

SOUTH INDIAN MAHARASHTRIANS

(CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES)

ISSUED BY

THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, MADRAS

AS ITS

SILVER JUBILEE SOUVENIR



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FOREWORD

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers, this small volume as a Souvenir on the happy occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mahratta Education Fund, Madras.

The Souvenir consists practically of four parts. The first gives us a brief History of the M. E. F. with a statement of the progress it has been making all these years, the successive List of Office Bearers and a list of Scholarship-holders whom it has benefited by its activities.

The second part is devoted to a brief account of the Eminent Maharashtrians that have adorned South India for the last one hundred years and more. It is difficult for anybody to choose a standard of eminence which would be acceptable to all; but we have spared no pains to make the list as representative as possible in the circumstances.

The third part consists of a few historical and cultural studies contributed by our good friends, who have laboured long and earnestly in their respective subjects. Some of these articles are devoted to Literature, Art and Music; others are of Economic interest—especially those relating to the Population Problem and the Enquiry into the Economic condition of the people. We hope that the articles will be of use to research workers and therefore the volume will be found on the shelves of every Library—public and private.

Last follows the list of Maharashtrian residents in the City of Madras, (Brahmins, Kshatriyas and others), giving over a thousand names, which we trust will be of great value.

One may notice a few omissions of portraits, which we wish we could have given, if it had been possible to secure them in time.

In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee, a Meeting Hall is to be built on the site belonging to the Fund in Mowbray's Road,

Mylapore—known as *Maharashtra Nivas*—the plans and estimates of which have been approved by the Managing Committee. The Ground Plan and Front Elevation of the Hall are printed to face pages 72 and 73 of this volume. It is hoped that the Hall will be completed in a few months.

We are happy to announce that a Marathi edition of the Souvenir is being issued separately.

Many ladies and gentlemen have sacrificed their time and energy to help us in this work; and to them all we tender our heartiest thanks.

N. R. KEDARI RAO,
Editor, Silver Jubilee Souvenir.

T. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Convener, Silver Jubilee Committee.

MADRAS, }
11-12-1937. }

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GREETINGS

1. This is the hour when we rejoice,
The close of five and twenty years
Of service rendered to the poor,
In a bright and worthy manner.
2. A hundred youths and maidens young,
Whom chance had thrown the hapless among,
Rescued from a life of want and gloom,
Now claim a cheerful home.
3. Hail to those who won the glory,
Heroes and heroines of our story,
Pillars of a strong and mighty structure,
With a bright and rosy future.
4. With hopeful hearts and youthful store,
Of Energy and Faith as before,
The Fund shall do its duty blest,
The Lord will do the rest.



**Dewan Bahadur K. KRISHNASWAMI RAO, C.I.E.,
Dewan of Travancore, First President, M. E. F. 1912—1923**



E. VINAYAKA RAO, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras
Honorary Secretary, M. E. F., 1912-1937

The History
OF
The Mahratta Education Fund, Madras
FOR
ITS FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By
Mr. E. VINAYAKA RAO, B. A., B. L.

Honorary Secretary, Mahratta Education Fund, from 1912 to 1937
Advocate, Madras.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao for this long and illuminating article dealing with the History of the Mahratta Education Fund and allied Institutions. No one is better qualified for the task than Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao who has been the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, unanimously elected for the last twenty-five years continuously from 1912 to 1937.—Ed.

I
INTRODUCTORY.

With a prayerful heart, I rejoice that I am vouchsafed the pleasure of writing the history of the Mahratta Education Fund for the first quarter of a century of its useful existence. In presenting this history, I shall only be partially redeeming my debt of gratitude to the members of the Fund for the uniform kindness, unfailing co-operation, and cordial affection which they have always shown me.

TANJORE

The reader may be interested to know something about the main currents of thought that ushered the Fund into existence. Born in 1891 almost within a stone's throw of the Palace walls at Tanjore and brought up in what may be well regarded as an ideal atmosphere typical of the best culture and traditions of Tanjore, early in life I became intimately familiar with the conditions of life of the Mahratta community of Tanjore.

Some of the Maharanees, wives of the late H. H. Sivaji Maharaja, the last ruler of Tanjore, were living in seclusion in the palace enjoying their modest pensions and decent incomes from their private properties. Several other members of the Royal Family were also living in the Palace. The good old forms were kept up, though they were only the tattered remnants of the old magnificence and splendour. A few elephants were still swaying in the outer courtyard. Morning and evening the play of Nawbat and Nagara went on as usual in the front gate of the Palace. The armed sentinels stood at the main entrance leading to the inner quadrangles from day to day, looking with philosophic indifference on the covered vehicles conveying gosha

ladies related to the members of the Royal family, and moving in and out drawn by pairs of horses or pairs of bullocks. A few half-sleepy sepoy were furbishing up now and then the pieces of fire-arms and military accoutrements that were left in the armoury. A few learned pandits were working in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, deciphering and copying the famous old manuscripts in palm leaves and crumbling old country paper. In another suite of rooms, dusty old record bundles were arranged and rearranged and a few clerks were leisurely examining the musty old papers and cadjans to unearth the palace copy of some ancient grant, or pedigree, or order of precedence or point of ceremonial. The Royal traditions were kept up, though on a very reduced scale. The astrologer, the doctor, the musician and the scholar each had his share of Palace patronage in such measure as the depleted finances could permit. The Palace was not then open to the mere tourist and sight-seer. The big hall containing full-size paintings of the Maharajahs of Tanjore from 1676 to 1855 was eloquent in its very silence and the pictures seemed to tell the sad story of the rise and fall of the Tanjore Raj. Day in and day out, the old watchman at the main entrance rang the hour bell with melancholy precision, announcing as it were the hourly receding into the dim past of the palmy days that were. One after another the old Ranees passed away. So did many other members of the Royal family. The end of one establishment meant the destitution of a large number of families of clerks, dependents and poor relatives and a diminution of patronage to a number of pandits, priests, doctors, musicians, painters and the followers of fine arts. This side of Tanjore history made a deep impression on me as I had frequent opportunities of going into the Palace and spending hours at a time within its walls.

I vividly remember with gratitude the long historical accounts which I had about Tanjore affairs from several old family friends. One of them, happily alive now, is closely related to the Royal family and gave me very faithful accounts of the last days of Sivaji and the cultural history of Tanjore after the annexation in 1855. With the decline of the fortunes of the Royal House began also the decline of the fortunes of the nobility, Brahman, Kshattriya, and others. Outside the Palace walls the story of Tanjore was not less melancholy. By temperament and equipment, the noble houses of Tanjore were not ready to change over to the new order of things which the Annexation meant. One after another, the noble houses went down, their mansions were mortgaged, their lands were alienated, and their sons and daughters were driven to a life of chill penury. It was most painful to see this slow but sure grinding of good, noble and generous men and women, whose only fault was that the new times sprang upon them with lightning speed and they were not alert enough to save themselves.

The condition of the commoners was not so bad. But it was bad enough. A few families had already gone out of Tanjore and had obtained good situations in British service and in Indian States. Many of them won laurels as administrators and educationists. On account of their ability and high

character, the Mahratta Community retained the universal esteem and respect in which it had been held. They still regarded Tanjore as their headquarters and hoped to spend their last days after retirement in their dear old city. Many middle class families at Tanjore continued the cultural traditions. In most middle class homes there was music of one kind or another. In their leisure hours men loved to sing to the accompaniment of the melodious Thambur. Some practised on the Mridanga, some on the Veena, and some others on the Gote Vadhya. The Ganapathi festival, annually celebrated in West Main Street, attracted huge crowds of music lovers, when men rivalled with one another to show their skill. The love of the fine arts among the common folk gave ample opportunities to professional musicians, pipers, bandmen, the exponents of the famous art of Bharata Natya, pith workers, florists, etc., to distinguish themselves. The great Maharashtrian scholars pursued their studies in Sanskrit and Marathi, largely depending upon their modest private incomes. Every year, Maharashtrians from all over India halted at Tanjore on their way to Rameswar. At Tanjore they always had a warm welcome. Such of them as were musicians gave their performances and listened to Tanjore music with rapt attention and all had enormous cultural gains. Such of them as were Sanskrit or Marathi scholars gave and listened to many discourses, to mutual advantage. After the famous Vishnu Bava Morgaumkar made his famous Kirtans at Tanjore, year after year, a regular stream of Kirtankars from all over India visited Tanjore and blessed the people with their kirtans, and they in turn received the homage of the people and their patronage, which in terms of money continued to diminish with the decrease in the material resources of the people. Men like Rajwade came and collected Marathi manuscripts of historical value. I have myself listened to many Marathi kirtans of the famous Ramachandra Bava of Benares and attended some of the musical performances and Bharata Natyams of some of the celebrities in their respective arts. I saw before my eyes all this sweetness and all this grandeur passing away, with nothing worth mentioning to take its place.

In my own house where I spent most of my vacations, the morning programme included a group study of some great Marathi classic like Dasa bodh, Gnaneswari, Ekanathswami's Ramayana, etc. Verse by verse these great books were read and explained in Marathi to a large group of listeners young and old. Every Saturday and every Ekadasi there was Marathi Bhajan. The sound of the cymbal and chipri used to fill my soul with inexpressible joy. My own grand-aunt, who by the way did not know to read or write, knew by heart literally hundreds of Abhangs, Padas, Ovis, Bhupalis, etc., which she used to sing every morning in most delightful tunes. The cult of Pandharpur was verily a living reality. In the bhajana hall, over the pictures of Rama and Krishna there hung the portrait with only the loin cloth of Sri Samarth Ramdas Swami. The story was often repeated to me, and every time I loved to listen to it with the same joy, as to how Ramdas Swami came all the way to Tanjore, when there were no railways, to found the Big Mutt at Tanjore. I loved to see the copy of the great Dasabodh written or used by

Ramdas himself still happily preserved by the family in-charge of the Mutt. I knew that this great saint was the spiritual guru of the great Sivaji himself. I remember the occasion when the Sivaji janmothsav was celebrated at Tanjore. The picture is unforgettable. The portrait of the great national hero was put in a howdah on a Palace elephant. There were camels, horses and uniformed retainers in front. The Palace nobles including the two grandsons of the last ruler walked in procession, along with a large crowd of Maharashtrian and non-Maharashtrian citizens. To my young mind Maharashtra history and Maharashtra traditions acquired a new meaning and a new fascination. The rapidly growing impoverishment of the community and the intellectual stagnation and decay that appeared to have set in had also a pathetic significance to me. A good many old families had lost all, and were leaving Tanjore for good in search of employment elsewhere. With the meagre knowledge of Maharashtra history that a boy of sixteen could have had in 1907, I had a special sense of pride in being a Maharashtrian. At the same time, I had a passionate desire to understand more the history and the problems of my community and to do my bit of service to stem the advancing tides of economic distress and intellectual decay and to arrest the process of regression from true Maharashtrian culture and traditions which had already set in.

II

EARLIER INSTITUTIONS

Before beginning the history of the Maharashtra Education Fund it will be appropriate to give here brief accounts of the history and activities of the previous institutions that strove for the improvement of the Marathi language and for the preservation of Maharashtrian culture and traditions in South India.

THE MARATHI VACHAN MANDIR, TANJORE

Naturally the earliest attempt in this direction was the one made at Tanjore in the Eighties of the last century. I am informed that the attempt then made was to have a central organisation at Tanjore for the benefit of the community and it functioned for some time without leaving any permanent results. The details are not available. After that failure, some enthusiastic ladies and gentlemen again organised an institution called the 'Marathi Vachan Mandir' at Tanjore. This institution was running reading classes for adult men and women, where Marathi classics were read and explained. It was also running a free Marathi Girls School where instruction was given in Marathi by a paid teacher assisted by a few voluntary teachers. Under the inspiring guidance of Rao Bahadur C. Nagojee Row, who was then Inspector of Schools at Tanjore, the Mandir was conducting Marathi classes for the benefit of boys and girls reading in the recognised schools at Tanjore, the classes being held every Saturday and Sunday for two hours in the morning in one central place. By 1910 these classes had ceased to be held and the

reading classes for adults had been practically discontinued. The girls' school alone was being conducted on a small scale owing to the indomitable energy and enthusiasm of Rao Saheb T. Sambamurthi Rao, (the author of the Marathi inscriptions of the Tanjore temple) and his talented wife.

THE MADRAS MAHRATTA ASSOCIATION, 1888

Perhaps about the same time, a big attempt was made on the same lines at Madras. The Madras Mahratta Association which appeared to have been founded in 1883 had ceased to work, but it was revived in 1888. I obtained full particulars of this institution some time after the founding of the Mahratta Education Fund. In 1913 I had personal conversations with Mr. T. Venkasami Rao, who was the Secretary of the Madras Mahratta Association in 1888. He was good enough to put into my hands the only printed copy available of a scheme for the reorganisation on a proper basis of the Madras Mahratta Association which was put before the public by him in May 1889. The copy is preserved by the Fund and forms very interesting reading. But he was not in a position to give me a copy of the rules of the said Association. By pure accident I got a copy of the rules in July 1937 and I found it as interesting as it was instructive.

The following were the office-bearers :—

Patrons—

- (1) A. A. Srinivasa Rao Saheb Esq., *Jagirdar of Arni.*
- (2) Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I.

President—

- (3) Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao

Vice-Presidents—

- (4) Dewan Bahadur T. Venkaswami Rao
- (5) Mr. K. Rajah Rao
- (6) „ A. Ramachandra Rao
- (7) „ T. Ranga Rao
- (8) „ R. Balajee Rao, B.L.
- (9) „ C. Ramachandra Rao Saheb, B.L.
- (10) „ T. Ramachandra Rao

Managing Committee—

- (11) Mr. D. Rama Rao
- (12) „ C. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.
- (13) „ T. M. Annaswami Rao
- (14) „ C. Hanumantha Rao
- (15) „ Balvant Trimbuck Sahasrabudhe
- (16) „ A. Raghavendra Rao
- (17) „ A. Sarvothama Rao
- (18) „ M. Balakrishna Rao

Secretary—

(19) Mr. T. Venkaswami Rao

Treasurer—

(20) Mr. A. Raghavendra Rao

In addition to the above 20 office-bearers, there are 41 names in the list of ordinary members. I find among the ordinary members here, Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., who later on did yeoman service to the Fund as Vice-President, Mr. D. R. Balajee Rao who became one of the life members of the Fund and was a Vice-President for some time, Mr. T. Rangaswami Rao who became a Patron of the Fund and whose executors made a munificent endowment to the Fund ear-marked for the S. S. Raghavendra Rao Elementary School, and Mr. Kashirasagar Rajagopala Rao who happily is still a member of the Fund and most appropriately responded to the toast of the community on the occasion of the Foundation Day in 1937.

The object of the Association was to encourage Marathi Literature by :

- (i) Holding meetings and discussions in Marathi in view to the gradual development of the language.
- (ii) Opening a Library and Reading Room.
- (iii) Delivering occasional lectures.
- (iv) Awarding prizes for Marathi Literary productions.
- (v) Establishing schools for regular instruction, for preparing students to make Marathi their Vernacular in the University Examinations.

An Association started under such influential auspices with brilliant men in charge of the management, when the community was in affluent circumstances and the mother tongue was spoken in a much purer form than now, could not but have produced some positive results. They were able to persuade the University of Madras to include Marathi as a subject for examination from the Matriculation to the M. A. Degree Examination. Be it noted that at that time such a recognition had not been accorded to Marathi even by the Bombay University. Secondly, they started a middle school in Rajah Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane, where there were classes from the infant standard to the third form. In this school an attempt was made to teach everything in Marathi. The library was located in the School premises and all the meetings were held there.

The Association presented an address to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on 26—2—1888. Both the address and the reply to it contain very touching sentiments and I think I may appropriately give the same here *in extenso* :

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

“We, the Members of the Madras Mahratta Association, thus wait on Your Highness, with the utmost cordiality and respect, to welcome

Your Highness to this Southern Capital of India. With unfeigned pleasure we recognise in Your Highness the representative of one of the most ancient Hindu Royal houses. Your beautiful and ever-green country is still the home of a happy, contented and loyal population. Your Highness is the worthy successor of a series of rulers renowned for learning, refinement, piety and benevolent solicitude for the welfare of their subjects. You have already variously manifested your wise resolve to maintain the high character of the Travancore administration, and to help on the progress of your subjects by every means which Providence has placed in your hands. We have every assurance that the highest object of your ambition is to obtain the love of your people. May the mild radiance of your countenance shine on your country and be a blessing to it for a long series of years. May all your wishes, as a paternal ruler, be fully crowned with success. We as members of the Marathi nationality, naturally derive satisfaction and pride from the well-known circumstances that the Marathi language has been the adopted language of successive rulers of Travancore, and that several Mahratta gentlemen have been among their most faithful and devoted Ministers—the last and not the least of whom is Your Highness's present Dewan. With sentiments of profound respect and esteem, and with reiterated best wishes, we remain,

The Members of the Mahratta Association."

His Highness replied :—

"GENTLEMEN,

I will begin my reply to your address at the point where you concluded it. As I said at Tanjore, the Southern home of the Mahrattas, the State of Travancore is much indebted to your intellectual race for some of the best Dewans who have administered its affairs and to none more than to the distinguished politician, Sir Madhava Rao, who came into Travancore a scholar and left it a statesman of renown, to carry into the service of two Sovereigns successively of his own race, the benefit of the knowledge and experience he had acquired in the land of the Perumals, which he had first stamped with the impress of his genius and sound practical wisdom so indelibly that fifteen years of other administrations have left unshaken the foundations of good government, which he had laid deep and broad. In selecting Rama Rao as my Dewan, I am free to confess that I was not moved so much by the fact of his being a Mahratta, and a relation of Sir Madhava Rao, as by the fact that he was his apt pupil and co-adjutor, who, after him, had administered large divisions so successfully that I felt he was the best fitted to assist me to build on the lines which his distinguished relative had laid down, and which his Royal pupils, my illustrious predecessors and their administrators, had been glad to work upon. You have evoked the expression of this sentiment by the allusion made in your address, and I am glad you have given me the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging the gratitude I owe for services rendered to my predecessors—services which have rendered my own duties to my subjects comparatively easy. I wish it, however, to be distinctly

understood that I do not by any means underrate the services of those who followed him in office, one of whom, his worthy class-mate and friend, is nobly doing for Pudukotah what Sir Madhav Rao did for Travancore. Having discharged this duty, I will now proceed, Gentlemen, to thank you, and that I do most sincerely, for all the kindly sentiments you have so feelingly expressed. I am very happy indeed to have the pleasure of meeting you here. Allow me in return to wish you happiness and every prosperity. A nation with a history like yours, which can in the present day, produce such remarkable men as Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao and others, whom I have lately met in Tanjore and Poona, need have no fear of being beaten in the great race for a position in the front ranks of civilisation, which is vigorously being run all over India."

In May 1889, the Secretary of that Association made an attempt to organise a Central Association which was not successful. He told me with sorrow that gradually the work of the Association dwindled, the Library fell into disuse and the school had to be closed down after a few years of lingering existence. There was not money enough and there were not pupils enough to run the institution even as a primary school. Soon the Association passed into the limbo of oblivion. I have often wondered why an Association started under such influential and wealthy auspices and in times so propitious should have failed so soon. But it is a pity that it did fail.

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAHRATTA BRAHMINS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS

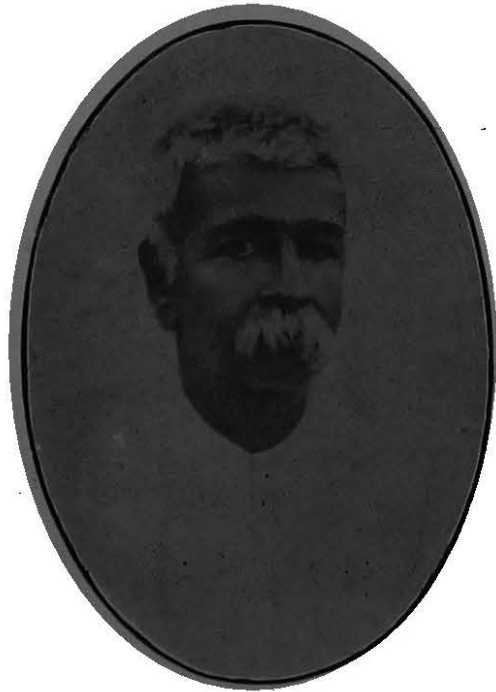
Long after the failure of the Madras Mahratta Association, another effort was made to organise the community for its general advancement, by Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, who started the South Indian Mahratta Brahmins Association, Madras. I had the pleasure of discussing with Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao long after the Mahratta Education Fund itself was started a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the South Indian Mahratta Brahmins' Association. He told me that notwithstanding his best efforts the Association had failed though the objects were quite comprehensive as regards the development and preservation of the Marathi language and culture and its usages and traditions. The experience gained by Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao in the working of this Association was, however, of considerable use to the Mahratta Education Fund of which he was the first Vice-President, for nearly eight years.

THE MAHARASHTRA SABHA, MADRAS

Yet another Madras Association that blossomed for a brief while and thereafter ceased to live was the Maharashtra Sabha, Madras. On 18-10-1904 the Dasara day of the year, a few Maharashtrians living in and around Triplicane met together and started the Maharashtra Sabha, Madras with the object of bringing together the scattered members of the Marathi speaking



Rao Saheb P. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A.,
Chief Interpreter, High Court, Madras
First Vice-President, M. E. F. 1912—1920



Dewan Bahadur
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, C.S.I.
Madras Civil Service (Seconded)
President, M. E. F. 1923—1930



C. BHEEMA RAO,
First Asst. Secy., M. E. F. 1912—1918

community and to encourage the study of Marathi language and literature. Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, was elected President, though he had by then permanently settled down at Kumbakonam. The membership was not large and the Sabha arranged for occasional lectures and conducted a reading room subscribing for the *Hindu* and the *Kesari* newspapers. The Sabha was located in a rented room in the Davanotsava Bungalow at Triplicane. A small Marathi Library was therein maintained for some time. Kirtans in Marathi were arranged whenever there was a suitable opportunity. Sivaji Janmotsav was celebrated for about four years. In 1908 the Indian National Congress was held at Madras and Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. G. K. Gokhale attended this Congress. The Sabha invited Mr. Gokhale to tea and there was a reception accorded to him. In April 1909 Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao presided over a function when prizes were distributed to girls who showed proficiency in Marathi. Notwithstanding the encouraging start, the enthusiasm for the aims and objects of the Sabha waned and in the course of 1909 the Sabha ceased to function and became defunct.

MARATHI MANDALI, KUMBAKONAM

In 1907 I joined the Government College at Kumbakonam. A few friends invited me to attend a meeting of the Marathi Mandali that had just been started. The veteran leader Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, of revered memory, was the President. His grandson was a class-mate of mine and so I had frequent opportunities of meeting the Grand Old Man. He attended the meetings of the Mandali and moved with the young men as if he were one of them and without any reserve. The object of the Mandali was to encourage the study of Marathi and to arrange for meetings and debates for the benefit of the young men of the community. There was an apology of a reading room. In my opinion the best part of its work was the frequent opportunities young men had to have long and intimate talks with their President the great leader and statesman. Personally I benefited a great deal. Some of us desired him to teach us the elements of politics. He taught us several passages from Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution* in his own inimitable manner, enriching the conversations with personal anecdotes. In these conversations we learnt from him a great many things in Mahratta history. His illuminating talks on many aspects of Mahratta culture had a special value as he was a practical man of action with progressive ideas and of an intensely religious disposition. His was one of the formative influences that led me to the work of the Fund and I am ever grateful to him for all that he had done for me. I left Kumbakonam in January 1909 to join Pachaiyappa's College, Madras for my B.A. Course. I heard from my friends that the work of the Marathi Mandali gradually declined and had ceased to function about the end of 1909.

III

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FUND

While I was at College I read many books on Mahratta History and the enthusiasm which I had as a member of the Marathi Mandali, Kumbakonam continued to grow though I could not then take any part in any such activities for there were none at Madras. After I graduated in April 1911, I spent a good deal of my leisure to consider the question of organising the community for meeting effectively the economic, educational and cultural problems which called for urgent solution. I had several discussions with prominent men of the community in and out of Madras and I had also talks with many men, young and old, rich and poor, who occupied different stations in life. I tried to understand from persons who were connected with the previous institutions the nature of their objects and activities and tried to discover the reasons for their failure. In matters of this kind the historical outlook is specially valuable. After nearly a year's work I came to certain tentative conclusions :—

(a) Immediate provision should be made for the educational advancement of the community so that every one, rich or poor, received enough of education, general or technical, to make a decent start in life.

(b) Economic amelioration should be striven for by the promotion of thrift, the spread of co-operative ideas, the diffusion of modern ideas among men and women, and above all the spread of a sincere desire to render unselfish social service among the men and women of the community.

(c) The scattered members of the community had to be organised on a Provincial basis with Headquarters at Madras and Branches in different mofussil centres, and periodical meetings and gatherings should be arranged for to celebrate all festive occasions and to give opportunities for social intercourse to have Kirtans and Bhajans in Marathi.

(d) The study of Marathi should be encouraged by maintaining libraries and reading rooms and providing in some measure for Marathi instruction in recognised aided schools.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FUND

15th September 1912

I invited a few leading Mahratta gentlemen of Madras to meet together at 4 p.m., on the 15th September 1912 at the residence of Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao at Egmore, to hear my suggestions on the lines mentioned above and to see what could be done for the betterment of the community. The following gentlemen were present :—

- (1) Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., *Retired Dewan of Travancore.*
- (2) Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, *Chief Interpreter, High Court.*
- (3) Mr. T. V. Thuljaram Rao, *Proprietor, Scottish Press, Madras.*

- (4) Mr. A. Krishnaswami Rao, *Dy. Examiner of Accounts*, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.
- (5) Mr. S. Sankara Rao, *Accountant*, P.W.D., Madras Division.
- (6) Mr. P. Raghava Rao, *Retired Tahsildar*, Madras.
- (7) Mr. T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T. *First Assistant*, Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.
- (8) Mr. P. Subba Rao, Madras Records Office.
- (9) Mr. R. Lakshmana Rao, *Head Clerk*, Revenue Board, Madras.
- (10) Mr. C. Bheema Rao, *Jeweller*, Sowcarpet, Madras.
- (11) Mr. S. M. Punathambekar, *Asst. Superintendent*, C. N. Technical Institute, Vepery.
- (12) Mr. R. Krishna Rao, "Jumna House," Mylapore.
- (13) Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, *Lecturer in Mathematics*, Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao was voted to the Chair. The Chairman called upon me to place before the meeting my suggestions and scheme of work. I stated in broad outline the main aspects of the problem, my tentative conclusions aforesaid and the lines on which solutions should be attempted. After a full discussion in which every one participated, it was unanimously resolved to start immediately an institution for the purposes aforesaid. The rate of subscription was fixed at one pie in the Rupee of a member's income. A committee was appointed to enrol members, to collect funds, to invite suggestions from all over the Province and to convene a bigger meeting to settle finally the details as regards the name, office-bearers, etc. The first committee consisted of Mr. T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T., Mr. R. Krishna Rao, B.A., Mr. C. Bheema Rao and Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., with Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao as the Honorary Secretary. Thus was born the Mahratta Education Fund and I entered upon my duties as its First Honorary Secretary.

THE GENERAL MEETING ON 2—2—1913

To consider the Report of work done by the Committee and the suggestions sent by mofussil gentlemen, to frame a constitution and to elect office-bearers, a General Meeting was held at 3-30 p.m., on Sunday 2nd February 1913 with Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao in the chair. The suggestions received from mofussil members and sympathisers were read out and then an interesting discussion followed. It was said that the old Maharashtra Sabha might be revived and the new objects proposed for the Fund incorporated in the objects of the older association. Another suggestion was made that the development of Marathi language and Literature should be the chief object of the Fund and should be given the position of primary importance. It was also suggested that special importance should be given to Primary education. All these points of view were discussed at great length and the conclusion was arrived at that the objects clause of the Fund should

be drawn up in a simple and elastic form so that all the legitimate activities of the Fund on the lines mentioned above could be covered. As finally drawn up the object of the Fund was stated as follows :—

“ The object of the Fund shall be to afford facilities for the education of Mahratta youths in the Madras Presidency and the province of Mysore by meeting their College and School fees, and if funds permit by arranging for their boarding and lodging, and also to encourage the study of Marathi.”

A set of simple and elastic rules was also framed.

Out of several competing names suggested, the name “ The Mahratta Education Fund ” was accepted as the most suitable and expressive of the objects and methods of work adopted by the Fund. A Board of Directors of 19 members, of whom 12 were permanently residing out of Madras, was constituted. The Fund was organised on a province-wide basis. From the start, great stress was laid on the most meticulous accounting and audit, and no one can deny that this is one of the bed rocks on which the Fund's progress and prosperity are founded. Thus was the new vessel christened, declared sea-worthy and put out on the high seas, manned by a crew of seasoned seamen.

IV

AFTER THE INAUGURATION OF THE FUND

The Marathi Sangh, Madras

Those who wished to give primary importance to the development of Marathi among the objects of the Fund began to press forward their proposal insistently. My request that they should wait for sometime before anything tangible can be achieved in that direction did not meet with a favourable reception at their hands. A few gentlemen belonging to the old Maharashtra Sabha and a few others who were for immediate language work on a large scale joined forces. Their point of view was pressed with much vigour and clarity by a Committee member ; but the Managing Committee, decided that the Fund should not start on new schemes of work when success was not reasonably assured with the resources then at their disposal. I suggested that a separate association may, if necessary, be formed with the sole object of encouraging the study of Marathi. If it succeeded, the community would undoubtedly gain, and if it did not, the other objects of the Fund which were equally important would not be adversely affected. My suggestion was accepted and a separate institution was started under the name “ Marathi Sangh ” at Triplicane. I was asked to be the Secretary of that institution also, but I was unable to accede to the request, as the responsibility of being the Honorary Secretary of two institutions, both in their infant stages and requiring a great deal of attention, would have been too heavy for me. I was, however, a member of the Managing Committee of the Sangh and continued to serve in that capacity as long as the Sangh was alive. During its short existence of

about a couple of years, it did useful work in arranging for periodical meetings and debates where the proceedings were mostly in Marathi. It also made some efforts, though unsuccessfully, to get back the small library which the Sabha had and the balance of the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Sabha. But for want of the requisite enthusiasm the Sangh ceased to exist.

THE FIRST MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.

Before resuming the narrative of the progress of the Fund, I must record, very briefly, the history of another Maharashtrian institution which was started in 1918 and worked for five years.

After the Marathi Sangh ceased to function, the idea of doing something exclusively for the promotion of Marathi was revived in 1917 and an attempt was made to establish a Marathi Library in Triplicane. After one or two meetings, an association called the "Marathi Library Association" was formed. Those connected with it thought of running a free Marathi Girls School at Triplicane, teaching only English and Marathi. The name of the association was therefore changed to "The Marathi Girls School Association". After some months even that name was dropped and the name "Maharashtra Association," Triplicane, was adopted. Though originally started with a view to concentrate on the work of encouraging the study of Marathi, running a library, and running a free Girls School, the Maharashtra Association developed some other activities and formed the following sections: the Mahila Sangh, the Young Men's Branch and the Arts Section. Several members of the Fund were also members of the Association and gave considerable financial support to it. I was unable to join the Association as a member, though I attended most of the dramas staged by them and their functions to which I was invited. Several of my friends also did so.

In 1919, the Marathi-English Free Girls School had a strength of 34 pupils with one Teacher. Rent, establishment and other charges came to Rs. 581-10-9 that year, but it was practically impossible for one teacher to handle all the classes. The expenditure had to be met from members' subscriptions which for various reasons were tending to decline. The essential weakness of the situation began to show itself. The ultimate closure of the school was thus a question of time. I was one of those who were sceptic about the wisdom of undertaking the large financial obligations of running a complete and efficient primary school without an adequate funded capital.

Secondly, in the circumstances of the community and the permanent interests of the children, I felt that a complete divorce of the local vernacular languages from the curriculum was not desirable. Needless to say that on this point there was a marked difference of opinion.

Their Second Annual Report contained the following passage: "A worker for society needs must give an honoured place to differing minds in his scheme of social service. The Committee expects every member of the Maharashtra community of South India who earnestly thinks about problems of

communal welfare to co-operate with it, and guide its deliberations, and make the Association representative of the future of our communal life and an effective central organization for the realisation of our progressive life."

The Fund had already successfully organised itself for seven years on a provincial basis. The claim of the Association to become "an effective central organisation for the realisation of the progressive life of the community" naturally caused much embarrassment to members and to workers. Those assembled at the Seventh Annual meeting of the Fund in 1919 voiced a desire for the unification of all desirable communal activities and for better financial support. With the approval of the Managing Committee of the Mahratta Education Fund, I convened a meeting as Honorary Secretary of the Fund, at 4 p.m., on 28—9—1919 at the Sarada Hall, Triplicane, (the premises of the Maharashtra Association, Triplicane) of six members of the Managing Committee of the Fund, six representative members of the Maharashtra Association and three other gentlemen of the community interested in communal activities, with Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to explore all avenues of unifying all desirable communal activities and arrive at agreed conclusions in a spirit of give and take. But the Maharashtra Association had just an hour before held a special meeting and had given specific instructions to the representatives chosen by them. After considerable discussion it was found that the proposals put forward by the Association were such as could not be accepted by the Fund. The meeting terminated without anything tangible to its credit except that both sides understood each other's view-point and agreed to differ. For nearly three years thereafter the supporters of the Association worked hard. But the School was soon closed down, the rented premises were given up, the library was shifted, and the Association itself ceased to work in 1923.

To the credit of the Association must be said that the dramas enacted by them were well-attended and brought the community into living-touch with the modern dramatic literature of Maharashtra. The actors who took part in the dramas had necessarily to read several dramatic works to choose the play and afterwards to get by heart the pieces for their respective parts. The library contained many good books and some members at least took a genuine interest in reading Marathi.

I do not say anything about the Second Maharashtra Association started in 1928, as it is not within the scope of this article to mention anything about existing institutions serving the community in some direction or other.

THE MAHARASHTRA NIDHI LTD.

The supporters of the Maharashtra Association promoted a banking concern known as the Maharashtra Nidhi Ltd., to carry on banking business and to make a suitable grant-in-aid annually to the Association after paying a reasonable dividend to shareholders who were mostly members of the

community. After the Association became defunct in 1923, the rules of the Nidhi were amended so as to give to the Fund the grant-in-aid originally intended for the Association. After a few years there was mismanagement, and serious defalcations occurred. The Secretary and Treasurer absconded, and the Company went into voluntary liquidation. Far from the Association receiving any benefit from the Nidhi, this experiment cost the community a great deal. The defalcation was to the extent of several thousands of rupees. The shareholders lost all the capital they had put in. The creditors and the depositors got back only a dividend of 9 annas in the rupee. Above all, the good Maharashtrian friends who agreed to serve as Directors were obliged to pay in all about Rs. 30,000 to settle with the creditors.

The failure of this institution brought to the forefront one of the most essential elements of the situation—the paucity of workers in a field where capacity and efficiency count and the need to provide full safeguards in all financial administration.

V

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Let me now resume the narrative of the Fund's work and progress from 1912 to 1937 without any more digression. Reference has already been made to the simple and elastic set of rules framed in 1913, with the 'Objects clause' stated in equally simple and elastic language. The rules were slightly altered in 1918. After the Sarada Hall meeting on 28—9—1919 proved abortive, the question of a further revision of rules was taken up, in connection with the registration of the Fund under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860). I framed a set of rules which was accepted by the Managing Committee, with some modifications, and placed at an extra-ordinary general meeting held on 31—7—1920. With a few further modifications, the rules were adopted. The occasion was also used to place the memorandum of Association on a comprehensive footing; the fundamental ideas alone were incorporated in the Memorandum; while matters of lesser importance and those relating to mere procedure were relegated to the Section of Rules and Regulations. In framing the Memorandum, the Fund was guided not only by its own experience of about eight years but also by the experience of previous institutions which had worked with similar aims. The result was that though there was an occasion to revise "the rules and regulations" of the Fund in 1935 to suit the needs of the time and its own expanded activities, there was no necessity to touch the Memorandum of Association, which was quite comprehensive and complete for all practical purposes.

The registration of the Fund in 1920 added greatly to the stability of the Fund and big donations began to flow in quite steadily.

Naturally the work of promoting educational advancement claimed the first attention. The clauses relating to this line of work are as follow :—

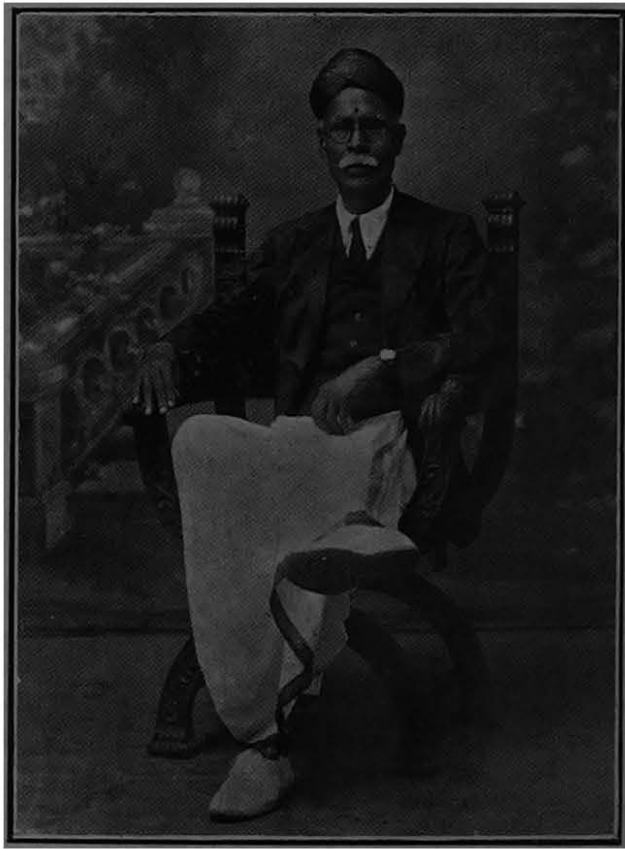
- (1) To promote the higher education of Marathi speaking boys and girls in colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Mysore and in such other institutions as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors from time to time, by granting scholarships to poor and deserving students.
- (2) To afford all possible facilities to Marathi-speaking youths for the acquisition of commercial and technical knowledge by adopting such means as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- (3) To afford all possible facilities to young men and women of the Mahratta Community for undergoing training, leading to professional careers such as Medicine, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture and Law in institutions that may be decided upon by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- (4) To assist in all possible ways students belonging to the South Indian Mahratta community studying abroad.

The first clause relates to the grant of scholarships to poor and deserving students to promote their higher education in Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Mysore. Under the provision that the Board of Directors can recognise other institutions also, scholarships are now made available to students reading in Colleges affiliated to the Andhra, Annamalai, and Benares Universities. Of course, the recently started University of Travancore will also be added to the list at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The second clause does not refer merely to the award of scholarships. We desire to afford all possible facilities to Marathi-speaking young men and women to acquire commercial and technical knowledge. We have so far awarded scholarships tenable in commercial institutions like the Government School of Commerce, Madras, and Technical Institutions like the Chengalvaraya Naicken's Technical Institute and the Engineering College at Madras. If suitable applicants are forthcoming, it is the intention of the Managing Committee to provide facilities for our young men to get proficiency in such subjects as Printing, Photography, Painting and Sculpture, Textile Industry, the Leather Industry, Tailoring and other subjects. We feel that very soon the community will recognise the necessity and the great practical value of giving such education and training to our young men. The facilities contemplated by this clause will include boarding and lodging, securing places as apprentices paid or unpaid, and securing seats in such institutions whether in the Madras Presidency or outside. Of course, more honorary workers and more money will be required to make this part of the work as big a success as it deserves to be.



M. E. F. MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1937



Dewan Bahadur T. VENKOBÄ RAO,
Retired Superintendent of Police, Madras,
President, M. E. F. 1930-32 ; 1936—

Equally important is the work of giving similar facilities to our young men and women for undergoing training leading to professional careers as indicated in clause (3) above. Already there is a specific endowment for promotion of medical studies and a number of our young men have received scholarships for medical courses. From our general funds engineering and commerce have both required and obtained adequate support. So far there has been no application for aid in the Agricultural College.

The fourth clause is even more ambitious. The idea is to assist in all possible ways students belonging to the South Indian Mahratta community studying abroad. This is not restricted to poor students only, even as the Object clauses (2) and (3) are not restricted to poor students alone. I wish to lay emphasis on this aspect of the work as sometimes an erroneous impression is found among the members of the community that the Fund is only an eleemosynary institution giving money aid to needy and deserving college boys and girls. This impression has to be corrected whenever and wherever found. As an instance may be cited the recent award of a scholarship to a girl who is specialising in Indian Music by undergoing a course of training in the Music Diploma class conducted by the University. As another instance may be cited the case of a young qualified L.M.P. who was given a scholarship to undergo special Post Graduate Training in the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta. Recently a member from Trivandrum who belongs to an aristocratic and well-known family desires that the Fund should take upon itself the responsibility of looking after the higher education of his son at Madras, acting as it were the local guardian of the boy. This work will undoubtedly come within the scope of the Fund's activities. The Fund has carried on much propaganda work among the members of the community, rich and poor, urging upon them the claims of higher education and technical education. This incessant propaganda for the last 25 years has borne rich fruit and it must be admitted on all hands that there has been a most encouraging response from the community to all these appeals and activities of the Fund.

The Fund has so far awarded scholarships to about 101 students to meet their College and School fees to the extent of about Rs. 20,000. It is one remarkable feature of this institution that scholarships awarded are returnable in very small monthly instalments by the recipients after they begin to earn. Out of the 101 persons who have received aid, 26 past scholarship-holders have refunded in full and 24 of them have returned in part, the amounts received by them together with interest at a small rate. The total amounts so far refunded exceed Rs. 7,000. This ensures a regular source of income to the Fund, besides giving to the past scholarship-holders an opportunity to demonstrate in a tangible form their loyalty and gratitude to the Fund whose timely assistance enabled them to have decent starts in life. Further details of the scholarship-holders and their present position in life will be found in the succeeding pages.

ECONOMIC AMELIORATION

The second main object of the Fund relates to economic advancement. The clauses relating to this topic are :—

- (5) To ameliorate the condition of the Mahratta community settled in South India by the diffusion of useful knowledge among them.
- (6) To concert such measures, as may from time to time be necessary for the advancement of the Mahratta community in South India, and to do all such acts as may be necessary and conducive for effectually carrying out the objects of the Fund.

Under the revised rules, the Managing Committee are required to set apart 10% of the net receipts for building up an Economic Amelioration Fund as provided for in Object (v) of the Memorandum of Association, provided that the total amount to the credit of the Economic Amelioration Fund does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Fund has recently conducted an economic census of the Mahratta community, Brahmin, Kshatriya and others, resident within the City of Madras. The results of the census are given in the form of special articles in this volume. A number of volunteers have assisted the Fund in carrying out this difficult work to a successful conclusion. It is proposed to take a similar census in the mofussil also and to consolidate the results so obtained, in order that we may have a comprehensive picture of the economic position of the community all over the Presidency.

Lectures and debates on subjects like Unemployment, Co-operative Housing, Chit Funds, and the promotion of thrift, Banking as a career, Agriculture as a career, etc., have also been held from time to time. The Fund has also promoted the Maharashtra Building Society Ltd., which is a Co-operative Building Society registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932. The community has not as yet realised the scope and importance of this aspect of our work. The pre-occupations of the workers of the Fund in connection with the activities of the Silver Jubilee, the S. S. Raghavendra Rao's Elementary School and the revision of the rules in 1935 have prevented them from concentrating upon this part of the Fund's work. It is proposed to do in the near future intensive work in that direction. Members of the Building Society can build houses anywhere within the limits of the City of Madras on sites owned by them and the Society will advance loans to them for such building purposes out of finances lent entirely by the Government of Madras through the Co-operative Department. Recently the Madras Government have reduced the rate of interest charged for loans advanced to Co-operative Building Societies to 4 per cent per annum. This is a very attractive rate indeed and the Fund trusts that with the spread of further information on the subject, good results will be produced in this direction also.

Another imperceptible manner in which much good has come may be stated here. The frequent meetings and opportunities for social intercourse

afforded by the Mahratta Education Fund have created a spirit of healthy social service and mutual support.

THE LANGUAGE SECTION

The next important object of the Fund is to promote the study of Marathi and to preserve the language in South India by :

- (a) providing grants of money to educational institutions for meeting in whole or in part the salary of qualified Marathi teachers for giving instruction in Marathi as an Optional Vernacular and in Marathi Composition ; provided no grant shall be made to any institution in which the number of Marathi-speaking pupils who benefit by such instruction is for two consecutive years less than twenty each year ;
- (b) running elementary schools for girls in suitable Mahratta centres, Marathi being the Vernacular in the curriculum of studies ; provided no such school shall be run without at least twenty pupils on its rolls, unless special exemption is granted by the Board of Directors ;
- (c) forming libraries and reading classes for ladies and gentlemen in different centres for the purpose of studying Marathi Classics and otherwise improving their mother-tongue ;
- (d) maintaining a central library of Marathi books at Madras, and running free reading rooms at different centres for the benefit of the members of the Fund, to give them access to standard Marathi books and current Marathi newspapers, periodicals, etc. ;
- (e) encouraging candidates who sit for public examinations offering Marathi as one of the subjects by granting them special scholarships and by supplying them with text-books in Marathi gratis ;
- (f) arranging for periodical meetings and gatherings of Marathi-speaking people in different centres for the purpose of lectures, harikathas, etc., provided all the proceedings be in Marathi ;
- (g) doing such other acts as the Managing Committee may deem proper in this behalf.

The detailed methods of work indicated in the above clauses speak for themselves and require no further elucidation. Clause (g) has been frequently availed of by the Managing Committee to bring within the scope of the Fund's work forms of activities not specifically covered by the remaining clauses. The same purpose has also been achieved by resorting to clause (7) of the Objects which authorises the Fund to concert such measures, as may from time to time be necessary, for the advancement of the Mahratta community in South India, and to do all such acts as may be necessary and conducive for effectually carrying out the objects of the Fund. All the works

relating to the promotion of Marathi and the social, recreational and literary activities of the Fund are placed in the hands of a member of the Managing Committee who is to devote his special attention to this work. In this work he is assisted by a Committee called the 'Language Committee' which is nominated by the Managing Committee of the Fund and works under its general control. The Language Section of the Fund has been for several years arranging periodical meetings, Marathi kirtans, debates and other functions whenever possible. These have been generally well attended and members have evinced much enthusiasm. In work of this kind there are many limitations of a practical character which must be remembered. Some years ago the Managing Committee of the Fund opened correspondence with the Headmaster of the Hindu High School, Triplicane, with a view to get a Marathi teacher appointed to impart instruction in Marathi as an Optional Vernacular in place of Tamil or Telugu in the IV, V, & VI Forms of the School. The arrangement suggested was that the Fund should initially pay the salary of a qualified Marathi teacher and after some time the educational department should be persuaded to make a special teaching grant to meet the whole or some part of the salary of the Marathi teacher. The Headmaster obtained the requisite statistical information. It was ascertained that Marathi-speaking pupils in the three higher forms were too few and even they were not prepared to give up Tamil as a Vernacular and study Marathi in its place. In the circumstances the Headmaster felt that there was no use in making an experiment and the idea was dropped.

The Fund has been maintaining a Marathi library in Triplicane and has been running a free reading room, where a few Marathi papers and journals are made available to the readers.

POLITICS, ETC.

Another important provision in the Memorandum of Association is that the Fund shall not undertake any activity of a political character nor shall any part of its funds be utilised for such activities. This specific provision has made it easy for several Government servants to be members of the Fund and to take a prominent part in its activities.

THE SCHOOL IDEA

Successive Managing Committees of the Fund have had before them the idea of running an elementary school where Marathi instruction can be imparted to boys and girls as part of the school curriculum. At the 9th Annual meeting held in 1921 the Fund agreed to take over under its own management the Marathi School at Tanjore then managed by Messrs. T. Sambamurthi Rao, V. Malhari Rao and others on the distinct stipulation that the local gentlemen should form themselves into a Branch of the Mahratta Education Fund and be in management of the School on behalf of the Fund, and that the financial responsibility of the Fund should not in any event exceed 25 per cent of its net annual collections. At that stage our Tanjore members were unable to

shoulder the responsibility of managing the school; and it was naturally impossible for the Managing Committee of the Fund working at Madras to manage an institution at Tanjore without any recognised local branch to bear the responsibility and so the scheme had to be given up.

The Fund attempted the next best. In 1923 the Fund started the Mylapore Marathi Girls School. Pupils were taught only reading, writing and arithmetic in Marathi and the classes were held every Saturday and Sunday for two hours in the morning. The teaching was entirely in the hands of four ladies who were good enough to render voluntary service with great enthusiasm. The classes were held for the first few months at the residence of Mr. R. Vasudeva Rao, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore, and thereafter by the kind permission of the management at the premises of the National Girls High School in Mylapore. There were about 50 pupils attending the school and the children were greatly benefited. After 18 months of useful work the school had to be closed down as two of the lady teachers left Mylapore, and the remaining two found it difficult to continue their work on account of personal inconveniences.

The brief success of the school and the closing thereof in the above circumstances, made the Managing Committee think of acquiring a running school at Triplicane and providing therein instruction in Marathi for one hour a day and depending wholly on paid teachers. With this end in view negotiations were carried on with Mr. Sundararaja Rao, the Headmaster and Proprietor of the Sama Rao's Elementary School, Triplicane in the year 1930. Before the negotiations reached a definite stage, Mr. Sundararaja Rao died and the conversations were continued with his representatives. Arrangements were practically completed for the acquisition by the Fund of that school for the sum of Rs. 1,500 as a running institution; but unfortunately when the deed of conveyance was presented to the vendors for their signature they went back on the arrangement and wanted a much larger amount. On account of the uncertainty in the matter of teaching grants and the award of compensation for aided schools, the Fund was not in a position to take undue risks in the matter and they waited for a more propitious opportunity before they could take up that or any other school. In 1932, the Madras Elementary Education Act was suitably amended and schools were permitted to levy fees from pupils and rules regarding teaching grants were framed and published. The Fund began to consider the question of acquiring an existing school in Triplicane, as the Sama Rao's Elementary School had already passed into the hands of others.

While this was under contemplation, a new proposal came upon the scene. The following notice was issued by the signatories in a personal capacity without reference to any existing institution :—

“DEAR FRIEND,

We are calling a meeting of a few interested members of our community on Tuesday 16th instant at 5-30 p.m., at Sarada Hall, Triplicane, to discuss over a friendly cup of tea a scheme for

- (1) starting at first an Elementary Marathi School with the help of the Corporation of Madras,
- (2) conducting later on an Anglo-Marathi Middle School through private enterprise,
- (3) providing later still a local High School with the services of a qualified Marathi teacher.

We shall feel very grateful for your esteemed attendance and advice.

Yours in service,

Madras, }
12-8-1932. }

T. A. RAMA RAO,
T. APPAJI RAO,
RAJARAM PINGLE,
KRISHNA BAI NIMBKAR."

This notice was put in my hands at 4 p.m., on the very day of the meeting and I attended it. I explained to those assembled the facts relating to the repeated attempts of the Mahratta Education Fund to secure and to run a school at Triplicane with the object of imparting instruction in Marathi for one hour every day as part of the school time-table. Strong opinions were expressed on the part of some persons who were present, that any school that should be started, should be an exclusively Marathi School, imparting instruction in all subjects in the Marathi language without making any provision for teaching Tamil or Telugu. A very interesting debate then followed. I formulated the following objections to the proposal of a purely Marathi Elementary School :—

- (i) Government recognition will be difficult to obtain as there is no suitable inspecting staff with sufficient knowledge of Marathi.
- (ii) After the V Standard, pupils who pass out of the School will find it impossible to continue their Marathi studies for want of instructional facilities in the High Schools and it will not be possible or practicable for High Schools to make special arrangements to provide instruction in Marathi in all subjects in which instruction has to be imparted through the medium of the vernacular.
- (iii) In the keen struggle for existence, a good knowledge of the local vernacular is indispensable for young men and women domiciled in this province and exclusive instruction in Marathi will be found in the long run to be detrimental to their interests and will not give them the necessary equipment to survive in the struggle for existence.
- (iv) Parents living in and about Triplicane and willing to send their children to such a school will not be found in sufficiently large

numbers, to warrant the starting or the conducting of a school where the medium of instruction will be Marathi.

- (v) The financial responsibility for the starting and the running of a school of the above character will be too heavy to be undertaken by the Mahratta Education Fund or by any other organisation working for the general advancement of the community.

It was therefore agreed that the requisite statistics should be collected and a proper budget framed before the subject could be further considered. So a committee was appointed to collect the necessary statistics and to frame a budget, showing the probable income and expenditure for the School. But unfortunately, the Committee did not function and therefore no report could be expected from them. Nearly two years elapsed and yet no report was placed before the community. In 1934 the Managing Committee of the Fund decided to acquire the S. S. Raghavendra Rao's Elementary School, at Triplicane, and the transfer of management was completed on 12—5—1934.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee held on 20—5—1934 the following resolutions were passed :—

“ Resolved that the following School Committee be constituted to be in charge of the administration of the School under the general control of the Mahratta Education Fund :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb T. K. Hanumantha Rao Avl., M.A., L.T., M.E.S., (*Chairman*).
- (2) Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao, (*Correspondent*).
- (3) Srimati N. Ammani Annal M.A., L.T., *Asst. Professor of Physics*, Queen Mary's College, Madras, (*Hon. Secretary*).
- (4) Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.
- (5) Mr. P. Subramanya Rao,
- (6) Sow. Rama Bai (Mrs. R. Krishna Rao), and
- (7) Srimathi Indira Bai, B.A., L.T.

Resolved that the affairs of the school be placed in the hands of the School Committee with effect from to-day, subject to such resolutions as may be passed by the Managing Committee of the Mahratta Education Fund, from time to time.”

The School receives a teaching grant of about Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Educational Department. There are now eight teachers in the School and five standards. One Marathi teacher is on the staff giving instruction in Marathi for about one period a day to every class. The School is located at No. 17, Parthasarathiswami Street, Triplicane, centrally situated with a large Marathi-speaking population around the school. The experience of the Fund

for the last 3½ years in the management of the school has been quite satisfactory and encouraging. The Fund is contemplating to make the school premises a suitable educational centre for the development of Marathi studies among adults also. Already, several of the periodical meetings and gatherings of the Fund are held in the premises of the School and the reading room of the Fund is located in the school building. The School requires a building of its own and there is every reason to hope that the community will give to this school all the material and moral support which it deserves.

AFFILIATION OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Being a Central Association organised on a Province wide basis, the Fund naturally desires to be linked to itself by bonds of mutual good-will and co-operation sister institutions concentrating on one or other objects of the Fund, whether working in the Metropolitan city or in the mofussil. For example, there may be a small boarding house for Marathi speaking children at a place like Proddatur. By that institution becoming affiliated to the Mahratta Education Fund it will have the advantage of its activities becoming better known to the members of the Fund and to the community at large through the annual reports regularly printed and circulated every year and through meetings and other means of publicity adopted by the Fund from time to time. The Fund will have the advantage of having a group of organised workers sympathising with the Mahratta Education Fund in its work and acting in consonance with its ideals and methods of work. The Fund recognises that every local institution which does any part of the work which is included among the objects of the Fund is to that extent promoting the work of the Fund for the benefit of the community. With this end in view, the rules provide that institutions whose objects are the same, as one or more of the objects of the Fund, may apply for affiliation to the Fund and that affiliated institutions may be given such grants-in-aid as may be deemed proper and under such conditions as may be fixed by the Managing Committee. This provision while strengthening the one central organisation of the community will give moral, and, to some extent, even material support to individual institutions working in different centres in co-operation with the Mahratta Education Fund.

BRANCHES OF THE FUND

The rules also provide for the constitution of Branches of the Mahratta Education Fund in different centres both within the City of Madras and outside. The rules provide for the constitution of a Local Committee and a Branch secretary to discharge such functions as may be allotted to the Branch by the Managing Committee from time to time. It is also provided that every Branch Secretary shall have notice of all meetings of the Managing Committee and the Board of Directors and he shall be entitled to attend any such meetings and to take part in the discussion without a right to vote. This will keep the Branches in intimate touch with the Managing Committee.



Rao Saheb N. CHANGAL RAO, B.A.,
Retd. Asst. Secy., L. & M. Sectt., Madras,
President, M. E. F. 1932—36



Dewan Bahadur T. BHUJANGA RAO, M.A., B.L.,
Retd. Dt. & Sessions Judge, Bangalore
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1936—



Arni SUBBA RAO, B.A.,
Retd. Supt. of Police, Madras,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1920-23



T. JIVAJI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Ag. Dt. & Sessions Judge,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1920-27

Such branches are now functioning at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddappah and Bombay. It is hoped that in other centres also branches will soon begin to function.

VI

A FEW DEPARTED FRIENDS

It is appropriate to refer to the valuable work done by a few of the important office-bearers of the Fund who are not with us now to enjoy the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., was the first Vice-President of the Fund and he held office from 1912 to 1920. In his death in 1920; the Fund sustained a serious loss. I must acknowledge with gratitude the great affection and kindness which he always showed me personally and to the Fund. He was a man of great moral earnestness, probity of thought, unsullied character and integrity. He never spared himself or others in the proper discharge of duties undertaken. A man of cool and calm judgment, he had the courage of his convictions sublimated with a passionate idealism and he always did what he conceived to be right without being deflected by any fear of the consequences. His association with the Fund in the first eight years was an asset of inestimable value. It is a source of joy and strength to us to find that the members of his family continue to give to the Fund the same enthusiastic support.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E., the first President of the Fund, remained in office for eleven years from 1912 to 1923, when he died. I must here record my deep debt of affection and gratitude to him. I still remember the way in which he listened to me in 1912 when I had more than one interview with him at his residence in connection with my proposals for the preliminary meeting held on 15th September 1912. I remember equally vividly with gratitude the very kind terms in which he proposed me as the first Honorary Secretary of the Fund on 15—9—1912. I was then only 21 and I felt somewhat diffident to accept the very heavy responsibility. He and Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao pressed me to accept the office without any hesitation and said that I began with the blessings of two old men and promised to give me all their support and advice. To-day after 25 years, I realise that the blessings of those pious and great souls have been potent indeed. I learnt a great deal sitting at their feet. If Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao influenced me in certain directions, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao influenced me in certain other directions with equal and lasting effect. The Fund owes much to its first President. Of a conservative and God-fearing temperament, his very presence at any meeting created a spiritual atmosphere. His transparent sincerity and ever kind and affectionate speech touched the hearts of every one present. In his presence there was no question of any angry discussion or exhibition of any personal vanity or ill-temper. At no meeting have I seen him frown or say an angry word. He was an ideal President for any social service organisation. He gave a

real spiritual touch to all our proceedings and placed the Fund's work on a high level of moral elevation and purposefulness. The poor scholarship-holder was not a needy boy requiring a few rupees but was a soul struggling for expansion under grave handicaps, to assist whom was to please yourself and to please God. I am painfully aware that sometimes our workers have fallen short of this high standard. I may be permitted to say that whenever I become personally aware of such a deviation in me or in my co-workers, I have made every effort in my power to set the correct level again. The next contribution of his to the Fund as a renowned administrator is naturally the high level of efficiency which he has taught the Fund to maintain since its inception. While he forgot nothing, he was ready to forgive all. Only a man of his culture and spiritual ripeness could practise that rare virtue. Lesser men can only admire from a distance and strive to rise to that level in the fulness of time.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao succeeded Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao on the latter's demise in 1923. The second President of the Fund was a radical and a democrat by temperament and very different from the first President. For some time he had kept away from the movement holding that his national outlook was not consistent with his associating himself with any sectional or communal movement. I had several interviews with him before I could convince him and enrol him as a life-member of the Fund. He had some hesitation before he could accept the Presidentship of the Fund in 1923. When he was convinced, he rightly agreed to be the President of the Fund. He insisted upon the Committee meetings being held at the office of the Fund, which was the humble residence of its Secretary. His long administrative career continued to influence the work of the Fund in the direction of further efficiency.

Mr. C. Bheema Rao was one of those that attended the first meeting on 15th September 1912. He had been once, one of the active members of the Maharashtra Sabha, Triplicane. He was a cousin of mine, several years' older than myself. He had much personal affection for me and immense faith in the schemes formulated for the establishment of the Fund. He agreed to be the Treasurer of the Fund. As Treasurer he set up a very high standard of efficiency which happily has been maintained by his successors in office. Though he was only a Treasurer, he placed his services unreservedly at our disposal and did a great many things involving very heavy work for popularising the ideals of the Fund and establishing it on firm foundations.

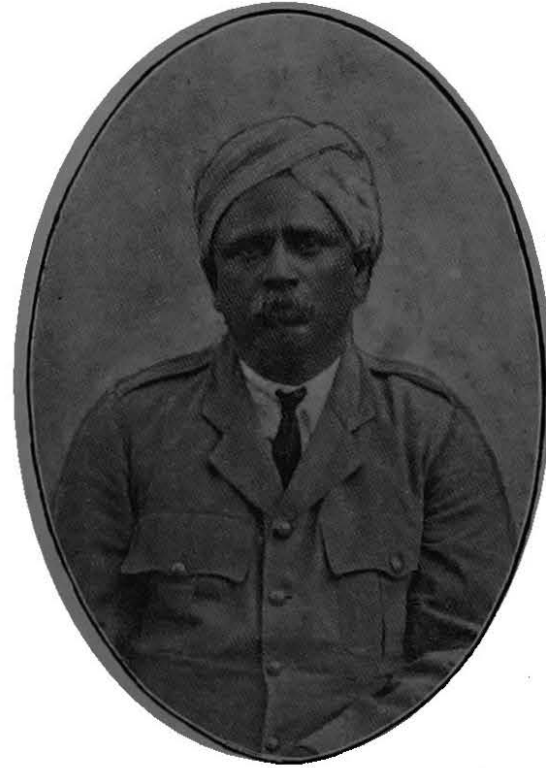
When I look back over 25 years, I recall to my mind the names of many good and kind friends who co-operated with the Fund and made its work so successful and who unfortunately are not with us to-day to participate in the joys of the Silver Jubilee Celebration. To recount in detail their names and their work will make this article too long. In the name of the community and on its behalf I shall only say here that the Fund will be for ever grateful to those good and active men and women for all that they have done to the Fund.



Dharmaseela Rao Bahadur
KHAJANA VENKOBA RAO, Land-holder, Madura,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1927—28



Rao Saheb T. SAMBAMURTI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Tanjore, Vice-President
M. E. F. 1928—33



Rao Saheb C. PURUSHOTHAMA RAO,
Retd. Excise Inspector, Rajahmundry,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1933—36

I have received the greatest kindness and support from my friends and supporters of the Fund who are happily with us to-day. It will be invidious to mention any names. Let me only say that the very valuable work done by these tried and steadfast friends of the Fund has taken the Fund to the stage of its Silver Jubilee ; and God willing, with their continued support, the Fund will reach the Golden Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee as well in course of time and many of our friends who are to-day rejoicing on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee will live to see and rejoice over the later jubilees as well.

CONCLUSION

The work of the Fund has not been altogether a bed of roses. Controversies there have been and some times they have been quite heated, the protagonists of different viewpoints taking very strong views and giving expression to them in equally strong words. As the Honorary Secretary and therefore the chief executive worker of the Fund I have been obliged to protect with the utmost vigilance and enthusiasm the interests of the Fund ; and in doing so, I have always made every effort to be as impersonal as possible and to deal only with the differences in principle and in the methods of work or methods of controversy. I have given as Appendix A to this article the Twenty-fifth Annual Balance Sheet of the Fund which presents to the public the result of the Fund's work for the last 25 years. Appendix B is the comparative statement of the progress of the Fund for the first twenty-five years, giving every material information under important heads. As a central organisation incorporated under the Societies Registration Act, supported and backed up by the illustrious men and women who have worked as office-bearers, and with the loyal and grateful support of a body of nearly 100 past scholarship-holders who are keenly alive to what the Fund has done for them and what they should in return do for the Fund, the future of the Fund is assured indeed. In writing this history of the Fund, I have made every effort to record truly and faithfully all the material and relevant facts in a dispassionate manner. If any critic should feel that I have fallen short of the ideal set to myself, I would implore him to attribute the deficiency only to my pen and not to my heart. To me the work of the Fund has brought spiritual solace and I cannot adequately describe how much I owe to the Fund for the continued joy and spiritual comfort I have received in the discharge of my duties as the Fund's Secretary. It is a source of even greater joy that many other co-workers have been also sharing with me the same feelings. With the continued services of tried and trusted workers, I pray that the Fund should grow in usefulness and the Mahratta community in South India should continue to give the Fund their utmost material and moral support and rally round it in a spirit of faith and hope for the lasting benefit of the whole community.

Our programme might seem ambitious, our work so far might not have come up to our expectations ; but we continue our work in a spirit of hope and faith. May God bless this humble attempt to better our community !

SCHOOL DONATIONS:

T. Rangasami Rao (Executor under his will)	1,000	0	0	
R. Krishna Rao	250	0	0	
	<u>1,250</u>	0	0	

SCHOOL ENDOWMENTS:

Seetha Bai	1,000	0	0	
Messrs. R. H. Ranga Rao and R. H. Ramachandra Rao	500	0	0	
	<u>1,500</u>	0	0	

BUILDING FUND as per last B/S

32 7 6
1,459 15 7

INTEREST SUSPENSE

P. E. FUND as per last B/S	32,666	5	6
Add amount transferred	554	9	6
Excess of Income over Expenditure	500	0	2

33,720 15 2

Less Irrecoverable

60 0 0

33,660 15 2

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

646 8 0

Less amount expended during the year

149 11 11

496 12 1

Total Rs. 45,557 5 6

10 Shares of S. M. S. O. Nidhi

Ltd. of Rs. 25 each 250 0 0

PROPERTY as per last

Balance Sheet 6,172 4 1

S. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S

SCHOOL as per last B/S 2,317 0 0

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

(Building Society) 2 14 9

FURNITURE as per last B/S

253 11 6

Less Depreciation

22 8 0

231 3 6

CASH AND OTHER BALANCES:

With the Indian Bank

Ltd., on C/A 554 2 2

Do. on S/B a/c 2,951 12 9

With the Treasurer

111 7 1

3,617 6 0

Total Rs. 45,557 5 6

APPENDIX A

(EXAMINED AND FOUND CORRECT)

No. 5, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras, }
9th September, 1937.

