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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

10th September 1877, No. 2,691-A.

Famine Relief.

Read the following paper:—

No. 162-A. Endorsement of the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 25th August 1877, No. 1,626.

Read the following letter from C. T. LONGLEY, Esq., Collector of Salem, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Chief Secretary to Government, dated Salem, 23rd August 1877, Extra No. 1:—

In continuation of my telegram reply to one from Government, dated the 2nd instant, and in continuation of my demi-official to your address of the same date, I have now the honor to forward what I trust the Government will consider a full and complete refutation of the charges brought by Major Hodges, the Superintendent of Police, as to the maladministration of relief in the Darampuri Taluq, also the circulars issued by Major Baynes for the guidance of his Famine subordinates in the distribution of this relief.

2. The system of admission to camp by ticket has been abolished. All applicants are received, and admitted either to the general or medical camp, from whence they are drafted to their villages (*vide* enclosed Camp Rules).

3. In conclusion, I beg that the Superintendent of Police may be directed in future either to send his notes through me to the Inspector-General, or to send me a copy. As the Head of the district I ought to receive the *first* intimation of a wrong existing, that a remedy may be applied.

From Major C. D. BAYNES, on Special Duty, Darampuri, to C. T. LONGLEY, Esq., Collector of Salem, dated Palcode, 12th August 1877, S.N. No. 311-150.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of a telegram to you from Government and a report made by Major Hodges, Superintendent of Police, to his immediate superior, relative to the condition of the Darampuri Taluq. The last-mentioned document appears to have been the origin of the telegram; but I propose to treat them as distinct, and will first submit replies to the queries contained in the telegram of Government with such remarks as are necessary to convey a clear idea of the system in force in this taluq for the administration of relief to the pauper population, though, as far as I know, it does not vary in any material point from that in force in any other taluq.

1. It is divisible into two branches:—

(*a*.) The employment of needy persons physically capable of labor on a scale of wages with equivalent tasks determined by Government. I should here state that this mode of relief is practically exhausted; for nine months' employment for the needy population capable of performing labor has been provided without any aid from the Department of Public Works, which, even now, is not prepared to offer immediate employment to those who could support themselves by labor, and who are, therefore, thrown on gratuitous relief.

(*b*.) The distribution of gratuitous charity to those who are unable to work for their support; this mode of relief is of a twofold nature—

1. The supply of cooked food to inmates of relief-camps, without regard to age, and to children only in villages; the latter method has been introduced since two months, and promises a most beneficial result.

2. The issue of a money-dole to the indigent and infirm adults and children in their respective villages.

2. Inmates of camps are composed of adults who are emaciated or sickly, of worn-out tramps, and of nursing mothers, and of children whose parents are either inmates of camps or dead, or whose emaciated condition clearly indicates that they must die if left in their villages without the special care and medical aid afforded in camps; such children are not usually brought to camp by their parents, but are sent there by the Relief Inspectors.

3. The money-dole is distributed to the resident poor of villages by their respective Village Munsifs under the immediate and constant supervision of Inspectors, and subject to the frequent scrutiny of myself, the Assistant Collector, the Tahsildar, the Deputy Tahsildar, and a highly-paid Eurasian Supervisor.

4. I forward copies, as requested, of the general instructions I have from time to time issued for the guidance of those entrusted with the administration of gratuitous relief in villages, which will give a more clear idea of the measures taken to carry out this method of relief than any statement I can offer.

5. With reference to children's kitchens, I beg respectfully to observe that Government seem to imply a connection between the supply of cooked food to children and of relief to their parents, which does not exist. Adults are provided with relief by labor-wage, or gratuitous relief, as their special circumstances may require, without regard to their being parents or childless; the object sought in the provision of cooked food to children being prevention of their starvation through the misappropriation by their parents of the money-dole to their own necessities.

6. With reference to the concluding portion of the Government telegram, I take this opportunity, in self-justification, of restating the opinion I expressed at the very commencement of the organisation for the distribution of this charity, that the agency selected to convey this money-dole to the intended recipients is not in any point adapted to the work entrusted to it; apart from moral disqualifications, their number is, in this taluq at all events, insufficient; this insufficiency is frequently augmented by casualties, and further obstructions to the regular distribution of the charity are often occasioned by the absence of others from their villages in the execution of their multifarious duties. I would respectfully urge that if the money-dole does not reach the intended recipients, which I admit it does not always do in its integrity, I cannot charge myself or subordinates with supineness in attempting to convey it to its destination, seeing that in this taluq six Munsifs have been convicted of theft of the money entrusted to them for distribution, four more are under trial for a similar offence, two have been dismissed for gross neglect of duty, and one has been heavily fined for making a false statement to me in my official capacity, and others have escaped through the difficulty of obtaining evidence to a conviction.

7. The notes of the Superintendent of Police are so discursive that I cannot comment upon them with the brevity I desire; but before proceeding to treat them in detail, I must observe, as a general remark, that the censure he passes on the administration of relief operation in this taluq appears to be the offspring of a superficial observation and an unhesitating acceptance of statements made by native subordinates and villagers whose bias leans towards the exaggeration of their distress.

Notes of the Superintendent of Police on the condition of the Darampuri Taluq.

(*a*.) On our way from Royacotta to Palcode and Darampuri we could not but be struck by the very miserable and emaciated condition of the people. We certainly saw some hundreds of people as we drove along who were most undoubtedly suffering the extreme pangs of famine. Many had evidently but few days to live, and a sadder or more heart-rending scene than one we came across, when some two hundred people were searching for the fruit of the banyan trees along the road, it would be impossible to conceive; and we could only come to the conclusion that gratuitous relief in villages as at present administered is most decidedly a failure so far as keeping the people alive is concerned. We questioned many of the poor emaciated natives we met, and found that some were actually in receipt of village-relief, but that the majority were not.

Remarks by the Officer in charge of Relief Operations, Darampuri Taluq.

(*a*.) The general condition of the people in villages is bad, the larger portion are much below par, notably the children and young adults. The portion of the taluq referred to by Major Hodges in this paragraph belongs to the Mahendramangalam Muttah, and it happens to be the worst part of the whole taluq. I have frequently been along the road to which Major Hodges alludes, and have never seen an approximation to the number given by him as engaged in collection of the fruit in the splendid avenue of banyan trees which extends from Velampatty to Mahendramangalam; but the road-way strewn with branches shows that many persons must resort thither for the purpose of collecting the fruit with which the trees are overladen. Nine muttah villages are situated near this portion of the road, in all of which gratuitous relief has been administered for some time. On receipt of Major Hodges' report I rode along this road on the 8th instant. I counted thirty persons, chiefly children, employed in picking up and collecting this fruit. Whilst on this subject I may mention that the mere fact of collecting and eating this fruit does not necessarily indicate that the persons so employed are famished, for in the best of seasons it is collected to mix with ragi. Of the number mentioned by Major Hodges, I know the larger portion are on the gratuitous relief, though he was informed to the contrary. The amount of money-dole sanctioned does not in the case of young adults and children provide sufficient food to satisfy hunger in all cases, and they supplement this deficiency by eating the fruit of the banyan tree and prickly-pear; for example, out of the thirty persons mentioned in the former portion of this paragraph as seen by me employed in collecting this fruit twenty-one were in receipt of gratuitous relief; the former presented miserable appearance, whilst the latter were evidently amusing themselves; but this is not a reason to infer that the administration of relief is a decided failure so far as keeping the people alive is concerned; on the contrary, without it they would not be alive.

(*b.*) On arriving at Palcode we found a small relief-camp with numbers of fearfully-emaciated people lying about, and no sooner were we settled in the Travellers' Bungalow than we were beset by a considerable number of the poor people, all complaining that they were starving.

(*c.*) On inquiry we found that the camp at Palcode had only been instituted for children under ten years of age, and that adults were not admitted.

(*d.*) In some instances we saw miserable women, whose children were being fed in the camp, but who were themselves evidently in an advanced state of starvation.

(*e.*) And in order to get relief, they would have had to trudge some sixteen miles to Darampuri before they could be listened to, and many of these, I should say, were unable to walk five miles.

(*f.*) I had up both the Camp Superintendent and the Village Munsif (the latter a Mahomedan), and from their statements it appeared that from the instructions they had received there was no help for this state of things, and that no relief could be afforded to adults unless they brought chits from the relief officers.

(*b.*) I have at different times spent many days in Palcode. I was there a few days before the Superintendent of Police, and I am here a few days after him. I can only say that I have not on any occasion witnessed the extent of misery he describes; the best refutation of the neglected condition of the people which he infers is to be found in the very rare instances of death by actual starvation which the Police reports show; only three cases have come under my personal observation, in all of which the persons were unknown tramps. Palcode,—I know not why,—has always been, and will, I suppose, continue to be, till the end of famine, a place in which tramps love most to congregate, and if Major Hodges had made closer inquiry than his short stay at Palcode permitted, he would have ascertained that the starving people he saw were chiefly wanderers; for obstinate tramps, who will neither accept relief in camp nor in their villages, I can do nothing; they must perish in their obstinacy.

