

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1544	Press
150-151		<u>Mis.</u>
Dated	6-6-	1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GP
10

to 15' in depth. A portion of the foundation of the body of the work and of that of the front retaining wall consists of 6' wells with 6' and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' respectively of solid masonry above the wells, and a portion of from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 7' of solid masonry over boxes filled with cubes to a depth of 3 feet. Wells were put in where it was found impossible to get the water under sufficiently to admit of boxes being sunk and the cubes being properly placed in them.

4. A Statement showing the work done up to the 12th instant is enclosed, it speaks for itself, only two items require comment. The estimate provides Rupees 1,486-1-4 for excavating debris and removing old work, but nothing for clearing foundations, and the actual sum expended is Rupees 3,129-0-10; this is owing partly to an omission in the original estimate, and partly to the fact of the foundations having been carried down to a greater depth than was contemplated, this has also tended to increase the charge for baling, which has exceeded the estimated amount by

Rupees	3,000	0	0
Expended	5,805	5	9
	2,805	5	9

Rupees 2,805-5-9, this excess is in a great measure attributable to percolation, owing to the Cauvery and Coleroon having been freshed on the 21st ultimo and though, as soon as I was informed of it, I ordered

the water as far as possible to be diverted to and retained in the Cauvery, the water in the Coomky Munnyaur, and South Rajah Voikal from the Lower Anicut rose to 5' 3" and 5' 9" respectively on the 30th ultimo, and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 3' of water was flowing down the latter on the 12th instant.

5. If the weather continues fine I am under no apprehension regarding the restoration of the work, all but the turning of the arches, during the present season; but as great difficulty is experienced in procuring rough stone or cubes for the rough apron proposed by Colonel Greenaway; I am not sure that it would not be as well to build a wall above the anicut, to the springing line of the piers, and thus to block up the first section of the anicut altogether during the approaching season; this however will bear further consideration.

6. My objection to the rough extended apron is two-fold: first, I think a thickness of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' of stone laid upon a newly formed bed of the river would only be washed away or the stone would sink, if it sinks there is no stone procurable to supply its place; second, because the extended apron has no retaining wall to support its extremity, and the hole usually scoured out in rear* of the first section of the anicut

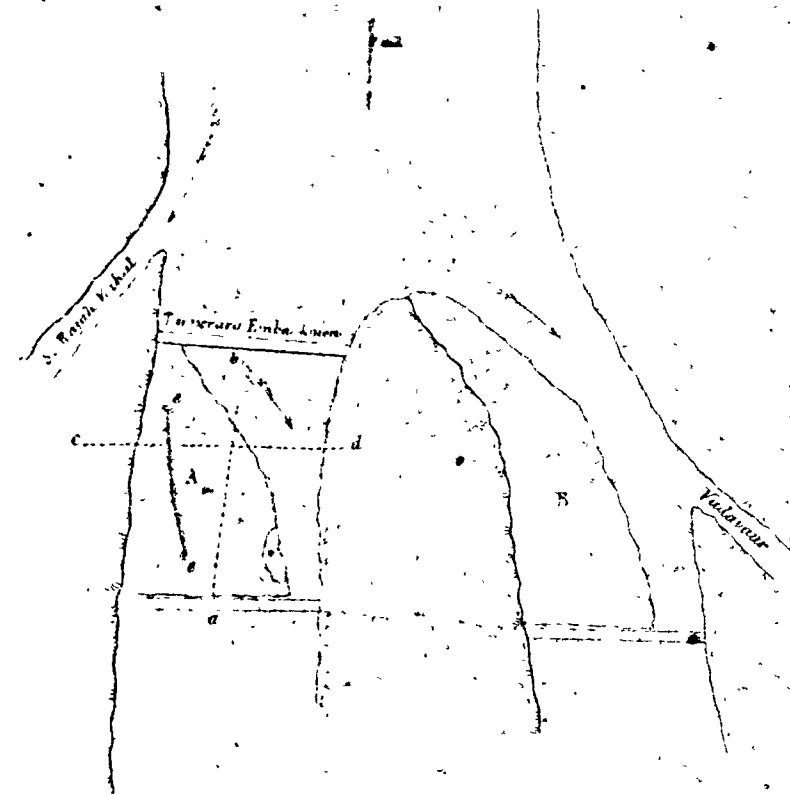
* Down-stream.

