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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1088	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	15-3-1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1087/1

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th March 1877.*

Famine Relief.

Read the following :—

G.O., 9th March 1877, No. 994, Revenue, on Report from Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2nd March 1877, No. 36.

G.O., 6th March 1877, No. 942, Revenue, on Report from Collector of Cuddapah, dated 17th February 1877, No. 179.

G.O., 9th March 1877, No. 900, Public Department, on report from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 6th March 1877, No. 179.

Letter from the Secretary to Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, dated 25th February 1877, No. 92, and its enclosure.

G.O. on Telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 28th February 1877.

No. 498. ORDER THEREON, 15th March 1877, No. 1,088.

Miscellaneous.

From the reports above read, it appears that, in the opinion of the reporting officers, the scale of wages prescribed by G.O., of the 31st January 1877, No. 19, is insufficient to maintain, in all cases, the condition of the people working on relief-works, while the Sanitary Commissioner considers the sustenance afforded thereby generally insufficient.

2. From Sir Richard Temple's communication of gang inspection in the Presidency, which forms the enclosure to the letter from Mr. Berners above read, it appears that out of 94,250 persons inspected 28,850 are reported as middling and 15,800 as indifferent, while of the gangs inspected in other provinces numbering 3,100, 1,000 are reported as indifferent.

3. It further appears that in Mysore a larger food-allowance per head has been authorised. His Grace the Governor in Council has carefully considered the above papers, and has also had the advantage of conferring with Sir Richard Temple thereon, and has resolved to await reports from other Districts as well as further reports from the Coimbatore and Cuddapah Districts, before finally deciding on the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the scale of allowances ordered in the Government Order already quoted. There is however no doubt, in the opinion of His Grace in Council, from a perusal of the reports already received, as well as from the personal observation of Members of Government, that many persons are to be found in gangs who are failing in strength either from insufficient nourishment or from other causes. This may arise from their having been previously weakened by insufficient or bad food before coming to the works, or from their having been in bad health, or, again, from the task of work exacted from them being too heavy, having regard to the sustenance given. His Grace in Council, therefore, directs the special attention of all Collectors and divisional officers to these predisposing causes. Any persons found in working gangs whose appearance indicates failing condition shall be at once withdrawn from such gangs and placed to some lighter work, or if, on any large work, such persons are found to be numerous and no relief-camp be sufficiently near they shall be placed together in a special gang and given such additional allowance as may be found necessary to maintain

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th March 1877.*

their health and strength. Where the members of a gang generally show signs of physical deterioration, it may indicate that the work has been too great, the allowance of food too small, or possibly that they have not received the full benefit of the allowance granted, either in consequence of malpractices on the part of maistries and overseers, or because they have dependents living upon them, and sharing their bare subsistence allowance, whose wants should have been discovered and relieved, if necessary, by the village officers.

In the case of children on works, who are found to be habitually weak or exhausted at the end of the day, it may be necessary either to give them increased nourishment, to reduce their work, or to relieve them altogether, if under ten years of age, of work as a test. His Grace the Governor in Council cannot too strongly impress upon all divisional and relief officers the importance of the most vigilant attention to the circumstances of the people on relief-works and in the villages under their charge. The success of any measures devised for the relief of present distress will mainly depend upon the personal exertions and vigilance of local officers, and the completeness of their detailed arrangements. One point especially must never be overlooked, but which has it is feared, received insufficient attention in some places, namely, the regularity and frequency of payments of wages. With good method and system, daily payments should be the rule whether in cash or in grain. From the absence of any complaint of want of small coin, the Governor in Council presumes that the supply is now sufficient, but if it should fail any where, the attention of Government should be at once called to it, and wages should be paid, either wholly or partially, in grain, which may have to be purchased for the purpose, rather than that any interruption to the constant and regular payment should be permitted. Collectors will notice, in their weekly reports on the observed results of the scale of wages ordered in G.O., No 329, dated 31st January, how far it may have been found necessary to give effect to any of the relaxations indicated in this order.

(True Extract.)

Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
all Collectors
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Accountant-General.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

1588/3

The question now before us with reference to the papers is are we justified in preventing the famine ration of food grain to the working poor under labor test as prescribed by the G.O. of the 31st January. It is arraigned as inadequate to sustain health in working men or perhaps to prevent slow death by exhaustion even without the labor test.

