

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Indrial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	901	Press
		~~Mis.~~
19-20		
Dated	3 - 7	19 1858

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1/10

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 6th July 1858.

No. 19. Read the following Extract Minutes Consultation in the Military Department, dated 17th June 1858, No. 2162.

Communicating certain papers on the subject of a proposed re-construction of a part of the walls of the Garrison of Fort Saint George, and the removal of certain Public Establishments, from the Fort to the Mount, involving the question of a site in the vicinity of the latter place for the Central Jail. (Vide Military Consultation, 22nd June 1858, Nos. 8 @ 13.)

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, No. 901; dated 3rd July 1858.

Resolved that para. 12, of the foregoing Extract Minutes of Consultation, be referred to the Inspector of Prisons.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 2162.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 17th June 1858.

Read letter, from the Town Major Fort Saint George, 17th May 1858, No. 1891; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to forward to you, for submission to Government, the accompanying letter from the Chief Engineer, and Officiating Commandant of Engineers No. 116, of the 14th instant together with one from the Superintending Engineer, in charge of Central Circle, enclosing a Plan on the proposed reconstruction of a part of the Walls of the Garrison of Fort Saint George.

From the Officiating Commandant of Engineers, 14th May 1858, No. 116; to the Town Major Fort Saint George.

There may be something informal in respect to the shape and manner in which Major Lawford the Superintending Engineer now in charge of the Central Circle P. W. *Enclo. 2.* has made known to me his own professional views, as gradually developed under his employment, first in constructing at Madras and in its vicinity several large and expensive Military buildings connected with the Ordnance equipment of the Army and more especially secondly, in having been called upon to give instant practical effect to the sanction of Government of India for the expenditure of so large a sum as 1, 12,000 Rupees, one lac and twelve thousand in thoroughly repairing the sea face of this Fortress—But unusual if it be for Major Lawford to thus make an opportunity for opening questions of a magnitude and tenor far more suited to the deliberations of the Council Chamber than to the discussions of a subordinate office, yet the course to be pursued by the Commandant (Officiating) of Engineers seems open to no doubt, it being that Officer's obvious duty to place before you the Official Memorandum dated the 26th April 1858, for which I am indebted to the Superintending Engineer, together with a letter from the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory of the 23rd idem. apprehending many dangers, and suggesting many precautions, so that if you deem it proper to trouble His Lordship, you may submit the Memorandum and letter together with a very neatly executed illustrative survey (though it unfortunately omits many of the new roads and other alterations that have taken place, since the survey was made, from which a copy has now been taken) for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Commandant of the Fortress of Saint George.

2. I conceive that there are two aspects in which Major Lawford's Memorandum presents itself for examination; first, as one of Executive and professional detail in reference to the several items in the sanctioned estimate against which exception is taken, and to which, in common cases, it would not only suffice, but be proper indeed that I should restrict myself; and secondly, as one of large and comprehensive measure of State; which may be called Political as well as Military, (and indeed may also be denominated Commercial—Social and General) for it will change the whole face of the capital, it will entirely alter the Military occupation of the Presidency, and finally, it will derange to its very elements, the value throughout of the whole landed and household property of the City of Madras and its environs.

3. If I were to limit myself on the present occasion to the first and purely technical view of the subject, and to state, as I feel quite at liberty to do, that the perfectly just objections which the Superintending Engineer has taken to the insufficiency and insecurity of the proposed executive operations are far from insurmountable, and to add that to the best of my belief the effective powerful apparatus now at command will enable us to modify the intended treatment so as to ensure the permanence of the substructure of the walls of the sea face without much, if any increase to the sanctioned estimate—I apprehend that such exclusively technical observations would imply a lack of respect to His Lordship Commanding the Fortress, and of courteous consideration towards the writer of the professional Memorandum.

4. Moreover the discussion of the manner of executing a repair is an anachronism, when the question of undertaking any reparation at all has become an open one, which, for particular reasons, special at once to the present political convulsions of the Anglo Indian Empire, and to the General revolution of the few last years in Gunnery and heavy Artillery, Major Lawford represents to call for the early authoritative decision of the Head of the Government.

5. I proceed therefore to state consecutively, for convenience' sake the several arguments with which the Superintending Engineer of the Central Circle supports his sweeping proposition of a Military and Ordnance migration from the present Fortress near the mouth of the River Cooum to a new Citadel or "Place D'Armes" in the area contained within that large loop of the Adyaur so conspicuous in that river course between the Marmolong and Elphinstone Bridges.

