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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

Cons. 10-5-1860

G.O. No.	<i>910</i>	Press Mis.
<i>31-32</i> Dated	<i>2-5-</i>	<i>1860.</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
for the month of May 1860.*

No. 31. Read the following letter from Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 3rd April 1860, No. 12,037:—

No. 7,709, 28th November 1859.
No. 268, 22nd March 1860.

In my letter noted in the margin, forwarding letters* from the District Engineer of South Arcot, reporting on the ruined buildings in the Ginji Fort, I mentioned that a Survey of the Fort and Drawings of the principal structures were being prepared; these have now been received and I have the honor to submit them for the information of Government, together with a detailed descriptive Report of the whole locality by Mr. Wright, 1st Assistant District Engineer.

2. It does not appear necessary for me to report on Mr. Wright's proposition for establishing a Salt Depôt at Ginji, as that is an affair of the Revenue Department.

Paragraph 12.

Letter from Captain E. A. FOORD, District Engineer of South Arcot, to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, dated Cuddalore, 22nd March 1860, No. 268.

As requested in your letter of the 7th October 1859, No. 5,860, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter from Mr. Wright, containing a description of the buildings in the Ginji Fort, also the Plans which accompanied his letter.

From W. E. WRIGHT, Esq., First Assistant District Engineer, 2nd Range, to Captain E. A. FOORD, District Engineer, South Arcot, dated Ginji, 23rd January 1860, No. 275.

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 15th of October last, of the Deputy Chief Engineer's letter to yourself, calling for precise information regarding the buildings in the Ginji Fort. I was then inspecting works between 50 and 60 miles from Ginji, and it was not till three weeks afterwards, on my return, that I was able to commence a Survey of the Fort and buildings. In this duty, I reported on the 1st of December the delay occasioned by the monsoon, and that I was obliged to leave my Estimate-maker behind to go on with the Survey, which had become a slow and tedious operation, on account of the number of off sets. I was only called upon to report on the buildings, but these are so intimately connected with the past history of the Fort, that, to avoid further reference, I considered it necessary to submit a Survey of the Fort accompanied with a brief description, plans of the buildings, their present value ascertained from careful measurement, the probable cost of repairs, and any further information which my acquaintance with the locality for five years enabled me to give. I trust, therefore, the delay will be considered satisfactorily explained and somewhat compensated for.

2. The Fort of Ginji consists of the upper and lower Forts, the former on the top of three separate hills, each rock in itself a citadel, connected at the base by walls nearly 60 feet in thickness and faced with compactly fitted blocks of granite, at present in good preservation, and by a ditch 84 feet in breadth, which form the lower Fort. The rocks marked A and B in the Survey are the two most important from their natural contour. They are ascended by steps and have a complete set of fortifications on the top, which, owing to the difficulty of access in some places either from trees or displaced stones, could not be surveyed. The buildings on them will need no separate description, being similar to those in the lower Fort to be presently described in detail. Again, the former of these two rocks is the more remarkable being in fact the citadel, situated on a granite rock of considerable strength, about 800 feet in height and perpendicular on all sides but one, to two-thirds of its altitude, whence to its summit it is perpendicular on all sides, and the communication to that part cut off by a deep chasm 24 feet broad, over which a drawbridge was formerly used. The ascent to the summit, where the fortifications and buildings are situated, on a tolerably level space over-grown with high hill grass, is now made by the venturesome at one of the lowest points of the perpendi-

cular sides, by means of creepers, ropes and bamboos. Every means has been adopted to increase the natural strength of this rock by the construction of massive walls along the precipitous edges and shelves, the utility of many apparently doubtful, whilst the task could only have been effected by an immense sacrifice of life. At the base of this hill is the inner or second Fort with walls, bastions and other works quite as formidable, if not more so than those forming the outer Fort.