(*c.*) The so-called camp at Palcode is only a children's kitchen; the object of these kitchens is merely to ensure the children being fed, as if paid the money-dole their parents appropriate it to their own necessities. Yesterday I saw 500 children fed at Palcode, the number having risen in three weeks from 96.

(*d.*) I am aware that many of the mothers of these children want more food than they can procure with the money allowance they receive; but they refuse to come to my camps with their children, and I can, therefore, not do more for them.

(*e.*) The distance to Darampuri is twelve miles by foot-path; but there is no necessity for them to travel there to obtain relief, as it is obtainable in the shape of money in their own villages, and from my personal knowledge I am able to state that most of them are in receipt of it.

(*f.*) The information supplied to Major Hodges by the persons he mentions is opposed to fact. Village Munsifs are the officers *primarily* held responsible that relief is afforded to every needy resident in the villages under their charge, or to *bona fide* travellers on the main road; for this latter purpose certain Munsifs are provided with a permanent advance, of whom the Palcode Munsif happens to be one.

(*g.*) The latter, however, at my request, took charge of some twelve or thirteen women who appeared to be in a terribly reduced state, and promised to give them a meal and forward them by cart to Darampuri; but surely things are to be so arranged that distressed persons could be sent on to some relief centre by any Village Munsif.

(*h.*) I shall inquire at Darampuri whether they were sent in or not.

(*i.*) One thing is certain, and that is that gratuitous relief is impracticable unless there is a strong supervising staff of European officers.

(*j.*) Native agency is not to be trusted. In this taluq (Darampuri) alone four Village Munsifs have been prosecuted and convicted for stealing the people's money, two are under trial, and two cases have been reported by Police against another man near Palcode which are still pending.

(*k.*) There is something very wrong in the relief system here, and to my mind there is far too much of what is called the "weeding process" going on. A few days ago there were nearly three thousand (3,000) people in the relief-camp at Salem. The Collector (who has, I hear, relieved Mr. Tute from charge of this camp) is reported to have sent off, about 1,800, and on arriving at Adamancottah, where we met the Inspector of this Darampuri, I found that 1,000 had been weeded from this camp; and according to the Inspector's account not more than 300 of this 1,000 people were sent on to village-relief, the others had no prospect before them, but to "qualify" by inevitable starvation for readmission into the camp.

(*l.*) Relief Inspectors have strict orders to send to camp all persons dying from emaciation, and Munsifs to supply their immediate wants, till carts can be provided to convey them.

(*h.*) Major Hodges does not report the result of his inquiry. I was informed that out of the thirteen women despatched under his orders to the camp at Darampuri, two absconded *en route*, one was sent back as not being a fit object for relief, and that the circumstances of the others would have been met by admission to gratuitous relief.

(*i.*) No one would question for a moment the superiority of well-paid European agency over low-paid and unpaid native agency; but this, I submit, is a question for the decision of Government.

(*j.*) I regret to say that the number mentioned by Major Hodges is too small; but these cases are not, as Major Hodges' statement would imply, all brought to notice by the Police; for the majority are referred by me to them for investigation; at the same time, I gladly acknowledge the ready assistance which has been afforded to me in this matter by the Inspector of Police.

(*k.*) I am not aware of the weeding process referred to by Major Hodges. Out of the Darampuri Camp only 218 persons have left on their own accord to receive gratuitous relief at their villages. As regards the Salem Camp, it is true that a large number of disqualified persons obtained admission simply to avail themselves of the unnecessarily luxurious diet which was then given to inmates of camp. Not a single inmate has at any time been expelled from the Darampuri Camp, much less 1,000; but *fama crescit eundo*. My average number for six months has not varied to the extent of 100 in any day caused by desertion, deaths, and admissions. The Inspector's statement is utterly without foundation, which fact Major Hodges could have ascertained for himself if he had asked permission to see the camp Daily State Returns.

(*l.*) From what I could glean from a conversation with one of the Famine Relief officers, I gather that the idea of saving any of the distressed people, save the rising generation, has been virtually abandoned, and when at Darampuri I was requested not to send any adults into the camp, but only children; the adults are popularly supposed to be provided for by gratuitous relief or labor, as the case may be.

(*l.*) As I was unfortunately away in Salem Taluq on account of sickness at the time of Major Hodges' visit, the Relief officer to whom he alludes could only be the Assistant Collector, Mr. Welsh; either that officer holds an erroneous opinion regarding the policy I proposed to pursue in the conduct of gratuitous relief, or Major Hodges has entirely misunderstood him. My opinion on this matter, which I communicated to Mr. Welsh, is this,—that the supply to all the aged and shrivelled adults of the luxurious diet provided till lately in camp was simply a waste of food; because a large amount of food does not benefit such mummies and because I thought the relief afforded in villages sufficiently met their case, so that I purposed to restrict, as a rule, future admission of the residents in the taluq to camp to persons of 35 years of age and under, for they, unless too far gone to assimilate food, respond immediately to the generous treatment; and it is to persons of this age that we must look to fill up the awful gap in the population which this calamity has made, and to take up the agricultural operations when the season is again favorable; and Mr. Welsh's request to the Superintendent not to send adults to camp was made on his own authority and is not in accordance with my wishes. Children are admitted freely without question.

(*m.*) But, as already mentioned by the Assistant Superintendent, the unfortunate creatures are frequently kept continually passing between the Village Munsif and the maistries, one party considering them too strong for gratuitous relief, and the other not strong enough to perform work, so that at last they have no resource but to lay down and die.

(*m.*) The statement of the Assistant Superintendent is incorrect. I fancy he must have heard something about some able-bodied famine coolies I sent to the Public Works Department for employment on the Pennagundapuram Project not being considered up to the work.

(*n.*) Some sixty or seventy persons appeared before the Assistant Superintendent and myself at Adamancottah and complained that they were starving and could get no relief.

(*n.*) I am surprised to learn this, as this village was carefully inspected by the Collector and myself on the 1st of July.

(*o.*) We got up the Village Munsif, and he explained that no one could be placed upon the list until the "Sub-Circle Inspector" gave the order.

(*o.*) The Munsif's statement is opposed to fact; for the duty of the Munsif is to put persons on his list, and that of the Inspector is to either confirm the Munsif's action, or to cancel his entries on scrutiny.

(*p.*) And he tried to make out that the people before us had from sheer perversity not applied to this official.

(*p.*) This is probably true. I know from experience that from sheer perversity many will not avail themselves of relief by following the prescribed course.

(*q.*) Some were pointed out who were refused admission to gratuitous relief because they had perhaps a son or daughter who is engaged in removing prickly-pear at 2 Annas a-day,—a sum only barely sufficient to support one person in even moderate working condition.

(*q.*) This statement is so utterly opposed to fact that I cannot but suppose Major Hodges must have misunderstood the Munsif; for one of the essential qualifications for the admission of an aged person to relief lists is the fact of their having a child supporting his or herself by labor on relief-works.

(*r.*) And altogether I thought it very hard lines that any of the unfortunate creatures who appeared before us should be denied relief.

(*r.*) Appearances are often deceptive, and in the case of aged people specially so; and it requires some experience to be able to tell whether an aged person is in need of food or not.

(*s.*) On driving through the bazaar at Darampuri we saw a sight which one could hardly have supposed possible in a place where so much time and money have been spent in organising relief on a large scale;—a wretched starving lad made a dash at a basket of parched gram and seized a handful; he was at once pounced upon by more than three or four bazaarmen and women and pitched into like anything; but during the whole time he was being thrashed he was eating away at the gram he had secured.

(*s.*) If Major Hodges had taken a more comprehensive view of the widespread calamity which has befallen this taluq he would not, I think, have indulged himself in the covert sneer at my expense implied in the words "which one could hardly have supposed possible in a place where so much time and money have been spent in organising relief on a large scale." He does not appear to realise that nearly 60,000 people are verging on death by starvation, and that amongst so large a number it is impossible to check individual idiosyncrasies; the boy, of whose theft he makes such capital, in passing a personal reflection upon myself, could have obtained a comfortable and ample meal without the thrashing if he had chosen to go to the camp, not a half mile distant. I am not aware that more money or time has been spent in organising relief in the town of Darampuri than in any other part of the taluq. My diary would show that my time is fairly distributed in the inspection of the whole taluq, and the cash account that the money spent on relief in the town of Darampuri is not disproportionate to its population requiring relief. The construction of the camp has been costly; but it is not a municipal institution, as persons from all parts can avail themselves of the relief offered in it. If Major Hodges were to drive more frequently through Darampuri, he would see children picking up grains of rice from the road-way in the front of the shops, and he would probably write a note on the neglected condition of the children in a place where so much time and money have been spent; but he would [illegible] quiry that those very chil[illegible]ates of my camp, and are [illegible]wo ample meals each day.