has varied to a distance of from 30 to 120 yards from the anicut. I would suggest therefore building, next season, a second apron of masonry supported by a retaining wall of solid masonry carried down as low as possible in lieu of that proposed by Colonel Greenaway. The provision of

† Up-stream.

this apron and that of a solid front† retaining wall throughout the length of the anicut with a good puddle backing 3' in thickness between it and the present retaining wall would, I think, render this branch of the anicut secure.

7. I cannot close this report without referring to the river bed: above both branches of the anicut the bed has silted up very considerably since I last visited the locality; owing, as I am informed, to the sluices in the anicut having been kept closed during the freshes during the last two seasons.



c. c. High ridge above level of Anicut.
* Land being removed

16' x 21'
From north end
12' x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ '

8. Two sections taken by Lieutenant Livesay and me, one across the river at 525 yards above the anicut in the south branch, and a longitudinal section taken nearly at mid-stream up the same branch show the present state of the bed. The former shows that a portion of the bed of the stream is now higher than the anicut itself, while the latter shows that the river bed slopes up to the anicut, and apparently the same is the case only to a far greater extent in the north branch.

9. The accumulation A consists of sand, and is covered with a few bushes and small clumps of grass which I have directed shall be removed, but B is covered by alluvial deposit, and is quite green with short grass weeds and shrubs. With regard to the former I cannot suggest any remedy this season, for from my examination of the apron of the south branch of the anicut I find 16' of the advanced apron before the 2nd sluice has sunk and disappeared, and

12' of the corner of No. 4 sluice has settled. No. 3 appeared to be in good order, and No. 1 was covered with debris from the old work and I could not examine it, I believe however it is in good order. The sluices, therefore, should not be opened during the freshes. With regard to the accumulation B, I will have channels cut through it direct to each sluice from the deep bed of the river, and as soon as the first flood comes down open the sluices for a few hours till deep channels are formed in these cuts, which I hope will tend to remove the accumulation which is common with Colonel Lawford, I regard as extremely objectionable, as also the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
6th June 1865.*

scour, long the faces of both the branches of the anicut where a channel is formed from 1' to 3' deep below the original bed of the river, and from 6½' to 8½' below its present bed, the stream being from 10 to 12 yards broad.

10. The rear apron of the north branch was covered with water when I visited the work, but I am told it is in good order, I would therefore recommend that the sluices in this branch should be opened during the approaching season as soon as the water rises above the anicut, so that we may derive as much advantage as possible from the scour.

11. Very satisfactory progress has been made in restoring the anicut during the last month, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Livesay and Overseer Doheny for the untiring energy and perseverance they have displayed in pushing on so well with it while laboring under great disadvantages. I should have preferred waiting till the work was completed before asking Government to recognize their services, but as the opportunity of promoting Mr. Doheny to the rank of Supervisor may pass away if he is not included among the seven new Supervisors sanctioned under the order noted marginally* I have the honor to request that this claims may now be considered: he has been 10½

* G. O. No. 1,137, 28th April 1865.

years in the Department Public Works, has always been employed in responsible positions, has borne the most excellent character throughout his career, has carried out some very important works and is I will venture to state quite as capable as half the Supervisors in the Department Public Works. I recommended his promotion in the Department Public Works, so far back as 1862 and I regret to find him still in the lowest grade of the Department.

12. I must not forget to mention that Seevagooroo Pillay the Tahsildar of Combaconum has afforded most material assistance in procuring labor for the work and has by his presence and influence tended not a little to its satisfactory and rapid progress.

No. 151.

