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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1161 Press

~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 20.3.1877 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th March 1877.

Famine Relief.

No. 640. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1877, No. 1,111 :—

Read the following letter from W. H. C[illegible]ENNY, Esq., Sub-Collector of Bellary, to J. H. MASTER, Esq., Co[illegible]tor of Bellary, dated Adoni, 28th February 1877, No. 54.

I HAVE the honor, with reference to your demi-official letter of 25th instant, to add what I can to the information co[illegible]ted in my letters, Nos. 45 and 47 of the 24th instant, regarding the large nu[illegible]er of persons on relief in Adoni taluq

2. The maximum number was reached on about the 10th instant, and was stated as 88,723. Of this number of [illegible]tries, I estimate that about 5 per cent. were fictitious, as already stated.

3. Allowance made for this extensive falsification, the number really on the works would have been about 84,300.

4. Sir Richard Temple's first visitto Adoni was on the 13th instant. On the 14th began a reduction of numbers by "weeding" the gangs; I had, some time before, ordered the commencement of this process (*vide* Enclosure No. 1), but my orders had been disregarded: I had left Adoni immediately after issuing them.

5. I had also (*vide* Enclosure No. 2) ordered concentration of the coolies, but there had not been time to carry this out to any great extent: the process is necessarily a slow one.

6. By the double process of "weeding" and concentration (which involves the removal of the majority of the people to a distance from their homes) we have now effected an actual reduction of the total number on relief to about 68,000. I think that by the sudden and minute [illegible]amination of the actual composition of some of the gangs by Captain Hamilton, Mr. Oldham, and myself (one result of which has been the prosecution of seven Ma[illegible]tries detected by me in another dishonest practice which, I think, can be legally proved), we have probably frightened the remaining Maistries into abandoning fict[illegible]ous entries. We shall not trust to the abiding of this salutary dread. We shall occasionally renew these raids ourselves, and we have learnt from whom of the Superintendents we can expect effective assistance. Concentration will facilitate scrutiny.

7. The returns of the 24th instant showed 67,984 as the total on the works. Our distances are so great, and our number so large, that I cannot give figures for a later date.

8. About 30,000 of these people were inspected by Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, Mr. Oldham, and myself; and most of the remainder have been inspected by us, following His Honor's plan to the best of our ability.

9. I confidently assert that, with doubtless the exceptions that here and there will baffle the closest scrutiny, these 68,000 people are fit recipients of the aid of Government. I believe that we cannot look forward to any reduction of this total. On the contrary, I fear that when the distress reaches its *acme* in about two or three months hence, many of the people we have eliminated will be thrown upon us again. I fear we shall have eighty or ninety thousand people, that is, about half the population, upon our hands when things shall be at their worst.

10. In my letter No. 39, dated 15th instant, I have stated (as I had often set forth before in writing, and have had the honor of personally stating to His Grace the Governor and also to Sir Richard Temple) that the cause of the widely spread distress in Adoni taluq is to be found in the composition of its population. It is true that the harvest, scanty as it was, proved better in Adoni taluq than elsewhere in my division: true also that the prices of food have throughout been lower here than elsewhere. But co-extent with these circumstances the facts remain that the normal condition of the population is worse than elsewhere, and that the proportion who share directly in the produce of the land is less than elsewhere.

11. As I have so often repeated, the (1) Urban, (2) Artisan, (3) small Ryot, and (4) Mussulman elements in the poplation are far stronger in Adoni taluq than in any other.

12. The cusbah town of Adoni itelf contains nearly 23,000 inhabitants. Compare with this Gooty with its 6,000 inabitants, Aloor with its 1,600, Tadpatry with its (say) 7,900. In Adoni taluq we have Emmiganur with a population of 6,250, Kosgbi 5,460, Kowtal, Nagaladinna Hatsahalli, Halaharivi, Kotacal, Gudical, Hissara Maravain, and Nandanaram, each with a population of more than 2,000. Whereas in Alur taluq there are only four villages of more than 2,000 inhabitants; in Gooty only eight; in Tadpatry only half a dozen.

13. Now an urban population in this country invariably contains a large population of paupers, of prostitutes, of professional beggars (religious and lay), of coolies, of domestic servants, of workers in metals, of potters, of low caste workers in leather, basket makers, mat weavers, &c.

14. In nearly every town there are also weavers. But this class in the Adoni town are far more numerous than is usual. There are also many dyers, cotton cleaners, and spinners.

