

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT.

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| Dated         | 28-9-1865.               |

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,  
28th September 1865.*

No. 596. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department:—

Passing orders on the proposals submitted by the  
Director of Public Instruction respecting the  
establishment of boarding houses in connec- } (Here enter 21st September 1865, No. 265.)  
tion with the Madras-Presidency College.

No. 597. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1865, No. 2,350.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Revenue Board.  
(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,  
*Acting Under Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Educational Department, No. 265.

Erd. S. T. Augustin.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,  
21st September 1865.*

No. 53. Read the following letter from E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated 22nd July 1865, No. 1614.

I have the honor to reply to the Order of Government, No. 165, of the 19th ultimo, in which I was desired to state what I have "done in the matter of establishing boarding houses in connexion with the Presidency College."

2. As directed in paragraph 8 of Order of Government, No. 266, of 23rd October 1863, in which my Annual Report for 1862-63 was reviewed, I communicated with the Director of Public Instruction for the Bombay Presidency on the subject of boarding houses, and I have to express my obligation to Mr. Howard, for the information with which he at once favored me in a letter, No. 1151 of 1863-64, herewith submitted.

3. The Principal of the Presidency College and V. Kristnama Chari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, were also requested by me to state their views in connexion with the project; this they did in papers dated respectively the 17th and the 10th October 1864, and which I submit with this letter.

4. It will be seen, that very considerable progress has been made in the Bombay Presidency, in the way of providing for the residency of students in a species of Hostel, under the supervision of a Native Master, such an arrangement having been carried out in no fewer than four localities, viz., Bombay, Poonah, Surat, and Ahmedabad. It must be observed however, that, though prejudices had to be met and overcome at Bombay, those prejudices were no doubt very much weaker than such as will stand in our way in this Presidency.

5. At Bombay, provision is made for the boarding of Christian and Parsee youths in the same building with Hindus. But it appears to me that, while it would be a very great step in advance to bring together young men of different creeds and races, and teach them to regard each other with friendly feelings, an attempt to effect this at Madras in the present state of things would immensely increase the difficulties to be overcome, if indeed it did not bring about the failure of the plan of action adopted. I propose therefore, that the arrangements for boarding at Madras be, for the present, confined to Hindu caste students.

6. In these circumstances, the Bombay boarding-house from which the most valuable hints can be derived seems to be that at Poonah. This building is a two-storied house in the form of a quadrangle with a single entrance. The pupils have common sleeping rooms upstairs, and a common eating-room downstairs, with a well and cooking places; they have also a reading-room, and a small library; and a Master, a Brahmin, lives on the premises, and is charged with the superintendence of the youths. The building is provided with simple furniture and cooking utensils, the pupils defraying merely their messing expenses. Mr. Howard, as might be expected, lays great stress upon the judicious selection of a Superintendent: he remarks too, that the actual management of the lodging house should be left to Natives as much as possible, and that the lodgings should not be exposed to a European eye more than is absolutely necessary.

7. In several respects Mr. Thompson's views harmonise with those of Kristnama Chari, in regard to the general nature of the arrangements which should

be adopted in a student's boarding-house. The former gentleman also suggests that, till an appropriate building has been erected, Government should rent a Native house, or if necessary, a couple of houses, at Mylapore, and make a species of preliminary trial. I was at one time disposed to support the above suggestion; upon further consideration, however, it appeared to me that it would be well not to adopt any half measure in making the experiment, but to have the project tried in the most perfect form practicable. It seems to me that the Deputy Inspector's plan, with certain modifications, is the one which should be followed: Kristnama Chari evidently drew up his paper with much care, and, as a Hindu of intelligence and experience, his views naturally deserve to have considerable weight attached to them in such a question as the present. At the same time, while I agree with him that a boarding house should be more or less modelled upon a Native Choultry, with the addition of a well-qualified Superintendent, I fear that a Superintendent after the Deputy Inspector's ideal, if obtainable at all, will scarcely be procured, or at least retained, for the sum he names.

8. As to the site for the boarding house, the building should, I think, be in the Chepauk grounds in the neighbourhood of the new Presidency College: it should, however, be well separated from all other buildings, and possess a distinct compound, containing a good tank, a couple of wells, and a few trees.