3. The buildings in the most perfect order are two large rectangular granaries built of rubble stone work with brick arches, the whole plastered. One is a single room 82½ by 29 and 46 feet 7 inches in height to the crown of the arch. The other building consists of a spacious entrance passage with a room on either side 60 by 28 and a third at the end of the passage at right angles to these, 81 feet by 28, each of them 39 feet in height. The walls are above 5½ feet in thickness. A short flight of steps from the passage leads up to the three doorways and a similar flight on the inside into the rooms. There are apertures in the roof for filling these granaries up to the top, after as much grain as possible had been stored by means of the doors. The roof which is accessible by flights of steps from the interior, is surrounded with a high parapet completely loopholed. The present value of the larger building is ascertained to be Rupees 5,190 and that of the smaller, of one room, Rupees 3,758, and my rough Estimate for repairing them amounts to Rupees 500 and 200 respectively. There are two or three Storehouses of this description on each of the two hills before mentioned and it is worthy of remark that the brick arched roofs are in a better state of preservation on the hills also than the flat stone ones.

4. The most interesting building is a ruined Hindu Pagoda surrounded with the usual high wall of cut stone, some very elegant and elaborately carved pillars support the flat stone roof, especially around the raised places to which the idols were brought upon festivals as well as secluded parts where they were kept. The idols and a great many of the ornamental stones capable of being removed have at some time or other been taken away, though the removal must have been attended with considerable difficulty, with no roadway except over the steps of the Pondicherry and Trinamallie gates. The decay is chiefly owing to the growth of banyan and other large trees and creepers upon the roof and between the joints of the walls, but Pondicherry has done its share in the destruction of this Pagoda, at what period it is not certain, but the report of Natives would fix it to within a comparatively recent one. The plunderers dismantled the roof, in places, for the sake of the handsomely carved pillars, some of which may be now seen lying on the ground at Pondicherry. There have been also miscellaneous plunderers from various petty Pagodas, which have been restored or adorned at the expense of the Ginji Pagoda. In the recent clearing of jungle, sanctioned by the Chief Engineer to facilitate the approach to the buildings, the cutting of some trees and roots only caused more stones to fall. In some places the roots have become so interwoven with the masonry that it would be impossible to separate them, and the only hope of saving these interesting ruins for a while is to leave them alone, clearing only the bushes and trees which block up the approaches to them.

5. Next is an old Mosque, insignificant in size, with the roof supported on 25 small brick arches on octagonal pillars. The centre arches are cracked by the growth of banyan drops into the interior. In front of the building is a paved court, with a basin 9 yards square in which a fountain formerly played. The walls are defaced with scribbings, and the building is used frequently for storing Indigo and it often becomes the resort of cattle, especially during showers of rain. The exterior is the soundest looking part of the whole.

6. The most curious structure is a rectangular building of six stories, situated on one side of a square court which has a covered verandah all round. The walls are cracked and the building much disfigured. Being a singular looking edifice; a drawing of it has been prepared.

7. Two ranges of buildings close to the last appear to be worthy of attention, and probably to have been the lines for the troops. A Plan and Section of these is also submitted. The whole of the compartments are more or less in want of repair; of some, the roofs have fallen in; in others, the pillars or walls have given way, whilst others are sound. I valued the two ranges of buildings at Rupees 2,200 and my Estimate for restoring them, amounts to Rupees 5,500, but they might be rendered waterproof and useful, if no regard is paid to uniformity of repairs, for a great deal less.

8. There are a variety of other small buildings and curious pieces of sculpture (and what is remarkable, free from any thing obscene) interesting to the visitor but not requiring separate mention. The two tanks shown in the Plan are said to be of some fabulous depth. Foundations of houses are to be met with in different directions, and there is abundant evidence of the search for hidden treasure within every building. The village of Ginji, at present very small and about three-quarters of a mile from the Fort, was formerly an important village, situated close under the eastern wall without the Pondicherry gate. I have never been able to discover traces of a christian burial ground, though the French buried so many Europeans at Ginji, and I have only found one small Powder Magazine. Judging from the hollow sound at places, there must be a number of subterraneous passages and buildings. I have lately found what I consider must be the entrance to one of these passages leading apparently to the old village outside and commencing under a modern ruined building of two stories, contiguous with the Pondicherry inner gate. This building was probably the French Commandant's quarters.

9. At the foot of the hills, without the Fort, are numerous old Mandapams, square tanks and pillars, but the only work worthy of notice, and that is equal to any thing to be seen at Ginji, is a structure comprising twelve lofty and elegant columns, each a single piece of granite. A drawing of these pillars was forwarded by me to the Collector nearly two years ago, when suggesting their transfer to Madras for the Neill Testimonial.