15. Now the occupation of the weavers, dyers, and other artisans is gone for the present. People have nothing to spare for ordinary beggars (the religious beggars still seem to extort alms much as usual). The prostitutes suffer: many of them have come upon our works. Domestic servants and the hangers-on, which every native of consequence thinks necessary to his position, are turned adrift. Coolies are thrown out of work. The condition of the Madigas (outcaste leather workers), always wretched, is now deplorable. We have found that this very numerous class, as a rule, have kept off the works till quite lately, in consequence of which many are much emaciated. I believe that upon these poor people, accustomed as they are to be treated like unclean beasts by their countrymen, it was long before the idea dawned that the Government might be ready to save them also from death. I noticed that many batches of them first appeared in quick succession on the Adoni works a short time ago.

16. Every one knows that the Mussulmans in Southern India are, of all other classes, the least thrifty and provident, the idlest and most self-indulgent. The Adoni Mussulmans have long been known as a bad class. They are the descendants of the retainers of the Mussulman Government. *Panem et Circenses!* is the cry with these people, and they have in this respect given the tone to their Hindu townsmen. The other day there was an almost total abandonment of relief works for the purpose of amusement at the Mohorum.

17. Abandonment of wives or concubines and children, though not so prevalent as the women would have us believe, has undoubtedly been very common everywhere: in Adoni it has been far more general than elsewhere, because of the existence here of such numbers of polygamous Mussulmans of a very bad type, and of no substance.

18. The class of small ryots, very large in Adoni taluq, has had little good of the scanty harvest they may in a few cases have reaped. These, nominally land-holders, are for the most part virtually mere cultivating servants of some substantial man. Nothing is commoner than to hear from one of these poor men that his bullocks were carried off by the creditor when the total or partial failure of the crop made it clear that nothing else worth having could be got out of the unfortunate debtor.

19. I think I have now said all that, after careful and constant inquiries from all kinds of people throughout the taluq, I can say to account for the peculiarly distressed condition of the Adoni population. We must all own with regret that in this taluq, where things are really so bad, and where good administration was therefore most needed, we were most unfortunate in our administrative agency at the outset, whence much abuse, fraud, and demoralization. But our concern at present is with existing questions: and of these the main question is the condition of the people. I feel quite certain that the more searching the inquiry the more clear it will be that the population here is worse off than elsewhere; and that we are not at present helping people who can help themselves. I think I have set forth the true causes of the peculiar distress, but of course there may be much to be corrected in my explanation.

20. I cannot conclude without saying that in Captain Hamilton I have as able and energetic an assistant as I could wish for. I have no distinct claim upon Mr. Oldham, but that gentleman is working as hard and as well in helping us as would be possible under any circumstances.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 16.

Circular to Taluq Officers, Relief Superintendents, Tahsildars, and Deputy Tahsildars.

IMMEDIATE measures must be taken to reduce largely the numbers on relief works.

2. It is well known that at present a number of ryots, who possess a considerable extent of land and in many cases actually have stocks of grain, are with their women and children on the works. Such people must be got rid of at once, their families included. All officers are to exert themselves in effecting this reduction. The Tahsildars have been already demi-officially ordered to make the tour of all their works for the purpose of eliminating these people. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, in view of their special knowledge, will be held specially responsible for the dismissal of such people from the works. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Revenue Inspectors must give correct information as to the circumstances of such people when asked for it by other officers.

3. The known circumstances o… people in respect to property in land, &c., should be taken as the chief criter… but regard must also be had both to external signs, such as the possession… s, metal vessels, valuable clothes, &c. Nor is bodily appearance to be disrega…

4. No new applicant is hereaft… admitted unless manifestly suffering from actual want of food.

…gned) W. H. GLENNY,
29th January 1877. Sub-Collector.

Enclos… o. 2.

Circular to Talu… Relief Officers.

The Sub-Collector has the honor to request that the Taluq Relief Officers will concentrate all their relief labor on as few roads as possible.

2. The cold nights are at an end, and with them has disappeared the main objection to forcing the coolies to camp out at a distance from their homes.

3. Concentration of the laborers will enable us to concentrate also our supervising, paying and medical staff.

4. All concerned being compelled to camp out on the work, we shall be able to enforce punctuality. There will also be a great gain from a sanitary point of view; there will be very much less crowding into towns and villages.