9. I do not see clearly the form which should be given to the building or buildings. Kristnama Chari proposes to have three separate structures—one for Brahmins, another for Sudras, and the third for the Superintendent: and he also contemplates the erection of separate residences hereafter for the children of Zemindars. It is however important, for the purpose of easy supervision, that the Superintendent and the students should be brought as close together as circumstances will permit. Perhaps, at commencement, a double quadrangle of two stories would suffice; three sides of one quadrangle being devoted to Brahmins, three sides of the other to Sudras, and the side common to both, to the Superintendent. Each quadrangle would require a separate entrance; the middle block, or Superintendent's quarters, would also stand in need of an entrance at one end. Cooking, bathing, and eating might be provided for downstairs; and study, and sleeping, upstairs. Supposing the plan to be feasible, and to meet with the approval of Government, the various points of detail could be arranged between the Superintending Engineer of the Division and myself, with the assistance of Kristnama Chari.

10. The arrangements in the interior of the building should arrange for the separation of the four sets of boarders, viz., the Vishnuvite Brahmins, other Brahmins, Sudras adhering to vegetable diet, and other Sudras. The messing of these sets of boarders should, I think, as a general rule, be managed by the youths themselves, subject to the supervision of the Superintendent. The contract system suggested would probably be found to answer the purpose.

11. Cooking utensils should be provided by Government; so also should the furniture of the reading-rooms, which would consist of the requisite number of chairs and tables, of a plain and strong description, and of a couple of almirahs for books.

12. The establishment is put down at Rupees 100 per mensem; but, though this might suffice at starting, I think the cost would be somewhat more, say Rupees

150 after a little time. The items of monthly expenditure entered by the Deputy Inspector seem to include all that will be necessary.

13. In conclusion, I have to observe that I consider the Principal of the Presidency College should be made visitor of the boarding-house, and that he should be required to inspect it once a month, and at each visit to record his opinion of the arrangements in a book to be kept by the Superintendent.

From E. J. HOWARD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Madras; dated Poona, 23rd November 1863, No. 1151.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2255, dated 4th instant.

2. I have always thought the subject of residence very important, as well for Schools as Colleges; first, because resident pupils are under discipline, and have the opportunity of personally associating with their (resident) teachers, which day-scholars have not; and, secondly, because arrangements for the residence of pupils tend to remove the unwillingness of Native parents to send their children to a superior School or College far from their homes.

3. I have arrangements more or less complete for residence on the premises at the following Schools. The Normal School, or Guzerat Vernacular College at Ahmedabad; the High School at Surat; Elphinstone College, Bombay. I have also a boarding house open to all pupils of Government Schools or Colleges at Poona. In the new Colleges which private liberality is building for us at Bombay and Poona there will be regular lodgings for students as in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

4. The Poona boarding house is what the Marathas call a Wada, a two-storied house built in a quadrangle, to which there is but one entrance. The pupils (all Hindoos) sleep in the common rooms on the upper storey; they have a common eating room below, with a well, and places for cooking. A Master, a Brahmin, lives on the premises, and is responsible for discipline. Simple furniture and cooking utensils are provided, together with lodging gratis; but pupils pay their own messing expenses. There is a reading-room, and a small library. I believe the boarding house to be very popular and useful.

5. In the new Elphinstone College, a three-storied building, the pupils, Hindoo and Parsee, will have each a separate dormitory on the second floor (at the top of the house). They will have cooking, messing, and bathing accommodation provided in out-buildings below.

6. In the new College at Poona, to be called the Dekkan College, there will be two quadrangles. The first, which will contain the hall, library, and lecture-rooms, will be furnished on the basement with a row of small cells for study, and on the upper floor with a row of comfortable separate dormitories, suitable for Christian or Parsee pupils. The second court (in the rear) will be exclusively devoted to Hindoos; there will be a tank, a cook-room, a mess-house, and a range of sleeping cells, together with a house for Native fellows and tutors.

7. In all cases, the College students will have lodging gratis; but will pay for their food.

8. I presume, that in your Presidency you will be met as we are here, in the course of this (and every other) reform, by objections founded on "Native prejudices." Of course, sensible Natives are the best advisers as to how to meet such objections, which have mostly a very local colour. The following are the chief points to which my attention has been directed.

I. Parents of course are desirous that their children should live under what they consider proper supervision. A well chosen Master therefore is essential for each boarding house, or hostel.

II. It is desirable to establish a system of messing by which the students may be relieved from the trouble of buying and cooking their own food, and may at the same time enjoy the benefit of economy. Natives only can say in any given place how the details should be managed. In this Presidency, a Brahmin cook is always necessary for Hindoos.