ORDER THEREON, 6th June 1865, No. 1,544.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 28.

1. In forwarding the usual weekly Statement of the progress made with the rebuilding of the fallen portion of the southern section of the Lower Colerpon anicut, the

Superintending Engineer reports the result of his personal inspection of the work. The report is generally satisfactory, and the Government are glad to learn that, if nothing untoward occur, the work marked out for completion this year to bring the dam into operation during the approaching season will be finished. It is to be hoped that the difficulty stated to be experienced in procuring rough stone or brick cubes for the rough apron, which Colonel Greenaway suggested should be added to the rear cut stone apron, to strengthen the work, may be overcome, and that that apron may be sufficiently made up; for it appears to the Government that Captain Oakes' proposition to prevent water going over the damaged section of the anicut altogether by blocking it up with a masonry wall is quite inadmissible, as such a proceeding would send an overwhelming quantity of water down the remaining section and the northern branch, and thereby endanger those portions of the work.

2. Captain Oakes' objection to an extended rough stone apron would be valid if its thickness be restricted to 1½ feet. The advantage of a rough stone apron is, that though it may be broken up by the force of the river falling over the anicut, and may sink, it still affords protection to the foundations of the rear retaining wall of the cut stone apron in exact proportion to the quantity of stone thrown in, and its mass may be added to year after year till perfect security be attained. It is not necessary that the rough apron should be laid exactly 30 feet in width by 1½ feet in

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6th June 1865.*

thickness, as estimated for by Colonel Greenaway. It will probably be better to reduce the width and increase the thickness, and the Government have already, in paragraph 2 of their Order of the 4th April 1865, No. 916, expressed their opinion that Colonel Greenaway had not allowed a sufficiently massive section for this very important addition to the anicut. An extension of the cut-stone apron, as proposed by Captain Oakes, would unquestionably be a very great improvement, and would add greatly to the stability of the dam; but, unlike the rough stone apron, which may be made up and strengthened from year to year, it is a work that must be begun and completed in one season, and at once, and would be expensive.

3. Captain Oakes shows by two sections of the river above the anicut, and by a sketch in the margin of his report, how, by the accumulation of sand above the line of the dam, the river bed has been raised till it has even assumed a reverse slope. If this rise were uniform across the entire channel of the river near the anicut the effect would not be injurious, but, as it has occurred only partially, and formed heavy sand banks which obstruct the flow of the stream towards one portion of the dam, and set it with augmented velocity on the other, they are most objectionable and dangerous. The measures which Captain Oakes proposes to adopt to remove them appear to be judicious, and should be persevered with till they are swept away, but it is to be regretted that the state of the under-sluices in the body of the southern section of the anicut renders their use this season almost impossible. The condition indeed of sluices 2 and 4 is alarming, and, if nothing can be done at once to repair and strengthen them, the Superintending Engineer will take care that they are closely watched throughout the freshes, and that every possible means be taken to protect them.

4. The Government notice with pleasure the favorable testimony borne by Captain Oakes to the exertions of Lieutenant Livesay and Overseer Doheny in pushing on the work under great disadvantages, as also the very favorable mention that is made of the material assistance afforded by Seevagooroo Pillay, the Tahsildar of Combaconum, who, by his presence and influence, has not a little aided the satisfactory progress of operations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division.
Revenue Department.

Rd. S. T. Augustin.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, 6th
Division, dated 16th May 1865 No 132.

Reporting on the progress of the
Lower Coleroon Ancient works.

Submitted for the information and
orders of Government.

Memorandum.

