M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2804 Press ~~Mis.~~

386.387

Dated 15 – 10 – 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15*th October* 1866.

No. 386. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1866, No. 7,084.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1866, No. 183:—

1. I have the honor to enclose, for the Board's information, copy of a letter received from the Deputy Collector, Mr. Leggatt, reporting on an extraordinary outbreak of cholera in the village of Chittalandoor, in the Trichengode Talook, and the praiseworthy conduct of Sabapathy Gounden, the Mutahdar of Chittalandoor, on the occasion.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of Mr. Leggatt's letter, I am of opinion that a notification should be put in "The Fort Saint George Gazette," commending the conduct of Mutahdar Sabapathy Gounden, who I know is very popular in his Mutahs.

3. I have written to Mr. Leggatt to report if the cholera has entirely ceased, and what was its duration. I have also directed my Apothecary to send at once cholera medicines in case they are required.

From the Deputy Collector, Namkul Division, to the Collector of Salem, dated Camp at Senkegery, 24th September 1866, No. 105.

1. I beg to report, for your information, and such notice as you may deem fit, a most extraordinary outbreak of cholera, which occurred in the village, Chittalandoor, distant about twelve miles from this place.

2. Chittalandoor is a small village on the west side of the road leading from Trichengode to Paramutty; its population before the outbreak of cholera above noticed comprised about 700 souls.

3. The village consists of two hamlets separated by an esplanade of about 400 feet square, on which a temple is erected. One hamlet is inhabited by weavers, and the other chiefly by Vellalers, and a curious feature in the outbreak is, that though cholera was raging in one hamlet, yet in the other not a single person was attacked, notwithstanding that the communication between the hamlets at the time the epidemic prevailed was constant.

4. The first person attacked is reported to have been a woman, who returned from Yelur on the 30th August, where she had been on a visit to her relations, and in which village it would appear there was a little cholera. She lingered for ten days and died, but in the interval her husband and four children were attacked and carried away. Several such sad instances of the ravages committed by the disease have been brought to my notice. Whole families have been swept away, and one very pitiful case is, where seven out of a family of nine died of the disease.

5. The total number of persons attacked in the village was 350 (half the population), out of which 200 recovered, and 150 died. The number of casualties on the 2nd and 3rd September were forty and thirty-two, respectively. At about this time the village seems to have been panic-stricken, and I notice with pleasure the conduct of Sabapathy Gounden, the Chittalandoor Mutahdar, who lives at Chittalandoor. Another native would have fled and left the village to look after itself, but Sabapathy Gounden was equal to the emergency, stayed in the place, had the village (which was rather dirty) well cleaned, and he personally saw that the wants of the helpless were attended to.

6. I am of opinion that some passing notice of Sabapathy Gounden's conduct will be attended with great advantage.