be appointed
to act for Mr. Boulth as D.
Collector and Magistrate of
the Madura District, the
only appointment of the
kind at present vacant.

Mr. Stuart's services
were only temporarily placed
at the disposal of the Director
of Revenue Settlement but
by

by some oversight his
permanent appointment
of Deputy Collector was
afterwards filled up, Mr.
Stuart gave satisfaction
both as a District Munsiff
and as Deputy Collector of
Wynad. He then drew Rs 350
per mensem and his pay
as acting Dⁿ Director was
made up to Rs 600. As
his transfer was not of his
own seeking it would be a
great hardship to deprive
him of his former pay. The
Govt. resolve, as a special
case to allow him while
acting for Mr. Boulth to draw
Rs 350 per mensem ^{as Rs} 250
the acting pay of the office &
Rs 100 to be passed against
the

the Settlement Budget.

Mr. Addis may be
retained as Mr. Master speaks
well of him after personal
examination of his work
but he will be warned that
Govt. will not overlook or
defective performance of
his important duty.

J. A. S.

13 To the Dr. of Rev. Settlement Dec. 6th May
14 " Board of Rev. Settlement
3 " Acct. Genl.
3 " Civil Auditor.

Edw. M. S.

Pro. No. 3 - 4
 1 - 9 - 63
 = 258 - 259
 15 - 12 - 63
 = 107
 5 - 10 - 60

Revenue 1864 Depts
 Pro. of Govt. for May.

N. 761A

Pro. of the Madras Govt.
 D. 2. May / 64.

Mr. W. C. Stuart
 appointed to act for Mr.
 Baillie Deputy Collector
 and Magistrate of Madras
 District.

N. 23A + 23B.