In forwarding the usual
weekly Statement of the progress made
with the rebuilding of the fallen portion
of the Southern section of the Lower
Coleroon Ancient, the Superintending En-
gineer reports the result of his per-
sonal inspection of the work. The
report is generally satisfactory, and
the Government will be glad to learn
that, if nothing untoward occurs, the
work marked out for completion this
year to bring the dam into operation
during the approaching season will be
finished. It is to be hoped that the
difficulty stated to be experienced in

procuring rough stone or brick cubes
for the rough apron, which Colonel
Greenaway suggested should be added
to the rear cut stone apron, to strengthen
the work, may be overcome, and that
that apron may be sufficiently made
up; for it appears to the undersigned
that Captain Drake's proposition to
prevent water going over the damaged
section of the Anicut altogether, by
blocking it up with a masonry wall,
is quite inadmissible, as such a pro-
ceeding would send an overwhelming
quantity of water down the Northern
branch and thereby endanger that
section.

2. Captain Drake's objection
to an extended rough stone Apron
would be valid if its thickness be
restricted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The advantage
of a rough stone apron is, that though
it may be broken up by the force
of the river falling over the Anicut,
and

and may sink, it still affords
protection to the foundations of the
rear retaining wall of the Cut stone
apron in exact proportion to the quantity
of stone thrown in, and its mass may
be added to year after year till per-
fect security is attained. It is not
necessarily that the rough apron should
be laid exactly 50 feet in width by
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness, as estimated for
Colonel Greenaway. It will
probably be better to reduce the
width and increase the thickness,
and the Government have already
in para 2, of their Order of the 4th
April, 1865, No 916, expressed their
opinion that Colonel Greenaway
had not allowed a sufficiently ma-
jor section for this very important
addition to the Anicut. An extension
of the Cut stone apron, as suggested
by Captain Drake, would unques-
tionably be a very great improvement,
and would add greatly to the stability
of the dam; - but, unlike the rough
stone apron

apron, which may be made up and strengthened from year to year, it is a work that must be begun and completed in one season, and at once, and would be expensive.

3. Captain Baker shows by two sections of the River above the Anicut, and by a sketch in the margin of his report, how, by the accumulation of sand above the line of the dam, the river bed has been raised till it has even assumed a reverse slope. If this were uniform across the entire channel of the river near the Anicut the effect would not be injurious; but, as it has occurred only partially, and formed heavy sand banks which obstruct the flow of the stream towards one portion of the dam, and set it with augmented velocity on the other, they are most objectionable and dangerous. The measures which

Captain

Captain Baker proposes to adopt to remove them appear to be judicious and should be persevered with till they are swept away, but it is to be regretted that the state of the sluices in the body of the Southern Section of the Anicut renders their use this season almost impossible. The condition indeed of Sluices 2 and 4 is alarming, and if nothing can be done at once to repair and strengthen them, the Superintending Engineer will have to take care that they are closely watched throughout the freshes, and that every possible means be taken to protect them.

St. James George
22nd May 1865

W. R. G.
Supt. P. O. & P. R. D.

No 132

Sups: Engrs Office 6th Du
Lancaster 16th May 1865

From

Captain R. F. Oakes R.E.

As: Sups: Engineer 6th Du

To

Colonel C. A. Ore R.E.

Secretary to Government

Public Works Department

Encls 2.

Sir

I have the honor to report
upon the Lower Ancient Works which
I visited on the 12th and 13th Instant

*
Up stream

2 The foundations of the front
and rear retaining walls have been
carried across the Breach, the founda-
tions of the former have been carried
up to within 1' of the basement level
or River bed and of the latter 30 yds
have been raised to within 2' and
the rest to within 1' of the same level
There is still a gap of 21 yards in the
foundations of the body of the Dam -
here the Walls have been sunk near
to their full depth and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' of solid
Masonry is to be built over them.
A portion of the foundations of *Piers

* From North
end

4 & 5 have also to be raised $5\frac{1}{4}$ ' to the level of the River bed. 120' of the foundations of the body of the work and of Piers 1. 2 & 3 have been carried up to within 1' of the same level. The flooring under No. 1 arch ^{from North} has been completed and that of 2 and 3 arches has been laid with 2 layers of Bricks.