(*t.*) I see by the Public Works Circular that Government are prepared to sanction very strong measures in the way of punishing Police Constables who pass by starving people without taking measures for getting them assisted; but unless some very different system is followed in the Darampuri Taluq than at present appears to prevail, it will be next to impossible to avoid meeting any number of starving people for whom scarcely anything can be done.

(*t.*) Major Hodges takes upon himself to condemn without reserve the system pursued in the Darampuri Taluq for the relief of the awful distress existing in it. I attach no value to his censure, as I do not consider him competent by personal knowledge to offer an opinion on this subject. During the eight months I have been in the taluq, I have only once had the opportunity of meeting him, when he accompanied Sir W. Robinson; his stay on that occasion was limited to six hours of day-light, and as far as I am aware, he has only, in this period of eight months, made two rapid marches along the main roads.

9. In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to express the deep mortification I feel at the censure conveyed in the telegram of Government. For nearly eight months, without a day's rest, till last week, when completely broken down by hard work, I was compelled to seek medical advice in Salem, I have thrown myself into my ever-anxious and responsible duty with a zealous desire to relieve the distress around me, and I think I may also say, without conceit, with an average amount of administrative capacity. The only reward to which a Relief officer looks is the approbation and confidence of Government. It is my misfortune, but certainly not my fault, that I have not attained this reward. Had I done so, Government would scarcely have despatched so condemnatory a telegram on a report which, I respectfully urge, is based on superficial observation and untested statements.

No. 162-B. ORDER THEREON, 10th September 1877, No. 2,691-A.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government have perused Major Baynes' clear statement with great satisfaction, and have perfect confidence in his using every exertion to alleviate distress and prevent fraud within the taluq under his charge.

2. They presume the orders to Relief Inspectors, alluded to in Section (*g*) of paragraph 8 of his letter, to send all persons to camp who are "dying," of emaciation are incorrectly quoted. If not, such instructions require immediate modification.

3. The papers will be communicated to the Inspector-General of Police with the expression of the desire of the Government that whenever a Police Superintendent's or Assistant Superintendent's diary contains remarks recording observed shortcomings of any kind an extract from it containing the said remarks should be communicated to the District Magistrate by the District Superintendent.

4. The Inspector-General is requested to report what tours Major Hodges has made through the Salem District during the last twelve months.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Salem.
,, the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Revised Camp Rules issued in reference to G. O. No. 2,372, dated 24th July 1877.

1877-வது ஜூலை-மீ 24-உ கண்ட 2,372 நெ. கவர்ன்மெண்ட் உத்திரவையனுசரித்து விதிக்கப்படுகிற ரிலீஃப் காம்பு உத்திரவுகள்.

I.—Relief is to be given to *all* wanderers and other distressed destitutes of whatever class.

I.—எல்லா வகுப்பிலும் வருத்தப்படுகிற தரித்திரர்களுக்கும் நிர்கதியர்களுக்கும் ரிலீப் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டியது.

II.—Camps must be *fenced* and divided into two distinct portions, those requiring medical relief to be in one portion, and those not requiring it in the other.

II.—காம்புக்கு வேலிபோடவேண்டியதும் கலி அவசியப்பிரகாரம் வேண்டுமென்னுமிடத்தில் ஒரு பாகமும் வேண்டாதவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பாகமுமாக இரண்டுபங்காய்பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டியது.

III.—The inmates will be divided into two classes:—

(*a.*) Those needing special feeding under the Medical Officer with the higher rations, to be located to the Medical Division of the Camp.

(*b.*) Those not requiring special feeding to be in the General Camp and to be divided into workers and non-workers: the workers to be kept to work either in Camp or in collecting materials close by for roads.

III.—காம்புக்குள் இருப்பவர்களை இரண்டுபங்காய் பிரிக்கவேண்டியது.

(*a.*) பிரத்தியேகமானவும் உயர்ந்ததுமான இரத்தி அகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய மெடிகல் ஆபீசர்களுக்குள்பட்டவர்களை காம்பின் மெடிகல் பிரிவுக்கு சேர்க்கவேண்டியது.

(*b.*) பிரத்தியேகமானதாகாரம்கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய தகுதியற்றவர்களை ஜெனரல் காம்பில்வைக்கவேண்டியதும் வேலைசெய்பவர்களை ரோடுகளுக்காக சாமான்கள் சேர்க்கிறதற்கு காம்பின் சமீபத்தில் வேலைசெய்யவும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டியதும் வேலைசெய்யாதவர்களை ஜெனரல் காம்பில் வைக்கவேண்டியதும்.

IV.—All inmates are to be told off into parties of 100 men, women and children (workers separately). A nominal roll, as per form A annexed, is to be written for each party, which is to be placed under a Head-cooly.

Nominal Roll.

IV.—காம்பிலிருப்பவர்களெல்லாரையும் பெண்குழந்தைகள் இவர்களை 100 பேர்கொண்ட ஒவ்வொரு பார்டைகளாகப் பிரித்து விடவேண்டியது. வேலைசெய்பவர்களை பிரத்தியேகமாக பிரிக்கவேண்டியது இத்தனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற A பாரப்பிரகாரமான ஒருபேர் பட்டியல் ஒவ்வொரு பார்டைக்கும் ஒரு காமிஸ்தோல் எழுதப்படவேண்டியது. இந்த பார்டையை ஒரு கோட்கூலியின் சார்பில்வைக்கவேண்டியது.

V.—To each party a space in the feeding enclosure will be permanently allotted. At 15 minutes before the issue of rations which will be notified by the beat of tom-tom, the Head coolies will be present at the spots assigned to their respective gangs. After these are assembled, they will call their rolls and they will be held responsible that no one is present, *who is not entered on their roll.*

Check on persons fed.

V.—ஒவ்வொரு பார்டிக்கும் போஷிக்கப்படுகிற ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு இடம் நியமிக்கவேண்டியது. ரேஷன் கொடுக்கிறதற்கு 15 நிமிஷத்துக்குமுன் தப்பட்டை அடிக்கப்படுகிறதினால் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிற சமயத்தில் அந்தந்த கங்காணிகளுடைய பார்டிகள் வந்து இடத்திற்குள் ரேஷன் கொடுக்கிற அந்தஇடத்தண்டையில் அந்தந்த ஹெட் கூலிகள் இருக்க வேண்டியது. இவர்கள் வேலை செய்யும் கூலியாட்களை ஆளுக்கு பேர் கூப்பிட்டு வரவேண்டியது. தங்கள் பட்டியில் இல்லாதவர்கள் ஒருவரும் இருப்பதற்கு தாங்களே ஜவாப்தாரியாகவேண்டியது.

VI.—As soon as the Superintendent receives reports of "all correct" from the various Head coolies, he will order the distribution of the rations.

Rations when to be issued.

VI.—ஒரு கூலிகளிடத்திலிருந்து எல்லாம் சரி என்று ரிப்போர்ட் சூப்பரிண்டெண்டெண்டுக்கு வந்தபின்பு ரேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது. பொய்யிலிருந்த ஒட்டுமொத்த ரேஷன் தப்பட்டையடித்து ரேஷன் கொடுக்கச் சொல்லவேண்டியது.

VII.—During the issue of rations, the Superintendent will check the rolls of as many gangs as he can, so as to detect any neglect of duty on the part of Head coolies.

Head coolies to be checked by the Superintendent.

VIII.—All persons admitted to camp are to be furnished with a ticket and to be at once inspected by the Medical Officer in charge who will either place them in the Medical Division or General Division of the Camp as their condition may require. Those that are considered fit for the General Camp are to be sent by the Medical Officer to the Superintendent with his (Medical Officer's) signature on the ticket. As regards those that he keeps in the Medical Division of the Camp he will merely send the ticket for entry in the General Register of inmates which must be kept in form B.

Applicants for Camp Relief to be at once inspected by the Medical Officer.

IX.—Any inmate who may be absent from two consecutive roll calls is to be struck off the list and is not to be re-admitted to camp without a fresh inspection.

The names of camp inmates receiving Gratuitous Relief in villages.

X.—From time to time inmates who are willing should be relegated for Gratuitous Relief to their villages and sent thither with the accompanying C form to the Munsiff who will place them on his village relief list.

XI.—Particular attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the Camp. Small fires of tar and brush wood kept burning to wind-ward of the Camp will assist in keeping the air free from impurities.

C. T. LONGLEY,
Collector.

SALEM, 8*th August* 1877.

VII.—ஒவ்வொரு கூலிகளுடைய ஆகாரத்தையும் தலைக்கூலிகள் ஒப்புக்கொடுக்கும் பொழுது சூபரிண்டெண்டென்பவர் சரிபார்க்கவேண்டியதென்று.

VIII.—காம்பிற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறவர்களை உடனே மெடிகல் ஆபீசர் பரிசோதிக்கவேண்டியது.