(Sd.) K. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Registered Accountant and Auditor.

APPENDIX B

Comparative Statement of the Progress of the Fund

Year.	No. of members on 31st July.		Subscription.			Scholarships refunded.			Scholarships awarded.			No. of Scholarshipholders on 31st July.
	Local.	Mofussal.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1912—13	60	60	409	1	8				69	0	0	3
1913—14	70	62	662	6	8				300	3	0	5
1914—15	64	58	581	1	10				510	0	0	6
1915—16	66	72	630	5	9				310	4	0	9
1916—17	86	84	619	14	3				583	4	0	10
1917—18	90	99	648	14	4				702	12	0	8
1918—19	82	121	521	2	9	2	0	0	447	6	0	5
1919—20	93	129	583	14	10	52	12	0	370	4	0	6
1920—21	94	157	783	0	2	33	8	0	603	8	0	6
1921—22	106	171	624	13	3	39	12	0	506	12	0	6
1922—23	104	177	446	6	6	350	3	0	524	8	0	8
1923—24	112	199	673	15	0	187	0	0	680	0	0	10
1924—25	119	263	868	15	6	392	12	0	1,234	9	0	14
1925—26	157	305	913	3	0	306	4	0	1,398	0	0	14
1926—27	163	327	783	1	3	270	9	0	1,426	0	0	14
1927—28	164	337	635	13	6	725	3	0	1,336	0	0	14
1928—29	176	377	631	4	9	931	9	0	1,275	8	0	15
1929—30	173	384	490	2	0	490	0	0	1,204	0	0	13
1930—31	159	386	486	5	0	547	1	5	1,162	8	0	11
1931—32	144	339	380	2	0	463	2	8	1,346	0	0	12
1932—33	143	334	354	5	0	363	10	1	1,070	0	0	9
1933—34	153	332	261	4	6	491	9	0	992	0	0	11
1934—35	158	337	368	1	0	399	4	0	601	0	0	6
1935—36	*45	*9	233	9	0	236	8	0	410	0	0	6
1936—37	+81	+106	288	7	6	233	5	4	779	0	0	8

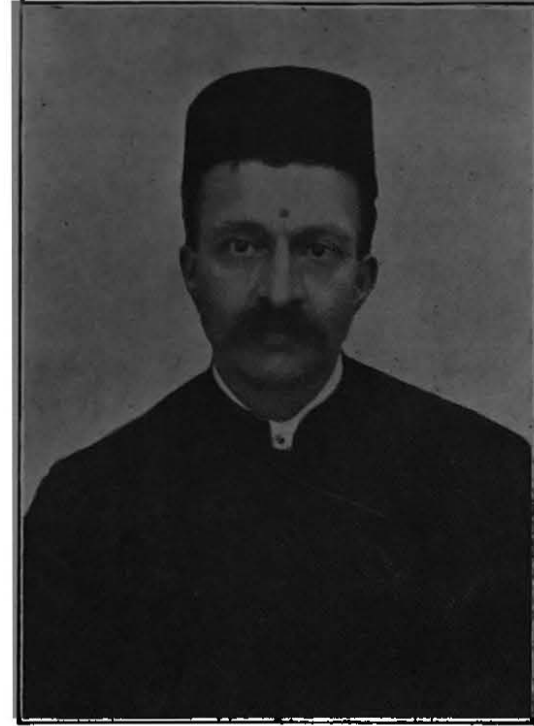
* as on 13—9—36

+ as on 25—9—27

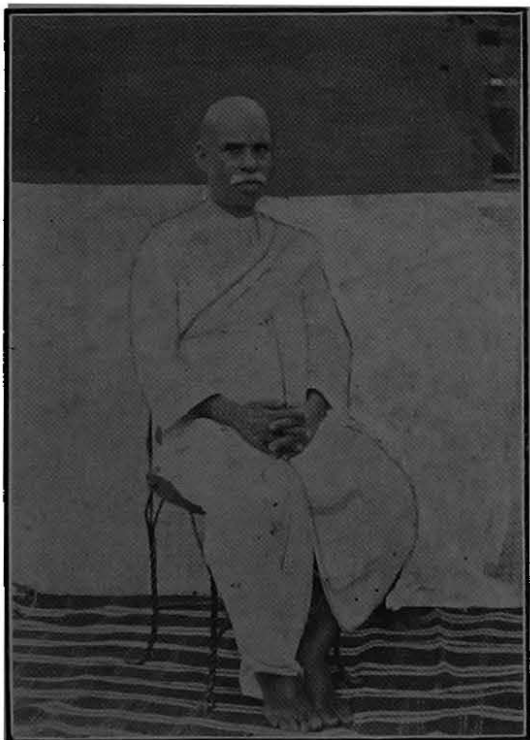
(a) There are also 8 Patrons and 58 Life-members; and 25 members have made part payments for Life-membership.



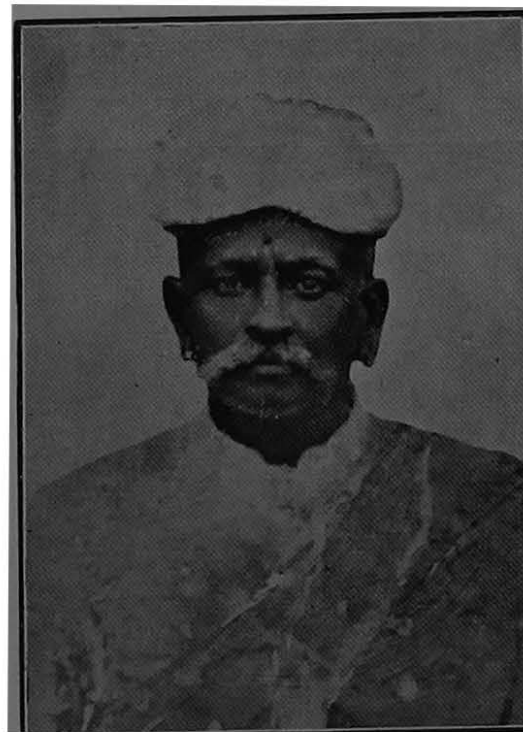
T. T. BHAVANISWAMI RAO, B.A., L.T.
Member, First Managing Committee,
1913—15



R. KRISHNA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Madras
First Treasurer, M. E. F. 1912—18



T. S. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Park Overseer, Mysore
Patron, M. E. F.



T. RANGASWAMI RAO,
Cashier, Volkart Bros., Madras
Patron, M. E. F.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Presidents :

1.	M.R.Ry.	Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E.	1912—23.
2.	"	R. Ramachandra Rao, C.S.I.	1923—30.
3.	"	T. Venkoba Rao,	1930—32.
4.	"	Rao Saheb N. Changal Rao, B.A.	1932—36.
5.	"	Dewan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao,	1936—

Vice-Presidents :

(Local)

1.	M.R.Ry.	Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1912—20.
2.	"	Arni Subba Rao, B.A.	1920—23.
3.	"	Dewan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao	1923—30.
4.	"	D. R. Balaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—33.
5.	"	Dr. T. V. Ranganatha Rao, L.C.P.S.	1933—

(Moffussal)

1.	M.R.Ry.	T. Jivaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Coonoor, R.S.	1920—27.
2.	"	Rao Bahadur Dharmaseela Khajana Venkoba Rao, Madura.	1927—28.
3.	"	Rao Saheb T. Sambamurthi Rao, Tanjore	1928—33.
4.	"	Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao, Chittoor	1933—36.
5.	"	Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujanga Rao, M.A., B.L., Bangalore	1936—

Secretary :

	M.R.Ry.	E. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., B.L.	1912—37.
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Treasurers :

1.	M.R.Ry.	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1912—18.
2.	"	C. Bheema Rao	1918—20.
3.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1920—27.
4.	"	Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao	1927—29.
5.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1929—30.
6.	"	S. Appu Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—32.
7.	"	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1932—33.
8.	"	T. N. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., B.L.	1933—34.
9.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1934—36.
10.	"	C. S. Rama Rao Saheb, B.A., B.L.	1936—

Assistant Secretaries :

1.	M.R.Ry.	C. Bheema Rao	1912—18.
2.	"	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1918—21.
3.	"	T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1921—27.
4.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1927—29.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------------------|----------|
| 5. | M.R.Ry. | A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A. | 1929—33. |
| 6. | " | D. Rajaram Rao | 1933—36. |
| 7. | " | T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A. | 1936— |

Language Section (Assistant Secretaries)

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L. | 1920—21. |
| 2. | " | R. Hari Rao, B.A., L.T. | 1921—22. |
| 3. | " | T. N. Swaminatha Naig | 1922—23. |
| 4. | " | T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A. L.T. | 1923—29. |
| 5. | " | T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L. | 1929—33. |
| 6. | " | T. J. Lakshman Rao | 1933—36. |

Accountant :

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|-------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | D. Rajaram Rao | 1936— |
|----|---------|----------------|-------|

Record Keeper and Safe Custodian :

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. | 1936— |
|----|---------|----------------------------|-------|

Member-in-charge of Scholarshipholders :

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A. | 1936— |
|----|---------|-------------------------|-------|

Member-in-charge of Social and Literary work :

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T. | 1936— |
|----|---------|------------------------------|-------|

Member-in-charge of Schoolwork

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---------------|-------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | P. Jeevan Rao | 1936— |
|----|---------|---------------|-------|

Member-in-charge of Building Programme :

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Dr. P. Sundaresa Rao, L.M.P. | 1936— |
|----|------------------------------|-------|

Members of the Managing Committee :

(Other than Office-Bearers)

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T. | 1913—15. |
| 2. | " | Pingle Subba Rao, B.A. | 1913—15. |
| 3. | " | S. M. Punathambekar | 1915—18. |
| 4. | " | G. R. Dadaswami Rao | 1915—18. |
| 5. | " | T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A. | 1918, 1930—34. |
| 6. | " | N. Ramachandra Rao | 1918—21. |
| 7. | " | C. Bheema Rao | 1920—21. |
| 8. | " | T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T. | 1921—23. |
| 9. | " | T. S. Krishna Rao, B.A. | 1921—25. |
| 10. | " | N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T. | 1923—29. |
| 11. | " | K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A. | 1925—26. |
| 12. | " | P. Devaraja Rao | 1927—36. |
| 13. | " | P. K. Bhujanga Rao | 1929—30. |
| 14. | " | T. S. Sundar Rao | 1933—36. |

Branch Secretaries :

- | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | M.R.Ry. | N. V. Govinda Rao, Bombay | 1921—36. |
| 2. | " | D. B. Nagaraja Rao, Coimbatore | 1924— |

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS

33

3.	M.R.Ry.	R. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Trichinopoly	1925—28.
4.	"	J. R. Donkar, Trichinopoly	1928—31.
5.	"	T. A. Mahadeva Rao, Trichinopoly	1937—
6.	"	K. Krishnamurthi Rao, Pudukottai	1928—32.
7.	"	K. Ruma Rao, B.A., B.L., Pudukottai	1932—36.
8.	"	C. N. Ramamurthi, B.A., B.L., Bangalore	1932—33.
9.	"	K. Gopal Rao, Tanjore	1937—

Language Committee :

1.	M.R.Ry.	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1920—21, 1924—30.
2.	"	C. Bheema Rao	1920—21.
3.	"	T. Gopinatha Rao	1920—21.
4.	"	T. N. Swaminatha Naig	1920—23.
5.	"	R. Hari Rao, B.A., L.T.	1920—23.
6.	"	T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—27.
7.	"	T. S. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1921—24.
8.	"	G. Krishna Rao	1921—23, 1936—
9.	"	R. Vasudeva Rao, B.A., B.L.	1924—30.
10.	"	R. Venkat Rao, B.A.	1924—33.
11.	"	Rao Saheb T. Hari Rao, B.A.	1924—29.
12.	"	T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1927.
13.	"	T. Vittal Rao, B.A.	1929—30.
14.	"	G. R. Dadasami Rao	1930—33.
15.	"	P. Subramania Rao	1930—33.
16.	"	R. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A., B.L.	1930—33.
17.	Mrs.	Tara Bai Sahasrabuddhe	1931.
18.	M.R.Ry.	T. J. Lakshman Rao	1933.
19.	"	P. Devaraja Rao	1933.
20.	Mrs.	Mangala Bai Punathambekar	1933—34.
21.	Mrs.	Sow. Godavari Bai	1936—
22.	M.R.Ry.	N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	1936—
23.	"	P. Jeevan Rao	1936—
24.	"	S. Visvanatha Rao, M.A.	1936—

Directors (Local) :

1.	M.R.Ry.	Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rao, B.A.	1912—15.
2.	"	" A. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A.	1912—20.
3.	"	S. Sankara Rao	1912—15.
4.	"	T. T. Bhavanisami Rao, B.A., L.T.	1912—15.
5.	"	T. V. Thuljaram Rao	1912—15.
6.	"	R. Lakshman Rao, B.A.	1912—18.
7.	"	Pingle Subba Rao, B.A.	1912—15.
8.	"	Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, M.B., C.M.	1912—15.
9.	"	S. M. Punathambekar	1916—20.
10.	"	G. R. Dadaswami Rao	1915—18, 1921—24.
11.	"	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao	1915—21,

12.	M.R.Ry.	T. Raghava Rao	1915—18.
13.	"	G. Venkoba Rao	1915—18.
14.	"	C. Nagaraja Rao Saheb, B.A.	1915—20.
15.	"	T. Rangaswami Rao	1915—21.
		(and <i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1925—1931.)	
16.	"	S. Govindaswami Rao	1915.
17.	"	T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.	1918—20.
		(and from 1923 <i>Ex-Officio for Life</i>)	
18.	"	T. Pranatharthihara Rao, B.A., L.T.	1918—20.
19.	"	N. Ramachandra Rao	1918—21, 1936—
20.	"	C. Bheema Rao	1920—24.
21.	"	D. Appu Rao	1920—21.
22.	"	P. Thyagaraja Rao	1920—24.
23.	"	N. Chengal Rao (Rao Saheb)	1920—21, 1930—32.
24.	"	T. N. Swaminatha Naig	1920—21.
25.	"	P. Subramania Rao	1920—24.
26.	"	T. S. Krishna Rao, B.A.	1921—26.
27.	"	T. N. Bheema Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—23.
28.	"	T. S. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1921—24.
29.	"	Rao Saheb T. Hari Rao, B.A.	1921—30.
30.	"	N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T.	1921—29.
		(and from 1925 <i>Ex-Officio for Life</i>)	
31.	"	Arni Subba Rao, B.A.	1924—33, 1936—
32.	"	R. Venkat Rao, B.A.	1924—33.
33.	"	R. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	1924—30, 1933.
34.	"	Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle	1925—33.
35.	"	K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A.	1925—26.
36.	"	P. Devaraja Rao	1927—36.
37.	"	P. K. Bhujanga Rao	1929—30.
38.	"	T. N. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., B.L.	1930—33.
39.	"	A. S. Ramachandra Punth, B.A., L.T.	1930—36.
40.	"	T. B. Sethu Rao	1930—36.
41.	Mrs. Tunga Bai	(from 1932 <i>Ex-Officio for Life</i>).	
42.	M.R.Ry.	T. S. Sundar Rao	1933—36.
43.	"	V. M. Ekambara Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
44.	"	T. Appaji Rao, B.A., B.L.	1933—
45.	"	N. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
46.	"	A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.	1933—36.
47.	"	Dr. N. Jivannah Rao, L.M.P.	1933—36.
48.	"	T. Vasudeva Rao, B.A.	1933—36.
49.	"	R. Madhava Rao, B.A.	(from 1934 <i>Ex-Officio for Life</i>).
50.	"	T. S. Padmanabha Rao, B.A.	1936—
51.	"	T. A. Rama Rao	1936—
52.	"	T. V. Sankar Rao, B.A.	1936—
53.	"	G. Krishna Rao	1936—
54.	"	R. H. Ranga Rao, M.A.	1936—
55.	"	T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L.	1936—



M. E. F. BOARD OF DIRECTORS (LOCAL) 1937



J. R. DONKAR,
Secretary, Trichy Branch, M. E. F.



K. GOPALA RAO,
Secretary, Tanjore Branch, M. E. F.

Directors (Moffussal)

1.	M.R.Ry.	N. Rama Rao, Tinnevely	1912—15.
2.	"	T. Sambamurthy Rao, B.A., B.L., Tanjore	1919—20.
3.	"	V. Mulhari Rao, Tanjore	1912—15.
4.	"	K. T. Chandrasekhara Rao, Kulitalai	1912—18.
5.	"	M. V. Bhagavanta Rao, Koilpatti	1912—23.
6.	"	S. Mulhari Rao, B.A., Kolar	1912—15.
7.	"	T. Jivaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Srirangam	1912—20.
8.	"	Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao, Madura	1912—15.
9.	"	Khajana Venkoba Rao, Madura	1912—15.
10.	"	M. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., Calcutta	1912—18.
11.	"	S. Sankar Rao, Tanjore	1915—21.
12.	"	T. T. Bhavaniswami Rao, B.A., L.T., Trivadi	1915—20.
13.	"	S. Sethurama Rao, B.A., Calcutta	1915—20.
14.	"	N. Subramanya Rao, B.A., B.L., Pattukottai	1915—
15.	"	C. Gomaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Narasaraopet	1915—21.
16.	"	V. V. Patankar, B.A., L.C.E., Yedatore	1915—20.
17.	"	R. Srinivasa Rao, Cuddappah	1918—20.
18.	"	T. K. Nagaraja Rao, B.A., L.T., Tanjore	1918—25.
19.	"	P. S. Madhava Rao, Bombay	1920—25.
20.	"	S. Visvanatha Rao, Tanjore	1920—21.
21.	"	M. Lakshman Rao, Trivandrum	1920—26.
22.	"	C. Balaji Rao, M.A., B.L., Coimbatore	1920—30.
23.	"	T. S. G. Bhutgoswami, Trivadi	1920—
24.	"	T. D. Vedaji Rao, B.A., Anantapur	1920—30.
25.	"	T. R. Raghunatha Rao, Mayavaram	1920—30.
26.	"	R. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Trichy.	1921—25, 1930—36.
27.	"	V. Shama Rao, B.A., Cuddappah	1921—30.
28.	"	S. Krishna Rao, Kurnool	1921—33.
29.	"	Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao, Madura	1924—27.
30.	"	T. S. Lakshman Rao, Mysore (<i>Ex-Officio</i>)	1924—32.
31.	"	K. Venkat Rao, Trivandrum (<i>Ex-officio</i>)	1924—37.
32.	"	T. Padmanabha Rao, Trivandrum, (<i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1925 for Life).	
33.	"	K. Gopal Rao, Tanjore	1927—36.
34.	"	T. R. Bheemasena Rao, B.A., Jammalamadugu	1927—30.
35.	"	Sreemant Narayan Rao, Babasaheb Ghorpade (Joshi), Chief of Ichalkaranji (S.M.C.), Bombay (<i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1928 for Life).	
36.	"	G. Krishna Rao, Madura	1930—33.
37.	"	E. Rajaram Rao, M.A., Calcutta	1930—
38.	"	V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Bangalore	1930—33.
39.	"	T. D. Krishna Rao, Nellore	1930—33.
40.	"	Rao Saheb C. Purushothama Rao, Sivaganga	1930—33.
41.	"	S. R. Kuppu Rao, Erode	1930—33.
42.	"	P. S. Jeevan Rao, M.A., Coimbatore	1930—33.

43.	M.R.Ry.	A. Parasurama Rao, B.A., B.L., Proddatur	1930—33.
44.	„	N. R. Kedari Rao, M.A., L.T., Kumbakonam, 1929—36, (<i>Ex-Officio</i> from 1925 for Life).	
45.	„	K. N. Annaji Rao, B.A., B.L., Coimbatore	1933—36.
46.	„	N. Ramachandra Rao, Kotagiri	1933—36.
47.	„	S. Lakshman Rao, Tanjore	1933—36.
48.	„	Dr. T. Hari Rao, L.M.P., Burma	1933—36.
49.	„	C. P. Krishna Rao, C.D.A., Chittoor	1933—36.
50.	„	D. K. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., B.L., Berhampore	1933—36.
51.	„	P. Sakharama Rao, B.A., B.L., Trivandrum	1933—
52.	„	T. Govinda Rao, Bangalore	1933—36.
53.	„	Khajana Bapu Rao, Madura	1933—36.
54.	„	N. Ramachandra Rao, Trichinopoly	1933—36.
55.	„	M. R. Srinivasa Rao, Bhadravathi	1936—
56.	„	T. K. Bapu Rao, Tanjore	1936—
57.	„	T. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., Tinnevelly	1936—
58.	„	T. Lakshman Rao, B.A., D.I.C., Coimbatore	1936—
59.	„	C. Srinivasa Rao, Saheb, B.A., B.L., Madura	1936—
60.	„	V. V. Chitale, Nagpur	1936—
61.	„	T. V. Narasinga Rao, Tekkali	1936—
62.	„	Dr. A. M. Patankar, Rangoon	1936—
63.	„	N. Kesava Rao, B.A., B.C.E., Tanjore	1936—

SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

(PAST AND PRESENT)

T. R. Lakshmana Rao, B.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Rao.

Born : 4-6-1897.

S. 1913-1915 for the Intermediate course in the Presidency College, Madras, passed B.A., in 1917, and was the Mathematics Assistant in the K. V. Sala, Virudhunagar and later in the Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore. Recently retired under medical advice.

Address : 1444, Devaji Rao Lane, West Main Street, Tanjore.

T. Pranatharthihara Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1913-1915 for B.A. Class. Took his degree in 1915; was a teacher in the National High School, Negapatam and the Hindu High School, Triplicane before joining service under Government. He is now Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gingee. Between 1918-20 he was a local member of the Board of Directors.

Address : Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gingee.

Suryesh Ambaji Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. S. Narasinga Rao.

Born : 1-7-1896.

S. 1913 for Intermediate Class in the Christian College, Madras. The first Kshatriya to be helped by the Fund. Served as Assistant in the Municipal High School, Kurnool and joined the Registration Depart-

ment in 1918. Became a permanent Sub-Registrar in 1921. Passed B.A., in 1933 from the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, while on study leave.

Address : Sub-Registrar, Nandyal.

T. N. Bhima Rao, M.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. Nagoba Goswami, Tanjore.

Born : 1897.

S. 1914 for Intermediate in the Presidency College, Madras; obtained a Government Scholarship. Passed the Intermediate in the I Class and B.A. (Hons.) in Mathematics in the II Class (1919). Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. After becoming an L.T., joined Government service as Sub. Assistant Inspector of Schools on 22-6-20; then served as Mathematics Assistant respectively in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, Model High School, Saidapet, and Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics in the Engineering College, Guindy. The first scholar to become a Life member. Was Assistant Secretary in charge of Language work between 1923-29.

Address : Asst. Lecturer, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. Kutcheri Road, Mylapore.

N. V. Govinda Rao.

S. 1914 for the Inter Class, Wesley College, Royapettah. Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. Joined Government service as clerk in the

S indicates the Award of Scholarship by the M. E. F.

D. I. G. of Police Office, but resigned soon after. Went to Bombay and is attached to a commercial office as shorthand typist. Was the Branch Secretary at Bombay between 1921-36.

Address : Anand Bhuvan, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.

S. R. Kuppa Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1914 for Intermediate course in the American College, Madura. Joined the Board High School, Dhara-puram as Assistant. Was a member of the Board of Directors (Mofussil) between 1930—33.

A. Gopalakrishna Rao.

S. 1915 for Intermediate course, Wesley College. Joined Government service as a clerk in the Postal Audit Office, Madras. Now transferred to Rangoon.

Address : Auditor, Office of the D. A. G. Posts and Telegraphs, Rangoon.

K. Rajaram Rao, B.A., B.L.

S. 1915—16 for Intermediate course tenable in the American College, Madura. Died in 1927.

V. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., B.L.

Son of : Mr. T. G. Venkoba Rao.

Born : 22—5—1899.

S. 1915—19 for study in the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. Took his degree in 1919 and joined the Law College, Trivandrum. Got the Lappa Memorial Prize for standing First in History and Economics in B.A. In B.L., secured a high rank in II Class.

Address : Vakil, Ranipet, (North Arcot District).

T. S. Rajagopal Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. Swaminatha Rao.

S. 1915 for Intermediate course in the Pachayappa's College, Madras. Passed B.A., in 1919. Was Sub-Registrar at Bapatla, Palni and other places.

Address : Sub-Registrar, Kilapalur via., Ariyalur, Trichy Dt.

Dr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., M.B.B.S.

S. 1916 for the B.A. Course, Presidency College. Took his degree in 1918. Passed M.B.B.S., in 1925. Was awarded a Mysore Government Scholarship for higher studies in Medicine at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. Is now occupying a good position in Mysore State Medical Service.

D. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., L.T.

S. 1916 for the B.A. course in the Christian College, Madras. Took his degree in 1920. Joined the Board High School, Nandalur as Assistant.

Address : Asst. Board High School, Nandalur.

T. S. Subramania Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. R. Somanatha Rao.

Born : 15—5—1902.

S. 1916 for High School study in the American Mission High School, Madura. Was for some time in the Postal Department. Now an Assistant in St. Mary's High School, Madura.

Address : 10, Krishnarajapuram, Madura.

K. Rangaswami Rao.

Born : 19—5—1897.

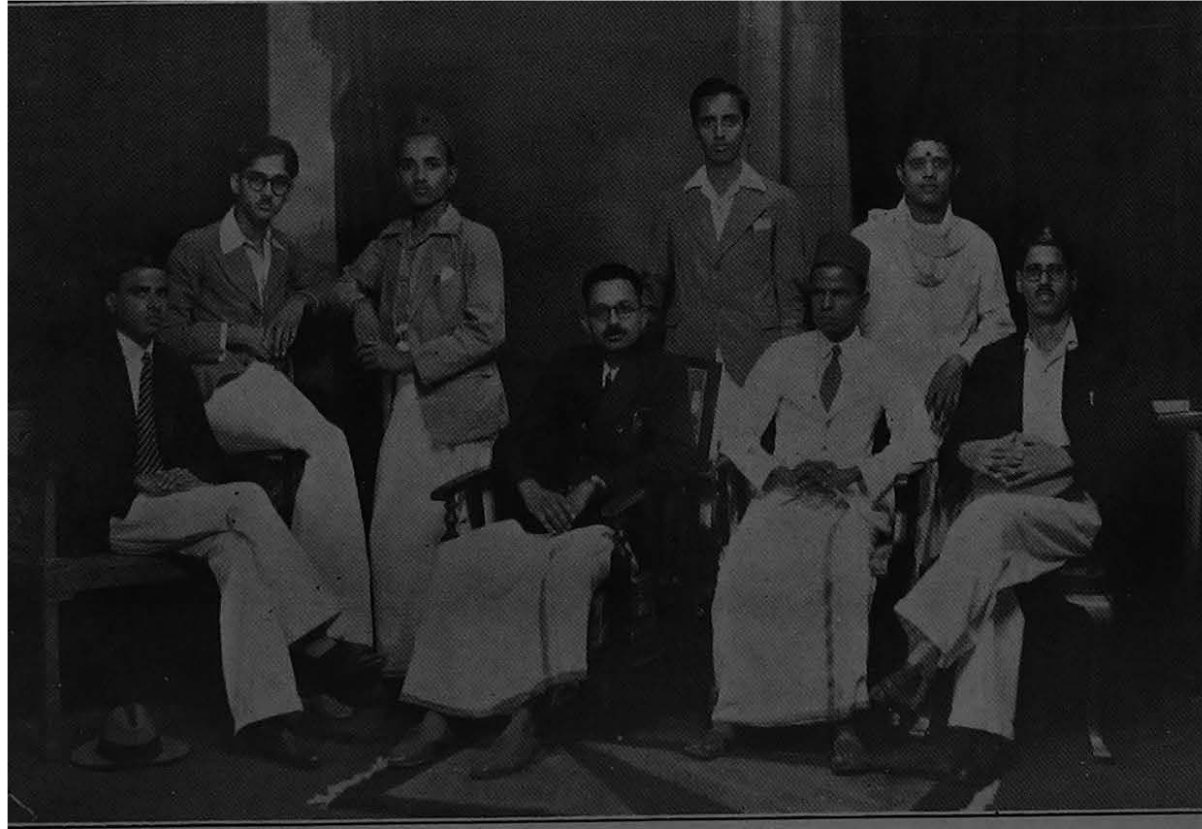
S. 1916 for Intermediate course, St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Now clerk in the Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.

Address : Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichinopoly.



SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS (PAST & PRESENT) AT MADRAS, 1937—I

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SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS (PAST & PRESENT) AT MADRAS, 1937—II

T. B. Raghava Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. B. Subba Rao.

S. 1916 for High School study in the C. A. Mission High School, Nellore and Wesleyan Mission High School, Trivellore. Is now a clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Address : Clerk, Small Causes Court, Madras.

B. Krishnaswami Rao.

Born : 16—7—1900.

S. 1916 for Intermediate course in the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

T. S. Sankara Rao.

S. 1917 for High School study in the K. H. School, Tanjore.

Died in 1919.

R. Ambasankar Rao.

S. 1917 for the B.A. Class in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Died in 1925.

K. Sambasadasiva Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. K. Subba Rao.

S. 1917 for Inter and B.A., courses in the Christian College, Madras. Took his degree in 1919 and joined Government service as clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Madras, where he is now an Auditor. Was a member of the Managing Committee in 1925—26 and of the Board of Directors.

Address : 65, High Road, Egmore.

A. Gundu Rao, B.A., B.L.

S. 1918 for the B.A., course in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Took his degree in 1919 and joined the Law College. Is practising as an Advocate at Gooty.

Address : Pleader, Gooty.

A. S. Ramachandra Punth, B.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. A. R. Subramania Punth.

Born : 15—2—1901.

S. 1919 for B.A. in the Madras Christian College. Was an inmate of the R. S. Home. Completed his B.A. in 1921 and L.T. in 1923. Was Physics Assistant in the Muslim High School, Triplicane and is now First Assistant in the Ramakrishna Mission High School at Mambalam. Member of the Board of Directors between 1930—36.

Address : Assistant, Ramakrishna Mission High School, Theagarayanagar, Madras.

K. Sarangapani Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao.

Born : 15—3—1902.

S. 1919, tenable in the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. Took his B. A. degree in 1921. Joined Government service as clerk in the Collectorate, Saidapet.

Address : 2, Kotnis Gardens, New Maubalam.

A. S. Krishna Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. A. R. Subramania Punth.

Born : 2—4—1903.

S. 1919—1921 for S.S.L.C. and Inter. courses, the latter in the Pachaiyappa's College, secured a free scholarship in the Presidency College for Sanskrit Hons., and passed the same in 1925 in the First Class taking the first rank. Won four University gold-medals for proficiency in Sanskrit and did research work up to 1928 under University auspices. Became lecturer in Sanskrit, Loyola College on 1—7—1928. Chief Examiner in

Sanskrit for the Madras, Annamalai, Oosmania Universities. Assistant Secretary of the M. E. F. for some time and now Member of the Managing Committee in charge of scholarship-holders.

Address : "Kamadhenu," No. 2, Bazlullah Road, Theagarayanagar.

K. Sankaranarayan Rao, B.A.

S. 1920 for B.A. Course in the Madras Christian College. Joined the Imperial Service as clerk in the Office of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Address : Clerk, Sea Customs Office, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

R. Sama Rao, B.A.

S. 1920 for Senior Inter and B. A. courses in the Christian College. He is employed in the Office of the Examiner of L. F. Accounts.

Address : Chengalvaroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.

T. S. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. G. Sankar Rao.

Born : 1903.

S. 1920 for Intermediate and B.A. in the Government College, Kumbakonam. Is now Revenue Inspector, Pattukottai (Tanjore Dist.).

Address : As above.

A. K. Narasinga Rao

S. 1921 for the G.D.A. course in the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

Address: Ramakrishnapuram, Howrah, Calcutta.

L. Narayan Rao, B.A. (Hons.).

S. 1922—1927 for collegiate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Passed his B.A. (Hons.) degree examination in 1927. Now employed in the Telegraph Office, Calicut.

Address : As above.

T. R. Bheemasena Rao, B.A.

Born : 19—12—1905.

S. 1922. Studied in Wesley College and Presidency College. Took his degree in 1926, was an inmate of the R. S. Home while receiving the Fund Scholarship. Native of Tiruppattur. Now employed as clerk in the Taluk Office, Jammalmadugu.

Address : As above.

K. Rama Rao, L.M.P.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao.

Born : 17—12—1904.

S. 1922 for studies in the Medical School, Tanjore. After completing his course worked under Khan Sahib Dr. Tajuddin and is now having a lucrative private practice.

Address : Registered Medical Practitioner, Tanjore.

T. L. Nagaraja Rao, B.A., B.L.

Son of : Mr. T. Lakshmana Rao.

Born : April 1905.

S. 1923 for B.A. study in the Christian College, Madras. Graduated in 1926. Now a practising vakil at Tirupattur.

Address : Pleader, Tirupattur, (N. Arcot).

M. Venkoba Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. N. Madhava Rao of Coimbatore.

Born : November 1906.

S. 1923—1927 in the Presidency College from which he passed out taking a degree in 1927. Is now employed in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore.

Address : 39, Avulkara St., Vellore.

N. Srinivasa Rao.

Son of : Mr. Narayanachar of Mayavaram.

Born : 15—1—1905.

S. 1923 for Intermediate course in the Pachaiappa's College. Employed in the Office of the D. T. S., M. & S.M. Railway, Hubli.

Address : As above.

T. R. Mahadeva Rao.

Born : 15—6—1907.

S. 1923 for Intermediate course in the Wesley College, Royapettah. Now clerk in the Transportation Department, B. N. Ry., Calcutta.

Address : 82-B, Mansatola Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

S. Madhava Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. K. Seshagiri Rao of Salem Dt.

S. 1924 for B.A., in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and took his degree in 1927. He is now employed in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Address : 2-38, Muthu Mudali St., Royapettah.

T. A. Nagaraja Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. Appasami Rao.

Born : February, 1906.

S. 1924—26 for Collegiate studies in the National College, Trichinopoly. Now clerk, Government Middle School for Girls, Little Conjeevaram.

Address : As above.

K. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. K. Subba Rao of Tirupati.

Born : 31—7—1907.

S. 1924—28. Passed the Intermediate and B.A., Exam. from Pachai-

appa's in the 1 Class. In the latter, he stood 5th in the Presidency, was also awarded a scholarship for the Diploma Course in Economics. Now employed as clerk in A. G's. Office, Madras.

Address : 54-C, Gangu Reddi St., Egmore.

T. R. Govinda Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. V. Ramachandra Rao.

Born : 6—4—1906.

S. 1924—28 in the Presidency College for Intermediate and B.A. courses. Now employed as an Assistant, Messrs. Roberts Maclean & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Address : 34|1, Hemchandra Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Arni Vittal Rao.

S. 1924 for L. M. P. class in the Tanjore Medical School, but did not avail himself of the same.

T. Sethu Rao, L.M.P.

S. 1924 for study in the Medical School, Bangalore. After passing the L.M.P. in 1926 was attached to the Victoria Hospital till 1927 and then joined the State Medical Service as Sub.-Asst. Surgeon.

Address : Mysore Medical Service, Hosa Nagar P. O.

S. Mahalingam, B.A.

Son of : Mr. V. Sama Rao.

Born : 27—5—1909.

S. 1925—29 for Collegiate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Now employed in the Hindi Prachar Office, Theagaroyanagar.

Address : As above.

C. S. Venkoba Rao.

Son of : Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Rao.

Born : 26—7—08.

S. 1925 for II U.C. in the Government College, Coimbatore. Passed intermediate in 1926. Is now a clerk in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Water-works, Coimbatore.

Address : 19, Perumal Koil St., Coimbatore.

S. V. Rama Rao.

S. 1925 for the Intermediate course in the Government College, Coimbatore. Now Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Boilers, Coimbatore.

Address : 18-181, Edayar Street, Coimbatore.

T. M. Krishna Rao.

Born : 2—11—08.

S. 1925 for the G. D. A., course in the Government Institute of Commerce. Now clerk, Mettur Chemicals, Madras.

Address : Alumelumangal Agraharam, Mylapore.

G. Raghunatha Rao, L.M.P., D.T.M.

S. 1925 for the study of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Calcutta. Employed in various capacities in Northern India and is now a specialist in skin diseases at Purulia (C.P.).

M. Ramachandra Rao.

S. 1925 for I U. C. in Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly. Did not avail himself of it as he got a college scholarship.

N. Divakara Rao, M.A., L.T.

Son of : Mr. Narayanaswami Rao.

Born : 15—7—1907.

S. 1926 for B.A., and M.A., courses in the Presidency College, Madras.

Served as Assistant in St. Anthony's High School, Coonoor. Passed L.T., in 1930, was assistant in St. Gabriels' School, Madras till 1935. Entered Government service in 1936 as junior Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Address : Junior Dy. Inspector of Schools, Gudiyattam.

T. Vittal Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. S. Khande Rao.

Born : 1907.-

S. 1926 for B.A. course in the Christian College, Madras. Was awarded the Aberdeen Prize for proficiency in Physics. A member of the Language Committee during 1929—30. Is now clerk, Office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Civil Engineering Branch, Mettur Dam.

Address : As above.

S. Sundararaja Rao, B.A.

Son of : Kowlagi Sethumadhava-char.

S. 1926—28 for B.A., course in the Government College, Kumbakonam. Won a gold medal for proficiency in Sanskrit. Now Revenue Inspector, Cuddalore.

Address : As above.

M. Sadasiva Rao, B.A.

Born : 23—1—1909.

S. 1926 for II U. C., in the Maharajah's College, Pudukottah and for B.A. in the Madura College. Now clerk, Taluk Office, Alangudi, Pudukkottai State.

Address : As above.

B. Krishnamurthi Rao.

Born : 18—6—1911.

S. 1926—29 the first recipient of the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship in the Municipal High School, Kurnool.

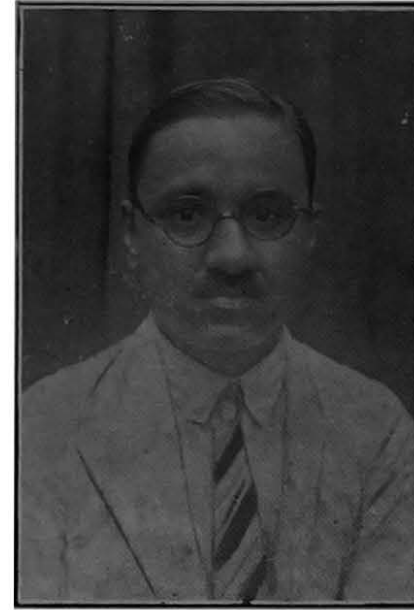
M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



N. V. GOVINDA RAO,
Secy., Bombay Branch, M. E. F.

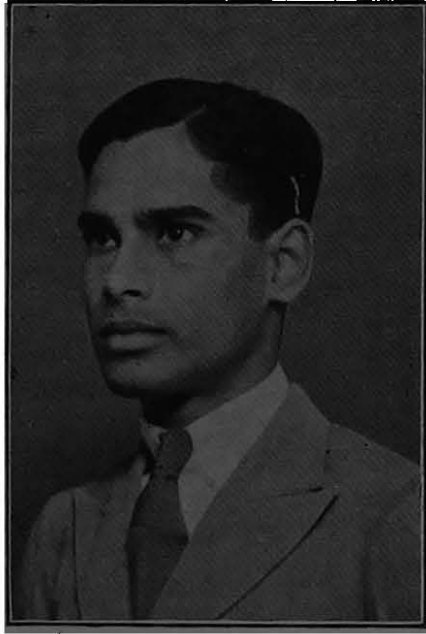


M. S. NARAYANASWAMI RAO,
Mysore

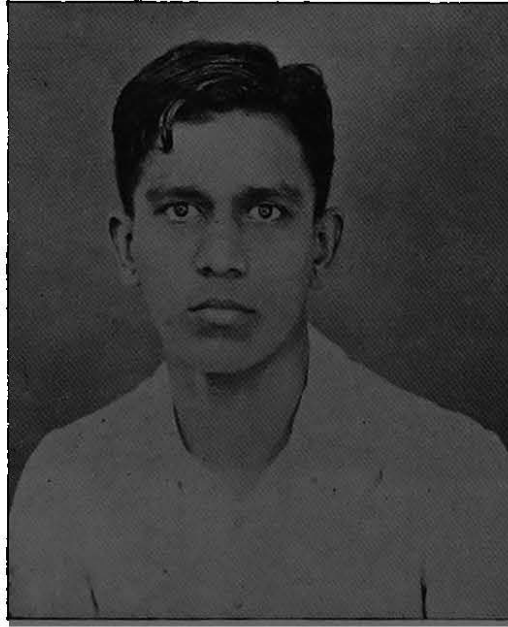


P. SRIDHARA RAO, M.A.,
Geologist, Associated Cement Co., Bombay.

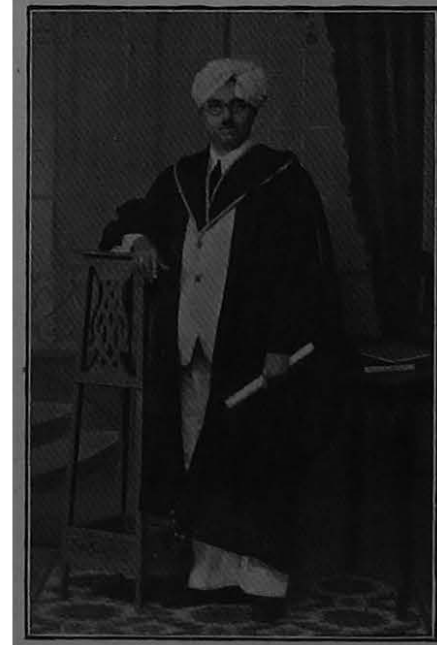
M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



T. K. RANGANATHA RAO, M.A.



S. S. RAO,
Bombay



S. AMBAJI RAO, B.A.,
Sub-Registrar

Studied Intermediate in the Theosophical College, Madanapalle with the help of M. E. F. Scholarship. Now clerk, Taluk Office, Kurnool.

Address : As above.

A. K. Vasudeva Rao, L.M.P.

S. 1926 for the L.M.P. course in the Medical School, Madura. Now Sub.-Asst. Surgeon, Veltgaranpudur via Pollachi.

Address : As above.

K. Thuljaram Naig, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. Krishnaswami Naig.

Born : 1—6—1910.

S. 1927—29. Belongs to Pudukotah. Passed B.A., from the St. Joseph's College, Trichy, taking a high place in the second class in Economics and History. Worked under Messrs. P. N. S. Iyer & Co., Auditors, for some time. Now employed in Dunlop Rubber Co., (India) Ltd., Madras as an Assistant.

Address : 1, Kandappa Mudali St., Triplicane.

V. Lakshmana Rao.

S. 1927 for the Intermediate course in the Christian College, Madras. Died in 1928 after a brief illness.

C. Krishnaswami Rao, M.B., B.S.

Son of : Mr. C. Bheema Rao.

Born : November 1906.

S. 1927 for a medical course in the Medical College, Bangalore. Passed M.B., B.S., in 1936. Won the second prize in medicine. Was House Surgeon in the Krishnarajendra Hospital for some time.

Address : 1186, Chamrajapuram, Mysore.

R. Sethu Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. M. N. Rama Rao.

S. 1927 for the B.A. (Hons.) course in Economics. Passed in 1930. Is an Insurance Agent at Ellore.

Address : C/o, The Asst. Engineer, (Tank), P.W.D., Ellore.

P. Sridhara Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. P. Nagaraja Rao.

S. 1927 and 1935 for B.A. (Hons.), in Geology and Diploma course in Geography. Did not avail himself as he received a college scholarship in 1927. Now a Geologist in the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Esplanade House, Wardley Road, Bombay.

Address : As above.

S. K. Raghava Rao.

Son of : Mr. R. Krishna Rao, Guntur.

Born : 1—7—1911.

S. 1928 for Intermediate course in the Andhra Christian College, Guntur. Passed Intermediate in 1930.

N. Vasudeva Rao.

Son of : Narayanaswami Pandithar.

Born : 15—6—1911.

S. 1928 for Intermediate course in Maharajah's College, Pudukottah. Now clerk, Tanjore Permanent Fund, Ltd., Tanjore.

Address : 1002, Petta Perumal St., Tanjore.

M. S. Narayanaswami Rao.

Born : 27—11—1907.

S. 1928 for a higher course in the School of Engineering, Bangalore. Passed in 1930. Worked as an apprentice in the Chamarajendra Water Works, Thippegunanhalle. Now Asst. Operator, Chamaraja Sagar Water Works, Chamaraja Sagar, P.O., (via), Bangalore.

Address : As above.

N. Giri Rao.

S. 1928 for study in the L.M.P. class, Medical School, Royapuram. Did not avail himself of the scholarship.

A. Rama Rao.

S. 1928 for B.A., studies in Pachaiappa's College. Discontinued studies under medical advice.

M. J. Kanthota.

Son of : Mr. Jeevan Rao, Mysore.

Born : 5—1—1913.

S. 1928 for I U.C. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. Now employed in the Jubilee Stores, New Market St., Calcutta.

Address : As above.

S. Nagaraja Rao.

S. 1929. Second recipient of the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship for study in the Municipal High School, Coimbatore.

Mrs. Sulochana Bai, L.M.P.

S. 1929 for the L.M.P. course but was discontinued as she got a free scholarship from the Mysore Government. Is now Lady Sub.-Asst. Surgeon in Sagar.

Address : As above.

R. Narasinga Rao, B.A. (Hon.)

Born : 12—12—1910.

S. 1929 for Honours course in Physics tenable in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Passed B.A. (Hons.) Examination in 1932 in the II class. Recipient of Sir T. Madhava Rao's first prize in 1930. Now Asst., Central High School, Tiruvadi, *via* Tanjore.

Address : As above.

C. N. Narasinga Rao, B.E.

Born : 15—6—1905.

S. 1929 for completing a course of Civil Engineering in the Engineering College, Bangalore. Now Civil Engineer, Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly Ltd., Bangalore.

Address : As above.

A. Narayana Rao.

S. 1929 for M.B., B.S., course in the Medical College, Madras. Discontinued after finishing one term. Is a native of Trivandrum.

Address : C/o A. R. Padmanabha Rao, Advocate, Bhakti Vilas, Trivandrum.

T. Krishna Rao, B.A.

Born : 1—7—1911.

S. 1929—33 for Intermediate and B.A. in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. Took his degree in 1933. Now employed in the Taluk Office, Madanapalli, Chittoor Dt.

Address : As above.

D. L. Rama Rao, B.A.

S. 1929 for B.A. course in the Presidency College, Madras. Is now Accountant; The Hyderabad National Industries Factory, Lingampalli, N. G. S. Ry.

Address : As above.

H. Srinivasa Rao.

S. 1929 for collegiate education in the Madura College. Took his degree in 1934. Now employed in the Trichy Mills, Ltd., Trichinopoly.

Address : As above.

P. R. Rama Rao, B.A.

Son of : Dr. P. K. Raghunatha Rao, Pudukottah.

Born : 22—1—1911.

S. 1929 for B.A. course tenable in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Took his degree in 1931.

Address : North II St., Pudukottah.

V. Krishnaswami Rao.

Son of : Mr. Vadiraja Rao,

Born : 1—7—1914.

S. 1930 for study in the Native High School, Kumbakonam and Government College, Kumbakonam. The third recipient of Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship.

Address : East Iyen St., Kumbakonam.

B. Sundara Rao Maskay, M.B. B.S.

Born : 7—2—1910.

S. 1930 for M.B. B.S., in the Medical College, Bangalore. Passed M.B., B.S., in 1935 and underwent practical training as House Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

Address : 154, Narayan Pillai St., Bangalore.

D. Rajaram Rao.

Son of : Mr. Devaji Subba Rao.

S. 1930 for the B. course in the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras. Passed the subjects and served as apprentice under Messrs. P. N. S. Aiyar & Co., Accountants and Auditors. Now employed in the Triplicane Fund, Ltd. Was Asst. Secretary in-charge of Scholarship-holders between 1933—36 ; is now Hon. Accountant, and member of the M. E. F. Managing Committee and Silver Jubilee Committee.

Address : 66, T. P. Koil St., Triplicane.

P. Nagaraja Rao, B.A. (Hon.)

Son of : Mr. P. Raja Rao.

Born : 19—5—1914.

S. 1930 for Intermediate course in Government College, Coimbatore, passed Intermediate in 1932 in the 1st class. Secured a college scholarship for the B.A. (Hons.) course in St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Passed B.A., (Hons.) taking a first class in mathematics and standing second in the Presidency (1935).

Address : Sunkuwar St., Triplicane.

T. K. Ranganatha Rao, M.A.

Son of : Mr. T. Kesava Rao.

S. 1930 for Inter & B.A. course respectively in St. Joseph's College, Trichy and B.A. in St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Passed B.A., standing first in the 1st class in Mathematics and Sanskrit and taking a second class in English. He passed his M.A., (Math) standing first among the First classes ; and was a tutor in Loyola College in 1936—37.

Address : C/o T. K. Dattatri Rao, Minor Irrigation Overseer, Sankaranainar Koil.

D. B. Narasinga Rao, B.Sc.

Born : 14—2—1913.

S. 1930 for Inter and B.Sc., courses in the Pachaiappa's and Christian College. Has passed the Madras Services Commission Examination.

Address : 146, S. M. V. Koil St., Triplicane.

S. Srinivasa Rao.

Born : 15—5—16.

S. 1931—33 for the High School classes in the Hindu High School, Triplicane (Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship). He received help for a collegiate course also. Now employed

in Messrs. Ragnekar and Palekar, Bombay.

Address : 14, First Floor, New Ganjawala Building, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

R. Narayana Rao, B.A.

Son of : H. Rama Rao.

Born : October 1912.

S. 1931 for collegiate course in the Christian College, Madras. Now employed in the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., Madras.

Address, 1|14, North Mada St., Mylapore.

R. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A. (Hon.).

Son of : Mr. R. Ranga Rao of Trivandrum.

Born : 3—1—1913.

S. 1931 for an Hon. course in Maharajah's College of Science, Trivandrum. Now employed in the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras.

Address : 17, Paripoorna Vinayagar Koil St., Mylapore.

S. Krishnaswami Rao, B.E.

Son of : Mr. S. Soundararaja Rao.

Born : 5—12—1912.

S. 1931 for B.E. course in the Engineering College, Guindy. Passed in 1935 and had practical training in the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Works.

Address : 14 Rajagopal Vilas, Mannargudi.

V. Arunachallam, B.A. (Hon.).

S. 1932 for B.A. (Hons.) course in the Loyola College. Did not avail himself as he secured a college scholarship, came out first in Mathematics in the I class (1937):

Address : Tutor, Loyola College, Madras.

J. Krishna Rao, B.A.

Born : 13—6—1912.

S. 1932 for M.B.B.S. course in the Madras Medical College. Is now a student in the IV Year Class, M.B. B.S.

Address : 3|1, Saiva Muthia Mudali St., G. T., Madras.

T. R. Kamalakar Rao, L.M.P.

Son of : Mr. T. Ranganatha Rao.

Born : 10—3—1914.

S. 1932 for an L.M.P. course in the Royapuram Medical School. Passed in 1935. Worked as Hon. House Surgeon in Government Hospital, Royapuram. Is now an Assistant under Dr. M. Devaji Rao, Triplicane.

Address : 20|9 Chengalvaroya Mudali St., Triplicane.

T. K. Mahadeva Rao, B.A.

Son of : Mr. T. S. Krishna Rao.

Born : 26—9—1916.

S. 1932—36 for Inter. and B.A. courses in Findlay College, Mannargudi and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Took degree in 1936. Worked for some time in Messrs Kedar & Co., Madras and as clerk in the High Court, Madras.

Address : Kuppu Muthu Mudali St., Triplicane.

T. V. Balaji Rao.

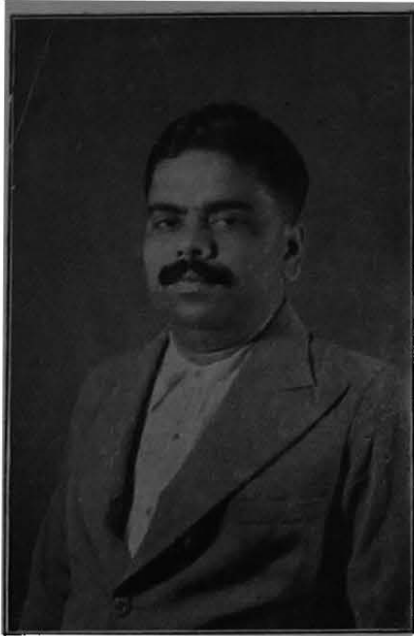
Son of : Mr. T. L. Venkoba Rao.

Born : 27—7—1916.

S. 1932 for study of the Higher Electrical Engineering course in the Government School of Engineering, Bangalore.

Address : Tumkur.

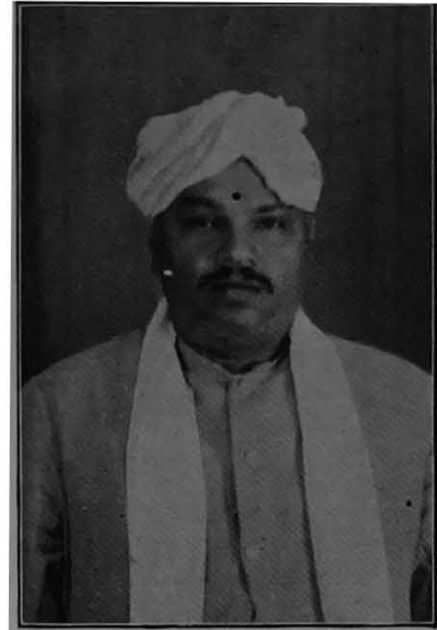
M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



T. L. NAGARAJA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Tirupattur

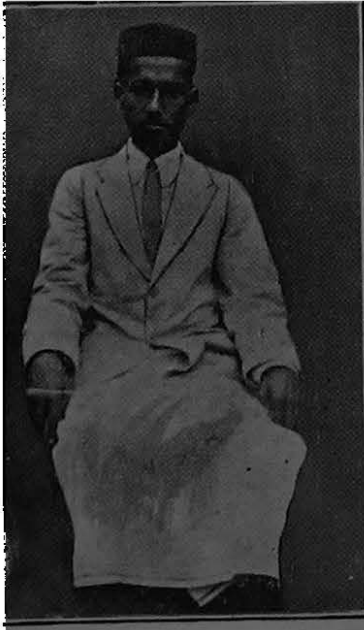


Dr. T. SETHU RAO, L.M.P.,
Mysore Medical Service

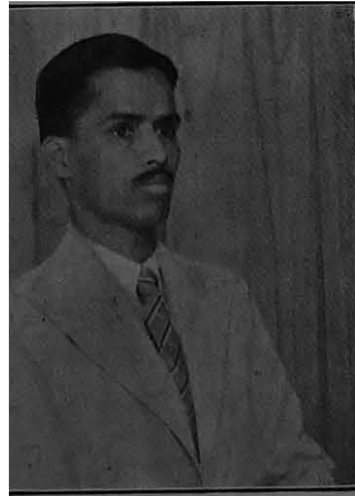


T. S. RAJAGOPALA RAO, B.A.,
Sub-Registrar

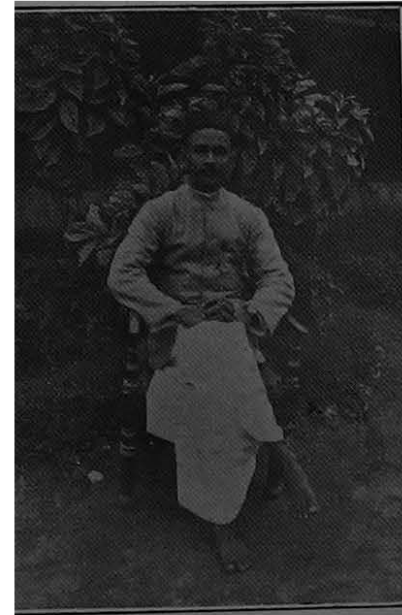
M. E. F. PAST SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS



V. SARVOTHAMA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Vellore



T. R. GOVINDA RAO, B.A.,
Calcutta



T. R. LAKSHMANA RAO, B.A., L.T.,
Tanjore

A. V. Sadasiva Rao.

Son of : Mr. Arcot Vasudeva Rao.

Born : 11—12—1918.

S. 1933. for a High School course under the Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Endowment. Passed S.S.L.C., in 1935. Intermediate in 1937 obtaining creditable marks. Studies in the Presidency College, Madras for an Honours Course in Mathematics.

Address : Triplicane, Madras.

K. K. Kshirasagar.

Son of : Mr. Kasinatha Rao Kshirasagar.

Born : 31—12—15.

S. 1933 for the B.A. course in the College of Commerce, Madras. Passed the Junior Examination and joined the Travancore National Bank Ltd.

Address : Travancore National Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

V. Krishnamurthi Rao.

Born : 15—7—1915.

S. 1933 for the L. M. P., course in the Royapuram Medical School. Is now in the final year L.M.P. class.

Address : 11, Barracks St., G. T., Madras.

R. Rajagopal Rao.

Born : 3—6—1918.

S. 1933 for a High School course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. First recipient of Ranganatha Rao Memorial Scholarship.

Address : "Sri Rama Vilas" Pennington Road, Tanjore.

Pingale Rajaram Rao.

Son of : Mr. P. Bhujanga Rao.

Born : 22—7—18.

S. 1935 for an Honours course in Mathematics in the Presidency Col-

lege, Madras. Was in the Final Year Class till his unfortunate death in October 1937.

A. Mullari Rao.

Born : 28—8—23.

S. 1935 for High School course in the K. H. School, Tanjore. Is the present recipient of Kanchi Lakshmi Bai Scholarship and is in the VI Form.

Address : 982, Venkoba Rao Lane, Rani Vaikal St., Tanjore.

R. Gopinatha Rao, B.A. (Hon.).

Born : 15—12—13.

S. 1935 for the Final Year Hons., course in English Literature in the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Passed B.A. (Hons.) in 1936.

Address : C/o Y. Narasinga Rao, Mundakal, Quilon.

K. R. Hayavadana Rao.

S. 1935. Did not avail himself of the scholarship.

Address : Bangalore.

K. Venkataramana Rao.

Son of : Mr. K. Govinda Rao.

Born : 4—8—1921.

S. 1936 for Senior Intermediate in the Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

Address : Student, II Class, Pachaiappa's College, Madras.

H. M. Satyanarayan Rao.

Born : 10—8—1920.

S. 1936 for Senior Inter Class, Pachaiappa's College. Is a resident of R. S. Home and belongs to Hoskote.

Address : R. S. Home, Mylapore, Madras.

T. R. Natarajan.

Born : 15—5—1920.

S. 1936 for a course of Electrical Engineering in the P. T. Chengalvaroya Naicker's Technical Institute, Madras.

T. S. Baluswamy Rao.

Son of : Mr. T. D. Sundara Sastri.

S. 1936 for Intermediate course in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Address : I Class, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Miss Dwaraka Bai.

Daughter of : Mr. G. Harisarvotama Rao.

S. 1936 for a University Diploma course in Music (Violin), Madras.

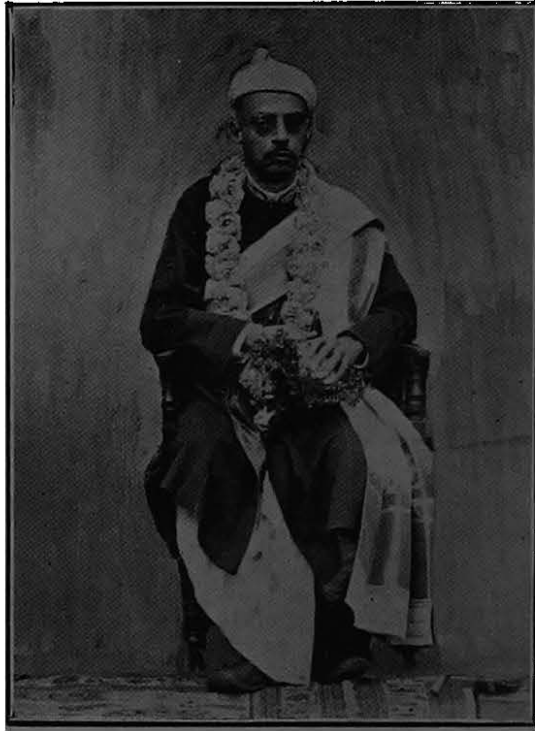
K. N. Raghavendra Rao.

S. 1937 for High School course in the Bishop Heber High School, Trichinopoly. Recipient of Ranganatha Rao Memorial Scholarship.

Total number of Scholarship Holders is 101.



**Pradhana Siromani
T. ANANDA RAO, C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore**



Shrimant NARAYAN RAO BABASAHEB
GHORPADE (Joshi),
Chief of Ichalkaranji
Patron, M. E. F.

The Marathi Speaking Population of South India

BY

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B. A.

[In this interesting article, the author surveys the growth of our population from 1901 to 1931, and shows that we have increased very little in numbers ; in fact, the total increase is only 4.7% per decade, as against the general growth of the entire population which works to 8.5%. This disparity is deplorable and steps must be taken to set it right—especially in view of the fairly high average reached in intellectual equipment by our community.

Proceeding, the author shows us that the opinion that is sometimes held that there is over-population is not supported by facts. The real causes of our tardy growth in numbers, are then examined in detail ; and we are told that the proper remedies lie in economic uplift and the improvement of the physique of our people.

In the concluding part of the article the author shows what part an institution like the Mahratta Education Fund can play not only in forming and directing sane and sound views on a subject like this but also in planning and carrying out remedial measures.—Ed.]

On the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the Mahratta Education Fund, it is desirable to take a survey of the Marathi speaking population in the Presidency, to consider its growth or decline during the past decades and to look for the probable causes of such variations. For the sake of brevity, let us describe the community as Marathas, including in that term Brahmins, Kshatriyas and others.

The sources of our information for this purpose are obviously the various census reports and statistics. Vital statistics would have been valuable if separate figures had been furnished for our Community, but this has not been done even by the Corporation Health Department, though in Madras, classification has been made on the basis of communities and groups.

At the outset, it may be necessary to state what is meant by the word "Marathi," as used in the census reports. Mr. Thurston in his "Castes and Tribes of South India" writes that, according to the census reports of 1891, Marathi denotes the various Marathi non-Brahmin castes who came to the South, either as soldiers or as camp-followers in the armies of the Marathi invaders ; but in South Kanara, in which district the caste is most numerous it appears to be the same as Are, a class of Marathi cultivators. Mr. Stuart

in the South Kanara Manual observes, "Marathi as a caste name is somewhat open to confusion, and it is probable that many people of various castes who speak Marathi are shown as being of that caste." Further, Konkani and a few other dialects of Marathi are classed under Marathi. Recent literature mentions Marathis as one among the scheduled classes. It is by no means clear if they are to be treated as Marathas for the purpose of our article, but it seems very likely that the language group in the census makes no distinction between the two.

According to the census report of 1931, the number of Marathi-speaking people in South India including Mysore, Travancore and Cochin is 2,34,150 out of a total population of 60,051,893 and represents 0·38% of the entire number. The distribution of this in British territory and the Indian States is given below :—

Madras (British territory) ..	1,29,076
Madras (Feudatory States—Pudukottah, Banganapalle, and Sandur) ..	1,488
	<hr/>
	1,30,564
Mysore State, including C. & M. Station ..	91,322
Travancore	7,054
Cochin	5,210
	<hr/>
	<u>2,34,150</u>

Further analysis of the strength of the Maratha population in the districts of Madras Presidency furnishes the following details :—

South Kanara ..	47,635	South Arcot ..	1,673
Bellary ..	11,350	Ramnad ..	1,009
North Arcot ..	9,947	Nilgiris ..	1,301
Tanjore ..	9,149	Guntur ..	783
Madras ..	7,539	Vizagapatam ..	751
Anantapur ..	6,172	Nellore ..	747
Salem ..	5,903	Krishna ..	737
Kurnool ..	4,536	Godavari, W. ..	522
Chittoor ..	3,787	Godavari, E. ..	358
Coimbatore ..	3,095	Tinnevelly ..	333
Chingleput ..	2,932	Ganjam ..	312
Malabar ..	2,261	<i>Feudatory States :—</i>	
Cuddappah ..	2,205	Pudukottah ..	660
Trichinopoly ..	2,037	Sandur ..	651
Madura ..	2,002	Banganapalle ..	177

It will be an interesting study to follow the progress of the Maratha population of South India from 1891 onwards and to compare it with the corresponding variations in the total population. To a certain extent we may expect transfers of people from one district to another, chiefly among women-folk, owing to marriage alliances. There may also be immigration into business or industrial centres and seasonal migration of labour from the borders of one district to a neighbouring plantation area. If it is possible to have an accurate measure of these varying elements, it will be easy to estimate the actual increase or decrease in the size of the population, owing to a difference of births and deaths. But the figures available do not furnish these particulars in sufficient detail. We have therefore to content ourselves with a statement of probabilities supporting our conclusions with the facts or inferences embodied in the census reports.