10. The neighbourhood of Ginji until the last few years was considered deadly feverish, a shelter for thieves, and a den for wild beasts, but the commencement, five years ago, of a new road from Tindivanam to Trinamallie via Ginji passing through the Fort and the thickest part of the jungle, and now forming one of the main roads of the District has made such a wonderful opening and change in this part of the country, that the place is no longer feverish. Whilst more recently the admirable system of, Police, Tannahs and patrols, introduced by Mr. Taylor and actively carried out by Mr. Puckle, has, together with the opening of the road, in the first place, driven the robbers from their strong hold and virtually extinguished highway and gang robberies in these Taluqs; and in the next place, it has mainly contributed to more and more land being continually taken up by the road side, a fact of itself the best evidence of the improvement effected. It was whilst Ginji remained an isolated spot dreaded by all, that the Fort and buildings became a prey to any who coveted the valuable store of finely worked ornamental stones.

11. But the removal of the stones and destruction of buildings has been put a stop to. An order by Mr. Hall, three years ago, prohibited the removal not only of ornamental, but even of the rough stones fit for building purposes lying about in abundance in the Fort; except, as regards the latter, for the use of Public Works. The Fort has been included in the charge of the new road passing through, and a watcher appointed to look after it.

12. I have now the honor to submit a proposition for converting the Ginji Fort into Depot for the sale of Salt. The large granaries, the long ranges of buildings supposed to be the lines, and several more in the neighbourhood, would store a considerable quantity of Salt. Whilst other ranges of buildings might be cheaply constructed, with the abundance of material on the spot, along the ramparts of the second Fort, within which on a reference to the Survey, it will be seen these buildings are situated. The ramparts of the outer Fort would be available also for the same purpose. The interior area of the Fort is nearly one-third of a square mile and the whole could be easily guarded. The three gates might be blocked up, and the thing would be done. Ingress and egress should be permitted only by the road passing through the Fort, and gates might be placed at either end under the walls. The distance from the Markánam Pans is 37 miles, the back-water and the only two intermediate rivers are bridged and the principal roads branching from Ginji are one to the west by Chengumah to Krishnagherry and the Salem District, at present the route by which thousands of bullocks are employed conveying Salt; secondly, to the North by Chetpat to Arnee, and thirdly, by Tiagar Drúg to Salem. The greatest quantity of Salt conveyed inland from the Markánam Pans is by the main road through Ginji. Carts, which arrive from the North and South, at Tindivanam would have only 17 miles to go to Ginji and be able to start again in various directions, instead of going 22 miles to

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
for the month of May 1860.*

Markánam which leads to no place. The Head Assistant Collector stationed at Tindivanam would be midway between the Pans and the Depôt, or again with the re-distribution of Tálucs, if Ginji was included in a Deputy Collector's charge, as the Depôt for the sale of Salt, it would claim precedence as his place of residence; temporarily, at least, on account of the buildings, as there are others, besides those named capable of being converted into a Kachéri or dwelling house. But the large granaries, if not required for Salt, might be converted to almost any use; the thickness of the walls would allow beams to be inserted for the purpose of dividing the building into two stories.

13. I have the honor to solicit the submission of the above proposition for the consideration of Government. Persons totally unacquainted with the country, will urge that Ginji is still feverish; but I can, from five years experience contradict such assertions. I have never caught fever at Ginji, though I have come there with fever from the dense jungle of the Trinamallie Táluc and thence proceeded to Cuddalore, the opprobrium thus falling on the fixed station.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 2nd May 1860, No. 910.

1. With this letter the Chief Engineer forwards a full Report, accompanied by a Plan on a scale of sixteen inches to a mile, of the Ginji Fort, in the South Arcot District, by Mr. W. E. Wright, 1st Assistant District Engineer.

2. Mr. Taylor, when Acting Collector of that District, first brought these ruins to notice, with a view to their preservation, and Government having placed* the matter in the hands of the Chief Engineer, a general examination was made by the District Engineer, on whose recommendation a sum of Rupees three hundred was sanctioned,† to arrest further deterioration of the building by the growth of jungle, &c. This sum was duly expended to advantage, in clearing the bushes from the ramparts and making the old buildings more easy of access.