III. There must be a liberal and easily accessible supply of water for bathing and drinking.

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21st September 1865.

IV. The actual management of the lodging must be left to Natives as much as possible. And the lodgings should not be exposed to European eyes more than can be avoided.

9. I beg to say, in conclusion, that it will give me pleasure to answer any questions, or to advise you further (should you wish it) on what I consider a very important improvement in Native education.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M. A., Principal of the Presidency College, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction; dated Madras, 17th October 1864, No. 69.

Referring to Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department, No. 278, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit some additional remarks on the subject of boarding houses for students attending the Presidency College.

2. Until suitable premises can be erected in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new Presidency College, it appears to me advisable to rent a Native house or houses, if necessary, situated in a good neighbourhood. Looking

Boarding house or houses.

at the places in which students from the Mofussil generally reside, Mylapore appears to be the best locality. With a view to ascertain the extent of accommodation likely to be required, I propose the insertion of a Notice in the *Port Saint George Gazette*, simultaneously with the usual notice regarding the admission of new Pupils in January next, stating concisely the nature of the proposed institution, and inviting both present students of the College, and those who propose to join it in January, to declare their wish to become boarders. The applications should be sent in on or before the 15th December.

3. The applications having been received it will become necessary to sub-divide the applicants according to their caste. From inquiries which I have made, I believe it will not be necessary to make more than three or, at the

Messing and other internal arrangements.

most, four sub-divisions. Each sect will require a separate room for cooking purposes, and another for their meals; there appears to be no objection to their studying or sleeping in a common apartment. From what I can learn of an ordinary well built Native house, it seems to me that students of two sects can be accommodated in one house, as, if due care be taken with regard to cooking and eating food, there appears to be no further objection to their living under a common roof. If, however, a sufficient number of applicants come forward to justify the establishment of two boarding houses, it will no doubt be convenient to locate the Brahmins in one house, and the Sudras in another.

4. The Superintendent should, if possible, be one of the Masters of the Presidency College, and a Brahmin. He should have control over all the servants of the boarding house or houses, with the power of removing them and appointing others. One of the servants should be entrusted with the duty of purchasing all supplies, submitting his accounts daily to the Superintendent. The Superintendent will be expected to spend from one to two hours every evening with the students, and give them any assistance in his power in preparing their lessons. No application for leave of absence from the College will be entertained by the Principal, unless countersigned by the Superintendent; such countersignature being understood to express his opinion, that the leave asked for is such as ought to be granted.

Superintendent.

5. The salary of the Superintendent must, I think, for the present at least, be wholly supplied by Government, upon whom must also devolve the expense of fitting the boarding house or houses with suitable furniture and other requisites.

Cost to be defrayed by Government.

6. The rent of the houses and all expenses connected with lighting, messing and washing should fall upon the students themselves. There are two ways in which this may be arranged.

Cost to be defrayed by the Students.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,*  
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1st.—Each student to pay in advance a fixed sum per mensem to be placed in the hands of the Superintendent. From calculations which I have made, I have reason to think that this sum cannot, without risk of loss to Government, be fixed at a lower rate than Rupees 12 per mensem.

2nd.—Each student to pay a small fixed sum for rent and lighting only, (the proper charge can easily be determined hereafter.) The cost of messing, including of course the wages of the cook, to be divided among the members of each mess, and settled at the end of each week. The cost of washing to be settled by the student himself in any way which he prefers. Of these two plans the first appears to me the better on the whole: it is simpler in every way and avoids all possibility of disputes arising among members of the same mess, a very probable result of the adoption of the latter plan. At the same time the sum proposed may be considered large and prevent some students from joining the institution. Looking, however, at the small number of persons likely to be included in each mess, at all events at first, I do not think that any smaller sum will be adequate.

7. The Superintendent, in addition to his other duties, will be expected to exercise some sort of control over the students, similar in fact to that which would be exercised over them if placed under guardianship. In the exercise of this duty he should constantly visit the houses, and endeavour by tact and good advice to encourage order and morality among those who are committed to his charge. More strict supervision than this cannot, I believe, be effected until permanent buildings are erected, suited in every respect to the wants of the proposed institution.

Control over Students.