For convenient reference the population figures in respect of the different geographical areas set down below :—

	Total population	Variation percentage	Marathas	Variation percentage
Madras and Feudatories				
1891	36,064,408	..	not available	..
1901	38,653,558	7·18	119,040	..
1911	41,870,160	8·32	127,129	6·78
1921	42,794,155	2·26	124,984	-1·68
1931	<u>47,193,602</u>	<u>10·8</u>	<u>130,564</u>	<u>4·46</u>
Mysore				
1891	4,943,604	..	65,357	..
1901	5,449,800	10·24	77,594	18·72
1911	5,806,193	6·54	78,109	0·66
1921	5,978,892	2·97	78,336	0·29
1931	6,557,302	9·67	91,332	16·57
Travancore				
1891	..	..	..	..
1901	2,912,322	..	7,588	..
1911	3,426,548	17·65	6,740	-11·17
1921	4,006,054	16·91	2,629?	..
1931	5,095,973	27·20	7,054	?
Cochin				
1901	812,025	12·3	926	..
1911	918,110	13·1	1,061	14·57
1921	979,080	6·6	3,013	183·97
1931	1,205,016	23·1	5,210	72·91

It will be evident from the above, that on the whole, there has been a more or less steady growth of the total number in Madras, but that as a percentage there is a slight fall in 1921. This is no doubt due to the occur-

rence of the influenza epidemic in 1918 which took away a large number of people. The Maratha population, while also generally recording an increase, suffered a reduction in 1921. Its growth too, compared with the neighbouring communities has been much less steady and has been of a smaller size than for the total. The same observation applies to the Indian States as well, if account is taken of the following explanations where a departure from this rule is noticeable :—

(1) In the case of Mysore, the decade 1891 to 1901 witnessed the migration of a large number of labourers to the Kolar Gold Fields area. Similarly the decade ending with 1931 was a period of great industrial activity, and the establishment of mills by the Saraswaths and others should have added considerably to the numbers of the Maratha population. It was also a period of educational activity, when on account of the award of scholarships to Marathas and the influx of students for a higher course at the Indian Institute of Science there was probably a rush from other provinces, apart from a section of the local population claiming to belong to our community to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

(2) In the State of Travancore, the enumeration of Marathas is said to have been defective in 1921. Any calculation based on the figure shown in 1921 is therefore likely to lead to wrong conclusions.

(3) As regards Cochin, the large disparity in figures is accounted for by "wrong and misleading returns of mother tongue and the displacement of the language of foreign minorities by the language of the local majority." The census report also mentions that many Konkani Brahmins who were formerly included under the Gauda Caste "deem it an honour to call their mother tongue as Marathi."

What is the explanation for this comparative smallness in our rate of growth? Is it to be taken as a healthy sign making for economic strength and happiness, or does it imply a biological weakness?

The effect of emigration on the number of Marathas resident in the province is difficult to estimate. For the province taken as a whole, it is clear that the influx of strangers is greater than the efflux, and it is extremely probable that in this respect the movements in our community are in no way different. This cannot therefore account for the rate of growth being smaller than that of the other communities.

A second explanation may be the frequency in the number of mixed marriages which had led to difficulties in enumeration, as a result of which one of the parties is therefore classed under another language group. That this is plausible appears from the fact that in 1931 the usual "language ordinarily spoken at home" in respect of each citizen was changed into "mother tongue." It is stated that many cases occurred where the answer to the precise question was different from what was previously given. This has special reference to cases where the mother tongues of the husband and the wife were different,

and it was therefore a matter of accident whether "the language ordinarily spoken at home" was the mother tongue of the father or that of the mother.

As mentioned above, there is no means by which to measure the extent to which these causes have operated to diminish our numbers. The interpretation of the available statistics in the absence of this information naturally becomes extremely difficult. It, however, appears unlikely that treated as a percentage of the total number of marriages in any year, mixed marriage would in fact assume the importance that in theory it might. This leads us naturally to a consideration of the subject of births and deaths with which largely the science of vital statistics is concerned.

The present population may be stated to be the result of the combined operation of births and deaths. If births exceed deaths, the population must grow. If on the other hand, the number of deaths exceed the births, the population must diminish. So far as the Maratha population is concerned, we may take it for granted that except in one decade (ending 1921) it has not shown signs of absolute decline. But the trend should not be missed and if we are to save ourselves from gradual extinction, necessary steps should be taken to prevent a fall in numbers. Life in the main depends upon the natural instincts of self-preservation and reproduction. The former has led all civilised communities to the fight against death. But mere survival up to a late age will not be enough to maintain a race. What is required is a fresh addition by births, so that the population may consist of different age-groups to ensure that each generation is replaced as it dies out. To form an adequate picture of the biological status of a community, a "vital index" has been devised. It is merely the ratio of 100 deaths to births in any specified period. If the population should increase, this should always have a value less than 100.

The depletion of the population by deaths is naturally a phenomenon that calls for the first consideration. The average expectation of life in India is very short (being about 26 years only) and this is chiefly to be traced to economic causes. Malnutrition owing to poverty and the lack of purchasing power has been recognised to be the most pressing evil. Over-population in the absolute sense does not exist in India, although the size of individual families combined with the smallness in the number of earners sometimes magnifies one of the causes of poverty. The main problem then is to attack poverty and thereby improve the prospects of resistance in the individual to disease and death.

Side by side, we must be assured of a stream of births sufficient to replace deaths. The subject of births mainly concerns the women folk and it is important to see that their fertility rates are maintained. In India a special enquiry into 900,000 families among all classes and over all parts of the country has revealed that the average married woman has 4 children born alive, of whom 2.9 survive. The relatively small number of children is not due either to the prevalence of birth control or to the postponement of marriage. The real explanation, in the opinion of Mr. Carr Saunders is that many

women die before they reach the end of the reproductive period. The remedy is to be found in the application of methods to prevent maternal mortality—both medical and economic.

An attempt has been made in this article to state the facts regarding the population growth in broad outline. Technical details have been omitted, especially as regards the methods of measuring fertility in women which must be dealt with when we have to grapple with the problem. I shall merely indicate in what respects our data should be improved. As mentioned already, in this country we have to depend mainly on census statistics. Vital statistics should also be provided in a form that will be helpful. In both these respects, even in countries more advanced than India, considerable reforms are called for. For instance, in the case of child births the ages of both the parents at the time of birth should be noted. In census statements, the age groups of women in each community should be given in detail. The number of children born to each woman before the date of enumeration should be ascertained, and this should include the children that are dead. These reforms should necessarily be introduced with the help of Government during census time.

As to what action the M. E. Fund can take independently of the help of Government must necessarily be of immediate interest to us. We have no authoritative record of marriages taking place every year in our community. Whether we should have compulsory registration for the purpose of enforcing legal rights is a matter open to controversy. For purely statistical purposes, however, I would personally welcome some such record that could be relied upon. Perhaps voluntary societies or religious mutts will be the suitable places where such records can be maintained. The question of supervision and control of these institutions with a view to keep these up-to-date is a matter to be thought over and decided on.

More than this, voluntary associations can help in making a survey of the present economic position with a view to consider ways and means of improving the same. Intensive enquiries should be undertaken to arrive at the necessary data. There is a disposition in some quarters to regard such enquiries as unnecessary or at any rate of too inquisitive a nature in regard to personal details. This cannot, of course be helped, but if it be understood that the object is not to publish individual details but to arrive at a conception of the average in regard to particular trends in our community, much argument may be dispensed with. There has been a lot of misunderstanding as to the purpose of our enquiry recently carried out in Madras. This should be set at rest on the publication of the Report in this Silver Jubilee Souvenir. It is hoped that similar enquiries will be started in other centres as well, and will render possible the emergence of the Mahratta community as strong in vitality as in economic power and better qualified to play its part in the future of the province than the generations that have preceded us.

The Economic Enquiry

[Our community cannot be too grateful to the selfless service rendered by Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao and B. R. Dhondu Rao, who with a band of enthusiastic volunteers worked hard for over six months to conduct an Economic Enquiry—the first of its kind amongst us—and to summarise the valuable results obtained in this very interesting article. From the facts set forth we have to note that our material condition requires improvement and that for this purpose we have not merely to be content with Government service and the learned professions, but enter a variety of new fields like Journalism, Banking, Insurance, Aviation, Industry, Commerce, etc. Life depends on our adaptability to the changing environments and we must be quick to benefit ourselves by the changes brought about by modern conditions of life.]

The object of the M. E. Fund is not merely to confine ourselves to the education of our youths as several people wrongly imagine, but to work for their general economic amelioration. This will be made clear by the fact that we have set apart a certain sum for this specific purpose and have conducted this Economic Enquiry, which though confined just now to the City of Madras, is ultimately to cover the whole of South India.—Ed.]

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of the M. E. Fund a Committee was appointed on 15—10—1936 with instructions, among other things, to prepare a Directory of the Marathi-speaking citizens of Madras. As the work involved house-to-house visits to the respective gentlemen, it was resolved that advantage be taken of this opportunity to make a more detailed investigation into the economic conditions under which our people are at present living. Accordingly, a questionnaire was prepared (a copy of which is printed at the end of this article as an Annexure), and about twenty volunteers, with the necessary qualifications, were engaged to carry out the work. The whole city was marked off, for this purpose, into several divisions, and every division into a number of wards. Every volunteer was entrusted with one of these wards, and he was asked to visit every house where there was a Mahratta family and try to get as many particulars about the head of the family as possible. Detailed instructions were given as to what each question in the enquiry-form meant, and how the form should be filled up. But as it happened, the volunteers were not always successful in obtaining the required particulars immediately, and very often, the forms had to be left with the gentlemen concerned for being taken over at a later date. This has led to a certain amount of ambiguity and a lack of uniformity in regard to the nature of the information collected.

Several gentlemen could not be persuaded to furnish all the particulars about their person and family in the way that would make our work really

successful. Where there was objection to any information being supplied, full freedom was given to people to place at our disposal such particulars only as they pleased, with the request, however, that as far as possible our demands should be met. Not being familiar with scientific enquiries of this kind, many of our people had no clear perception of our motives and had many doubts and difficulties as to the consequences that might possibly arise out of their disclosures. Our volunteers, of course, endeavoured earnestly to dispel such fears, but all the same there were gentlemen who could not fully cast off their suspicions. So our forms are sometimes filled with particulars that may not be strictly correct, but as we had taken the precaution that our volunteers should satisfy themselves that none were wide of the mark, we are of opinion that the particulars recorded may be taken as fairly accurate in all essentials.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ENQUIRY

Our field work was actually started on ~~24-1-37~~. It went on regularly from week to week till ~~6-6-37~~ with a certain break in the middle, owing to our volunteers having been called away on other important private work, particularly University Examinations. The enquiry included Mahratta Brahmin, Kshatriya and Namdev families. As our volunteers were largely drawn from the former community, they were only partially successful in winning the confidence of the latter. Over 175 forms, however, have been collected up to the date of writing this report but as a sufficiently large percentage has still to come, we are compelled to postpone tabulation of their results to a later date. Two gentlemen representing the Kshatriya section have offered themselves to supplement our work, and it is hoped with their co-operation to issue another portion of this report shortly.* Meanwhile, we may state that as the food requirements of the Kshatriyas and Namdevs are different from those of the Brahmins, this section should be treated separately since the conventional "poverty line" applicable to them must be different on this account.

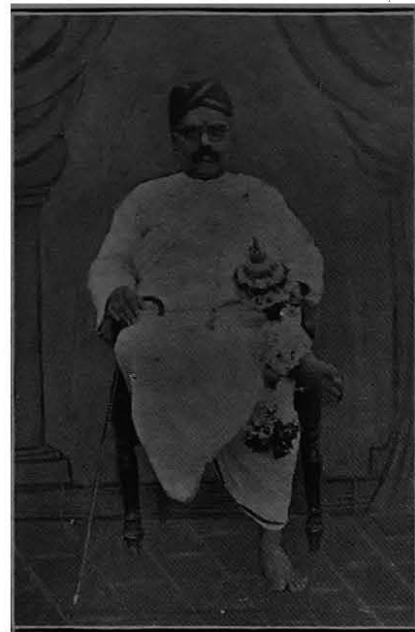
Our present report therefore deals with Mahratta Brahmin families only. An attempt was made to reach every one of them, but in those Municipal divisions where our population is sparse, this was rendered difficult. To some extent our work also suffered through lack of co-operation on the part of a few gentlemen who refused to give us their forms. All the same we hope that the enquiry undertaken by us has been sufficiently intensive for the results to be relied upon.

The distribution of our families, Brahmin, Kshatriya and others, in the different parts of Madras is given in the following table. (We have recorded only the number of forms collected up-to-date as regards the latter section).

* This has since been completed and is printed as Part II of this article.



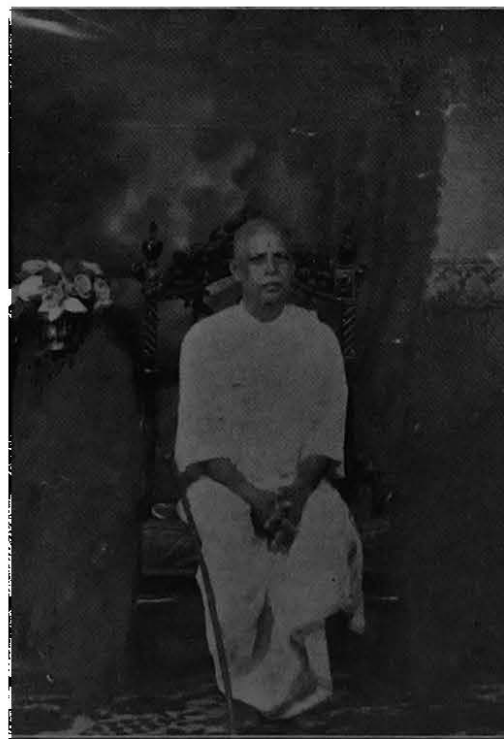
Rao Bahadur T. SUNDARA RAO, B.A., I.S.O.,
Deputy Collector, Trichy



K. VENKAT RAO, B.A.,
Anchal Supt., Trivandrum,
Patron, M. E. F.



R. MADHAVA RAO, B.A.
Madras
Patron, M. E. F.



T. V. SANKARA RAO, B.A.,
Saidapet
Director, M. E. F. 1936—

	Total number of forms in the division	Brahmins	Kshatriyas & Namdevs
Chintadripet ..	2	..	2
Kodambakkam ..	1	1	..
Nungambakkam ..	2	2	..
Royapuram ..	1	..	1
Washermanpet ..	3	3	..
New Mambalam ..	41	40	1
Saidapet ..	17	17	0
Tiruvatteswaranpet ..	26	12	14
Triplicane ..	158	140	18
Egmore ..	16	14	2
Vepey & Purasawalkam	10	4	6
George Town ..	26	25	1
Mylapore ..	83	76	7
Park Town ..	126	..	126
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	512	334	178
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 334 Mahratta Brahmin families, 32 supplied very meagre information, so that for very many purposes they had to be left out of consideration altogether. Most of our conclusions are therefore drawn from the remaining 302 forms, though for certain purposes the entire number have been taken into account.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

For the purpose of ascertaining the population resident in Madras, we had to exclude 32 forms owing to evident uncertainties and have arrived at the total figure of 1,443 including men, women and children in respect of the remaining 302 forms. A further analysis disclosed the following results :—

	Total	Per 1,000
Children under 14 years ..	457	317
Males 14 to 20 years ..	83	58
" 20 to 40 " ..	258	179
" 40 to 65 " ..	159	110
" 65 and over ..	21	14
Females 14 to 20 years ..	77	53
" 20 to 40 " ..	245	170
" 40 to 65 " ..	118	82
" 65 and over ..	25	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,443	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Total	Per 1,000
Occupied : Males ..	369	380
Females ..	16	16
Unoccupied : Boys under 18 ..	38	39
Girls under 16 ..	14	14
Males over 18 ..	94	97
Females over 16 ..	441	454
..
..	972*	1,000

* The rest are boys between 14 and 18, girls between 14 and 16, and children below 14.

It will be useful to deduce the proportion of children under 14 to the total population and to arrive at the number of children per family. Perhaps an average of this kind will convey no meaning unless it is used for purposes of comparison with the results of a similar enquiry carried out some years hence. As largeness of the family is one of the causes of poverty, a diminution or increase in the number of children is bound to have a marked effect on the proportion of families found to be in poverty.

PERSONS AND FAMILIES

Whole population	1,443
Number of families (or separate occupiers) ..	302
Children under 5 years	160
Children 5 to 14 years	297
Children per "family" :—	
Under 5 years	·53
5 to 14 years	·98
	1·51

In making a comparison of the circumstances of a family as at two different dates, it will of course be necessary to take into account the cost of living at the later date relatively to the first taken as a base. For this purpose index numbers will be useful. They will enable us to calculate and find out to what extent the head of the family is better or worse off than before.

HOUSING

Under the head "habitation", we had asked for information about the surroundings, the number of rooms occupied with dimensions of each, and whether the house occupied was rented or owned. From the answers received it is clear that the questions were either not properly understood or that the persons concerned had no inclination to give the full facts. We are not therefore in a position to give any idea of the type of houses occupied or the ex-

tent of overcrowding that actually exists. Nor are we in a position to indicate even to a remote degree of accuracy the number of rooms per house or the number of individuals per room which are very material in any consideration of the health of our families.

Overcrowding may be generally said to exist when there are on an average more than two persons to a room. Health conditions require 600 cft. of air-space per adult as a minimum. When this is not available, ordinarily the reason should be inability on the part of the family to pay the rent charged for the accommodation required. There are of course exceptions to this rule. For instance, if people are attached to certain surroundings, they may sometimes refuse to shift to a more commodious place under better conditions owing to sentiment even when they can well afford such a change.

We find on analysis that out of 334 families 89 live in houses of their own. One occupies a rented house while owning one himself. Of the rest, a classification has been made according to the amount of rent paid, and this is shown in the following table :—

Rent paid	No. of families	Percentage to the total of families under this group
Rs. 0— 5 per month	.. 28	11%
„ 6—10 „	.. 32	13 „
„ 11—15 „	.. 35	14 „
„ 16—20 „	.. 25	10 „
„ 21—25 „	.. 8	3 „
„ 26—30 „	.. 6	2 „
„ 31—35 „	.. 4	2 „
„ 36—40 „	.. 4	2 „
„ 41—45 „	.. 2	1 „
„ 46—50 „	.. 2	1 „
Over Rs. 50 per month	.. 5	2 „
Others (particulars not known)	.. 93	39 „
	244	100

Among those paying a rent of Rs. 0—5 are included, nine families paying no rent either because they are closely related to the head of another family who owns a house or because they are permitted to remain in a portion of a house free of rent on account of their poor circumstances.

In the case of the very poor, the expenditure on rent forms, on an average, 23·7% of their income.

It will be convenient to state rents (in fact all measurements involving money) in terms of the median, the quartile and decile. Median rent is such that when the rents paid are arranged according to the ascending or descending order, half the houses have a rent not greater than it and the remaining half have a rent not less than it. The quartiles and deciles at both ends of the scale are intended to imply rent such that 1/4 and 1/10 of the houses have

rents not greater and the remainder not less than it. This measurement is peculiarly suitable in social studies which are descriptive rather than mathematical. Further, when money undergoes a change of value this affords an easy method of comparison between the rents paid at the two dates. We have calculated the Median, quartile and decile rents as they exist now and hope they will prove useful when a similar enquiry is next undertaken.

1. Decile	..	..	..	Rs. 5 4 0
2. Quartile	..	..	..	„ 10 0 0
3. Median	..	..	..	„ 14 0 0
4. Quartile	..	..	..	„ 20 0 0
5. Decile	..	..	..	„ 39 0 0

CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY

The families reviewed have been classified according to the number of earners every one contains. The result is remarkably illuminating.

No. of earners in the family	No. of families	Percentage of the total
1	241	79·8
2	43	14·2
3	16	5·3
4 and more	2	0·7
Total	302	100

It will be noticed that nearly 80% of the families are dependent on a single earner. We can easily conceive of a situation in which he either becomes unemployed, or is incapacitated by ill-health or old age, or is removed by death. The consequence, even in the case of a well-to-do family, should be a sudden change of fortune. It is easy to think of remedies, such as insurance, to avert an unlooked for disaster, but we are at present concerned only with a description of facts as they are.

The conception of an average Mahratta Brahmin family is important for many purposes of calculation, and we shall now proceed to give an idea of the same, based on the results of our enquiry.

AVERAGE BRAHMIN FAMILY

<i>Earners</i>		<i>Non-earners</i>	
Men over 18 years	.. 1·22	Men over 18 years	.. ·31
Women over 16 years	.. ·05	Women over 16 years	.. 1·46
Boys under 18 years	.. ..	Boys under 18 years	.. ·13
Girls under 16 years	.. ..	Girls under 16 years	.. ·05
		Children 5 to 14	.. ·98
		Children under 5	.. ·53
Total	.. 1·27	Total	.. 3·46
All persons (earners and non-earners)		4·73	

The 1·27 earners in a family must naturally feel the burden of having to support 3·46 non-earners, especially when their earnings are small.

A further classification has been made of Mahratta Brahmin families according to the number of dependent children with percentage of families shown under each category. This table will help us to estimate the number of families with 4 or more children, and conversely to find out the number of children being brought up in families of four or more persons. These results again have their value only for purpose of comparison at two different dates. Even when the change apparently visible is slight, it considerably affects the standard of living and the proportion of families in poverty.

Families classified according to the number of dependent children :—

Number of non-earning children including boys under 18 and girls under 16.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of families.	93	62	58	46	23	10	6	3	1
Percentage of all families.	30.8	20.5	19.2	15.2	7.6	3.3	2	1	·4

RESPONSIBILITY

The number of dependants (adults and children) for whom earners are responsible have been analysed, and the table annexed is very revealing. As to the definition of responsibility, it is difficult to be precise. We have closely followed the definitions adopted by Bowley and Hogg in their examination of the condition of 5 English towns in 1924 :—

“ *Non-earners* : receiving what are intended to be full pensions are not counted dependants.

Dependant children are non-earning boys under 18 and girls under 16. All other dependants are adults.

An *earning man* is alone responsible for his non-earning wife or children whatever his age (whether adequate or not) and whatever other earners there may be.

Where a man's *father* is also earning, the father would have responsibility for his own wife and any other children, and the young man for *his* wife and children.

An *earning wife*, when her husband is earning, may have responsibility for her dependent father, mother, brother or sister—either sole or shared with her earning brothers or sisters. She has no responsibility for her children so long as her husband is an earner.

Where the man in addition to his own family has his dependant father or mother living with him, he is responsible for them unless another of their children without other responsibility is in the household, in which case he, she or they relieve the head of the responsibility for their parent or parents.

If there is not a male head earning, any adult earners among wife or widow and children share the responsibility for dependants.

For purposes of deciding responsibility, men become adults at 18 and girls at 16. Earners below these ages are not regarded as having responsibility for dependants unless there is no one else to take it. Such earners are not included in the following table, but are mentioned in the text."

We may add that we rarely meet with lodgers (paying boarders) and very likely there are none in the families investigated.

Personal responsibility of Earners for Dependants

Degree of responsibility of earners.		Male earners over 20.	Percentage of such earners.	Female earners over 18.	Percentage of such earners.
No responsibility		17	5.8	4	36.3
Part responsibility for					
	1 person.	14	4.7	...	
do.	2 "	13	4.5	1	9.1
do.	3 "	9	3.1	...	
do.	4 or more	18	6.2	1	9.1
Total responsibility for 0 children.					
	1 adult.	45	15.4	2	18.1
	2 "	13	4.5	...	
	3 "	1	.3	...	
	4 or more	2	.7	...	
1	0 adult.	1	.3	...	
	1 "	23	7.9	1	9.1
	2 "	17	5.8	1	9.1
	3 "	6	2.1	...	
	4 or more	4	1.4	...	
2	0 adult	1	.3	...	
	1 "	20	6.9	...	
	2 "	9	3.1	...	
	3 "	8	2.8	...	
	4 or more	1	.3	...	
3	0 adult	...		...
	1 "	16	5.6	...	
	2 "	12	4.2	...	
	3 "	4	1.4	...	
	4 or more	4	1.4	...	
4	0 adult	...		...
or more	1 "	19	6.6	...	
	2 "	9	3.1	...	
	3 "	1	.3	1	9.1
	4 or more	4	1.4	...	
		291	100.0	11	100

It will be noticed from the above that 6.9% of the earners are supporting none but themselves, 74.6% are fully responsible to support their dependants and children and the remaining 18.5% share their responsibility with others.

WEALTH AND POVERTY

The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (1924) suggest that the preparation of an inventory of each citizen will be the best method of computing property-wealth and savings. This is clearly out of the question for an enquiry like ours. We have taken into consideration only the income-wealth of the various families and tabulated them thus :—

RUPEES PER MONTH

Incomes	Not Known	Under 50	51—100	101—150	151—200	200 & over
No. of cases	54	75	92	35	18	29
Percentage of total	17.8	24.8	30.3	11.6	5.9	9.6

It is gratifying to note that the average income is fairly high, though when the expenditure is considered, difficulties are met with. A few cases have come to our notice where the expenditure given far exceeds the income. The only conclusion is that such people are drawing upon savings or property, or that they are in receipt of external money contributions which they have not cared to disclose or that they are thriftless and running into debt.

Our main purpose, however, is to measure the extent of poverty prevailing in the community. This is done by considering the number of families whose income is insufficient to provide the minimum amount of food, clothing and shelter needed for the maintenance of health and physical efficiency.

The quantity of food required is usually stated in terms of Proteins, fats and carbohydrates. As these are mutually convertible, the more recent tendency is to state the food requirements in terms of protein contents (a minimum of which is absolutely necessary in this form), and energy as equivalent to so many heat units or calories. The quantity of food consumed must necessarily differ with the age and sex of the person concerned and also with the severity of effort required for his particular kind of work. But for general guidance an average has been derived which will ordinarily satisfy all requirements. This standard requires 3,500 calories of heat and 125 gms. of Proteins per man per day. A moderate lowering of this standard has only a very slight effect on health or activity.

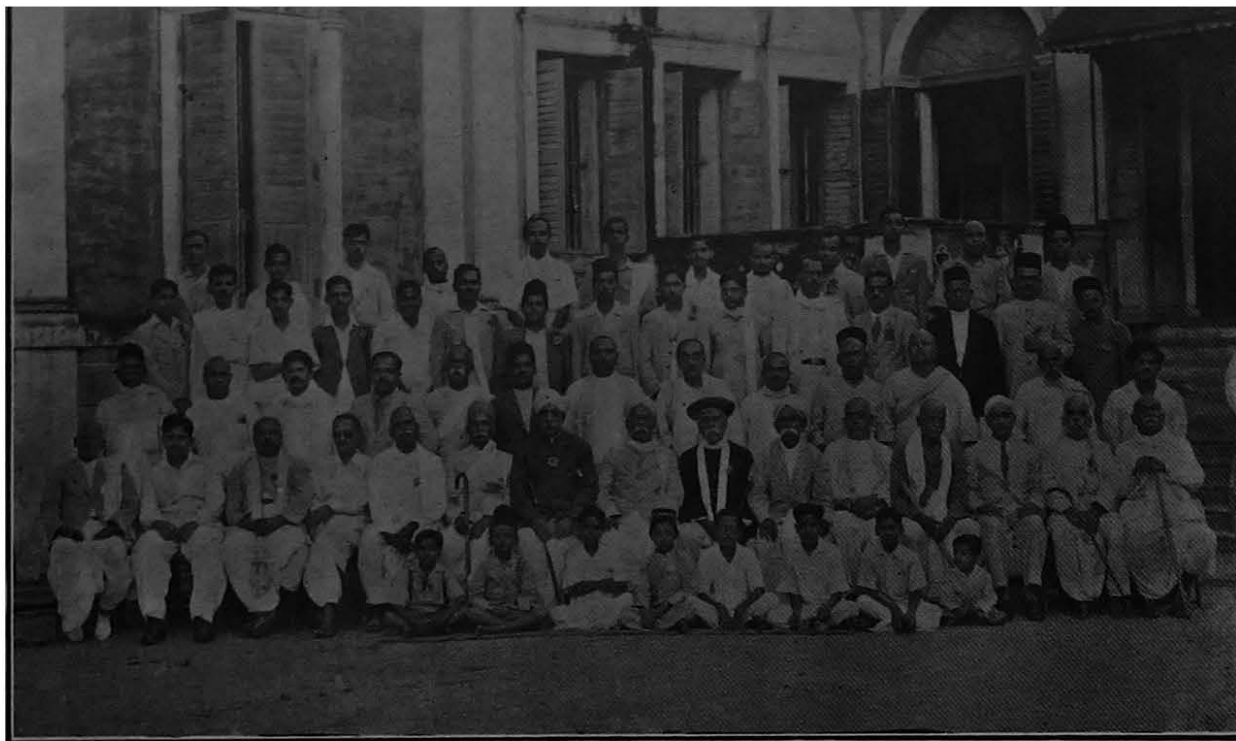
It will be possible to draw up a standard diet on this basis in various ways according to the items used. But our object should clearly be to select a diet containing the necessary nutrients at the lowest cost compatible with

variety. In this connection the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee suggest that the minimum subsistence level may be arrived at by taking into account the three lowest standards officially fixed, *viz.*, (1) the jail diet, (2) the hospital diet and (3) the famine code rations. While it may be possible for people to live on any of these standards of diet, we are of opinion that none of these is of value from the point of view of balance, and we are further of opinion that it may be useless to change the entire constituent elements of food for the sake of merely securing this balance. Sir Robert McCarrison in his book on FOOD gives details about the well-to-do Hindu family diet which with slight alterations can be made to serve our purpose. According to him a well-balanced diet should contain 90 to 100 gms. of proteins, 80 to 90 gms. of fats and 360 to 450 gms. of carbohydrates. To suit these requirements we have modified his table as follows :—

Food Stuff.	Amount in ounces.	IN GRAMMES.			Calories.
		Proteins.	Fats.	Carbo- Hydrates.	
Polished Rice.	19.0	34.0	2.4	495.6	2147
Dhal.	3.6	23.4	3.6	58.2	360
Gram.	1.9	10.8	2.5	29.0	182
Vegetable oils.	1.2	0.0	33.6	0	302
Ghee.	0.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	83
Curd.	9.0	12.6	9.0	7.2	162
Vegetables.	6.0	2.0	0.5	8.6	48
Cocoanut.	2.0	3.2	28.6	15.8	334
Sugar.	1.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100
Milk.	7.0	6.5	7.1	9.5	126
	51.1	92.5	96.5	648.9	3844
Less 10% for waste	5.1	9.3	9.7	64.9	384
	46.0	83.2	86.8	584.0	3460

The poor can only afford to buy this in retail quantities, so that for calculating the cost we shall have to charge them at retail prices. On the basis of the current rates in the T. U. C. S. the total cost of the diet per man per day comes to As. 3 only. To arrive at the food consumption per family, we have used the following factors given by Mr. Rowntree in his book on Poverty ;

A woman requires 8/10 of the food of a man at moderate muscular labour.		
A boy of 14 to 16 requires 8/10 of the food of a man at moderate muscular labour.		
A girl of 14 to 16 requires 7/10	do.	do.
A child of 10 to 13 requires 6/10	do.	do.
A child of 6 to 9 requires 5/10	do.	do.
A child of 2 to 5 requires 4/10	do.	do.
A child of under 2 requires 3/10	do.	do.



A GROUP OF MADRAS MEMBERS, M. E. F.



RECEPTION TO THE CHIEF SAHEB OF ICHALKARANJI, 1928

With regard to expenditure other than food, *viz.*, clothing, light, fuel etc., it is necessary to ascertain what could be 'done without' and to put down the cost as cheaply as possible. Rent is a necessary item, and in the case of poor families extravagance on this item is improbable. On this account we have deducted this from the total income in the case of each one of the families and compared with the cost of food together with the expenditure on other sundries. It will be noted that 'food' in our calculations takes no account of coffee which of late has become for most people a necessity. Education of children is another which consumes a large percentage of income. In order to find out what exactly on an average the poor families spend we have taken into consideration a number of forms relating to the lower incomes where the particulars given could be taken as fairly accurate. A slight complication arose from the fact that expenses on food and clothing were mixed up together. An estimate on a rough basis gave the impression that the expenditure on other items taken as a whole was more or less equal to the value of the food consumed by each family. In the case of 50% of the families examined the results on this basis tallied with the figures given on the forms. We have accordingly taken the total expenditure per family as twice what was incurred on food. In all cases where the net income of the family after deducting rent and remittances to dependants fell short of this figure the families concerned may be treated to be in "poverty." This then is the "poverty line" which gives us an intelligible basis for further discussion, though we must admit that it is only conventional and by no means absolute as a standard of comparison.

Once the poverty line is determined there is little difficulty in classifying families according to their position with reference to the minimum standard. Where income or expenditure data were insufficient a fairly accurate estimate has been possible.

The table given below will give an idea of the number of families falling under different categories.

Position	No. of families	Percentage.
Certainly above standard	.. 207	68.6
Probably above standard	.. 28	9.3
Marginal	.. 20	6.6
Probably below standard	.. 17	5.6
Certainly below standard	.. 30	9.9
	—	—
	302	100
	—	—

(see p. 12)
79

An analysis of the classes not above the standard has been made with a view to show the number of persons in each group and the percentages given in the annexed table are percentages of the total in that group :—

	No. of persons below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons probably below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons classified as margi- nal.	Percent- age.
Earners :						
Men over 18.	30	96·8	17	94·4	21	87·5
Women over 16.	1	3·2	1	5·6	3	12·5
Boys and girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All earners.	31	100·	18	100·	24	100·
Non-earners :						
Men over 18.	9	9·7	3	5·4	8	12·3
Women over 16.	41	44·0	21	37·5	25	38·5
Boys under 18.	2	2·2	2	3·6	4	6·2
Girls under 16.	2	2·2	0	...	1	1·5
Children.	39	41·9	30	53·5	27	41·5
All non-earners.	93	100·	56	100·	65	100.
Earners and non-earners :						
Men over 18.	39	31·4	20	27·1	29	32·6
Women over 16.	42	33·9	23	29·1	28	31·5
Boys under 18.	2	1·6	2	2·7	4	4·5
Girls under 18.	3	1·6	0	...	1	1·1
Children.	39	31·5	30	40·5	27	30·3
	124	100·	74	100·	89	100·

For a clear understanding of the situation, our readers are to be acquainted with the fact that in the case of the 5 towns investigated in England by Bowley and Hogg, the percentage of working class families above poverty line is as large as 97% as against 77·9% in our community. This shows that there is no reason for complacence that the percentage in poverty here is comparatively small. If account is taken of the other section in Madras to be dealt with separately and the large number of people in other places outside Madras, it will be clear that a much higher percentage of people in poverty is to be expected. Even assuming that on the whole the position is as represented by the percentage found in Madras, the number of persons affected by poverty will be as great as 51,480 in South India.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

Next we have scanned closely the forms occurring in the two groups "certainly below standard" and "probably below standard" with a view to

find out the causes of poverty. It must be stated in this connection that we are not concerned with the ultimate causes of poverty, some of which may be due to governmental or other action. We have only attempted to discover what may be called the "immediate causes" which can be partially or wholly removed by the individual action of members of our Society. These families, we have been able to classify in three groups as under :—

Causes of poverty	Certainly below standard	Probably below standard
Dependants unemployed	6	3
Smallness of income	7	7
Largeness of family	17	7
	30	17
	—	—

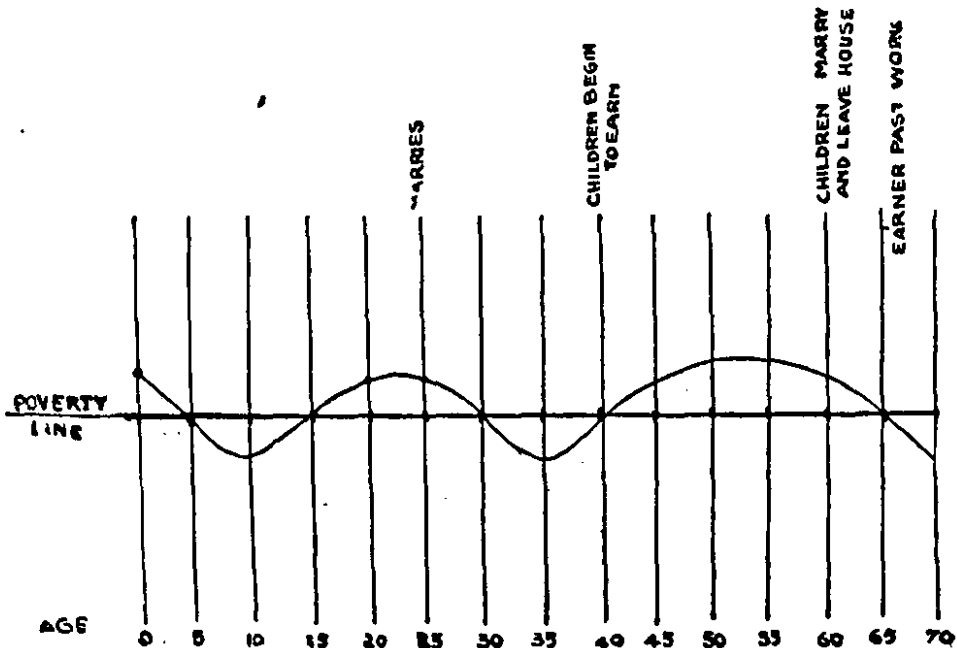
A further analysis was made to understand if possible the relative importance of dependants and children found in these families. The following results were obtained :—

The 17 families "certainly below standard" contained 44 dependants and 41 children.

The 7 families "probably below standard" contained 12 dependants and 24 children.

The preponderance of dependants is quite clear, and this rather than the number of children accounts for the largeness of family in most cases.

Our readers may be interested in the accompanying diagram which we reproduce from Mr. Rowntree's book. It is intended to illustrate the five alternating periods of want and comparative plenty in the life of each earner :



“During early childhood . . he probably will be in poverty ; this will last until he, or some of his brothers or sisters, begin to earn money and thus augment the father’s wage sufficiently to raise the family above poverty line. Then follows the period during which he is earning money and living under the parents’ roof ; for some portion of the period he will be earning more money than is required for lodging, food and clothes. This is his chance to save money. If he has saved enough to pay for furnishing a cottage, this period of comparative prosperity may continue after marriage until he has 2 or 3 children, when poverty will begin to overtake him. This period of poverty will last about 10 years, that is until the first child is 14 years old and begins to earn wages ; but if there are more than 3 children, it may last longer. While the children are earning, and before they leave the home to marry, the man enjoys another period of prosperity possibly, however, to sink back again into poverty when his children have married and left him, and he himself, is too old to work, for his income has never permitted him saving enough for him and his wife to live upon for more than a very short time.”

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In the foregoing analysis, we have classified as earners all people in receipt of independent income, of whatever kind. Pensioners are also included under this category as their income will relieve to some extent the family of which they are constituent members.

We have shown in the earlier pages that in the total number of forms considered we have a male population of 369 earners. It will be useful to set down here the particulars of distribution in the several callings and to indicate roughly what can be done to improve their general lot. We have :—

Government servants and those in semi-Government institutions	..	..	..	..	120
Employees in business concerns	..	..	..	..	64
Pensioners	..	..	..	..	45
In private service	..	..	..	..	36
Teachers (both Govt. and private)	..	..	..	..	24
Advocates	..	..	..	..	19
Businessmen	..	..	..	..	15
Doctors	..	..	..	..	9
Landlords	..	..	..	..	7
Purohits	..	..	..	..	6
Engineers	..	..	..	..	5
Auditors	..	..	..	..	2
Musicians	..	..	..	..	2
Cooks	..	..	..	..	2
Journalist	..	..	..	..	1
Tailor	..	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	..	11
					<hr/>
					369
					<hr/>

Owing to the absence of industrial undertakings, and possibly the existence of caste prejudices, the variety and number of avocations suitable to our community, is somewhat limited. But all the same, we must admit that all avenues of employment have not been sufficiently explored. Further, the conditions either of service or of other occupations are not quite well-known. The consequence is that entrants into jobs have no exact conceptions of what they can expect once they enter any particular job. We would like to point out that the statistical department of Government will do a great public service if they could publish from time to time details about the condition of employees in the respective lines, the average income earned by each person, the number of such persons in each trade or calling etc. In strict theory, a perfect balance in the different occupations should be automatically reached if the labour is fairly mobile, that is, if the persons concerned can exchange occupations easily without special effort or training. These conditions, however, are never realised in practice, and it is fairly certain that wages in over-crowded professions, except in the case of very skilled professionals, must remain at a low level. It will be a very substantial help if there is a record of the actual conditions prevailing in every profession, which would enable our young men to choose a calling in which they consider there is good scope for improving their prospects.

This leads us to a consideration of the existing conditions with regard to the incidence of unemployment in our community. We have scanned closely all the forms available with us and have arrived at the following figures in respect of persons possessing the qualifications noted against each :—

B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.)	..	..	..	6
B.A. or B.Sc.	..	..	..	7
Advocates or (Apprentice at Law)		..	..	2
Medical Men	..	..	..	2
Accountancy, Technology and Tailoring (1 each)			..	3
Intermediate	..	..	..	8
Engineering (L. S.)	..	..	..	1
S. S. L. C.	..	..	..	23
Poor qualifications	..	..	..	8
Retired people (above 55)	..	..	..	8
Invalids	..	..	..	3
Students above 18	..	..	..	14
Not known	..	..	..	9
				—
				94
				—

Leaving out the unemployables for the time being, such as retired people, invalids, students and those with poor qualifications unwilling to work, it must be possible to provide employment for the others. Of course the number of qualified people contains a few who are probably young and can afford to wait for some little time to get employed.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

In answer to a question how the economic position of every member who has filled up our forms can be improved, a number of suggestions have been made. We have classified these answers for general information and note with pleasure that the enquiry, in however inadequate a measure, has set people thinking. The following may be given as samples :—

1. A more equal distribution of wealth by a proper organisation of our resources.
2. Business, industries or co-operative enterprise in the forms of a Loan Society or a Building Society. (Give cheaper accommodation in a better locality).
3. Improvement of lands.
4. Having subsidiary occupations yielding income.
5. Giving unemployment doles to youngsters.
6. Not having high family connections. (We presume that what is meant is avoiding extravagant spending).
7. Children's marriage and formation of matrimonial and Cook's Bureau.
8. Reduction of land-tax by 50%.
9. Employment.
10. The Senior members of any profession to pull up the juniors belonging to this community.

We do not propose to comment on these, as investigations of this kind are still to be made in other places, and a comprehensive scheme can only be considered when the full facts are known all over the Presidency. A Conference to consider ways and means to improve ourselves has also been suggested. We naturally have to wait for these developments to take shape, but meanwhile we trust that mofussil branches of the Mahratta Education Fund will earnestly continue the work begun in the city of Madras and that materials for a bird's eye view of the entire situation regarding our community will be placed at our disposal at a very early date. In this work it is hoped that the co-operation of all our young men will be freely available and that such remedial measures as may be considered to be immediately necessary will be taken up at an early date.

Madras, }
15-7-1937. }

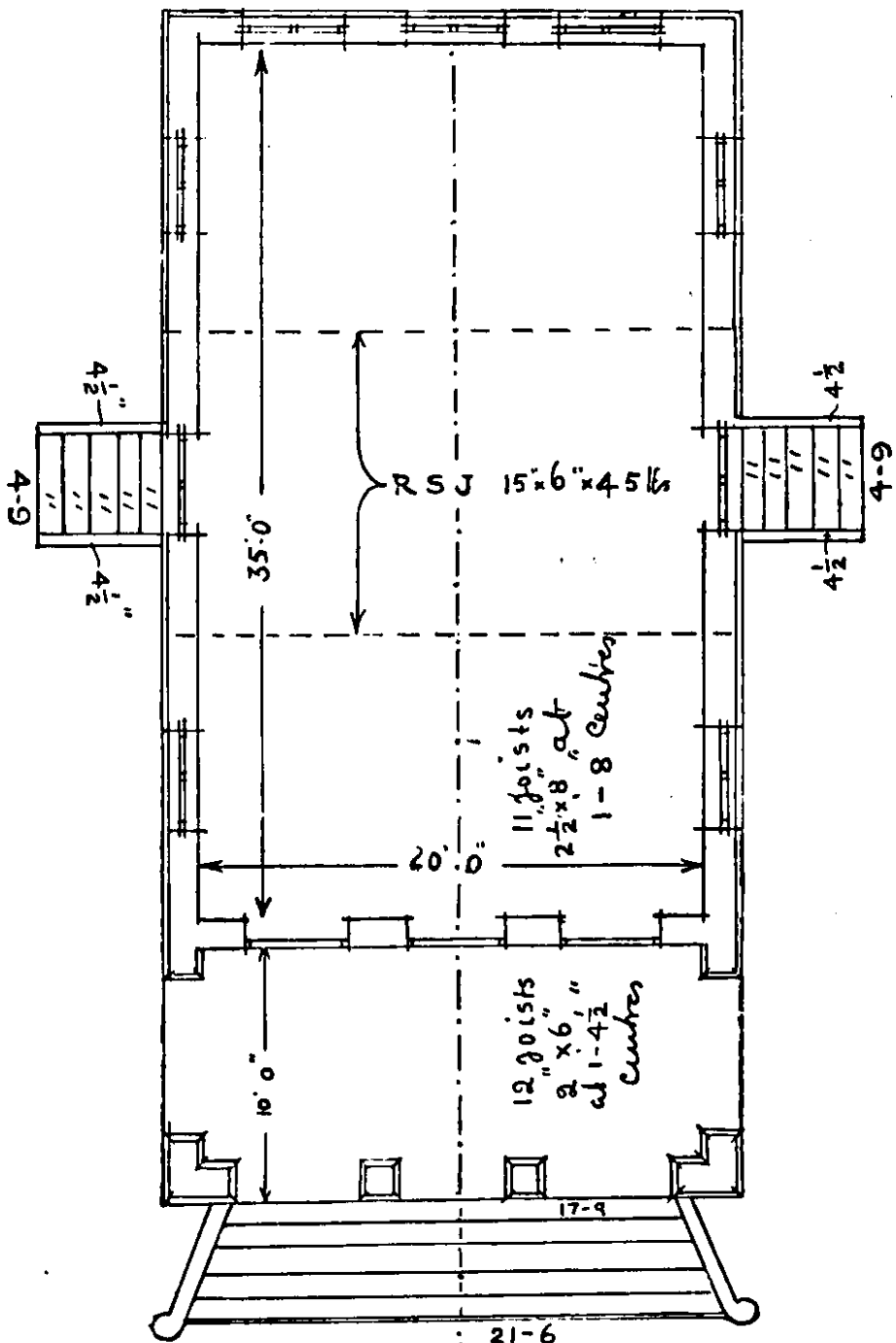
T. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
B. R. DHONDU RAO.

	... Main Rs.	Subsidiary Rs.	Total Rs.
13. Family Income	...		
14. Expenditure	...		
Food & Clothing	...		
Rent	...		
Education	...		
Other Expenses	...		
15. Remittances to dependants outside	...		
16. Have you Insured?	...		
17. Are you contributing to a Provident Fund?	...		
18. Debts (if any)	...		
19. General Condition	...		
(1) Health	...		
(2) Recreation	...		
(3) Are you a member of any Co-operative Society?	...		
(4) Are you a member of any club?...	...		
(5) Hobbies and special attainments...	...		
20. Ancient history and family connection.	...		
21. In what way can your economic condition be improved?	...		
22. Remarks	...		
Place			
Date.			

Signature

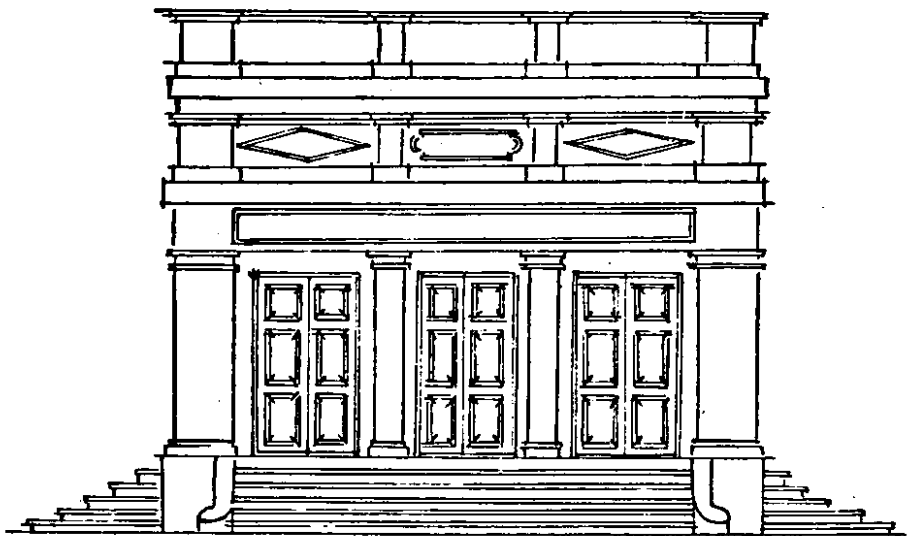
P. S.—The object of this enquiry is to collect the necessary data required to determine the economic condition of the Mahratta Community in the City of Madras and to consider any scheme for its social and economic uplift. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

M. E. F. Silver Jubilee Committee.



PLAN

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS



FRONT ELEVATION

MAHARASHTRA NIVAS, MADRAS

The Economic Enquiry, Part II

(THE KSHATRIYA SECTION)

INTRODUCTION :

The Mahratta Kshatriya residents in the City of Madras form a fairly large proportion of the Maharashtrian community settled here permanently. But curiously enough they have lived all these years as a distinct social unit. It is understood that even among them, members of the different subsections live in separate groups or entities. No serious attempt was made hitherto to bring together the two main sections of the community. The Mahratta Education Fund has been established with the main object of improving the social and economic condition of the entire community in these parts ; and in furtherance of this object, it has already created a fund called the Economic Amelioration Fund. Under its auspices the present survey has been undertaken with reference to all the sections of the community. We propose to record in the following pages the results of the enquiry so far as they concern the Kshatriya section.

The reasons which impelled us to deal with the Brahmin and Kshatriya sections separately are two-fold. As already stated, the two sections have all along remained separate and developed distinct social habits and economic traits. The food requirements of the one are greatly different from those of the other. An evaluation of the material well-being and depth of poverty in the whole community on an unified classification of the results of investigation relating to both the sections was therefore bound to be misleading. Further, collection of information in regard to Kshatriya families was greatly delayed on account of the paucity of volunteers drawn from that section. The work had to be managed mainly by two volunteers who had offered to help us in this matter.

The Method of Enquiry :—The investigation in respect of the Kshatriya section was conducted on lines more or less identical with those adopted for the other section. The same form of questionnaire was used. The same doubt and distrust born of a lack of appreciation of the object or purpose of the enquiry of this kind were met with ; but our volunteers were able to disarm suspicion and collect fairly reliable data.

Though every attempt was made to reach all the families settled in the City, it was possible to record the particulars of only 228 families till the date of tabulation. These families were not specially selected for investigation. They were visited by our volunteers at random without any bias. The particulars obtained may therefore be taken as a reliable basis for our present review.

The particulars furnished in about a dozen forms were found to be rather meagre. They have therefore been excluded and the results noted below are drawn mainly from the forms relating to the remaining 216 families.

Distribution of families :—These 216 families contain 957 people, including men, women and children. A classification of the population according to age, and sex together with the number of occupied and unoccupied persons per 1,000 inhabitants is given below :—

TABLE A

	Total	Per 1000
Children under 14 years ..	303	315·6
Males between 14 and 20 years ..	64	66·9
" 20 " 40 " ..	180	188·1
" 40 " 65 " ..	105	109·7
" 65 and above ..	12	12·5
Females between 14 and 20 years ..	53	55·3
" 20 " 40 " ..	173	180·8
" 40 " 65 " ..	61	63·9
" 65 and above ..	7	7·2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	957	1000·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Occupied Males ..	245	373·5
" Females ..	12	18·3
" boys under 18 ..	1	1·5
" girls under 16 ..	—	—
Unoccupied Males over 18 ..	76	115·8
" Females over 16 ..	273	416·2
" boys under 18 ..	35	53·4
" girls under 16 ..	14	21·3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	656*	1000·0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole population ..	957	
Number of families ..	216	
Children under 5 years ..	107	
Children between 5 and 14 years ..	195	
	<hr/>	
Children per family under 5 years ..	·49	
Children per family between 5 and 14 ..	·91	
	<hr/>	
	1·41	
	<hr/>	

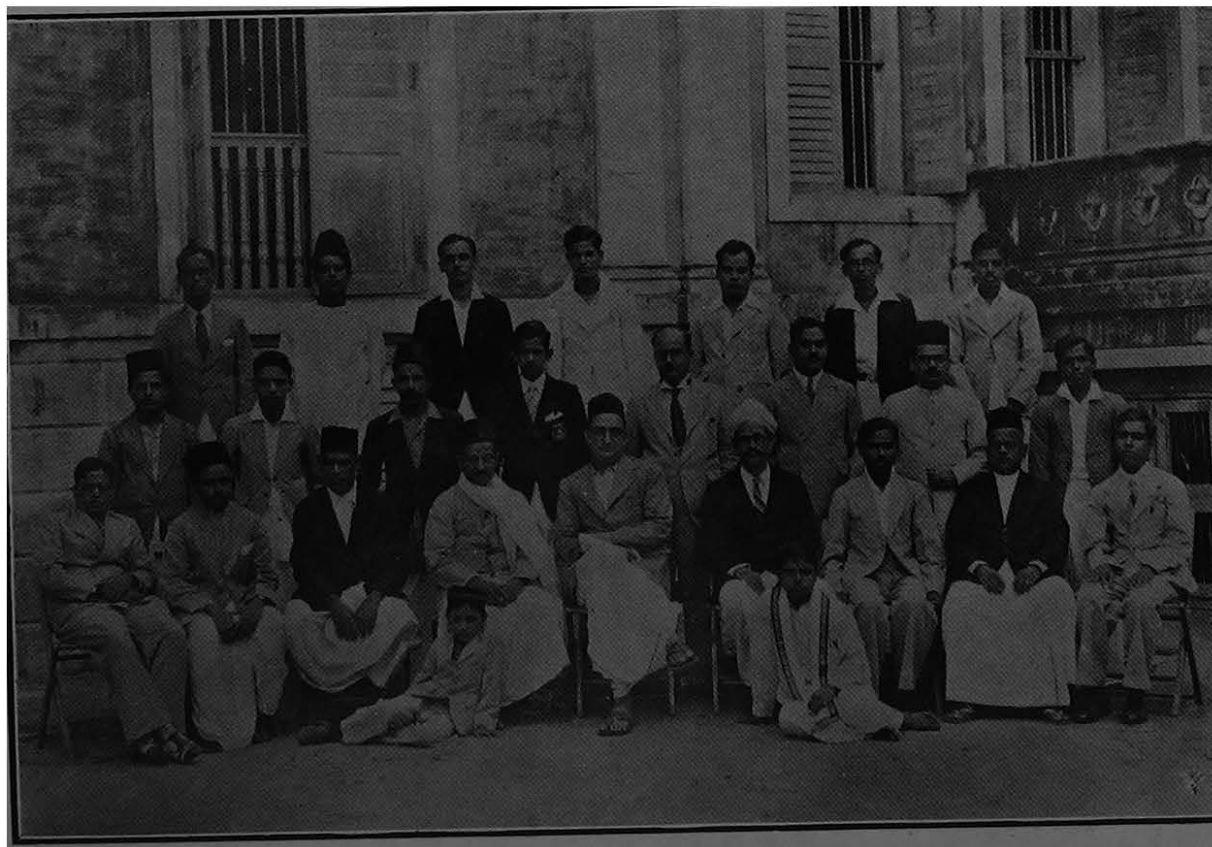
*The rest are boys between 14 and 18, girls between 14 and 16, and children below 14.



T. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A.,
Zamindar of Elembedu,
Convener, Silver Jubilee Committee



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Madras
Member, Silver Jubilee Committee



M. E. F. SILVER JUBILEE COMMITTEE AND VOLUNTEERS, 1937

The Family :—A family may be defined as a group of persons, usually relations, living together in a self-contained tenement and sharing common food. It generally consists of a man, his wife and children. Very often his parents live with him. In some cases, brothers, sisters and other relations also form part of the family. The constitution of an average family is given below :—

AVERAGE FAMILY

Earner		Non-earner
1·13	Men over 18 years	·37
·06	Women over 16 years	1·26
	Boys under 18 years	·16
	Girls under 16 years	·07
	Children between 5—14 years	·91
	Children below 5 years	·49
<hr/> 1·19 <hr/>		<hr/> 3·26 <hr/>

All persons, earners and non-earners 4·45.

A single earner in a family is thus found to support 2·7 other members, of whom more than 50% are children.

This average does not indicate fully the variety in the constitution of the family. Hence a classification of families by earning strength and number of dependent children is given below.

CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EARNERS

No. of earners in the family	No. of families	Percentage of the total
1	182	84·3
2	28	12·9
3	4	1·9
4 and more	2	·9
	<hr/> 216 <hr/>	<hr/> 100·0 <hr/>

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DEPENDANT CHILDREN

No. of non-earning children including boys under 18 and girls under 16.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. of families.	75	57	36	23	13	6	0	0	1
Percentage of all families.	34·7	26·4	16·7	12·9	6·0	2·8	0	0	·5

Over 84% of the families depend on a single earner for sustenance. The percentage of families with 2 earners is indeed small and that with more than 2 negligible.

As regards the number of dependent children, it is interesting to notice that families with less than the average number of children per family *viz.*, 1·4 constitute the bulk. Families with more than 2 children form but 21% of the total number.

A further classification showing the burden of responsibility of each earner in the family is furnished in the following statement :—

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EARNERS FOR DEPENDANTS.

Degree of responsibility.		Male earners over 20.	Percentage of such earners.	Female earners over 18.	Percentage of such earners.
No responsibility		5	2·9	1	8·3
Part responsibility for					
	1 person	...	...	1	8·3
do.	2 "	6	2·9	2	16·7
do.	3 "	10	4·9	2	16·7
do.	4 " or more	10	4·9	2	16·7
Total responsibility :—					
0 children and 1 adult		35	17·1	2	16·7
do.	2 "	14	6·8	...	...
do.	3 "	7	3·4	...	...
do.	4 " or more	3	1·5	...	...
1	do. 0 "	...	...	...	...
do.	1 "	20	9·8	...	...
do.	2 "	15	7·25	1	8·3
do.	3 "	6	2·9	...	...
do.	4 " or more	4	2	...	...
2	do. 0 "	...	...	...	...
do.	1 "	14	6·8	1	8·3
do.	2 "	8	3·9	...	...
do.	3 "	4	2	...	...
do.	4 " or more	2	1	...	...
3	do. 0 "	...	...	...	...
do.	1 "	15	7·25	...	...
do.	2 "	7	3·4	...	...
do.	3 "	2	1	...	...
do.	4 " or more	2	1	...	...
4	do. or more 0 "	...	...	...	...
do.	1 "	5	2·4	...	...
do.	2 "	4	2	...	...
do.	3 "	1	·5	...	...
do.	4 " or more	5	2·4	...	...
		<u>204</u>	<u>100·0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>100·0</u>

Housing :—As in the case of Mahratta Brahmin families the particulars given under the head “habitation” in the questionnaire were meagre. No detailed information was furnished regarding the type of houses inhabited, their situation and surroundings, facilities of water supply and drainage or the extent of accommodation, etc. No correct estimate can therefore be made of either the general housing condition or the extent of overcrowding. Nevertheless it is possible to discern some broad characteristics of the situation. The distribution of the population in the City shows that nearly 90% of the families live in the revenue divisions of George Town and Triplicane. The cause of this concentration is not clear. Perhaps the traditional herd-instinct common to all species accounts for it. The chief occupation of the people is tailoring ; and as most of the tailoring houses are situated in the two localities referred to, there is a tendency to live in close proximity to their places of work. These parts of the City are noted for congestion and high rent. So the people have to endure the inconveniences of overcrowding.

An analysis of the particulars available shows that 14 families live in houses owned by them. The rest live in rented houses. The following table shows distribution of these families on the basis of the rent paid.

Rent paid	No. of families	Percentage
Rs. 0 to 5 per month	49	23
” 6 ” 10 ”	79	37
” 11 ” 15 ”	18	8
” 16 ” 20 ”	4	2
Over 20	1	.5
Others (particulars not known)	63	29.5
	214	100

As it will be useful for purposes of comparison at a future date if a similar enquiry is undertaken, the Median, Quartile and Decile rent as derived from the recorded information, are noted below :—

1. Decile	..	Rs. 5 0 0	4. Quartile	..	” 8 0 0
2. Quartile	..	” 5 0 0	5. Decile	..	” 14 0 0
3. Median	..	” 7 8 0			

Income :—The particulars regarding Income were the most difficult to obtain. Many do not keep accounts. Several have no regular employment. Some are employed on casual labour on varying wages. Hence it was difficult to assess the monthly income exactly. A few cases of exaggeration and under-statement were also met with. Every effort was made to check the figures furnished as far as practicable to ensure at least a reasonable approximation to the actual. It may therefore be taken that they are not wide of the mark. In making the estimate of family income it was assumed that the income of each earning member in the family went into the common purse.

Pensions were also counted as income. The following statement shows the number of families in the different grades of income :—

Monthly income.	Not known.	Rs. 1—10	11—15	16—20	21—25	26—30
No. of families.	23	2	10	33	29	34
Percentage.	10·1	·9	4·4	14·4	12·7	14·9
31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—100	101—150	151 and over
19	20	6	15	31	4	2
8·3	8·8	2·6	6·6	13·6	1·8	·9

Poverty :—There is no universal definition of "poverty". The meaning of the term varies from time to time and place to place. The conventional economic standard based on the minimum primary needs of food, clothing, shelter etc., was therefore adopted to determine the line of poverty and an estimate made of the number of families above or below it.

The allowance made for food in the above standard is based on the scientific data regarding food generally, provided by Sir Robert MacCarrison in his book on 'FOOD.' A mixed diet which will provide nourishment sufficient for the physiological needs of an individual and ensure health and efficiency was drawn up by a suitable modification of the one prescribed by Sir Robert with reference to the actual conditions prevailing in the community. The required balance of protein, fat and carbohydrate contents and caloric value was maintained in it. The constituent elements of what has been considered a cheap and well-balanced diet are given below :—

Food stuff.	Amount in ounces.	In grammes.			
		Proteins.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.	Calories.
Atta	6	23·4	3·24	122·1	611
Rice	12	27·6	10·2	267·6	1190
Meat & Fish	2	11·94	3·96	...	168
Oil	1	...	28	...	252
Ghee	1·5	...	34·6	...	312
Roots & Vegetables	8	4·4	36	31·8	148
Greens	8	3·1	24	10·2	56
Dhall	1	6·5	99	16·2	100
Milk	7	6·2	6·8	9	120
	46·5	83·14	79·21	456·9	2957
10% for waste	4·6	8·31	7·92	45·6	295
	41·9	74·83	71·29	411·3	2662

Based on the current retail prices of the different items, the cost of food per man was calculated at annas 4 per day.



THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, TANJORE BRANCH, 1937



THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, TRICHY BRANCH, 1937

The expenditure on other necessities such as clothing, fuel, lighting and quasi-essentials was difficult of actual assessment. In most of the forms, no separate information in respect of these was furnished. Even in the very few it was given, the variation of expenditure was large. A more intensive enquiry in the case of about a dozen families selected at random was therefore undertaken ; which disclosed that the expenses for other necessities and quasi-necessaries were on an average, 25% of the expenditure on food. Thus the total provision for food and clothing and other essentials was fixed at annas 5 per man per day.

As regards rent it is not possible to lay down a general minimum. As an individual is free to obtain accommodation to suit his requirements and income, and as rent represents a definite item of expenditure which can be easily and correctly ascertained, the rent paid was subtracted from the computed income before finding whether the income was sufficient for the needs of the family. The family was then reckoned as consisting of so many equivalent male adults on the scales mentioned in Part I of this report. Thus the basic expenditure of each family was ascertained. It was compared with the net income (*i.e.*, after deducting rent) to ascertain how many live in "Poverty." A classification of the families with reference to the minimum standard of food and other requisites and income is given below.

	No. of families	Percentage
Certainly above standard	46	22.5
Probably above standard	32	15.7
Marginal above standard	14	6.9
Certainly below standard	88	<u>43.1</u>
Probably below standard	24	11.8
	<u>204</u>	<u>100</u>

See page 65

The next table shows the number of persons included in the last three categories mentioned above :—

	No. of persons below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons probably below standard.	Percent- age.	No. of persons classified as marginal.	Percent- age.
Earners :						
Men over 18	106	94.6	29	96.6	15	100
Women over 16	5	4.5	1	3.4	...	
Boys and Girls	1	.9	...	...	...
All earners ;	<u>112</u>		<u>29</u>		<u>15</u>	

SOUTH INDIAN MAHARASHTRIANS

	No. of persons below standard	Percent- age.	No. of persons probably below standard	Percent- age.	No. of persons classified as margi- nal	Percent- age.
Non-earners :						
Men over 18	48	13.1	5	8.2	4	11.1
Women over 16	120	32.7	31	50.8	15	41.7
Boys under 18	26	7.0	2	3.3	1	2.8
Girls under 16	8	2.2	2	3.3	...	...
Children	165	45.0	21	34.4	16	44.4
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	367		61		36	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Earners & non-earners :						
Men over 18	154	31.2	33	36.7	19	37.2
Women over 16	125	26.1	32	35.5	15	29.4
Boys under 18	27	5.6	2	2.2	1	2.0
Girls under 16	8	1.7	2	2.2	...	...
Children	165	34.4	21	23.3	16	31.4
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	479		90		51	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Only 38.2% of Mahratta Kshatriya families are above standard, while nearly 65% of the people are below the poverty line.