6. Major Lawford avers then but the language is entirely my own.

1st. "That the probable cost of re-constructing the dilapidated portions of Fort Saint George will ultimately be not less than 20 Lacs of Rupees 20,00,000 and that this large outlay will at best, but simply regain a status somewhat inferior to that which the original works enjoyed on their first completion, when sufficiently well adapted to the then means of attack, but which now compose a Fort in its general outline and details altogether unequal to the requirements of a fully defensible post, its site exposing it to speedy and inevitable destruction by fire from the roads, the enemy being beyond the range of such Artillery as it would be safe to arm the present or the intended sea face with."

2ndly. "That if the Fortress were to fall into an enemy's possession, the Grand Arsenal which contains the Military Stores and equipments of the whole Army of the Presidency, and the principal Magazine full of Ammunition, would be both utterly lost to the Government."

3rdly. "That the same Magazine might easily be exploded by an accidental shot, fired perchance from a vessel without a single Soldier on board, and that were such catastrophe to occur and at a time when the full complement of Powder was stored, such is the falsity of its position, that extensive destruction of valuable public property must ensue besides the too probable frightful loss of human life."

4thly. "That the Military necessities of Government have constrained them to authorise the construction of a Bullet Manufactory a Mile and a half and nearly due north from the Fort—to sanction expensive additional buildings to the Gun Carriage Manufactory about the same distance to the West—to seriously contemplate the establishment of a new Cantonment at Avady, which although adjacent to the Railway is itself about 15 miles from Madras and entailing too a probable expenditure of more than 22 Lacs (Rupees 22,00,000) and finally to also strongly recommend as a work of absolute necessity the conversion of the Mint into a defensive Post about a mile and a half from the Fort, the probable cost being 60,000 Rupees," and

5thly. "That whilst the exigencies of the service demand these various detached posts for Military purposes as thus practically acknowledge, it plainly is our bounden duty to carefully and seriously consider whether it would not be far better, and even more economical to construct a single strong entrenchment at once freed from all defects entailed by vicious position, and to abandon the present practice, (for as mutual relation or dependence have hitherto been disregarded the word *system* is inapplicable) of having some four or five isolated inefficient and inadequate posts, the destruction of any one of which might seriously cripple our enterprise and General arrangement."

7. If Major Lawford's foregoing professional objections and which need not be further extracted in detail be looked upon as an abstract technical question of Military occupation it must be admitted that the principles themselves on which the Superintending Engineer's proposals are based, are sound and impregnable—But even if other considerations were to be overlooked and the suggested change were regarded simply as one of comparative expense I conceive that in the special case of a Presidency Town, the vested interests of individuals are of such magnitude as to necessarily enter into, and from a part of the deliberations of Government on the whole question.

8. Moreover the Superintending Engineer of the Circle seems to have ignored, at all events partially the circumstance that measures of protection and of defence still continue indispensable if even the Grand Arsenal and Magazine were in deference to his demonstration of their present false position to be removed from within the precincts of Fort Saint George, no one can seriously contemplate the magnificent mercantile establishments on the 1st Line Beach, comprising too the Government Treasury and Madras Bank, being denuded of all means of self defence.

9. It may also be said that the extensive terminal station of the Madras Railway with its vast accumulation of valuable property is not less entitled to a certain amount of protection from such injuries as would be inflicted by a descent on the Coast whether undertaken by the enemy to acquire spoil or coerce the levy of a ransom; of defense too against the heavy guns in the Offing of hostile shipping, and finally from the wanton insult which a single heavily armed War Steamer

might offer with impunity to so conspicuous an object as is formed from the roadstead by the now vast perhaps increasing mass of Railway Buildings at Royapooram.

10. Clive's Battery lately much improved by being made capable of an armament of the heaviest guns (and any other Ordnance were worse than useless) already offers one excellent position on the North Beach, and a similar but larger work to the South near the site of present Saluting Battery having a converging fire on the roadstead, is a *sine qua non*; and so too is a direct fire from the emplacement termed Abercrombie's Battery, whether Fort Saint George be maintained at its normal standard, or whether partially abandoned to the extent sketched out in the alternative measures advocated by Major Lawford.

11. I thus arrive therefore at the conclusion that the complications are too numerous and the specialties too obvious to admit of the Government dealing with the general question simply on its merits in an exclusively Military point of view—private as well as political considerations forcing themselves into the discussions preceding any finality of decision.