In a matter of life
and death of this kind
we have to look at the
Character of the Evidence
by which any Resolution

to persist with a reduced
scale is condemned. From
judicial point of view
that of reports alone is in-
admissible. Unauthenticated
opinions would not be
allowed a hearing in court.

Now as respects this
side, the direct and legal
evidence is weighty and
unanimous. We have that
of the late Acting Sanitary
Commissioner Dr. Keir (Work
and Hygiene parson) that
daily ration of one lb
of any food grain is in-
sufficient to sustain
health or perhaps

life long even in inaction,
two (2) lbs are probably in-
sufficient to maintain
robust health, where the
recipient is subjected
to a ^{Serious} labor test. The
Surgeon General Dr. George
Smith was consulted as
to the ration (viz 1 1/2 lb of grain)
originally adopted by Govt,
and was of opinion that
even this was precarious
low. Dr. Cornish follows
suit with an authority which
cannot be gainsaid. Considering
his antecedents in this
very branch of the Science
of human life & there is
probably not a Scientific
Expert

expert in any part of
India who will dare
affirm that the famine
ration adopted by
Government in the G. O.
of the 31st Aug. gives
adequate nutrition to a
working man in this
climate, at this season,
and under existing
circumstances as to the
supply of water. Our
junior Medical officer
observed to me only
recently that the difference
between inadequate
nutrition such as the
prescribed ration ^{affords} and
none at all is dying by
inches instead of by ell
and I believe that our medical
advisers are unanimous on the point.

1885
Then as to what I
may call circumstantial
evidence, the history of
Jail duty in India
affords the strongest and
most conclusive evidence
of a condemnatory char-
acter. Convicts cannot be
kept in health and
worked on much less
than double the ration
and the punitive ration
(bread & water) of a
delinquent convict who
is withdrawn from hard
labor and exposure exceeds
the prescribed ^{food} ration by
about 7/8th. The Legislature
has.

As I believe prescribed
after most careful investi-
gation, something like
double the ration for
an emigrant in idleness
on board ship. Other facts
and observations can be
adduced in condemnation
of our present action.

The direct evidence of
and other circumstances are therefore
~~experts~~ ^{conclusive} in
condemnation of the
prescribed grain ration; and
we have ^{further} the practical
observations & evidence of
persons so experienced as
Mr. Price of Fuddapah,
who have been successfully
working many thousands
for

for months as to the ^{inferiority} ~~disadvantage~~
of the impugned ration, and that
of Mr. Gribble (who was examined
before Council) and others in
Fuddapah, Mr. Wedderburn
and his assistant in Fombolore,
Mr. Wilkinson in Salem.
Their report unfavourably
as respects the enforcement
of the reduced ration, and,
as far as I know, not one
experienced District Officer
has as yet impressed himself
in favor of the ration as
sufficient. D. Cornish has
examined various fangs
in Fuddapah, one of which
(the Cheyar Embankment fang)
was found in robust health
on the old ration, while
two other fangs which have
been

suggested for a
week or ten days to the
reduced ration have
a very large proportion
of Anæmic & otherwise
insufficiently nourished
persons amongst them.

The Board of Revenue
— two members of which have
been out amongst the distressed
population & District Officers—
have submitted an earnest
representation on this point.

I believe that all natives
of experience & worth will
be found to condemn the
change unanimously
and we must not
neglect the testimony

of these who are subjected
to the reduction of food
and greater efficiency of
labor. The universal
complaint is that they
feel insufficiently fed, and
some prefer the misery
of want to labor and
exposure on inadequate
food and leave the works.
— a testimony to which the
misleading & approbri-
ous term "strike" has been
unfortunately & unfairly
applied in utter misappre-
hension of the condition.