3 The foundation of the rear ^{Down Stream} retaining wall has been built on besses filled with Cubes to a depth of 3' with from $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 12' of solid Masonry above; the foundations are therefore from $10\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 15' in depth. A portion of the foundation of the body of the work and of that of the front retaining wall consists of 6' wells with $6'$ & $6\frac{3}{4}'$ respectively of solid Masonry above the wells and a portion of from $6\frac{1}{4}'$ to 7' of solid Masonry over besses filled with Cubes to a depth of 3 ft. Wells were put in where it was found impossible to get the water under sufficiently to admit of besses being sunk and the Cubes being properly placed in them.

4 A Statement showing the Work done

W. M.

done up to the 12th. Instant is enclosed. it speaks for itself only two items require comment. The Estimate provides 1486-7-4; for excavating Debris and removing old work but nothing for clearing foundations and the actual sum expended is Rupees 3129-0-10, this is owing partly to an omission in the original Estimate, and partly to the fact of the foundations having been carried down to a greater depth than was contemplated, this has also tended to increase the charge.

3000.... for bulging which has exceeded the
Expended 5805-5-9 estimated amount by Rs. 2855-5-9
2855-5-9 this excess is in a great measure attributable to percolation owing to the Cavery and Coleroon having been freshed on the 21st ultimo and the as soon as I was informed of it, I ordered the water as far as possible to be diverted to and retained in the Cavery, the water in the Coomby Munniam and South Rajah Muttal from the Lower Anicut rose to 5'3" and 5'9" respectively on the 30th ultimo and from 2½ to 3' of water was flowing down

down the ladder on the 12th. East. . .

5 If the weather continues fine I am under no apprehension regarding the restoration of the Work, all but the turning of the Arch, during the present season but as great difficulty is experienced in procuring rough stone or cubes for the rough apron proposed by Colonel Greenaway I am not sure that it would not be as well to build a wall above the Annient to the springing line of the Pier and thus to block up the first section of the Annient altogether during the approaching season. This however will bear further consideration.

6 My objection to the Rough extended Apron is two fold 1st I think a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' of stone laid upon a newly formed bed of the River would only be washed away or the stone would sink - if it sinks there is no stone procurable to supply its place 2nd Because the extended apron has no retaining wall to support its extremity and the hole nearly secured out in rear of the first section of the Annient

up stream

Annient has varied to a distance of from 50 to 120 yards from the Annient. I would suggest, therefore building, next season, a second apron of Masonry supported by a retaining wall of solid masonry carried down as low as possible in lieu of that proposed by Colonel Greenaway. The provision of this apron and that of a solid front retaining wall throughout the length of the Annient with a good puddle backing 3' in thickness between it and the present retaining wall would, I think render this branch of the Annient secure.

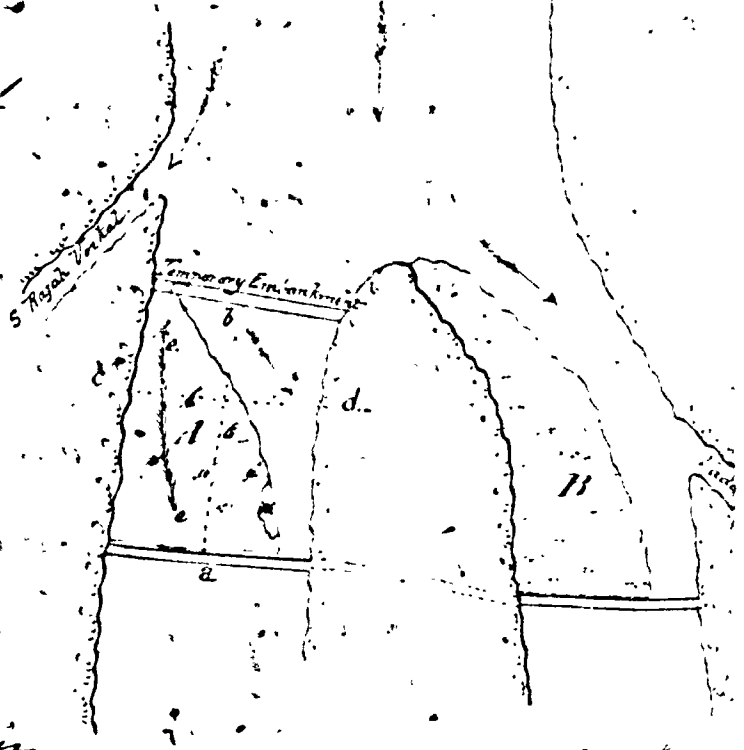
7 I cannot close this report without referring to the River bed: above both branches of the Annient the bed has silted up very considerably since I last visited the locality. Owing as I am informed to the sluices in the Annient having been kept closed during the freshes during the last two seasons.