*A scheme for the establishment of a Boarding House for the Mofussil students in the Madras Presidency College.*

The main objects of a boarding institution for Native students are—first, to secure to boys, whom their parents have to send away far from their homes for a superior education, the care and attention of a competent agent, who would be even superior to a parent in regard to superintendence; and, secondly, to provide a cheap living and convenient lodging within an easy reach of the College.

In an extensive city like Calcutta or Bombay the necessity for boarding institutions becomes sooner felt; but in Madras, where living and lodging are comparatively cheap, it is difficult for the Government officials to manage matters so cheaply as parents themselves may often be able to do by private arrangements. Another difficulty too in the way is the rigidity of the caste system here, which renders it difficult for the Government to manage the messing of the boys.

But I, nevertheless, consider a boarding institution, in some modified form, is a want in Madras, and will soon be appreciated if properly organized and carefully conducted.

The principles upon which such an institution should be established are briefly, that Government should provide the vigilant control of a qualified Superintendent over the conduct and training of the boarders, as well as suitable buildings for their residence; but that, as regards messing, &c., the parents should be allowed to choose what may be considered the best arrangements for their own children consistently with their own desires in the matter. This cannot of course be consistent with the ideas of English boarding, where common messing is perhaps one of the prominent features of such an institution, but among the Hindus, on the contrary, common messing is the last thing that is desired.

The comparatively elderly age at which the Mofussil students come up to the Presidency to complete their education renders it not difficult to leave, in some measure, all matters of messing, &c., to themselves, while what the parents are in want of, and what a Government institution ought to supply, are convenient lodgings, which are what the Native choultries supply, and, in addition, the watchful care and counsel of an educated Superintendent. Our boarding institution will, in fact, have to conform itself in a great measure to the system of

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The comparatively elderly age at which the Mofussil students come up to the Presidency to complete their education renders it not difficult to leave, in some measure, all matters of messing, &c., to themselves, while what the parents are in want of, and what a Government institution ought to supply, are convenient lodgings, which are what the Native choultries supply, and, in addition, the watchful care and counsel of an educated Superintendent. Our boarding institution will, in fact, have to conform itself in a great measure to the system of

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Hindu choultries, and will differ from English boarding houses as Hindu choultries differ from English hotels.

Having all these considerations in view, the following specific provisions in detail are suggested for consideration :—

*Superintendence.*—The Superintendent selected should, at the commencement, be a Brahmin to put an end to all doubts and suspicions arising from the prejudices of caste and classes. It would be preferable if he were one of the Masters of the College, but this is not absolutely essential. What is more important to accomplish the objects of such an institution is, that he should be an educated man of respectable birth and standing in Society, of mature judgment, fine tact and good temper, rather conservative in principles, as elderly in age as could be found, and of an observant turn of mind to see and correct failings immediately as they arise, and yet not interfering in a harsh or boisterous manner, nor attempting to impose restrictions on the conduct and free action of the boys, or to urge reforms upon any assumed principles of his own; and above all, he must be actuated with an earnest interest in the success of the institution which entirely depends on the character of the person appointed to superintend it.

The Superintendent must live on the premises, and must have no other avocation abroad during the hours that the boys are at home. His business will be—

- (1.) To exercise a careful supervision over the conduct and proceedings of all connected with the institution generally, and to rear the boarders in particular in correct moral habits. [The arrangement of the routine of employments for the different parts of the day, and the punctual observance of it will receive his attention. The private servants of the boarders, if any, will also be under the strict control of the Superintendent.]
- (2.) To arrange all matters connected with the attendance and education of the boarder at the College.
- (3.) To see that the boarders prepare their lessons in the mornings and evenings, giving them such assistance and explanations as they may need, and all necessary directions regarding their studies generally. His continued presence, however, will not be required throughout these hours of study, nor should there be placed any unnecessary restraints as regards the place or the manner in which boys get up their lessons; but he should hold periodical meetings of all the boarders, at which he may give them interesting lectures, or have any instructive reading and discussion with them on subjects of general interest.
- (4.) To direct their amusements and recreations during the holidays and intervals of College attendance. [In the play-ground the Superintendent will have the best opportunity of observing the development of character and correcting the faults of language and manner acquired elsewhere by the boarders, taking care at the same time that the frolic of the play-ground is not restrained by stern superintendence.]
- (5.) To have the control of all the establishment connected with the institution, to have charge of the library and furniture, and the accounting of all the money received and disbursed.
- (6.) To see that the servants keep every thing clean, and attend to the wants of the boys; that proper articles of food are provided for them; that there is no indulgence in any unwholesome articles permitted; and that proper arrangements are made for the treatment of the sick.