On this evidence I believe
that a grave & dangerous
error may be committed
in

Death rate almost
four times the normal
rate and there is no
reasonable hope that
abnormal conditions
notwithstanding - this
is not some criterion of
what prevails throughout
the country. I therefore
hold that this certainly
is not a year during which
we can afford to experiment
with low diets as respects
the poor who seek work
to escape death; or can
venture to neglect the
warning of the decrease of
human life as respects
the lowest platform and
depth of this distressed humanity. It

It will be long
before the sad facts
of this famine are collected,
but we have one or two
which are sufficient
to serve for warning
and commiseration.
We have a large mass
of the more afflicted
Class with which we have
specially to do, passing
under our observation in
Madras. The fluctuating
numbers range from
12,000 to 15,000, but such
is their condition of
prostration, that the
death

death rate amongst
them - under circumstances
of idleness & peculiar care -
is between 700 + 800 per
1000 ^{from 20%} and 50 per cent of
all cases treated in
hospitals die. Of course these
are not typical of the
masses on our works
but still the question is
one of degree and I wish
I could believe that there
are not large numbers
of persons still upcountry
who are but little better off
and are affected in themselves
and dependants by the change
we have made. There

we have the fact that
the death rate amongst
those who during the
months of December and
January last took to
crime instead of relief
work, and came "under
trial" was respectively
432 + 240 per 1000 while
amongst convicts it was
40 + 60 respectively. we
are in fact dealing with
persons in respect to whom
it may be said that
there is little or no margin
of life on which to experiment.

We have the fact
that what is called "wrecking"
or Impulsion from
Relief

Relief work has been
 carried on in a manner
 so searching that between
 the last week of January
 and the 7th week of March
 the persons obtaining relief
 work fell from
 907,404 to 667,473 (difference
 being 239,931) Simultaneously
 with great reduction in
 the number gratuitously
 fed. Enders Risher &
 Temple in his minute
 (which I have not seen)
 classifying the persons in
 gangs he has inspected
 admits, I believe, that more
 than half the numbers
 could only be classed as
 maddening and indifferent.
 we

At fed
 institutions
 week ending 30 Jan - 64,449
 " " 6 March - 38,262
 Differe 26,187

We are therefore
 dealing with a very anxious
 residuum of indigence
 and want and I hold
 that we can do scarcely
 dare to run risk so
 obvious as the one under
 consideration with a
 Constituency so circumstanced.

In the meantime a far
 more serious system of
 tasking the labouring poor
 and enforcing the labor
 test is being carried
 out - in the face of increasing
 heat and oppressive
 conditions. Many of the
 reports now submitted read
 like task-master's statements
 and

and nothing more. we
are thus burning the light
of life at both ends.

10/3 M

P.S.

Since writing the above,
I have received the Draft
of a G.O. which His Grace
would prefer adopting. My
sympathies are scarcely
with the proposed disposal
of the matter but I accept
it rather than differ under
circumstances of, I confess,
considerable difficulty.

14/3 M

10-5-92

1881/13

Read reports by Collecta
of Moimbatore covering reports
of and report
by Acting Collecta of
Cuddapah.

Also report on inspection
of Cuddapah Gangs by
Dr. Cornish, Sanitary
Commissioner.

Also letter from Mr.
Bernard of
enclosing a clarification
by Sir R. Temple of
people on
relief gangs inspected
by him chiefly in this
Presidency.

Also telegram from
Chief

Br L. The Minutes
being filled up
13/3.

18/3

[Signature]

Copy
to be placed in
the file with up
of the 15th

15/3/88
1st Secy. Secy.
The attached file is
of 15th March 1888

Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

From these documents
it appears that in the
opinion of the Officers re-
porting the wages of
G.O. 31st January, are
insufficient to maintain
in all cases the condition
of the people working on
relief works. That the
Sanitary Commissioner
considers the sustenance
afforded by that scale
insufficient generally.
That Sir Richard Temple's

classification

classification shows that
out of the gangs inspected
in this Presidency num-
bering
there are reported as mid-
dling as
indifferent

White of the gangs in-
spected in other provinces
numbering

none are reported in-
different. That in

Separate para. Mysore a scale giving
a larger food allowance
per head has been
authorized. The Governor
in Council has carefully
considered these documents

and

and has also had the
advantage of conferring
with Sir Richard Temple
thereon.

The Governor in Council
will await further
reports from these and
from other districts, ^{however} before
considering the general
question of the adequacy
or otherwise of the scale
of allowance ordered
in the G.O. of 31st Jan'y.

There is no doubt
from the reports already
received as well as from
the personal observation
of Members of Govt.
that

1891/5
that persons are to be
found in gangs who are
failing in strength either
from insufficient nourish-
ment or from other
causes. This may arise
from these persons having
been previously weakened
by insufficient
food, before coming
to the works, or from their
having been in bad
health or again from
the task of work exacted
from them being too
large having regard to
the sustenance given.