Causes of poverty :—From an analysis of the statistics relating to the families living in poverty it is noticed that poverty is generally due to one or other of the three main causes *viz.*, Dependants being unemployed, income being inadequate, and families being large. The number of families suffering from these causes is given below :—

	Certainly below standard	Probably below standard
Dependants unemployed	.. 13	—
Smallness of income	.. 45	20
Largeness of family	.. 30	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 30 families classified as "large" contain 98 dependants and 91 children ; while the 4 families classed as probably below the line of poverty contain 12 dependants and 9 children. The preponderance of dependants is thus obvious.

Education and Employment :—The distribution of all the persons in receipt of an independent income in the various avocations is noted below :—

Government servants in the superior service and clerks in private employ	68
Inferior servants such as bill collectors, attenders, peons, watchmen, etc.	57
Advocates	1
Doctors (Ayurvedic)	2
Tailors, etc.	45
Teachers	6
Binders	2
Watch repairers	1
Silver smiths	1
Businessmen	16
Motor and engine drivers, engravers, stone cutters, etc. .	27
Compounders	1
Pensioners	9
Others	22
	<hr/>
	258
	<hr/>

It will be noticed that service (Government, Public and Private) claims as many as 50% of the total number of persons employed. Tailoring seems to be the main occupation of nearly 20% of the earning members. The learned professions, trade, commerce and industry are poorly represented.

Educationally the Mahratta Kshatriya community is backward. The educational qualifications of those in receipt of independent income are noted below :—

Poor education	209
Medicine : Ayurvedic	2
Law	1
S. S. L. C., or Matriculation	14
Intermediate	1
Particulars not given	31
	<hr/>
	258
	<hr/>

The percentage of those educated beyond the S.S.L.C. or Matriculation standard is scarcely 6 to the total number of earners. Persons with university qualification are indeed rare. So the chief need of this section seems to be the spread of education (both general and technical) among the members of the community.

Unemployment :—The educated unemployed are rare in this section ; and 23% of the adult male population is unemployed. The spread of educa-

tion and the creation of an employment bureau will be helpful in the solution of this problem.

Suggestions :—The suggestions offered for the improvement of the economic condition in answer to the specific question in the questionnaire are not many. The only feasible suggestion made is that the profession of tailoring should be better organised and patronised by all the members of the community.

In conclusion, we wish to thank most heartily all the volunteers who threw themselves heart and soul into the work and thus rendered an enquiry of this type—the first of its kind—so fruitful.

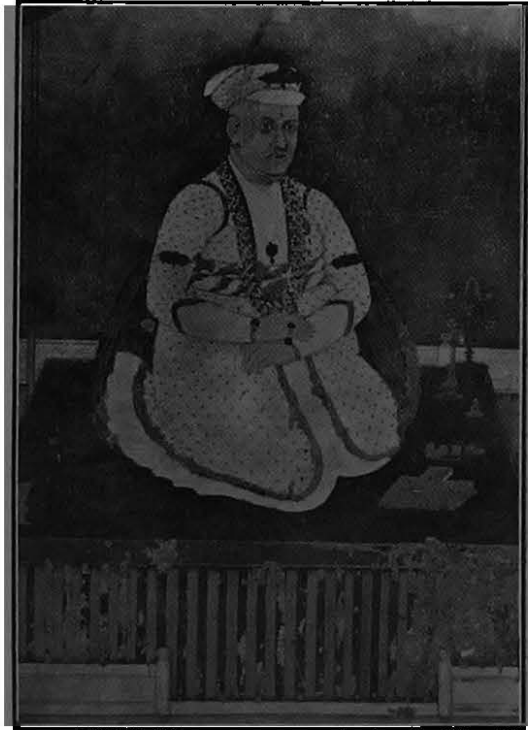
<p>Madras,) 15—10—1937.)</p>	<p>T. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B. R. DHONDU RAO.</p>
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Raja Sir T. MADHAVA RAO, K.C.S.I.,
Dewan of Travancore, Indore and Baroda



Dewan Bahadur R. RAGHUNATHA RAO, C.S.I.,
Dewan of Indore



Rai Raya Rai VENKAT RAO,
Dewan of Travancore



T. RAMA RAO,
Dewan of Travancore

Eminent Maharashtrians of South India

(PAST AND PRESENT)

Rajah Sir T. MADHAVA RAO

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Mahratta Education Fund, it is a pleasant duty for us to pay our humble tribute of regard and reverence to those souls that have contributed to maintain the best ideals and traditions of our community. Among such men, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao easily occupies the first place.

Born in November 1828 at Kumbakonam in a family whose members had successively held the Dewanship of Travancore, Madhava Rao had inherited those peculiar traits which served him well in later life. His grandfather, Gundopunt, had occupied responsible positions both under native chiefs and the British power. His sons Rai Raya Rai Venkat Rao, and Ranga Rao, after a spell of office in the Board of Revenue, were also called upon to enter Travancore service where eventually they rose to the Dewanship.

Madhava Rao was the youngest of the sons of Ranga Rao. He lost his father in his eleventh year, and his mother passed away while he was 12. He thereupon came under the protection of his eldest brother, Vasudeva Rao, who supervised his studies. Madhava Rao passed through his educational career at Madras. He took full advantage of his opportunities at the High School which was just then opened under the Headmastership of Eyre Burton Powell. At the end of six years' study (1846), he left the High School as proficient of the First Class.

The next year he entered the Accountant General's Office from where within two years' time he was called to take up the Tutorship to the Princes of Travancore. His services in this capacity were so well appreciated that he was soon made Deputy Peishkar. The Revenue line gave him ample scope to show his administrative powers. He organised the department in a way that brought him applause from high quarters. The subsidy due to the British Government was in arrears, and even the salaries due to officials had not been paid for months. Revenue had to be rehabilitated, and a lot of corrupt practices had to be put down. With consummate ability, Madhava Rao showed what an Officer in his position could do within his area. Just then a series of complaints had gone to the Governor-General as to the State of Government in Travancore, and the State itself was threatened with annexation. The Resident, General Cullen, saw in Madhava Rao the person who could rescue the State from such a pass and made him Dewan in 1858.

In this role, Madhava Rao fully justified all expectations. He ruled with a beneficent but firm hand. Wrong-doers felt that their power was at an end

and that during Madhava Rao's term of office there would be even-handed justice all round. Robbers were apprehended and evidences were not wanting that there was a general feeling of safety among the citizens.

After the death of Maharaja Marthanda Varma, Maharaja Ayilliam Tirunal, one of the proteges of Madhava Rao succeeded to the Gadi in 1860. During his regime the conditions of administration were favourable. The Dewan had a firm grasp of the principles of political economy. He boldly abolished the State monopolies of pepper and tobacco, but made up for the loss of revenue by imposing duties on these products. There was thus a growth of revenue which not only enabled Madhava Rao to pay off all arrears but to liquidate a portion of the public debt. Apart from these financial reforms, Dewan Madhava Rao undertook several minor improvements. He reduced the land taxes which were heavily felt in the district of Nanjnad. He organised the High Court, established a College for Higher Education and improved the Medical and Sanitary Services. The title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness in 1866 and in the same year a Knighthood was awarded to Madhava Rao.

One of the most difficult matters dealt with by Madhava Rao was the sensational problem relating to the "Upper cloth". The newly converted Shanar women contended (on the basis of the Queen's proclamation of 1858) that they had the right to appear with the upper cloth worn by the highest classes. This was resented by the Nairs and the other higher castes who also took their stand on the same proclamation wherein the Queen had graciously promised to respect longstanding customs and traditions. To meet such a difficult situation Madhava Rao issued a circular that they could appear with a "Kuppayam" (jacket) on, like the Syrian Christians. But instigated by the Christian missionaries, the Shanar women would be content with nothing less than wearing the apparel of the highest castes. Being convinced of the justice of his stand, Madhava Rao was firm in the attitude he had taken up and ultimately convinced even the Government that he had adopted the wisest course possible.

He also came into conflict with the Madras Government on a matter relating to the trial of a British subject named John Liddel. The Advocate-General, Mr. Mayne asked for the release of this gentleman after conviction on the ground that a Native State like Travancore had no jurisdiction over an European. This question was ably argued in a series of letters, until finally the Advocate-General agreed to revise his opinion.

Sir T. Madhava Rao succeeded in the course of 14 years in converting Travancore which had passed into a state of anarchy into a "Model State." Therefore his memory is still cherished in Travancore with love and gratitude and his Statue has been erected by public subscription in Trivandrum.

When he relinquished his high office in Travancore, Sir T. Madhava Rao was only 45 years old. He declined the offer of a membership of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for fear that the climate of North India might not suit him. He was requested to give evidence in England with regard to fiscal

matters ; but this journey too he could not undertake. In 1873 the Government of India recommended his name to the Maharaja Holkar of Indore who wanted a competent officer to administer his State. This was promptly accepted and as Dewan, Sir Madhava Rao remained in Indore for two years.

Meanwhile owing to the deposition of Mulhari Rao, Gackwar of Baroda, Sir Madhava Rao's services were requisitioned as Dewan Regent of Baroda. Baroda was then in a state of chaos and confusion. Public order had to be restored and much waste in expenditure cut down. With his ripe wisdom and experience of Native States, Sir Madhava Rao achieved a miracle and restored peace and order in a short time. In recognition of his remarkable ability he received the title of Raja on the 1st January 1877, when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. After a rule of 7 years, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao went into retirement in Madras.

During his retirement, he occupied himself with a deep study of Marathi literature and composed a few Marathi poems which are still popular. Once he was also made Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, showing that he had won an All-India reputation. He passed away quietly in 1891, full of years and honours.

By universal assent Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao was one of the greatest Statesmen that India has produced. His simplicity of life was only matched by his eagerness to be of service to the poorest of his friends. His ever-present motto was "Whatever you do, do it with all your might". This was the secret of his success and it is our earnest wish and hope that the present generation should take this lesson to heart and produce men as great as, if not greater than Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao.

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Dewan Bahadur R. RAGUNATHA RAO

The life history of Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao must still be fresh in public memory. He lived to a ripe old age and will be remembered for the zeal and vigour with which he espoused the cause of social reform, particularly widow-remarriage. This of course brought him a certain amount of unpopularity which was inevitable, but no one doubted either his integrity or the profundity of his scholarship in Sanskrit and in Vedic lore.

Raghunatha Rao was a cousin of Sir T. Madhava Rao and son of Rai Raya Rai Venkat Rao who was for some time Dewan of Travancore and subsequently Revenue Commissioner under Sir Mark Cubbon in the State of Mysore. He was born at Kumbakonam in February 1831 and was first educated in a school in Bangalore Fort. In 1845 he entered the Government High School, Madras, but left the institution without taking the proficient's certificate. During the period of 4 years, when he managed his paternal estate, he gained an insight into the Revenue system of the country. He obtained a pleader's diploma in 1856 but entered Government service, first as Translator

in the Collector's Office. He soon rose to higher positions, as Sheristadar of the Civil Court and later Deputy Collector. He was placed on special duty with regard to the acquisition of lands. After serving in the Tungabhadra project, at the personal request of Sir Charles Trevelyan, he was transferred to the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts and eventually came to Madras as Town Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. A pilgrimage to Poona in 1893 brought him into a chance contact with Tukoji Rao, Holkar of Indore. Within two years he was requisitioned to serve in that State as Special Settlement Officer and later as Dewan in succession to Sir T. Madhava Rao. Raghunatha Rao had a difficult and delicate task to perform, for the Maharaja was not having good relations with the Government of India. Owing to his unyielding nature, he had soon to give up his position and revert to Madras as Deputy Collector. In 1888 he retired from Government service and spent the rest of his days in educating public opinion, on social, political and economic problems, mainly through the Press.

Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao was as active in his old age as in his youth. He was a friend of the poor and presided over several agrarian institutions. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and took a keen and abiding interest in the politics of the country. Even at the advanced age of 80, he turned out very valuable work as member of the Legislative Council and did his best to ameliorate the condition of his countrymen, in recognition of which he was made C.S.I.

On May 3, 1912, he passed away in peace. His life was remarkable for its ceaseless activity in the interests of the country. Although unbending to his superiors in office, he had broad sympathies and generous impulses. Public life in the presidency was made richer by his presence, and his career stands, "as a beacon light to those mariners who sail stormy sea of public life."

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Rai Raya Rai R. VENKAT RAO

Rai Raya Rai Venkat Rao is well known as the father of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao. His earlier years are involved in obscurity. That he was born at Kumbakonam is fairly clear.

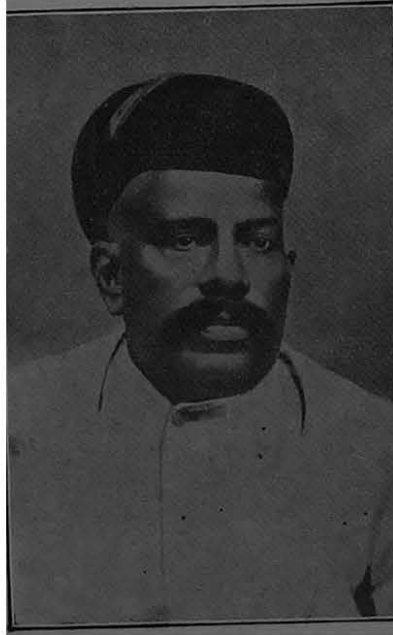
Mr. Venkat Rao was Dewan Peishkar in Travancore for two years (1820-2) from which position he was elevated to the Office of Dewan. There are many appreciative references to his ability, integrity and upright conduct in the correspondence between high officials of the Madras Government and the various Residents in Travancore, and the fact that he continued as Dewan for 10 years in the conditions then prevailing may be taken as bearing remarkable testimony to his powers. He was at his best in handling Revenue problems. The regularity and efficiency with which the various public departments were conducted received general approbation.



V. P. MADHAVA RAO, C.I.E.,
Dewan of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda



Dewan Bahadur C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
Ag. Judge, High Court, Madras



Rai Bahadur T. GOPAL RAO, B.A.,
Principal, Government College,
Kumbakonam



C. RAMACHANDRA RAO SAHEB, B.L.,
Ag. Principal, Law College, Madras

renderings into the vernacular won for him the admiration of the District Judge of Calicut at whose instance he went to the Sessions Court at Calicut as Translator. He remained in British service for over a year, but was called again to Trivandrum as Tahsildar. The offer came when Sir Madhava Rao was Dewan Peishkar, but the state of service in Travancore was such that Mr. T. Rama Rao could not easily make up his mind. Nevertheless love of his own native land prevailed in the end and he joined the Travancore service. In 1857 he was promoted as Police Sheristadar and as such he gave a very good account of himself during the Shanar rebellion. His prompt and business-like methods and daring stood him in good stead in detecting crimes. In the performance of his duties he spared no one. Any other in his place would have shrunk from the delicate situation in which he was sometimes placed. But his superiors trusted him and warmly approved of his acts. He was, however, not free from the evil notice of those who were naturally afraid of him. Eventually, of course, he succeeded in maintaining his position despite influential opposition.

He soon rose to be Deputy Peishkar and then Dewan Peishkar. His magisterial work was marked by great ability and fair dealing. In the large portions of the State entrusted to him there was excellent order which proved a blessing to the people. In 1885 Mr. Rama Rao was made Head Dewan Peishkar and the next year he was made Dewan.

Mr. Rama Rao's elevation to the Stewardship of the State was hailed with joy by the Ruler and the people alike. His close association with the administration in several departments had given him a rare insight into the defects that needed mending, and so, his later years were packed with achievements of a major or minor character. His first act as Dewan was the celebration of H. M. the Queen's Golden Jubilee in an eminently Hindu fashion. What will constitute Mr. Rama Rao's best title to the subjects' gratitude is the institution of the Legislative Council "composed of a maximum of 8 members of whom not less than two were to be outside the service and presided over by the Dewan, or in his absence by the Senior member present." The Council has now been expanded and given extra powers to suit the times.

Among the many reforms introduced by Mr. Rama Rao may be mentioned the Revenue Survey and settlement, the organisation of the agency to work the system, the construction of embankments to ward off brackish water submerging cultivated lands, better drainage works, the separation of Revenue from Devaswom, besides judicial reform and educational improvements. Special mention may be made of the enfranchisement of the "Viruthi" which had been a source of oppression. The Viruthicars are persons to whom lands are given on condition of their supplying vegetables etc., on the occasion of certain ceremonies. Those persons were not allowed to give up their (State) lands and yet were compelled to give these supplies at a fixed rate, which was far below the market value of the goods. These are now paid a fair price, —the price that is ruling in the open market. This is only one of the many

instances in which Mr. Rama Rao carefully attended to the needs of the poorer classes of the population.

Despite these remarkable achievements, an agitation in favour of the recruitment of local people to the public services was brewing. Owing to the participation of certain European members, the agitation assumed threatening proportions. Lord Connemara thought it best to pay a personal visit to Travancore and judge for himself. His conclusion was that the agitation was baseless. He was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Rama Rao's administration and so in 1891, gave him the title of C.I.E.

When Mr. Rama Rao laid down the reins of office in 1892, he had served as Dewan for a period of 5½ years. He was already a Fellow of the Madras University and was also the only Indian fellow of the Incorporated Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London.

Mr. T. Rama Rao was a conservative in many ways. His ideal was cautious advance and his criticisms on the Marumakattayam marriage Law, early marriage, and widowhood and the Gains of Learning Bill give evidence of his general attitude towards these problems. Mr. Rama Rao was eminently philanthropic. His numerous charities in the cause of the poor have earned for him the reputation of the "Good Dewan Rama Rao". He passed away on 8-6-1895 after a period of well-earned rest.

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V. P. MADHAVA RAO

Like his namesake of an earlier generation, V. P. Madhava Rao was Dewan in three Indian States—Travancore, Mysore and Baroda, and his ripe experience and judgment in political matters were responsible in a large measure for advancing the destinies of the whole of India along fruitful lines.

Madhava Rao was born on the 10th February 1850 at Kumbakonam. He was brought up under the personal care of his father Visvanatha Rao, a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service and a strict disciplinarian. At the early age of 19, Madhava Rao passed out of the Kumbakonam College as a graduate, winning the applause of his beloved Principal, Mr. Porter, for whom he always entertained the deepest respect and regard. In his youth he was fond of physical exercises, especially swimming, and used to jump in the rivet Kaveri from dizzy heights.

Soon after becoming a graduate, Madhava Rao joined the London Mission School at Bangalore as a teacher. His efficiency in this work attracted the notice of Dewan C. Rangacharlu and he was thereafter made Palace tutor in Mysore where the late lamented Maharaja Sir Sri Chamrajendra Wodiar Bahadur was his august pupil. From this sphere, he was transferred to the judicial service and again to the post of Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer at French Rocks where for the first time he began to show his breadth of outlook and sympathy for the poor. The provision of good drinking water in villages,

the formation of extensions to relieve congestion, the putting up of buildings for travellers etc., were some of the improvements he carried out. His Chief Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, was his consistent friend and supporter and freely consulted him in connection with the revision of the Mysore Land Revenue Code and Regulations with regard to the Jaghirs.

Public appreciation grew with his promotion to the office of Deputy Commissioner in which capacity he further extended water supplies, conservancy arrangements in towns, draining of water-logged areas, etc. He fully utilised his power of patronage by buying up hand-woven cloth in times of scarcity to relieve distress among the weavers. The Supari gardeners of Malnad parts equally received his attention when what is known as "Koleroga" affected this crop. The uncertain yield combined with the tax and octroi duties pressed heavily on them, and he aimed constantly at the abolition of these handicaps. Madhava Rao's services were also requisitioned in connection with the Regulation for the administration of Municipal and Local Funds, the Civil Service and Police Revision Schemes, and the City Improvement Committee, of which he was President.

As President of the Viceregal Reception Committee, Madhava Rao evinced a taste for the artistic and the ornamental, and his arrangements elicited the warm commendation alike of his superiors and the public. Soon after this, he was made Inspector-General of Police—the first Indian to occupy this high post. This position brought his talents as administrator to the fore. His organisation of the Police School became a model for other provinces and many years later some of the features introduced by Madhava Rao were copied in the Police Training School at Vellore.

In addition to his duties as Inspector-General of Police, Madhava Rao had to look after the plague-affected areas as Plague Commissioner. He set about this task with a zeal and energy which drew the unstinted admiration of even those outside the State. Indeed the *Pioneer* remarked, "Who would not live in a Native State with such men as Mr. Madhava Rao?"

The elevation of Madhava Rao to the Office of a "Member of Council" in these circumstances was hailed with great joy, and even the Mahomedans accepted him as *their* representative in Council. He was deputed on special duty to study the Bombay Land Revenue System and thereafter became the First Revenue Commissioner in Mysore while still a Member of Council. In 1899 he was awarded the title of C. I. E. and the next year he was given the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal for his unique services.

About the close of 1904, he went to Travancore as Dewan. Within hardly two years, he was able to effect a good many improvements "of a far-reaching character, reforms which any administrator would consider himself fortunate to be able to achieve during a whole lifetime." One of these noteworthy reforms was the reorganisation of the Settlement Department. The scheme which Madhava Rao devised brought the completion of the settlement operations in a comparatively short time, which meant for the State

a saving of Rs. 35 lakhs in cost and 16 years in duration. A second reform was the introduction of the system of "daily audit", which enabled the speedy adjustment of advances which in the past had remained unadjusted over long periods. A third was the acceptance of cash payments of land and the other taxes which had been till then paid in kind and were felt to be an oppressive burden. Last but not least, was the inauguration of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly where the peoples' representatives had opportunities to discuss and influence public policies.

On the religious side, Madhava Rao was wellknown for his patronage of Vedic learning and the construction of places of worship, patasalas and rest houses for scholars. For these purposes he had to acquire lands with great caution. His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri was his spiritual Guru, but his religious sympathies were catholic. The Ramakrishna Mutt, the Theosophical movement, the Uttaradhi, Vyasraya and other Mutts, the Muslim institutions and Christian Churches equally received his moral and material support.

In March 1906 he went back to the scene of his former labours as Dewan of Mysore. Madhava Rao's fame had grown to such proportions that he was presented with an address at a monster meeting of Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Jews, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis.

Foremost among the things which Madhava Rao did for Mysore must be mentioned the steps he took for the eradication of plague and the improvement of the Sanitary and Health Services. He sought to relieve congestion by what has since become known as "town planning". A separate preventive branch in the form of the Department of Public Health was brought into being. The Veterinary Branch no less received his attention. He organised agricultural exhibitions, opened credit co-operative societies, and established a "Famine Reserve Fund" (1906-7) to meet impoverished conditions during the times of distress without dislocating the finances of the State. Education was improved by the abolition of school fees in village schools and by the introduction of religious and moral instruction in Schools and Colleges. Technical and Industrial Schools, were opened up at suitable centres, and foreign scholarships became a noticeable feature from the year 1907. The Dewan also took the bold step of doing away with the Sayer and other duties on arecanut which caused considerable hardship to the gardeners of this crop. This meant a loss of Rs. 4 lakhs of revenue, but the loss was compensated by the revival of this industry and its return to normal prosperity.

After retirement in 1909, Madhava Rao undertook an extensive tour "to gain first-hand information on the condition of India". He presided over the District Conference at Tanjore and was invited to the Coronation Festivities at Delhi in 1911. In 1914 on the invitation of H.H. The Gackwar, he accepted the Dewanship of Baroda. Here he showed an interest in Art by calling for a Music Conference with a view to systematise the good features of the Northern and Southern styles of Music and musical composition. A

Sanskrit Conference subsequently held discussed the Purohit Bill, and Madhava Rao had a great hand in modifying its objectionable features. He also organised the first Health Exhibition in Baroda, and during the Great War (1914-18) rendered good services to the Troops and roused the loyalty of the public which resulted in liberal contributions to the War Relief Fund.

Madhava Rao was an ardent advocate of the Permanent settlement and succeeded in bringing about a settlement at intervals of 60 years after a great deal of correspondence. As regards the Public services he advocated recruitment by competitive examinations and the establishment of "Administrative Research" in order to bring the State to an up-to-date condition.

After retirement from Baroda, Madhava Rao devoted a considerable part of his energies to the social, economic and political uplift of India. Once he presided over the Annual Sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha and later went to England on deputation by the Indian National Congress to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1919. He was an ardent nationalist in his leanings and his contribution to the *Madras Mail* on the subject of the Memorandum of the 19 non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council on Post War Reforms deserves special mention in this connection.

In September 1920 he fell ill and was practically incapacitated for public work. But a few years later he practically recovered his health; and in 1929 presided over the Silver Jubilee of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly (which he had brought into being in 1904) and personally paid his respects to the Maharaja of Mysore about a year before his death. He also paid a visit to his Guru at Sringeri. His popularity with all classes of people was a measure of his good work in all spheres. He passed away quietly in 1935. His rich contribution to the political advancement of India entitles him to our gratitude. That he was good enough to lend his personal support by becoming a Life Member of the Mahratta Education Fund should be a matter of legitimate pride for all of us.

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Pradhana Siromani T. ANANDA RAO

Pradhanasiromani Ananda Rao had the unique honour, besides being a Dewan himself, of being the son of a Dewan and son-in-law of another Dewan. He was the eldest son of that illustrious statesman Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, and his wife was a daughter of the good Dewan Rama Rao, a close kinsman of his father. The impress of these environments on his character was unmistakable. He was indeed a gentleman with unfailing courtesy and consideration for all alike.

Ananda Rao was born in Padma Vilas, Fort Trivandrum on the 15th May 1852. He studied in the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and in the Presidency College, Madras, under Mr. Edmund Thompson. All the Univer-

sity Examinations he passed with distinction and finally took his degree in 1871, with a high rank in the first class.

After this he qualified himself for the post of a Deputy Collector in the Madras Revenue Board, but was recommended by General Daly for the tutorship of the Princes of Indore. As the Indore climate did not suit his health, he eventually joined the Mysore Service in 1873, as an Attache under the British Commission. In 1875 he became Assistant Commissioner and was in due course promoted to the Office of Deputy Commissioner. His remarkable coolness and courage enabled him successfully to deal with the Mysore strike. Far from treating those responsible for the troubles in a harsh manner, he walked up to them with only a single personal attendant and succeeded in winning over the strikers by his conciliatory methods.

Later, he was made Palace Controller and Chief Secretary, in which capacity he discharged his duties with great firmness. As he fell ill about this time, he had to go on long leave. On return, he was made Director of Statistics which paved the way for his becoming the Census Superintendent. His voluminous reports earned for him the thanks of Mr. Gait, Census Commissioner of India. He then successively filled the important Offices of the Revenue Commissioner, First Councillor and ultimately Dewan to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

As Dewan, Ananda Rao was a splendid success. It is true he had none of that brilliance, initiative and inspiration which marked out his respected father above all ordinary statesmen. But his diligence and tenacity of purpose, his upright character, his open mind, his devotion to duty and his unbounded loyalty to his sovereign were assets that were bound to raise his general administration to a high level. Ananda Rao had set Gladstone as his ideal ; and he tried to follow in his hero's footsteps as far as possible.

During the period of his Dewanship, several important events took place. Lord Minto paid a visit to Mysore as Viceroy ; the marriage of H.H. the Yuyaraja was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony ; and Mysore had a prominent part in the Delhi Darbar. The times were propitious for silent but useful reforms. Ananda Rao inaugurated the Mysore Economic Conference, sanctioned large funds for the spread of education, constructed the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, commenced the Kannambady project, and pursued an active policy of railway construction. On the side of increase of revenue, he secured, through the friendly assistance of Sir Hugh Daly, the recognition of the claims of the Mysore Darbar to the surplus revenues of the C. & M. Station, Bangalore. Mysoreans are grateful to him for reserving the higher posts in the Civil Service to Mysoreans only.

For his splendid work in these directions, the Government of India conferred upon him the title of C.I.E ; and the Maharaja of Mysore not only honoured him with the title of Pradhānasirōmani but treated him with exceptional privileges even after he retired in November 1912. A permanent establishment at the cost of Government was allowed to him and a Medical Officer was deputed to attend on him daily at his residence.

Dewan Ananda Rao passed away on the 19th July 1919. What endears him most to us is his preference for discriminate charities. The Executors of his will recognised this feature in the testator and created an endowment, named after him, of over Rs. 4,000 in the M.E. Fund for medical scholarships to poor and deserving students of our community specialising in Ophthalmology, with a preference for lady students. It is the biggest endowment that the Mahratta Education Fund has so far got. We therefore cherish his memory with respect and gratitude but may be permitted here to express the hope that his noble example will soon be followed by several others, for the lasting welfare of our community.

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Dewan REDDY RAO

Reddy Rao had the unique honour of being Dewan of Travancore on two different occasions, first from 1817 to 1821 and then again from 1843 to 1845.

Born of a talented Mahratta Brahmin Family in the Tanjore District, Reddy Rao went to Travancore along with Colonel Munro, who was then Resident, and by dint of his industry and intelligence rose very quickly in the public service until he became Dewan Peishkar. When there was some misunderstanding between Raman Menon, the Dewan, and the Resident, Reddy Rao was elevated to the Dewanship in which Office he distinguished himself by introducing several reforms. He relieved the Christian ryots from their ooziyam service; he introduced stamped cadjans for documents; he removed the restriction on the Sudras and others regarding the wearing of gold and silver ornaments; he introduced coffee cultivation in the land, which meant an appreciable increase in the State revenues; and above all, purified the administration of all corruption. He also entertained a number of vaccinators and by making the system of vaccination popular, improved the health of the public.

He made very grand arrangements for the marriage (or Talikattu) of Princess Rukmini Bayi, and for his efficient services he obtained from the Rani the Jahgir of two villages in the Shencottah taluk. Col. Newall (who had become Resident) objected to this acceptance of the jahgir as improper and so, Reddy Rao resigned his post in 1821 and settled in Kumbakonam.

More than twenty years later, when State affairs were all in a confusion, General Cullen, (who was then Resident) with the approval of the Madras Government, sent for Reddy Rao again and offered him the Dewanship in 1843. He then laboured for the welfare of the country for two years; and on account of old age, retired in 1845.

Reddy Rao was a very charitably disposed man. He has dug a large tank in Kumbakonam which is even now called after him. He encouraged

Vedic learning too, by building an agraharam and bestowing all the houses in it as gifts to learned Brahmins.

It is this magnanimity that makes his memory fragrant even now. "Light begets light". And it is said that the famous Pachayappa Mudaliyar's mind was directed in the path of goodness and charity, because in early life he came under the influence of this Reddy Rao.

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English SUBBA RAO

Over a hundred years ago, when Education was not so widespread as now, a knowledge of English was a great accomplishment and a sure passport to positions of power and prestige. This accounts for the phenomenally rapid rise of Subba Rao, who went to Travancore in the train of Col. Munro as tutor to the Royal Princes in 1819. After remaining as tutor for five years, he served in various capacities until he rose to the post of Dewan Peishkar and was ultimately appointed Dewan in 1830.

His Dewanship is remarkable for various events. First, the Madras Governor paid a visit to the State (that was the first gubernatorial visit to Travancore). His Excellency was pleased with all that he saw and formed a very favourable view of the administration of the State and of the capacity for work of the New Dewan.

Subba Rao re-organised the Military Department and asked the Commanding Officer to train sepoy after the model of British troops. He also got down fresh horses and improved the dress of mounted troopers. The State forces were re-designated "the Nayar Brigade"—a name which is still in use to-day.

For the guidance of the Judicial Department, he drew up (along with Cunden Menon) a Code of Regulations, both civil and criminal, modelled on British enactments. This was the first code of Regulations (1836) and, though considerably modified later on, is the ground work of the present judicial administration.

The same year, a detailed census of the whole State was taken—the first of its kind—and it may be of interest for us to note that the population then was 12,80,668.

Meanwhile in 1834 an English School was opened at Trivandrum under one J. Roberts and as this was popular a few District Schools were started as feeders for the Central institution.

The Observatory and the Charity Hospital at Trivandrum also came into being in the course of 1836.

All these reforms, the Dewan was able to push through, because he enjoyed the full confidence of the Maharaja (His Highness Rama Varma, Swati Tirunal), and the Resident, General Fraser.

The next year, his popularity waned and so he sent in his resignation which was reluctantly accepted by the Maharaja (Feb. 1837).

But two years later, (April 1839) he was reappointed Dewan, and his powers were further strengthened. During the second Dewanship of Subba Rao, the *Puthanmalika* and *Rangavilasam* palaces were constructed.

In September 1840, General Cullen was appointed Resident and he had his own protege to back up. So, the position of the Dewan became uncomfortable, in spite of the fact that the Maharaja reposed the greatest trust in him. The result was that in June 1842, Subba Rao resigned his post and retired on a pension of Rs. 500 a month. He spent his last days in Tanjore. In his old age he was a loved and respected figure wherever he went.

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Dewan Bahadur K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO

“His life was gentle ; and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, ‘this was a man’”.

The above quotation aptly describes Dewan Krishnaswamy Rao as we know him. He was President of the Mahratta Education Fund from its inception to the date of his death; and the esteem and affection in which he was held render it impossible to take a detached view of his life's work ; but one can feel sure that distance of time will only serve to enhance the value of his services to the present generation.

Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Rao was born in 1845 at Salem. His father Kanchi Venkata Rao had been Huzur Sheristadar at the Collectorate and died at Kurnool, to which place he was transferred, while Krishnaswamy Rao was still young. He was thus thrown on the support of his elder brother Kanchi Subba Rao, a name familiar to us in connection with the inauguration of the S.M.S.O. Sabha at Tirupati. After a brief period of education in the Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore, where Kanchi Subba Rao was Tahsildar, K. Krishnaswamy Rao joined the Government High School, Madras and completed his Matriculation in due course. Owing mainly to poverty, he could not take a university course. He soon secured a footing as Translator in the District Court at Nellore, and by his diligence and capacity rose to the position of Head Clerk in that Court.

With a view to improve his prospects, he passed the Pleader's tests and the Criminal Higher Examinations. The then District Judge rebuked him for the mad idea of giving up his clerical post in favour of practising as a lawyer ; but soon after he was made District Munsiff and later Sub-Judge. About 1884, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur V. Rama Iyengar was at the head of the administration in Travancore. When he wanted a suitable person for the Office of Chief Judge of Travancore, the Madras Government recommended Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Rao for the post.

This office he filled with credit for nearly 13 years. Many reforms in Judicial administration were set afoot during his period, and the code of Criminal Procedure drafted by him was passed into law. Krishnaswamy Rao soon found himself a member of the Legislative Council which in a different capacity he had helped in bringing into existence. He was finally appointed Dewan of Travancore, in 1897.

The administration of the State remained in his hands for over 6 years, during which period his tact and judgment earned for him the approbation of the Government of India. The titles Dewan Bahadur, and C.I.E. were conferred on him as a mark of personal distinction ; in 1903 he retired from service and settled down in Madras.

Public life in Madras after this date was enriched by his presence. His active habits and mental energy placed him at the head of several institutions and their successful working was in a large measure due to his fostering care and guidance. He interested himself in Insurance, Banking, Education and the promotion of industrial training. In politics his place in Madras was no less important. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Session of the Congress held at Madras under the presidency of Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh. His constant championship of the cause of the citizens of Madras was responsible for a great deal of improvement in Civic amenities. He was easily accessible to all, and his mature advice on all matters was freely availed of by rich and poor alike.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao was by nature extremely pious and generous to a fault. His charitable disposition led him to help many poor students and orphans to the limit of his resources. When he breathed his last in February 1923, the City of Madras became poorer by his loss. In fitting recognition of his services, a sum of Rs. 6,000 collected in pursuance of a Sheriff's meeting was utilised for the institution of a scholarship in his name in the Madras University.

Dewan Bahadur C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO

No estimate of the character and accomplishments of Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao will be complete which fails to take into account the services he rendered to individuals and families as guide, philosopher and friend. In many respects he was the counterpart of his distinguished name sake. People knew him as "Trustee" Krishnaswami Rao in the same way that they had marked out his senior as "President" Krishnaswami Rao. Though reserved by nature, he was a warm friend at closer quarters. His prejudices were deep and strong, but once he was convinced of his mistake he was sure to make ample amends. He was a gentleman to the core, and his remarkable talents and abilities won for him the admiration of all those who came in contact with him.

C. Krishnaswami Rao was born in the year 1867 at Saidapet, where his father Kanchi Sama Rao was Tahsildar. At a very young age he lost his father, and was brought up by his mother under the careful supervision of a family friend in the person of Mr. Kurnool Ramachandra Rao. After an eventful academic career in the Presidency College, Madras, he attended the Law Lectures there and came out first in the Presidency in the B.L. Examination in the Second Class, there being none in the First Class that year. He was bound apprentice to Mr. C. Ramachandra Rao Saheb of the Law College at Madras, and when this was over, set up independent practice as Vakil at Kurnool.

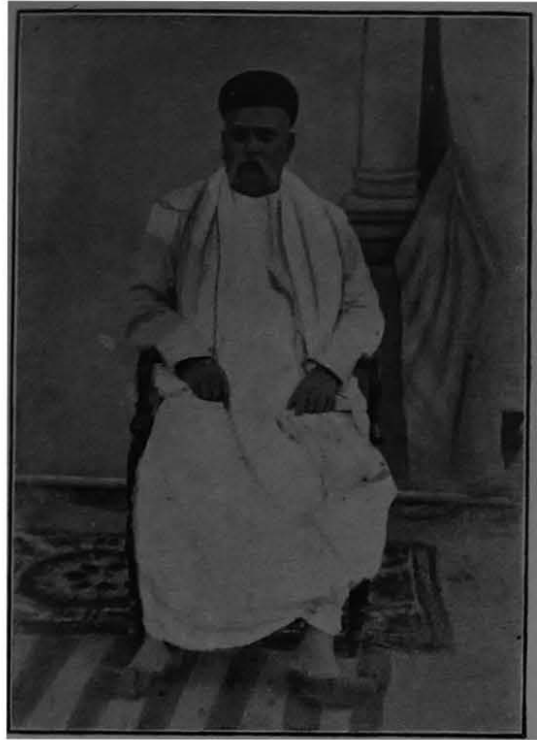
He soon built up a fairly lucrative practice. His undoubted abilities as a lawyer soon came to notice, and in the year 1893 he was first appointed as District Munsiff. His knowledge of Tamil, Telugu and Canarese put him in quick succession in charge of District Munsiff's Courts over the length and breadth of the Presidency ; and his expeditious disposals of suits put him in all places where work was in heavy arrears. He had therefore to do hard work, and his constitution sometimes broke down under the heavy strain. He took leave about 1912 when he was acting as Sub-Judge and during this period gave valuable evidence before the Public Services Commission.

His able disposal of suits soon brought for C. Krishnaswami Rao the appreciation of his superiors. He rose to the position of District Judge and within the space of a few years he was made to act as Judge of the High Court at Madras. Owing to certain undercurrents, he was not made permanent as such though, Government had in the meanwhile recognised his merits and conferred on him high titles. He was sent to the Imperial Legislative Assembly at Delhi as nominated member on behalf of the local Government, from which position he retired after a few months' leave in 1923.

It was difficult for C. Krishnaswami Rao to reconcile himself even in retirement to a life of comparative idleness. He therefore set up practice and gave legal advice to certain Indian rulers among others.

In the summer of 1928, he came down to Madras on a short visit from Coonoor. A severe and unexpected Colic brought about his sudden end.

The best part of Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao's life was given to Government service. Nevertheless he had played a great part in rendering personal help to friends of a kind that they alone can appreciate. His connection with local institutions during retirement was not very important, for he was frequently drawn away to the mofussil on his professional work. But his sympathies were unmistakably on the side of the more unfortunate among us. Had he lived longer, the Mahratta Education Fund would have secured through him the financial support of several princes for foreign scholarships. That he was not spared to achieve this purpose must be a matter for sincere sorrow.



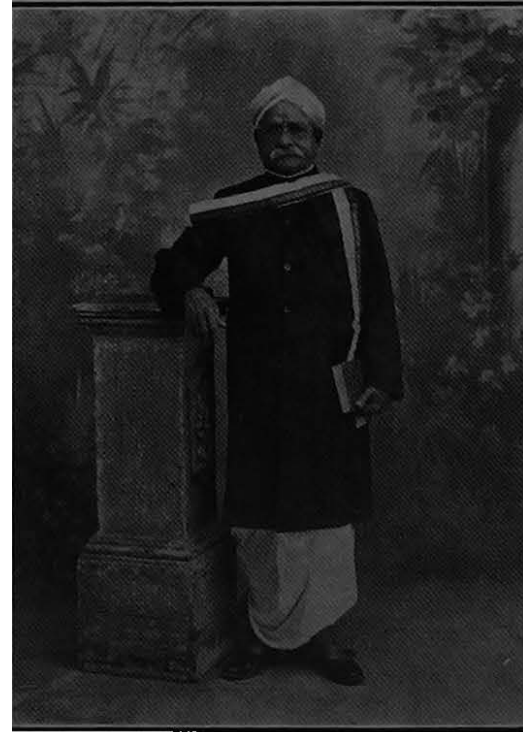
SIRKHEEL GOVINDA RAO, Tanjore



**The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. SRINIVASA RAO,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, &
Member, Madras Legislative Council**



T. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras



D. R. BALAJI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Indian Bank Ltd.,
Vice-President, M. E. F. 1930—33

Dewan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO

Those who ever came into personal contact with Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao could scarcely have failed to notice his imperious personality, his sturdy character and his bold spirit of independence. He was one of those who proudly owned their Mahratta ancestry and cared little for the honours or titles that came in their way. By sheer merit and force of character he rose to a commanding position in British Service ; and even those who opposed his views could not doubt his sincerity of purpose.

Ramachandra Rao was born in an aristocratic family in 1871. He was first educated in Trivandrum but graduated from the Presidency College, Madras. He entered the Statutory Civil Service in the year 1890 while yet in his teens. As Collector he served in several districts. There can be no two opinions as regards the high quality of his work ; but his independent outlook often brought him into conflict with his superiors. R. Ramachandra Rao had an uncommon appreciation of the difficulties of the poor and had a passion to serve them. As their sympathetic protector, he saved them from the tyrannous exactions of petty officials. Once when Lord Havelock visited Kurnool as Governor, he refused to collect subscriptions for the occasion as famine conditions prevailed in the district and met the whole expenses from his own pocket.

During the years 1907—1910 he was Registrar of Co-operative Societies. R. Ramachandra Rao was one of the few who had a real understanding of the spirit of co-operation. His wide experience as a Revenue Officer had brought him into intimate touch with the conditions of the ryots and their special needs ; and in his new position he put the knowledge to practical use. Liquidation of debt, the removal of illiteracy and reduction of the drink evil are some of the problems to which he gave special attention. His method was always to look years ahead instead of merely tinkering with the problems as they presented themselves for solution.

Of R. Ramachandra Rao's broadmindedness, a glimpse could be had from a perusal of his memo (as Secretary, Law Department) regarding the treatment of political prisoners. He was always fearless and outspoken.

At the time of his retirement (1926), Ramachandra Rao was Collector of Madras. Even while in service he had retained a continuous touch with Mathematics, and Astronomy. He was among those who in the early stages discovered Mr. S. Ramanujan's genius and helped to bring him to public notice.

Ramachandra Rao was an ardent patriot. The whole of his retired life up to 1930 when he got an attack of paralysis was devoted to the service of the country. His admirable organising powers were fully brought into play in 1927 when he conducted the All-India Exhibition in connection with the Congress Sessions at Madras. Some of his best work was done at Salem. He worked there in close association with the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar

and made a great part of it a "dry area". Ramachandra Rao was a sincere advocate of Swadeshi and wore Khadi as his habitual dress.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao was one of our most respected Presidents. He was often too busy to attend the M.E.F. Committee meetings, but when he did attend, his influence on the proceedings was irresistible.

For a period of five years after 1930, Ramachandra Rao was confined to his bed. He bore his sufferings with singular courage, but felt keenly his enforced separation from his work. In July 1936, he breathed his last at the age of 65. The whole Presidency mourned his loss.

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Sirkheel GOVINDA RAO

The term *Sirkheel* in Marathi means a "Minister". Govinda Rao was the adviser to the Ranees as well as the other relatives of Sivaji, the last of the Tanjore kings, and hence he had that appellation. He was a sort of liaison officer between the British Government and the Tanjore Principality. He was in sole charge of the establishment in the various departments of the Palace. He had to pay the pensions etc. to the Ranees which they got from the Government. There was a Palace Treasury and a regular staff of officers working under him.

As Palace controller and assistant to the Collector who was the Political agent of Tanjore, Sirkheel Govinda Rao wielded an extraordinary influence. It therefore speaks volumes about his scrupulous honesty and sterling character that he discharged his high and responsible duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a living example of the maxim, that 'Character is the crown and glory of life'.

Hailing from one of the noblest families of South India, he never cared for wealth; and so he retired in his 53rd year and led a peaceful life. He passed away in 1908, soon after he had entered his sixty-first year.

His eldest son, Mr. G. Krishna Rao (the Zamindar of Maileripalayam and Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly) is a fine Marathi scholar and keeps alive the best traditions of the family. It is a matter of sincere pleasure for us to note that he is not only a Life Member but also a Director of the M. E. Fund.

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Rai Bahadur Tandalam GOPAL RAO

Tandalam Gopal Rao is well known all over South India as a pioneer in the educational field. He was the youngest of the five sons of Bava Pandit who had served under the Tanjore Rajas and was born in 1832 in Ganapathi Agraharam on the banks of the Cauvery.

While young, Gopal Rao studied Marathi and Sanskrit at home and became proficient in these subjects. His elements of English were acquired under the tutorship of one Devaji Rao, but later on, he mastered the language by his own unaided efforts.

At the young age of 17, Gopal Rao entered Government Service as clerk in the P.W.D. at Tanjore, which was then directly under the District Collector. Within two years he was promoted to the responsible, though ill-paid post of Manager. In 1854 he resigned owing to lack of prospects in the Department, but was soon appointed as teacher in the Provincial School at Kumbakonam which had just then been started. As soon as the Madras University was established (1857), he passed his Matric and within two years more (1859) he completed his B.A., taking the first rank in the first class. For this brilliant success he was warmly eulogised by Mr. Forbes, member of the Imperial Executive Council and Mr. Holloway, both of whom had been acquainted with his previous work in the Revenue Department.

The fame of the Kumbakonam College was due in a large measure to Gopal Rao and Porter. Gopal Rao took classes in English, Mathematics and History and his record shows that as a teacher he "was nowhere surpassed". Mr. Powell who visited Kumbakonam was impressed with his methods, and once an English Civilian attended one of his classes by special permission and expressed unbounded appreciation of his teaching of Shakespeare.

Apart from his coaching powers, there was one characteristic peculiar to Gopal Rao. His punctuality was remarkable and this feature stood him in good stead in exacting from his colleagues discipline, and an all-round efficiency. In 1868 he was appointed Headmaster of the Provincial School at Calicut which was then in a chronic state of disorganisation. This school owes its restoration to normal condition to Mr. Gopal Rao whose services in this connection were appreciated by the public of the place.

One of Mr. Gopal Rao's long-standing grievances was that though he was permitted to act as Principal of the Kumbakonam College on several occasions, he was never made permanent in that post. There was no lack of appreciation for him even in Government quarters, as despite opposition from the Director of Public Instruction, Lord Napier had made him Inspector of the 6th Educational Division in the year 1870. In this position also, Gopal Rao distinguished himself and his success was such that the D.P.I. had to admit that "the experiment of employing a native of this country as an Inspector of Schools had been tried, and had proved a decided success". In 1879 he was honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur and in recognition of his services to the cause of Education he was also made a Fellow of the Madras University.

His death in 1886 grieved every one in the Educational field. Appreciative references as to his worth and work were made not only in Departmental circles but also in the Colleges where he had toiled and by contemporaries like Dr. Miller, Rai Bahadur Ranganatha Mudaliar and others.

Tandalam Gopal Rao had an immense capacity for work. His industry was admired, and he was often warned by his superiors not to over-work himself. In the midst of heavy duties, that he found time to compose Marathi poems is a matter for special praise. His translation of Goldsmith's "Hermit" in Marathi verse is a feat on the performance of which we may well be proud.

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Dewan Bahadur C. RAMACHANDRA RAO Saheb

Among the luminaries in the legal world produced by our community the name of Dewan Bahadur C. Ramachandra Rao Saheb stands foremost. He was a person with high ideals and could easily have won fame as a politician. But he preferred to devote himself entirely to the subject of law and won for himself the distinction of a research-worker in that field.

Ramachandra Rao Saheb was born in 1845 in the family of the Arni Jaghirdars. His intuitive love of learning prompted him to leave the home of his parents and join the Free Church Mission School in Madras, of which Dr. William Miller was then Principal. In 1867 he passed the Matriculation examination with credit and began to study law. It was possible in those days to appear for the B.L. Degree examination without becoming a graduate. Ramachandra Rao Saheb was one of the first to avail himself of this facility and passed the examination in 1870, entirely through his personal efforts. For a time he was bound apprentice to Mr. Tirumalai Srinivasacharya, but as this gentleman died shortly after, he attached himself to Raja T. Rama Rao. In 1871 he enrolled himself as a Vakil of the High Court and served as a Junior to Mr. T. Nagayya of Chittoor. When the latter became a Munsiff, Rao Saheb gained prominence in the profession. He was a contemporary of Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar and Dr. S. Subramania Iyer and maintained their friendship for life.

The year 1890 saw Ramachandra Rao Saheb as Junior Professor of Law in the Presidency College. When the Madras Law College was established (1892), he was made Chief Professor and continued in this capacity for a period of 10 years. He also had the honour of acting as Principal for a short time. He was looked upon as an authority in Roman Law and International Law, and had an acquaintance with certain obscure parts of these subjects, which was almost unique. He was an Examiner in Law for several years and also a member of the Madras University Senate for 17 years.

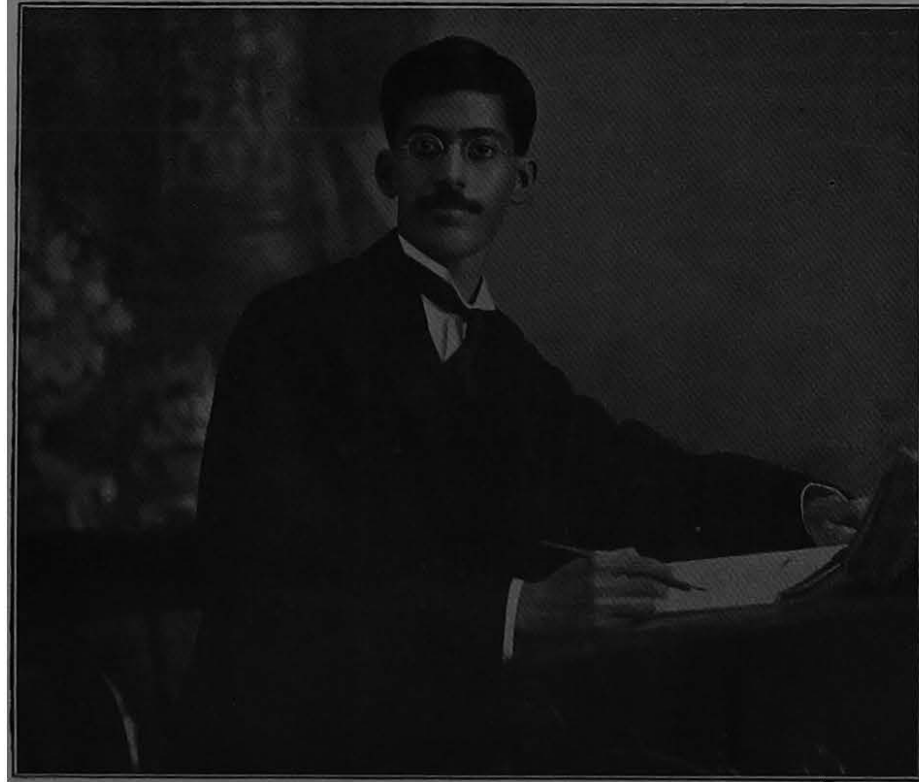
In the field of politics, his sympathies were with the Indian National Congress. He had been President of the Mahajana Sabha till his elevation to the Professorship of Law. He took part in the third Session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1887. About this time the aims and ideals of the Congress were published in the form of a catechism in the "HINDU" of which Mr. M. Veeraraghavachariar was then Editor. This



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Retd. Govt. Asst. Chemist,
Agri. College, Coimbatore



Rao Bahadur R. KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE, M.B.A.S.,
Retd. Secy. to the Commr. for Govt. Exams., Madras
Director, M. E. F. 1925—33



Rao Bahadur K. ANANDA RAO, M.A., (Cantab),
Professor of Pure Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras

attracted the attention of the members of the Parliament and it was openly suggested that action should be taken against Mr. Veeraraghavachariar. Ramachandra Rao Saheb boldly came forward and confessed to Lord Connemara (the Governor) that he was the author of the catechism and that any contemplated steps should be taken against him and not against the editor of the "HINDU". Of course he was told in reply that no such action was thought of. Ramachandra Rao Saheb also presided over a Conference held in Madras to condemn the action initiated by Sir Bamfeld Fuller of Bengal against Surendranath Bannerjee and other leaders in 1906.

Rao Saheb was honoured with the title of Dewan Bahadur in 1897. He was invited to Delhi in 1903 in connection with the Durbar which he attended.

Dewan Bahadur C. Ramachandra Rao Saheb had a great regard for Dr. Miller, whose pet student he was considered to be during his School days. In 1891, he organised the Old Boys Day in the Christian College along with other prominent "Old Boys". In the beginning for 3 years, successively, he presided over these celebrations.

He had an attack of paralysis which brought about his end on the 6th October, 1909. On his death a reference was made in Court by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, then Advocate-General in very eulogistic terms.

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Rao Bahadur T. SUNDARA RAO

Mr. T. Sundara Rao was the eldest son of Rai Bahadur T. Gopal Rao. He was educated in the Kumbakonam College where his father was Principal. After a distinguished career at College, he took his B.A. degree in the year 1874 standing second in the Presidency in Mathematics.

His official life was begun as a clerk on Rs. 25 in the Board of Revenue. After a chequered career, he was appointed as Deputy Collector in 1888 and in due course rose to the first grade in 1911. His ability and character were held in very high esteem by all the people who came into contact with him.

Sundara Rao never gave up his attachment to Mathematics. His title to fame rests on the position he occupies in the History of this subject. His books on Paper folding and Elementary Solid Geometry attracted much attention even in America. He was throughout connected with the Mathematical Association, London and the Indian Mathematical Society.

Of the finer traits of his character, little is known to those beyond the intimate circle of his friends. Sundara Rao was a man of deep culture and inventive genius. He had designed a canoe for his own use. The cyclo style ink paste that is now being used in public offices and has brought about considerable economy to Government was first designed by him. An ordinary reed fountain pen made by himself was being used by him all through his life. He had made an ingenious contrivance to stop the fan of a Hitchcock

lamp which served to prolong the life of the machinery. Photography and billiards were his special hobbies.

After a long period of Government Service he retired in April 1923. He lived to a good old age and almost to the end, he kept up active habits and exercise. His life is an example of plain living and high thinking—a trait that is commonly regarded as special to the early Marathas.

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. SRINIVASA RAO

Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao was a lawyer with extensive practice who at the same time found it possible to do a great deal of public service.

Graduating from the Government College, Kumbakonam, he studied for Law and while yet very young he settled in Madura, where he slowly built up a large clientele. Not content with his work in the profession, he entered the Municipal Council and on account of his easy grasp of Municipal problems soon became the Chairman, in which position he introduced many wholesome reforms.

Srinivasa Rao was not only the first citizen of Madura but closely connected with every institution which laboured, directly or indirectly, for the good of the public. In the pre-reform days he was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council and did substantial service to his countrymen in that capacity.

As a non-official who gave of his best for the public cause, the Government gave him the title of "Rao Bahadur". He was also held in high esteem in official circles. This is why successive Governors and Members of Council called at his residence whenever they visited Madura—a fact which is commemorated by means of suitable stone tablets in his house in West Tower Street, near the famous Sri Meenakshi Temple.

Srinivasa Rao had the honour of an invitation for the Delhi Durbar; he also went to England for the festivities in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty King George V and Queen Mary in 1911; and expressed himself as very much impressed with all that he saw there.

He died full of years and honours. His eldest son M. S. Jambuswami Rao is now the Agent of the Madura Branch of the Indian Bank Ltd. He is a consistent supporter of the M. E. F.

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Tanjore RAMACHANDRA RAO (1825—1879 A.D.)

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao will be remembered as the first Indian to be appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras. He came of a Bijapur Desastha family which had settled down for a time in Mysore. Tanjore however claims to be the place of his birth (1825).

Of the events of his earlier life not much is known. Ramachandra Rao's parents were poor, but through his natural intelligence he picked up a good knowledge of English and came to Madras about the year 1840 in search of employment. Major Crisp, Marathi Translator to Government, took him in hand as quite a lad, trained him in calculation and composition and employed him as his private writer between August 1840 and March 1841. When Crisp became Ag. Astronomer to the Hon'ble Company, he recommended Ramachandra Rao to the Superintendent of the Observatory as "his quickness and intelligence were his most dependable aids in the arrangement and preparation of details." He was attached to the Observatory up to Dec. 1843. In Jan. 1844 he joined the Military Fund Office as Accountant and writer with a view to better his prospects.

In Oct. 1847, he left this office to take service as Minute Writer under the Superintendent of Police on a salary of Rs. 21. His scholarship in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Canarese and Marathi soon gained for him rapid promotions till in 1854 he was appointed Interpreter to the Chief Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 150. Mr. E. F. Elliot, Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, certified him to be "an excellent Accountant and altogether a thorough man of business" and added that "to my knowledge he has never acted except as an honourable man".

Ramachandra Rao's application to the Supreme Court for the post of Canarese Translator was backed up by his superiors. John Bruce Norton, then clerk of the Crown, was much impressed with his ability in this capacity and described him as "an efficient public servant, well worthy of promotion and employment in a higher range of service".

During the time of Mr. Boulderson, Ramachandra Rao was made Deputy Commissioner of Police. In the year 1860 Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, complimented Mr. Boulderson on the able assistance of his deputies to reduce Military Guards by the substitution of Police, a measure of great practical importance. As a detective Officer, Ramachandra Rao's abilities came into prominence in connection with a case of burglary at Adyar, in the Dindigal Robbery case, and the Great Note Forgery case (1875). He won public appreciation in a serious case of fire which broke out in Washermentpet, as his personal exertions prevented extensive damage. The judgment and energy displayed by him also availed to prevent a mob rising and looting of the retail grain bazaars in Triplicane (1866).

But his chief work, apart from his strictly official duties related to the management of the Poor House known as the Monegar Choultry. There was a large scale embezzlement of funds in the institution and Ramachandra Rao was deputed to examine its affairs. After taking suitable action, he remained in charge of the Poor House for several years during the Famine period and by careful administration, the funds of the charity were economised.

In 1875 when King Edward VII visited India as Prince of Wales, some of the arrangements were entrusted to Ramachandra Rao. In appreciation

of his loyal services over a fairly long period, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales presented him with a gold Albert Chain as a Souvenir with his own hand. Mention of his services is made by Mr. W. H. Russel, the Official Recorder of the Prince of Wales tour. A passage occurring in this book is quoted below as it throws a side light on certain aspects of Ramachandra Rao's life about which little mention is made in other places :—

“ Next there was a display of jugglery. The performers were directed by Ramachandra Rao, Commissioner of Police, one of the most clever and intelligent officials in the Service of the State, and at the same time one of the most thorough-going Brahmins in India. He gave us an exposition of Hindu doctrine one morning, remarkable for clearness and refinement, in which he grappled, if not boldly, at least most ingeniously and delicately with the abstrusest questions ”.

Ramachandra Rao's duties were so varied that he came into contact with a number of people with whom he moved on terms of warm and intimate friendship. His assistance was sought by persons in different stations of life, and in spite of his strict disciplinarian habits, he acquired great personal popularity.

Towards the end of 1878 his health began to fail. He was asked to avoid over-work and to take rest. About the middle of 1879 he passed away at the age of 54.

Ramachandra Rao had a special attachment to students. A large number of them were fed by him every day and among those who partook of his hospitality many have come up to good positions in later life—a remarkable testimony to the judicious manner in which Ramachandra Rao distributed charity and patronage.

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D. R. BALAJI RAO

Doveton Balaji Rao was one of the very few Desasthas of South India who were attracted to a business career. His dominant personality was matched by his strength of character which assured for him the high place he eventually occupied in the administration of the Indian and Indo-Carnatic Banks.

Balaji Rao was born of wealthy parents on the 16th of April 1865. His father, Rama Rao, belonged to a family that had long ago settled in South India. Early in life, Balaji Rao discarded the luxuries attached to his station and took vigorous exercises. He attained proficiency in swimming, riding, and wrestling. His educational career was equally promising. He matriculated from the Christian College and was a favourite pupil of Dr. Miller. From the Presidency College he took his degree with a first class in Philosophy. Two years later he passed his B.L.

DIRECTORS, M. E. F.



E. RAJA RAMA RAO, M.A., B.L.,
Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
Asst. Collr. of Customs, Calcutta



N. KESHAVA RAO, B.A., B.C.E.,
Indian Service of Engineers,
Executive Engineer, Trichy



S. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, TRIPPLICANE, 1937

While yet in his teens, Balaji Rao lost his father. After this event, he had to face litigation which gave him an insight into legal work. Though for a time he practised as an Advocate, his great ambition was to become a professor of philosophy. These were years of great struggle for him ; but fortunately, he came under the influence of Swami Vivekananda, and was one of those who arranged for his American Tour.

In 1906, the failure of the Arbuthnot Bank came to him as a great shock. He lost heavily but faced the crisis with fortitude. With the help of a few sympathetic friends he secured a position in the Indian Bank Ltd., which was just then started and in course of time became its Chief Accountant. His long association with the Indian Bank under Vidya Sagar Pandya, its Secretary, gave him unique opportunities to learn the intricacies of banking. He was extremely cautious, and his work soon won the appreciation of the Board of Directors. As a result, he became the Secretary of the Bank.

Balaji Rao was a man of varied interests and parts. He had always been a voracious reader. His diligence in study enabled him to attain a mastery over Astrology, Hydropathy, thought-reading and various other arts and sciences. He was simple in his habits and laid great stress on character. His sympathy for the poor was responsible for his connection with the M.E.F. as Life-member and Vice President for several years.

That he agreed to be Secretary of the newly started Indo-Carnatic Bank in his retirement is proof positive of his industry and dislike of a life of inactivity. He had, however, misjudged his strength. His constitution evidently broke down under the strain. He passed away peacefully on 31-5-35.

—:o:—

Rao Bahadur Dharmaseela Khajana VENKOBA RAO

Khajana Venkoba Rao, the son of Khajana Ranga Rao was born at Madura in 1879. His forefathers had served under the Nawab of Arcot as Treasurer and Dewan and hence *Khajana* became the family name.

He had his education in the Native College (which is now known as the Madura College), Madura ; but after his father's death in 1908, he had to take upon himself the management of the family estates.

He managed the estates so well that it was possible for him not only to continue the choultries (founded by his ancestors) at Rameswaram, Dhanushkodi and other places, but to increase their usefulness for pilgrims to those famous shrines. Conservative in his habits, he used to feed a large number of Brahmins, and several poor students in his house and to help them with their School and College fees. Khajana Venkoba Rao had a sweet and lovable personality. He was so easily accessible that no stranger who came to him for help in case of need was ever sent away empty-handed.

He was universally recognised as one of the foremost citizens of Madura. It was no wonder therefore he was made a First Class Bench Magistrate for several years continuously. He was also connected with the Madura College, the Madura Hindu Permanent Fund, the Madura District Board and the Rameswaram Devasthanam Committee, in all of which he did yeoman service.

In recognition of his philanthropic work, the title of 'Rao Bahadur' was conferred on him on the 1st January 1924. And His Holiness the Sankarachari Swamigal of Sringeri Mutt during his visit to Madura in 1926 awarded him the title of "Dharmaseela" in recognition of his very charitable disposition and the excellent way in which he was conducting the ancestral charities.

He died in December 1928 after a short period of illness.

Khajana Venkoba Rao was connected with the M.E. Fund in a variety of ways. He was a Life-Member of the Fund and one of its Vice-Presidents. Not only this ; he was good enough to preside over one of our Annual Meetings and lend us his moral and material support.

His younger brother, Khajana Lakshmana Rao, we are glad to note, is closely following the footsteps of his brother and attaining a similar popularity.

—:o:—

Gottu Vadya SAKHARAM RAO

Sakharam Rao was born at Madhyarjanam (Tiruvadamarudur) in the Tanjore District. He was the eldest son of Gottu Vadya Srinivasa Rao, a famous player of the preceding generation from whom he learnt the Art. He was a Madhya Desastha Brahmin and a Rigvedi. He belonged to the family of Gavai Khamas Madhava Rao, the famous Musician in the days of the last Sivaji Maharaj.

His father, Srinivasa Rao was one of the earliest who learnt to play on the Violin in South India and became an expert. Later in his life he made some improvements, determined how the instruments were to be handled and became famous as a player on both the instruments. After he became the Adhina Vidwan of Tiruvaduthurai Mutt in the time of Sri La Sri Subramania Desikar, he moved from Tanjore and settled down at Tiruvadamarudur. He died when his son Sakharam Rao was quite young and had some little training in Music.

At that time, Venkoba Rao and Rama Rao, sons of his paternal uncle lived at Tanjore. They had attained great proficiency in three musical instruments—the Violin, Jalatarang and Mridang. Sakharam Rao had a good training under the elder brother, Venkoba Rao and was bent on attaining immortal fame in the field of Music. Owing to the fruits of virtue in

his previous birth, the hereditary gift in music and his ceaseless efforts, he held an unique position as a Gottu Vadya Player. His earnestness and untiring practice were praiseworthy. Every day, he continued to play even at dead of night. When asleep, he would suddenly rise from bed and begin to put into practice some particular idea in Music that had struck him.