காம்பு சிகிச்சைக்காக வருகிறவர்களை உடனே மெடிகல் ஆபீசர் பரிசோதித்து அவர்களுடைய நிலைமைக்கு தகுந்தபடி மெடிகல் டிவிஷனிலாவது ஜெனரல் டிவிஷனிலாவது சேர்க்கவேண்டியது. காம்புக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று தொழுநோயாளிகள் எல்லாம் அவர்களுடையக்ஷேமத்தில் மெடிகல் ஆபீசர் கையொப்பஞ்செய்து சூபரிண்டெண்டென்பவரிடத்தில் அனுப்பவேண்டியது. மெடிகல் டிவிஷனில் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் மெடிகல் ஆபீசர் டிக்கட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டதை சூபரிண்டெண்டென்பவர் ஜெனரல் ரிஜிஸ்தரில் தாக்கல் செய்துகொள்ளுவதற்காக அனுப்பவேண்டியது. இந்த ரிஜிஸ்தர் B-பாரத்தில் வகுக்கப்படவேண்டியது.

IX.—காம்பிற்கு இரண்டு தரம் தொடர்ச்சியாய் ஆஜராகாமல் விடுபட்டவர்கள் பேர்களை சூபரிண்டெண்டென்பவர் தள்ளிவிடவேண்டியது. அப்படி தள்ளிவிட்டவர்கள் திரும்பவும் காம்பில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படாமல் புதிதாய் விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்துகொண்டு வரவேண்டியது.

X.—அப்போதைக்கப்போது நிலமக்களுடைய ஊர்களிலிருந்து முடையவர்கள் நிரம்பிய தர்மம் பொருட்டாக அனுப்பப்படவேண்டியது. அப்படி அனுப்பும்போது இத்தனை கூடை அனுப்பப்படுகிற (C) பாரத்துடனே கூட அனுப்பப்பட்டதாகி ஜில்லா முன்சீபு தன்னுடைய நிரம்பத்தில் பேர்களை ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்க்கவேண்டியது.

XI.—காம்பின் சுத்தி விஷயத்தில் முக்கியமாய் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது. காம்பின் காற்றுவாக்கில் தார் செடி காம்பு இவைகளை எரித்தால் காம்பிலிருந்து பிரத்தியேகமாய் இருக்க செய்கிறதற்கு உதவியாயிருக்கும்.

சி. டி. லாங்கிலி,
கலெக்டர்.

1877 ஆகஸ்டு மீ 8.

(a)

Relief
Camp Pal
Dt. 26/877

To

The Tahsildar,

The Coolies sent from
in the Margin to here with
Forwarded as per accompa
list.

The Sum Entered Opposi
to Each individual Should
be paid Every day and the
lists Should be Sent to the
Darampuri by Katchery
Every Tuesday & Accordingly to
the Arrangement Each you
Should indent for Money

from time to time
ould be relegate
f villages and sent t
anying C form to the
them on his village relief

XI.—Particular atten
the cleanliness of the
and brush wood k
Camp.

XI

C. S. No. 73

Relief

(1)

Quartermaster's Office
Camp Poland
Dec 30th 1862

To All Quartermasters

Order having been received from the Board of Revenue that Relief is to be afforded to the Freedmen suffering under the Blockade & contained in Genl Grants Order No 11 has hitherto been paid with Rations but is not to be paid in future. Therefore the proper Relief to be given to Refugees & Freedmen will be Clothing

Jacob Cox
Brig Genl Comdg

(Signed) C. B. Rayner Major
& A.A.G. Dist

(Extract)

C. S. Regulations Dept
Mississippi

(d)

No 137.

Emergent.

Relief Office
Watertown
Oct 27 1862

The Officer at
Carlton

The Emergency of Cater
has to be directed to collect
aid in all wandering
indigent destitutes in the
village of Watertown
Camp. for Convent-
walk to be dealt in
carto one at a
suffi- to number as
cattle to fill a cart.
Be to issue authorized
to feed and keep under
charge Catarac destitu-
tutes s tation Class
during

ing their dep[illegible]
a cash [illegible]
[illegible]. You
[illegible] are [illegible]
to time
make [illegible] ad[illegible] from
[illegible] permanent [illegible]
with you for [illegible] of work
[illegible] his Journal [illegible] an
Brokers. He [illegible] cr[illegible]
[illegible] feeding are [illegible] it is
[illegible] to exceed [illegible] and
[illegible] of a child [illegible] 12
[illegible] ought to exce[illegible]
The new ration [illegible] stick
to an adult [illegible]
[illegible] Readers [illegible] of
rice and [illegible] ounces
of Condiments [illegible] that
to child[illegible]

Cash [illegible] piece worth [illegible]
Conde[illegible] cts. You [illegible]
Seith[illegible] every Friday [illegible]
Ed for[illegible] with the [illegible]
Commis[illegible] Rolls as Vouche[illegible]
to the [illegible] Builder who [illegible]
them [illegible] pay the Advance[illegible]
made [illegible] you during the
week[illegible]

[illegible]ofy[illegible]

C D Bergen Esq
Sth Special duty

Circular $\frac{8}{11}$ A.

Relief of P

Duraforce

20th March

Famine-

Special Memo

(E)

To

Officers in charge

Herewith forwa

A.E.G.

50, 60, & 20 respecti

by Tog

with 552 receip

forms and directions

Range Officers to issue

at once a sum of Rs 25

to the Karedars of the villages

that belong to their Ranges.

The relief amounts are afforded

in money at the following

rates.

Rice at one three fifth

To,

every Adult ... tax
to each Re...
should be ... city
substitutes of the ... Nomina
ders.

In those ... are
ble through ... case
thydical in ... city
to the A... ... ment
Medical ... ndeliger
Contest.

In Wardens of Bishopsbourne,
Chartham, ... all ...
Lists of Jurisdiction.

In all Children and
ers to whom parents are
the Salary Tax and to
or Knave.

The Range of Years
will

will ... the Nomina
Rolls, ... by the
Boudan ... looked
as follo... and well
Corrections ... to determine
Those ... often as they ca
In ... t their in this
a Superv... on or a
Municipal ... Salary of £25,
will ... joined to each
Range ...

... Deputy major
... Special duty

Collector's Office
Vic. 237
Dec 27th

Circular

Sir

I am directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to call your attention to the following general rules and modifications of all previous

Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington D.C.
24 March 1872

Sir

I am directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to call your attention to the following general rules and modifications of all previous

Collector's
Vol 2 Dist 17th
831

to our the
roll at once
village Assess
Cycle in Jan
to the Cerea
Every village
The lists fro
Cast will be
but you can
fresh lists to
in duplicate
here with Sec
be checked
signed by the
one is to be
the other retained by the

ch which are are also
to Subscribers at a distance
the Names Those
persons who you would
recommend for
& whom Circulars to Subscribers
of Gratuitous Relief
in Packhill Creek
You are at the
same time to send a
Rough estimate of the
Price the Cost of Gratuitous
Relief for your Village
Calculated on them list
when these persons are
Received. The Subscribers

Subscribers
at once
and to check
their accounts
at Fre
in the
by Post
Circulars
Post
Messrs
All alterations
by the time
The Copy of Subscribers
of their names to Post
Where Those names
lists are Checked They
will be Calculated by
you and forwarded

Accounts to

Relief Off.

Paymasters

& Sub Inspectors

Reliefs

Encouragd.

Rules to guide Paymasters & Sub Inspectors of Reliefs in the Gratuities to be given to Encouragd Men.

1st They will find each recruit on their Muster Roll & see that he has been regularly entered.

2d They will see that the recruits of Relief just check them with the Regimental Roll, & if found they will make any alterations that may be necessary through Deaths or fresh admissions.

Similar

[illegible] alterations. Should
[illegible] make use the Karendar
[illegible]by of the Nominal Rolls.
[illegible] They will enquire in
[illegible] out & report upon
all [illegible] of mis-
[illegible]pect of the Clerks
on any one
[illegible] Portion
[illegible] practice on part of
Karey dars. & will
[illegible]decide on Salary
[illegible]reasons for such
Kept each Karey dar
Suspected with a
Loan Equivalent to
3 days disbursement
in his visits and
they will be held
responsible that the
discretionary of Relief

in such
work of
Karey dar
for
Karey da
obtain
from
they
Clerk
of
forward
the Salary
every
making
to any
will obtain from him
or duly receipted
account as by
as Voucher for expenditure
of

appear for
each week with
advances &
they will
except upon the
Clerk, which
attach to their
accounts, explan
which the
weekly &
may be receive
day. Before
a fresh advance
Karey dar they
or

[illegible] advanced
[illegible] should
[illegible] Creek
[illegible] Creek
[illegible] give the
a Creek [illegible]
should then
balance
[illegible]
[illegible] advanced
[illegible] Creek
[illegible] Creek
[illegible] give the
a Creek [illegible]
should then
balance
[illegible]
[illegible] force to work
every Saturday

Date	Name	Remarks

[illegible] Overseer
[illegible] Special Agent

C. No. 207

Relay Office
Court Dales
Dec 28 1808

(L) Executed

To

Sheriffs and
Bailiffs Officers.