5. The better to effect the prevention of such crowding the Sub-Collector earnestly requests that all works within two or three miles of Adoni, Alur, Gooty, and Tadpatry be stopped for the present and that non-resident coolies be no longer allowed to spend the nights in those towns. It is also requested that the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents be at once obliged to live four miles at least from each of the abovementioned towns.

6. The establishment of shops for the sale of food at a distance of not less than four miles from the large towns is most desirable. The Sub-Collector has promised to the only person who has proposed to establish such bazaars encouragement of the following kind. Where possible the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents will be obliged to camp near the bazaar; the extra Police employed on famine duty will be made to spend their nights there, and selected watchmen of the Kattubadi and Taliari Mirassidar families will be freely granted to aid in guarding the bazaars and paid out of Relief Funds. There will be no monopoly recognized in connection with the matter; equal encouragement will be afforded to all traders who may choose to set up grain shops. It is hardly necessary to add that there will be no interference with prices, nor any inquiries into the mode of conducting business. Every reasonable help in such matters as digging temporary wells, preventing nuisance in the vicinity, clearing sites for the bazaar huts, and so forth, will be freely rendered.

This establishment of bazaars is a very important object, and the Sub-Collector is confident that the Taluq Relief Officers will be good enough to take active steps towards its attainment. The Tahsildar will give every assistance. It is always to be remembered that there is to be no interference with trade, no attempt to force

the coolies to buy from these bazaars, a… …d that there is to be no special favor shown to any one person more than to a… …ny other of those who may engage in the venture.

(Signed) W. H. GLENNY,
Sub-Collector.

5th February 1877.

Forwarded to the Board of Rever… continuation of foot-note on the Sub-Collector's letter, No. 47, of the 26th u…

Koodloor, (Signed) J. H. MASTER,
4th March 1877. Collector.

Submitted to Government in contin… …n of Board's Proceedings, dated 8th March 1877, No. 1,078.

2. The numbers in Adoni have …educed according to the report for the 3rd March to 56,737. Mr. Glenny, it … seen, was confident that none were in receipt of relief who are not fit objects … and he enters at length into the reasons why so large a proportion of the popul… hould come upon the works. These are no doubt entitled to weight, but the … are not sure that the true cause has yet been arrived at.

3. The Board notes with much sati… ction the high tribute paid to Captain Hamilton by Mr. Glenny, and trust that his … hands have ere this been strengthened by further European assistance.

(True Copies an… Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 641. Order thereon, 20th M…arch 1877, No. 1,161.

Miscellaneous.

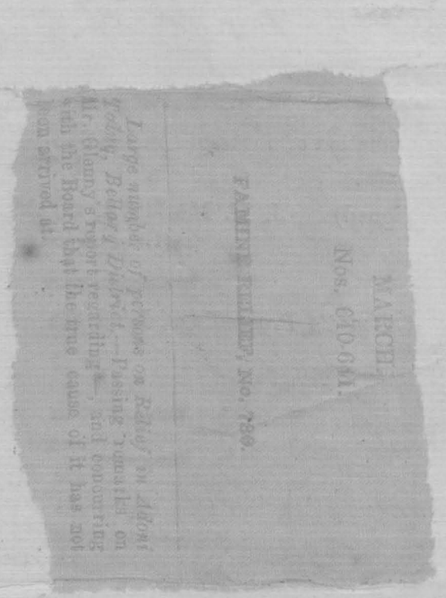
Mr. Glenny's report shows that the …eed for vigorous measures was specially great, and that his organization and administration have not met the requi… …nts of the case, but the Government hope for better results hereafter noting … they do recent progressive improvement. They concur with the Board that the tr… cause of the large numbers on the works has not been arrived at.

(True …xtract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.



REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1

From The Board of Revenue

Dated March 9th 1877.

FOR ORDERS.

Mr Glenny's report which is dated Feby: 28th was ~~written~~ ~~days~~ after Sir Richard Temple's inspection of the Adoni Taluq. Up to the 24th of February the Adoni returns showed 67904 persons on relief works, and writing 4 days after, Mr Glenny gives it as his opinion that no reduction of their total can be looked forward to and that half the population will be on the

observe that the Govt. is satisfied with Mr Glenny's management of matters. The Board themselves will take no steps not sanctioned & they are asking for orders (especially as to the Adoni Taluq) when they can publish

the works when things are at their worst.

The returns for the week ending March 3d show, however, the number reduced to 56,737.

The reason why distress is so widely spread, Mr Glenny says, is the composition of the population which he describes, and alleges that the proportion who are directly interested in the produce of the land is less than elsewhere. No figures, however, are given to prove this.