12. I further apprehend that whilst fully admitting the exceeding faultiness of any existing order of things, it still is quite possible that to perpetuate gross error is practically of greater wisdom than to initiate a reform which can only be effective in proportion as it is radical and comprehensive; and as my own examination of the South Adyaur Project has led me to detect, in limine as I suppose the oversight of several unavoidable outlays, I confess to the belief either that the resources of Government will not be found equal to doing even partial justice to the recommendations of the Superintending Engineer; or else that if the assumed financial deficit does not exist, a wiser and more beneficial direction can be given to so extravagant an expenditure of the Government funds.

13. I am as yet unprepared to say that the site beneath Guindy South of the Adyaur is in itself the most favorable that might be discovered by diligent and careful search, and in fact. I have seen it stated by the able Inspector General of Ordnance in a late letter to Major Lawford (how far of a confidential nature I am not aware) that a preferable position is to be found higher up the same river. But I notice of the present site that the chords of the areas made by the sinuosity of the Adyaur include an angle too acute to enter into the trace of the proposed main entrenchment of the Citadel. Hence it would be necessary that an outwork only supported by heavy Batteries in rear should occupy the salient point of the river's loop. I observe of course also that its actual connexion with the sea is kept certainly open for only short portions of the year, so that the advantages on the score of this really cheap communication are at present not very considerable. A junction canal however connecting the Adyaur with the Cooum has long been projected, and before now it would probably have assumed a practical executive shape, but for the total stoppage since last year of all public works in sequel to their previous very scanty limitation in 1856, just as the executive organization had been completed for that Career of vigorous progress which was at that time confidently and delusively expected. The authorization of this junction canal would be but a drop in the ocean, if the new entrenched Citadel were adopted by Government, and therefore commodious and economical intercommunication with the city of Madras, with the Public Offices and Establishment may not the less be fairly brought forward as a recommendation to Major Lawford's propositions.

14. It forms a conspicuous feature in the Superintending Engineer's scheme that convict labour should be made use of on a most comprehensive scale. We are not in possession of practical results from the working of large bodies of prisoners on extensive public works, to warrant my saying more than to whatever measure economy may be obtained from the utilization of convicts, to that extent must be modified the general approximation of probable expenditure in round numbers which I am about to attempt.

15. I am necessarily unprepared to even attempt to submit with precision the approximate cost to be anticipated from the construction of a citadel with entrenchments comprising within their area, the several public buildings it is now admitted to be a most mistaken policy, or practice to leave unprotected viz.

1. Ammunition, &c. with Military Stores and Equipments of all kinds.
2. Treasuries, either Civil or the Military chest.
3. Certain Commissariat Stores coming under the head of Soldier's supplies.
4. Hospital.
5. Quarters for families.
6. Jail (when inmates are sufficiently numerous to become a source of serious danger)

although it by no means follows that the whole of these should be within the "enciente" European Barracks for instance forming in themselves an eminently defensible block if placed within Minie bullet range of the main entrenchments might further have entrenchment of their own.

16. I however hazard the following figures corroborated by the opinion of two brother Officers of experience giving in round numbers what I verily believe to be the minimum of expenditure, viz.

1. Citadel entrenchments and esplanades.....	130 Lacs.
2. Military Buildings, Arsenal, Gun sheds, Hospital, Magazines, Wells, Government Office, and Commissariat Medical Store, Manufacture for Powder, Gun Carriage Manufactory, Mint, Treasury, &c. are indispensable within the entrenchments.....	20 do.
3. European Barracks of all kinds complete, but which may be constructed outside the Citadel enciente.....	20 do.
4. Fortifications for the latter, so as to form a defensible position with the support of main entrenchments, with Roads, Drains, Lines, Wells &c. &c.	30 do.
	200 Lacs.

or 2 Millions of £ Sterling, and if I were assured that such an expenditure, (being about ten times what may be expected from a *practice* of repair instead of from the projected *system* of radical reform,) would be favorably received and assented to by the Government, I should have no hesitation in strongly *recommending*, what I now simply transmit, though with observations that have attained a length I was far from anticipating. But of course I have felt unwilling to appear to discharge my duty perfunctorily, or as merely of *form* when requesting the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor of the Fortress to one of the most important papers, I have ever had the honor of submitting to His Lordship.

17. To conclude, I consider that the practical and technical objections of the Superintending Engineer to working out the sea Face estimate are easily susceptible of removal, if it be ordered in disposal of this reference to carry out the original intentions of the special professional Committee of June 1854. But this (viz. its full integrity at least) may well be questioned without any portion of the Adyaur alternative coming into our consideration, and I await the orders of the Governor previous to further addressing His Lordship on the point of modifying the operations of repairing and re-building the Sea Face by a set of partial counterpropositions, albeit of very minor degree in comparison with the able and bold schemes of Major Lawford.