Direct Clerk
of [illegible] Relay by the
[illegible] Calling at the
Seats [illegible] Courts of Chancery
Quarter Sessions the following Notice to be
published [illegible] your respective
Courts of Pleading Houses.
That [illegible] Person who
does not answer to his
Name when called on the
[illegible] of the Court will
not be admitted [illegible]
Week

all duty of [illegible] the
duly advised except
[illegible] a ticket in
[illegible] from some
[illegible] the
[illegible] of his charge
to carry out [illegible] instructions
[illegible] should come
[illegible] communicate [illegible] on
[illegible] your diffe[illegible] duties,
[illegible] with a strict [illegible]
to be present [illegible] their
[illegible] or [illegible] every
day; [illegible] shall do as
to exclude any [illegible]
[illegible] inquiring [illegible] ticket to
to obtain [illegible]
should also [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible] A
[illegible] former

former [illegible] the dance
time [illegible] keeps me there
that they should not
[illegible] keeps to camp
to where money can
be [illegible] advantageously [illegible]

C D Beecher Drapr
[illegible] duty.

C. La 291

Relief Office
Dunfermline
9th April 1827

(1)

Sir

I am directed by the Managers of this Institution to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Minute of the Committee of Management, and to request that you will be pleased to give effect thereto in so far as regards the Pupils of your School.

I am also directed to request that you will be pleased to furnish the Managers with a List of the Pupils who may be entitled to the benefit of the Institution, in terms of the Minute, at the end of each Session of your School.

I am Sir
Your most obedient Servant

either by old age
infancy (to be taken as
under 10 years), or
physical defect, are
presented for receiving
Relief, the Guardians
who have charge of those
maintaining them are now
themselves calling for
their own Union Workhouse
2. Workhouse Statistics.
The Relieving Officers,
who do the most hard
work connected with
Outdoor Relief, are
graduates of
3. Workhouses.
Nurses are to be
appointed

informed that Guardians
meet weekly
advise to create them
to provide their proper
calling and to withdraw
from the clothe
they are from the
trade-p of which
the adv are will be
removed
4. Th Paupers.
Guardians wish to see
to Pauper Education —
Relief through Pauper age
between 10 years, &
they are not able to
work outside, provided
that they should be
eligible for relief as
Guardians

under girls of 10 years.

6. Any Black or woman who is a laborer or relief worker in receipt of relief & have his or her children grown up & supported, provided they are not over 10 years unable to work if over that age.

6. A laborer who by sickness is temporarily thrown out of employ can receive gratuitous relief till he recovery and every family in all his family who are unable to maintain themselves.

[copy]
C. O. Dennis Major
Asst. Dept.

Relief Office
Dunmore
2nd April 1879.

(9)

Sir,

I have the honour by the direction of the Board of Poor Law Guardians to request that you will furnish me with the number of persons in your district who are in receipt of relief from the Guardians on account of the present trade depression.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

Relief Office
Dalhousie
26th May 1847

Circular

To

All Relief Overseers

As there is a want of uniformity
amongst Relief Overseers
in the Manner of preparing
their returns of the Date
of their Despatches to
Office and in the Mode
pursued by them for the
discharge of their duties,
the following Details
are issued
for

Strict observance by them.

These are to be made for a week of seven days and must be issued for a range between Sunday and Thursday viz: On Monday Tuesday and Wednesday

(b) The Amount of each Award advance to be the Same required to pay the necessaries of life Relief ordered to be furnished by the Kaedas for the previous week Except by an Award to Meet Exceptional circumstances Cases of Relief which

To be made for Advances Kanyalo when to be made

To be regulated

may arise before the issue of a fresh Advance, as the determination of the surplus Advance Relief Inspectors must be guided by the probable requirements of the villages under each Kaedas Jurisdiction; but it must never exceed five Rs. the weekly Allowance for adults and children are respectively Eight Annas and Four Annas

And for Low Rel of Inspectors will divide their Circle into three sub-circles, to

To System to be pursued in making advances to Kaedas

to each Subscriber they will
dispense a Crystal or
Cuebah ticket, the which
they will invariably be
present on the same day
of the week (be it Monday,
Tuesday or Wednesday)
with the aforesaid Friends to
make the proposed advances
to every Share holder of
Villages included in the
Subscription. They will
order all those Shareholders
to meet them at that day
in that village for the
purpose of having their
Accounts for the previous

Modes of obtaining money & making advances

with Subscribers every
Thursday

Accounts

For the
will
Commence
following Monday &
Tuesday ordered Darampuri
Range to the Faridabad
Punnagaram to the Dipalden

previous week Examined
And of receiving fresh
advances for the ensuing
week

Peshkash Instalments
with Subscribers every
Thursday

Accounts

For the current year they
will receive for the week
Commencing on the
following Monday &
Tuesday ordered Darampuri
Range to the Faridabad
Punnagaram to the Dipalden

Palaces &c. To the Special Cashiers.

(b) To avoid the risk of Robbery attendant on the carriage at one time of large Sums, they will find their Proxies accompanied by a Sovereign Salizan

or Indian on Saturday to bring the sum required for the ensuing week; on Monday for that required for the ensuing day; and again on Tuesday for that required for Wednesday.

Note. The strict observance of this rule is left to the discretion of the Collecting Purveyor subject to the limitation, that no large sum than 200 Rs. is to be carried at one time. Otherwise the Collecting Purveyor will be responsible for any loss that may occur.

They are also directed to have the Silver they require brought to them in possible in Eight Anna pieces, because the only Copper Coins

they respectively would be those
prescribing the Time for
Each one Annas from Piece, to
be paid respectively to
a Cultivator Adult Children
See concluding Para: Rule I.

Karadars are to make IV.
only one Payment to
advance for Payments to
Each Karadar Shou made
And such a
must all be
Thursday
week a week
interval from date of
Receipt of advance to the
Day fixed for Receipt
of another advance

V
Records
to be kept
in Connection
with G. R

I. Pro Roll or
E Form

This return is to be
written in duplicate
Separately for each village
one Copy will be kept by
the Karadar the other
will be sent by the
Collector.

That Roll must not be
written during Payment
Or in Presence Cultivators but
only after Payment
The total of each Payment
will be signed by the
Karadar and advance
for

for its Accuracy. A Specimen
Copy of the Form to here
with Forward and For
adoption.

VI

Alteration that may be Alteration
Necessary through Lenth to be made
or removal of Trees pointed
or by Subsequent Additions
of Receipts to be Made
in the original Book and
initialled by the Relief
Inspectors.

VII

Directions Required the Corrections
following Chiefs. of the Form
have stated.

1. That the persons entered
visit are alive. And are
fit

objects of Charity
2. That the Amount
Should be paid to the
certain Week to that which
Should be paid to the
persons on the Stool for
that week.

These Duties are then
performed Relief Distribution
will then Thursday
Friday Sunday and
Tuesday Monday also
to the Satisfaction of the receiving
of Gratuitous Relief
they will visit on this
Interval Every village in

There

res[illegible] ranges, Drawing
the Lines so as to arrive
every Morning to the
first Distribution Line or
Rivulet at last. The
Field Books at the
Receipts of every Village
will be arranged
Conditions
the Roll Sur[illegible] have
[illegible]ervice Rate of working
Putting on [illegible]esh Earth
as may be [illegible]
the Forms and Drawings
be given as to the Amounts
paid to individuals during
the week - if no Complaints

Complaints of Short Supply
Error or Irregularity
of the Chaitas are made
he may observe that a
Payment entered in the
& Journal which he will
trace first in the following
Monday Tuesday or
Wednesday Are correct
(See Rule [illegible] provided with
Pattern [illegible] with the
Sums [illegible] Should be
paid to the Number of Men
& Women and Children
on the Roll at time
In Form should be
kept

VIII
F. Forms.

IX

Rule of Jurors

Relief Inspector to gather with his Perpetual Rolls when he proceeds himself to receive the Jurors Lodgment

The choice required for this Jurors one to answer Same that the Entries for each respective Jurors agree with the accounts Shewn by the respective Entries & Jurors with which the Relief Inspectors will Compare them & Journal Correct he will simply so Certify for his Guidance but if Incorrect he will report

the duplicate by every Thursday Night to Knock up a Tabulated Abstract Statement of his Entries for each respective Jurors one Copy Shall be Transmitted by him to the Chief Superintendent every Friday forenoon, Should he fail to Transmit Same within the Time before Noon on Friday which he Can Claim [illegible] Entries all the Jurors on Thursday as ordered the other Copy he will retain and will produce to the

Respk the Est of Jesse Cook
So that Corrections
Corrections may be made
in the Jour & Book to the
Secretary on the Succeeding
Friday I will then
Give two Ins. of Jour
to the Kane Dan which
he will Retain any balance
that may be in Kane Dan
And also Amount
of fees & Costs
to him at the Rate of Sixty cts
These Entries to be initialled
by the Relief Inspector As
Soon as the Relief Inspector

Secy Collected all the Es-
forms which with by Rule
he Should have done on
Wednesday Evening, he
will prepare one Tabulated
Fl Form for his own
Circle in which he will
Secretly enter the figures
from the Fl Forms, he
has received from his
Kane Dan & Inspectors
& to the Treasurer on
the Following Friday
In
Cook
account
The Cook Clutter a copy
of this

to be sent quickly to the
Office in charge — accompanied
by receipts from each
Party daily as vouchers
for advances made to
them.