The Governor in Council
directs the special
attention

attention of all (Sectors
and divisional officers
to these points. — Any
persons in working gangs
whose appearance indi-
cates failing condition
should be at once with-
drawn from gangs
working at ordinary
task work, & placed
to some lighter work,
or if many on any
large works (where there
is no relief camp suf-
ficiently near) they
may be placed together
in

150/16
in a special gang and
given such additional
allowance as may be
found necessary to
maintain their health
and strength. If the
members of any gang
generally show such
signs, it may indicate
that the work has
been too great & the
allowance of food too
small, or possibly
that they have not
received the full benefit
of the allowance granted,
either in consequence of
malpractice

malpractices of the Mais-
tres and overseers, or
because they have depend-
-ents living upon them
and sharing their bare
subsistence allowance
whose wants should
have been discovered,
and relieved, if necessary,
by the village officers.
Whenever children on
the works are found
weak and habitually
exhausted at the end
of the day, it may be
necessary either to
give

1887
give them increased nour-
-ishment, to reduce their
work, or to relieve those
under 10 years of age from
work altogether as a test.
The Governor in Council
cannot too strongly im-
-press upon all divisional
and relief officers the im-
-portance of the most vigilant
attention to the circumstances
of the people on the works
and villages under their
charge. The success of
any measures devised for
the relief of present distress
will mainly depend upon
the personal exertions and
vigilance of local officers,
and the completeness of
their detail arrangements.

in each district. One point especially should never be overlooked, ^{but which has, it is feared, received insufficient attention in some places,} viz. the regularity and frequency of the payments. With good method and system, daily payments should be the rule ^{whether} in cash ^{or} in grain. From the absence of any complaint of want of small coin the Government in Council presumes that the supply is now sufficient, should it fail any where, attention of Govt. should be at once called to it, and if a deficiency exists, grain must be purchased and grain payments must be

1884
be made, wholly or partially rather than any interruption of the constant regular payment be permitted. The Collectors will by their weekly reports according to G.O.

Keep the Govt. carefully informed on all these points and especially if there should be any apparent falling off in the physical condition of the people, and also how far it shall have been found necessary to give effect to any of the relaxations indicated in this Order.

1881/19

Read reports by Collector of Coimbatore covering reports of and re-

port by Acting Collector of Cuddapah -

Also report on inspection of Cuddapah

Gangs by D^r Cornish San ^{Commissioner} ~~Commissioner~~ ^{Commissioner}

Also letter from Mr. Bernard of

Enclosing a classification by Sir R. Temple

of people on relief gangs inspected

Also Pres: of the B^d of Rev: under 87 -

M.
12/3

L.H.
13/3

by him chiefly in
this Presidency.

Also telegram from
Chief Com^r of Mysore

From these documents
it appears that in

the opinion of the

officers reporting

the Wages are insuffi-
cient to maintain

in all cases the con-

dition of the people

working on relief

works. That the

San^{itary} ^{Commissioner} Officer considers

the sustenance afforde

by the ^{scale} present scale

insufficient generally

That Sir Richard Temple's

classification shows

that out of the gangs

inspected in this

Presidency numbering

there are
reported as meddling

as indifferent

while of

the gangs inspected

in other provinces

numbering

none are re-

ported indifferent

That in Mysore,

although a more

nutritious grain

is used, a scale

giving

1787
The scale is a fairly
convenient one for
Mysore.

a larger food allow-
ance per head has
been authorized.
The Governor in Coun-
cil has ~~carefully~~ carefully
considered these

documents and ~~has~~
has also
had the advan-
tage of conferring
with Sir Richard
Temple on the sub-
jects, considering that
the time during
which the scale of
3rd June has been
in force has been
and the facts ~~are~~
are insufficient
to

which give rise for ^{much}
doubt as to the adequacy of
scale of allowances ordered in
G.O. of 31st January