His great achievement was that he brought to perfection the sound production of the instrument. He played the same with a piece of cylindrical roller made of Tamarind wood in his left hand and with the finger nails of the right hand (much more difficult than playing with the *Nankhi* as most players do). He was a versatile genius, being equally perfect in playing the Raga Alapana, Kriti or Tahnam. Perhaps amongst the Ragas he played he was most delicious in Sankarabharana, Kedaragowla, Bhairavi, Bilahari, Todi, Sri and Kalyani. The melodic beauty of each Raga shone in its richest colours at his hands. He may be regarded as eternally dedicated to 'Nadopasana.' Unlike the mechanical musicians of the present age, he thoroughly enjoyed and was absorbed in his own music and his performances were outpourings of ecstasy. During the visit of Sir Edwin Montague to Madras in 1918, at an Evening Party given by the South Indian Zamindars in his honour, Sakharam Rao was invited to give his performance before the distinguished guest and the concert was very much appreciated.

Like his father, he had a good command of the Violin and he therefore trained his brother, Hari Rao, and made him attain a high degree of perfection. He, and Sakharam Rao's son, Srinivasa Rao, named after the grandfather, continued his art with undiminished zeal at their ancestral house in Tiruvadamarudur.

Sakharam Rao was strong and well-built and had a dignified and commanding personality. He had many good qualities. From a child onwards, any one could move with him freely. He was always desirous of helping others and doing social service. When he was approached with a request to play on Gottu Vadya, even in the midst of other work, he would at once play on the instrument in good spirits. He never regarded wealth as the main object in life. But at the same time he kept up the status and dignity of the profession. He would not move out of his house before his minimum fee was paid and he stipulated before-hand that there should be absolute silence at the concert and the least noise made him stop his playing on the instrument. As with Krishna Bhagavata, absolute accuracy of Sruti Suddha was patent in Sakharam Rao's concerts. He passed away in 1930 at the early age of 49.

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Mridangam NARAYANASWAMI APPA

One of the ancient Mahratta Kshatriya families was that of the *Appas*, who held high and responsible positions during the last Mahratta kings of Tanjore, as for example Kalai Rao Appa who was a Sirkheel of the State.

Mridangam Narayanaswami was a native of Tanjore and belonged to the Jadhav Family.

When young he was a Copyist. He learnt the A. B. C. of Mridangam from Sivaswami Appa, the Mridanga Vidwan of the day. He was a good singer of different songs and tunes in a great variety ; and his voice was rich and sonorous. He was gifted with a subtle, delicate but accurate *Sruthi* and *Swara Gnana*, the like of which is rare to be found. He had likewise, an inborn and special aptitude for playing on the Mridangam and his *Gnana* of *Sruthi* and *Swara* contributed greatly to his perfection in *Laya* and *Tala* and made him an original Mridangam Player.

His early training in the Art was at the Sri Maruthiswami Mutt at Mannargudi. Once, when he slept there, he dreamt that Maruthi appeared before him and directed that he should do Saturday Bhajana and invoke Maruthi and by so doing, he would realise himself. He followed the direction faithfully and received the Blessings of Lord Maruthi.

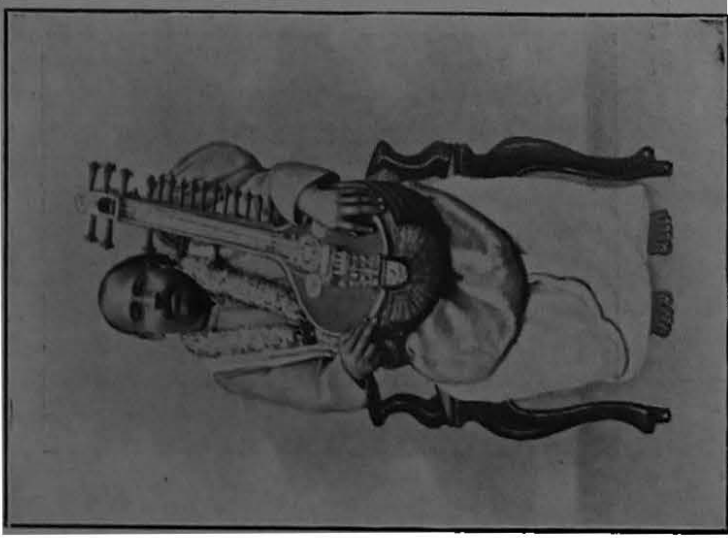
When Morgaumkar Ramachandra Bava, Kirtanacharya from Gwalior, and his son, Vishnu Bava, came to Tanjore and conducted Chathurmasya Kirtan, Mridangam Narayanaswami played and developed his art. Even in his teens, his Mridang was acclaimed as an appropriate and sweet accompaniment, so nice and clear without any harshness in the touch. His handling of the instrument was very gifted, the sounds produced were so melodious and he always played so much in conformity with the main artiste, that the resultant rhythm was in perfect consonance.

Though it is very difficult to accompany on the Mridang a player on the Veena or the Jalatarang, he played with equal facility and grace as a valued accompaniment, alike with Vocal Vidwans like Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer, Patnam Subramania Iyer, and Thodi Sundara Rao, the Flute Vidwan, Sarabha Sastri, the Bhagavatars like Morgaumkar Ramachandra Bava, Krishna Bhagavatar and others, and with the great Vainikas, Veena Seshanna, Veena Vaidyanatha Iyer, Veena Krishna Iyer, the great Jalatarangam player Venkoba Rao and lastly Saranda Naik, the gifted player on the delicate instrument—the Sarangi.

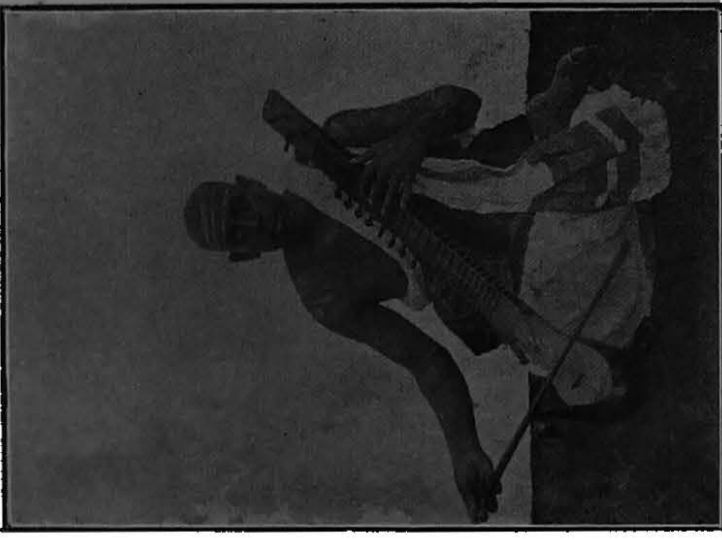
By deep study of details and close application to the Art, he combined in himself to the maximum degree the ability for *Suswara Gyan* and *Laya Tala Prasthar* which were his original and unique specialities. Mridanga Vidwans who were his contemporaries were wanting in the nicety of his play of fingers on the instrument.

He had organised a Bhajana of his own in his residence where all reputed Musicians, Vocal and instrumental, used to congregate and found what they failed to find elsewhere. His strength and courage of conviction acquired by industry and practice in playing on the Mridang made him bold and independent. He spoke chaste Marathi and read the *Dasa Bodha* of Samarth Sri Ramadas Swami, many times over. He was clean in his habits and a devout Bhakta of Sri Rama. He taught the art of playing on the Mridang

EMINENT MUSICIANS

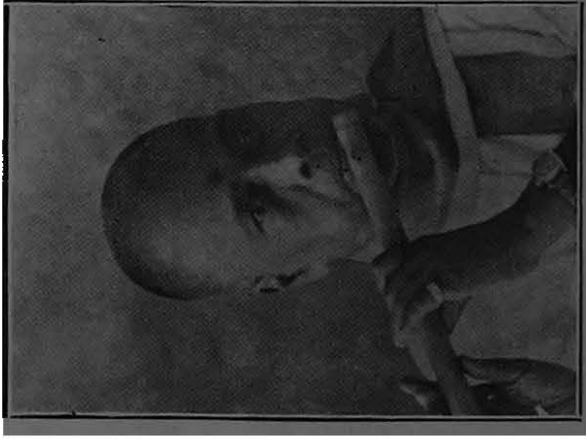


GOTTU VADHYA SAKHARAMA RAO,
Tiruvadamardur



Balasaraswati JAGANNATHA BHUTGOSWAMI,
Tanjore

EMINENT MUSICIANS



FLUTE NAGARAJA RAO,
Kumbakonam



MIRADAGAM NARAYANASWAMI APPA,
Tanjore

to so many ; but it is unfortunate that no one came up to his mark. It is noteworthy that he could both sing, and play on the Mridang at the same time, an accomplishment seldom found. He lived up to an advanced age and departed, leaving no descendants.

He always kept in readiness some 8 or 10 Mridangs accurately tuned to the several normal pitches usually met with in concerts. He felt that each Mridang was most resonant at one particular pitch and he tuned the several Mridangs to that pitch. He was unwilling to alter the pitch of a particular Mridang, lest it should lose its natural richness of tone. Nor did he ever tune the instrument at the commencement of a concert, because he was alive to the fact that a Mridang which was subjected to frequent strokes for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the *Sruti* lost its fine tonal value or sensitive response. He was quite alive to the fact that even the finger tips have their own share in the production of tone quality. He never subjected his fingers to any strain—for instance it is to be noted that whenever he entered a railway carriage, he never caught hold of the door lintel with his hand.

He had an imposing personality and commanded respect and reverence from all around him. He was encouraged and patronised by the Rajah of Ramnad and his brother Pandithorai. He was so highly appreciated in Madras when he played to the accompaniment of Krishna Bhagavatar of Tanjore, that the late Justice Subramania Iyer rewarded him in recognition of his great merits. He was the *Stala Vidwan* of Sethu Bavaswami Mutt and performed Sri Rama Navami under the patronage of Raja Guru Sethu Bavaswami. His handling of the Mridang was superb and admitted to be so, by all the great Vidwans, and his superiority in the art was never challenged. Whatever variety of difficult strokes he played on the Mridang, the resultant was perfect resonance. The sounds produced by either hand were mostly like those of the fine *Takora* and reminiscent of the play on that instrument by the famous Nannu Miyan. His fixing of the flour on the left was such, that the sound produced was the exact Mandhra of the Adhara *Sruti* on the right, and the flour never fell off in bits, however long the concert lasted. He would play at the right time the appropriate phrases for the three Kalas, bring into clear perspective the short and long ones and end with a variety of Moharas. No one could detect any the least contortion on his face or in his limbs and at a distance one who looked at him would feel he was looking at a beautiful painting. The fingers of the hands alone moved with perfect grace and the rest of the limbs remained motionless. He was the first to raise the profession of a Mridang Player to a high pedestal of regard and made it worthy of emoluments. He always played Mridang to the accompaniment of two Tamburas in the hands of his two disciples, Yoganath and Swaminath.

He enjoyed the best in life. He was regular in his habits and took only choice viands. He lived a royal life, and died about 30 years ago.

Balasaraswathi JAGANNATHA BHUTGOSWAMI

Jagannatha Bhutgoswami was the first to practise on this North Indian instrument (Taus (तास) is its Persian name) and show its great possibilities for playing Carnatic Music. He was remarkably gifted in the exposition of the Sankarabarana Raga on the Mayuri. The mellowed tone of the instrument added to the dexterous handling of the same by Jagannatha Bhutgoswami, made the instrument very attractive. Distinguished artistes of his time like Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer and others used to attend his concerts with great interest. Even as Sarabha Sastri elevated the Flute to the status of a pucca primary instrument for concert purposes ; and as Srinivasa Rao elevated the Gottu Vadya to a similar status ; so also, Jagannatha Bhutgoswami, by dint of his own talents, did the same for the Mayuri and made it unquestionably a pucca primary instrument for the concert.

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Badami KRISHNA RAO

Badami Krishna Rao was the second son of Rai Bahadur Lakshman Rao, who belonged to an ancient family of Mahratta Commanders, and had distinguished himself as Regimentdar in the Great Mutiny of 1857. Born in 1851, he had his education in the State of Mysore and entered service when Sir K. Seshadri Iyer was Dewan. After serving as Revenue Officer in various districts, he was made Assistant Commissioner in 1899. For some years he was Vice-Chairman of the Bangalore Municipality and rendered valuable work as Plague Officer in 1898-99. When he retired from Government Service in 1908, he had won high encomiums for his capacity and efficiency in Revenue administration.

For a long time, Badami Krishna Rao was Secretary to the local Agricultural Societies and the St. John's Ambulance Association. He was a keen gardener, very fond of flowers. During his retirement he was attracted to painting and also made sculptoring as his hobby. Krishna Rao was also a good Kannada Scholar. His Robinson Crusoe in that language is still regarded as a masterpiece in prose. Among his poetical works mention may be made of the Ramayana, Mahabharatha, and Bhagavatha, besides many dramatic pieces and short poems, specially meant for children.

Badami Krishna Rao lived a fairly long life and passed away in June 1937 at the ripe age of 86. He had the satisfaction of seeing all his sons settled in high positions and carrying on the rich and varied traditions of his family.

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Dewan Bahadur T. VENKASWAMI RAO

Venkaswami Rao was born in 1829, of a Desastha family in Tanjore. He was the fourth of five brothers, all of whom were talented ; the eldest, Ramachandra Rao was a Marathi scholar and poet of repute ; the next



Rao Sahab Udarasiromani
T. PADMANABHA RAO,
Trivandrum,
Patron, M. E. F.



Dewan Bahadur T. VENKASWAMI RAO,
Dewan of Ramnad .



Rajasabha Bhushana
KARPUR SRINIVASA RAO,
Chief Engineer, Mysore

Krishna Rao belonged to the first batch of Deputy Collectors, contemporary with the late Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao ; the third was given in adoption to the Dabir family and was a fine musician and critic, and the last was Rao Bahadur T. Gopal Rao, an educationist of All-India fame.

The early education of Venkaswami Rao was under the famous " English " Devaji Rao of Tanjore to whom may be attributed his proficiency in English and the purity and simplicity of his style. He entered Government service at the early age of 18 in the Collectorate of Tanjore and rose to be the Head Sheristadar in the same District, which post he held for about 13 years.

His knowledge of District administration in all its branches, land revenue, salt, abkari etc., was intimate and dependable ; in official correspondence his language was terse and restrained ; and in official life, he was reserved yet courteous to juniors and free and frank to his seniors. As such he was promoted to the Revenue Secretariat as First Assistant, in which post he won the confidence of successive Governors of Madras.

During his active service, the Government of India appointed him as a Member of the Salt Commission of 1876. He there recorded a minute of dissent from the majority of the Commission which recommended that the existing monopoly be superseded by a system of excise. He clearly pointed out that the latter scarcely conceded the principle of free trade and afforded no proper guarantee for the supply of a wholesome necessity at a moderate price to the public. The soundness of his opinion has been proved by subsequent events and the monopoly has had to be established by the side of the excise system as a corrective.

The special work for which he was deputed next was the compilation of the Tanjore District Manual, which stands as a monument of his untiring industry and extensive research. Subsequently in 1885, he acted as Secretary to the Committee appointed by the Madras Government to revise the Rent Law of the Presidency. His memorandum reviewing Clarke's Resettlement of Tanjore was also a notable contribution. On the occasion of the Empress Durbar on 1st January 1877, he was given a medal, and just before his retirement in 1887, the title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him. By a special resolution, the Government recorded their appreciation of his ability, zeal and constant devotion to his duties displayed by him during his long period of service in the Revenue Department.

Though he lived for 21 years after his retirement, he could never be idle. He successively conducted as Dewan, the administration of two large Zamindaris, Kalahasti and Ramnad and in 1897 retired into private life owing to failing health.

Venkaswami Rao used to play on the Veena, his favourite Ragas being Bhairavi, Mukhari, Sankarabharana and Ananda Bhairavi. He had a sound knowledge of Music and retained Maharashtra Vidwans like Devagowami, Jagannatha Bhutgoswami, Venkatessayya and others as guests and apart from enjoying their play on Swaragath, Balasaraswathi and Veena, he

would suggest the adding of certain passages, some new tunes etc., which was greatly appreciated by them and adopted with benefit. He used to play on the Swaragath also and in his youth is said to have played on the Violin.

He was punctuality incarnate and his daily habits were so regular that one could say what he would be doing at any particular time of the day. He was very careful about his diet, and had a good knowledge of the effect of every kind of food on the constitution as also the medicines and treatment then prevalent owing to his long personal experience.

He was fond of and very kind to children but kept them in good discipline. He was both respected and loved by all who came in contact with him.

He was loyal to the Government, almost to a fault. He first made a Will at Tanjore and lest that act should deprive the Government of Probate Fees, he rewrote the Will at Madras and a fee of Rs. 1,500 was paid for taking out the Probate of his Will. His Will is a monument of his great care and foresight in preserving the property as best as may be under the circumstances.

He lived to the age of 78 and passed away in peace on 4th June 1908 at an auspicious time.

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Raja Sabha Bhushana Karpur SRINIVASA RAO

Karpur Srinivasa Rao was a descendant of an ancient and well-to-do Maharashtra family of Bangalore and was born in the sixties of the last century. One of his ancestors, a devotee of the Lord Srinivasa of Tirupati, lighted up big lumps of Camphor (Karpur) at every step from the bottom to the top of the hill, and hence "Karpur" became his family name.

After his College career, he qualified himself for the Engineering profession and entered service under the Bombay Government. In course of time he rose to be Superintending Engineer in Bombay; when Sir M. Visweswarayya was made Dewan, Karpur Srinivasa Rao was appointed Chief Engineer in Mysore. He rendered meritorious service to the State in constructing the Kannambadi Dam and in conducting important negotiations with the Madras Government.

In recognition of his work, the Mysore Maharajah bestowed on him the title of "Raja Sabha Bhushana". He retired in 1923 and spent his days in the study of Sanskrit and Indian Philosophy.

Karpur Srinivasa Rao was of a deeply religious turn of mind. Being urged on to it by the illustrious Swami Vivekananda, whom he had the good fortune to meet prior to his departure to America in 1893, he had taken to Sanskrit learning with enthusiasm, and soon his knowledge won for him the

admiration of many a professed Pandit. As a Sanskritist of repute, he was given the title of 'Vidya Bhushana'.

In later life he delivered many religious lectures and his exposition of the different schools of philosophy was remarkably lucid and carried conviction to all his hearers.

To his close friends, Karpur Srinivasa Rao was an ideal to be followed with devotion ; and his conversation with them was highly instructive and inspiring.

During his last years, he took a keen interest in the affairs of the Sriman Madhwa Siddhanta Onnahini Sabha of which he was Vice-President for several years. He passed away in 1932, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

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K. RANGANATHA RAO

K. Ranganatha Rao was one of the richest and most cultured men of the Maharashtra Community. He was the son of Krishna Rao, who is remembered even now in Kumbakonam on account of the Agraharam which he had built and which is therefore named after him.

Ranganatha Rao graduated from the Government College, Kumbakonam in his twentieth year, but he did not care to enter service. He lived a very happy and contented life, devoting all his energies for the encouragement of learning, both eastern and western. He was very fond of Sanskrit and gave suitable presents to those who were proficient in the Vedas, Shastras and Puranas. He was quick to find out talent though lodged in obscure corners and many a poor student whom he had fed and clothed cherishes his memory with gratitude and reverence.

He was a good scholar in Sanskrit and Marathi, and was for several years Examiner to the Madras University (besides being a member of the Board of Studies) in those subjects.

He was a devout Bhakta, very fond of Bhajanas and Kirtans. Several Marathi Kirtans were given in his house by distinguished Kirtankars. He has also built a large and beautiful temple on the banks of the Cauvery, dedicated to Vitoba and Rakhumayee ; and endowed it with sufficient landed property for its permanent upkeep.

On account of his innate modesty, he never cared to come out in the limelight. Yet he was nominated Member of the Kumbakonam Municipality for more than one term. He was also a member of the Town High School Committee and worked as its Secretary for quite a long period.

Once when the River Cauvery was in floods, he prevented the water from overflowing into the town by putting up a high sand embankment and for this piece of public service he got the thanks of the District Collector.

He died suddenly of heart failure without a moment of suffering, in 1912, before he entered his sixtieth year.

His two sons, K. R. Raghunatha Rao (who is a Life Member of the M.E.F.) and K. R. Ramachandra Rao have been conducting the family charities on even a more extensive scale than before, and leading exemplary lives. Such people form the salt of the Earth.

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Rao Saheb Udarasiromani T. PADMANABHA RAO

Mr. T. Padmanabha Rao belongs to a distinguished family in Trivandrum. He is the son of Dewan T. Rama Rao and was born on the 13th September 1864. After undergoing education at Trivandrum and Kottayam, he entered Government Service in 1887. He served Government in several capacities, and while he was Anchal Superintendent introduced the Sirkar Savings Bank in the Anchal Offices and the Reciprocal Hundi System between Travancore and Cochin. From his retirement in 1919 he has been associated with various public activities. He was Vice-Chairman of the Devadhar Co-operative Enquiry Committee and has always taken a good deal of interest in co-operation. He is also well known for various benefactions such as the improvement of the Rama Rao Dispensary, the poor boys Free Tiffin rooms etc. In 1927, the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him by the British Government. His munificent sacrifices in the cause of the poor have earned for him the title of Udarasiromani (Gem among the generous) by his own State Sovereign. His benefactions run to several thousands of rupees, among which special mention may be made of his handsome endowment to the newly started Travancore University. He is now a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London and a Patron of our Fund.

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Rao Saheb T. SAMBAMURTHI RAO

Mr. T. Sambamurthi Rao was the son of Deputy Collector T. Krisbna Rao, the famous educationalist. He was born in August 1869 in the Tanjore District. He took his B.A. degree in 1890 from the Government College, Kumbakonam and won the Beauchamp Gold medal for proficiency in English. After passing his B.L., he enrolled himself as Vakil and returned to Tanjore in 1898. Sambamurthi Rao was one of the promoters of the Tanjore Permanent Fund and was connected with it as Director since its inception. He became President of that institution in 1923. He has been the Secretary of the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library and has rendered valuable services in this capacity. In appreciation of his work, the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in 1927. He was till recently at the head of various public movements and was Director of the M.E.F. for several years.

Rao Bahadur K. ANANDA RAO

Mr. K. Ananda Rao, the second son of Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao, was born at Madras on 21—9—1893. After a brilliant academic course in the Hindu High School, Triplicane and the Presidency College he passed the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination in the First Class, in 1914. He then went to England for higher studies in Mathematics and had an equally distinguished career in the King's College, Cambridge. In 1916 he passed the Mathematical Tripos and won the Smith's prize in 1918. On his return to India, he was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the Presidency College.

As Professor, he is very popular among his students and has won their confidence. Much of the research work in Mathematics under the auspices of the Madras University is being done under his guidance.

He acted as Principal of the Presidency College recently. In recognition of his services to the cause of Higher Education he was given the title of Rao Bahadur in the recent Honours list. He has also been awarded a Coronation Medal.

Professor Ananda Rao has been a life member of the Fund for several years.

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Rao Bahadur R. KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE

Krishna Rao Bhonsle is one of the most familiar figures in the public life of Madras. There is not a single movement of importance for the educational, social and economic uplift of his country-men in which he does not play a prominent part. Though he is well over sixty, his energy is something admirable and his enthusiasm almost infectious.

Born in June 1876 at Tanjore, he had his early education in St. Peter's College, but soon came over to Madras and was employed in the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. By his suave manners and his remarkable application to work he rose to be the Manager of the Office and later was made Assistant Secretary. On his retirement, he was promoted to the Secretaryship.

A keen Scout-Master, he was awarded a *Thanks Badge* for his distinguished service to Scouting; and was made District Scout Commissioner. He is connected with a number of Learned Bodies and Educational Institutions. He has been a member of the Royal Asiatic Society; member of the Senate and the Academic Council of the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; and Chairman of the Board of Studies in Hindi, Marathi and other languages. Besides, he is connected with the Children's Aid Society, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals etc., and in every one of them he turns out valuable work. His

interests in life are many-sided ; he has written and spoken on such varied subjects as 'Warren Hastings and the Bhagavad Gita' ; 'Electricity and Magnetism in Ancient India' ; 'Alexander the Great and Brahma Sanyasins,' etc, etc.

In recognition of his manifold activities the Government made him a Rao Saheb first, and then a Rao Bahadur, and later an I.S.O.

He has been a member of the M.E. Fund for several years past.

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Dr. K. VASUDEVA RAO

Born in 1896, Dr. Vasudeva Rao belongs to a respectable family of Salem. His early education was at Proddatur, Cuddapah District, where his father was Stationary Sub-Magistrate. He passed his S.S.L.C. Examination in 1911 from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Madras, and joined the Christian College for his Arts Course. He studied in the Madras Medical College from 1917 to 1922, when he took his M.B.B.S. Degree with distinction in Medical jurisprudence, Medicine and Midwifery. During his five years at the Medical College, he won 6 prizes, 3 medals and 6 certificates of Honour. He was the best outgoing student of the College of the year 1922, in recognition of which he was awarded the Blue Ribbon of the College. He stood first in the First Class. He served as Hony. Surgeon in the General Hospital under Lt. Col. Elvis, I.M.S., C.I.E. While he was a House Surgeon, he took his M.D. in 1924 with Tropical Diseases as his Special Subject. In July 1925 he was appointed as Assistant Surgeon, Tindivanam, but was soon re-transferred to Madras as Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, in which capacity he served till 1928, when he was posted as Assistant to the Professor of Medicine. In 1929 he was posted as the Resident Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapettah, which post he held till the end of 1933.

After service for one and a half months as Assistant District Medical Officer, Cocanada, he went to England for further studies. He took the M.R.C.P. of Edinburgh with Tuberculosis as his special subject and the T.D.D. (Tuberculosis Diseases Diploma) of the University of Wales. After his return to India in July 1935, he was appointed Director of the Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore and Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapettah. When Government took over the Tuberculosis Sanatorium from Dr. Muthu, he was appointed as the Superintendent of the Sanatorium as well. He is now recognised as one of best Medical Men in South India.

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Rao Saheb Dr. T. MADHAVA RAO

Dr. Madhava Rao, the eldest son of Rao Bahadur T. Sundara Rao, was born in October 1878. His earlier days were spent in Trichinopoly where he had his education up to the B.A. class. He took his degree from the St.

Joseph's College in 1899. For his medical studies, he went to Edinburgh and joined the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. After getting the L.R.C.P. & S. Diploma he passed out of the College in 1906.

On his arrival in India, he was made Assistant Surgeon in the Madras General Hospital. He was good at surgery and gradually won the appreciation of his superiors. He served mostly in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts. In 1922, the title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon him in connection with his services during the preceding Pushkaram Festival.

Madhava Rao acted as District Medical Officer in various places till 1927, when he was posted as Professor in the Medical College, Vizagapatam. In 1932, he was appointed as District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam and was confirmed as Civil Surgeon in January 1933. He retired from service in October 1933, but continues to live in Vizagapatam in his retirement.

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Mr. N. KESHAVA RAO

Mr. N. Keshava Rao, B.A., B.C.E., was born in 1889 at Belur in the District of Hassan (Mysore). He was educated in the Wesleyan Mission High School, from which he passed the Matriculation Examination and joined the Central College, Bangalore, for his Collegiate studies. Graduating in 1909, he joined the College of Engineering, Madras, where he studied till 1913, when he was appointed Apprentice Engineer.

He became Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Madras Government in 1914, as he stood first among the candidates of the year in the B.C.E. Examination.

For his long and unsullied record of Service, he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937.

He is now a Member of the Indian Service of Engineers, working as Executive Engineer in Trichinopoly.

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T. K. NANA RAO

The life of Mr. T. K. Nana Rao shows how a man whose mind is always on the alert is able to carve out a bright career for himself in spite of all kinds of difficulties.

Born in a poor Desastha family of Tanjore, Nana Rao became a Master of Arts and was employed as Lecturer in History in the Findlay College, Mannargudi in 1914-15. When he had to leave that post, he entered the Military Accounts Department as a Clerk and served in various places in Northern India. There he soon rose to be one of the Superintendents. It was then that he competed for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination, taking advantage of the rule that people in Service might appear for

the Examination till their thirtieth year, while the age limit for direct recruits was only twenty-five. He came out successful and was soon appointed Assistant Accountant General. After serving in Bombay, Delhi and other places, he came to Madras where he acted as Deputy Accountant General for some time.

In June 1937 he was transferred to the Railway Service and is now Examiner of Accounts, B.B.C.I. Railway, with Bombay as his Headquarters.

As a very efficient Officer of the Department, he has earned the thanks of the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council on more than one occasion and has also been awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. His impartiality and steady application to work have made him a very popular officer wherever he goes.

He is a life member of the M.E. Fund and has been one of the most consistent supporters of every one of its schemes.

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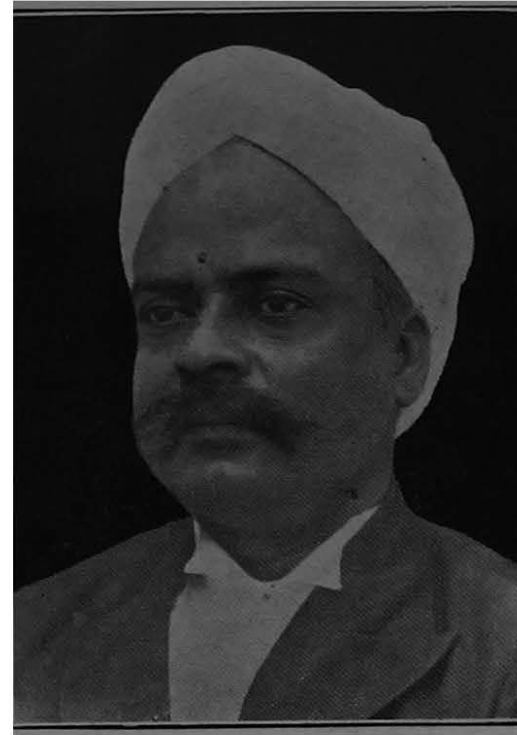
E. RAJARAM RAO

Mr. Rajaram Rao is the son of S. Ekanatha Rao who retired as Head Clerk, District Munsiff Court, Kumbakonam. He was born in 1901. After his early education at Tanjore, he came to Madras to be under the care and protection of his elder brother Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao who was then Lecturer in Mathematics, Pachaiappa's College, Madras. He had his High School education in the Madras Christian College, School Department. He then joined the Presidency College, Madras and obtained a high First Class in the Inter. Examination. He easily got admission in the English (Hons.) Class in the Presidency College and passed the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination of the University of Madras in 1922 taking a First Class and standing first in the Presidency. He then joined the Law College and passed his B.L. Degree Examination in 1924. After taking the Law Degree he was for one year lecturer in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, which subsequently developed into the Annamalai University. He competed for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination and was among the successful candidates in 1926. He elected to get into the Imperial Customs Service and was accordingly posted as Assistant Collector of Customs at Karachi in 1926. After serving for some time in Bombay, he was transferred to Calcutta where he is now Assistant Collector of Customs. He continues his studies in English literature and has swimming and playing on the Violin as hobbies. For nearly 14 years from 1912 to 1926 during his continued stay with his brother, he did very valuable work for the M.E. Fund in several capacities. He is now a Life Member and a director of the M.E. Fund.

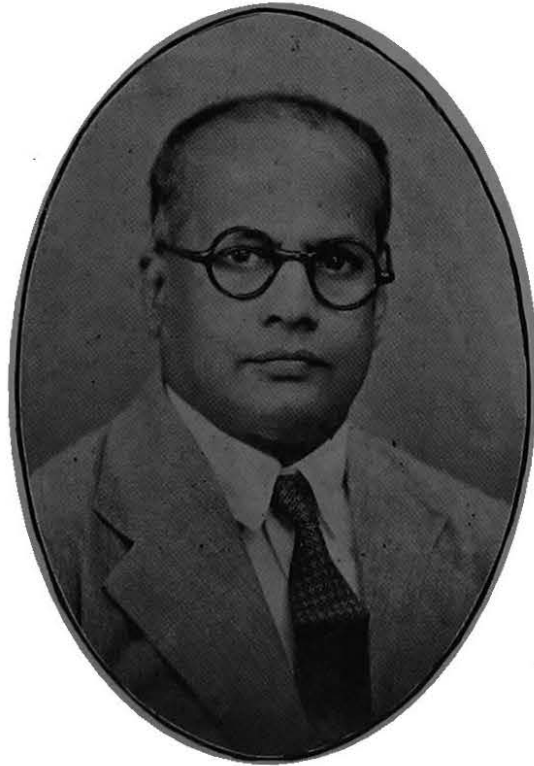
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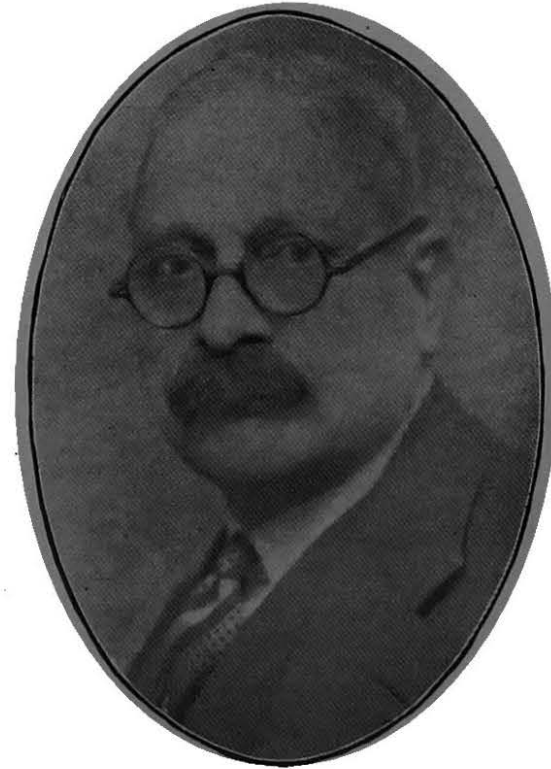
N. R. KEDARI RAO, M.A., L.T.,
Asst. Prof. of English, Presy. College,
Patron, M. E. F. and
Editor, Silver Jubilee Souvenir



T. V. SUBBA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Madras,
Director, M. E. F. 1936—



Dr. T. V. RANGANATHA RAO, L.C.P.S.,
Vice-President, M. E. F., 1933—



C. SRINIVASA RAO SAHEB, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Madura
Director, M. E. F. 1936—

Dr. B. K. BADAMI

Dr. B. K. Badami, G.B.V.C., the second son of Badami Krishna Rao, was born in 1885 in Mysore. He was educated at Bangalore and Mysore, and obtained his qualifications in Veterinary Science at Bombay. Standing first in the College, he was a resident surgeon for a year. He entered Hyderabad Service when the Department was in the making, about the year 1907. For a long time he was in charge of the Hingoli Stud Farm. Subsequently he was made Deputy Director and was promoted to the Director's place in 1936. He is now Director of Veterinary Services in the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

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Dr. V. K. BADAMI

Dr. V. K. Badami, L.Ag., Ph.D., (Cantab), the third and youngest son of Badami Krishna Rao, was born on the 12th of January 1888 in Mysore. He was educated at Bangalore and Mysore. Joining the Coimbatore College of Agriculture in 1909 after passing the Matriculation Examination, he passed out of the College with distinction, obtaining gold medals in Agricultural Chemistry and for "best Studentship". He joined the Mysore Agricultural Department in 1913 as Junior Assistant Botanist. He was later, Assistant Principal of the Agricultural School at Hebbal, and then became Senior Assistant Botanist in 1918. In 1923 the Government of Mysore deputed him to Europe for higher training at Cambridge. He studied under Sir Rowland Biffin, Prof. Punnet and Dr. C. A. Barber and worked in the two Wembley exhibitions in the Mysore Court. During the vacations he toured widely in Denmark, Sweden and France and came in contact with many leading breeders of the day like Prof. Johansen of Denmark, Prof. Neilson Ehle of Sweden and Prof. Bateson. He was made Economic Botanist to the Government in 1929 and Principal of the Agricultural School in 1931. Since 1934, he is, in addition, the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Dr. Badami's researches have resulted in the evolution of many strains of ragies, groundnuts and new varieties of sugarcanes. A cane called H.M. 320 has greatly helped the Mysore Sugar Company in its prosperity. His researches on the effect of X-rays on the production of new mutants in Sugarcanes have attracted much attention.

Dr. Badami represents the Government of Mysore on the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and schemes sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Cotton Committee are under his supervision.

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Tandalam LAKSHMAN RAO

Tandalam Lakshman Rao is the youngest of the seven sons of Rai Bahadur T. Gopala Rao. Born on the 16th December 1880 at Kumbakonam, he spent his early years there and had his education in the Town High School and Government College till he passed his F. A. Examination. For his B. A., course he came to Madras and studied under Principal Stone and Professor Jones. After graduation in 1902, he first entered Government service as Librarian in the Office of the Government Botanist, Madras (1906). When his officer Dr. C. A. Barber was made Economic Botanist, Lakshmana Rao followed him to Coimbatore and took up the post of Librarian at the Agricultural College. In this capacity he served till 1910, when he was taken over as Assistant into the Agricultural Chemistry section. He took study leave for two years from 1922, during which time he qualified himself for the Diploma of the Imperial College of Science at London. On his return to India he was made Assistant Agricultural Chemist and continued as such till his retirement in 1935.

In his Official career, Lakshman Rao has earned the distinction of being a "Methodical and precise worker." He has made several researches, chiefly in soil chemistry, but much of his work still remains unpublished. Among his investigations special mention may be made of the methods of improving jaggery manufacture, investigations into the betel vine disease, the manufacture of invalid foods, and the soil survey of the Lower Bhavani Project areas.

Lakshman Rao is a man of sterling worth and unblemished character. He is simple in his habits, and has varied tastes. He is interested in photography as an art, radio and painting. He is a Free Mason and takes a keen interest in all social activities of Coimbatore, where he lives in his retirement.

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C. SRINIVASA RAO SAHIB

C. Srinivasa Rao Sahib was born in 1874 at Kolar. He was the son of C. Koneri Rao Sahib, the eldest member of the Colathur Jahgir Family, in the North Arcot District. He was educated at the Central College, Bangalore and the Presidency College, Madras. After taking the B.L. Degree, he set up practice in Madura as High Court Vakil. He is one of the foremost lawyers of the place commanding a very lucrative practice.

He is connected with the Madura College Board of which he was Secretary for several years together. For some time, he was a nominated member of the District Board and also member of the Rameswaram Devasthanam Committee.

He recently went to England to attend the Coronation Celebrations of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May 1937. He also

took the opportunity to visit Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries of Europe.

His habits are business like. He is an ideal Advocate in the preparation and presentation of his case, and a young lawyer is sure to be benefited by coming into intimate contact with him.

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Bharata Simham Khape RAMACHANDRA ACHARYA

Bharatasimham Vidya Bhushana Pandit Khape Ramachandra Acharya is an embodiment of the best type of Oriental learning. He is held in the highest regard in South India for his great and unequalled facility in expounding the Itihasas and Puranas. He has given an exposition of the Mahabharata on a dozen occasions and for his thorough mastery of the great classic he was awarded the title of "Bharata Simham". Similarly he has dealt with the Ramayana twenty-four times and the Bhagavatham over a hundred times. And on every occasion he used to attract large audiences.

This depth of knowledge was due partly to his heredity and partly to his own aptitude. He is the son of Dadacharya, the Guru of Rai Raya Rai Venkat Rao, who was the Dewan of Travancore, and later settling in Kumbakonam, built the Agraharam now known after him.

The profound scholarship of Ramachandracharya has been several times recognised by many learned bodies. He has been Examiner for the Tirupati Sabha ; he has been given the Uttama Sambhavana by the Pudukottah Durbar ; and he has been held in very high esteem by the Swami of Uttaradhi Mutt.

His son is Dr. R. Nagaraja Sarma, who got the title of Ph. D. in 1932 from the Madras University for his thesis, "The Reign of Realism in Indian Philosophy", being an exposition in English of the ten great works of Sri Madhwacharya. He is also a frequent contributor to the columns of the "Hindu" on philosophical topics.

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Flute NAGARAJA RAO

Nagaraja Rao was born in July 1883 at Nachiarkoil, six miles south of Kumbakonam in a respectable Smartha Desastha family of well-to-do landlords. His father, Ranganatha Rao, was a Violinist of a high order and he pursued the art as a hobby and not a profession. During his life-time, the property he inherited was used up and he died in 1889 when Nagaraja Rao was only a young boy. The late R. Ramachandra Rao, Inspector of Schools, Pudukottah State was his maternal uncle, and being a very hospitable and noble soul he brought up Nagaraja Rao in his own household. Nagaraja Rao studied up to the Matriculation class in the Maharajah's College, Pudu-

kottah. But the uncle's object of giving him a good education, so as to enable him to enter the service of the State was not fulfilled. Nagaraja Rao did not take kindly to his books on account of his hereditary love for music, which diverted his attention. His uncle admonished him for attending musical concerts and strongly advised him not to take up the *mean* profession of a musician, as it was then considered ; but he was stubborn and could not be persuaded to give up music.

From 1898 he took preliminary lessons on the Flute, on the sly from Kannuswami Rao, brother of Swaragath Chittuswamy Rao and a contemporary of Sarabha Sastri ; and learnt the position and process of fingering. Somehow this came to the knowledge of Mr. Ramachandra Rao who would not tolerate such a thing. So, Nagaraja Rao left his protection and decided to be self-supporting. He attempted to secure a job in the Railway at Trichinopoly but failed to do so ; his knowledge of the Flute got him the position of a Private Tutor to the children of a Vysia. Later, on the death of his paternal uncle Jeevanna Rao, he was appointed Village Munsiff, of Nachiarkoil, which gave him opportunities of coming in contact with great men. He assiduously practised on the Flute and his skill in the art was appreciated even when he played during the holidays while yet a student. In 1902 Sarabha Sastry examined his talents on the flute and felt he had reached an advanced stage in the art. He was denied training under the great Flutist on account of the morbid state of his health, though Nagaraja Rao greatly developed his art on account of the opportunities he had of attending Sastri's unequalled performances, till his death in 1904. Immediately after this, Nagaraja Rao was introduced to and became a disciple of Umayalpuram Swaminatha Iyer, who taught him both the theory and practice of music. Under his guidance for two years, he mastered Thyagayya's Kritis and other lessons, and emerged as a full-fledged professional.

His noteworthy feature is the elaboration of the Ragas on sound lines, and he could play the Ragas, Todi, Saveri, Goulipantu and Virali to perfection—an acid test for flute players. He was greatly encouraged by the Music loving people with handsome emoluments and he has kept up the art in its purity and prestige.

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T. R. GNANASAGAR

Young Gnanasagar is the son of T. A. Rama Rao, the Representative of Messrs. Gibbon & Co., 39, Lingha Chetty St., Madras. Born in May 1910, he began to play on the flute in his fifteenth year. He was taught the art by Ashtaputra Venkatarama Sastri, a relation of the famous Sarabha Sastri. He quickly attained mastery in his art by his concentrated attention ; and for the last six or seven years, he has been giving public performances at the request of various individuals and institutions. He has a fine breath and commands great speed. In appreciation of his skill, he has been awarded over a dozen gold medals. Several of his songs have been

recorded by the "Odeon" Gramophone Co., and are released by Saraswathi Stores. He is a young man of promise with a brilliant future before him. He has readily responded to any request from the M. E. Fund for a free performance.

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Rao Bahadur C. SRINIVASA RAO

Rao Bahadur C. Srinivasa Rao was born in 1875 of an ancient Mahratta Brahmin family who had emigrated to South India. He had his education in the Hindu High School and the Presidency College, Madras. Taking the Degree of Master of Arts in 1898, he entered the Postal Department as Probationary Superintendent the same year. After serving as Superintendent of Post Offices in several parts of the Presidency, he became Assistant Post-Master-General in 1912. In 1920, he rose to be Deputy Post-Master-General, and eight years later he was made Deputy Director General of Post and Telegraphs in New Delhi—the first Madrassite to be elevated to this high position.

In recognition of his unsullied record of service, he was awarded the title of "Rao Bahadur" in 1920.

Retiring in 1930 from service, he is now leading a quiet life in Theagaroyanagar, devoting all his leisure to the study of Sanskrit—especially Madhwa Philosophy.

He is a Life-Member of the M.E.F. and Chairman of the S. S. Raghavendra Rao School Committee.

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Rao Sahib Dr. K. VASUDEVA RAO

Rao Sahib Vasudeva Rao is one of the earliest Maharashtrians to enter the medical profession and distinguish himself in the service of the British Government as well as a Native State.

Born in 1863, he had his early education at Tirupatur and Bangalore; then he joined the Madras Medical College from which he passed the L.M. & S. Examination in 1887. Entering service the same year, he worked first as an assistant surgeon and later on as civil surgeon in various parts of the Presidency. For his meritorious work lasting for over thirty years, the Government conferred on him the title of Rao Sahib in 1919 on the eve of his retirement.

The next year he became State Surgeon in Gadwal (in the territories of H.E.H. The Nizam) and served there for four years. He is now living, in retirement in Madras, enjoying his well-earned leisure, and having Tennis and Music as his hobbies.

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A Short Note on the Military Organisation and Equipment of the Tanjore Marathas

BY

R. S. SHELVANKAR, M.A., Bombay

[The Maharashtrians domiciled in the Madras Presidency have given a good account of themselves in the region of the intellect and spirit ; but of late, their physique has suffered considerably. It is therefore well for us to note that the Tanjore Mahrattas were remarkable for their courage as referred to in this brief article. Now that a career in the army and the navy—as also the Air Force—is open to Indians, it is expected that at least a few young men of our community will choose this as their career. And the Mahratta Education Fund will be prepared at all times to give such aid as possible for our youths to join the Military Schools at Poona, Dehra Dun or other places.—Ed.]

The two main arms of the Tanjore army were the foot and the horse. The elephant and the chariot, the other two arms of the traditional Indian army were either absent or were only negligible factors. As for artillery the Tanjore Rajas possessed but an apology for it, for they depended mainly on the European settlements for the supply of men and machines to this department ; in the result therefore, their artillery force remained the least efficient part of their army. Though they were practically new to the handling of big guns and artillery, the Tanjore soldiers exhibited remarkable coolness of judgment and precision of aim in the use of their matchlocks and rifles. In many a momentous battle did the hot fire of their matchlockmen embarrass the enemy and the skilful manoeuvres of their cavalry decide the event. Muhammad Ali and the English mainly relied on the Tanjore cavalry and, in its absence, could carry on their operations only on the defensive. The Madras Government considered that "in bravery they (the Tanjore cavalry) are esteemed to rank next to the Marathas" and writing on August 10, 1753, Major Lawrence reported his opinion that the Tanjoreans were the best cavalry-men in the Country. This was a well-deserved compliment, earned by the Tanjoreans from their colleagues of the East India Company who were themselves no mean fighters and adversaries in war.

The army appointments were not monopolised by members of the ruling class. Experience and proved ability were readily acknowledged and amply rewarded ; caste and creed were no considerations, and Tamilians (like Chokkalingam in 1758) were placed in independent command of contingents to a great extent. The troops were paid partly in cash and partly by assignments of land revenue. In Tulaja's time, they worked for twelve months

on nine months' pay. But this nine months' pay often fell into arrears, and companies of soldiers performing *dharana* in their General's residence, or forcing themselves into the Raja's presence clamouring for their arrears, do not seem to have been uncommon events in the history of Maratha Tanjore.

Gunpowder and ammunition took a very long time indeed to make any headway in native Indian warfare, and displace completely the older death-dealing weapons of the Indian Army. Swords, daggers, poniards, knives, lances, spears, bows and arrows were the principal weapons in use. The swords were either straight, curved or ripple-edged; many of them were beautifully damascened and inlaid with battle-scenes in gold. The *Phirangis* were long, straight *cut and thrust* blades of superior quality.

Many of the broad-sword blades contained long inscriptions in Marathi or Kanarese letters, and some of them were so finely tempered as to "bend and quiver like whale-bone." The daggers, knives and poniards were of all sorts of shape, double and triple-bladed. Some of them had pistols or spring blades, concealed in their handles. Long, narrow, thin-bladed knives with bone or ivory handles were also in use. Their handles were very prettily carved, either ending in parrot heads and the like or the whole handle forming a bird, or a monster with wings and legs pressed close to the body.

The arrows and arrow-heads employed by the archers were of immense variety. The arrows were made of reeds, with bone or ivory nocks, and spike heads that were either short or long or rounded, or three or four sided, channelled or bulging in the centre. Many of them were barbed and others flat-tipped. Some of the arrows were headed with "hollow brass balls perforated with three or four holes, which were said to be filled with some inflammable composition, and shot burning on to roofs and into houses". Under the head, each arrow was elaborately painted and gilt for six inches down in the stem and also for the same length above the neck.

The Part of the Mahrattas in the Political History of the Ceded Districts

BY

Dewan Bahadur T. BHUJANGA RAO, M.A., B.L., Retired Dt. Judge

[In this short article, we get a bird's eye view of the connection between the Mahratta power and the Ceded Districts throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Writing with clear insight, the author gives us a masterly presentation of his facts.—Ed.]

The first contact between the Mahrattas and the Ceded Districts was in the last quarter of the 17th century. It is true that in 1636 A.D. Sivaji's father Shahji, as a commander of the Bijapur Sultan's army, took the fort of Gandikota in the Cuddapah District and marched into Mysore and eventually secured as jaghir a large section of the northern part of Mysore. But in 1636 A.D. the Mahratta nation had not come into existence. That nation made its appearance after Sivaji arose and crowned himself as *Chatrapathi* in 1674 A.D. The earliest contact between the Ceded Districts and the Mahrattas as a nation was therefore only in the year 1677 A.D., when the great founder of the Mahratta Empire, after entering into an alliance with the Sultan of Golkonda, marched through the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah to recover his father's jaghir in Mysore and to claim a share in the principality of Tanjore from his half-brother Venkoji.

SIVAJI (from 1677—1680 A.D.)

Sivaji's grand coronation in 1674 A.D. reduced his treasury and he was badly in need of money. Further, it was important that, if the Moghul Emperor seized the forts of the Mahrattas in the Maharashtra country, the latter should have retreats further south from which the rising nation might harass the emperor before reconquering Maharashtra. So Sivaji entered into an alliance with Qutb Shah, the Sultan of Golkonda, who was fortunately under the influence of his Brahmin ministers Madanna and the latter's brother Akkanna. The agreement was that Sivaji should invade the Karnatic, the Sultan of Golkonda bearing the cost of the expedition; that Sivaji was to take his father's jaghir; and that the rest of the Karnatic was to be annexed to Golkonda. After getting lavish presents from Qutb Shah, Sivaji left Hyderabad in March 1677 A.D.; reached Kurnool; from there went to Nivritti Sangam, where he bathed at the junction of the rivers Bhavanasi and Krishna; and thence made a rapid journey to Srisaila. Sivaji was always of a highly emotional nature and had once swooned in the Court of

Aurangzebe on finding that Aurangzebe did not render to him the honours due to his position. When, at Srisaila, Sivaji prayed before the Goddess Parvati, he was seized with a religious frenzy and was restrained with difficulty from cutting off his own head before the Goddess. After building the Sri Ganesha Ghat and a Dharmasala on the Srisaila hill, Sivaji descended into the plains and marched through Nandyal and Cuddapah to Tirupati. From there, through Kalahasti, Peddapalam and Conjeevaram, he reached Jinji in the South Arcot District. As Qutb Shah's payments were not regular, Sivaji took possession of the fort of Jinji and with true political and military insight realised that a fort at that distance from Maharashtra might in times of danger be necessary for the safety of the nascent Mahratta power. After appointing a Mavle Governor at Jinji, Sivaji went southwards up to the Coleroon, to have an interview with his half-brother Venkoji. As Venkoji fled to Tanjore after the meeting, Sivaji turned back and reached Mysore and regained his father's jaghir (consisting of the districts of Kolar, Hoskote, Bangalore, Balapur and Sira). Then he passed through the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. Here he entered into an alliance with the Sultan of Bijapur by which Bellary and Adoni, (*i.e.*, practically the present Bellary and Anantapur districts) were formally made over to him. Over this area Sivaji appointed a governor named Janardhan Narayan-Hanumante. After seizing Kopbal, which was, so to say, the gate of the south, and taking Gadag, Sivaji reached Panhala in his native country in April 1678 A.D. At the end of the campaign a chain of forts connected Maharashtra with their new strong-hold at Jinji to the east of the Eastern Ghats.

FROM SAMBHAJI TO SAHU (1680—1708 A.D.)

In the year 1680, however, the great king died ; and the three decades that followed saw the breaking up of the empire that he had tried to build. Aurangzebe invaded the Deccan and sent flying columns to invade the new Mahratta districts to the south of the Tungabhadra and seized all of them. Thus at the time of the death of Aurangzebe in 1707 A.D. the Mahrattas had no hold over any portion of the Ceded Districts. Sivaji's son Sambhaji fell into the hands of Aurangzebe in 1689 A.D. and was put to a cruel death. His son Sahu was taken prisoner. Though Sambhaji's brother Rajaram acted as agent for Sahu, he had to retire to the fort of Jinji which the foresight of Sivaji had selected as a place of retreat. At Jinji, however, Rajaram held out till 1698 A.D. and though the fortress fell in that year, he was able to go to Satara and harass the Moghul army at closer quarters. But Rajaram died in 1700 A.D. His widow Tarabai set up the claims of her imbecile son as against Sahu. This might have led to serious disaster but for the timely death of Aurangzebe in 1707. The next year (1708) Sahu was released and was soon acclaimed as the heir to the throne of Sivaji. As may be excepted, during this period of confusion from 1680 to 1708, the Mahrattas as a nation could hardly think of the Ceded Districts. But even in this period a Mahratta general thought of finding a retreat for himself in the Ceded Districts. He was Santaji Ghorpade who attempted to carve

out a principality for himself in Gooty. It was this latter place that later on became the headquarters of Santaji's grand nephew, Murari Rao Ghorpade. (At about the same time Siddoji Rao Ghorpade settled in Sandur near Bellary. The State of Sandur still exists, but Sandur is not technically in the Ceded Districts).

BALAJI VISVANATH (1708—1720 A.D.)

After Sahu became the King of the Mahrattas came the rule of the Peshwas. The first two Peshwas were so entirely immersed in resurrecting the Mahratta Empire that they had no time for any campaign in the Ceded Districts. But the idea of having a base to the east of the Eastern Ghats in the Karnatic plains, with a line of communication from Maharashtra along the line of the Ceded Districts, was never abandoned. Balaji Visvanath took advantage of the weakness of the Central Moghul power at Delhi and entered into a treaty with the Moghul Emperor. In that treaty he wanted among others, a term to the effect that the Mahrattas were to be allowed to take back the Karnatic districts that had been seized by Sivaji. The Moghul General Hassein Ali agreed to this term at first. But the Moghul Emperor Mohamed Shah did not agree. Eventually Balaji Visvanath had to be content with getting the right of collecting *Chauth* and *Sardesh-mukhi* over the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golkonda. The former kingdom comprised the present districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool; and the latter comprised the present district of Cuddapah.

BAJI RAO I (1720—1739 A.D.)

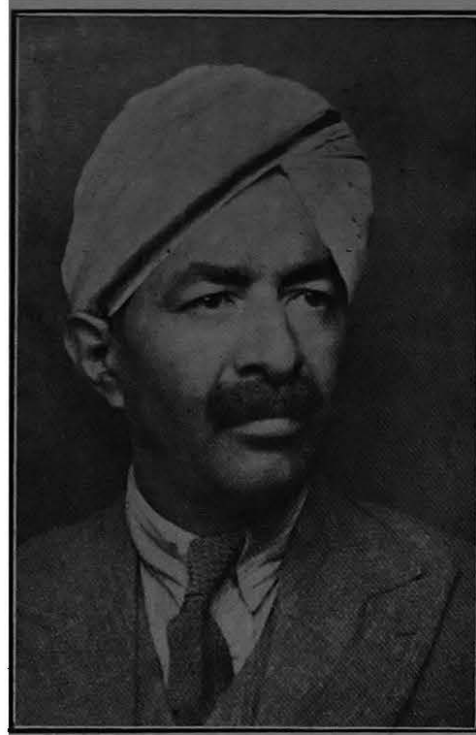
When Balaji Visvanath's son, Baji Rao, became the Peshwa, the Mahratta nation was not entirely unmindful of the Ceded Districts. There was in fact a section amongst the Mahrattas, headed by Sripathi Rao, the Pratinidhi, that wanted that the Mahrattas should consolidate their position in Maharashtra first and then strengthen themselves in the Ceded Districts and the Karnatic. But the new Peshwa's ambition soared high. To use his own language, he wanted to strike at the trunk of the Moghul Empire in Delhi, being sure that the branches, whether in the south or the north, would fall of themselves. This counsel was accepted by King Sahu, with the result that soon the Mahrattas became a power at the very heart of the Moghul Empire. But one is at times inclined to think that, if Baji Rao had been less ambitious and if the advice of the Pratinidhi had been accepted, the Mahratta Empire might have lasted longer. Baji Rao created a far-flung Empire which was sure to break in pieces if any crisis (such as that of Ahmed Shah's invasion) occurred before the empire had time to consolidate itself.

BALAJI BAJI RAO (1739—1761 A.D.)

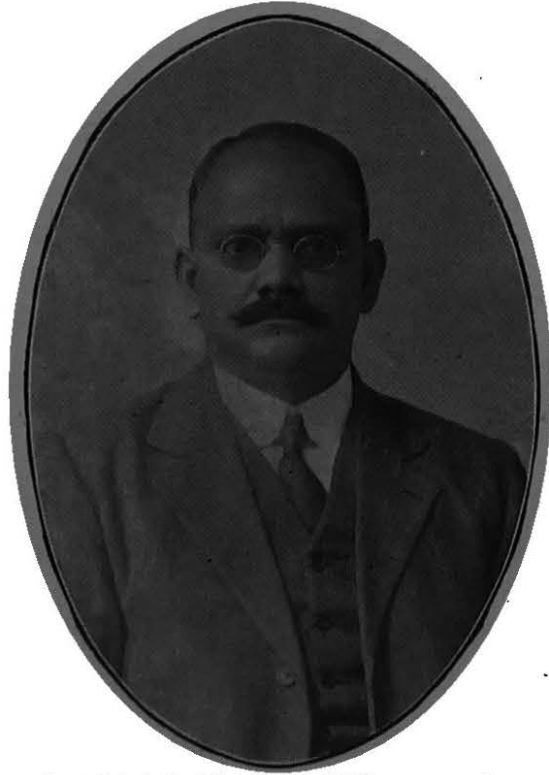
With the accession of the third Peshwa, Balaji Baji Rao, in 1739, the interest of the Mahrattas in the Ceded Districts and the Karnatic plains revived. The then Nawab of the Karnatic was Dost Ali. His son-in-law Chanda



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Sahib began to harass Pratap Sing, the Raja of Tanjore ; and the latter applied to King Sahu for help. Further, two Pathan nobles had carved out kingdoms for themselves in Cuddapah and Kurnool ; and they began to make common cause with the Nawab of Karnatic. It became therefore necessary for the Mahrattas to reduce these Muslim princes ; and King Sahu sent Raghuji Bhonsle against them in 1740 A.D. Raghuji first marched against the Nawab of Kurnool and defeated him. He then defeated the Nawab of Cuddapah in two pitched battles of which the second took place at the Guvvalcheruvu Ghat. He then proceeded south, crossed the Damalcheroon pass in the Eastern Ghats, and defeated and killed Dost Ali, the Nabob of the Karnatic. He next laid siege to the fort of Trichinopoly, where Chanda Sahib had entrenched himself. In 1741 A.D. the fort fell, and Chanda Sahib was taken prisoner and sent to Satara. The Mahrattas, under the command of Murari Rao Ghorpade, were in possession of Trichinopoly till 1743 A.D. when the Nizam induced them to give it up by giving in exchange the fort of Penukonda in the Anantapur district.

With the formation of the principality of Murari Rao Ghorpade as an outpost of the Mahrattas towards the south, Balaji Baji Rao could think of more ambitious schemes, such as that of reducing the power of the Nizam and annexing, if possible, the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. So till 1755 A.D. the Peshwa did not trouble himself with the Ceded Districts. But in that year an unexpected event occurred. For giving shelter to Muzaffar Khan, an old commandant of the Mahratta artillery who had deserted the Mahrattas, the Peshwa proceeded against the Nabob of Savanur. But, unwilling to acknowledge the supremacy of the Peshwa, Murari Rao Ghorpade joined the Nawab of Savanur as against the Peshwa. But in the battle fought near Savanur the Peshwa defeated both. Murari Rao found his position hopeless and deserted to the Peshwa. But his faithlessness was not forgotten. About 5 years later, Haidar Ali invaded Gooty and the surrounding area ; but the Peshwa sent no help to Murari Rao. After defeating the Nabob of Savanur in 1755 A.D., Balaji Baji Rao went to Mysore and claimed tribute. After receiving a large sum of money, the Peshwa went back to Poona, leaving Balwant Rao Mehendale to recover the old jaghir of Sivaji in Mysore. This brought Balwant Rao into conflict with the Pathan Nabobs of Kurnool and Cuddapah. But in September 1757 A.D., in a pitched battle fought near Cuddapah, Balwant Rao routed the Nabobs and gained the country round Gurramkonda.

Thus by 1760 A.D. it looked as if the whole of the Ceded Districts and the Karnatic were ripe for falling into the hands of the Mahrattas. But God willed otherwise. The third battle of Panipet suddenly crushed their power and dismembered their empire and made Balaji Baji Rao die broken-hearted.

MADHAVA RAO (1761—1772 A.D.)

The next Peshwa was Madhava Rao Ballal, the greatest perhaps amongst the Peshwas. During the first two years of his administration, Nizam Ali

gave him trouble. But the young hero inflicted a crushing defeat on Nizam Ali in the battle of Rakshasa Bhavan. Madhava Rao then turned his attention to the growing power of Haidar Ali who had extended his territory up the Krishna river after defeating Murari Rao and taking Sandur and had proclaimed himself to be the Nabob of Sira and had even ventured to drive a Mahratta garrison from Dharwar. Early in 1764 the gallant young Peshwa led his army from the west into Mysore. A great soldier as Haidar was, he soon found in Madhava Rao a greater soldier. In two successive battles Haidar was defeated. In the first Haidar and fifty men of his cavalry were the only persons that saved themselves by escaping from the field. In the second battle, Haider lost 3,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry. He had to sue for peace. Fortunately for him, the peace terms were settled by Raghunatha Rao, the treacherous uncle of Madhava Rao. Haidar was granted a most favourable peace, one of the terms being the restoration to Murari Rao Ghorpade of his territory in the Ceded Districts. Madhava Rao did not like to repudiate the terms settled by his uncle and in 1765 A.D. went back to Poona. But men like Haidar Ali could never keep quiet. He began to give trouble to the Mahrattas. Madhava Rao came down a second time against Mysore in 1766 A.D. Haider, who knew the generalship of Madhava Rao, secured a peace by paying a heavy tribute; and the latter returned to Poona in 1767 A.D. But in 1769 A.D. Haidar wished to try his strength once more against Madhava Rao and entered into an alliance with the English. Madhava Rao thereupon came down a third time against Mysore in 1769 A.D. The Mahratta hero marched forward, taking fort after fort; and Haidar had to flee before him, avoiding action. But fortune favoured Haidar at the last. In the full tide of success Madhava Rao caught a fatal illness. In 1770 A.D. he returned to Poona. His generals pursued the campaign and in 1771 A.D. extorted from Haider a peace, under which Haidar had to cede all the former conquests of Sivaji and also Gurrnkonda in the Cuddapah District. But in 1772 A.D., Madhava Rao died of tuberculosis in his 28th year. It was not till his death that Haidar could have a sigh of relief.

THE PERIOD OF CONFUSION UP TO SALBAI (1772—1782 A.D.)

After the death of Madhava Rao, his brother Narayana Rao was Peshwa for about a year when he was murdered. After that there was again confusion in Maharashtra till the genius of Nana Phadnavis restored order in 1782 A.D. and the claim of Raghunatha Rao to be Peshwa as against the minor son of Narayana Rao was definitely negated by the treaty of Salbai. This period of confusion was naturally taken advantage of by Haidar. On hearing of Narayana Rao's murder, he sent his son Tippu in 1773 to recover the country taken from him by Madhava Rao. In a short campaign, Tippu recovered all the lost territory. Hearing of this, Raghunatha Rao in 1773 advanced with an army against Mysore. But while he was still near Bellary, Haidar bought him off by promising to pay a tribute and to support him as against the minor rival claimant for the Office of Peshwa. After

Raghunatha Rao turned back, Haidar in 1774 advanced against Murari Rao. After taking the forts of Adoni and Bellary, Haidar besieged Murari Rao at Gooty. Murari Rao's letters to Poona for help were intercepted. Murari Rao had to surrender and was made a prisoner and ended his days in the fort of Kabbaldrug. In 1771 A.D. the Mahrattas, with the English as Allies, wanted to proceed against Haidar. But with Gooty as his base Haidar defeated the Mahrattas in the battle of Raravi. In 1776 he annexed Sandur. In 1779 Haidar proceeded against the Nabob of Cuddapah and defeated him and annexed Cuddapah. The Nabob of Kurnool had already agreed to pay him tribute. Thus by the time Nana Phadnavis could enter into the treaty of Salbai, the Ceded Districts were lost to the Mahrattas. But soon afterwards, *i.e.*, on December 1782 A.D. Haidar died.

THE REGENCY OF NANA PHADNAVIS (1782—1795 A.D.)