XI.

The Relief Inspectors General
will submit a diary
of every day's
of their work
following form —

XII
Reports.

All unusual cases of need
practical legislation
to be made subject of
Special Report. (Copy)

Month & Day	Place visited	Postal

C. D. C. agent Map
in his chief

C.S. No. 337.

Relief Office
Darampuri
Dt. 20/7/77 —

A²

Circular order
To All Relief Inspectors

Notwithstanding your
former Circular order
to bring on your gratuitous
Relief lists all needy persons,
I observe that the names
of many have not been
entered on the village lists
If hereafter found that
fit persons are not entered,
your services will be
dispensed with.

(Sd) C Dorey Major

$\frac{5}{11}$ No. 599. Tehsil Office

Dibrampur

Enclosure. Dt. 17th July 1877.

Official Memo.

Relating to the

Conversation with the

Officer in charge, the

Tehsildar of Dibrampur

is requested to give a

precaution of loading—

advance of Rs 10 to each

of the Kundars at the

following places to provide

food for bona fide

travellers that is each

persons do not belong

to the [illegible] but are

simply passing through)

The places are:—

1. Shamlo [illegible] Jamkhatta

2. [illegible]
3. Dudur.
4. Dsumbalai.
5. Kalumaingalam.
6. Kalumaiyakkanpuram.
7. Palaeode.
8. Pallanpattai.

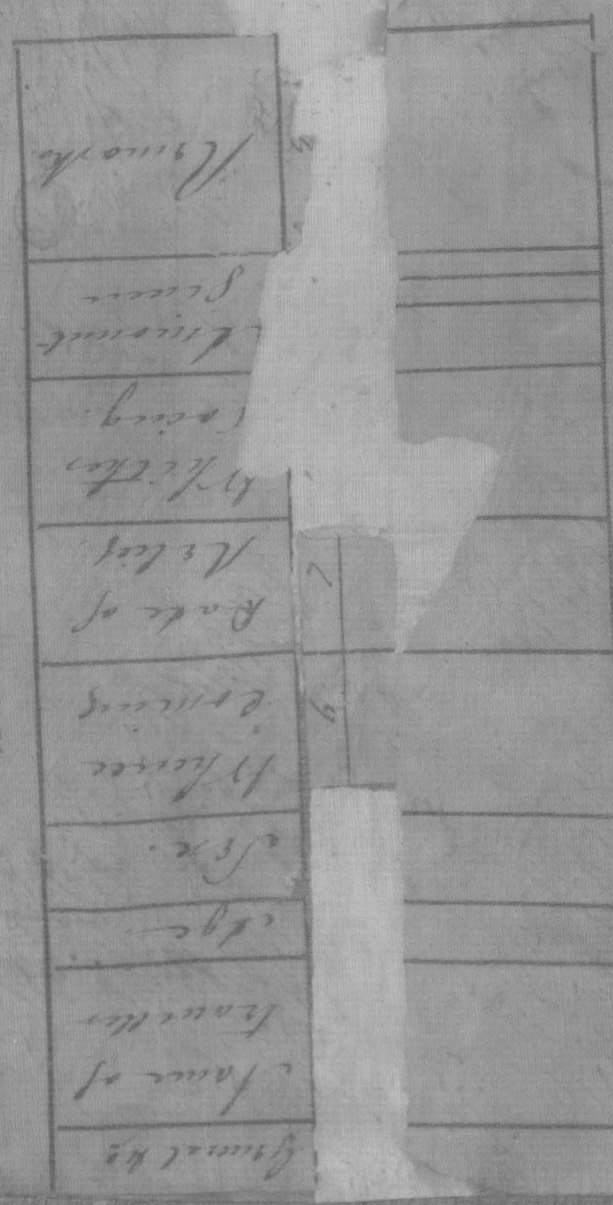
The amount to be given by these to any one traveller should not exceed [illegible] Rupees. If Rupees [illegible] of Lakh Should [illegible] be given for more [illegible] the day except when the Travellers is [illegible] able to proceed. The Registers of Cheek Payments is to be kept in the [illegible] form.

[illegible]

the Extract of Cheek Register must be Submitted Every week to the Collector.

/Signed/ C. D. Bayne
Ist Lt. Dist.

/True Copy/
C. D. Baynes Major
1st Lt. Dist.



F. N° 7045

Items

Daniel Hall Esqr
Major of the 4th Regt
& Commandg the Troops
Troops Stationed
at Castle Hyde where
to have been my Orders
Dated the 1st Inst
to march on
Tuesday the 3d Inst
Instantly to Cork
Barracks

Major Burgoyne has
written a Letter
this Instant
that Lieutenant Sharp
that Lieutenant
Hall Burgoyne
has been compelled
Cancelled & that he
the Regt found it
Instantly to Cork

L Lieut & Capn 4th Regt

Recd 9 Oct 1815 Capn Hall

$\frac{S}{H}$ No. $\frac{311}{150}$

Relief Office

Daraunpoory

Camp Balaode, 12th August 1877.

Sergeant.

J. 918

From

Major C. D. Bayner,

On Special Duty.

To

The Collector of Salem.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of a telegram to you from Government and a report made by Major Hodges, Superintendent of Police, to his immediate superior, — relative to the condition of the Daraunpuree Taluq. The Lord-mentioned Government appear

To

to have been the origin of the telegram,
but I propose to treat them as
distinct and will first submit
replies to the queries contained
in the telegram of Government
with such remarks as are
necessary to convey a clear idea
of the systems in force in this
Taluq for the administration of
relief to the pauper population,
though, as far as I know, it does
not vary in any material point
from that in force in any other
Taluq.

1. It is divisible into two

branches.

(a) The employment of needy persons physically capable of labor on a scale of wages with equivalent tasks determined by Government. I should here state that this mode of relief is practically exhausted; for 9 months' employment for the needy population capable of performing labor has been provided without any aid from the Department of Public Works, which even now is not prepared to offer immediate employment

employment to those who could support themselves by labor, and who are therefore thrown on gratuitous relief.

(b) The distribution of gratuitous charity to those who are unable to work for their support, this mode of relief is of a two-fold nature.

1. The supply of cooked food to inmates of Relief Camps without regard to age, and to children only in villages; the latter method has been introduced since two months, and promises a most beneficial result.

2. The issue of a money-dole

to the indigent and infirm adults and children in their respective villages.

2. Inmates of Camps are composed of adults who are incapacitated or sickly, of women and tramps, and of nursing mothers, and of children whose parents are either in receipt of camp, or out-door, or whose associated conditions clearly indicate that they must die if left in their villages without the special care and medical aid afforded in camps. Such children are not usually brought

brought to camp by their parents, but
are sent there by the Relief Inspectors.

3. The money-dole is
distributed to the resident poor of
villages by their respective Village
Mussiffs under the immediate
and constant supervision of
Inspectors, and subject to the frequent
scrutiny of myself, the Assistant
Collector, the Tahsildar, the Deputy
Tahsildar, and a highly paid
Eurasian Superviser.

4. I forward copies
as requested, of the general instruc-
tions I have from time to time
issued for guidance of those

entrusted with the administration
of gratuitous relief in villages,
which will give a more clear
idea of the measures taken to
carry out their method of relief,
than any statement I can offer.

5. With reference to child-
ren's Kitchens, I beg respectfully
to observe that Government
decree to imply a connection
between the supply of cooked food
to children and of relief to their
parents which does not exist.
Adults are provided with relief
by Labour wages, or gratuitous
relief

relief, as their special circumstances may require, without regard to their being parents of children, the object sought in the provision of cooked food to children being prevention of their starvation through the misappropriation by their parents of the money doled to their own receptions.

6. With reference to the concluding portion of the Guardian's allegation, I take it for granted, in self justification, of refusing the opinion I expressed at the very commencement of the organization for the distribution of the charity that the agency selected to convey their money dole to the intended recipients was not in any point adapted to the work entrusted to it; apart from moral disqualifications, their numbers in their salary & all were insufficient; their unsufficiency is frequently augmented by casualties, and further obstructions to the regular distribution of the charity are often occasioned by the absence of others from their villages in the execution of their multifarious duties. I would respectfully urge

urge that if the money dole does not reach the intended recipients which I admit it does not always do in its integrity I cannot charge myself or subordinates with supineness in attempting to convey it to its destination, seeing that in the Taluq (6) Six Munsiffs have been convicted of theft of the money entrusted to them for distribution, four more are under trial for a similar offence, two have been dismissed for gross neglect of duty, and one has been heavily fined for making a false statement to me in my official capacity,

and others have escaped through the difficulty of obtaining evidence to a conviction.