They in (will await further ^{repor}
from other districts ^{have} been
concerning the general question
which may ~~materially~~ ^{materially}
expenditure ~~may~~ ^{may}
entertain ~~serious~~ ^{serious}
doubts as to the ~~adequacy~~ ^{adequacy}
of the scale ^{of}
allowances ^{ordered}
in the G.O. of 31st
January last. ^{that}
it is ^{probable} ^{that}
kept within the ^{limits}
whatever may be the ^{amount}
of further reports from
districts which ^{will}
be received ^{that}
the ^{scale}
of the ^{scale}

of the adequacy of the
scale of allowances
ordered in G.O. of 31st

1881/21

to allow of a general
decision as to the
sufficiency of the
allowance being ^{being}
maintained. There
is however no doubt ^{that}
from the ^{reports} ~~statements~~
received, as well
as from ^{the} personal
observation of mem-
bers of Govern^t, that
~~these~~ ^{are} persons to be found in
gangs who are
failing in strength ^{either} from insufficient maintenance
or from the causes.
This may arise from
these persons having
been ^{formerly} ~~previously~~ ^{weakened}
by

insufficient, or
food, before com-
to the works, or for
~~their~~ ^{having been in} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~persons~~ ^{persons} bad health
or again from the
task of work ex-
^{from them}
~~being~~ ^{being} too
^{being up to the standard of}
large. The Governor
in Council direct
the special attention
^{collectors and}
of all divisional
officers to these points.
Any persons in the
working gangs whose
appearance indicates
failing condition
should be at once with-
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working at ordinary
task.

work, and placed
to some lighter work
or if ~~there~~ ^{there} are many
^{gangs} on large works, they
may be placed together
in a special gang &
given such additional
allowance ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~exceed~~ ^{exceed}.
~~on the whole~~
~~the value of 1/4th of~~
~~the ordinary food~~
grain as may be found
necessary to maintain
their health, and
strength. If the
members of any gang
generally show such
signs, it may indicate
that the work

where there is no relief camp
sufficiently near

has been ~~the~~ allowance of food too small
~~too~~ too great or

possibly that they
have not received
the full benefit of
the allowance granted
in consequence of
either ~~from~~ mal-

practices of the Maist.

200. ~~sup.~~ ~~supervisors~~, or ~~be~~ ~~men~~

by having dependents
and giving them ~~house~~ subsistence allowance
living upon them ^{should}

whose wants have
been discovered, &

relieved if necessary
by the Village officers.

~~Whenever~~
if some of the child-
ren ^{in the work} are found weak,

and habitually ex-
hausted at the end

of the day, it may
be necessary ^{within} to give
them

or to relieve them
under 10 years of age
from ~~the~~
strenuous work altogether as
a test.

180/20
then
a slightly increased
~~nourishment~~
amount of food, or to
reduce their work.

The Governor in Council
cannot too strongly
impress upon all
divisional and chief
officers the importance
of the most vigilant
attention to the cir-
cumstances of the
people on the works
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their charge.

The success of any
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Cash, as in grain -
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~~while~~ a deficiency
^{must be provided}
exists, grain payments
^{must} ~~should~~ be made, with
rather than any
interruption of the
constant

regular payment be
permitted - The Coll.
ectors will by their
weekly reports accord.
ing to G. O.

Keep the Govern^t care-
fully informed on
all these points and
especially ^{if there should be} ~~as to any~~
apparent falling
off in the physical

Condition of the ^{also} people _{and} how far
they have found it shall have been found
necessary to ~~not~~ ^{give} effect to any
of the relaxations in duties
in this order -

By.

Read the following papers
Report ~~letter~~ from Col^l of Coimbatore
dated March 2nd 177 N^o 36 & its
enclosure.
Report ~~letter~~ from Col^l of Bangalore
dated 1st N^o 4 its
enclosure.
Letter from the Law^l Comm.
dated March 6th N^o 179
Letter from the Hon^{ble} Mr. R. S. R. R.
dated Feb^{ry} 25th N^o 92
& its enclosure.
Telegram from the Chief
Gen^l of Mysore dated

From the reports above
read it appears that
in the opinion of the
reporting officers the
of wages prescribed by
L. O. of the 31st Jan'y/77,
No 329 is insufficient
to maintain in all cases
the condition of the people
working on relief - unless
while the Sanitary
Commission is in session

the sustenance afforded
thus by generally
insufficient -

From Sir Richard
Temple's classification
of gangs inspected
by him in the
Presidency which
forms the enclosure
to the letter from
Mr Bernard above
read it appears
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are reported
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It further appears
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His Grace the Governor
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papers and has also
had the advantage of
confering with Sir
Richard Temple
thereon and has
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Cuddalore Divs as
well as reports from
other Districts before
finally deciding on
the question of the
adequacy or otherwise
of the scale of allowance
ordered in the G.O. of the
21st Jan 44 already quoted.
There is however, no

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of His Grace in
Council, from a
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as well as from the
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other causes.