From 1782 A.D. Nana Phadnavis was free to act as the regent of the minor Peshwa, Madhava Rao Narayan. His attention naturally turned towards Haidar's son, Tippu, whose territory extended dangerously up to Dharwar. During the years 1784 to 1790 there were skirmishes between the Mahrattas and the forces of Tippu. But in 1790 A.D. Nana Phadnavis thought it dangerous to wait any longer and entered into an alliance with the English and the Nizam for the invasion of Mysore. Thus arose the Third Mysore War, which led to the treaty of Srirangapatam in 1792 A.D. As the result of it, the country round Dharwar and also the district of Bellary were allotted to the Mahrattas, subject to their supporting a subsidiary force—a request which Nana Phadnavis could not comply with. To the Nizam were allotted Gooty and Cuddapah. But soon afterwards, in the year 1795 A.D. the young Peshwa fell from a terrace and died.

BAJI RAO II (1795—1800 A.D.)

The next and last of the Peshwas was Baji Rao II, the son of Raghunatha Rao by his notorious wife Anandibai. In his time occurred the Fourth Mysore War which resulted in the death of Tippu and the fall of Srirangapatam, 1799 A.D. On the ground that the help of the Mahrattas in the war was inconsiderable, only Harpanahalli, Sunda and Anegundi below the Western Ghats and parts of Chitaldrug, Sira, Nandidrug and Kolar above the Ghats were allotted to the Peshwa. To the Nizam were given Gooty; Anantapur; and also Kurnool, (where the former Nabob was allowed to remain as a noble with a jaghir—a jaghir which he lost in 1838 for his treason). As the Peshwa refused to take his share, claiming more, his share was divided between the English and Nizam. In 1800, for the support of the subsidiary force at Secunderabad, the Nizam ceded to the British the entire area that fell to him in the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars. So were formed the Ceded Districts; and from 1800 A.D. the connection between Maharashtra and the Ceded Districts may be said to have ceased altogether. The contact with these districts, started in Sivaji's time, thus came to an

end in the time of Baji Rao II who soon afterwards lost the whole of Maharashtra. (After the Fourth Mysore War, Sandur was claimed by Baji Rao II ; but after his downfall it was restored to a predecessor of the present ruler by the British).

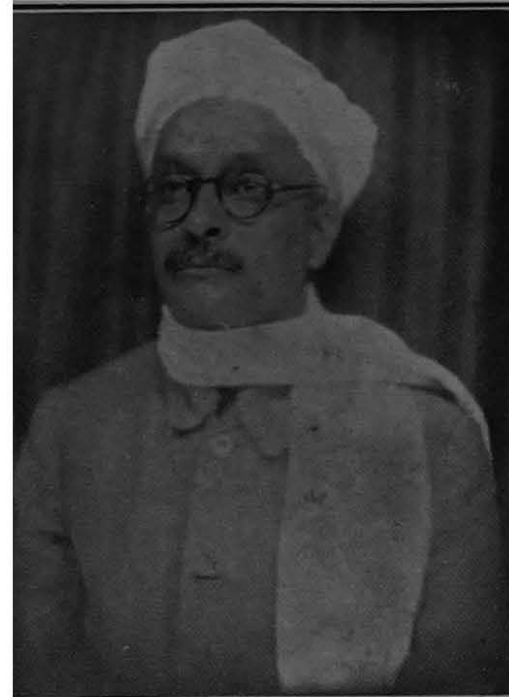
EPILOGUE

Writing in the Oxford History of India—a book written mainly for the edification of young British civilians and the check of the growth of nationalism amongst Indians—Vincent Smith, (I.C.S. Retired) says : “The complete and final overthrow of the Mahratta domination in 1818 should not excite the slightest feeling of regret or sympathy in the breast of any person, Indian or European.” With this view the Mahrattas can never agree. One can only hope that, writing in the 21st century about Clive and Warren Hastings, Dyer & O’Dwyer, Imperialism and the exploitation of weak nations, Indian historians will be more restrained and less vitriolic. It is said that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. So was it better to have formed an empire and discovered the fissiparous tendencies of India than never to have formed an empire at all. It must be ever remembered that it was an Indian Empire that, despite all their shortcomings, the Mahrattas blindly groped after, for Muslim commanders fought under the Mahratta banner as frequently as Mahratta Commanders fought under the banners of the Nizam and the Moghul. That there exists in India a genius for military skill and political statesmanship was proved by the all-too-brief empire of the Mahrattas ; and I think that not the least indication of this genius was the creation of bases in the Karnatic plains with lines of communication along the Ceded Districts.

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The Mahrattas in Mysore

BY

Rao Saheb C. HAYAVADANA RAO, Bangalore

[*Rao Saheb Raja Charitra Visarada C. Hayavadana Rao is a journalist of great reputation in Mysore ; and we are grateful to him for having contributed this article, in which he marshals forth all the necessary facts and figures to make the subject of his choice interesting.—Ed.*]

The story of the Mahrattas in Mysore has its origin in Vijayanagar times. Mahratta families; while they generally sought service under the neighbouring Shahi States of Bijapur, Golkonda and Ahmadnagar, seem to have been occasionally connected also in some capacity or other, with the administration of the great Hindu Empire of Vijayanagar in its heyday (1336—1565). From a lithic record of Sadasiva (1542—1570) dated 1544¹, we learn that a Mahratta nobleman by name Vithalesvaradeva-Maha-Arasu was a Viceroy of his (Sriman Mahamandalesvara Sri-Marateya Vithalesvara-Deva-Maha-Arasu) in the Sivasanasamudra-Sime, and that his jurisdiction extended over Bangalore, where he was represented by an agent (Karya-karta).

On the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) and the shifting of the Imperial capital to Penukonda, direct connection of the Mahrattas with the Hindu Empire of the South almost ceased, and they found increasing opportunities of serving under their Muslim sovereigns (particularly of Bijapur), and distinguishing themselves as civil and military officers for over one hundred years—a period which was marked in the main by the rapid decline of the Empire under the fourth or the Aravidu Dynasty, the gradual rise to prominence of the Kingdom of Mysore under the Wodeyars, and the systematic penetration into the Karnatak and far south of the arms of Bijapur and Golkonda. The names of Shahji, Madaji, Vedoji, Anantoji and Balaji Haibat Rao, among others, loom large in the history of this period as Mahratta officers taking an active part in the Karnatak expeditions under Muslim leaders.

To Shahji (1594—1664), son of Maloji Bhonsle, however, definitely belongs to the credit of having laid the foundations of the Mahratta power, and begun the first Mahratta settlement, in Mysore. Changing his allegiance alternately to Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and the Mughal Emperor, that remarkable man, ultimately in 1632, went over to the Adil Shah of Bijapur. In 1637—38, he accompanied Ranadulla Khan on his invasion of the Karnatak, and about the close of 1638 was placed in charge of Bangalore, taken from Immadi Kempe-Gauda of Magadi (1569—1655). During the next twenty-five years—interrupted by a short interval of his arrest and imprisonment at Bijapur

¹ E. C., IX Bn. 30.

(in 1649—1650)—Shahji, while ostensibly attached to the interests of his master, the Bijapur Sultan, gradually extended his sway over parts of Bangalore and Kolar districts, ruling them in an independent capacity assisted by Mahratta Brahmans as officials, and maintaining unimpaired the Hindu traditions of government in the conquered tracts.² Meantime, about the middle of 1654, the wars of Bijapur and Golkonda in the Karnatak were practically over, the two powers finally accomplishing the division of their conquests in 1656. The Bijapur belt of territory to the north of the Kingdom of Mysore, under the arrangements effected, went by the designation of *Karnatak-Bijapur-Balaghat* while the territory below the Ghats, almost co-terminous with the South-eastern frontier of Mysore, by the designation of *Karnatak-Bijapur-Payanghat*. Shahji was continued in charge of the entire tract, being confirmed in the possession of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Dodaballapur and Sira as his *Jahgir*. These developments tended to increase the power and prestige of Shahji locally, and we find him in 1657³ referring to himself as *Ajaraka-Khan Maharaja-Rajasri Sahujiraja-Saheb*. With Bangalore, the head quarters of the *Jahgir*, as the base of his power in the south and his ancestral fiefs of Poona and Supa in the distant north under his second son Sivaji (the eldest Sambhaji I having died in 1653), Shahji, in the service of Bijapur, continued his warlike activities in the Karnatak till his own accidental death in Basavapatna in January 1664.

Thereupon Ekoji (Venkoji), son of Shahji by his second wife Tuka Bai Mohite, stepped into the Mahratta inheritance in Mysore. Indeed there is evidence⁴ of Ekoji having succeeded to the patrimony as early as 1662, if not 1664. Evidently Shahji, already during his lifetime, had nominated him to the *Jahgir*. Theoretically exercising the powers of a Bijapur general, Ekoji stayed in Bangalore till his conquest of Tanjore from the Nayaka family and his eventual usurpation of all sovereign authority there in 1675. From hence he threw off his allegiance to Bijapur, and Tanjore became his headquarters. Ekoji's conquest of Tanjore, though a distinct loss to Bijapur, was a landmark of considerable significance from the Mahratta point of view. With Bangalore as the nucleus of his power, it meant the first step in the advance of the Mahrattas in South India at just the time when Bijapur and Golkonda, hard pressed by the Mughals and the Mahrattas (under Sivaji) in the Deccan, had to retire homeward, leaving their Karnatak possessions—under their deputies—to their own fate.

Even after his conquest of Tanjore, Ekoji continued to maintain a foothold on the distant *Jahgir* of Bangalore, while the Mahratta arms under him gradually went about establishing themselves on the frontiers of the growing Kingdom of Mysore and proceeded as far as Trichinopoly by 1676. Ekoji's government of Tanjore since 1675, however, had been far from satisfactory, and this eventually led to Raghunath Panth, the able confidential minister

² Vide inscriptions of Shahji's time cited below.

³ E. C., IX Nl. 69.

⁴ *Ibid*, Xsd, 47.

of Shahji then in charge of Ekoji's heritage in Mysore organising an expedition to the Karnatak under the rising power of Sivaji (half-brother of Ekoji) from the Deccan, in 1677, with a view to securing the Kingdom of Tanjore, and perhaps the sovereignty of the entire South, to him. The expedition, while it was on the whole attended with success, left Ekoji practically master of Tanjore and Sivaji, after passing through his ancestral possessions in Mysore, returned to the Deccan about April 1678. Incidentally Sivaji's invasion of the Karnatak left the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Mysore undisturbed, his progress in that direction in August 1677 (during his march from Gingee) having been definitely arrested by her then ruler, Chikka-devaraja Wodeyar (1673—1704), who, as the natural heir and successor of the Vijayanagar Empire, had asserted his claim to rule from the throne of the Karnataka country as early as 1675, under the titles *Karnataka-Chakravarti* and *Dakshinadik-Chakravarti*.

Mahratta sovereignty in the South, however, tended rapidly to assume a definite shape in the wake of Sivaji's expedition to the Karnatak, and more particularly after his death in April 1680. Of that sovereignty, extension of Mahratta power and influence over the length and breadth of South India, and the establishment of outposts at convenient points, which would enable them to levy and realise their dues (the Chauth and Sardesmukhi) from the conquered tracts, were the prime features. Already by 1678, the Mahrattas had been reckoned a force in South India. Besides, Bangalore, Ginjee, Vellore and Tanjore had become the strongholds of the Mahrattas there. And between 1678—1680 they were extending the sphere of their activities from the Karnatak-Bijapur-Balghat in the north up to Trichinopoly in the far South. Further, in keeping with the theory of Mahratta sovereignty, we find⁵ Sambaji II, son and successor of Sivaji, assuming the title of Emperor (*Sambaji Chakravarti*), for the first time in July 1680.

In the realisation of their ambition, however, the Mahrattas during 1680—1686, found themselves drawn into an inevitable conflict with Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar of Mysore, who, as the sole representative of the Vijayanagar Empire in South India, had been since 1673 systematically extending the frontiers of his kingdom at the expense of Madura in the far south and Bijapur in the north, and in 1682 laid seige to Trichinopoly itself, the objective of the southern expansion of Mysore ever since 1642. In that conflict, the Mahrattas, though at first they sustained serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam during a diversion of their forces from Trichinopoly in 1682, eventually came out successful, and were, in July 1686, obliged to come to terms with Mysore and retire from the south, hard pressed in their homelands by the advance of the Mughal arms on the Deccan.

The withdrawal of the Mahrattas was followed by the fall of Bijapur (September 1686), the influx of the Mughals into South India and the rapid recovery by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar from the effects of the Mahratta wars in Mysore. These circumstances doubtless told heavily on Ekoji, who found

⁵ *Ibid.*, M 6 117.

it exceedingly difficult and expensive to maintain Bangalore, the seat of his father's *Jahgir* in Mysore, from distant Tanjore. Accordingly, early in 1687, he managed to sell it through his *Vakil* to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar for three lakhs of rupees. The place finally passed into the possession of Mysore on July 14, 1687, after nearly fifty years of Mahratta sway there.

Mahratta connection with portions of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts—which originally formed part of Shahji's *Jahgir*—however, continued during the closing years of the seventeenth century (1687—1700) and a greater part of the eighteenth, down to 1761. Mahratta armies and irregulars freely passed through these tracts during their struggles with the Mughals in the Karnatak (1689—1698). Again, during the renewed bid for supremacy in the South in the eighteenth century (c. 1720—1761) these tracts, with their well-garrisoned outposts, formed the base of operations of the Peshwas against the kingdom of Mysore and other rivals (like the Nizam and the Nawab of Arcot) as far as Trichinopoly, and provided a fertile ground for their systematic collection of *Chauth* and *Sardesmukhi* in the Karnatak and the realisation of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao's (1740—1761) grand ideal of Hindu Empire (Hindu-Pad-Padshahi). The soaring ambition of Balaji was unluckily frustrated by the last battle of Panipet (1761), when, under the stress of necessity, he had to recall his reserve forces from Mysore for the service of his country and nation; and this contributed not a little to complete the usurpation by Haidar Ali of Mysore, followed by his acquisition of the Mahratta outposts in rapid succession. Mahratta power in Mysore thus ended as fortuitously as it had begun, though they never ceased to have an eye on the kingdom, and sought to maintain diplomatic relations with the Court of Seringapatam. throughout the regime of Haidar Ali and Tipu (1761—1799); while individual Mahrattas had increasing opportunities for distinguishing themselves as civil and military officers in the State during the period of Restoration and after—from 1799 onwards—a period marked by the decline and fall of the Mahratta Empire in India.

Memorials of Mahratta sway in Mysore extend over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These are invariably lithic inscriptions in Kannada, and come from parts of Bangalore, Channapatna, Hoskote, Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Kolar, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Srinivasapur, Bagepalli, Madhugiri and Channagiri Taluks. They bear out in an ample measure the fact that the Mahratta domination over this area was something more than its mere temporary occupation by an alien power, and indicate to some extent that it was closely bound up with the well-being of the local populace with whom they had to come into intimate contact in every-day life.

The earliest of these documents, dated November 3, 1637,⁶ records the grant of a rent-free land in Hasugur by the *Srimanta* the *Desakulakarni Samanna*. The next series of records belong to the time of Shahji and range from 1647—1663. One of these, dated September 29, 1657,⁷ registers his gift

⁶ E. C. Sd. 49: Isvara, Kartika ba 12.

⁷ *Ibid*, IX NI 69: Hevilambi, Asvija su 2.

of lands in Lakkur (Nelamangala taluk) to Bavanur Ahammad, for his own merit. Another, dated January 12, 1660,⁸ refers to his grant of the village of Naguvalli, in Channapatnasthala as a rent-free estate to Siddalinge-Gauda. A third, dated October 5, 1660,⁹ records a gift of land to Antraji-Pandita (a Mahratta Brahmin official under Shahji). A fourth dated September 1, 1661,¹⁰ relates to a grant of dry fields of the soaking capacity of 100½ *Khandugas* to Byalisi Javiranna. And a fifth, dated May 1, 1663,¹¹ registers a gift of lands yielding 6 *Khandugas* of paddy to one Alambigiri Tippa Setti for having restored the old tank of Holur, belonging to Kolar. Again one of the records, dated March 3, 1647,¹² relates to a grant by Sambhaji I (eldest son of Shahji) of the village of Hanchipura to Channabasappa Wader of the Saji-Mutha. Another dated November 5, 1653,¹³ refers to the rent-free gift (Kattu Kodige) of the village Kondiganahalli by Kanayaja Pandita, agent of Sambhaji for the border district of Kolar sime. A third, dated October 20, 1654,¹⁴ relates to a grant by the same official of land under the Muduvadi—Mallasamudra tank to Chandaya Tambarahalli Depa Gauda, for having constructed the tank. A fourth, dated August 16, 1661,¹⁵ records the construction of a pillar for the service of God Venkatesvara of the Bevur Hill in the Malur Hobli of Channapatna—sthala by Dundoji Haibat Rao (son of Balaji Haibat Rao), another official under Shahji. And a fifth, dated March 14, 1662,¹⁶ refers to the gift of rent free land (nettauru-Kodige) by Baranajai Raja Havaladar of Rahadurga under Shahji, in honour of Simangala Chikka-Deva's son, Timmappa (who fell, perhaps, in a battle). We have again, a record of Ekoji's time, dated January 20, 1666,¹⁷ in which Jayanta Bai (? daughter-in-law of Shahji) makes a grant of Uttur village in the Kolar sime (belonging to Kolar-chavadi) as an *agrahara* to one Bhavaji Pant, son of Virupaksha—Sankara of Kasyapa Gotra. Among the records of the time of Sambhaji II, (son of Sivaji), one dated July 31, 1680,¹⁸ communicates an order (nirupa) of his to the *Karukun* of Kolar, regarding the gift to one Venkatesa Sastri, son of Chemmi-Bhatta, of the village Uttanur-Madavala, with all rights. Another dated January 29, 1685,¹⁹ relates the grant of a plot of land of the sowing capacity of half a *Khanduga* in the Agraharam village, Hoskote taluk, for the worship of God Madesvara, by Devaiya Nayaka. And a third dated January 4, 1686,²⁰ registers the gift by Malukoji (? son of Sambhaji) of the

⁸ *Ibid* Cp. 26:Vikari, Magha, su 10.

⁹ *Ibid*, XKI 170: Sarvari, Asvija, su 12.

¹⁰ M. A. R. 1923, P. 45 No. 10: Plava Bhadrpada, ba 3.

¹¹ E. C. XXI 219, Sobhakrit, Vaisakha, su 5.

¹² *Ibid*, ixDb, 28: Vyaya, Phalguna su 7.

¹³ *Ibid*, XMb 154: Vijaya, Kartika, ba 11.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, KI 193, Jaya, Asvija, ba 5.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, IX Cp. 68: Plava, Bhadrpada su 12.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, X Sd. 47: Subhakrit, Chaitra su 5.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, KI. 227: Visvasu, Pushya ba 10.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, M. b. 117 Raudri, Savana su 15.

¹⁹ M. A. R. 1925, P. 27, No. 16; Raktakshi, Magha su 5.

²⁰ E. C. X Ct. 54 Krodhana, Pushya ba 5.

village of Avalambagiri (Alamgiri) in the Kaivara-sthala of the Kolar-sime, for services to God Tiruvengadanatha.

Among the epigraphs of the eighteenth century, one, dated in April 1727,²¹ refers to the grant by Manukoji-Raja of land to Hadakanahalli Baira-Gauda as a rent free estate. Two documents dated January 15, 1728,²² relate to a gift by Annaji to Sesho Pant for having built a big tank in front of Sulibele, Hoskote taluk. A fourth, dated January 10, 1740,²³ records a grant by Subedar Yantaji Basale Rao to Mari Gauda for a similar service in front of Daserahalli near Vokkaleri, Kolar taluk. A fifth, dated August 28, 1759,²⁴ refers to a grant by the Srimanta Sahib (Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao) with the Sar-Jamindar, in the presence of the Settis of the Sagar Pete of Basavapatna, to Marilingappa for the office of a *Setti*, as a *Palaki Umbali* of the village of Udo-va belonging to Kole in the Sulekere sime. We have also documents dated 1767,²⁵ and 1775,²⁶ registering gifts by Malhari Rao, Madhava Rao Ballal Pradhan and Murari Rao Ghorpade.

Most of the Mahrattas resident in the State to-day are descendants of those who had followed in the wake of the Mahratta incursions since 1565 A.D. barring those who might have followed the religious leaders belonging to the organised Mutts of Sankara and Madhva between the 14th and 16th centuries. During the period of the earlier Mysore Kings, individual Mahrattas—mostly Brahmins—served in the higher offices of the State. Khande Rao, who opposed Haidar in his usurpation of sovereign power in the State, was one such. He was a trusted Minister of King Krishnaraja II. Toshikhana Krishna Rao, who led the insurrection against Tipu was the faithful Treasury Officer of the reigning sovereign. Bishtopanth Badami—the Bisnapah Pandit of the *Wellington Despatches*—who commanded the Army in the earlier years of the post restoration period, was another Mahratta Brahmin whose services were much appreciated by H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and the British. When Baji Rao II fell in 1818 and the Peshwa's territories were annexed, a number of Mahratta families dependent on him emigrated and sought shelter in Mysore. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III not only gave them an asylum but also afforded opportunities for service under him. The continued effect of the influence wielded by these Mahratta families in the State has been the spread of Marathi language as the language of the administration at one time and the spread of Mahratta culture which made active service for the good of the State its primary duty. Whether in the higher administrative or the military walks of life, the Mahrattas have always distinguished themselves

²¹ *Ibid*, IX Ht. 46:Plavanga, Vaisakha ba ?

²² *Ibid*, Ht. 53 and 55 Plavanga, Magha su 15.

²³ *Ibid*, X Kl 63 (bis): Siddharthi, Pushya ba 7.

²⁴ *Ibid*, VII, (1) Co. 51 S. 1680: Bahudanya, Sravana ba 10*

²⁵ *Ibid*, X Sp. 77 XII Mi 23-24 Sarvajit.

²⁶ *Ibid*, Bg. 45 Manmatha.

* *Palaki Umbali*. A rent-free gift for the dignity attached to a person of being conveyed in a Palankeen.

by their zeal, hard work, and infinite capacity for taking pains in the interests of common good. Politically they have been in the forefront, their sagacity, alertness and adaptability being well known. At present the Mahrattas in the Mysore State number about 53,000, but this figure does not include Mahratta Brahmins. They are to be found scattered through the eight districts of the State, but more largely in the Shimoga, Kolar and Bangalore districts. The Marathi language is spoken by about 50,000, a number of the Mahratta families having taken to Kannada under local influences. A good part of the Mysore Army—part of the Indian army of to-day—is manned by the Mahrattas who have always supplied recruits for it. Among the officers are a number of Brahmans of Mahratta origin, most of whom can trace their descent back to ancestors who won distinction centuries ago in the service of the Mysore Kings.

A Brief Note on the Mahrattas of South India

By

Rao Bahadur R. KRISHNA RAO Bhonsle, I.S.O.

[*This is a very good resume of the History and achievements of South Indian Mahrattas for the last three centuries.—Ed.*]

HISTORICAL ANTIQUITY AND GREATNESS

Hieun Tsang, the great Chinese pilgrim, recorded the character of the Mahrattas in the following terms : " To their benefactors, they are grateful ; to their enemies relentless. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in rendering assistance."

Macaulay, the Historian, referred to them as a formidable race, " which was long the terror of every native power, and which, after many desperate and doubtful struggles, yielded only to the fortune and genius of England. "

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in laying the foundation stone of the Sivaji Memorial at Poona on November 19, 1921, said " A few minutes ago, I laid the foundation stone of the Memorial to Mahratta soldiers who laid down their lives in the Great War, men who proved that the spirit which animated the armies of Sivaji still burns bright and clear."

LINEAGE OF SIVAJI, THE GREAT

From the Ranas of Chittoor sprang the Ranas of Udaipur, universally admitted to be the oldest family in Hindusthan ; and from them the founder of the Mahratta Nation traced his lineage.

Sivaji belonged to the Bhonsle family. The term Bhonsle is probably the *prakritic* form of the Bhasavakula, *i.e.*, the Solar race. " Neither Grant Duff nor any of the Indian writers of Marathi Bhakars has given much attention," says Ranade in his *Rise of the Maratha Power*, " to the fortunes of the Maratha colony in the South at Tanjore, though the Maratha Dominion there was of an older date than in many other parts of India and the family which ruled over Tanjore for nearly two centuries (1675—1855) was closely allied to the founder of the Maratha power in Western India."

CONQUEST OF SOUTH INDIA

The first entrance of the Marathas in South India took place under the leadership of Shahji Bhonsle, the father of Sivaji in 1638. He led an army as a General in the service of the Bijapur Kings. The Karnatic wars kept Shahji busy for thirty years, during which period he conquered Vellore and Ginji and obtained as Jahgir, Mysore, Kolar and other places. He also forced

the old Naik chiefs of Madura and Tanjore to submit to the authority of Bijapur and pay tribute.

After Shahji's death, his son, Venkoji succeeded to the jahgir. Then there were some internal disputes between the Naik rulers of Tanjore and Madura. Taking advantage of this Venkoji captured Tanjore and made it his headquarters in 1675.

THE TANJORE RAJAS

When Sivaji invaded Karnatak in 1676, and obtained easy possession of tract after tract of territory, Venkoji was unable to maintain his position. He was therefore filled with despair and resolved to retire from the world and become a *Sanyasi*. But Sivaji wrote a characteristic letter to his brother, and reminding him of his duty, dissuaded from becoming a *Byraggi*. He further established Venkoji's power firmly in the Tanjore Principality and then went away.

Venkoji reigned till 1687 ; after which his three sons, Shahji, Sarfoji and Tukoji succeeded to the kingdom one after another, for nearly fifty years. After the demise of Tukoji in 1735, there was a rapid succession of rulers for a few years ; till in 1740 Pratap Singh was elevated to the throne. He ruled for twenty-three years and was succeeded by Tulajaji.

Sarfoji, the adopted son of Tulajaji, was displaced by his half-brother Amarsingh. But he found a friend and protector in the Danish Missionary, Schwartz, with whose help his claims to the throne were recognised and he ascended the *Gadi* in 1798, (when Amarsingh was forced to retire on pension).

Sarfoji was succeeded by his son Sivaji who died in 1855 without any male heir and therefore the territory was annexed by the East India Company ; the Rances being pensioned and allowed to occupy their old palace.*

ARNI, ARCOT, COCHIN, PUDUKOTAH AND SANDUR

The little jahgir of Arni is still in the enjoyment of a Maratha Brahmin Chief, whose ancestors acquired it originally as a reward for military service from the Bijapur King more than two hundred years ago. There were also some Maratha Brahmins in the service of the Nawab of Arcot, who rose to distinction and were known as *Nizamshahi Brahmins*. Similarly in the States of Pudukotah and Cochin who have a fairly large population of Mahrattas, some of whom have risen to high positions. In the District of Bellary, there is another small state at Sandur, which has survived the general decay of Maratha power in the South. Its founder came of the stock of the famous Santaji Ghorpade.

It will thus be seen that there is not a single district in the Madras Presidency or the surrounding Native States which has not a small Maratha colony of settlers who have made it their permanent home. This is amply

* Throughout this article, both the ideas and the expressions of Ranade's Maratha Power are freely used.

borne out by the census figures given. South Kanara and Malabar, Cochin and Travancore were probably colonised from the coast and these settlements had little or no connection with the political domination established in the middle of the seventeenth century by Shahaji and his sons.

As may be expected, Tanjore and the area in its neighbourhood, North Arcot, Salem, and Madras City show the largest aggregate of Maratha settlers. Tanjore has been happily styled by the Maharajah of Travancore as "the Southern Home of the Marathas." On account of their isolation from their distant home and the springing up of common ties, they were all welded together under the common name of *Desasthas*.

As may be noted from several of other articles appearing in this volume, the Tanjore Rajas were noted for their munificence. There were great patrons of art and literature and their charities were on a magnificent scale. The Tanjore Library is the largest collection of its kind to be found in any Indian State. Under their fostering care, music (both vocal and instrumental) was carried to perfection, so that Tanjore is still called the "Cradle of Music in South India." The list of Eminent Maharashtrians whose account is given in some detail in a previous article will also make it clear that the South Indian Maratha colony has produced great administrators, educationists, lawyers, judges, engineers, and research-workers in almost every field of importance.

CONCLUSION

It may appear that the present condition of the Marathas is not quite satisfactory. As Sir A. Seshayya Sastri said, "they are not rich, they cannot beg, they cannot starve, they must live." In order that all of them may get a decent livelihood, the first essential is that they should be well educated. The ignorance that is prevailing in the community ought to be banished somehow or other. As His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales said in 1921, the Maratha people "should be ready and eager to make use of the advantages of education, by the aid of which alone, they can hope to maintain in the modern world the position to which they are entitled by their present importance, their past glory and their innate qualities of sturdy common sense and self reliance."

The Mahratta Education Fund is the connecting link in Southern India between "Illiteracy" and "Education".

The Kirtan

BY

Mr. T. B. RAMACHANDRA GOSWAMI Narasimhapurkar, B.A., Tanjore

[The Kirtan is a peculiarly Maharashtrian institution which has helped a great deal in popularising Devotion to the Lord ; and it is gratifying to note that it has been adopted in the chief vernaculars of the South, such as Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. In this article by Mr. T. B. Ramachandra Rao, himself a good Kirtankar—we have a full account of the way in which a Kirtan is performed and a brief mention of the chief Kirtankars from the time of Sri Ramachandra Morgaumkar who came to Tanjore in 1864.

The English rendering reproduces faithfully the charm of the original Marathi.—Ed.]

It is a matter of sincere pleasure that during the year Iswara, the Maharashtra Education Fund, Madras, completed twenty-five years of its useful existence. Out of the many institutions started in Madras for the uplift of the Maharashtrians, this Fund has had a unique record of long and useful work. The credit for this achievement goes to those men and women who have laboured for the cause at great personal sacrifice and those who have supported the movement with monetary contributions. It is my earnest prayer that the Fund should secure the full sympathy and patronage of all our people and march from success to success, without interruption, till we are able to celebrate its centenaries.

On this great festive occasion, I have been invited by Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, my kinsman and a prominent member of the Fund, to contribute an article on the subject of "Kirtan" for the Silver Jubilee Souvenir. But the infirmities of sight combined with the difficulties of securing materials prompted me at first to send a negative reply ; on second thoughts, however, I was reminded of the advice of Sri Ramdas that "one should serve God according to one's might ; it is hardly right to refuse service". With a feeling of remorse I have decided to place the full facts before my readers and proceed to my task with humility.

The subject of "Kirtan" is a great one ; but there are very few writers among us with expert knowledge who can give us the materials we require. The Dravidians in the South freely admit that the Kirtan was first introduced in the Madras Presidency from the North. Its early origin is to be traced first to the musical hymns attempting to describe God i.e. Iswara, by means of praise and prayer, which in due process of evolution took the form of Puranas conveying the meaning of Srutis and ultimately appeared as history in verse, when Lava and Kusa sang of the exploits of Sri Rama in the Rama-

vana, with the metre keeping time to the music. From this epic it is clear how by its description of Godhead in entrancing melody, music came to occupy a prominent place in the Kirtan. To the Kirtankar we owe the respect due to Narada himself.

With the rapid development of the Marathi language and the exposition of the gems of Sanskrit lore by our poets and saints in the native tongue, the Kirtan began to assume a most beautiful form. When the graceful Hindi tongue added to its beauties, the Kirtan came to be regarded as a very attractive medium of instruction to all men and women, young and old alike.

Out of the nine forms of Bhakti, (*viz.*, Sravana or hearing the name of the Lord, Kirtan, Manana or remembrance of God, worship at the feet of God, archana, obeisance, service, friendship and contemplation of self), Kirtan occupies the second place. Sravana and Kirtan respectively signify attending to the exposition by a guru of the quality of the Supreme Being and communicating the same for the benefit of one's self and others. Till recently, the Kirtan concerned itself primarily with the quest of the Universal spirit and of its nature and generally took the shape of stories relating to the subject of the Lord or his Bhaktas in a way that produced an abiding impression on people's minds. It looks as though for various reasons the history of the lives of eminent men and women of recent times was deliberately rejected for this purpose. Perhaps the main reason was that in the changes that had occurred in the political sphere, it was considered impolitic to rake up old feuds when the various communities in the country were settling down on terms of amity and when there was urgent need of good understanding among them. Undoubtedly discourses on these subjects would produce a deleterious effect on the young and ignorant masses; and very likely it was to avoid this that our ancients established the custom of dealing with a story from the Puranas and used current events merely for purposes of illustration.

The word "Kirtan" implies expounding or describing. Knowledge is the result produced in the people's minds by such exposition. Instruction may be had in various ways. The study of books, listening to lectures, contemplation of Nature, and association with the wise are some of the means by which men seek knowledge (which breaks the bonds of Samsara) and attain the stage of Siddhas. The excellence of a Kirtankar consists in his ability to make the audience realise at once that this 'mukti' is attained by Bhakti and Gnana, and is within the reach of any ordinary person at any given place and time. He rouses the emotions with the help of poetry and action (consisting of dances, songs, accompaniments and speeches), which create concentration of mind and produce a deep sense of pleasure in the audience.

According to ancient custom, the Kirtan begins with what is called the (1) "Mangalacharan" (salutation) or prayer to the performer's special deity. Then follow (2) Akhyana an elaborate exposition of the higher truths referred to in a "Purva Pada" sung at the start. Next come (3) the Upakhyana *i.e.*, the application of those truths in life through interesting illustrations

from the stories of the Avatars, to show the ways in which the truth can be followed in action, interspersed with Bhajan and the pronunciation of His name in unison with the hearers, and finally, (4) the Arati and (5) distribu-
tion of "Prasad".

With the advent of Brahmasri Ramachandra Buva Morgaumkar to Tanjore in 1864 A.D. the prevailing practices in Kirtan underwent a reformation, and even the Dravidians began to imitate his ways. Sri Krishna Bhagavata was the first to set the new model for Kirtans (Harikathas) in Tamil. The Telugu verses of Sri Thyagaraja Swami (known in these parts as kirtanais), the Tamil songs of Sri Kambar and the Marathi *padas* in the Saki and Dindi tunes all form part of the kirtans on the new model. Of such Kirtankars, the most notable of the present day are Sri Chidambara Bhagavata, Sri Vaidyanatha Bhagavata, Sri Annaswami Bhagavata and others.

Prior to the advent of Sri Morgaumkar, the local heads of Mutts or Mahants used to perform Kirtans in Marathi, with songs full of Bhakti, in various tunes, (including Carnatic, and Hindustani tunes). Sanskrit was not much in use. Among the accompaniments there was no harmonium, but they used the Thambura, the Mridang, Jalar, Swarabath, Sarangi, Violin and such other instruments as could be had. Certain Kirtankars used only the thambura.

At this stage a few words about the Maharaj Morgaumkar and his Kirtans will not be out of place. Morgaum claims to be the birth place of Sri Ramachandra Buva Morgaumkar. From his childhood he had a hankering after divine knowledge and the Kirtans. Whenever and wherever he could secure a chance of hearing recitals of songs in Sanskrit or Marathi, he was sure to be there. By his own intelligent efforts and the constant attention to the methods of his contemporary Kirtankars and unremitting practice, he soon became an expert in the line. Through the worship of Gajanana (or Lord Ganesha) he won the grace of God. After this time the Government of H.H. the Scindia of Gwalior constructed a Mutt for him in Lashkar, (the Cantonment) in appreciation of his Kirtans, and settled for him a permanent annuity. Even now his descendants continue to live there. Of his three sons, Sri Vishnu Bava attained equal eminence as a Kirtankar and became a domicile of Tanjore. His grandsons (Sri Balu Bhayya and Raja Bhayya) also have become famous Kirtankars and musicians. His great grandson Yeswant Raja Bhayya is now about 10 years of age and resides at Gwalior Mutt.

It may appear that the above facts are irrelevant to the subject of Kirthan, but it has been necessary to set them down here for the following reason. My revered father, Sri Bahuswami Goswami, the head of Sri Govindaswami Baluswami Mutt, Tanjore, was the beloved and chief disciple of Sri Morgaumkar Maharaj, and the latter lovingly tutored him in the practice of the Kirtan in all its details. In this manner Sri Bahuswami Goswami, instead of becoming an expert in Kirtan according to the old school then prevailing in Tanjore, followed the pure northern form of speech and sang

songs that were wholly of Hindustani type. In chaste Marathi mingled with quotations from Sanskrit or Hindi, he elaborated his theme with appropriate episodes in such a sweet and attractive tone that he might almost be said to have created a revolution in current modes of Kirtan performances. Among the followers of the old style were Sri Raghunath Goswami of Sri Bhimarajawami Mutt, Sri Deva Goswami of Sri Jholiram Bava Mutt, Sri Tyagarajawami of Sri Annaji Bava Mutt, Sri Sethuramaswami of Sri Sethu Bava Mutt, Sri Laghusyama Goswami (Dutta Sampradayi) and Sri Meruswami of Travancore. They had, however, adapted some of the northern tunes and padas to their performances. There are descendants of these who are Matadhipathis and Kirtankars.

On account of this, the period when Sri Ramachandra Morgaumkar came over to Tanjore may be regarded as unique in history. The last of the Tanjore Maharajas, Sri Sivaji, had passed away in 1855 A.D., but 15 or 16 of his Ranis were living. Besides, there were several wealthy families (including the Mangalvilas) as well as Pandits and Vidwans learned in the various Shastras. Expert songsters and players on instruments in the Carnatic style took a fancy to and made it a point to add to their stores Hindustani music from the time of Sri Ramachandra Morgaumkar ; because they were very much impressed with the grand effect produced by his exposition and music. At any rate it will be clear that to some extent there was a great influence of the northern over the southern art.

Among those who played on the Mridang in accompaniment to Carnatic and Hindustani music Narayanaswami Appa, Ramadaswami, Sethurama Rao and others are worthy of mention ; among the songsters we have Mahavaidyanatha Iyer, Patnam Subramania Iyer, Thodi Sunder Rao and others. Among players, Veena Vaithyanatha Iyer, Flute Sarabha Sastri, Fiddle Govindaswami Pillai and Gottu Vadhyam Sakharam Rao are well known. Bharata Natya was also in its highest pitch among professional ladies ; the heads of all the Mutts were Kirtankars of repute ; among those songsters who were perfect masters of Tumri etc., of the Hindustani tunes may be mentioned Bhayyayi Puntambekar ; and in the Khyala and Dhrupada varieties, Sakharam Bava had attained supreme mastery. Of those who wrote the material for the Kirtans, Sri Ranganatha Dada of Gwalior and Narayanacharya and Raghu Bhutt of Tanjore are the most important ; Morgaumkar's collections are full of their poems. Even among Christians nowadays, there are a few who have begun to use the Kirtan as a means for instructing the public.

Although Sri Ramachandra Morgaumkar Maharaj came from the North, he established a Mutt at Tanjore, did considerable propaganda in our parts for the furtherance of the art of Kirtan, became a sanyasi and ultimately took leave of the world here. His Samadhi may be seen close to the northern gate of the Tanjore Fort and has become almost a place of pilgrimage. He may thus be said practically to belong to the South.

I have dealt at such length with the Kirtans of Sri Morgaumkar, because he fulfilled in an eminent measure all the requirements of an ideal Kirtankar,

as laid down in the Dasabodha of Sri Samarth Ramdas—probably the sole methodist on this subject. Sri Morgaumkhar Bava had all the qualifications of a typical Kirtankar, being a learned man, full of Bhakti to the Lord, and endeavouring his best to expound his knowledge to the audience according to their capacity.

Kirtankars are of three different kinds. The best type never care to make money out of their performances. They set about their work as a matter of duty and instruct the public in the subject of Bhakti and Gnana with no thought of a reward at all. Next there are those who, after the Kirtan is over, feel pleased with whatever collections are made over to them. Last, there are those who enter into a previous money contract in connection with their Kirtans, and it is a matter of regret that now-a-days there are many who as a rule, follow this trade system.

The Marathi Kirtankars have still retained the pristine purity of their ideals in the subject and object of their work ; while the other Bhagavatars (with honourable exceptions) in their performances mix up a number of irrelevant details, meant mainly to divert the audience by the exhibition of mere buffoonery and levity. In consequence, the seriousness of the subject is practically lost, and the Kalekshapam becomes a mere pastime. It is a matter of pleasure to note that our Kirtankars have not descended to such levels.

After the days of Morgaumkar, there have been many among his descendants and their contemporaries that achieved fame as Kirtankars or Songsters. Their most generous and noble patron was the late Krishnaswami Naig of Tanjore. Kashinath Bava Masurkar, Ramachandra Bava Chandurkar, Nana Bava Supekar, among Kirtankars, Rahimat Khan and others among songsters and Nanumiah Saheb, the expert player on *Dholak* were the recipients of his patronage. Then we have Durga Bai Bapat, and Sri Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, who came to Tanjore and revitalised the Kirtan, and the Bhajana. My reason for making mention of these is the fact that from ancient times the people of Tanjore have distinguished themselves in Marathi language and in music both vocal and instrumental ; and successive tides of Kirtan performances have helped to keep intact the cultural affinities of Tanjore and Maharashtra proper. As the Dravidian Kirtankars and Vidwans have shared these parties with us, to them also these forces have been of great value.

Let me conclude this article with a quotation from Sri Samarth himself :—"Kirtan helps to wash away all sin, to lead us to the higher path and ultimately to the feet of God ; of this you need not entertain any doubt." "Listen to the pure Kirtan, and become deserving and pure".

I am once more grateful for the valuable opportunity given to me to write this article, by the M.E.F. Needless to say that it is full of imperfections. But I hope it will be of some use to research workers in the field.

The Contribution of South Indian Maharashtrians to Marathi Literature

BY

Mr. T.B. RAMACHANDRA GOSWAMI Narasimhapurkar, B.A., Tanjore

[This is a very learned article by Mr. T. B. Ramachandra Rao, and we are sure that it will be of real use to all earnest students of Marathi and research workers in the field.—Ed.]

I am glad to have a second opportunity of making a contribution to the Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the Mahratta Education Fund ; but the loftiness of the subject makes me a bit nervous, for it is no easy task for a student, be his qualifications ever so high, to ensure a satisfactory presentation of the matter to a group of learned men. This is so because, very often chance plays havoc over human capacity at the nick of time.

There is all the more reason why a person with my poor qualifications should shrink from a task of such magnitude, but I shall nevertheless set about it with an humble request to my readers in words similar to those of Mayura Punt in his Kekavali :—

O Lord ! say in your mind, “ A creature, though void of sense and speech, full of passions and knowing nothing of the Lord’s praise, yet cries out to invoke Me, who is very fond of praise ”. But how could a child do anything well at first ? So, slowly and nicely, let me be put in the good way by Yourself !

There are several wonders in God’s creation, and of these India is one. It requires the genius of a great poet like Bana to describe its beauty and greatness. In its physical features our motherland resembles a human body with its head “ bedecked with a hundred gems ”, (the peaks of the Himalayas), the Ganges and the Jumna flowing through the mid-region of the heart (Northern India), the language and Dharma of Maharashtra providing the food for the entire country from the centre (as from the stomach) and the Deccan forming, as it were, the feet of Hindustan. Our Maharashtrians have spread over the different parts of this country and abroad, but out of this “ Greater Maharashtra ” we have limited the scene for the purpose of this article to the South. This does not by any means reduce the scope of the subject. Indeed the Marathi literature of the South offers a very wide field for study.

The writer of this article was for some time a Marathi translator in the Madras High Court. He then used to come across various Sanads, documents, letters, paimash accounts etc. in the Modi script from different

districts of the Presidency. A remarkable fact and one that should be borne in mind by every Maharashtrian as being of undoubted historical importance emerges from these evidences; *viz*, the extent of the Mahratta power and influence in those days and the deep root that their literature and culture had taken in our province.

In the far south of India, even further to the south than Tanjore, is the historic city of Madura. To this day it has been a great commercial centre. It contains a number of buildings well-known for their architectural beauty. Of these the grand temple of Sri Meenakshi Sundareswar and the palace of the Pandyas need special mention. A document on behalf of this temple was filed in the Madras High Court (I forget the suit number, but the acknowledgment of the records is dated about 1910). The copy was on the current stamp paper written in the old Modi script, and the writer was an Iyer! The document was an agreement in favour of the temple trustee in respect of properties set apart for charitable purposes. The language of the document from first to last was Tamil throughout!

Even now we have the deed of gift made by Vijaya Raghunath Sethupathi of Ramnad in 1634 Salivahana Saka. The language of this deed is a mixture of Tamil and Marathi, the script Modi and the writer is one Kuppumuthu, a Sudra by caste! All this has happened when Tamil and its stout supporters were in the ascendant!

From this it can indeed be said with truth that the penetration of Marathi literature in the country was a measure of the extent of Mahratta conquests and their ultimate absorption. The churning of this great ocean with a view to take out the gems that lie hidden beneath and to write an adequate appreciation of them all is by no means a task that can be satisfactorily fulfilled by any one man. For this reason let me endeavour to give only a brief account of the literary works that are to be found in the Saraswathi Mahal Library attached to the Tanjore Palace.

Of the kingdoms that championed the Hindu civilization after the fall of the Chola Dynasty, Vijayanagar is among the foremost. One of the famous rulers of this kingdom established his rule at Tanjore by sending his son-in-law, Chavan *alias* Sevappan, and his laureate Pandit Govinda Dikshit. (A full description of these events may be found in the note sent for translation to me by H. H. Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peeth. I am just giving this hint to research workers so that they may make a thorough investigation of the subject). Thereafter in the wars that arose between the Naiks of Tanjore and the Pandyas of Madura referred to above, the latter won (for further details of these reference may be made to Record No. 2122), and in course of time the Kingdom was taken over from the Pandyas by the Mahrattas.

The several manuscripts and books in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, it may be noted, consist of the collections made by the successive sovereigns among the Nayaks and Marathas in their own times. They have been

written on paper in various scripts, Telugu, Sanskrit, Tamil and Grantha, an ancient form of Tamil script. Many of the old Sanskrit and Telugu works are on palm leaves. But, the collection made by the Mah-rattas, instead of being on palm leaves, is mostly on paper. Many of these works seem to be very valuable, being composed exactly in the style and manner described by Sri Ramdoss in his Dasobodh regarding the art of writing. A catalogue of these works has been printed in three volumes. In the metrical compositions of the Southern writers, the subject of Vedanta occupies a pre-eminent place.

Apart from the Bakhars and Lavani songs, generally speaking, the works of the ancient authors mainly concern themselves with the evolution of the spirit; for, in the Gita, the Lord has given to the study of matters relating to the spirit, the foremost place among the sciences. This has led them to the pursuit of an answer to the questions: 'Who am I?' 'Who is the creator?' 'How did He create the universe?' etc. They believed that a knowledge of the nature of the Jiva, the world and Iswara was the highest knowledge to be sought, and after following up these enquiries they recorded their experiences in writing for the benefit of others. There are people who say that these works are no more than a parrot-like repetition of the scriptures. But let us take a sum in Arithmetic or Algebra for instance. If the answer to that sum is first correctly obtained, naturally every subsequent solution of the problem should also yield the same result; but the methods of solution may not be the same. Just as by their beauty and fragrance the flowers open out our sense of appreciation, the practices and experiences of these saints and sages serve to improve our Gnana, so necessary for our salvation.

That our Mahrattas forgot "who we are" must account for our present decayed condition. A direct or indirect knowledge of the Vedas and Vedanta, the storehouse of spirituality, is indispensable to a higher life.

Of the remaining Marathi classics in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, (2) the Puranas, (3) the Ramayan, (4) the Bharat, (5) the Bhagavat and (6) the Katha-Kalpa-Tharu fall under the category of the Smartha (*i.e.*, relating to the Smritis) and Dharmic works. They all deal with the superiority of human life over the other orders of creation in the search for and the knowledge of the Self. They are the explanations of the srutis or Vedas, as observed and practised in actual life. To enable ordinary folk to understand that the path to the knowledge of the Self lies along the practice of Swa-Dharma, and to serve as examples of the practice of such Swa-Dharma, classics like the Ramayana (embodying the life of Sri Rama) were produced. They indicate the way to secure happiness in the present world and the utility of Bhakti as a means to a better future. This is the chief point that our writers have been trying to impress upon their countrymen by their valuable expositions.

The above relate entirely to Puranic history. The next part of the catalogue of the Saraswathi Mahal Library deals with (7) Pure History



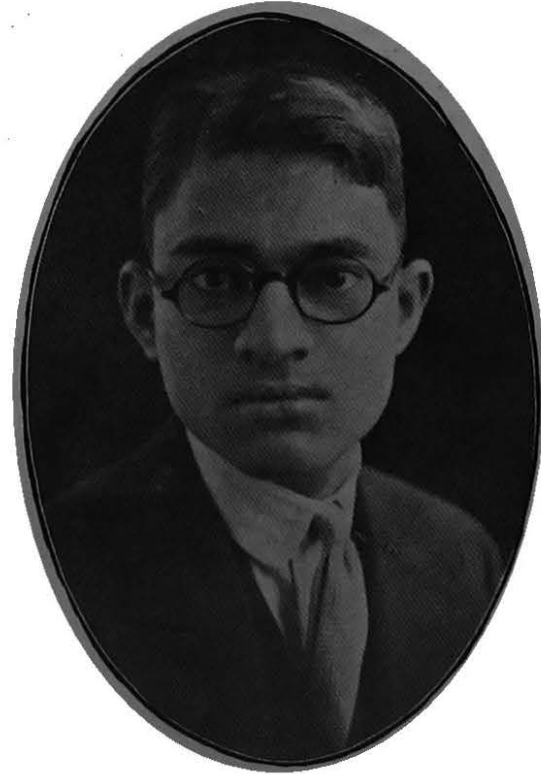
Badami KRISHNA RAO,
Asst. Commissioner, Bangalore



P. V. KRISHNASWAMI NAIG,
Patron of Fine Arts, Tanjore



G. KRISHNA RAO, M.L.A.,
Zamindar of Maileripalayam,
Director, M. E. F., 1936-



R. H. RANGA RAO, M.A.,
Patron, M. E. F.

and the Bakhirs. Westerners sometimes remark in a very bitter way that there is a lack of historical material amongst us, but evidently they have failed to look critically into our Ramayana and Bharata. Our authors have ignored this branch of Literature probably because History repeats itself. The principles of human aspirations and politics are more or less the same at all times and places. The change in name of persons and countries only goes to form a concrete illustration. The essence of all history has by our ancestors been already boiled down with the help of an acute logic into a Science of Politics.

Next in order we have (8) Poetry, (9) Drama, (10) Stories and (11) Hymns of prayer; though the Maharashtrians of the South were by no means very distinguished dramatists, they were not ignorant of this altogether.

The remaining sections (not of literary interest) (12) Lexicography, (13) Medicine (14) Kamashastra and (15) Miscellaneous works are to be referred to in the index of the authors. On the subjects of (16) music, and (17) Religion, I have not come across any writings of these parts.

Most of these works are written in verse (ovi, sloka, pada, or abhang) form. There is very little in prose. The language of the poems is pure Marathi with an admixture of Sanskrit. No foreign tongue is given any room. As our great authors were well versed in Sanskrit and Marathi, there is an easy yet majestic flow of language. The quotation of extracts to indicate their style would indeed be appropriate; but unfortunately I am unable to do so for various reasons. The style and language is of the Ramadasi period. The ancient collections are in the form either of loose leaf manuscripts or stitched volumes, while the new ones are mostly printed and bound.

From the general aspect and subject-matter of the Southern Maratha writers, let me now turn to the lives of the authors themselves. Incidentally we shall also touch upon their writings.

There are many valuable books on every one of the above subjects; but their authors are unknown. Of these, mention may be made of Pavana Vijaya, the Tika on the Bhagavat Gita, Vakya-sudha etc., under Vedanta; the description of the Vratas under Pouranic; and the description of Dharma-Adharma under the Epics; "the ancestors of Sivaji Maharaj" under History etc.

Coming to the works whose authorship is known, in the first two parts of the library catalogue, we can count about 250 names on the whole. If we exclude from these the names of admittedly northern writers, there are about 75 whom we may more or less classify among Mahrattas of the South. Their works number about 300. A full description of these would take a whole volume. I have therefore made a selection of them, in order to avoid tiring the reader's patience. Before referring to the great writers, Bhikaji Bava Shapurkar, Meruswami, Madhavaswami and others, it is necessary to give a brief account of their fore-runners.

When Sri Samartha Ramdas was touring the country, visiting many places of pilgrimage and praying to Goddess Lakshmi for a regeneration of India and her people, our Chattrapathi Maharaj had taken the Torangad Fort from the hands of the Mussalmans. About the same time his kinsman Venkoji extended his sway over the South and established a Mahratta principality at Tanjore. This happened in or about the year 1676 A.D., and our ancestors settled down at Tanjore as domiciles. There were also many Mahrattas who had previously served as subedars under the Mussalmans. Then there were a few among those who after a religious pilgrimage on the outskirts of the Himalayas had been drawn to the temples on the banks of the Cauvery and desired to spend the rest of their lives peacefully in the beauty spots near by. There was, too, another class of people. When Sri Samarth paid a visit to Tanjore, he was requested by Venkoji to permanently stay near his abode. But Sri Samarth finding it difficult to comply with his request, promised instead to send a few chosen disciples of his to do so. Among such who came down with a religious purpose are Sri Bhikkaji Bava Shapurkar, Mauni Bava and Raghavadas. Sri Bhikkaji Bava established his mutt at Tanjore while Mauni Bava founded the Meruswami Mutt (named after his disciple) at Mannargudi and Raghavadas organised another at Konur, a village near Mariamman-gudi to the east of Tanjore. My object in giving these details is to mention that all South Indian Marathi Literature takes its origin either from the founders of these mutts or from their most eminent disciples. Let us now proceed to give a few details about them.

1. Sri Bhimarajaswami was born about the year 1564 Sali Saka and died about Saka 1663. Having been sent by Sri Samarth to Tanjore in the circumstances detailed above, Shapurkar arrived in 1599 Saka, established a Mutt there and in a spirit of devotion conducted puja, bhajan, kirtan, biksha, etc., and led the life of a model *grahasta*. Sri Ramachakra, the likeness of Maruthi, the hammock, the yoga-danda and other things originally presented to him by Sri Samarth can still be seen in his Mutt. There are three branches of this Mutt. (1) Sri Govindabalaswami or Bahuswami Mutt, (2) Sri Jholiram Bava or Devagoswami Mutt, and (3) Sri Annaji Bava or Atmaram Goswami Mutt. Sri Bhikaji's Samadhi lies on the old High Road to Vennar in Karuntatangudi. A picture of Sri Samarth painted by Sri Bhimarajaswami himself can be seen at the Mutt.

The chief work for which this saint is known is the great life of Sri Samarth in verse.

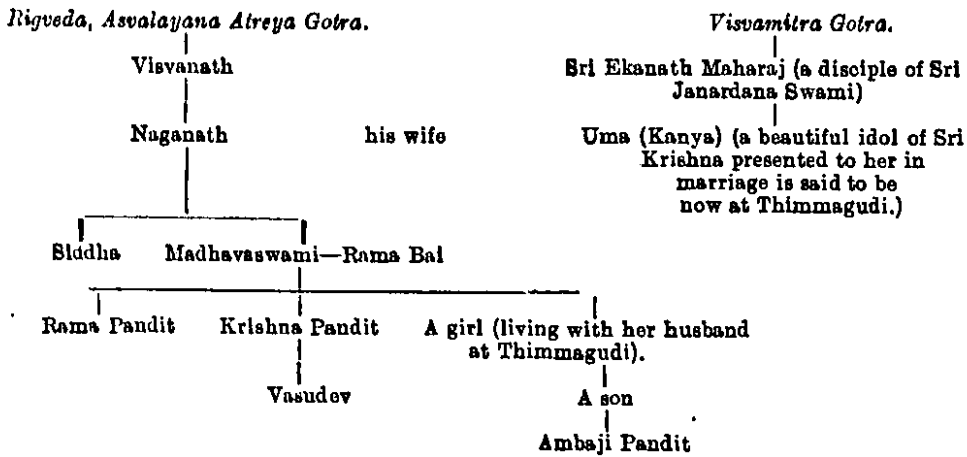
He lived to see the successive reigns of (1) Venkoji (1676—1683); (2) Shaji (1684—1710); (3) Sarfoji (1711—1728); (4) Tukaji (1729—1735); and (5) Babasaheb (1735—1736) in Tanjore. In 1663 Saka, Pratap Singh (A.D. 1741—1761) invited Sri Bhikaji Maharaj to give Upadesam in the palace; but the Saint who was free from all earthly desires declined the invitation. Sri Sethubavaswami Mutt owes its origin to this fact.

2. Sri Mauni Bava.—The second Sadhu who accompanied Sri Bhikaji Bava Shapurkar was Sri Mauni Bava. Although his poems are not extant, we have a number of padas made by his disciple Anantha Mauni Swami.

Meruswami, the disciple of this Ananta Mauni has a Mutt at Mannargudi. About the year 1690, he wrote several great works on topics relating to Vedanta such as Bhimopadesa (2) Ramasohla (3) Avadhuta Gita, Ananta Valmiki (a drama) ; and Samarthashtaka and Ramadas Sthavana, which are hymns of prayer.

3. Sri Madhavaswami was a disciple of Sri Raghavadas who accompanied Sri Shapurkar at the behest of Sri Ramadas. It is clear from his writings that he belonged to the 16th and 17 centuries A.D. He lived in a village called Tiruvandur on the banks of the Cauvery near the present Mayavaram. He is the author of Yogavasishtha, a work written immediately in the presence of the deities of Sri Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanuman within the precincts of the Mutt ; 7 chapters of the Ramayana ; Bharat, Ganeshpurana and others ; besides various other pieces. He was an author, a learned man, and a devotee who had won the grace of God. He was the grandson of Sri Ekanath by his daughter. He had three children, Rama Pandit, Krishna Pandit and a daughter whose grandson was Ambaji Pandit.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



4. Rama Pandit (or Pandit), a son of Madhavaswami, and author of many great works, lived during the reign of Sri Sarfendra Maharaj (A.D. 1711—28=Saka 1633—50). Referring to his versatility Sri Vasudeva writes in the 9th Skanda of his Bhagavata that he (Pandit) was learned in logic, grammar, mimamsa and sankhya ; an authority on poetry and the drama, a good story-teller in verse, and a Vedantin. Among his chief works may be mentioned Ramamrita Taranga, Madalasopakhyanam, Harivamsa, a commentary on chapters 1 and 10 of the Bhagavata, Sruti Gita and others.

5. Vasudeva Pandit was the nephew of Rama Pandit a brilliant teacher and Vidwan, and son of Krishna Pandit. He has written a commentary on the

9th Skanda of the Bhagavata and lived during the reign of Sri Tulajendra Maharaj (1687—1709 A.D.).

6. Ambaji Pandit was the grandson of Sri Madhavaswami's daughter and was named after Amba, the family goddess. These facts have been given by the poet in the 8th Skanda of his Bhagavata. He lived during the time of Sri Sarfoji II (1722—1754 Saka=A.D. 1800—32).

His ancestral Guru was Sri Raghavadas. We have the Arati of Sri Samarth from the pen of Raghavadas. We may say with truth that of all the writers that Mahratta Tanjore has produced, Madhavaswami and his sons should be ranked very high.

7. Virupaksha.—Particulars relating to this poet are not available. His great work is Bhakti Vilas or the Value of Siva Bhakti. It is said that this was written under orders from Sri Sarfoji, son of Sri Pratap Singh. He has also a work entitled Panchanada Mahatmyam.

8. Rukma Gangadhar belonged to the family of Madhyasta Venkoba of Tanjore. He is the author of Sri Narasimha Purana, Bharata Harivamsa Sesha Dharma Tika and is well-known for his "Krishnamrita".

9. Sri Mukundaswami, nephew of Sri Govindabalaswami who was a disciple of Sri Ramadas Bhikaji Maharaj, and founder of the Tanjore Mutt. He was a Rigvedi, a follower of Asvalayana, of Mudgala Gotra with Narasimhapurkar as his surname. Sri Mukundaswami had his Mutt at Karunthattangudi and was the ancestor of the writer of the present article. His great work is Sri Rama Kripa Vilas (the story of Ramayana in 7 Kandas) in lengthy ovi verse but in good style. A second work of his is Deva Bhaktanuvada. He has also several poems to his credit.

Some of the Rajas of Tanjore were also good poets. Of these Sri Shaji and Sri Pratap Singh were chiefly dramatists. Sri Pratap Singh is well-known for his Prabhoda Chandrodaya, Parvati Kalyan, Mitra Vinda Parinaya, etc. These writings are not in accordance with the rules of Sanskrit composition.

The above particulars relate to volumes 1 and 2 of the catalogue. Our readers are perhaps familiar with the name of the poet Raghunatha Pandit. Sri Anant Kakba Priyolkar, B.A., (of Bombay) a research worker of eminence, a friend of mine and a frequent contributor to the "Vividha Gnana Vistar" is an ardent admirer of Raghunatha Pandit, who has taken great pains to collect from different places the manuscripts of the poem and published his fine edition of "Nala Damayanti Swayamvara" with appropriate illustrations. We have his authority for saying that Raghunath Pandit belongs to the South; he was one of the eight ministers (Ashta Pradhan) of Sri Chatrapathi, the great Sivaji Maharaj; the work "Nala Damayanti Swayamvara, in the style of the great epics, has no parallel in the Marathi language. Sri Priyolkar does not, of course, make this assertion as his final conclusion. He merely states that until further facts are known, his opinion is worthy of acceptance. No lover of Marathi can afford to be ignorant of this great poem.

On medicine and other subjects there are various works. Though these are unrelated to our theme, I have made just a mention of them as they are all in the Marathi language.

The third volume of the Marathi catalogue now claims our attention. It covers a wide field and concerns itself with manuscripts only. There are various padas and abhangas carefully chosen from different writers. Though not of literary value, our readers should particularly note serial No. 2122 (old Vahi No. 595). It contains a character sketch of Sri Chatrapathi Maharaj, the names of Mahratta families and of forts, a list of Moghul Kings and of Rajaput households, the names of various breeds of horses etc., covering several pages. We find also the old Bakhirs referred to above in this old Vahi No. 595 as well as other matters of interest.

Besides those mentioned in the above volumes, there are a number of lavani writers of the Savayi and Mauje parties, such as Utake Govindacharya and Gangaram Pant. These *lavanis* relate to Vedanta, Sringeri, History, etc.

This article will be incomplete without some reference to the work of women poets who have written several padas, stotras, etc. The most important of them are Sri Ambu Bai of Pudukotah, Sri Goji Dabir and Sri Banu Bai Kshirasagar of Tanjore.

The State accounts in Modi script available in the Tanjore Saraswathi Mahal Library, the manuscripts in the Tanjore collectorate and other public offices, the various inscriptions in temples, etc., all form in one sense part of Marathi literature. They offer good enough material for research.

Husain Ambar.—Special mention must be made of Husain Ambar or Ambar Husain, a Mussalman by birth, who has written *Husain Ambari*, a treatise on the Gita (1575 Saka). He says 'Scrutinising the *Bhashya* of Sri Sankara and the commentary of Sridhara, Ambar Husain has written this work according to the *Vakyartha* and *Tatparya* of the Gita.' Probably it was copied by Tirumala at Ginji the next year.

It has been my good fortune with the help of Sri S. Subramanya Sastri of K. H. School, Tanjore, to translate into Tamil the *Gita Rahasya* of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Under the authority of the Saraswathi Mahal Library Committee, it was given to me to prepare a complete catalogue of all the Marathi works kept there. Again, an opportunity to present to the public an idea of the contents of the above catalogue has been provided to me by the Mahratta Education Fund, Madras. For this I am indeed deeply grateful. Such shortcomings as there may be in the exposition will, I hope, be freely pardoned.

Let me conclude with the prayer that the future should hold bright prospects for Maharashtra and that all the endeavours of our people should meet with success!

Some Marathi Poets of Tanjore

BY

G. KRISHNA RAO, M.L.A.

[*Keenly sensible to the glories of Marathi poetry, Mr. G. Krishna Rao gives us in this brief article a fine appreciation of the poetical works of the Tandalam brothers.—Ed.*]

Of the numerous Maharashtra Brahmin families that emigrated from the north and made the South of India their home, there are not a few that have left their impress in the world of letters, and made their contribution to the wealth of Marathi literature. The ancient and valuable manuscripts that are to be found to day in the Library of the Tanjore Palace bear eloquent testimony to the fact that the warlike Mahratta not only loved to handle the sword, but also exhibited a fondness for the pen if he had the opportunity and leisure to indulge in that pleasing art. Some of the Mahratta Kings themselves had the gift for literary composition as may be seen from their works.

The two ably edited volumes of the catalogue of the Marathi manuscripts now extant in the Tanjore Palace Library, prepared by Mr. T. B. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., a deeply-read Maratha Scholar of Tanjore, throw much light upon the literary achievements of the older Mahratta period, which deserves careful study, and research. It will perhaps be a revelation to the student of Marathi literature, if such valuable material is made to see the light of day, by the energetic enterprise of some Maratha scholar and *Savant*, and a sympathetic committee of helpers to publish them. It must be a work of appreciation and of love to dedicate oneself to this task.

Of such literary artists whose works enrich Marathi literature in the South, the Tandalam brothers are the most important. The family got that surname because originally all their landed property was situated in Tandalam, a small village near Tanjore. The three gifted brothers, *i.e.*, Ramachandra Rao, Krishna Rao and Gopal Rao lived and flourished in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Ramachandra Rao, the talented Marathi poet, was a village munsiff in Kumbakonam. Krishna Rao entered Government service and rose up to be Deputy Collector while Gopala Rao became an eminent educationist, as Principal of the Government College at Kumbakonam. His deep scholarship in English Literature compelled the admiration of many Englishmen of his time.