The management of Hindoo boys is, as a rule, easy, and many of the boarders will, as already observed, be sufficiently old to look after themselves in a great measure, so that the superintendence will be of a different kind from what may be expected in an English boarding institution.

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The remuneration for this work of supervision may be fixed at 50 to 70 Rupees per mensem, with separate free quarters in the same premises wherein to reside with his family, without any inconvenience.

*Buildings.*—A large and spacious piece of ground, situated in a healthy locality and proper neighbourhood, as near the College as possible to save carriage expenses to boys, with fresh water wells and a tank planted with a few trees around, should be secured. The open ground close to the Commander-in-Chief's bridge, recently proposed as a site for the Presidency College buildings, would seem to be the best for the purpose. There should be two separate buildings or choultries in the rear, one for Brahmins and the other for Sudras, besides a common hall and place of meeting, &c., and a good separate residence close by for the Superintendent. Each choultry will have two large common rooms for cooking and eating amongst the Brahmins, one for Vishnavas, and the other for the other sects; and amongst the Sudras one for Vegetarians and the other for the rest, besides a row of small separate cells in each, for the use of those who may wish to have separate cooking and messing for themselves, and bathing accommodation for all. This is the way in which Hindoo choultries are built. A small rent may be charged for the occupation of the separate cells, while the use of the four common places for cooking, messing, and bathing provided for, will be allowed gratis. The general hall, which will be the first building in the premises, will contain the library and a room for study, lectures, &c., a large common room divided perhaps into two compartments by an arch, wherein the boarders generally are to sleep at night and sit and study by day and to keep their books and boxes, and also one or two small wards for the convenience of the sick, which will all be allowed free, besides a range of smaller rooms adjoining the main hall which may be given to boys, who, not content with the common room for sleep and study, may require separate retiring places, at a moderate rent, like the cells in the Choultries. Besides the above, separate residences may be provided for the children of Zemindars and other wealthy people, within the compound, for a proper house-rent, as necessity arises. The several buildings proposed above should be plain, and constructed on an economical scale, with due regard to durability and convenience only, and with sufficient attention to the means of ventilation and warmth. A rough sketch shewing the ground plan of the proposed buildings is herein enclosed.

*Furniture, &c.*—The articles of general furniture required will be few and simple, consisting of one or two book-cases, a large table, a row of desks and benches, and a few chairs to sit and write on, matting for the whole of the general hall, and reading and hanging lamps for the common rooms, together with a clock and a bell. These and the utensils for the common cook-rooms and messing places, and the necessary furniture for the Superintendent's house, will have to be furnished by Government. But the furniture and other things required by the renters of the separate rooms, cells, and residences should be provided by those who engage them, as well as the beddings, and all other wants of all of the boarders in general, at their own expense. These wants are amongst the Hindoos generally limited, and are cheapest provided for by the students themselves. But to relieve them from the trouble of going about buying and bargaining, the Peons on the establishment will be required to supply the wants of the students when they require their aid, the prices charged being checked by the Superintendent. The students using the common room will be allowed each a limited space in it to keep his bedding and a box—to be provided by himself—to contain his clothes, books, and other odds and ends; or perhaps to avoid confusion and inconvenience, a cupboard may be allowed to each wherein to keep his books, &c., the walls of the rooms being furnished with a number of such cupboards or shelved cases for the purpose.

In addition to the furniture and library books it would be as well to provide the common hall with one or two Black Boards, large Maps of the Continents and countries, a pair of globes, drawings and models illustrative of natural phenomena, of the mechanical powers, the steam engine, &c., and if possible, with a small collection of natural and artificial objects calculated to induce a spirit of inquiry and observation.

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*Messing.*—The common messing of each of the *four sets* of boarders abovementioned (and this is the smallest number to which the divisions into castes and classes could be reduced without a serious violation of feelings) will be let out on a contract to men of caste, cleanly habits, and good character, who will be required to provide food of ordinary kind, and a liberal supply of good water for bathing and drinking as well as oil once a week to rub over, charging each student at a very moderate rate, say 4 to 5 Rupees a head, the articles provided and the vegetables daily supplied being subject to the Superintendent's approval. Any extra comforts and luxuries desired should be supplied, but paid for by the students at rates to be regulated by the Superintendent. Washermen and barbers will also be paid for at regulated rates by each boarder separately.