3. Care, it is observed, has been taken for the preservation of the stones, &c., by the Fort having been placed in charge of a watcher of the Department, who looks after the adjacent High Road. No particular orders are therefore at present necessary.

4. The Government cannot give their countenance to the proposal in paragraphs 12 *et seq.* of Mr. Wright's letter, that the buildings at Ginji should be used for the purpose of establishing a Salt Depôt. In describing the large quantities of Salt now conveyed along the road, Mr. Wright furnishes conclusive reasons against his proposition, as the fact stated shows that the interference of Government in the trade is not required.

5. The papers with the Plans which accompany them will be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in continuation of previous Reports on the interesting Architectural Remains in the Madras Presidency. A copy of the present Report will also be furnished to the Literary Society for publication in their journal.

6. Credit is due to Mr. Wright for the pains he has taken in carrying out the orders of Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

51
N. 275
J.
Captain E. A. Hoord
District Engineer South Arcot

Sir,

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 15th of October last, of the Deputy Chief Engineer's letter to your self, calling for precise information regarding the buildings in the Ginjee Fort. I was then inspecting works between 50 and 60 miles from Ginjee, and it was not till three weeks afterwards, on my return, that I was able to commence a survey of the Fort and buildings. In this duty I reported on the 1st of December the delay occasioned by the monsoon, and that I was obliged to leave my estimate maker behind to go on with the survey, which had become a slow and tedious operation, on account of the number of off sets. I was only called upon to report on the buildings, but these are so intimately connected with the past

history of the fort, that, to avoid further reference, I considered it necessary to submit a survey of the Fort accompanied with a brief description, plans of the buildings, their present value ascertained from careful measurement, the probable cost of repairs and any further information which my acquaintance with the locality for five years enabled me to give. I trust therefore the delay will be considered satisfactorily explained and somewhat compensated for.

2. The Fort of Gijee consists of the upper and lower forts, the former on the top of three separate hills, each rock in itself a citadel, connected at the base by walls, nearly sixty feet in thickness and faced with compactly fitted blocks of granite, at present in good preservation, and by a ditch 24 feet in breadth, which form the lower fort. The rocks marked A & B in the survey are the two most important from their natural contour. They are ascended by steps and have a complete set of

fortifications on the top, which, owing to the difficulty of access in some places either from trees or displaced stones, could not be surveyed. The buildings on them will need no separate description, being similar to those in the lower fort to be presently described in detail.

Again, the former of these two rocks is the more remarkable, being in fact the citadel, situated on a granite rock of considerable strength, about eight hundred feet in height and perpendicular on all sides but one, to two thirds of its altitude, whence to its summit it is perpendicular on all sides, and the communication to that part cut off by a deep chasm 24 feet broad, over which a drawbridge was formerly used. The ascent to the summit, where the fortifications and buildings are situated, on a tolerably level space overgrown with high hill grass, is now made by the venturesome at one of the lowest points of the perpendicular sides, by means of creepers, ropes and bamboos. Every means has been adopted to

increase the natural strength of this rock by the construction of massive walls along the precipitous edges and shelves, the utility of many apparently doubtful, whilst the task could only have been effected by an immense sacrifice of life. At the base of this hill is the inner or second fort with walls bastions and other works quite as formidable, if not more so than those forming the outer fort.

3. The buildings in the most perfect order are two large rectangular granaries built of rubble stone work with brick arches the whole plastered. One is a single room $82\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 and 46 feet 7 inches in height to the crown of the arch. The other building consists of a spacious entrance passage with a room on either side 60 by 28 and a third at the end of the passage at right angles to these, 81 feet by 28, each of them 39 feet in height. The walls are above $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. A short flight of steps from the passage leads up to the three doorways and a similar flight on the

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into the rooms. There are apertures in the roof for filling these granaries up to the top, after as much grain as possible had been stored by means of the doors. The roof which is accessible by flights of steps from the interior, is surrounded with a high parapet completely loopholed. The present value of the larger building is ascertained to be Rs. 5,190 and that of the smaller, of one room, Rs. 3,758 and my rough estimate for repairing them amounts to Rupees 500 and 200 respectively. There are two or three storehouses of this description on each of the two hills before mentioned and it is worthy of remark that the brick arched roofs are in a better state of preservation on the hills also than the flat stone ones.