In spite of the Western influences that were then rapidly prevailing, the Tandalam family retained with it the essence of Mahratta culture, and every one of the talented brothers had the haunting melody of Marathi poetry in his soul. Ramachandra Rao wielded a prolific and pleasing pen, and his poetical works show that he was a consummate master in the art of metrical composition and expression. The book which lies before me* contains his major and minor poems, all of them of uniform beauty filled with the joy of impassioned feeling and sublime thought. They are written with an effortless ease

* कविता संग्रह (तंडालं रामचंद्र राव कृत)

and masterly expression, both pleasing to the mind and the ear, in the inwardness of their deep spiritual feeling, as well as the sustained purity of their external form. Some of the passages of his "Sudhama Bhagyodaya", to take only one of his poems, are fully reminiscent of the old masterpieces of Marathi poetry, and remind the reader of the works of Moropant, the great poet of Maharashtra, who has given us more than one gem of metrical version of incomparable beauty and feeling, of the moving story, of the poor friend of Sri Krishna's boyhood, who after years of austere and uncomplaining penury and hard life, was blessed with unbounded riches, and kingly position by Sri Krishna's grace.

If space permitted I could have quoted certain passages from "Sudhama Bhagyodaya" which touch the deepest chords of devotion and spiritual feeling. Like a bird which takes wing and sails in the cloudless empyrean, our South Indian poet rises to the high altitudes of reflection by the rousing harmony of his song and expression. He was besides, a consummate scholar in Sanskrit and a great connoisseur in South Indian music. By nature he was shy and retiring, but when the mood was on him he took a fancy to sing by himself in the nights, when all was quiet, and the busy folks had gone to bed. I have heard from old friends that nothing could surpass the carrying sweetness of his voice, and its exquisitely soft melody, as he sang by himself some of the Keerthanas of Sri Thyagaraja in the silent watches of the night. Music lovers used to come stealthily and sit underneath the window, so that they could not be seen by him, lest he should stop the feast of music on seeing some stranger, to disturb his calm isolation. No wonder then that such a poet-musician should have left behind him such beautiful works! They are not only pleasing in their form and full of feeling, but carry with them the fragrance of his loveable personality.

His brother Krishna Rao has left a collection of minor poems which are full of promise and excellence. He wrote them during his few leisure hours, after discharging his heavy official duties. When one knows how prosaic and dry-as-dust the work of a Deputy Collector is, it is a marvel that Krishna Rao could write such good poems.

His younger brother Rai Bahadur Gopal Rao has given us metrical version in Marathi of Goldsmith's "Hermit," which shows his poetic talent at its best. In its cameo-like brilliance and beauty it speaks volumes of his scholarship in Marathi and the great feeling he had for the artistry of Marathi metre and poetry. It is so supple in its rhythm and so true to the spirit and feeling of the original, that it shows how great was the adaptability of his scholarship in his mother tongue, to catch the spirit of the poem of an alien tongue.

The collected poems of the three gifted brothers have left Marathi literature richer in the South not only by the high craftsmanship of their literary art, but also by the fragrance of the memory of the true lovers of their mother tongue—that tongue which brings to our minds the adorable accents of our mothers, who taught us many a song and story while we were young and to whose lullabies we often went to sleep.

Literature and the Arts in Maratha Tanjore

BY

R. S. SHELVANKAR, M.A., Bombay

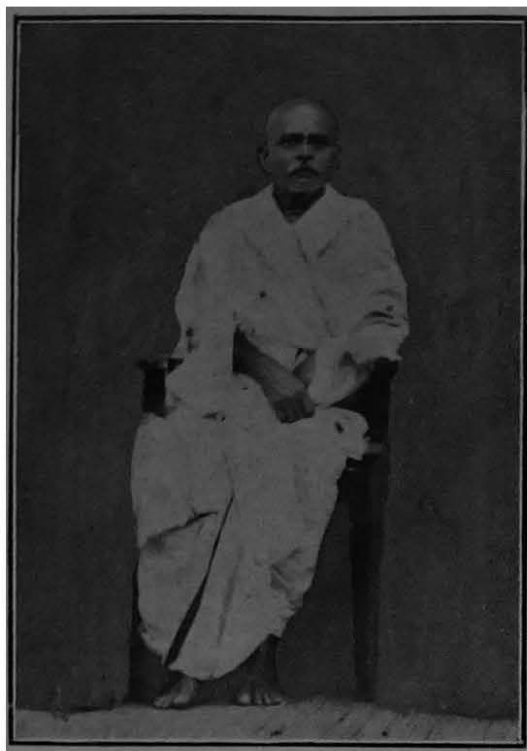
[*The Mahratta Rajas of Tanjore were famous patrons of art and learning. They encouraged not only Marathi but also Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu poets and dramatists. Here is a brief account of their services to Poetry and Music, Dancing and the Drama.—Ed.*]

While the Maratha Kingdom of Tanjore has not achieved signal military triumphs or diplomatic coups deserving to go down in history, it has nevertheless bequeathed to posterity high traditions of literary and cultural ascendancy. Shahji Bhonsle, the father of Ekoji (Tanjore's first Maratha Ruler) and Sivaji the great seems to have maintained a splendid court and patronised men of learning most lavishly. Ekoji, *alias* Venkoji himself had some literary abilities as is evident from the Sanskrit "*Samasya*" which he set to be completed by the poet Jayaram Pindye. He is also credited with having written a *dwipada* Ramayana in Telugu. His wife, Dipa Bai Ingle employed her literary talents in the composition of short verses on devotional and philosophical subjects.

Ekoji's minister, Narasimha Rao, was the author of "*Tripura-Vijaya-Champu*" in Sanskrit, while the two Sanskrit works, "*Parnal-Parvat-Graham-Akhyan*" and "*Radha-Madhava-Vilasa-Champu*" both by the poet Jayaram Pindye, belong to Ekoji's reign. The occurrence of Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam works in the *Champu* lends support to the view that these languages also received due recognition in the Maratha Court of those days.

The most well-known Marathi authors of this period were Raghunatha, Ananda-tanaya, Gosavi-nandana, and Subhan Rao. Most of their works are short compositions on puranic and religious subjects. The reign of Shahji, the successor of Ekoji, was the Augustan age of Sanskrit and Marathi literatures. Shahji himself was a versatile writer of Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit. He is believed to have composed in Sanskrit "*Śabda-ratna-samanvayam*" a lexicographical work, and "*Sringara-Manjari*," a treatise on erotics.

In 1693, Shahji made a grant of the whole village of "*Tiruvasanallur*" after renaming it *Shahjirajapuram*, to a group of 46 Brahmins who had won a high literary reputation. Of this brilliant galaxy of poets, philosophers and dramatists, Ramabhadra Dikshita, known as a second Patanjali, was easily the first. Srinivasa Dikshita, Venkateswara Kavi, Vaidyanatha and Bhuminatha Kavi were some of his pupils who flourished in Shahji's reign. Among the many lesser luminaries in the literary firmament, special mention may be made of Venkatesvara Dikshita, Sridhar Venkatesa, Appasastrī and Mahadeva Vajpeyin.



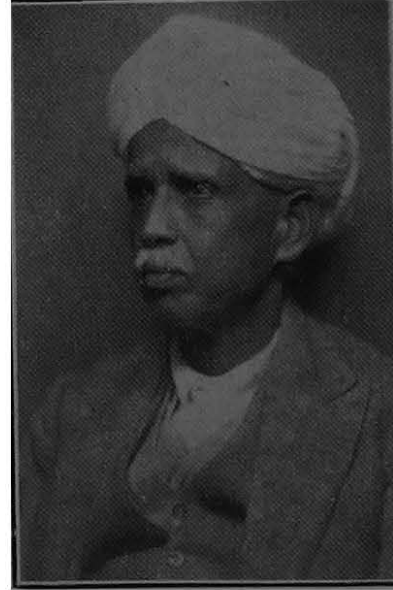
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Among the Marathi literary figures, Chindad Sankar, Nan Joshi, Rangaswami, Digambar and Tryambak Jyotirvid have left us short metrical compositions describing Shahji, his mother Dipa Bai, and the splendour that was Tanjore.

Sarfoji seems to have well kept up the literary traditions of his father's court. He himself was conversant with Sanskrit and Marathi and some short pieces of verse written by him lie scattered among the Marathi manuscripts in the Tanjore Saraswathi Mahal Library.

Sarfoji was succeeded by Tukoji who was a great linguist, knowing Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil and Persian. He was the author of "Dhanvantari Vilasa" and "Sangita Saramritra." Sadasiva and Ghanasyama were among the more prominent literary figures who adorned the Court of Tukoji. After the death of Tukoji, there was a brief period of confusion; but two or three years later, Pratapa Simha finally ascended the Tanjore *Gadi* in 1741. He was a prolific writer of Marathi. He is said to have written, among other works, Rishipanchami Vrata, Dhruva Charitra, Prabodha-Chandrodaya and Krishna Janana. Trivandur, on the banks of the Kaveri seems to have been the most important seat of Marathi learning. There is a copy, in the Tanjore library, of the "Bharathâ" written by Madhavasuta. Even Amara Simha, in the midst of his preoccupations, found time to order Krishna Amatya to write "Rukmini Swayamvara" for him.

Pratapa Simha's courtesan, Maddupalani was the author of the amatory poem 'Radhika Santvanamu' in Telugu, parts of which display much learning. The rhymes are easy and the metres chosen are delightful. It appears that she was helped by her tutor Raghavaachari, in the composition of the poem. She was, besides, the authoress of the lyric poem "Saptapadulu" which, with its easy and graceful songs "represents the age of music as fostered by the accomplished potentates of Tanjore."

The reign of Tulaja Raja who succeeded Pratapa Simha contains little, at any rate in its political aspect, that will flatter Maratha sentiment, and portrays a sorry picture of a *faineant* king and an upstart administrator. But strange as it may appear, even in the midst of the widely prevalent misery and unhappiness, the literary and cultural traditions of the royal court were maintained as high as ever.

From literature to music, it is an easy transition. Tanjore has been the oldest and most influential centre of the Karnataka style of Indian music. The Vedantic and devotional songs of Giri-rajakavi, Court Musician and grandfather of the famous Thyagayya, were very highly appreciated by Shahji who was himself no mean musician and songster. In the reign of Pratapa Simha, Adappaiyar, the expert vocalist and Veena player, was one of the Court Musicians: Vina Krishna Ayyar was his son. Another of the musicians who adorned Pratapa Simha's Court was Virabhadra Ayyar who composed many *Kirtanas*, *padas* and *tillanas* and tried to reduce South Indian music to a system. Pratapa Simha's successor Tulaja Raja and his consorts were them-

selves expert players on the Veena and were keenly interested in encouraging musicians. Tulaja was lavish in bestowing Sarvamanyam lands and palatial residences on the favoured artistes of the day. The famous songster-saint Thyagayya, who was born in 1759, spent his boyhood at Tiruvadi, six miles from Tanjore. The more important of the other court musicians of Tulaja Raja's time were Tirumalai Ayyar, son of Vina Adappaiyar, and Venkata-subba Ayyar, who was presented with five velies of Nanjai land for his proficiency in music.

Tulaja Raja, besides invited Mahadeva Annavi, *alias* Mahadeva Nattuvanar from Tinnevely for the systematisation of South Indian music. He is said to have composed many kirtanas and varnas in Tamil and Telugu. Vanajakshi and Muttumannar, the two dancing girls who had followed him to Tanjore used to perform "nautch" before the Raja, while Mahadevan sang the varna beginning with "Bhosala Tulajendra Raja". The Raja presented Mahadevan Nattuvanar with a big house in West Main Street, Tanjore, and ten velis of Nanjai land as sarvamanyam.

Subbaraya Nattuvanar, a less famous contemporary of Mahadevan Nattuvanar, composed numerous songs on Tulaja Raja who presented him with a building still remembered as "Nattuvan Chavadi". Subbaraya Nattuvanar's sons, Chinnaiyya and Ponnaiyya were also well versed in music. Further, *Nagasvaram* or *Nadasvaram* is essentially Tanjorean in origin; to this source may also be traced the practice of Bhagavatars performing Kalakshepams with the accompaniment of violin and mridangam and *nautch* accompanied by Sinnamelam.

Maharashtra Influence on South Indian Music

BY

Mr. T. APPAJI RAO, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras

[For this article we are indebted to Mr. T. Appaji Rao who has music as a favourite hobby and has obtained the Diploma in Indian Music (Veena). He therefore writes with a good knowledge of his subject.—Ed.]

The influence of the Maharashtrians on the growth of South Indian Music may be traced in a variety of directions—both vocal and instrumental.

It was the Maharashtrians that practically introduced and popularised the *Swaragath*, in which Chittuswami Rao* and his brother Kannuswami Rao quickly attained pre-eminence. The *Gottu-Vadya* (or *Mahanataka Veena*) was specialized in by Srinivasa Rao and his illustrious son Sakharama Rao, who raised it to the level of a pucca primary instrument for the concert. The Northern Indian *Mayura* (otherwise known as *Taus* in Persian) was brought into these parts under the name of *Balasaraswathi*, and Jagannatha Bhutgoswami was the only Musician who played on it to perfection. In the rarely used *Jalatharang*, Rama Rao was easily the first and brought it to a degree of prominence previously unknown.

In the other spheres of instrumental music, such as the Violin and Flute, there were such great names as Fiddle Venkoba Rao and Flute Kannuswami Rao.

Turning now to vocal music, the chief figures are Thodi Sundar Rao and Kamas Madhava Rao, who sang the respective ragas for days together to the delight of all their hearers.

Another result of the impact of the Maharashtrians on South Indian Music was the development of the popular *Harikatha-kalekshepam* (Kirtan). Prior to the advent of the Maharashtrian *Buvas* or *Kirtankars*, there existed in the Tamil country only *Puranapatans* and the expositions of religious teachings through the medium of stories by the *Baghavatars* sitting on the pials of houses and addressing large open-air gatherings. The idea of giving religious discourses with musical accompaniments was got from the Maharashtrians. For the first time, Tanjore Krishna Baghavatar, the most famous of the *Harikatha* performers imbibed the Mahratta style and began giving *Katha-kalekshepams* after the new model, aided by the "Back-singers" and the *Mridang* players.

*His son Malhari Rao is now practising on the instrument, though he has not attained his father's fame.

As regards technique, the Maharashtrian Musicians popularised the *Deshadi Tala*, which is the name given to Hindustani Tala, corresponding to the Adi Tala of Carnatic music. In *Desadhi Tala* the first part is a Visarja of two *Aksharakalas* followed by three taps at intervals of one aksharakala. While, in *Adi Tala* there is first a tap, then an interval of three aksharakalas, then a tap and an aksharakala visarja and again a tap and an aksharakala visarja. Thus, though the total time in both is 8 aksharakalas, there is a difference in arrangement. The great composer, Thyagayya, saw the immense possibilities of this new time-measure and composed many brilliant Kritis in this tala, e.g., रघुनायका, सीतापते, मरुकेलरा, सनातना परमपावना. Another service they rendered was that they popularised the compositions of Tukaram, Namdev, Samartha Ramdas, Moropanth, Vittalpanth and others; and at present the Abangas, Doharas, Ovis, Sakis and Dindis, which are heard both in Bhajana parties and Harikatha-kalekshepams are mostly due to Maharashtrian influence.

The Tanjore Rajas, like Tulajaji and Sarfoji, were so greatly interested in music that they actively fostered its growth. Tulajaji Raja Saheb is the author of the *Sangitha Saramritha* * (संगीत सारामृत) accurately describing the music in vogue at the time. Owing to this Royal patronage, Music in all its branches was in a flourishing condition, and Tanjore became such an important centre of musical learning that it was called the "Cradle of South Indian Music."

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* This book is now prescribed as a text for students of Music in the Madras University.

Ideals of Maharashtra

BY

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[The title is self-explanatory.—Ed.].

History tells us that every nation has to work out its own ideals. For example, the ideal of Ancient Greece was Liberty ; that of Rome was Law and Order ; of Great Britain, Commercial Glory ; and so on. Similarly, let us ask ourselves the question, "What was the ideal for which the Maharashtra Empire stood during the heyday of its prosperity in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries ?"

The answer to it is very well supplied by the Great Sivaji himself when he summed up his aim in life as service to the land of his birth and the cause of Hindu Civilisation and Culture (देश आणि धर्म). Sivaji had a remarkable genius both for war and peace. He would undertake the most dangerous expeditions against his enemies and with apparently a handful of forces get the most decisive victories. It was thus that he became a terror to the Moghuls. But he was not a mere soldier of fortune. Great as was his glory in the battlefield, his splendour as an administrator was greater still.

This statesmanship he owes in no small measure to the teachings of his Guru, Sri Ramdas. Who that reads the account of the scene at Srisaila will not be moved to the depths of his heart ! Sivaji was aware that he was always pursued by his foes. And however successful he was in escaping from their clutches, he must have felt terribly annoyed. He could never hope, as King, to remain at peace with his neighbours, especially in those unsettled times or to find leisure enough for labouring for the salvation of his soul. He therefore determined to take away his own life, but fortunately his patron deity prevented him from doing so.

Or, look at the way in which he wished to get rid of the ceaseless cares and anxieties of the empire by shifting on the heavy burden to the shoulders of his revered Guru ! Samarth Ramdas was astonished at this behaviour of his. By gentle words he slowly persuaded Sivaji to reconsider his decision. "You are a Kshatriya and it is *your duty*," said the sage, "to protect the weak and to shield them from the oppressions of insolent might. Whatever happens in life, *never forsake your Swadharma*. Other paths of approaching the Godhead may seem more tempting to you, but it is only the path of duty that leads to real and lasting glory. It may appear rugged at first, but don't be disheartened on this account. Even in the face of despair and death, forsake not your true principles."

It was a critical moment in Sivaji's life. But even as Sri Krishna infused new life and vigour in his disciple Arjuna, by means of his marvellous teachings in the Gita, so also Ramdas Swami succeeded in clearing the mist that had clouded the hero's vision, and asked him to carry on his kingly duties as usual.

However, once the gift had been made, it was impossible to revoke it. So, the monarch consented to govern the Kingdom as *the Deputy of the Sage and in his name*. That is the way in which many a Hindu King acknowledges his insignificance in the face of Mightier powers. Don't we see in our own day that the Raja of Pudukottah styles himself as the Dasa or the servant of Sri Brihadamba, the presiding goddess of the region, and the Maharaja of Travancore governs his kingdom as the *Dasa* of Sri Padmanabha, the tutelary deity of the country? The crowned monarchs are only discharging their duties as the *Deputies* of the Lord!

Sivaji was also a great Bhakta. He loved singing the glory of God and praising Him! Whenever there was a Bhajana Party he gladly formed one of the number, in spite of his other pre-occupations. As the Saint Tukaram's Bhajanas were soul-stirring, he attended them frequently. His enemies came to know of this and wished to make him captive in one of these unguarded moments. But, mysterious are the ways of Heaven, and the great devotee was saved, as if by a miracle. The soldiers of the enemy mistook somebody else to be Sivaji and ran in pursuit of him, leaving the real hero severely alone. It was another proof, if proof were wanting that the Lord keeps up his promise made in the Gita:—

अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तोमां ये जनाः पर्युपासते ।
तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् ॥

“To those who worship Me wholeheartedly and repose full trust in Me, I bring full security.”

The successors of Sivaji did not have a tithe of his genius, but the seed fell on fruitful soil, and the reign of the Peshwas began. Balaji Visvanath, Baji Rao I and Balaji Baji Rao were all of them distinguished statesmen and generals. They extended the boundaries of the Empire and made it not only powerful but happy and prosperous. Nana Phadnavis was reputed for his wisdom and his sage counsel. Though virtually they were kings, they never gave up the simplicity of their habits; and both by precept and example they inspired their followers with true courage and fortitude. Brave in war and wise in council, they were filled with the spirit of adventure, and colonisation. Yet they understood that “Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War,” and in times of comparative quiet, they placed the Administration on a sound footing and encouraged good and great souls who wished to devote all their energies to Literature and Art. Poets and philosophers, painters and sculptors, musicians and Kirtankars—all flourished as they had plenty of freedom of thought and expression. The masses were well cared for, not being unduly taxed and were allowed to pursue the even tenour of their lives without

any kind of disturbance. Besides Ramdas and Tukaram (of whom mention has already been made) Namdev, Ekanath and Moropanth were names to conjure with, and everybody felt that he breathed a freer and purer atmosphere.

Another important feature of Maharashtra is the large amount of freedom given to the women for their self-expression. They did not have to hide their light underneath a bushel. That is why we find several ladies distinguishing themselves not only in music and the arts (which is supposed to be their special dominion) but in the field of administration and state policy. Who has not been thrilled by the glorious reign of Ahalya Bai of Indore or the remarkable bravery shown by Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi? Sonayi and Gojayi were great devotees of God and their names are well known throughout India.

The Mahrattas of South India have tried to live up to their high traditions in every way, as may be seen from a glance at the brief biographies of eminent men (both past and present) appearing in a previous article in this volume. While Sir Madhava Rao, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao and others have followed in the wake of the great administrators (like Sivaji and Nana Phadnavis) and several have distinguished themselves as educationists and scholars, as poets and musicians, the field of social service is taken up, not by any individual or individuals but by a well-knit organisation like the Mahratta Education Fund, Madras, with a large membership and branches spread in different parts of South India. The ideal of Bhakti is kept alive by our Kirtankars, the genius for administration by the many great Dewans and Statesmen, while that of Social Service is continued by the combined efforts of the community manifested in an institution like the M. E. Fund. So long as these high and noble ideals of service and self-sacrifice for the sake of the well-being of our Motherland and the preservation of our glorious culture are kept in mind by the Mahrattas of the South, there is no doubt that their future will be commensurate with their past.

No impartial historian however, will fail to be struck with the one great defect of the Maharashtrians *i.e.*, their want of union. The dismemberment of the Empire followed as a direct result of this. And in spite of sorrow and suffering they do not seem to be wiser than before. If it is possible for them to act in union, and if they will only learn the lesson of co-operative action, sinking personal differences for the sake of the greater good, then their future is certainly assured. Let us sincerely hope that, at least on account of their bitter experience in the near, as well as the distant past, wiser counsels will prevail and they will act as one man wherever an important issue is concerned.

Let us conclude as we began. Where the interests of our motherland and our common culture are at stake, let us learn to act in unison; for, then and then alone can we hope to survive in the fierce competition of Modern times.

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65. K. Devaji Rao	... 34	—	Contractor.	G. T., Madras.
66. Dr. M. Devaji Rao	... 47	—	Medical Practitioner.	81, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
67. S. Devaji Rao	... 28	Srirangam.	Clerk, Singer Sewing Co.	10, Nagoji Rao Street, Triplicane.
68. P. R. Devaji Rao	... 48	Kowlogi.	—	Bheemanna Mudali Garden Street, Alwarpet.
69. N. Devaji Rao	... 42	—	Madras Secretariat.	51, Veeraperumal Street, Kosapet, Mylapore.
70. Devaji Rao	... 42	Devaji.	—	77, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Royapettah.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
71.	P. Devaraja Rao	... 50	Pingalay.	High Court.	17, High Road, Egmore.
72.	Dondi Bai	... 65	Coimbatore.	Landlady.	Car Street, Triplicane.
73.	B. R. Dhondurao	... 34	—	P. M. G.'s Office.	"Sri Nivas," Gopathi Narayanaswami Chetty Road, Theagaroyanagar.
74.	N. Ekambara Rao	... 21	—	Maistri, Engineering Firm.	17, Brahmin Street, Saidapet.
75.	V. M. Ekambara Rao	... 47	Vembakkam.	Sub-Registrar & Manager, Office of the I. G. of Registration.	17, High Road, Egmore.
76.	M. Ganesh Rao	... 33	Muthived.	Clerk, Secretariat.	12, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
77.	Gangu Bai	... 30	—	C/o. R. Narasimha Rao.	Mylapore.
78.	K. S. Giriraja Rao	... 25	Krishnagiri.	Clerk, Revenue Division Office.	13, Arimuthu Acbari Street, Triplicane.
79.	P. Giriraja Rao	... —	Pingalay.	—	17, High Road, Egmore.
80.	S. Z. Gokhale	... —	Gokhale.	—	Tbambu Chetty Street, next to Dr. U. R. Rao.
81.	A. Gopal Rao	... —	—	—	Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.
82.	K. Gopal Rao	... 50	—	Clerk, High Court.	17, Mangesh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
83.	G. Gopal Rao	... 33	—	Clerk, P. M. G.'s Office.	7, Soorammal Street, Egmore.
84.	Dr. T. Gopal Rao	... 35	Kshirasagar.	Medical Inspector of Corporation Schools.	18, New Street, Ebrahim Sait Colony, Egmore.
85.	Gopal Rao	... 20	—	—	2/50, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
86.	S. Gopal Rao	... 62	Kanninadi.	—	9, Perumal Mudali Street, Pudupakkam, Royapettah.
87.	C. Gopal Rao Sahcb	... 24	—	—	"Dwaraka," Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore.
88.	Gopal Rao	... —	Pingalay.	—	1/10, Venkatachala Naik Street, Triplicane.
89.	T. R. Gopalakrishna Rao	... 20	Tbandalcm.	Typist, 153, Broadway.	2/102-A, Lingha Chetty Street, G. T. Madras.
90.	N. Gopalakrishna Rao	... 54	—	Retd. Inspector of L. F. A/cs.	"Racha Bagh", Dr. Rangachary Road, Bhemannapet.
91.	A. Gopalsami Rao Sahib	... —	—	Barrister-at-Law.	"Arni House", Hall's Road, Egmore.

92.	P. Gopalsami Rao	...	41	Perambakkam.	Clerk, Madras Port Trust.	Ramaswami Street, G. T., Madras.
93.	V. Gopanna Rao	...	—	—	Draftsman, Survey Office.	11, Washerman Lane, G. T.
94.	Gopi Bai	...	50	Varkedi.	—	5, Brodies Road, Mylapore.
95.	M. K. Gopinath Rao	...	18	—	—	31, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
96.	R. Gopinath Rao	...	22	Ekavachani.	Tailor.	Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
97.	R. Govinda Rao	...	50	—	Actt. The Indian Bank Ltd., Head Office.	175, Thambu Chetty Street, G. T.
98.	S. Govinda Rao	...	—	—	—	Poonamalle High Road, Madras.
99.	A. Govinda Rao	...	—	—	—	T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras.
100.	P. Govinda Rao	...	23	Padiki.	—	28, Car Street, Triplicane.
101.	Govinda Rao	...	23	—	—	2/50, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
102.	T. S. Govinda Rao	...	19	Mahasabdy.	—	6, Kandappa Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
103.	B. Gundacharya	...	45	Badae.	Physical Trg. Instructor, H. T. School.	32, Fire Bunk Shell Street, Triplicane.
104.	Gundachariar	...	58	Dharmasasthra.	Purohit.	Kosapet, Mylapore.
105.	Gundachar	...	27	Arni.	Teacher.	Triplicane.
106.	G. Gundu Rao	...	—	—	Teacher, S. S. R. Rao School, Triplicane.	Triplicane.
107.	Rao Bahadur A. Hanumantha Rao...	...	55	Adya.	Retd. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Madras.	"Athyalya". Raghaviah Road, Thegaroyanagar.
109.	Hanumantha Rao	...	34	Nippani.	P. W. D. Supervisor.	33, Office Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
109.	C. Hanumantha Rao	...	34	Cowkur.	Advocate.	Car Street, Triplicane. Madras.
110.	C. Hanumantha Rao	...	24	Canchi.	Compounder.	27, Perumal Mudali Street, Royapettah.
111.	P. Hanumantha Rao	...	27	Polur.	Tailor.	53, Sannidhi Street, Triplicane.
112.	T. S. Hari Rao	...	24	Mahasabdey.	Clerk, Singer Sewing Co.	6, Kandappa Mudali Street, Triplicane.
113.	Rao Saheb T. Hari Rao	...	71	Troop.	Retd. Sr. Supt. Sectt., Madras.	"Srinivas Mandir," Adam Street, Mylapore.
114.	G. T. Hari Rao Saheb	...	—	—	Agent for Dr. Dieschien, France.	37, Apparsami Lane, Mylapore.
115.	M. G. Hari Rao	...	30	—	—	23, Vallaba Agraharam, Triplicane.
116.	T. R. Hari Rao	...	29	Rajwadae.	Accountant. Indo-Carnatic Bank, Ltd.	Sunkuvur Street, Triplicane.
117.	T. V. Hari Rao	...	—	—	—	115, Royapettah High Road.
118.	M. C. Heroji Rao	...	—	—	—	Poonamallee High Road.
119.	R. Iswara Rao	...	—	—	—	567, High Road, Triplicane.
120.	Jagannatha Rao	...	—	—	—	Habibullah Road, Thegaroyanagar.
121.	D. B. Jagannatha Rao	...	80	Doveton.	Advocate.	36, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
122.	K. Jagannatha Rao	...	—	—	—	Ganapathi Mudaly Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
123.	A. Jagannatha Rao	... 29	Adya.	Advocate.	"Athyalaya," Ragaviah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
124.	M. S. Jagannatha Rao	... 25	Rosabagh.	Draftsman.	"Vasistha Vilas," Tank Street, Saidapet.
125.	Jeevayee Bai	... 60	—	C/o T. Jivaji Rao	Mylapore.
126.	T. Jeevaji Rao	... 68	Tandalam.	Retd. Sub-Judge.	"Gopala Mandira," Mylapore.
127.	M. S. Jeevanna Rao	... 19	—	—	Ramachandra Road, Theagaroyanagar.
128.	P. Jeevan Rao	... 37	Pingale.	Propr., M. S. Co., Triplicane and Manager, T. R. Rao, 159, Broadway.	18, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
129.	P. Jeevanna Rao	... —	—	Pensioner.	—
130.	V. P. Jeevan Rao	... —	—	—	21-A, Nallathambi Mudali Street, Triplicane.
131.	P. Jivanna Rao	... —	Pingalay.	C. T. O.	1/10, Venkatachala Naick Street, Triplicane.
132.	N. Jivanna Rao	... 64	—	Retd. Sub-Asst. Surgeon.	87, Kuppumuthu Mudaly Street, Tiruvatteswaranpet.
133.	C. S. Jivan Rao	... 48	—	C. T. O.	16, Car Street, Triplicane.
134.	T. S. Jivan Rao	... —	Vinchukar.	Auditor, Postal Audit.	7, Nallappan Street, Mylapore.
135.	C. R. Jeevu Bai	... 41	—	Teacher, L. W. Training School, Triplicane.	49, Venkatrangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
136.	D. P. Jog	... —	Jog.	Asst. Executive Engineer.	Spur Tank Road, Egmore.
137.	D. G. Joshi	... 40	Joshi.	Acctt. & Auditor.	Habibullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
138.	P. D. Joshi	... —	"	Messrs. Limaye Bros., Broadway.	—
139.	D. V. Joshi	... —	"	Ex-Manager, Paragon Talkies.	—
140.	Joshi	... —	"	Dan Decker & Co.	22, Second Line Beach, Madras.
141.	Kadam	... —	Kadam.	—	Poonamalle High Road.
142.	K. Kamala Bai	... —	Krishnagiri.	—	25, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
143.	A. Kamala Bai	... 28	Ashtapatri.	Landlady.	8/41, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
144.	T. R. Kamalakara Rao	... —	—	Medical Practitioner.	Chengalroya Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
145.	Kamala Bai	... 42	Moro.	—	Ebrahim Saheb Street, Madras, G. T.,

146.	N. R. Kedari Rao	...	43	—	Asst. Prof., Presidency College.	30, Bandy Venkatesa Naik Street, Triplicane, \
147.	N. Keshava Rao	...	40	—	Executive Engineer, P. W. D.	7, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
148.	Miss Ketkar	...	—	Ketkar.	Principal, All-India Tutorial College.	Dr. Singaravelu Street, Theagaroyanagar.
149.	N. Khande Rao	...	33	Nilkar.	Clerk, Teacher's College, Saidapet.	Saidapet.
150.	Kh. t. y	...	—	Khatty.	C/o. Nagpur Glass Works, Davaraja Mudaly Street.	Maharashtra Bhuvan, Rundal's Road, Vepery.
151.	C. S. Koneri Rao Sahib	...	45	—	Clerk, M. S. M. Ry.	90, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Royapettah.
152.	N. S. Koneti Rao	...	43	Netrakanti.	Secretary, Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.	31, Big Street, Triplicane.
153.	Krishnachar	...	—	—	Burmah Shell Office.	—
154.	E. T. Krishna Rao	...	33	Godamakhi,	Mechanist, G. P. F. Section, Accountant General Office.	"Vavilla Vilas," Washermanpet.
155.	A. Krishna Rao	...	32	Agaram.	Elect., Engineering Dept. M. S. M. Ry.	Theagaroyanagar.
156.	T. D. Krishna Rao	...	54	Devalkar.	Clerk, I. G. of Police Office.	2, Sami Pillai Street, Triplicane.
157.	C. N. Krishna Rao	...	50	Karur.	Cerk, M. S. M. Audit.	16, Sivaraman Street, Triplicane.
158.	A. Krishna Rao	...	26	—	Clerk, Burmah Shell Office.	94, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
159.	J. Krishna Rao	...	25	Pinglay.	Student, Medical College.	3/K, Saiva Muth'ah Mudaly Street, G. T.
160.	C. Krishna Rao	...	48	Chittoor.	—	Tirupalli Street, Sowcarpet.
161.	C. Krishna Rao	...	—	—	—	"Chudamani," 5, 1st. St., Gopalapuram, North.
162.	Krishna Rao	...	68	Pingale	Pensioner,	"Maharashtra Mandir" Gopalapuram.
163.	B. Krishna Rao	...	56	Avadooth.	Retd. Minor Irrigation Overseer.	"Dwaraka" Dr. Rangachari Road, Bheemannaipet.
164.	B. Krishna Rao	...	54	Rubgunde.	Advocate.	"Jumma House," North Mada Street Mylapore.
165.	S. Krishna Rao	...	60	Valadavoor.	Ayurvedic Dr.	22, Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore.
166.	S. Krishna Rao	...	—	—	C/o. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	15, Chidambaraswami Street, 5 Sullivan's Garden Road, Mylapore.
167.	G. Krishna Rao, M. L. A.	...	—	—	Zemindar of Maileripalayam.	Kimberley, Chetput.
168.	T. S. Krishna Rao	...	39	—	Accountant, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.	Sullivan's Garden Road, Mylapore.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
169.	S. Krishna Rao	...	—	—	Poonamalle High Road.
170.	Krishna Rao	... 22	—	—	45, Ellamman Koil Street, Old Mambalam.
171.	A. S. Krishna Rao	... 88	Bhalekar.	Lecturer, Loyola College.	"Kamadhenu," Bazilullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
172.	P. Krishna Rao	... —	Polur.	—	11, Gopalakrishna Iyer Road, Theagaroyanagar.
173.	T. D. Krishna Rao	... 26	Devalkar.	Businessman.	24, Car Street, Triplicane.
174.	T. M. Krishna Rao	... 80	—	Clerk, Higginbothams.	18, Alamelumanga Agraharam, Mylapore.
175.	T. Krishna Rao	... 42	—	—	Sami Pillai Street, Triplicane.
176.	D. B. Krishna Rao	... 21	—	—	1/46, S. M. V. Koil Street, Triplicane.
177.	S. Krishna Rao	... 64	Kanchi.	Rtd. Cashier, Corporation of Madras.	2/25, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
178.	L. Krishna Rao	... 72	—	Pensioner.	133, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore.
179.	S. Krishnamurthy Rao	... 59	—	Rtd. Police Manager.	Lake Cottege, Tank Road, Nungambakam.
180.	P. V. Krishnamurthy Rao	... 20	Polur.	Mambalam Co-operative Club.	11, Rameshandra Road, Theagaroyanagar.
181.	V. Krishnamurthy Rao	... 21	Veldore.	—	11, Barracks Street, G. T. Madras.
182.	T. V. Krishnamurthy Rao	... 33	—	Sanitary Inspector.	11, Mosque Street, Triplicane.
183.	N. Krishnamurthy Rao	... 26	—	Clerk,	8/41, Iswaradoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
184.	M. Krishnaswami Rao	... 84	Badami.	Clerk, M. S. M.	4, Vallabha Agraharam, Triplicane.
185.	T. V. Krishnasami Rao	... 54	—	Asst. Supt. C. T. O.	2/15, Nallathambi Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
186.	R. Krishnaswami Rao	... —	Vemaganty.	Asst., United India Life Office.	17, P. V. Koil Street, Mylapore, Madras.
187.	C. Krishnasami Rao	... 26	—	—	Iswaradoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
188.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao	... 18	Trichy.	—	9, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
189.	T. S. Krishnaswami Rao	... 46	—	Foreman, Hindu Office.	16, Chengulvaraya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
190.	T. Krishnasami Rao	... 45	Troop.	Cashier, Office of the Dy. Accountant General of Post and Telegraphs.	80, Adam Street, Mylapore.
191.	A. K. Kuppu Rao	... 61	Kaveli.	—	Tiruvatteswaranpet.
192.	M. Kuppu Rao	... 70	Makaradabbe.	Rtd. Cashier, Volkart Bros.	2/23, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.

193.	M. Kuppu Rao	...	50	Mothey.	R. B. I. of India.	2/23, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
194.	K. R. Kuppu Rao	...	36	Krishnagiri.	Agent, S. P. & Co.	Sunkumar Street, Triplicane.
195.	K. Kuppu Rao	...	35	Kanchi.	Clerk, D. P. W.	1/1, Nagoji Rao Street, Triplicane.
196.	T. Kuppu Rao.	...	51	Kshirasagar.	P. M. G.'s Office.	New Street, Ebrahim Sahib Colony, Egmore.
197.	C. V. Kuppu Rao	...	25	—	—	14, Bhujanga Rao Street, Saidapet.
198.	T. M. Kuppu Rao	...	23	Jhillay.	—	27, Raja Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane.
199.	M. Kuppachar	...	22	Mankal.	Clerk, Dadha & Co.	83, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
200.	P. Kuppu Rao	...	18	Pingalay.	—	17, High Road, Egmore.
201.	B. K. Kshirasagar	...	25	Kshirasagar.	Tannery, Pallavaram.	Railway Lines, Mambalam.
202.	K. K. Kshirasagar	...	21	do.	Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Ltd.	Do.
203.	T. Lakshman Rao	...	—	Raghunathpur.	Clerk, Commissioner of Government Examinations.	Chandra Vilas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore.
204.	S. V. Lakshman Rao	...	—	—	Retd. Suptt., Swadesamitran.	3, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
205.	K. G. Limayo	...	—	Limaye.	Chief Goods Clerk, Royapuram.	117, Coral Merchant Street, G. T.
206.	T. J. Lakshman Rao	...	—	Sonke.	Press Clerk, High Court.	"Ayodhya," Dr. Rangachari Road, Bheemannaipet.
207.	Lakshmanachar	—	—	Mankal.	Clerk, Addison & Co.	83, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
208.	Lakshmana Rao Peahwa	...	—	Peshwa.	—	20, Alangatha Pillai Street, Triplicane.
209.	T. R. Lakshmana Rao	...	—	Rajwade.	—	49, Vasant Bungalow, Triplicane.
210.	M. Lakshman Rao	...	—	Mudivedu.	—	12, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
211.	S. Lakshman Rao	...	—	Shelvanker.	—	7, Nallappan Street, Mylapore.
212.	C. Madhava Rao	...	43	Cowkur.	Cashier, R. B. I.	Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
213.	K. Madhava Rao	...	50	Jhollay.	Mechanic Engineer, Diploma Holder, Merchant.	27, Raja Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane.
214.	S. Madhava Rao	...	30	—	D. P. I. Office.	2/38-1, Muthu Mudali Street, Royapettah.
215.	T. K. Mahadeva Rao	...	—	—	—	Triplicane.
216.	K. Mahadeva Rao	...	26	Kanchi.	Jinnah & Co.	30, Car Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
217.	R. Madhava Rao	... 44	Rubgunde.	—	Ananda Bhavan, Guindy Race Course Road, St. Thomas Mount.
218.	R. Madhava Rao	... 43	Rubgunde.	Auditor, A. G.'s Office.	12, Paripurna Vinayagar Koil Street, Mylapore.
219.	D. R. Madhava Rao	... 41	—	Customs Department.	99, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
220.	G. Madhava Rao	... 35	Kannivadi.	Steward, Govt. T. B. Hospital.	9, Veerasperumal Street, Royapettah.
221.	R. Madhvacharya	... 65	Pandurangi.	Ex-Agent, Utharadhi Mutt.	24, Car Street, Triplicane.
222.	K. Malhari Rao	... 32	Hanumanthay.	Clerk, G. P. O.	174, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
223.	T. V. Malhari Rao	... 42	Shelvankar.	Chief Goods Clerk, Madras Port Trust Railway.	2/162-A, Linga Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
224.	T. K. Malhari Rao	... 41	Moreshtar.	Teacher, Tondamandalam High School.	82, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
225.	V. Malhari Rao	... 23	Vijapur.	—	Near Railway Station, Theagaroyanagar.
226.	S. Mahalingam	... —	—	Hindi Prachar Press.	Mambalam.
227.	S. J. Moro	... 23	Moro.	Dentist.	Ebrahim Sahib Street, G. T.
228.	S. V. Moro	— 21	"	—	"
229.	S. L. Moro	... 19	"	—	"
230.	C. S. Murthi	... —	—	—	Iyah Pillai Street, Triplicane.
231.	K. Murthi Rao	... 46	Khajana.	Bhagavathar.	8, Subrahmanya Mudali Street, Saidapet.
232.	K. Murhari Rao	... —	—	—	Railway Colony, Tambaram.
233.	D. S. Nadkarni	... 38	Nadkarni.	Government Meteorological Department.	4, Crescent Park Street, Theagaroyanagar.
234.	Nagaraja Rao	... —	—	Mechanic, M. S. M. Railway.	Ramachandra Road, Theagaroyanagar.
235.	G. Nagaraja Rao	... 43	—	Landowner.	Sundar Vilas, 21, Brahmin Street, Saidapet.
236.	P. Nagaraja Rao	... 22	Pingale.	—	Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
237.	R. Nagaraja Sarma	... 43	—	Asst. Prof. of Philosophy, Presy. College.	42, Car Street, Triplicane.
238.	Nagaraja Rao	... —	—	—	S. M. V. Koil Street, Triplicane.
239.	M. N. Nagaraja Rao	... 29	—	Salesman, Bombay Co.	92, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
240.	T. V. Nagaraja Rao	... —	Tirupasur.	Government Service.	1, Raja Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane.

241.	T. Nagarajachar	...	60	Tulasi.	Clerk, Dr. P. K. K. Rao.	Raja Hanumantha Lala Street, Triplicane.
242.	R. Nagaraja Rao	...	—	—	Student, Training School, Saidapet.	8-A, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore.
243.	T. S. Nagaraja Rao	...	—	Vinchukarl.	—	66, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
244.	K. Nagaraja Rao	...	50	Vidyaguru.	Teacher, M. H. School, G. T.	1/14, Coral Merchant Street, G. T., Madras.
245.	K. Nagaraja Rao	...	18	—	Student, Presidency College.	Venkateswara Hostel, Triplicane.
246.	N. Nagaraja Rao	...	—	—	Teacher, B. R. School, Anna Pillai Street.	40, New Street, Mannady.
247.	M. Nagaraja Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, Shaw Wallace & Co.	—
248.	Nagaraja Rao	...	26	Polur.	—	11, Gopalakrishna Iyer Street, Theagaroya- nagar.
249.	P. Nagaraja Rao	...	26	Padiki.	—	28, Car Street, Triplicane.
250.	P. Nagaraja Rao	...	47	Pingale.	Translator, National Bank of India.	27, Krishnan Koil Street, G. T.
251.	R. Nagaraja Rao	...	24	Ekavachani.	Medical Practitioner.	Rajah Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
252.	G. Nagaraja Rao	...	30	—	Clerk, C. T. O.	7, Soorammal Lane, Egmore.
253.	G. Nagaraja Rao	...	30	—	—	"Radha Bagh," Dr. Rangachari Road Bheemannahpet.
254.	K. Nagaraja Rao	...	29	Tonpe.	Clerk, Postal Audit.	1, West Kesava Perumal Koil Street, Mylapore.
255.	V. Nagaraja Rao	...	32	Vellore.	Clerk, Finance Secretariat.	11, Barracks Street, G. T., Madras.
256.	T. R. Nagaraja Rao	...	23	—	—	303, Lingha Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
257.	V. E. Naganatha Rao	...	22	Vembaktam.	—	17, High Road, Egmore.
258.	R. R. Naick	...	—	—	Advertisement Agent, Madras.	19, Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
259.	R. S. Naig	...	38	Vakhany.	Broker, Jain Co., Mint Street.	3/1, Saiva Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T., Madras.
260.	T. K. Nana Rao	...	45	Morek.	Dy. Acctt. General.	6, Second Street, Gopalapuram.
261.	S. Narahari Rao	...	30	—	Clerk, D. P. I.'s Office.	Triplicane.
262.	M. V. Narasimha Rao	...	—	—	—	Nallathambi Mudali Street, Triplicane.
263.	V. Narasinga Rao	...	43	—	Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat.	29, Chengalroya Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
264.	T. V. Narasinga Rao	...	49	Tripsare.	Asst. Prof., Presidency College.	Satani Street, Triplicane.
265.	T. H. Narasinga Rao	...	31	Thovei.	Clerk, Original Side, High Court.	28, Big Street, Triplicane.
266.	D. Narasinga Rao	...	65	Devaji.	Nattukottai Chetty's Agent.	77, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Royap- pettah.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
267.	Narasinga Rao	... 54	Thoravi.	Acct., Real Property and Finance Exchange Office.	Royapettah High Road.
268.	T. S. Narasinga Rao	... 36	Thoravi.	Advocate.	No. 4, Lloyds Road, Lakshmiapuram.
269.	S. Narasinga Rao	... —	—	Headmaster, Sama Rao Elementary School.	Triplicane.
270.	S. Narasinga Rao	... 80	—	Accountant, Small Causes Court.	102, Big Street, Triplicane.
271.	T. N. Narasinga Rao	... 27	Bhokarkar.	Postal Department.	5, Kuthadum Pilliar Koil Street, Saidapet.
272.	A. K. Narasinga Rao	... 35	Kaveli.	Accountant.	Tiruvateeswaranpet.
273.	D. B. Narasinga Rao	... 24	—	—	1/40, S. M. V. Koil Street, Triplicane.
274.	R. Narasimha Rao	... 38	—	Advocate.	Mylapore.
275.	N. Narasimhamurthy	... —	Nippani.	—	33, Office Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
276.	K. Narayanaswami	... 20	—	Clerk.	16, Sivaraman Street, Triplicane.
277.	K. Narayan Kotnis	... 59	Kotnis.	Pensioner.	Mangosh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
278.	K. Nana Rao	... 28	Kaivar.	Assistant Engineer, Siemens India Ltd.	8, Joshler's Street, Nungambakkam.
279.	T. V. Narayan Rao	... 67	Bhokarkar.	Government Pensioner.	5, Kuthadum Pilliar Koil Street, Saidapet.
280.	C. S. Narayan Rao	... 36	Chennasamudram.	Teacher, Hindu High School.	20, Bandla Venugopalun Street, Triplicane.
281.	S. Narayan Rao	... 30	—	Clerk, Jamal Co.	15, Veeraperumal Street, Royapettah.
282.	K. Narayan Rao	... —	—	Postmaster, Mowbray's Road Post Office	133, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore.
283.	M. S. Narayan Rao	... 22	—	—	2, Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
284.	T. S. Narayan Rao	... 28	—	Engineer.	Sullivan's Garden Road, Mylapore.
285.	Narayanachar	... 70	Mankal.	Purohit.	83, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
286.	R. Narayana Rao	... 23	Kowlagi.	—	1/14, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
287.	Narayan Rao	... 62	—	—	"Ayodhya." Dr. Rangachari Road, Bhoemanpet.
288.	K. B. Nataraj Rao	... 24	Sandlekar.	Advocate.	44, Linga Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
289.	Neelakanta Kotnis	... 22	Kotnis.	—	Mangosh Street, Theagaroyanagar.

290.	K. Neeroji Rao	...	—	—	—	Mukathal Street, Purasawalkam.
291.	S. Neroji Rao	...	—	—	—	1, Kandappa Mudali Street, Triplicane.
292.	Dr. V. D. Nimbkar	...	—	Nimbkar	—	66-A, Poonamille High Road.
293.	Krishna Bai Nimbkar	...	—	—	—	do. do.
294.	T. S. Padmanabha Rao	...	83	Dudhabathe.	Clerk, Madras Record Office.	Kodambakkam.
295.	A. Padmanabha Rao	...	—	—	—	3, Nagappier Street, Triplicane.
296.	Padmanabha Rao	...	—	Pungi.	Clerk, Indian Bank.	Car Street, Triplicane.
297.	K. Padmanabha Rao	...	—	—	—	32/33, Chengalvaroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
298.	P. Padmanabha Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, Indian Bank, Madras.	—
299.	A. Padmanabha Rao	...	23	Arasur.	Headmaster, Lady Willingdon Tg. High School.	8, Sunkuvar St., Triplicane.
300.	Padmanabha Rao	...	30	—	—	2/50, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
301.	V. Padmanabha Rao	...	19	Vemganty.	—	17, Paripurna Vinayagar Koil Street, Triplicane.
302.	S. Padmanabha Rao	...	64	Kangoyi.	Retd. Dy. Nazir.	Triplicane.
303.	Dr. C. G. Pandit	...	—	Pandit.	Asst. Director, King Institute.	Guindy.
304.	T. B. Panchapakesa Rao	...	—	Bhatgosami.	Head Clerk, D. P. H. Office.	35, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore.
305.	Paranjpye	...	—	Paranjpye.	C/o. Madras Swadeshi Emporium.	Mylapore.
306.	Panchapakesa Bhut	...	—	—	Purohit.	17, Chengalroya Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
307.	Panduranga Rao	...	22	Khajana.	—	2/23, Ewardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
308.	M. S. Panduranga Rao	...	22	—	Sanitary Inspector & Vaccinator,	"Vasishtha Vilas," Tank Street, Saidapet.
309.	C. Farasurama Rao	...	41	Chittoor.	Supervisor, C. T. O.	2/14, Arimuthu Achari Maistry Street, Triplicane.
310.	T. V. Parthasarathy Rao	...	82	—	Auditor, Postal Audit.	33, Venkatachala Chetty Street, Triplicane.
311.	S. M. Patankar	...	—	Patankar.	Radio Operator, Corporation of Madras.	Venkatachala Chetty Street, Triplicane.
312.	G. A. Phadke	...	—	Phadke.	L. C. Smith Type-writer Company, 2nd Line Beach.	Madras.
313.	Pillu Bai	...	—	Gandehkar.	—	70, High Road, Egmore.
314.	R. R. Pingalay	...	—	—	—	97, High Road, Egmore.
315.	D. B. Prahlada Rao	...	83	—	Clerk, Telephone Co., Representative, National Insurance Co.	1/46, S. M. V. Koil Street, Triplicane.
316.	P. Radha Bai	...	45	Polur.	—	53, Sannadhi Street, Triplicane.
317.	P. Raghavendra Rao	...	70	Padiki.	Pensioner.	28, Car Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
318.	P. Raghavendra Rao	... 75	Polur.	Retired Government Servant.	Gopalakrishna Jyer Street, Theagaroyanagar.
319.	T. B. Raghava Rao	... —	—	Clerk, Court of Small Causes.	Trivellore.
320.	D. Raghavendra Rao	... —	—	Retired Cashier, Customs House.	39, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
321.	V. Raghavendra Rao	... 34	Hanumanthe.	Village Munsif.	2/47, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
322.	T. R. Raghavendra Rao	... 56	Rajwadae.	Advocate.	49, Vasanta Bungalow, Triplicane.
323.	S. Raghavendra Rao	... 41	Srirangam.	Contractor cum Engineer.	1/5, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
324.	T. H. Raghavendra Rao	... —	—	Branch Secy., Northern India Ins. Co.	204, Big Street, Triplicane.
325.	T. V. Raghavendra Rao	... —	—	Clerk, P. M. G.'s Office.	Mount Road, Madras.
326.	K. Raghavendra Rao.	... 54	—	I. G. of Police Office.	16, Kesavaperumal Sannadhi Street, Mylapore.
327.	Raghavendra Rao	... 25	Thoravi.	—	4, Lloyds Road, Lakshmpuram, Royapettah.
328.	Raghavendra Rao	... —	Devate.	Insolvency Office, High Court.	—
329.	A. Raghothama Rao	... —	—	—	Chengalroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
330.	A. Raghothama Rao	... —	Arasur.	Advocate's Clerk.	8, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
331.	T. P. Raghothama Rao	... —	—	Teacher, National Academy.	3/39, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
332.	K. Raghunatha Rao	... 45	Kango.	Merchant's Bank.	Theagaroyanagar.
333.	T. Raghunatha Rao	... 28	—	Clerk, D. T. S. Office, S. I. Ry.	2/47, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
334.	V. Raghunatha Rao	... 43	Narasimhapurkar.	Clerk.	30, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
335.	M. Raghunatha Charya	... 50	Mattam.	Cook.	10, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
336.	T. N. Raghunatha Rao	... 40	—	Auditor, Postal Accounts.	Triplicane.
337.	Raghunatha Rao	... —	Hasbanis.	—	"Dulce Domum", High Road, Egmore,
338.	K. N. Raghunatha Rao	... 25	Kurnool.	Clerk, N. F. Chinai.	21, Perianna Maistry Street, G. T.
339.	C. Rangesh Rao Saheb	... 41	—	Contractor and Sub-Agent, B. O. C.	"Gowri Vilas" Kalingaroya Mudaly Street, Royapettah.
340.	C. Raghunathasami Rao Saheb	... 32	Kolathur.	Advocate.	"Dwaraka", Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore.

841.	B. Raghunatha Rao	...	40	—	Violinist.	Lakshnipuram, Royapettah.
842.	R. Raghunatha Rao	...	19	—	Student, Presy. Collge.	12, P. V. Koil Street, Mylapore.
843.	R. Raghunatha Rao	...	18	Tonpe.	—	West Kesavaperumal Koil Street, Mylapore.
844.	S. Raghunatha Rao	...	26	Pandurangi.	Junior Elect. Engineer.	General Hospital Compound.
845.	C. Raghupathi Rao	...	55	Cavle.	Advocate.	5, Sami Pillai Street, Triplicane.
846.	N. Raja Bai	...	42	—	C/o, N. Keshava Rao.	7, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
847.	T. Raja Rao	...	34	—	Clerk, M. S. M.	10, Vathiar Subbaroya Mudali Street, Saidapet.
848.	C. Rajagopal Rao	...	—	Kehirasagar.	Retd. Sub-Registrar.	Triplicane.
849.	K. S. Rajarama Rao	...	—	—	—	196, Big Street, Triplicane.
850.	Rajaram Rao	...	50	Veldore.	Retd. from Ry. Service.	11, Barracks Street, G. T., Madras.
851.	V. Raja Rao	...	61	Verakur.	Retd. Clerk, Collector's Office.	—
852.	P. Raja Rao	...	57	Polur	Retd. Postal Official.	18, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
853.	T. Rajaram Rao	...	53	Punthambekar.	Excise Sub-Inspector, Spencer & Co.'s Laboratory.	Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.
854.	D. Rajaram Rao	...	37	Vinchukar.	Clerk, Triplicane Fund.	7, Nallappan Street, Mylapore.
855.	C. S. Rajaram Rao Sahab	...	24	—	Clerk, S. I. Ry.	92, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Mirasahibpet.
856.	K. Rajaram Rao	...	24	—	Clerk, M. E. Fund.	27, Adam Road, Mylapore.
857.	T. K. Rajaram Rao	...	26	Hanumanthey.	Clerk, I. C. Bank.	174, Thambu Chetty Street, G.T., Madras.
858.	Raja Rao	...	—	Deshponde,	—	"Dharma Nivas." Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
859.	O. V. Raja Rao	...	28	—	—	14, Bhujanga Rao Street, Saidapet.
860.	Rajaram Rao	...	35	—	Clerk under a Broker.	2/47, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
861.	P. Rama Rao	...	58	Pingalay.	Clerk, Ganesh & Co., Thambu Chetty St.	85, Sanjivarayan Koil St., Washermanpet.
862.	T. A. Rama Rao	...	—	—	Agent, Gibbon & Co.	303, Linga Chetty Street, G.T., Madras.
863.	A. Rama Rao	...	65	Arcot.	Retd. Postmater,	2/50, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
864.	S. Rama Rao	...	24	Peshwa.	Clerk, Elect. Inspector's Office.	20, Alangatha Pillai Street, Triplicane.
865.	S. Rama Char	...	57	Satyananda .	Contractor and Chief Agent, Uttaradi Mut, Triplicane.	13, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
866.	C. V. Rama Rao	...	43	—	Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Health.	1/63, North Tank Sq., Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
367.	B. Ramacharya	... 40	Balaradani.	Purohit	10, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
368.	G. Ramacharya	... 34	Gundi.	M. S. M. Dining Car Attendant.	—
369.	H. Rama Rao	... —	—	Advocate, High Court.	8, Adiappa Mudaly Street, Purasawalkam.
370.	C. G. Rama Rao	... —	—	Port Trust, Madras.	Triplicane.
371.	B. Rama Rao	... 44	Bar.	Clerk, Department of Industries.	77, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore.
372.	S. Rama Rao	... 38	Subanthore.	Clerk, Madras Corpn.	27, Kutchery Road, Mylapore.
373.	S. Rama Rao	... 42	Peshwa.	Clerk, P. W. D. Workshop and Stores.	63, Mundakanniamman Koil Street, Triplicane.
374.	A. Rama Rao	... 51	Tonpe.	Auditor, Postal Audit.	1, Kesava Perumal Koil Street, Mylapore.
375.	M. Rama Char	... 30	Mankal.	Clerk, Electric Slide Advt. Co.	83, Venkatarangam Pillai St., Triplicane.
376.	R. Rama Rao	... 18	Ekavachani.	—	Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
377.	C. Rama Rao	... 25	—	—	Subramanya Mudali Street, Purasawalkam.
378.	Rama Rao	... 40	Kurnool.	—	21, Perianna Maistry Street, G. T.
379.	A. Rama Rao	... —	—	Retd. Postal Official, Madras.	—
380.	T. V. Rama Rao	... 39	Selvankar.	Draftsman, Port Trust Engineering Department.	2/162, Lingha Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
381.	V. Rama Rao	... 40	Kowlagi.	Vaccinator.	1/14, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
382.	S. Rama Rao	... 19	—	—	1, Ranganathan Street, Theagaroyanagar.
383.	M. K. Rama Rao	... 22	—	—	31, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
384.	C. S. Rama Rao Saheb	... 39	—	Advocate.	"Chandra Vilas", Luz, Mylapore.
385.	C. Rama Rao Saheb	... 20	—	—	"Gowri Vilas," Kalingaroya Mudaly St. Royapettah.
386.	B. Rama Rao.	... 22	—	Supervisor to Private Contractor.	71, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Royapettah.
387.	A. S. Ramachandra Punth	... 36	Balekar.	First Asst., Ramakrishna Mission High School, Mambalam.	Bazlullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
388.	P. V. Ramachandra Acharya	... 48	—	Supt. of Sanskrit Schools.	Triplicane.
389.	T. S. Ramachandra Rao	... 29	Trichy.	Asst., National Insurance Co.	9, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
390.	P. Ramachandra Rao.	... 31	Pandurangi.	Clerk, M. S. M. Railway.	25, Car Street, Triplicane.

391.	T. K. Ramachandra Rao	...	30	Tegavalli.	Clerk, Imperial Bank.	f/14, Arimuthu Achari Street, Triplicane.
392.	Mrs. R. Ramachandra Rao	...	—	—	—	"Chandra Vilas," Luz, Mylapore.
393.	M. Ramachandra Rao	...	82	Mani.	Clerk, P. W. D.	84/1-B, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
394.	T. A. Ramachandra Rao	...	—	—	Landlord.	175, Thambu Chetty Street, G. T.
395.	do.	...	—	—	Advocate.	3, Nagappier Street, Triplicane.
396.	T. N. Ramachandra Rao	...	36	—	do.	41, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
397.	K. V. Ramachandra Rao	...	50	Kowlagi,	Copyist Clerk, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	1/14, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
398.	T. Ramachandra Rao	...	40	Bijapurkar.	Zamindar and Businessman.	"Mithila", Mowbray's Road, Mylapore.
399.	N. Ramachandra Rao	...	48	—	Clerk, Archeological Survey of India.	Alamelumanga Agraharam, Mylapore.
400.	K. Ramachandra Rao	...	42	Narasimhapur.	Purohit.	98, Kakkili Pilliar Koil Street, Mylapore.
401.	T. Ramachandra Rao	...	—	—	Advocate.	30, Adam Street, Mylapore.
402.	P. Ramachandra Rao	...	29	Polur.	Agent.	59, Sannidhi Street, Triplicane.
403.	M. Ramachandra Rao	...	27	Muthived.	Clerk, Medical & Surgical Co.	12, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
404.	D. S. Ramachandra Rao	...	19	—	Student.	3, Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
405.	S. Ramachandra Rao	...	72	—	—	Triplicane.
406.	A. Ramachandra Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, S. M. S. O. Nidhi, Triplicane.	Triplicane.
407.	C. Ramachandra Rao Sahab	...	18	—	—	19, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Mirsahibpet.
408.	K. Ramachandra Rao	...	28	Avadooth.	U. S. Engineer.	"Dwaraka", Dr. Rangachari Road, Bheem-annapet.
409.	R. H. Ramachandra Rao	...	—	—	—	Rama Prasad, Brodie's Road, Mylapore.
410.	C. Ramachandra Rao Sahab	...	18	Colathur.	Student.	90, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Mirsahibpet.
411.	N. Ramamoorthy Rao	...	20	—	—	3/41, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
412.	M. Ramanatha Rao	...	83	Manali.	Manager, Ambika Vilas Institute of Commerce.	Washermanpet.
413.	T. B. Ramanatha Rao	...	48	Vijapurkar.	Port Trust,	Mangesh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
414.	R. Ramanatha Rao	...	—	—	Compounder, Medical and Surgical Co., Triplicane.	2, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
415.	V. Ramanatha Rao	...	40	Vembakkam.	Clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Sowcarpet.	40, New Street, Mannady, Madras.
416.	T. D. Ramanatha Rao	...	80	Dewalkar.	Businessman.	24, Car Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
417.	V. H. Ranade	...	Ranade.	—	Maharashtra Bhavan, Rundall's Road, Vepery.
418.	N. Ranga Rao	... 52	—	Inspector, Court of Small Causes.	39, Karaneswar Koil Street, Saidapet.
419.	Ranga Rao	... 61	Cundapanatham.	Retd. Record Inspector, Chief Secretariat.	2/4, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
420.	R. H. Ranga Rao	... —	—	—	Rama Prasad, Brodie's Road, Mylapore.
421.	D. Ranga Rao	... 39	Dante.	Vakil's Clerk.	10, Kutcheri Lane, Mylapore.
422.	K. Ranga Rao	... 82	Kanohi.	Clerk, D. L. Office.	2/25, North Mada Street, Mylapore.
423.	A. K. Ranganatha Rao	... 86	Attani.	Clerk, A. G.'s Office.	71-A, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mir-sahibpet.
424.	Ranganatha Kotnis	... 25	Kotnis.	—	Mangesh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
425.	D. B. Ranganatha Rao	... 27	Doveton.	Asst., Indian Bank.	36, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
426.	Dr. T. V. Ranganatha Rao	... —	Ekavachani.	Eye Specialist.	Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
427.	G. Rangasami Naik	... —	—	—	2, 1st Lane, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
428.	G. Ranganathan	... 18	Kanninadi.	—	9, Perumal Mudaly Street, Pudurakkam, Royapettah.
429.	G. Rangaraja Rao	... —	—	Supt., Rev. Board.	2, South Mada Street, Triplicane.
430.	R. K. Rubgunday	... 19	Rubgunday.	Student.	"Jumna House," North Mada Street, Mylapore.
431.	K. V. Sabnis	... 81	Sabnis.	Proprietor, Bombay Radio Co., Mount Road.	2nd Street, Sriparam, Royapettah.
432.	S. Sadasiva Gandhekar	... 40	Gandhekar.	Chemistry Lecturer, Xian College.	Tambaram.
433.	Sadasiva Rao	... 84	Arcot.	Clerk, Ralli Bros.	Kotnis Gardens, Theagaroyanagar.
434.	T. Sadasiva Rao	... 86	Dhotrekar.	Head Clerk, Serum Inst. Civil Vetry. Department.	20, Subramania Mudali Street, Purnas-walkam.
435.	Sakuntala Bai	... 40	—	—	31, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
436.	N. Sakharan Rao	... 48	Nilkar.	Advocate.	Saidapet.
437.	L. Sakharan Rao	... 67	—	—	17, Paripurna Vinayagar Koil Street, Mylapore.
438.	V. Sakharan Rao	... 21	Kshirasagar.	—	23, East Mada Street, Mylapore.