Mr Glenny's allegation that

Mr. Glenny's comments indicate [illegible] mind [illegible] "fit". Mr. Glenny [illegible] the state of [illegible] Mr. Le Breton's. A [illegible] of 32000 out of 89[illegible] between 15 & 70. & 3 [illegible] is not under but is [illegible] of plantation of the [illegible] the large numbers [illegible] this cross bar order. [illegible] general stamping [illegible]. Mr Le Breton [illegible] his Explanation was left [illegible] in Kumbakonam.

I think Mr. Glenny has [illegible] office & appointment. [illegible] Mr. Le Breton's [illegible] Cross bar [illegible] Mr Le Breton [illegible] Division Mr. Glenny's [illegible] Mr. Glenny [illegible] is the case, Mr. Glenny [illegible] of Adoni talk &c. [illegible] say that Mr. Glenny [illegible] that the [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Glenny's [illegible] that the [illegible] of the Adoni population is [illegible] more [illegible] than elsewhere is merely an "ipse dixit" but may be correct.

It is to be observed, however, that at para 18 he says that the class of small ryots in Adoni is very large though they are virtually mere cultivating servants of some substantial man — a fact hardly consonant with what immediately follows to the effect that nothing is commoner than to hear of the bullocks of one of these men being seized in satisfaction of a debt due

due to a creditor - It is hardly likely that any one would lend money to a man situated as Mr Glenny describes these ryots to be. He admits the past existence of fraud, abuse and demoralization and praises Capt: Hamilton highly.

The Board are not sure that the true cause of the large numbers has been arrived at.

Orders are requested.

CR-3-77 & 17-3-77

FOR OR

2137

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 9th March 1877 No. 1111.

Read the following

Board's No. 2373

No. 54

To

The Collector of Bellary

Sir, I have the honor with reference to your demi-official letter of 25th Instant to add what I can to the information contained in my letters Nos. 45 and 47 of the 24th Instant regarding the large number of persons on Relief in Adony Taluq.

2. The maximum number was reached on about the 10th Instant, and was stated as 88,723. Of this number of entries I estimate that about 5 per cent were fictitious, as already stated.

3. Allowance made for this extensive falsification

falsification, the number really on the works would have been about 84300.

4. Sir Richard Temples first visit to Adony was on the 13th Instant. On the 14th began a reduction of numbers by "weeding" the gangs: I had sometime before ordered the commencement of this process (Vide enclosure 1) but my orders had been disregarded: I had left Adony immediately after issuing them.

5. I had also (Vide enclosure 2) ordered concentration of the coolies, but there had not been time to carry this out to any great extent: the process is necessarily a slow one.

6. By the double process of "weeding" and

C 13-3-77 R 17-3-77

and concentration (which involves the removal of the majority of the people to a distance from their homes) we have now effected an actual reduction of the total number on relief to about 68,000. I think that by the sudden and minute examination of the actual composition of some of the gangs by Captain Hamilton, Mr Oldham, and myself, (one result of which has been the prosecution of 7 Maistries detected by me in another dishonest practice which I think can be legally proved) we have probably frightened the remaining Maistries into abandoning fictitious entries. We shall not trust to the abiding of this salutary dread.

dread. We shall occasionally renew these raids ourselves, and we have learnt from whom of the Superintendents we can expect effective assistance. Concentration will facilitate scrutiny.

7. The returns of the 24th Instant shewed 67,984 as the total on the works. Our distances are so great, and our numbers so large, that I cannot give figures for a later date.

8. About 30000 of these people were inspected by Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, Mr Oldham, and my self and most of the remainder have been inspected by us, following His Honour's plan to

1161/6

to the best of our ability.

9. I confidently assert that, with doubtless the exceptions that here and there will baffle the closest scrutiny these 68,000 people are fit recipients of the aid of Government. I believe that we cannot look forward, to any reduction of this total. On the contrary, I fear that when the distress reaches its acme in about two or three months hence, many of the people we have eliminated will be thrown upon us again. I fear we shall have eighty or ninety thousand people, that is, about half the population, upon our hands when things shall be at their worst.