18. I have only to add that in the event of the communication from the latter Officer being ordered for transmission to the Madras Government by the Right Honorable the Governor of the Fortress, it will economize both time and trouble if you will be so obliging as to send on in original the papers now forwarded to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department Colonel Browne, instead of religating them to the Commandant of Engineers for the same purpose.

Memorandum on the proposed reconstruction of part of the walls of Fort Saint George.

1. The temporary charge I have held of the Centre Circle of Public Works, has imposed on me the duty of scrutinising the important Estimates for the repair of Fort Saint George, amounting altogether to 15 Lacs of Rupees; of which a sum of Rupees (1,12,000) One Lac and twelve thousand for repairing the sea Face has been already sanctioned. The term repair is perhaps scarcely applicable to the proposed works, which consist of the reconstruction of the walls from the foundations, owing to the settlement of which, the superstructure has become delapidated. To strengthen the foundation, it is intended to drive three rows of piles 20 feet deep, on the outer sides and between the walls, the upper parts of which, are to be replaced by a bed of concrete 3 feet thick.

2. It appears to me on a careful consideration of the plan, that the permanent stability of the foundations is not ensured, for the bottom parts of the wells, which doubtless are more or less shattered, are to remain in tact, and the piles are not to be connected by cross pieces, or any platform to support the foundation, but seem to be designed merely to prevent the wells and concrete from giving way laterally, though I do not see how they can effect that object. Judging

therefore from these apparent deficiencies, I cannot anticipate any greater stability for the new foundations than the old have had, and I can only recommend the construction of a perfect piled foundation, which would cost much more than the estimated sum, and the whole expense would probably not fall short of 20 Lacs.

3. Assuming this amount, the question then arises, whether the Fortress is worthy of so large an outlay, or whether its original object having been fully answered, during a century, since its last successful defence, the changes in the mode of attack, and the enormously increased power of Artillery have not left Fort Saint George quite as much behind the requirements of our power in Southern India, as one of the Forts of Native construction. It is not only true, that the Fort could now be much more easily bombarded from the sea, but it is also certain, that its works are not adapted to the use of the heavy Guns which alone could repel an European attack; and these seems to be no serious impediment to the entire destruction, of the sea face even after its reconstruction, in the course of a few hours. But the demolition of the Fortifications would be the least of the evils to be apprehended, as the destruction of the Grand Arsenal and Magazine with all their contents must inevitably accompany the loss of the works, and the Government would then be destitute of all local resource against invasion or insurrection.

4. This is indeed a point deserving of much serious consideration at the present time, when new Factories for Musketry, Ammunition and other Warlike Stores are being formed, which would be left totally unprotected, if the Arsenal in the Fort were destroyed, and the Magazines on which the entire Presidency depends, were blown up.

5. Admitting the force of these objections to the reconstruction of the works of the Fort, it is next to be considered, what plan can be adopted for the better security of the Ordnance Stores of this Presidency; and it is easy to see, that the construction of a new Arsenal and Magazines, with their corresponding Factories, in a more secure position inland, would be the best measure.

6. If an Engineer were now to be directed to select a site for a Fortification in the vicinity of Madras, I think he could hardly fail to determine on that Peninsula, formed by a bend of the Adyar between the Marmalong and Elphinstone Bridges; and on the spot, which is about two miles from the sea, would be the best position for the Arsenal, Magazines and Factories, which would be secured on two sides of the triangle by the river, while a line of earthworks might afford perfect security on the third.

7. By throwing a dam across the Adyaur, fresh water could be retained, deep enough for floating barges, and a Lock would connect this reach with the tidal basin. Stores landed at the mouth of the Adyaur could thus be taken easily to the Magazines, which yet would be too far from the shore, to be within reach of the heaviest ship batteries.

8. The Guindy plain could be occupied by European Barracks, connecting the Arsenal with the Artillery Station at the Mount—Fort Saint George however should not be entirely abandoned, as it would still serve well as a Citadel for internal defence, and for a very moderate amount, could be repaired sufficiently for this object. The Ramparts of Black Town should be entirely demolished, or opened out by gateways, so much as to prevent the possibility of the works being defended by insurgents; and broad Streets should be formed in several parts, which could be swept by Cannon or Musketry. The Mint might with great advantage be removed to the fortified Arsenal, instead of being left in its present isolated and insecure position.