439.	P. Sama Rao	...	—	—	Office of the Examiner of L.F.A/c, Fort St. George.	Triplicane.
440.	B. Sama Rao	...	65	—	Clerk, Sanskrit College,	57, Veersperumal Street, Mylapore.
441.	N. Sanjivi Rao	...	36	—	Clerk, High Court.	8, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore.
442.	Samaraja Rao	...	27	Pingalay.	Merchant.	"Kamadhenu." Bazlullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
443.	K. Sambasadasiva Rao	...	36	—	Auditor, A. G.'s Office.	65, High Road, Egmore.
444.	T. N. K. Sami Rao	...	56	Reddi.	Landlord.	Gopal Street, Theagaroyanagar.
445.	S. Sami Rao	...	26	—	Clerk, India Brokers, Ltd.	19, Rangier Street, Theagaroyanagar.
446.	K. S. Sarangapani Rao	...	24	—	—	1, Srinivasa Road, Thyagaroyanagar.
447.	K. Sarangapani Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, Collectorate, Saidapet.	2, Kotnis Gardens, Thyagaroyanagar.
448.	T. S. Sankar Rao	...	53	Dudabathe.	Office of the Deputy Accountant-General Posts and Telegraphs.	"Kalyan," Neelakanta Mehta St., Thyagaroyanagar.
449.	T. G. Sankar Rao	...	27	—	Accountant, Indo-Carnatic Bank.	Triplicane.
450.	T. V. Sankar Rao	...	56	Bhonkarkar.	Retd. Govt. Servant.	14, Brahmin Street, Saidapet.
451.	T. K. Sankar Rao	...	60	Jholly.	Retd. District Board Overseer.	27, Raja Hanumanthalala St., Triplicane.
452.	T. V. Sankara Rao.	...	29	Donkar.	Journalist and Publisher. "Answers of India and Crossword Gazette."	4, Appasami Lane, G. T.
453.	T. R. Sanjiva Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, S. M. S. O. Nidhi, Triplicane.	Triplicane.
454.	T. S. Santhanatha Rao	...	—	—	—	21, Parthasarathy Swami St., Triplicane.
455.	Saraswati	...	35	—	—	Saidapet.
456.	L. Sarvothama Rao	...	34	—	Head Accountant, S.M.S.O. Nidhi, Triplicane.	28, Iswaradoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
457.	V. S. Selvanker	...	—	Selvanker.	Apprentice, Oriental Life Office.	7, Nallappan Street, Mylapore.
458.	Saraswathi Bai	...	33	—	C/o Mr. N. R. Kedari Rao.	30, B. V. Naik Street, Triplicane.
459.	H. S. Rao	...	—	—	—	31, Sivaraman Street, Triplicane.
460.	Saraswathi Bai	...	—	—	—	Ananta Vilas, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
461.	G. Seshagiri Rao	...	48	Gottivedu.	Asst. Muthialpet High School, G, T.	100, Sengalaneer Pillayar Koil Street, George Town.
462.	N. M. Seshagiri Rao	...	45	—	Cashier, Addison & Co.	Ramachandra Road, Thyagaroyanagar.
463.	V. Seshagiri Rao	...	—	—	—	1/6, Nagoji Rao Street, Triplicane.
464.	C. Seshagiri Rao	...	23	Canchi.	Asst. Oriental Ins. Company.	27, Perumal Mudaly Street, Royapettah.
465.	T. N. Seshagiri Rao	...	—	—	Retd. Forest Ranger.	Mylapore.
466.	A. K. Seshagiri Rao	...	21	—	—	"Sundara Vilas," 21, Brahmin Street, Saidapet.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
467.	T. R. Seshagiri Rao	...	—	Madras City Police.	Egmore.
468.	T. S. Sethu Rao	... 43	Trichy.	Agent, National Insurance Co.	37, Iwardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
469.	B. Sethumadhava Rao	... 30	Bade.	Physical Trg. Instructor.	10, Hanumantaroyan Koil St., Triplicane.
470.	V. Sethumadhava Rao	... 40	—	—	16/2, Arrack Godown Street, Royapettah.
471.	T. V. Sethu Rao	... 36	—	—	33, Venkatachala Chetty Street, Triplicane.
472.	T. B. Sethu Rao	... —	—	Retd. Personal Asst. to the Registrar of J. S. Cos.	42, Ramaswamy Street, G. T., Madras.
473.	Sethuram Rao	... 27	—	Clerk, Premier Bank.	Triplicane.
474.	R. Shama Rao	... 34	Ratnakar.	Auditor, L. F. A/os.	26/27, Chengalroya Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
475.	Pujari Shamachar.	... 44	Bade.	M. S. M. Ry.	10, H. R. Koil Street, Triplicane.
476.	C. Siva Rao	... 27	Cango.	Clerk, Richardson & Cruddas.	21-A, Thandavaroya Pillai Street, G. T.
477.	D. Siva Rao	... 20	—	Student.	C/o. Dr. M. Devaji Rao, 81, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
478.	P. Siva Rao	... —	Pinglay.	Clerk, Central Telegraphs.	13, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
479.	N. Srinivasa Rao	... 56	—	Retd. Post Master.	13, Ramanujam Street, Theagaroyanagar.
480.	C. Srinivasa Rao	... 45	—	Typist, Press Copy Section, High Court.	45, Eillamman Street, Old Mambalam.
481.	M. Srinivasa Rao	... 47	Madirimangalam.	Government Official, Quetta.	2, Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
482.	K. R. Srinivasa Rao	... 54	Kumbakonam.	Divisional Acct., A. G.'s Office.	1, Srinivas Road, Theagaroyanagar.
483.	T. K. Srinivasa Rao	... 28	—	Road and Building Engineer, Corporation of Madras.	53, Kuthadum Pilliar Koil Street, Saidapet.
484.	M. R. Srinivasa Rao	... 51	Rossbagh.	Pensioner & Pleader.	"Vasista Vilas," Tank Street, Saidapet.
485.	Srinivasa Rao	... —	—	—	2, Vallabha Agraharam, Tiruvattesaranpet.
486.	K. Srinivasa Rao	... 51	Kavale.	Teacher, H. H. School, Triplicane.	2, Vallabha Agraharam, Thiruvattesaranpet.
487.	K. Srinivasa Rao	... 34	—	Auditor, A. G.'s Office.	54-C, Gangu Reddi Street, Egmore.

488.	Rao Bahadur C. Srinivasa Rao	...	62	—	Retd. Dy. Post Master General.	"Sri Nivas." Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road, Theagaroyanagar.
489.	T. Srinivasa Rao	...	—	—	Retd. Head Clerk, Sorting Office.	Alangatha Pillai Street, Triplicane.
490.	D. Srinivasa Rao	...	53	Scirangam.	Retd. Acctt. Office of the Dr. of Agriculture.	39, Singarachari Street, Triplicane.
491.	D. Srinivasa Rao	...	20	—	Student.	7, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
492.	P. Srinivasa Rao	...	38	—	Clerk, Singer Sewing Co.	91, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
493.	T. V. Srinivasa Rao	...	44	Tirupattur.	Acctt., Port Trust.	33, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
494.	Srinivasamurthy	...	53	Arni.	Purohit.	—
495.	M. Srinivasa Rao	...	24	Mankal.	Clerk, T. R. Rao, Broadway.	83, Venkatrangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
496.	R. Srinivasa Rao	...	33	Chaturvedi	Office of the Director of Public Health.	87, Venkatrangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
497.	G. Srinivasa Rao	...	36	—	Clerk.	20, Kasim Ali Lane, Triplicane.
498.	C. Srinivasa Rao	...	22	Chittoor.	Student.	Egmore.
499.	A. Srinivasa Rao Saheb	...	—	—	Jahgirdar of Arni.	"Arni House," Hall's Road, Egmore.
500.	S. Srinivasa Rao	...	28	Sini.	Accountant, General Assurance Society.	1/24, Coral Merchant Street, G. T.
501.	C. B. Srinivasa Rao	...	50	Canchi.	Ayurvedic Physician.	92, Venkatachala Mudali St., Mirasahibpet.
502.	B. Srinivasa Rao	...	30	—	Clerk, P. M. G.'s Office.	71-A, Venkatachala Mudali St., Mylapore.
503.	R. N. Srinivasa Rao	...	50	Mahime.	Ministerial Supt. A. G.'s Office.	Mylapore.
504.	M. Srinivasa Rao	...	32	Madhvapathi.	Advocate.	2/2, Nattu Veerachi Street, Mylapore.
505.	do.	...	—	—	—	3/8, Olagappa Chetty Street, Triplicane.
506.	R. Srinivasa Rao	...	35	—	Teacher, Ramakrishna Mission Students Home, Mylapore.	2, Sripuram, Royapettah.
507.	C. Srinivasa Rao	...	45	—	Referencer, Board of Revenue.	30, Car Street, Triplicane.
508.	V. Srinivasa Rao	...	52	Pandurangi.	R. M. Officer, General Hospital.	General Hospital Compound.
509.	A. Srinivasa Rao	...	56	Deshponda.	Retd. Dt. Registrar.	"Dharma Nivas," Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
510.	T. N. Srinivasa Rao	...	30	—	Clerk, M. S. M. Ry.	19, Rangier Street, Theagaroyanagar.
511.	T. V. Srinivasa Rao	...	19	—	—	11, Mosque Street, Triplicane.
512.	C. Srinivasa Rao	...	27	Dhosai.	—	Triplicane.
513.	P. Srinivasa Rao	...	22	Polur.	—	83, Sannadhi Street, Triplicane.
514.	C. Srinivasa Rao	...	35	Chittoor.	Clerk.	42, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
515.	R. Srinivasa Rao	...	22	Rajakunta	M. C. B.	14, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
516.	T. Srinivasa Char	... 29	Tulasi.	Clerk, Postal Audit.	Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
517.	V. Srinivasamurthy Rao	... —	—	—	17, High Road, Egmore.
518.	K. Srinivasa Rao	... 21	Valadavoor.	Ayurvedic Doctor.	22, Chitrakulam East Street, Mylapore.
519.	B. Subba Rao	... 60	—	Pensioner.	No. 1, Ranganatham Street, Theagaroyanagar.
520.	K. Subba Rao	... 65	Khajana.	Retd. Govt. Servant.	12, Bhujanga Rao Street, Saidapet.
521.	T. D. Subba Rao	... 37	Dewalkar.	Clerk, A. G's Office.	24, Car Street, Triplicane.
522.	Subban Rao	... —	—	—	2, Vallaba Agraharam, Thruvateeswaranpet.
523.	L. Subba Rao	... —	Devate.	High Court, Madras.	—
524.	T. R. Subba Rao	... 89	—	Clerk, Director of Public Health Office.	47-A, SMV. Koil Street, Triplicane.
525.	A. Subba Rao	... 73	Arni.	Retd. Dist. Supt. of Police.	Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
526.	S. Subba Rao	... 35	—	Educational Representative.	Triplicane.
527.	T. Subba Rao	... 33	Vedasagar.	Representative, National L. A. Co., Ltd.	Triplicane.
528.	A. Subba Rao Saheb	... 33	—	Clerk, M. S. M. Ry.	22, Ebrahim Sait Colony, Egmore.
529.	Subba Rao	... —	Pingalay.	Pensioner.	Sripuram, Royapettah.
530.	T. S. Subba Rao	... 46	—	Clerk, Reserve Bank of India.	9, Devaikumani Street, Mylapore.
531.	T. V. Subba Rao	... 45	Aska.	Advocate.	115, Royapettah High Road.
532.	T. S. Rao	... —	—	—	—
533.	R. Subba Rao	... 46	—	Sorter, Ry. Mail Service.	3, Raja Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
534.	T. R. Subba Rao	... —	—	Asst. Ramanjulu Chetty Higher Ele. School.	Coral Merchant Street, G. T.
535.	T. V. Subba Rao	... 34	—	—	83, Venkatachalla Chetty Street, Triplicane.
536.	C. Subba Rao	... 33	Cowkur.	M. S. M. Ry. Service.	Car Street, Triplicane.
537.	T. V. Subba Rao	... 26	Donkar.	Conductor, Ram Mohan Special Train.	4, Appasami Lane, G. T.
538.	Subramanya Rao	... —	—	Clerk, Reserve Bank of India.	46, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore.
539.	P. Subramanya Rao	... 50	Sonke.	Typist, Administrative Dept., High Court.	21, Parthasarathy Swami Street, Triplicane.
540.	T. Subbuswami Rao	... 75	Ekavachani.	Mirasdar,	"Mithila", Mowbray's Road, Mylapore.

541.	V. Sundara Rao	...	56	Vijapur.	Clerk.	Ramanathan Street, Theagaroyanagar.
542.	T. V. Sudarmana Rao	...	—	—	Manager, T. P. Dept., High Court.	2/10, Cutchery Road, Mylapore.
543.	S. Sundar Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, G. P. O. Sorting Office.	Triplicane.
544.	K. Sundar Rao	...	—	—	Retd. Asst. Secy. M. P. C. B. Ltd.	66, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
545.	T. Sundara Rao	...	—	—	H. C. Electrical Overseer Office.	6, Kasim Ali Street, Triplicane.
546.	T. R. Sundara Rao	...	36	—	Clerk, Madras Land-holder's Association.	47-A, S. M. V. Koil Street, Triplicane.
547.	P. Sundar Rao	...	20	Pingalay.	Manager, M. S. Co., Triplicane.	3, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
548.	T. N. Sundara Rao	...	27	Tanjore.	Clerk, T. R. Rao, 153, Broadway.	20, Alangatha Pillai Street, Triplicane.
549.	Sundara Rao	...	25	—	—	1/18 A, Chengalroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
550.	R. Sundara Rao	...	25	Ratnakar.	Clerk.	26/27, Chengalraya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
551.	S. Sundaresa Rao	...	20	Bhalekar.	Student.	"Kamadhenu" Bazlullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.
552.	P. Sundaresa Rao	...	40	Patankar.	Medical Practitioner.	17, Brahmin Street, Saidapet.
553.	T. S. Sundara Rao	...	40	—	Insurance Agent.	Venkatrangam Pillai Lane, Triplicane.
554.	Sundararaja Rao	...	32	—	—	17, Mangesh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
555.	T. S. Sundararaja Rao	...	22	Trichy.	Clerk.	9, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
556.	K. Surendranath Englay	...	44	Englay.	Ayurvedic Medicine Shop.	1, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
557.	D. Swaminatha Rao	...	22	—	C/o Dr. M. Devaji Rao.	81, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
558.	D. T. Telang	...	51	Telang.	Chief Cameraman, Vel Pictures.	1/28, Ramalingaswami Koil Street, Teynampet.
559.	D. K. Telang	...	51	Telang.	Worker in Movements.	"Vasantha Vilas", Adyar.
560.	G. D. Telang	...	—	Telang.	—	1/28-A, Ramalingaswami Koil Street, Vannia Teynampet.
561.	V. V. Telang	...	—	—	—	—
562.	Tirumal Rao	...	—	—	—	2, Vallabha Agraharam, Tiruvetteswaranpet.
563.	A. Tirumal Rao	...	—	—	—	3, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
564.	D. Tirumal Rao	...	25	Deshpande,	R. A.,	1/10, Car Street, Triplicane.
565.	T. Tirumal Rao	...	28	—	Clerk, G. P. O.	3, Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
566.	K. Tuljaram Næick	...	—	—	Clerk, Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd.	1, Kandappa Mudali Street, Triplicane.
567.	T. B. Tuljaram Rao	...	49	—	Supt., Secretariat.	18, Nallathambi Mudali Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
568.	Tuljaram Rao	...	Pinglay.	Retd. Teacher.	13, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
569.	S. Tyagaraja Rao	...	—	Teacher, R. M. School, Theagaroyanagar.	Theagaroyanagar.
570.	P. Tyagaraja Rao	...	Pingalay.	Interpreter, Court of Small Causes.	" Dulce Domum ", High Road, Egmore.
571.	S. Tyagaraja Rao	...	Sangli.	Lawyer's Clerk.	18, Alamelumangapuram, Mylapore.
572.	Uma Bai	...	—	C/o. T. Appaji Rao.	Mylapore.
573.	Usha Bhai Moole	...	Moole.	Proprietor, Usha Stores.	Bell's Road, Triplicane.
574.	Vadiraj Rao	...	Tirukoilur.	Clerk, under a Shipping Agent.	Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Saidapet.
575.	D. Vamen Rao	...	—	Clerk, M.P.G. Office.	Chengalvaroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
576.	V. Varada Rao	...	—	Clerk, T. N. B., Mount Road.	Triplicane.
577.	Vartak	...	Vartak.	—	Sunkurama Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
578.	Vasudeva Rao	...	—	—	2, Vallaba Agraharam, Tiruvatteswaranpet.
579.	Rao Saheb K. Vasudeva Rao	...	—	Retd. Civil Surgeon.	62, North Tank Square, Triplicane.
580.	P. B. Vasudeva Rao	...	Pingalay.	Overseer, Gannon Dunkerly & Co.	Warren Road, Bhimannapet.
581.	G. R. Vasudeva Rao	...	Gamary.	Ayurvedic Physician.	92, Venkatachala Mudaly St., Mirsahibpet.
582.	R. Vasudeva Rao	...	Rubgunday.	Advocate.	" Vishram Bagh," Kutohery Road, Mylapore.
583.	S. Vasudeva Rao	...	—	—	13, Ramanujam Street, Theagaroyanagar.
584.	P. Vasudeva Rao	...	Polur.	—	11, Ramachandra Road, Theagaroyanagar.
585.	Vasudeva Rao	...	Pandurangi.	Clerk.	24, Car Street, Triplicane.
586.	P. B. Vasudeva Rao	...	—	—	67, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
587.	V. Vasudeva Rao	...	Varkedi.	—	11, Mandavalli Lane, Mylapore.
588.	A. Vedavyasa Rao	...	Umarji.	Teacher.	Mylapore.
589.	do.	...	—	Typist, Parry & Co.	Madras.
590.	do.	...	Sumati.	Shorthand Typist.	Theagaroyanagar.
591.	Vedavyasa Rao	...	Polur.	—	11, Gopalakrishna Iyer Road, Theagaroyanagar.
592.	T. Vedadri Rao	...	—	Retd. Ry. Official.	Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
593.	P. Vedadri Rao	...	Patankar.	Government Pensioner.	Chetty Street, Saidapet.
594.	T. D. Vedaji Rao	...	—	Retd. Prosecuting Inspector of Police.	12, Hanumantharoyan Koil St., Triplicane.

595.	P. Venkamma Bai	...	56	Patankar.	—	Saidapet.
596.	K. Venkasami Rao	...	49	—	Retd. Trains Head Clerk, D. T. S. Office.	14, Bhujanga Rao Street, Saidapet.
597.	Venkasami Rao	...	—	—	—	Olagappa Chetty Street, Triplicane.
599.	M. R. Venkasami Rao	...	55	Chitaldrug.	Clerk, Office of the Registrar, Madras University.	16, Car Street, Triplicane.
599.	Venkasami Rao	...	25	—	—	40, Mandavalli Lane, Mylapore.
600.	T. A. Venkasami Rao	...	47	—	—	Sydoji Lane, Triplicane.
601.	C. H. Venkatrao Saheb	...	22	—	Dispensing Chemist.	8, Masilamany Street, Theagaroyanagar.
602.	B. Venkat Rao	...	60	Rubgunday.	Land Lord.	"Madhav Bagh," Luz, Mylapore.
603.	G. K. Venkat Rao	...	26	Gingira.	Madras Port Trust Co-operative Credit Society.	210, Thambu Chetty Street, G.T., Madras.
604.	K. Venkat Rao	...	52	Khajana.	Clerk, Director of Agriculture.	2/23, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.
605.	V. Venkatesa Rao	...	42	Kowlagi.	Plate Corrector, Photo-Litho Publication Dept., Survey Office.	23, Vallabha Agraharam, Tiruvattéeswaranpet.
606.	Venkatesh Kotnis	...	28	Kotnis.	—	Mangesh Street, Theagaroyanagar.
607.	V. Venkatakrishna Rao	...	—	—	Clerk, Singer Co., Madras.	—
608.	K. Venkoba Rao	...	34	Kanchi.	Clerk, Postal Dept.	30, Sarojini Street, Theagaroyanagar.
609.	Venkoba Rao	...	—	—	—	Chengalroya Mudaly Street, Triplicane.
610.	N. S. Venkoba Rao	...	56	Amurkar.	Pensioner.	1/6, Nagoji Rao Street, Triplicane.
611.	M. R. Venkoba Rao	...	28	Mahadevaman-galam.	Salesman, Government Press.	1/14, Arimuthu Achari Maistry Street, Triplicane.
612.	M. Venkoba Rao	...	66	Muthived.	Retd. Govt. Servant.	12, Venkatrangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.
613.	H. Venkoba Rao	...	30	Hare.	Asst. Law Union, Fire and Accident Ins. Co.	14, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
614.	M. Venkoba Rao	...	32	—	Compounder, C/o. Dr. M. Devaji Rao.	81, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
615.	A. N. Venkoba Rao	...	—	—	Government Veterinary Asst. Surgeon.	Perumal Naicken Street, Purasawalkam.
616.	Venkoba Rao	...	—	—	Merchant.	Perianna Mudaly Street, G.T., Madras.
617.	R. Venkoba Rao	...	36	—	Asst. College of Engineering.	2/49-A, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore.
618.	S. Venkoba Rao	...	43	—	Clerk, High Court.	56, Brodies Road, Mylapore.
619.	S. Venkoba Rao	...	30	—	Acctt., Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Ltd.	29, B. V. Naick Street, Triplicane.
620.	M. Venkoba Rao	...	30	Madhavalli.	Book-Seller.	17, Venkatachala Naicken Street, Triplicane.
621.	M. Venkoba Rao	...	28	Makaradabbi	Clerk.	2-23, Iswardoss Lala Street, Triplicane.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Designation.	Address.
622.	A. S. Venkoba Rao	... —	—	Head Sorter, R. M. S., Madras.	—
623.	Diwan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao	... —	—	Retd. Supdt. of Police, "Chintamani."	Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore.
624.	Venkoba Rao	... 40	Balavadani,	Clerk.	10, Hanumantaroyan Koil St., Triplicane.
625.	Venkobachar	... 43	Gundi.	—	do.
626.	Venkobachar	... 69	—	—	2, Mahalakshmi Street, Theagaroyanagar.
627.	Venkoba Rao	... 35	Rajakunta.	Clerk, John Dickinson Co.	14, Hanumantaroyan Koil Street, Triplicane.
628.	Vijendrachar	... 25	—	Purohit.	Kosapat, Mylapore.
629.	T. S. Vinayaka Rao	... —	—	Advocate.	Sunkuvar Street, Triplicane.
630.	E. Vinayaka Rao	... 46	Kshirasagar.	do.	23, East Mada Street, Mylapore.
631.	P. Viswanatha Rao	... 63	—	—	66, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane.
632.	S. Viswanatha Rao	... 26	Kshirasagar.	Student, Medical College.	Chengalroya Mudali Street, Triplicane.
633.	do.	... —	Biwalkar.	Clerk, Senate House.	15, Nili Voeraswamy Chetty Street, Triplicane.
634.	Viswanatha Limaye	... 50	Limaye.	Clerk.	117, Coral Merchant Street, G. T., Madras.
635.	V. M. Viswanatha Rao	... 49	Vembakkam.	—	17, High Road, Egmore.
636.	M. Vittal Rao	... 52	Madakasira.	Clerk, B. O. C.	11, Arumugha Chetty Street, Triplicane.
637.	K. Vittal Rao	... —	—	—	Mukkathal Street, Purasawalkam.
638.	Vittal Rao	... 20	Punthambekar.	—	2/12, Venkatachala Chetty St., Triplicane.
639.	G. Vittal Rao	... 22	—	—	"Radha Bagh," Dr. Rangachari Road, Bhimannapet.
640.	T. S. Vittal Krishna Rao	... 19	Jhollay.	Student, Presidency College.	27, Rajah Hanumanthalala Street, Triplicane.
641.	Wagh	... —	Wagh.	C/o. Bombay Co., Ltd., Broadway.	—
642.	Wogle	... —	Wogle.	do.	—
643.	Wogle	... —	Wogle.	C/o. Race Club, Guindy.	Natesa Iyer Street, Theagaroyanagar,
644.	D. Waman Rao	... 37	Kagailakar.	Clerk, P. M. G.'s Office.	1/3, Chengalroya Mudaly St., Triplicane.
645.	K. Yoganatha Rao	... —	—	Government Servant.	8, Bazlullah Road, Theagaroyanagar.

MAHARASHTRIAN RESIDENTS OF MADRAS

SECTION II

OTHERS

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
1.	Ambaji Rao	... 16	Basutkar,	—	86, Raja Hyder Street, Triplicane.
2.	D. Ambaji Rao	... 63	Dhotray.	Merchant.	25, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
3.	Ambhika Rao	... 25	Dowray.	—	82, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
4.	Ammu Rao	... 70	—	—	40, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
5.	Ananda Rao	... 21	Kalai.	Agent Mate.	27, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
6.	Ananda Rao	... —	Khankadey.	Mill.	22, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
7.	Annaji Rao	... 30	Anthey.	Merchant.	9, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
8.	Appat Pandaba Rao	... 26	Shindey.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
9.	Arjuna Rao	... 39	Pavar.	Attender, High Court.	43, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.
10.	Babu Rao	... —	Malvey.	Tailor.	Sadayappa Mudaly Street, Mylapore.
11.	Babu Rao	... 80	—	Silversmith.	9, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
12.	N. Balajee Rao	... 86	—	Pensioner.	61, Elephant Gate Street, G.T.
13.	Balakrishna Rao	... 50	—	Watchman.	47, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, G.T.
14.	P. N. Balakrishna Rao	... 22	Pavar.	—	32, Perumal Garden 1st Lane, G.T.
15.	S. V. Balakrishna Rao	... 16	Salunkey.	—	46/49, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
16.	Balakrishna Rao	... 19	Mongodey.	—	28, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
17.	Balaram Rao	... 42	Sutrayana.	Tailor.	25, Adanja Mudaly Street, Mylapore.
18.	Balaram Rao	... 19	Malavay.	Tailor.	177, Jani Jankhan Road, Royapettah.
19.	Bapu Rao	... 25	Suthrai,	Tailor.	39, Appavu Gramani Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
20.	Baya Bai	... 35	Malvey.	Maid Servant.	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
21.	Bhagavanth Rao	... 35	Nickam.	Inspector, W. I. Match Co.	2, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
22.	Bhagavanth Rao	... 50	Pavar.	Compositor.	26, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.
23.	Bhagirathi Bai	... 40	Pavar.	Teacher.	48, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, G.T.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
24.	Bhaktha Rao	... 24	Shinday.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
25.	Bhannaji Rao	... 50	Jaijoday.	Tailor.	2/3, Lathram Street, Mount Road.
26.	Bhaskar Rao	... 26	Jadav.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
27.	Bhima Rao	... 45	Pavar.	Clerk.	9, Talari Street, Pudupakkam, Royapettah.
28.	Bhujanga Rao	... 60	Shinday.	Private Teacher.	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
29.	Chanda Bai.	... 45	Thoravanth.	—	47, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, G.T.
30.	Chandrasaha Rao	... 20	Pavar.	—	51, Tirupalli Street, G.T.
31.	Chandrasekhara Rao	... 18	Jaijoday.	Tailor.	2/3, Lathram Street, Mount Road.
32.	Chikkanna Rao	... —	Bhandkar,	—	44, Venkatachala Chetty Street, Triplicane.
33.	C. Chinnaji Rao	... 32	Bhandkar.	Tailor.	"
34.	T. Chinnaji Rao	... 28	Thayapilae.	Tailor.	8, Kansami Naick Street Triplicane.
35.	B. Chinnaji Rao	... 45	Buradae.	Tailor.	31, Typhoon Alikhan Bahadur Street, Amirmahal.
36.	Chinsamy Rao	... 21	Putnay.	Tailor.	36, Raja Hydar Street, Mount Road.
37.	Cinpadi Rao	... 39	Manjray.	Tailor.	59, Wallajah Road, Mount Road.
38.	Cuppu Rao	... 18	Dhvanda.	—	38, Big Street, Triplicane.
39.	Cuppu Rao	... 25	Mandre.	Tailor.	8, Abdul Khan Sahib Street, Triplicane.
40.	G. K. Damodara Rao	... —	Nimbalkar.	Advocate.	1, Sannadhi Street, Mylapore.
41.	Damodara Rao	... 24	Khatken.	Attender, Medical College.	42, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
42.	Damodara Rao	... 32	Pavar.	Ledger-keeper.	42, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
43.	Dasarath Rao	... 41	Desolay.	Motor Driver.	47, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
44.	Dasarath Rao	... 35	Pavar.	Watchman.	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
45.	Dasarath Rao	... 39	Pavar.	Clerk.	8, Veerappan Street, G. T.
46.	Dasarath Rao	... 43	Chavan.	Engraver.	13, Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
47.	Devaji Rao	... 50	Shinday.	Watchman.	16, Vinayaka Mudaly Street, G. T.
48.	Dhannaji Rao	... 30	Jadab.	Clerk.	9, Edapalayam Street, G. T.
49.	Dhondaji Rao	... 35	Chavan.	Driver.	7, Venkatasami Lane, P. T.
50.	Dhondaji Rao	... 40	Yadave.	Attender.	33, Nannian Street, P. T.
51.	Dicky Rao	... 40	Basutkar.	—	36, Raja Hyder Street, Triplicane.
52.	Dowlath Rao	... 58	Sinday.	Typist, Press Copy Section, High Court.	43, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.

53.	Dowlath Rao	...	40	—	Attender.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
54.	Dowlath Rao	...	37	Savant.	Watchman.	8, Veerappan Street, G. T.
55.	S. Dowlath Rao	...	70	Sindhe.	Typist, High Court (Military Pensioner).	43, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.
56.	Dowlath Rao	...	—	Chavan.	—	13, Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
57.	Ekanath Rao	...	15	Sablay.	—	9, Edapalayam Street.
58.	Ekanath Rao	...	18	Panchakar.	—	2, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
59.	Enkaji Rao	...	45	Pavar.	Broker.	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
60.	Essoji Rao	...	32	Khankadey.	Employed in Corporation Dispensary.	11, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
61.	Eswar Rao	...	45	Kalai.	—	27, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
62.	Eswar Rao	—	45	Sinday.	Attender.	26, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
63.	T. K. Eswar Rao	...	43	Dhotray.	Embroider.	27, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
64.	Eswar Rao	...	45	Pavar.	Peon, High Court.	5, Krishnappa Maistri St., P. T.
65.	Eswar Rao	...	31	Divakar.	Merchant.	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
66.	Eswar Rao	...	27	Nickam.	—	Venkatasami Lane, P. T.
67.	Gajapathi Rao	...	23	Mandkar.	—	7, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
68.	Gajapathy Rao	...	25	Pavar.	—	6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
69.	Gajapathy Rao	...	18	Scindia.	—	3, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
70.	Gajapathy Rao	...	18	Kaheerasagar.	—	4, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
71.	Gajendra Rao	...	26	Scindia.	Bill Collector.	16, Vinayaka Mudali Street, G. T.
72.	Ganaji Rao	...	53	Khatkar.	Pensioner.	42, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.
73.	S. V. Ganapathi Rao	...	20	Salunkey.	—	46/49, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
74.	Ganapathi Rao	...	16	Bhonsle.	—	238, Govindappa Naick Street, G. T.
75.	S. Ganapat Rao	...	54	Somavansey.	Clerk.	13, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
76.	Ganapathy Rao	...	39	Pavar.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G. T.
77.	Ganasha Rao	...	25	Pavar.	Merchant.	9, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
78.	Ganasha Rao	...	26	Cathum.	—	25, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
79.	Ganoba Rao	...	30	Jadav.	Port Trust.	32, Perumal Koil Garden, 1st Lane, G. T.
80.	Ganoka Rao	...	48	Pavar.	Computer.	1/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
81.	Girmaji Rao	...	47	Pavar.	Mechanic.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
82.	Girdhar Rao	...	48	Pavar.	Clerk.	14, Vinayaka Mudaly Street, G. T.
83.	Gonaknatha Rao	...	29	Chavan.	Typewriting Mechanic.	Perumal Garden, 1st Lane, G. T.
84.	Gopal Rao	...	35	Anarey.	Merchant, (Oilman Stores).	Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
85.	Gopal Rao	...	24	Shinday.	Letter Peon.	34, Veerappan Street, G. T.
86.	Gopal Rao	...	50	Pavar.	Pensioner.	27, Elakandappan Street, P. T.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
87.	Gopalakrishna Rao	... 35	Salunkey.	Cashier, Madras Gymkhana Club.	7, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
88.	Gopinath Rao	... 15	Dappalay.	—	57/52, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
89.	Gopinath Rao	... 20	Pavar.	—	48, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
90.	Govardhana Rao	... 32	Jadav.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G. T.
91.	Govardhan Rao	... 30	Chavan.	Clerk.	7, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
92.	Govardhan Rao	... 20	Pavar.	—	6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
93.	Govardhan Rao	... 36	Potae.	Tailor.	Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
94.	Govardhan Rao	... 15	Pavar.	—	8, Hussein Saib Street, P. T.
95.	Govinda Rao	... 50	Navkar.	Watchman.	18, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
96.	S. Govinda Rao	... 42	Bhonsle.	Tailor.	238, Govindappa Naick Street, G. T.
97.	S. Govinda Rao	... 28	Bhonsle.	Tailor.	135, Vepery High Road.
98.	N. Govinda Rao	... 29	Dhvanda.	Clerk.	38, Big Street, Triplicane.
99.	P. Govinda Rao	... 48	Patange.	Tailor.	73, Subadral Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
100.	Govinda Rao	... 58	Pavar.	Clerk.	20, Palliappan Street, G. T.
101.	Govinda Rao	... 55	Lickram.	Weaver in Cotton Mills.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
102.	Govinda Rao	... 30	Kshirasagar.	Reader, Madras Mail.	28, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
103.	Govinda Rao	... 55	Chavan.	Watch Repairer.	12/1, Perumal Koil Garden Street, P. T.
104.	Govindasamy Rao	... 35	Musalay.	Tailor.	60, Bangaru Naicken Street, Triplicane.
105.	S. Govindaswami Rao	... —	Scindhia.	—	15, Ramanuja Iyer Street, Sowcarpet.
106.	M. Gundu Rao	... 27	Manjrai.	Tailor.	Amirmahal.
107.	Hanumantha Rao	... 30	Gunjuthay.	Travelling Agent.	138, China Bazaar Road.
108.	Hanumantha Rao	... 25	Dappalay.	—	51/52, Edapalayam Street,
109.	Hanumantha Rao	... 62	Pavar.	Pensioner.	29, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
110.	Hanumantha Rao	... —	Pavar.	—	11, Abdulla Saib Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
111.	Hanumantha Rao	... 18	Malathkar.	Tailor.	60, Bangaru Naick Street, Triplicane.
112.	Hanumantha Rao	... 30	Chavan.	Clerk.	Tirupalli Street, G. T.
113.	Hanumantha Rao	... 52	Pavar.	Engraver.	265, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah.
114.	Hari Rao	... 20	—	—	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
115.	Hari Rao	... 35	Chavan.	Telephone Operator.	15, Mohandoss Lane, Mount Road.

116.	Hari Rao	...	50	Pavar.	Clerk.	60, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
117.	Heroji Rao	...	72	Salunkey.	do.	46/49, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
118.	M. C. Heroji Rao	...	38	Chavan.	Tailor.	42, Perambur Barrack's Road, Purasawalkam.
119.	Heroji Rao	...	45	Dowray.	Clerk.	32, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
120.	Heroji Rao	...	45	Jadav.	do.	1, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
121.	Heroji Rao	...	40	Chavan.	Motor Driver.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
122.	Heroji Rao	...	55	Selar.	Pensioner.	362, Pycrofts' Road, Royapettah.
123.	Jaganatha Rao	...	50	Naloday.	Clerk.	2, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
124.	Jaganatha Rao	...	40	Pavar.	Motor Driver.	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
125.	Janardhan Rao	...	17	Nickam.	—	11, Veerappan Street, G. T.
126.	Dr. Janardhan Rao	...	48	Kshirasagar.	Ayurvedic Doctor.	14, Taleri Street, Royapettah.
127.	Janardhan Rao	...	40	—	Clerk.	Singannan Street, G. T.
128.	Janmaji Rao	...	37	Dhanjai.	Binder.	29, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
129.	Jayaram Rao	...	19	Jadav.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G. T.
130.	Jayaram Rao	...	30	Ghatae.	Tailor.	38, Big Street, Triplicane.
131.	Jivaji Rao	...	40	Scindia.	Clerk.	5, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
132.	M. Kalappa Rao	...	48	Malavay.	Tailor.	177, Jani Jan Khan Road, Royapettah.
133.	Kamaladhara Rao	...	18	Morey.	—	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
134.	Kamaladhara Rao	...	22	Dondi Pateel.	—	Elakandappan Street, P. T.
135.	Kamaladhara Rao	...	35	Dowray.	Fitter's Maistry.	27, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
136.	Kanna Rao	...	26	Malvey.	Tailor.	Sadayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore.
137.	Kanna Rao	...	—	Paranjpe.	—	Wallajah Road, Mount Road.
138.	B. S. Kanna Rao	...	—	—	Tailor.	Osman Road, Theagaroyanagar.
139.	B. Kanna Rao	...	29	Bhandekar.	do.	23, Habibullah Saib Street, Triplicane.
140.	Kannaji Rao	...	40	Valkey.	Sign Board Painter.	20, Hanumatharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
141.	P. Kannu Rao	...	39	Pathangay.	Tailor.	60, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
142.	M. Kannu Rao	...	32	Basutkar.	do.	36, Raja Hyder Street, Triplicane.
143.	Kannu Rao	...	23	Hanchatay.	Clerk.	40, Rajah Hyder Street, Mount Road.
144.	Kantha Rao	...	52	Amburai.	Tailor.	13, Tokudrukhan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.
145.	P. N. Kasiviswanath Rao	...	30	Pavar.	—	32, Perumal Garden, 1st Lane, G. T.
146.	Koroji Rao	...	35	Shinday.	Bill Collector.	20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
147.	Kesava Rao	...	50	Dappalay.	Clerk.	51/52, Edapalayam Street, P. T.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
148.	Kesava Rao	... 48	—	—	48, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
149.	Khandu Rao	... 28	Kavale.	Tailor.	26, Waller's Road, Chintadripet.
150.	R. Kondappa Rao	... 28	Balaykar.	Tailor.	24, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah.
151.	K. Koneri Rao	... —	Katray,	—	93, Dara Venkatasami Naidu Street, Chempauk.
152.	Krishna Rao	... 20	Sinday.	Motor Driver.	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
153.	Krishna Rao	... 30	Bhonsle.	Tailor.	Next to Roxy.
154.	Krishna Rao	... —	Dhabdal.	—	11, Abdulla Saib Street, Tiruvatteswaranpet.
155.	G. Krishna Rao	... 44	Gayakwad.	Tailor.	8, Kandasami Lane, Royapuram.
156.	G. Krishna Rao	... 28	Sindhe.	Postman, Royapettah P. O.	53, Pilliar Koil Street, Triplicane.
157.	Krishna Rao	... 22	Sindhe.	—	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
158.	Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle	... 66	Bhonsle.	Retd. Secretary to the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations.	Thyagaroyanagar.
159.	Krishna Rao	... 45	Shirasagar.	—	20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
160.	Krishnaji Rao	... 43	Shirasagar.	Native Doctor.	40-C, Pycroft's 1st Street, Royapettah.
161.	Krishnaji Rao	... 25	Pavar.	—	2/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
162.	Krishnaji Rao	... 23	Putanay.	Tailor.	36, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
163.	Krishnaji Rao	... 30	Liokram.	—	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
164.	Krishnaji Rao	... 40	Jabbey.	Watchman.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
165.	Krishnaji Rao	... 25	—	—	1, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
166.	Krishnaji Rao	... 25	Shinday.	—	20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
167.	Krishnaji Rao	... 18	Meanganey.	Watchman.	3, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
168.	Krishnaji Rao	— 60	Maroney.	Attender.	3, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
169.	Krishnaji Rao	... 50	Sinday.	Muchi in High Court.	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
170.	T. Krishnaji Rao	... 67	Dhothray.	Emborider.	27, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteswaranpet.
171.	Krishnaji Rao	... —	Dhanjay.	Watchman.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.
172.	Krishnaji Rao	... 29	Chavan.	—	7, Venkatasami Lane, P. T.
173.	Krishnamurthi Rao	... 17	Pavar.	—	6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
174.	T. Kuppu Rao	... 42	Tandalay.	Tailor.	9, Mohan Road, Patter's Garden, Mount Road.

175.	J. Kuppaaji Rao	...	—	Jadav.	Compositor, Hindu Office.	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
176.	Kuppaaji Rao	...	16	Dhunley.	—	34, Veerappan Street, G. T.
177.	Kuppaaji Rao	...	15	Chavan.	—	18, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
178.	Kuppaaji Rao	...	15	Pavar.	—	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
179.	Kuppaaji Rao	...	40	Sablay.	Attender.	9, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
180.	Kuppaaji Rao	...	18	Chavan.	—	7, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G. T.
181.	Kuppani Bai	...	40	Jadav.	Shopkeeper.	8, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
182.	C. Kuppu Rao	...	43	Bhandkar.	Tailor.	44, Venkatachala Chetty Street, Triplicane.
183.	Kuppu Rao	...	33	Kansre.	Tailor.	44, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteswaranpet.
184.	Lakshman Rao	...	55	Yadav.	—	133, China Bazaar Road, G. T.
185.	Lakshman Rao	...	21	Pavar.	Fitter.	11, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
186.	Lakshman Rao	...	18.	Khankadey.	Asst. in Mill	23, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
187.	Lakshman Rao	...	17	Ingoley.	Watch repairer.	15, Hanumantharoyan Koll Street, P. T.
189.	Lakshman Rao	...	32	Jadav.	Employed in Cotton Mill.	5, Veerappan Street, G.T.
189.	Lakshman Rao	...	65	Yadav.	Attender.	3, Veerappan Street, G.T.
190.	Lakshmi Bai	...	40	Jadav.	—	5, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P.T.
191.	Lakshminarayan Rao	...	30	Bhosley.	Salesman, Kodak Ltd.	28, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
192.	Lokanuth Rao	...	21	Mohithay.	—	12, Peria Naikaran Street, G.T.
193.	Lokanath Rao	...	—	—	—	27, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
194.	Lodji Rao	...	40	Salat.	Attender.	11, Talari St., Pudupakkam, Royapettah.
195.	Madhava Rao	...	50	Yadav.	Typist, High Court.	37, Erulappan Street, Sowcarpet.
196.	Madhava Rao	...	30	Shinday.	—	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
197.	Madan Mohan Rao	...	20	Pavar.	—	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
198.	Mahadeva Rao	...	36	Pavar.	Clerk.	3, Narasimhadasari Lane, G. T.
199.	Mahadeva Rao	...	40	Shinday.	Clerk.	138, China Bazaar Road, G. T.
200.	Mahadeva Rao	...	45	Meanganey.	Watchman.	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P.T.
201.	Mahadeva Rao	...	20	Jadav.	—	38, Veerappan Street, G.T.
202.	Mahadeva Rao	...	35	Dhengey.	Attender.	4, Talari Street, Pudupakkam.
203.	Manamohan Rao	...	38	Autbkar.	—	1/33, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G.T.
204.	Manicka Rao	...	50	Pavar.	—	11, Veerappan Street, G.T.
205.	Mankoji Rao	...	40	Margodoy.	Pensioner.	28, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
206.	Mannaaji Rao	...	50	Pavar.	—	11, Ponnappan Lane, P.T.
207.	Mannaaji Rao	...	60	Chavan.	Watchman.	3, Veerappan Street, G.T.
208.	Markanda Rao	...	22	Autbkar.	—	1/33, General Muthiah Mudali, G.T.
209.	Mohan Rao	...	25	Solar.	—	262, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
210.	Mohan Rao	...	Mawnay.	Manager.	28, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
211.	Munichenchu Rao	... 45	Nickam.	—	11, Veerappan Street, G.T.
212.	Munuswamy Rao	... 20	Dappalay.	—	51/52, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
213.	Munuswamy Rao	... 58	Sulakae.	Tailor.	81, Typhoon Ali Khan Bahadur Street, Amir Mahal.
214.	Munuswamy Rao	... 49	Mule.	Tailor.	Fakir Sahib 1st Street, Jambazaar.
215.	Munuswamy Rao	... 50	Mawnay.	Attender, High Court.	5, Krishnappa Maistry Street, P.T.
216.	Munuswamy Rao	... 80	Pavar.	Watchman.	8, Veerappan Street, G.T.
217.	Munuswamy Rao	... 40	Dhummal.	—	8, Veerappan Street, G.T.
218.	Munuswamy Rao	... 22	Malav.	—	177, Jani Jankhan Street, Royapettah.
219.	Munuswamy Rao	... 49	Hanchatay.	Overseer, Wilson & Co.	40, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
220.	Munnaji Rao	... —	Magar.	—	11, Abdulla Sahib Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
221.	Nagabushan Rao	... 26	Pavar.	Attender.	1/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
222.	Naganatha Rao	... 22	Shinday.	Tailor.	16, Vinayaka Mudaly Street, G. T.
223.	M. Nagaraja Rao	... 26	Malatkar.	do.	60, Bangaru Naick Street, Triplicane.
224.	Naguraj Rao	... 17	Linkar.	do.	80, Perooj Saib Street, Triplicane.
225.	Nagoji Rao	... 52	Ohavan.	Merchant.	7, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
226.	Nagoji Rao	... 65	do.	Attender.	84, Veerappan Street, G. T.
227.	Nagoji Rao	... 28	Jadav.	Apprentice.	28, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
228.	Nagoji Rao	... 40	do.	Attender.	92, do.
229.	Nagoji Rao	... 45	Nickam.	Glass Merchant	Venkatsamy Lane, P. T.
230.	Nagoji Rao	... 70	Pavar.	Pensioner.	92, Perumal Koil Garden, 1st Lane, G. T.
231.	Nagoji Rao	... 24	Kudam.	—	12, Sabapathi Mudaly Street, P. T.
232.	Nanjunda Rao	... 40	Anarey.	Mechanic.	Mohandoss Road, Mount Road.
233.	Nanjunda Rao	... 50	Dhodthray.	Embroider.	84, Nagappier Street, Tiruvattoeswaranpet.
234.	Narahari Rao	... —	Jadhav.	Mail sorter, R. M. S.	11, Veerappan Street, G. T.
235.	R. Narasinga Rao	... —	—	Retd. Veterinary Surgeon.	"Joti Bang," Ebrahim Salt Extensions, Egmore.
236.	T. Narasinga Rao	... —	—	—	Wallajah Road, Mount Road.

237.	T. N. Narasinga Rao	...	—	—	—
238.	T. K. Narasinga Rao	...	28	Dhothray.	Embroider.
239.	Narasinga Rao	...	25	do.	—
240.	S. Narasinga Rao	...	30	Sande.	Tailor.
241.	Narasinga Rao	...	25	Dhappalay.	—
242.	Narayan Rao	...	59	Aubbkar.	Retd. Station Master.
243.	Narayan Rao	...	—	Kale.	—
244.	Narayan Rao	...	—	Kadam.	—
245.	Narayan Rao	...	29	Pavar.	Clerk.
246.	Narayan Rao	...	45	Dhunalay.	Merchant.
247.	Narayan Rao	...	40	Nikandey.	Do.
248.	Narayan Rao	...	23	Pavar.	—
249.	Narayan Rao	...	30	Engaley.	Watchman.
250.	K. Naroji Rao	...	32	Magar.	Tailor.
251.	Narsoji Rao	...	35	Malavaye.	B. C. National Bank, Madras.
252.	Navaneetha Rao	...	30	Pavar.	Clerk.
253.	Neelakanta Rao	...	24	Sindhe.	—
254.	Nilakan'ta Rao	...	22	Shinday.	Attender.
255.	Padmaji Rao	...	39	Chavan.	Teacher.
256.	Padmanabha Rao	...	49	Scindia.	Daffedar.
257.	Padmavath Rao	...	46	Kesarkar.	Engine Driver.
258.	Panduranga Rao	...	18	Yadav.	—
259.	Panduranga Rao	...	20	Pavar.	—
260.	Panduranga Rao	...	16	Kesarkar.	—
261.	Panduranga Rao	...	20	Scindia.	—
262.	Panduranga Rao	...	30	Savanth.	Fitter.
263.	Panduranga Rao	...	17	Keheerasagar.	—
264.	Panduranga Rao	...	28	Cathum.	Clerk.
265.	Panduranga Rao	...	29	Chavan.	Clerk.
266.	Panduranga Rao	...	25	Pavar.	—
267.	Panduranga Rao	...	54	Pathingay.	Tailor.
268.	Panduranga Rao	...	15	Bhoselay.	—
269.	Panduranga Rao	...	23	Pavar.	—
270.	Panduranga Rao	...	25	Pavar.	—

Wallajah Road, Mount Road.
 27, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
 25, do.
 Swami Naicken Street, Chintadripet.
 Edapalayam Street, P. T.
 1/33, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
 Wallajah Road, Mount Road.
 11, Abdulla Saib Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
 11, Ponnappan Lane, P. T.
 Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
 11, Veerappan Street, G. T.
 2/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
 16, Vinayaka Maistri Street, G. T.
 22, Mukthal Street, Purasawalkam.
 572, High Road, Triplicane.
 6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
 43, Bangaru Naicken Street, Mount Road.
 do.
 Tirupalli Street, G. T.
 3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
 78, Paper Mills, Rd., Perambur.
 138, China Bazaar Road, G. T.
 20, Palliappan Street, G. T.
 78, Paper Mills Road, Perambur.
 5, Krishnappe Maistry Street, P. T.
 48, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, G. T.
 20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
 25, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
 105, China Basaar Road, G. T.
 11, Veerappan Street, G. T.
 40, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
 42, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
 26, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
 265, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
271.	Parvathi Bai	... 45	Putanay.	—	36, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
272.	V. Pundalika Rao	... 32	Thoravanth.	Attender.	66, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
273.	Pundalika Rao	... 20	Sablay.	Silversmith.	9, Edapalayam Street, P.T.
274.	Pundalika Rao	... 18	Scindia.	—	5, Krishnappa Maistry Street, P.T.
275.	Pundalika Rao	... 25	Chavan.	Merchant.	20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
276.	Purushothama Rao	... 52	Kadam.	Teacher.	12, Perianaikaran Street, G.T.
277.	Radhakrishna Rao	... 30	Savant.	—	11, Veerappan Street, G.T.
278.	Raghavendra Rao	... 18	Kshirasagar.	—	14, Talari Street, Royapettah.
279.	Raghunatha Rao	... 50	Jadav.	Stone Cutter.	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
280.	Raghunatha Rao	... —	—	Retd. Employer of Tea Estate, Ceylon.	Mylaporan Street, Royapettah.
281.	Raghunatha Rao	... 42	Sankpal.	Cook.	47, General Muthiah Mudall Street, G.T.
282.	Raghunatha Rao	... 40	Pavar.	Gaslight Hirer.	3, Narasimhaswami Lane, G.T.
283.	Raja Rao	... 28	Yadav.	Clerk.	138, China Bazaar Road, G.T.
284.	Raja D Mawney	... —	—	Chemist & Druggist, China Bazaar.	Ebrahim Sait Colony, Egmore.
285.	J. C. Rajaram Rao	... —	Javalkar.	Tailor.	240, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.
286.	Raja Rao	... 15	Thayapilae.	—	8, Kanswami Naick Street, Triplicane.
287.	Raja Bai	... 29	—	Teacher.	48, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, G.T.
288.	Rajaram Rao	... 26	—	—	23, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
289.	Rajaram Rao	... 15	Jadav.	—	8, Veerappan Street, G.T.
290.	Rajaram Rao	... 50	Pavar.	Merchant.	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
291.	Rajaram Rao	... 40	Kshirasagar.	Machine Foreman, Madras Mail.	43, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
292.	Rajaram Rao	... 37	Savanth.	Machineman.	16, Vinayaka Maistry Street, G.T.
293.	Rukmangada Rao	... 30	Pavar.	Motor Driver.	25, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
294.	Rambai	... 50	Chavan.	Servant Maid.	18, Krishnappa Maistry Street, P.T.
295.	Ram Bhavoo Rao	... 26	Jawalkar.	Tailor.	240, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.
296.	Rama Rao	... 85	Scindia.	—	5, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
297.	Rama Rao	... 45	Pavar.	Merchant.	3, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
298.	C. Rama Rao	... 60	Cathum.	Clerk, Messrs. T. N. C. & Sons.	25, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
299.	Rama Rao	... 23	Pavar.	—	32, do.
300.	Rama Rao	... 35	Scindia	Clerk.	5, Veerappan Street, G. T.

301.	J. R. Rama Rao	... 48	Limkar.	Tailor.	30, Peroji Saib Street, Triplicane.
302.	Rama Rao	... 25	Malathkar.	do.	10, Gurusami Naicken Street, Mount Road-Edapalayam Street, P. T.
303.	Rama Rao	... 30	Pavar.	Salesman.	Theagaroyanagar.
304.	Rama Rao Bhonsle	... 23	Bhonsle.	Sub-Inspector of Excise.	1/33, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
305.	Ramachandra Rao	... 36	Autbkar.	Clerk.	6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
306.	Ramachandra Rao	... 28	Savanth.	Motor Driver.	18, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
307.	Ramachandra Rao	... 45	Dhumal.	Watchman.	32, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
308.	Ramachandra Rao	... 50	Margcedey.	Clerk.	8, Veerappan St., G. T.
309.	Ramachandra Rao	... 25	Jadav.	—	34, do.
310.	Ramachandra Rao	... 45	Dhunlay.	—	2, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
311.	Ramadhani Rao	... 35	Bhoslay.	Dier	13, Tokudikhan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.
312.	Ramdoss	... 19	Amburao.	—	7, General Muthia Mudali Street, G. T.
313.	Ramjee Rao	... 50	Chavan.	—	12, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
314.	Ramakrishna Rao	... 28	Limbalkar.	Gymnaster.	38, Veerappan Street, G. T.
315.	Ramakrishna Rao	... 35	Pavar.	Attender.	12/1, Perumal Koil Garden Street, G. T.
316.	Ramakrishna Rao	... 20	Chavan.	—	362, Pycrofts' Road, Royapattah
317.	Ramakrishna Rao	... 20	Erlar.	—	39, Appavu Gramani St., Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
318.	Ramani Rao	... —	Suthrani.	Tailor.	27, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
319.	E. Ramanatha Rao	... 16	Dhothray.	—	31, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
320.	Ranga Rao	... 42	Savanth.	Merchant.	9, Typhoon Alikhan Bahadur Street, Amir-mahal.
321.	Ranga Rao	... 30	Suthravai.	Tailor.	240, Wail-tax Road.
322.	Ranga Rao	... 42	Pavar.	Attender, Corporation.	33, Dara Venkatasami Naidu Street, Chepauk.
323.	R. Ranga Rao	... —	Katray.	—	Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
324.	Ranga Rao	... 35	Selkey.	Postman.	19, Arunachala Mudaly Street.
325.	Ranga Rao	... 36	Valkey.	Clerk.	20, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
326.	Ranoji Rao	... —	—	—	do. do.
327.	G. Radhakrishna Rao	... 24	Gunjuthay.	Clerk.	33, Veerappan Street, G. T.
328.	Radhakrishna Rao	... 35	Selkey.	Clearing Agent.	Venkatasami Lane, P. T.
329.	Radhakrishna Rao	... 24	Nickam.	—	51, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
330.	Radhakrishna Rao	... 22	Pavar,	—	

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
331.	Rathnaji Rao	... 55	Jadav.	Bill Collector.	Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
332.	Sadananda Rao	... 35	Scindia.	Clerk.	51, General Muthia Mudali St., G. T.
333.	Sadasiva Rao	... —	Pavar.	Asst. Bill Collector.	23, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
334.	Sajjan Rao	... 27	Pavar.	Clerk.	6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
335.	T. K. Sama Rao	... 40	Vayakar.	Tailor.	No. 2, Raja Hyder Street, Triplicane.
336.	P. S. Samu Rao	... —	Putane.	Tailor.	2/8, Sadayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore.
337.	Santhoji Rao	... 70	Pavar.	Watchman.	3, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.
338.	Santharama Rao	... 25	Meanganey.	Watchman.	5, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
339.	Santhaji Rao	... 80	Ongoley.	Attender.	15, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
340.	Sarabushan Rao	... 22	Kshirasagar.	—	14, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P. T.
341.	Saraswathi Bai	... 30	Pavar.	—	11, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
342.	H. Seetharam Rao	... 21	Dhothrai.	Merchant.	26, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
343.	Seshagiri Rao	... 65	Selakey.	Clerk.	Elakandappan Street, P. T.
344.	Seshagiri Rao	... 35	Jadav.	Peon.	33, Veerappen Street, G. T.
345.	T. K. Sesha Rao	... 35	Vanikar.	Tailor.	31, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.
346.	Seshagiri Rao	... 30	Selakey.	Attender.	265, Pycrofts Road, Royapettah.
347.	Sethoji Rao	... 50	Pavar.	Wood Merchant.	2/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
348.	Shama Rao	... 35	Chavan.	Police.	15, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
349.	Shaman Rao	... 17	Dhengey.	—	5, Sunkurama Chetty Street, G. T.
350.	Shama Rao	... 50	Jadav.	Peon.	8, Veerappan Street, G. T.
351.	Shanker Rao	... 22	Ghorpade.	—	Next to Roxy.
352.	Shankar Rao	... 23	Chavan.	—	34, Veerappan Street, G. T.
353.	Shankar Rao	... 22	Shinday.	Merchant's Clerk.	3, Tholasingam Lane, Sowcarpet.
354.	Shankar Rao	... 30	Savant.	Motor Driver.	38, Veerappan Street, G. T.
355.	Shankar Rao	... 15	Dhummal.	—	8, Veerppan Street, G. T.
356.	Sivaji Rao	... 28	Ponlay.	Motor Driver.	12, Elakandappan Street, G. T.
357.	Sivaji Rao	... 60	Sankpal.	Retd. Troop Jamedar.	7, Singannan Street, P. T.
358.	V. Shivaji Rao	... 32	Vakaday.	Tailor.	31, Pilliar Kovil Street 1st Lane, Triplicane.
359.	Shivaji Rao	... 25	Jaijoday.	Tailor.	2/3, Bathram Street, Mount Road.

360.	Shivaji Rao	...	50	Pavar.	—	12, Sabapathy Mudaly Street, G.T.
361.	V. Shivaji Rao	...	36	Velgundae.	Tailor.	91, Pilliar Koil Street, Triplicane.
362.	Sivasankara Rao	...	32	Pavar.	Attender, Corporation.	42, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
363.	Somu Rao	...	21	Hanchtay.	Supervisor.	40, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road.
364.	Somanatha Rao	...	21	Sankpal.	—	7, Eingannan Street, P. T.
365.	Sona Bai	...	30	Pavar.	Head Mistress, (C. G. S. Amaravathy.)	62, Mullah Sahib Street, G. T.
366.	Bridhar Rao	...	15	Morey.	—	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
367.	Srinivasa Rao	...	68	Mankar	—	7, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
368.	Srinivasa Rao	...	36	Thoravanth.	Salesman.	20, Palliappan Street, G. T.
369.	Srinivasa Rao	...	35	Dheng-y.	Manager.	5, Sunkurama Chetty Street, G. T.
370.	Srinivasa Rao	...	18	Pavar.	Boy peon.	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
371.	Srinivasa Rao	...	28	Chavan.	Attender (C. C. C. Bank.)	18, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
372.	Srinivasa Rao	...	28	Scindia.	Compounder.	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P. T.
373.	Srinivasa Rao	...	25	Dhumalay.	Clerk.	9, Hussain Sahib Street, P.T.
374.	Srinivasa Rao	...	40	Kshirasagar.	Motor Driver.	18, Krishnappa Maistry Street, P.T.
375.	Srinivasa Rao	...	45	Shinday.	Clerk.	29, Perumal Koil Garden, 2nd Lane, G.T.
376.	Srinivasa Rao	...	30	Kadam.	Compositor.	Chakkarai Chetty Street, G.T.
377.	Srinivasa Rao	...	28	Chavan.	—	13, Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
378.	Srinivasa Rao	...	28	Chavan.	—	13, Mogandoss Lane, Mount Road.
379.	Subba Rao	...	37	Savanth.	Travelling Agent.	7, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G.T.
380.	C. A. Subba Rao	...	33	Kolakar.	Tailor.	82, O. N. Krishnaswamy Road, Chepauk.
381.	Subhan Rao	...	25	Autbkar.	—	1/33, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G.T.
382.	R. Subrahmania Rao	...	70	Thanjay.	Pensioner.	5, Veerappan Street, G.T.
383.	N. Subrahmania Rao	...	22	—	Choolai Mills.	47, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G.T.
384.	M. Subrahmania Rao	...	40	Musalae.	Tailor.	240, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.
385.	Subrahmania Rao	...	40	Sanyasi.	Tailor.	2, Peroj Sahib Street, Triplicane.
386.	P. Subrahmania Rao	...	35	Pisay.	Tailor.	59, Wallajah Road, Mount Road.
387.	Subrahmania Rao	...	29	Anarey.	Reader, (Hindu Office.)	14, Mohandoss Lane, Mount Road.
388.	Sudarshan Rao	...	45	Kehirasagar.	Motor Driver.	14, Hanumantharoyan Koil Street, P.T.
389.	Sujana Rao	...	19	Shinday.	—	9, Veerappan Street, G.T.
390.	Sulochana Bai	...	33	Morey.	—	61, Elephant Gate Street, G.T.
391.	Sumitra Bai	...	37	Bhoslay.	Tailoring.	42, Bangaru Naick Street, Mount Road.
392.	Sundar Rao	...	38	Limbalkar.	Clerk.	26, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
393.	G. K. Sundar Rao	...	30	Nimbalkar.	Clerk, Chartered Bank.	1, Sannadhi Street, Mylapore.
394.	Sundar Rao	...	15	Pavar.	—	3, Hussain Sahib Street, P.T.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Surname or Family Name.	Occupation.	Address.
395.	Sundar Rao	... 45	Gholpad.	Clerk.	31, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
396.	Sundar Rao	... 35	Pavar.	Attender.	240, Walli Tax Road, P. T.
397.	Sundereswara Rao	... 22	Cathum.	---	25, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
398.	T. Swami Rao	... 35	Ghorpade.	Tailor.	Next to Roxy.
399.	Tholasinga Rao	... 35	Panchakar.	Engraver.	2, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
400.	Thukaram Rao	... 42	Devkar.	Clerk.	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
401.	Thukaram Rao	... 54	Pathingay.	Dyer.	40, Raja Hyder Street, Mount Road,
402.	Ukkali Rao	... 34	Katharai.	Tailor.	31, Typhoon Ali Khan Bahadur Street, Amir Mahal.
403.	R. Vasudeva Rao	... 54	Salunkey.	Merchant.	46/49, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
404.	H. Vasudeva Rao	... 27	Dhothray.	Merchant.	22, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
405.	Venkoba Rao	... 37	Jadav.	Watchman.	4, Tholasingam Street, G.T.
406.	Venkoba Rao	... 32	Powlay.	Mechanic's Mate.	12, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
407.	P. A. Venkoba Rao	... 25	Powlay.	Clerk.	19, Krishnappa Maistry Street, G. T.
408.	Venkoba Rao	... 32	Autbkar.	---	1/33, General Muthiah Mudali Street, G.T.
409.	Venkoba Rao	... 23	Pavar.	Clerk.	29, Elakandappan Street, P.T.
410.	Venkoba Rao	... 17	Sutrayana.	Tailor.	25, Adanja Mudaly Street, Mylapore.
411.	R. Venkoba Rao	... 32	Rangadalay.	Tailor.	47, Nagappier Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.
412.	Venkoba Rao	... 22	Pavar.	---	20, Palliappan Street, G. T.
413.	Venkoba Rao	... 36	Shinday.	Clerk.	61, Elephant Gate Street, G. T.
414.	Venkoba Rao	... 18	Cathum.	---	25, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
415.	T. Venkoba Rao	... 25	Thounday.	Tailor.	22, Vallabha Agraharam, Triplicane.
416.	Venkoba Rao	... 30	Nickam.	---	Venkatasami Lane, P. T.;
417.	Venkoba Rao	... 25	Padav.	---	9, Edapalayam Street,
418.	Venkoba Rao	... 30	Salunkey.	Attender.	2/44, Tirupalli Street, G. T.
419.	Venkoba Rao	... 46	Pavar.	Mechanic.	51, do.
420.	Venkoba Rao	... 29	Mandekhar.	Typewriting (Mechanic).	32, Perumal Garden, 1st Lane, G. T.
421.	S. Venkat Rao	... 40	Powlay.	Clerk.	19, Krishnappa Maistry Street, G. T.
422.	Venkat Rao	... 36	Amburase.	Tailor.	Shop No. 2, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.

423.	Venkatsamy Rao	...	35	Malavey.	Peon.	—	8, Veerappan Street, G. T.
424.	Venunatha Rao	...	29	Pavar.		—	20, Palliappan Street, G. T.
425.	Vijendra Rao	...	3j	Saukpal.	Clerk.		6, Elakandappan Street, P. T.
426.	Viswanatha Rao	...	39	Doudipakel.	Attender, High Court.		do.
427.	Viswanatha Rao	...	35	Mandakar.	R. A. S. M.		7, General Muthia Mudaly Street, G. T.
428.	Viswantaha Rao	...	24	Amburar.		—	13, Tokudinkhan Bahadur Street, Tripli- cane.
429.	K. Viswanatha Rao	...	28	Katray.	Tailor.		33, Dara Venkatasami Naidu Street, Che- pauk.
430.	Vittal Rao	...	15	Nickam.		—	Venkatsami Lane, P. T.
431.	Vittal Rao	...	40	Morey.	Attender.		8, Veerappan Street, G. T.
432.	Vittal Rao	...	36	Salunkey.	Book Binder.		46/49, Edapalayam Street, P. T.
433.	Vittal Rao	...	50	Thoravanth.		—	66, do.
434.	K. Vittal Rao	...	34	Magar..	Tailor.		22, Mukhthal Street, Purasawalkam.
435.	Vittal Rao	...	19	Yadav.	Peon.		5, Krishnappa Maistri Street, P. T.
436.	M. Vittal Rao	...	30	Manjray'	Fish Gang Supervisor, Madras Corpora- tion.		240, Pyrooft's Road, Royapettah.
437.	Yeswanath Rao	...	18	Bhonsle.		—	238, Govindappa Naick Street, G. T.
438.	Yeswanath Rao	...	15	Jadav.	Attender.		1, Hussain Saib Street, P. T.

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