10. In my letter No 39 dated 15th Instant

Instant, I have stated (as I had often set forth before in writing, and have had the honor of personally stating to His Grace the Governor and also to Sir Richard Temple) that the cause of the widely spread distress in Adony Taluq is to be found in the composition of its population. It is true that the harvest, scanty as it was proved better in Adony Taluq than elsewhere in my division. true also that the prices of food have throughout been lower here than elsewhere. But co-existent with these circumstances the facts remain that the normal condition of the population is worse than elsewhere, and that the proportion who

who share directly in the produce of the land is less than elsewhere.

11. As I have so often repeated, the (1) Urban, (2) Artisan, (3) small ryot, and 4 Muzalman elements in the population are far stronger in Adony Taluq than in any other.

12. The Cusbah town of Adony itself contains nearly 23000 inhabitants. Compare with this Gooty with its 6000 inhabitants, Aloor with its 1600, Tadpatry with its (say) 7900. In Adony Taluq we have Emmigauus with a population of 6250 Kosghi 5460, Kawtal, Nagabadinna, Hatoahalli, Healaharwi, Kotacal, Gudical, Hiosara Maravaie, and Nondavaram each with a population

of

of more than 2000. Whereas in Alur Jeilung there are only four villages of more than 2000 inhabitants; in Gooty only 8; in Tadpatry only half a dozen.

13. Now an Urban population in this country invariably contains a large population of paupers, of prostitutes, of professional beggars (religious & lay,) of coolies, of domestic servants, of workers in metals, of potters, of low caste workers in leather, basket makers, matweavers &c.

14 In nearly every town there are also weavers. But this class in the Adony town are far more numerous than is usual. There are also many dyers, Cotton-cleaners, and

and spinners.

15. Now the occupation of the weavers, dyers, and other artisans is gone for the present. People have nothing to spare for ordinary beggars (the religious beggars still seem to extort alms much as usual). The prostitutes suffer many of them have come upon our works. (Domestic servants and the hangers on which every native of consequence thinks necessary to his position, are turned adrift. Coolies are thrown out of work. The condition of the Madigas, (out caste leather workers) always wretched, is now deplorable. We have found that this very numerous class as a rule have kept off the works till quite lately: in consequence

7

of which many are much emaciated.
I believe that upon these poor people, accustomed as they are to be treated like unclean beasts by their countrymen, it was long before the idea dawned that the Government might be ready to save them also from death. I noticed that many batches of them first appeared in quick succession on the Adony works a short time ago.

16. Every one knows that the Muhsulmans in Southern India are of all other classes the least thrifty and provident, the idlest and most self indulgent. The Adony Mussulmans have long been known as a bad class. They are the descendants of the retainers of

of the Muhsulman Government "Panem et Circenses" is the cry with these people, and they have in this respect given the tone to their Hindu townsmen the other day there was an almost total abandonment of relief works for the purpose of commencement at the Moharram.

17. Abandonment of wives or Concubines and children, though not so prevalent as the women would have no believe, has undoubtedly been very common every where in Adony it has been far more general than elsewhere because of the existence here of such numbers of polygamous Mussulmans of a very bad type and of no substance.

The

18. The Class of small ryots, very large in Adony Talug, has had little good of the scanty harvest they may in a few cases have reaped. These nominally landholders, are for the most part virtually mere cultivating servants of some substantial man. Nothing is commoner than to hear from one of these poor men that no bullocks were carried off by the creditor when the total or partial failure of the crop made it clear that nothing else worth having could be got out of the unfortunate debtor.

19. I think I have now said all that after careful & constant enquires from all kinds of people throughout the Talug, I can say, to

to account for the peculiarly distressed condition of the Adony population.

We must all own with regret that in this Talug where things are really so bad, and where good administration was therefore most needed, we were most unfortunate in our administrative agency at the outset. whence much abuse, fraud, and demoralization. But our concern at present is with existing questions and of these the main question is the condition of the people. I feel quite certain that the more searching the enquiry the more clear it will be that the population here is worse off than elsewhere and that we are not at present helping

keeping people who can help themselves.
I think I have set forth the true
causes of the peculiar distress: but
of course there may be much to be
corrected in my explanation.

20. I cannot conclude without
saying that in Captain Hamilton I
have as able and energetic an assistant
as I could wish for. I have no
distinct claim upon Mr Oldham,
but that gentleman is working as
hard and as well in helping us as
would be possible under any circumstances.

I have &c
(signed) W. H. Glenny
Sub Collector.

Sub Collr's Office
28th Feby 1877 -
Camp, Adony -

No 16
29-1-77

Circular to Taluq Officers,
Relief Superintendents
Tahsildars & Dy Tahsildars

1. Immediate measures must be
taken to reduce largely the numbers on

1161/13

on Relief Works.