9. With regard to the probable cost of these important changes, there is every reason to believe, that they would not exceed the amount necessary for reconstructing the works of Fort Saint George, and erecting other buildings for Military purpose, while the future working of all the Establishments would probably be economized by their being located together.

10. The construction of a new Arsenal, Magazine, Gun Carriage Manufactory, Bullet Factory and Mint, would not I conceive exceed in expense 15 Lacs, and the fortifications could be constructed at a comparatively cheap rate, by employing on them, as many convicts as can be securely located on the ground; some of them might be furnished from Bengal, and indeed it is difficult to imagine any mode, in which rebels, whose lives are spared, could be more properly employed and punished, than in thus strengthening our position in Southern India.

11. Instead therefore of expending 4 Lacs in erecting a Central Jail at the Red Hills the number of convicts available might be employed here, as the English convicts have been at Bermuda, and in a very few years, and at comparatively slight cost, the Military resources of Madras would be placed beyond all risk.

12. There is little doubt that good foundations for buildings could be formed near the Adyaur, at much less expense, and risk of future failure, than in the Sea shore; and brick and stone, as well as stone lime for building purposes, would be much more readily obtained. I have not dwelt in this paper on the inherent defects of Fort Saint George, which it will retain after the reconstruction of its walls, such as its great want of space and accommodation for stores; but I may advert to a peculiarity in its construction, which has attracted the notice of the Government of India, and that is the Berm, or broad space between the Scarp and Ditch, the existence of which is an acknowledged evil, which it would be impossible now to remove. The object of this *fausse braye*, for such it is, must I think have been to protect the foundations of the Scarp, but the Berm itself has fallen into decay.

13. An Estimate of 22 Lacs has been submitted to Government for the construction of a Cantonment at Avady about 15 miles from Madras; but beyond the advantages of a fine dry, open site, and being on the Railway Line, I know of no superiority that place possesses over the Guindy plain, where it is now suggested to erect Barracks, and thus to concentrate, without crowding, the European Force of Artillery and Infantry.

14. Appended to this Memorandum, is a letter from Major Maitland of the Artillery, who has long considered this subject, and at whose suggestion it was that I ventured to write. I have reason to know, that other Officers, whose opinion are valuable, take the same view.

SUPTG. ENGR'S. OFFICE CENTRAL,
CIRCLE, FORT SAINT GEORGE,
26th April 1858.

(Signed) E. LAWFORD, Major,
Engr. In charge of C. Circle.

Gun Carriage Yard, 23rd April 1858.

My Dear Lawford,

1. Since this time last year, all our stock of Gun Powder has been stored for its security in the Magazines in Fort Saint George. Is this a safe arrangement? Have we no vile Orsinis and all our means of defence? Even in times of peace, are we not liable to have the Magazines destroyed by lightning? And on any difference with either France or America, are we not are the Grand Arsenal and Powder Magazines now in their proper places.

2. You are laying out a large sum on the Bullet Factory, upon which the Army will have to rely for ammunition. Do you really think such an important institution should be so isolated and so much exposed.

3. The Mint I hear is to be fortified, which will cost a large sum, and after all, it is commanded by the Ramparts of Black Town, which will render it untenable for very long. Do place of greater security?

4. I hear you are about to get up an Engineer's yard in this Presidency, which is certainly much needed, when all the valuable Machinery and Engines you require are deposited there, would it not be as well to have them in a place of security?

5. Take a look at the Map of Madras, and notice the space bounded on the north by the River Adyaur, on the east by the new Canal, on the south by the low ground, every year under the middle of the Race Course, one end on the Adyaur, the other on the Bund of the Tank to the south of the Race Course, here you have ample space, out of the range of an enemy's Guns of fresh water at all seasons, and sufficient room for Commissariat Stock and Store rooms, which are important considerations, as these necessities of life are liable to be cut off from Fort Saint George.

6. Before you lay out a Rupee on the new buildings for the Gun Carriage Manufactory, I would wish you seriously to ponder over the propriety of having the Grand Arsenal, the Bullet, Gun Carriage, Gun Powder and Percussion Cap Manufactories, the Mint, and your proposed Engineer yard, concentrated on the above mentioned site.

Your's very sincerely,

(Signed) J. MAITLAND.

The Governor in Council considers the subject of Major Lawford's Memorandum to be of great importance, and entirely agrees in opinion with Major Lawford on some of the points therein discussed, in others however he is unable to concur.