*Medical Treatment.*—The Medical establishment maintained by Government for the benefit of the suburb or District in which the boarding house may be located ought to attend and give the necessary medical aid.

*Establishment.*—After the buildings are erected and once furnished and provided with a library, &c., the only establishment which will have to be maintained and the monthly charges to be incurred at Government expense, will be as shewn below:—

|                                                  | RS. | A. | P. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Superintendent's salary, per mensem.....         | 70  | 0  | 0  |
| 2 Peons and suppliers, each at 6 Rs.....         | 12  | 0  | 0  |
| 1 Massaljee to sweep and light the building..... | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| 1 Scavenger.....                                 | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| Cost of lighting the common halls and rooms...   | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Purchase of periodicals, &c.....                 | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Petty repairs and contingencies.....             | 4   | 0  | 0  |

Variable according to the  
Number of boarders and  
other circumstances.

The total monthly cost to Government (besides the special charges of providing the ground and buildings, furniture, library, &c., to be incurred at first) will only be Rupees 100, which will be partly met by charging every boarder a Rupee for the purpose. This, however, I do not expect for some years to come will meet the Government portion of expenses fully. But the charges above shown are after all very moderate and necessary for starting and encouraging such a useful and novel institution.

The boarders will be allowed to manage their expenses themselves; but if any parents should prefer, the Superintendent is to receive the remittances from them and meet the charges at the prescribed rates.

The boarding house, to be made sufficiently useful, ought not to be confined to the student of the Presidency College only, but must give accommodation to others similarly circumstanced, such as the students of the Government Normal School, and the pupils of the Practising School attached to that Institution. The number of students from the College alone will be too limited to provide a sufficient number of boarders, and there may be boys, children of the same parents, reading in the different Government Schools who cannot be differently accommodated. And it is hardly necessary to point out here the advantages of bringing together the Mofussil students of the two large Government Institutions at the Presidency town, into a common place of residence far removed from all vicious influences, and under a healthy system of discipline.

MADRAS, 10th October 1864.

(Signed) V. KRISTNAMA CHARRY.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1865, No. 265.

In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 23rd October 1863, reviewing the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1862-63, the Director was requested to take into consideration the possibility of devising arrangements for boarding students from the Mofussil at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, the Presidency

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College. It was at the same time pointed out to him that he would probably be able to obtain some useful suggestions from the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, where the question for providing lodgings for students had been for some time under consideration.

2. Mr. Powell has now submitted letters which he has received on the subject from Mr. Howard and from the Principal of the Presidency College, as well as a Memorandum by V. Kristnama Charry, one of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, stating in detail the arrangements which should be made for the boarding of students. He recommends that a boarding house somewhat on the plan of a Native Choultry, but forming a double quadrangle, should be built at Chempauk, in the neighbourhood of the New Presidency College; the arrangements in the interior of the building being so made as to admit of the boarders being separated into four sets, viz., Vishnuvite Brahmans, other Brahmans, Sudras adhering to vegetable diet, and other Sudras; the messing of each set of boarders being, as a general rule, managed by the youths themselves, under the general supervision of the Superintendent, who is to be a Native. The Principal of the Presidency College is to be ex-officio visitor of the boarding house, and is to visit it once a month. The Director does not state for what number of students accommodation should be provided.

3. The Governor in Council approves generally of the Director's proposals, and requests that he will at once place himself in communication with Mr. Chisholm, the Executive Engineer who has been entrusted with the building of the College, and who will prepare a plan and estimate of the cost of erecting a boarding house of the character of that suggested in the 9th paragraph of Mr. Powell's letter. The Director will consider, and will inform Mr. Chisholm, what number of students should be provided for, and will select a site for the building in communication with that officer.

4. A suggestion is made in V. Kristnama Charry's Memorandum that separate residences should be erected hereafter for the sons of Zemindars, including, it is presumed, the minor wards under the Court of Wards. The Governor in Council thinks it advisable that, in the plan now called for, provision should be made for a few, say four, buildings of this description. They should be placed in the immediate vicinity of the boarding house, so as to be under the supervision of the Superintendent of that Institution, and designs of the entire set of buildings should be similar in character.

(True Extract).

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
Public Works Department.  
Court of Wards.  
Revenue Department.

22-2350  
Communicated to the  
Revenue Department.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

28th Sept/65  
10/28/65  
11/28/65