7. The scales of the Superintendent of Police are so excessive that I cannot comment upon them with the brevity I desire but before proceeding to treat them in detail, I must observe as a general remark that the measure he passes on the administration of relief operations in the Taluq appears to be the offspring of a superficial observation and an inherent loathing acceptance of statements made by

by natives subordinates and
villagers whose bias leans towards
the exaggeration of their distress.

8. Notes of the Super. Remarks by the
intendent of police our Officer in charge of
the condition of the Relief operations
Daraupuri Talug. Daraupuri Talug.

8. (a). On our way 8. (a) The general
from Koyacottah to condition of the people
Kalcode & Daraupuri, in villages is bad,
we could not but the larger portion are
be struck by the very much below par, notably
miserable & emaciated the children and young
condition of the people. adults. The portion
We certainly saw some of the Talug referred to
hundreds of people as by Major Hodges in his
we drove along who paragraph belongs to
were the

were most undoubtedly the Mahendramangalam
suffering the extreme pinch, and it happens
pangs of famine; to be the worst part of
as may had evidently the whole Talug. I have
but few days to live, frequently been along
and a Palki not more the roads to which
heartrending scene Major Hodges alludes,
than ordinary we came and have never seen
seven or eight two or three dead people
Hundred people were the number given by
so as being for the fruit him as congregated in
of the Banyan trees along collection of the fruits
the road, it would be in the splendid avenue
impossible to conceive, of Banyan trees which
and we could only extends from Velampatty
come to the conclusion to Mahendramangalam
that gratuitous Relief but the road way
in villages as at present strewn with branches
not administered shows

is

is most decidedly a
failure so far as keep-
ing the people alive is
concerned, unquestioned
many of the poor creat-
ciated natives we
met, and found that
some were actually
in receipt of village
relief, but that the majority were
not receiving any assistance.

shows that many
persons must travel
thither for the purpose
of collecting the fruit
with which the trees
are overladen. In
Mullah village are
situated near the
portion of the road in
which 30 persons,
chiefly children, em-
ployed in picking up

and collecting their fruit.
Whilst on this subject I
may mention that the
mere fact of collecting
and eating this fruit
does not necessarily in-
dicate that the persons
so employed are
famished, for in the
herb of several it is
collected to make
raggie. Of the number
mentioned by Major
Hodges, I know the
larger portion are on
the gratuitous relief
though he was informed

to

to the contrary. The
account of monies dole
sanctioned does not
in the case of young
adult and children
provide sufficient
food to satisfy hunger
in all cases, and they
supplement their de-
ficiency by eating
the fruit of the Banyan
tree and prickly pear,
for example of
the 30 persons mention
-ed in the former
portion of this para-
graph as seen by me
employed in collecting
their fruit 21 were in
receipt of gratuitous
relief, therefore
prevented miserable
appearance, whilst
the latter were evidently
starving themselves;
but this is not a reason
to infer that the ad-
ministration of relief
is a decided failure
so far as keeping the
people alive is concer-
cerned, for the contrary
without it they would
not

not be alive.

(b) On arriving at Paleode we found a small relief camp with numbers of fearfully emaciated people lying about, & no sooner were we settled in the Travellers Bungalow than we were beset by a considerable number of the poor people, all complaining that they were starving.

(b) I have at different times spent many days in Paleode. I was there a few days before the Superintendent of Police, and I saw here a few days after him. I can only say that I have witnessed the extent of misery he describes, the best refutation of the neglected condition of the people which he infers is to be found in the very rare instances of death by

10.

by actual starvation which the Police report show only three cases have come under my personal observation in all of which the persons were weakened transfix. Paleode I have not why there always been, and will I suppose, continue to be, till the ends of famine, a place in which transfer loves need to congregate, and if Major Rodger had made closer enquiry

than

than his short stay at Palaode permitted, he would have ascertained that the starving people he saw were chiefly wanderers; for obstinate beggars who will neither accept relief in camp nor in their villages I can do nothing; they must perish in their obstinacy.

(c). On enquiry we found that the camp at Palaode only had been instituted for the children under 10 years of age, and that adults were not admitted.

(d). The same was true of the camp at Ramnad, but there the people themselves objected to the camp, preferring to remain in an advanced state of starvation.

(e). And in order to get

dole, their parents appropriate it to their own necessities. Yesterday I saw 500 children fed at Palaode, the regulation having risen to three weeks from 96.

(d). I am aware that many of the mothers of these children want more food than they can procure with the money allowances they receive; but they refuse to come to my camps with their children & I can therefore not do more for them.

(e). The distance to Daraw post

get relief they would have had to trudge some 16 miles to Darampore before they could be listened to, and many of these, I should say, were unable to walk 5 miles.

(f). I had up both the Camp Superintendent and the Village Dunniff (the latter a Mahomedan), and from their statements it appeared that from the instructions they had received there was no help for their state of things, and that no relief could be afforded to adults, unless they brought chits for it from the relief officers.

Darampoor is 12 miles by footpath, but there is no necessity for them to travel there to obtain relief, as it is obtainable in the shape of money in their own villages, and from my personal knowledge I am able to state that most of them are in receipt of it.

(f). The information supplied to Major Hodges by the persons he mentions is opposed to fact. Village Dunniffs are the officers primarily held responsible that relief is afforded to

The latter, however, at my request took charge of some 120 or 13 women who appeared to be in a terribly reduced state, and promised to give them a meal & forward them by cart to Darampoor, but surely things are to be

every needy person in the villages under their charge, or to bona fide travellers on the main road; for that latter purpose certain Dunniffs are provided with a permanent advance, of which the Value of the Dunniff happens to be one. (g). Relief Inspectors have strict orders to send to camp all persons dying from starvation & Dunniffs to supply their immediate wants, till carts can be provided to convey them.

(h). Major

be so arranged that
distressed persons could
be sent on to some
relief centre by any
village Munsiff.

(k). I shall enquire at Daraunpoor whether they were sent in or not.

13 women despatched under his orders to the Camp at Daraunpoor, two absconded enroute, one was sent back as not being a fit object for relief, and that the circumstances of the other would have been met by admission to

(k). Major Hodges does not report the result of his enquiry. I was informed that out of the

(i). One thing is certain and that is that greater relief is impracticable unless there is a strong supervising staff of European officers.

(j). Native agency is not to be trusted. In their Taluq (Daraunpoor) alone 4 Village Munsiffs have been prosecuted and convicted for stealing the people's money, 2 are under trial, & 2 cases have been reported

greater relief.

(i). No one would question the superiority of well paid European agency over low-paid & unpaid native agency but I submit is a question for the decision of Government.

(j). I regret to say that the numbers mentioned by Major Hodges is too small; but these cases are not, as Major Hodges' statement would imply all brought to notice by the Police; for the majority

reported by Police against another man near Palcode which are still pending.

(k). There is some thing very wrong in the relief system here, and to my mind there is far too much of what is called the "weeding proces" going on; a few days ago there were nearly three thousand (3000) people in the relief camp at Salem, the Collector (who has, I hear, relieved

majority are referred by me to them for investigation, at the same time I gladly acknowledge the ready assistance which has been afforded to me in this matter by the Inspector of Police

(k) I am not aware of this weeding process referred to by Major Hodges; out of the Dharampuri Camp only 218 persons have left on their own account to receive gratuitous relief at their village as regards the Salem Camp, it is true that a large number of disqualified

Dr

from charge of their camp, & according to the Inspector's account not more than 300 of this 1000 people were sent on to village relief, the others had no prospect before them, but to "qualify" by inevitable starvation for re-admission into the Camp.

disqualified persons obtained admission simply to avail themselves of the immunities & luxuries of diet which were then given to inmates of camp. Not a single inmate has at any time been expelled from the Dharampuri Camp, much less 1000; but "fama crescit eundo". My average number for 6 months has not varied to the extent of 100 in any day caused by desertion, deaths and admissions.

The Inspector's statement is

is utterly without
foundation, which
fact Major Hodges could
have ascertained for
himself, if he had asked
permission to see the
camp daily state returns

(b). From what I
could glean from
conversation with
one of the famine Relief
Officers I gather that the
idea of saving any of
the distressed people
from the rising gene
ration, has been
virtually abandoned,
and where at Daram
pure I was requested

(b) As I was
fortunately away in
the time of Major Hodges
visit, the Relief Offic
to whom he alludes
could only be the
Assistant Collector
Mr Welsh; either that
officer holds an
erroneous opinion
regarding the policy

not to send any adults
into the Camp, but only
children, the adults
are popularly supposed
to be provided for by
gratuitous relief or
labour, as the cases may

I proposed to pu
sue in the cases
of gratuitous re
or Major Hodges
entirely misund
stood him. In
opinion on the
matter which I
municated to
Welsh is this;
supply to all the age
and shrivelled ad
of the luxuriou
provided till la
in Camp was sim
a waste of foo
because a large
amount of foo
does not benefit

such memorials, I
because I thought the
relief afforded in
villages sufficiently
met their case, so
that I purposed to
restrict, as a rule,
future admissions
of the residents in
the Taluq to persons of
persons of 35 years of
age and under, for
they, unless too far
gone to assimilate
food, responded im-
mediately to the gen-
erous treatment, and
it is to persons of
this

this age that we must
look to fill up the awful
gap in the population
which this calamity
has made, and to take
up the agricultural
operations when the
season is again
favourable; and Mr.
Superintendent not
to send adults to
camp unless made
on his own authority
and is not in accord-
ance with my wishes
Children are admitted
freely without question

(m) But as already mentioned by the Asst. Superintendent, the unfortunate creatures are frequently kept continually passing between the village Imunsiff and the Kaistrier, one barbarously sending them too strong for gratuitous relief, and the other not strong or enough to perform work, so that at last they have no resource but to lay down and die.