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jungle, sanctioned by the Chief Engineer to facilitate the approach to the buildings, the cutting of some trees and rocks only caused more stones to fall. In some places the rocks have become so interwoven with the masonry that it would be impossible to separate them, and the only hope of saving these interesting ruins for a while is to leave them alone, clearing only the bushes and trees which block up the approaches to them.

5. Next is an old mosque, insignificant in size, with the roof supported on 25 small brick arches on octagonal pillars. The centre arches are cracked by the growth of banyan drops into the interior. In front of the building is a paved court with a basin 9 yards square in which a fountain formerly played. The walls are defaced with scribbles, and the building is used frequently for storing indigo and it often becomes the resort of cattle, especially during showers of rain. The exterior is the soundest

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9 13-5
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to the old village outside and commencing under a modern ruined building of two stories, contiguous with the Pondicherry inner gate. This building was probably the French commandants quarters.

9. At the foot of the hills, within the Fort, are numerous old mandapams, square tanks and pillars but the only work worthy of notice, and that is equal to anything to be seen at Gingee, is a structure comprising twelve lofty and elegant columns, each a single piece of granite. A drawing of these pillars was forwarded by me to the Collector nearly two years ago when suggesting their transfer to Madras for the Neill Testimonial.

10. The neighbourhood of Gingee until the last few years was considered dreadfully feverish, a shelter for thieves and a den for wild beasts, but the commencement 5 years ago, of a new road from Tindivanam to Trinamallee via Gingee passing through the Fort and the thickest part of the jungle

and now forming one of the main Roads of the District has made such a wonderful opening and change in this part of the country that the place is no longer feverish. Whilst more recently the admirable system of police tamsah and patrols, introduced by Mr. Taylor and actively carried out by Mr. Buckle, has, together with the opening of the road, in the first place, driven the robbers from their strong hold and virtually extinguished highway and gang robberies in these taluqs and in the next place, it has mainly contributed to more and more land being continually taken up by the roadside, a fact of itself the best evidence of the improvement effected. It was whilst Gingee remained an isolated spot dreaded by all that the Fort and buildings became a prey to any who coveted the valuable store of finely worked ornamental stones.

11. But the removal of the stones and destruction of buildings has been put a stop to. An order by Mr. Hall, 3 years ago, prohibited the removal not only of ornamental but even

of the rough stones fit for building purposes lying about in abundance in the fort, except, as regards the latter, for the use of Public works. The fort has been included in the charge of the new Road passing through and a watcher appointed to look after it.

12. I have now the honor to submit a proposition for converting the Gingee Fort into Depot for the sale of salt. The large granaries, the long ranges of buildings supposed to be the lines and several more in the neighbourhood would store a considerable quantity of salt. Whilst other ranges of buildings might be cheaply constructed, with the abundance of material on the spot, along the ramparts of the second fort, within which on a reference to the survey, it will be seen these buildings are situated. The ramparts of the outer fort would be available also for the same purpose. The interior area of the Fort is nearly one third of a square mile and the whole could be easily guarded. The three gates might be blocked up and the thing would be done.

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if Gingee was included in a Deputy Collector's charge, as the Depot for the sale of salt, it would claim precedence as his place of residence; temporarily, at least, on account of the buildings, as there are others, besides those named capable of being converted into a Kuchari or dwelling house. But the large granaries, if not required for salt, might be converted to almost any use; the thickness of the walls would allow beams to be inserted for the purpose of dividing the building into two stories.

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the opprobrium thus falling on the fished station.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

/ Signed W. C. Wright

1st Asst^t Dist^t Engineer
2^d Range

Gingee
23 January 1860

/ True Copy /

Edmond Captain
Dist^t Eng^r South Arcot

N^o 268 Southern Cross

To
The Deputy Chief Engineer
D. F. W. R.