2. It is well known that at present
a number of ryots, who possess a
considerable extent of land & in many
cases actually have stocks of grain,
are, with their women and Children
on the works. Such people must be
got rid of at once their families &
included. All Officers are to exert
themselves in effecting this reduction.
The Tahsildars have been already
demi-officially ordered to make the
tour of all their works for the purpose
of eliminating these people. The Tah-
-sildars and Deputy Tahsildars, in
view of their special knowledge,
will be held specially responsible for
the dismissal of such people from
the works. The Tahsildars Deputy
Tahsildars

Tahsildars, and Revenue Inspectors must give correct information as to the circumstances of such people when asked for it by other Officers.

3. The known circumstances of the people in respect to property in land &c should be taken as the chief criterion. But regard must also be had both to external signs such as the possession of jewels, metal vessels valuable clothes &c. Nor is bodily appearance to be disregarded.

4. No new applicant is hereafter to be admitted unless manifestly suffering from actual want of food.

(Signed) W. Hs. Glenny
Sub Collr

Circular

1161/11

5th February 1877

Circular to Taluq Relief Officers.

1. The Sub Collector has the honor to request that the Taluq Relief Officers will concentrate all their Relief labour on as few roads as possible.

2. The cold nights are at an end, and with them has disappeared the main objection to forcing the coolies to camp out at a distance from their houses.

3. Concentration of the laborers will enable us to concentrate also our supervising, paying, and Medical staff.

4. All concerned being compelled to camp out on the work, we shall be able to enforce punctuality. There will also be a great gain from a sanitary point of view, there will be very much less crowding into towns and

and villages.

5. The letter to effect the prevention of such crowding the Sub Collector earnestly requests that all works within two or three miles of Adoni, Alur, Gooty and Tadpatry be stopped for the present, and that non resident coolies be no longer allowed to spend the nights in those towns. It is also requested that the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents be at once obliged to live four miles at least from each of the above mentioned towns.

6. The establishment of shops for the sale of food at a distance of not less than four miles from the large towns is most desirable. The Sub Collector has promised to the only person who has proposed to establish such bazaars

"Shall not be organised"

bazaars encouragement of the following kind. Where possible the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents will be obliged to camp near the bazaar: the extra police employed on Famine duty will be made to spend their nights there selected watchmen of the Kattoo body and Taliary Mirasidar families will be freely granted to aid in guarding the bazaars and paid out of Relief Funds. There will be no monopoly recognized in connection with the matter: equal encouragement will be afforded to all traders who may choose to set up grain shops. It is hardly necessary to add that there will be no interference with prices: nor any enquiries into the mode of conducting business.

Every reasonable help in such matters as

as digging temporary wells, preventing nuisance in the vicinity, clearing sites for the bazaar huts, and so forth, will be freely rendered.

This establishment of bazaars is a very important object and the Sub Collector is confident that the Taluq Relief Officers will be good enough to take active steps towards its attainment. The Tahsildar will give every assistance. It is always to be remembered that there is to be no interference with trade - no attempt to force the Coolies to buy from these bazaars and that there is to be no special favour shown to any one person more than to any other of those who may engage in the venture.

(signed) W. H. Glenny
Sub Collector -

True

(True Copy) 1161/16

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue in continuation of footnote on the Sub Collector's letter No 47 of the 26th Ultimo.

Camp Koodloor
Raidrug Taluq.
4th March 1877 -

(Signed) J. H. Master
Collector.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings dated 8th March 1877 No -

2. The numbers in Adoni have been reduced according to the report for the 3rd March to 56737. Mr Glenny it will be seen was confident that none were in receipt of relief who are not fit objects for it and he enters at length into the reasons why so large a proportion of the population should come upon the works. These are no doubt entitled to weight, but

but the Board are not sure that the true cause has yet been arrived at.

3. The Board note with much satisfaction the high tribute paid to Captain Hamilton by Mr Glenny, and trust that his hands have ere this been strengthened by further European assistance.

(True Copies & Extract)

H Nichols
Secretary

To,
The Additional Secretary
to Government
Revenue Department

Encl.

Rev. 1877 Dec
7 Jan 1348

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

Dated 9th March/77.
Rd
Desp 9 "
Rd 10 "

Submitting to Government letter from the Collector of Bellary regarding large number of persons on Relief in Adony Taluk of the District -

G.O. 20 March/77 No 1161