(n) The statement of the Asst. Superintendent is incorrect. I fancy he must have heard something about some able-bodied famine coolies I sent to the D. P. W. for employment on the Penneagundapuram project, not being considered fit for the work.

(k). Some sixty or seventy persons appeared before the Asst. Superintendent and myself at Adaveppakkam complaining that they were starving and could get no relief.

(o). We got up there and the village Imunsiff and he explained that no one could be placed upon the list, until the "Sub Circle Inspector" gave the order.

(l) I am surprised to learn this, as this village was carefully inspected by the Collector & myself on the 1st of July.

(o) The Imunsiff's statement is opposed to fact; for the duty of the Imunsiff is to put persons on his list, and that of the Inspector is to either confirm the Imunsiff's action, or to cancel his entries on scrutiny

(p). This

(p) And he tried to make out that the people before us had from sheer perversity not applied to this official.

(q) Cases were pointed out who were refused admission to gratuitous relief, because they had perhaps a son or daughter who is engaged in removing prickly pear at 2 annas a day - a sum only barely sufficient

(p). This is probably true. I know from experience that from sheer perversity many will not avail themselves of relief by following the prescribed courses

(q) This statement is so utterly opposed to fact, that I cannot but suppose Major Hodges must have misunderstood the Memorialists for as of the essential qualification for the admission of an aged person to relief

to support one person in even moderate working condition.

(r). And altogether I thought it very hard liner that any of the unfortunate creatures who appeared before us should be denied relief.

(s) On driving through the bazaar at Daraw-puri we saw a sight which one could hardly have supposed possible

relief lists is the fact of their having a child supporting him or herself by labor on relief works

(r) Appearances are often deceptive, and in the case of aged people, specially so; and it requires some experience to be able to tell whether an aged person is in need of food or not.

(s) If Major Hodges had taken a more comprehensive view of the wide-spread calamity

possible in a place
where so much time
and money have
been spent in orga-
nizing relief on a
large scale, a wretch-
ed starving lad
made a dash at a
basket of parched
grain, and seized
a handful, he was
at once pounced
upon by more than
three or four bazar
men and women,
and pitched into like
any thing but during

calamity which
has befallen this
Taluq, he would
not, I think, have
indulged himself
in the event of
at my expense
implied in the
words "which
one could hardly
have supposed
possible in a
place where so
much time and
money have been
spent in orga-
nizing relief
on a large scale

the whole time he
was being thrashed,
he was eating away
at the grain he had
secured.

He does not appear
to realize that
nearly 60,000 people
are verging on
death by starvation
and that amongst
so large a number
it is impossible
to check individual
idiosyncrasies; the
boy of whose theft he
makes such capital
in passing a personal
reflection upon
myself, could have
obtained a com-
fortable and ample
meal

meal without the
threshing, if they had
chosen to go to the
camp not a half mile
distant. I am not
aware that much
money or time has
been spent in or-
ganizing relief in the
town of Daraunpuri
than in any other part
of the Taluq. My diary
would show that
my time is fairly
distributed in the
inspection of the
whole taluq, and

the cash account that
the money spent on
relief in the town of
Daraunpuri is 2/9/8
disproportionate
to its population
requiring relief.
The construction of
the camp has been
costly, but it is not
a municipal institu-
tion, and persons
from all parts can
avail themselves of
the relief offered
in it. If Major
Hodges were to
drive

drive more frequently through —
Daraunpore he would
see children picking
up grains of rice
from the road-way
in the front of the
shops, and he would
probably write a
note on the neglected
condition of the children
— in a place where
so much time and
money have been
spent; but he would
learn on enquiry
that those very children
are

(t) I see by the P. N. C. that Government are prepared to sanction very strong measures in the way of punishing Police Constables who pass by starving people without taking measures for getting them assisted, but unless some very different system is followed in the Daraunpore Taluq than at present appears to prevail, it will be

are inmates of my camp, and are in receipt of two ample meals each day.

(t). Major Hodges takes upon himself to condemn without reserve the system pursued in the Daraunpore Taluq for the relief of the awful distress existing in it. I attach no value to his censure, as I do not consider him competent by personal knowledge to offer

be next to impossible
to avoid meeting
any number of starv-
ing people for whom
scarcely anything
can be done.

offer an opinion
on this subject;—
during the 8 month
I have been in th
Ialug, I have only
once had the oppor
tunity of meeting
him, when he acco
-panied Lieut Gr.
Robinson, his visit
on that occasion
was limited to
6 hours of daylight
and as far as I am
aware, he has not
in this period of
8 months, made
two rapid marche

along the main roads.

9. In conclusion I beg
most respectfully to express
the deep mortification I feel
at the censures conveyed in
the telegram of Government
For nearly 8 months without
a days rest, till last week
when completely broken
down by hard work, I was
compelled to seek medical
advice in Salem, I have
thrown myself into my
over-anxious & responsible
duty with a zealous desire
to relieve the distress around
me

nce, and, I think, I may also
say without conceit, with an
average amount of administ-
rative capacity. The only reward
to which a Relief Officer looks
is the approbation & confidence
of Government. It is my
misfortune, but certainly
not my fault, that I have not
obtained this reward; —
— Had I done so, Govern-
ment would — scarcely have
despatched so condemnatory
a telegram on a report which
I respectfully urge, is based
on

on superficial observation
and untested statements.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. D. Bayner Major
On Special Duty.

(True Copy)

C. J. Langley
Capt

24/9/60

9

Extra No. 1.

Salem Collector's office
Salem 23rd August 1871

From

The Collector
of Salem

To

The Chief Secretary 2691 B
to Government
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my
Telegram reply to one from Govern-
ment dated the 2nd instant,
in continuation of my D. O. to you
and Index of the same date, I have
now the honor to forward what
I trust the Government will con-
sider a full and complete refu-
tation of the Charges brought by
Major Hodges, the Superintendent
of Police as to the mal-administra-
tion of Relief in the Dharampury Tal
also the Circulars issued by Major
Baynes for the guidance of

L Dis L 4970/72

his famine subordinates in the distribution of this relief.

2 The system of admission to camp by Ticket has been abolished. All applicants are received, and admitted either to the general or Medical Camp from whence they are drafted to their villages, vide enclosed Camp Rules.

3 In conclusion I beg that the Superintendent of Police may be directed in future, either to send his notes through me to the Inspector General, or to send me a copy. As the Head of the District, I ought to receive the first intimation of a wrong existing, that a remedy may be applied.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your most obedient Servant
C. Longden
Lt. Col. Com.

Camp

259/18
[illegible]

G.O.

~~Major Baynes's clear statement is very satisfactory & the Govt. also have perfect confidence in his using every exertion to alleviate distress & prevent [illegible]~~

G.O.
1877.

No 426

Transferred to the
Revenue (Famine)
Department.

[illegible]
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George
25th Augt 1877.

No 162

[illegible]

Rev. 1877 Dept
Fam. Dept
No 7245

From
The Collector
of Salem

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras

Dated 23rd
Recd 25th } August 1877
Read 27th

14970 / Extra No. 1

Enc: 15

Replying to Govern-
ment Telegram
dated 2nd Inst. with copy
of Major Baynes' report
regarding the administra-
tion of gratuitous relief
in Dharmapuri Taluq

Transferred

G. O. No 2191[a]

The Govt. have perused Major Baynes's ~~(9)~~ (9) clear statement & perfect satisfaction and they have ~~fully~~ perfect confidence in his using every exertion to alleviate distress & prevent death within the Taluq under his charge.

2. They presume the orders to relief inspectors, alluded to in ~~the~~ section (g) of para 8, to send all persons to camp who are dying of emaciation, are incorrectly worded. If not, such instructions require immediate modification.

3. The papers will be ~~communicated to the~~ [illegible]

26918
69

Ms Collectors Salem 9/12 7

Inspector Genl of Police
Boards Plans
Fruit Capsules &c (illegible)

Journal of Police with
the Expences of the
Service of the Police
Thereon & Police
Reports & Corr.
Reports & diary containing
remarks thereon
observed shortcomings
&c. being laid on
the table from time to
time containing the said
Journal & Corr.
and to the Dist. Reports
of the Dist Inspectors.

4. The Inspector Genl. is
also requested to report
what forms may be
best adapted for
Police Returns &
Lists &c. &c.

10 September 77.