This may arise
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having been previously
weakened by insufficient
or bad food before
coming to the works,
or from their having
been in bad health,
or, again, from the
task of work exacted
from them being too

them living regard
to the substance of
His Grace in Council
therefore considers it
^{desirable} ~~necessary~~ to draw
the special attention
of all Collectors
and Divisional Officers
to these predisposing
causes, and direct
that when any person
^{is found} in working gangs who
appearance indicates
failing condition, he
should be at once
with ^{such} ~~the~~ person from gang
~~being at once~~
taken back and placed
to some lighter work,
or, if on any larger
task, such persons
are found to be
harmless, and no
relief camp be

sufficiently near,

that they be formed
in a special
into a separate gang

and given such
additional
allowance as may
be found necessary
to maintain their
health & strength.

where the members
of a gang finally
show signs of
physical deterioration.

it may indicate that
the work has been
too great, the allowance

of food too small,
11 46

a possibly that

They have not arrived

the false benefits of

• *St. Monaca*

geachtet, er thet zu

Conquering the

of navistries and

overseers, as because
they have dependents
living upon them, and
sharing their bare
subsistence allowance,
those wants should
have been discomfited,
and relieved if necessary
by the village officers.

In such cases
must refer very
his grace in Council
directs that the record

~~the deterioration be
carefully ascertained
and the costs reduced~~

~~the allures increase~~
~~and so rubas~~

a deficiency of food
is found to be the

pre-disposing cause
of the falling off, in

and lam. where it
attributable to fear

on the part of the Super
staff their dismission

and punishment should
follow a matter
of course.

In the case of children
or workers, who are
found to be ^{habitually} ~~habitually~~
~~habitually~~ exhausted at the
end of the day,
measures should
be adopted to give
them increased
nourishment, to
reduce their work,
or to relieve them
altogether, of under
10 years of age,
of work is a test.

This paper the for-
in Council cannot
too strongly impress
upon all Divisional
and relief officers
the importance of
~~the most important~~
of the most vigi-
lance.

may be ^{very} ~~very~~
better ^{to give}

attention to the circum-
stances of the people
on relief works and
in the vill ~~as~~ under
their charge. The
success of any
measures devoted
for the relief of pressing
distress will mainly
depend upon the
personal exertions
and vigilance of
local officers and
the completeness of
their detailed arrange-
ments. One point
especially must
never be ~~lost sight~~
of or overlooked, but
which has it is feared
received insufficient
attention in some
places, namely,
regularity & frequency
of payments of wages
with good method
system daily pay

should be the rule
better in cash or in
paim - From the

absence of any
complaint of want
of small coin the
President in Council
presumes that the
supply is now
sufficient, but if
it should fail

anywhere, the
attention of Govt
should be at once

called to it, &

~~if deficiency~~
~~in paim payments~~
~~should be made~~
~~either wholly or~~

to make adequate
interference with daily
cash payments

wages should be paid with
wholly or partially in
specie, which may here
be purchased for
the purpose, rather

than that any
interruption to the constant &
regular payment
should be permitted

Collectors will notice
in their fortnightly
statements that for
it may have been
found necessary to

weekly reports on the amount
received of the issue of wages
order of the 11th Dec 1861

five efful to any
negotiation in specie
in the order.

J.H.
1861

To the Treasurer of the
all Collections
5 Fuel Depott
21 M. Depott
6 Anti-Guel

Handwritten notes and sketches on the left page of an open book. The page is heavily stained and discolored. The text is written in a cursive script, likely Urdu or Persian. The word "Print" is visible in the upper right section of the page. Below it, there are several lines of text, some of which are crossed out or heavily scribbled over. The bottom of the page features a series of small, dark, irregular marks that appear to be ink smudges or small drawings. The right page of the book is blank and shows signs of aging and wear.