* 2. The Chief Engineer, Acting Commandant of Engineer in para. 3 of his letter meets Major Lawford's objection relative to the doubted possibility of constructing a sufficiently sound foundation for the sea face by asserting that to the best of his belief the effective powerful apparatus now at command will enable them to modify the intended treatment so as to ensure the permanence of the substructure of the works of the sea face without much if any increase to the sanctioned estimate.

3. The Governor in Council has already given his deliberate opinion on the necessity of maintaining Fort Saint George as an effective Military position, and now that the repairs are sanctioned he directs that every pains be taken to render the sea face thoroughly serviceable for offence and defence.

4. The Government does not advocate any extraordinary addition to the present size of the fortifications, but it does consider that those should be made capable of beating off one or two heavy armed frigates or a ship of the line, and of protecting the Town of Madras and the shipping.

5. The Governor in Council refers to the immediate consideration of the Commandant of Engineers the question whether the character of some of the out works might not be advantageously changed, and whether looking to the possibilities (which may not be very remote) of an enemy attacking from the sea it would not be advisable to add other Batteries to those external to the Fort already in existence, having always a full supply of heavy Guns in readiness to be placed in them, or in temporary Batteries which might be thrown up when and where occasion might require.

6. Major Lawford points out, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council there can be no question of the correctness of his views, that the destruction of the fortification from the sea would be the smallest evil which would occur, inasmuch as the Grand Arsenal and Magazine which are in the Fort, containing the main supply of Powder, Arms and Ammunition for the whole Army would be endangered.

7. The Governor in Council entirely concurs with Major Lawford's view that the Magazine and Arsenal should be removed to a place of greater safety, and he would also wish that the Mint, Bullet, Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Manufactories which are now doubtless most inconveniently situated as regards their defence in time of war and turbulence might be more securely located.

8. For these purposes Major Lawford points out the advantages of a locality near the Adyaur river, and recommends the occupation of the Guindy plains for an European Regiment.

9. The Governor in Council has decided that the European Regiment should be quartered where it is most likely to be required, viz. in Fort Saint George, and that there therefore should be the Barracks.

10. Although the site named by Major Lawford may be in many respects a good one, yet independently of the objection that by occupying it the only agreeable part of Madras for European residents would be completely ruined, a consideration not to be entirely overlooked, The Governor in Council believes that the Mount would afford a much better position. A Cantonment already in existence, enlarged and strengthened as a Military post, the transfer to it of the Arsenal, Powder Magazine, Gun Carriage, Bullet factories, and the Gun Powder Manufactory to its vicinity might easily be effected.

11. Were this transfer made the Walls of Black Town might be destroyed and the Mint might occupy the space in Fort Saint George vacated by the Arsenal.

12. In the event of the Mount being thus enlarged and strengthened a site for the Central Jail might be found in its vicinity; between the Station and Palaveram for instance; this question will be considered in the Department Public Works.

13. The Governor in Council calls the immediate attention of the Commandant of Engineers to the plans above proposed, and to the capabilities of the Mount for carrying out that plan—and suggests his taking into his Counsels Colonel F. Cotton and other Engineer Officers; bearing in mind that it is the opinion of the Governor in Council that instant action of some

kind is absolutely necessary, both on the subject of the proposed transfer, and on the repairs, strengthening and additions to the defences on the sea side of Fort Saint George.

(True Extract and Copies.)

W. W. Watson
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

To the Town Major.

- „ Chief Engineer D. P. W.
- „ Commandant of Engineers.
- „ Department Public Works.
- „ Quarter Master General.
- „ Inspector General of Ordnance.
- „ Judicial Department.
- „ Military Auditor General.
- „ Accountant General.

With 3 spare Copies Recd 29th JP

Entered in vol 13/4/58

Ady. to Comd. D. July.
Juiced. 1858. receipt.

Exhibit. The cause for the
con. in the exhibition
accept. — 2162.

Sept 1365
also 1352.
do 18/29 June 58.

No 1181.
3 spare copies.

Communicating certain
proposed reconstruction
of a part of the walls of the
Garrison of Fort St George
and the removal of
certain public buildings from
the fort to the adjacent
masonry the position
of a ship in the vicinity
of the Cuttas place for
the funeral fair.
North an order

10901

Received that from 12, of the force
going to the Union, to be referred to
the Director of Prisoners ~~for~~ ~~the~~

To the 11th of 1858
32 July 1858-3

JP

Copy & Director of Prisoners. Dupl. 3/9

19420.