Sir,
As requested in your letter of the 7th
October 1859 N^o 5860, I have the honor to
forward a copy of a letter from Mr
Wright containing a description of the
buildings in the Gingee Fort, also the
plans which accompanied his letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Edmund Captain
District Engineer of S. Arcot

Cuddalore
22nd March 1860

To Genl & Staff of the 2nd Div
of the 19th Regt of Infy
of the 19th Regt of Infy
of the 19th Regt of Infy

1/19/59
To Genl & Staff of the 2nd Div
of the 19th Regt of Infy
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of the 19th Regt of Infy

Central Office of Public Works
Chepauk 3^d April 1860.
N^o 12037

From,
The Chief Engineer
To,
The Secretary to Government
Public Works Department

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In my letter noted in the Margin
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Mr. Wright 1st Assistant District Engineer.

8/23^d January 1860.

(l)
para 12.

2 It does not appear necessary for me to report on Mr Wrights proposition for establishing a Salt depot at Jinger as that is an affair of the Revenue Department. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Yours Most Obedient Servant

H. Bell Colonel
Chief Engineer

«Знаменитый»

2003/03/24

Only in School Aug. 9.
27/19 - 28/19/60 - 29.32.

James Dick

10/1995

The British Empire

John H. Root

[illegible]

Dr. J. C. Smith

Dec'd 22 March

Sumner, 24. A. 1860.

21
No 268.
Jan 3

Dear Mr. [illegible]

Handwritten in ink on a piece of paper.

Dark

W. 910. Prd 25
 Proceedings of the Madras Government
 Under date the 2^d May/60

Read the following letter
 from the Chief Engineer

Here enters 3 April 1860
 No. 12037.

1. With this letter the Chief Engineer forwards a full report, accompanied by a plan on a scale of sixteen inches to a mile, of the Guice Fort, in the South Arcot District, by Mr W. E. Wright, 1st Assistant District Engineer.

2. Mr Taylor, when Acting Collector of that District, first brought these ruins to notice, with a view to their preservation, and Government having placed the matter in the hands of the Chief Engineer, a general examination

2 June 1858. No 1052

P. 2. In 10 Decr 1859 P. 1000, 1860. 10th Decr 1860
 No 67-68. No 1000, 1860. 10th Decr 1860

Copy in 10 Decr 1860. To the Chief Engineer
 14 May 1860. No 1000, 1860. 10th Decr 1860

1000, 1860. 10th Decr 1860. 10th Decr 1860

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Submits with reference to letter dated 28th November 1859, and drawing of the Guice Fort, with drawings of the Guice Fort, with a sketch of the Guice Fort, by Mr W. E. Wright, 1st Assistant District Engineer of South Arcot.

1000, 1860. 10th Decr 1860. 10th Decr 1860

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* 11 November 1898.
No. 2368.

o. 6 Dec 1898.
No. 2833

- was made by the District Engineer, on whose recommendation a sum of Rs. three hundred was sanctioned, to arrest further deterioration of the building by the growth of jungle. This sum was duly expended to advantage, in clearing the bushes from the ramparts and making the old buildings more easy of access.
3. Care it is observed has been taken for the preservation of the stones, &c. by the Fort. Having been placed in charge of a watchman of the Department, who looks after the adjacent High Road. No particular orders are therefore at present necessary.
4. The Government cannot give their consent

to the proposal in para 12 et seq. of Mr Wright's letter, that the building at Guicee should be used for the purpose of establishing a salt depot. In describing the large quantities of salt now conveyed along the road, Mr Wright furnishes conclusive reasons against his proposition, as the fact stated shews that the interference of Government in the trade is not required.

5. The papers with the plans, which accompany them will be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in continuation of previous reports on the interesting Architectural Remains in the Madras Presidency. A copy of the present report will also be furnished to the Literary Society

for publication in their
Journal.

6. Credit is due to Mr
Bright for the pains
he has taken in car-
rying out the orders
of Government -

Yours

J. A. H.

10 Copies to the Engineering Dept.
1 " " Library Society
1 " " North End

1-25' P.

20 April 1824

Copy in a Letter to England
of 19th May 1860 N. 32.

Public Works 1860 Dept.
Pro. of Govt. 10th May

N. 910

Pro. of the Madras Govt.
D/2nd May 1860.

N. 31 & 32.

Recording observations
on the report of Mr. W. E.
Wright, 1st Asst. Dir. Engg.,
respecting the Gunge
Fort in South Arcot.