8 Two sections taken by Lieutenant Greenaway and me one across the River at 525 yards above the Annient in the South Branch and a longitudinal section taken nearly at mid-stream

down stream

up the same branch show the present state of the bed. The former shows that a portion of the bed of the stream is now higher than the annient itself while the latter shows that the River bed slopes up to the annient and apparently the same is the case only to a far greater extent in the north branch.

9 The accumulations
A consists of sand and is covered with a few bushes and small clumps of grass which have directed shall be removed - but B is covered by alluvial deposit and is quite green with short grass weeds and shrubs.



With regard to the former I cannot suggest any remedy this season for from my examination of the apron of the south branch of the annient I find that 16' of the advanced apron before the 2nd sluice has sunk and disappeared and 12' of the corner of No 4 sluice has settled. No 3 appeared to be in good order

16' x 21'
from north end
12' x 10 1/2'

order and No 1 was covered with debris from the old work and I could not examine it. I believe however it is in good order. The sluices therefore should not be opened during the freshes. With regard to the accumulation B. I will have channels cut thro' it direct to each sluice from the deep bed of the River and as soon as the first flood comes down open the sluices for a few hours till deep channels are formed in these cuts which I hope will tend to remove the accumulation which in common with Col. Lawford I regard as extremely objectionable as also the scour along the faces of both the branches of the annient where a channel is formed from 1 to 3' deep below the original bed of the River and from 6 1/2 to 8 1/2' below its present bed; the stream being from 20 to 12 yards broad.

10 The rear apron of the north branch was covered with water when I visited the work but I am told it is in good order. I would therefore recommend that the sluices in this branch should be opened during the approaching

up approaching season, as soon as the water
rises above the annient so that we may
derive as much advantage as possible
from the season.

Very satisfactory progress
has been made in restoring the annient
during the last month and great
credit is due to Lieut. Lumsden and
of Overseer Doherty for the untiring energy
and perseverance: they have displayed
in pushing on so well with it while
laboring under great disadvantages.
I should have preferred waiting till
the work was completed before
asking Government to recognize their
services but as the opportunity of promoting
Mr. Doherty to the Rank of Supervisor
may pass away if he is not included
among the 7 new Supervisors sanctioned
under the order noted marginally. I
have the honor to request that his
claims may now be considered: he
has been $10\frac{3}{4}$ years in the D.P.W.
has always been employed in responsible
positions - has borne the most excellent
character throughout his career - has
carried out some very important Works
and

and is I will venture to stake quite
as capable as half the Supervisors in
the D.P.W. I recommended his
promotion in the D.P.W. so far back
as 1862 and I regret to find him
still in the lowest grade of the
Department.

I must not forget to
mention that Seevagooroo Pillay
the Tahsildar of Combaroom has
afforded most material assistance
in procuring labor for the work and
has by his presence and influence
tended not a little to its satisfactory
and rapid progress.

Have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

J. F. Lake Capt. R.E.
Asst. Sup. Engineer 6th Div.

15th March 1865 May 18
28th April — 1137

to Mr. 1865 & 1866
to Mr. 1865 & 1866
to Mr. 1865 & 1866

the 1865: Engineers
1st Division

to
the 1865: Engineers
1st Division

Quoted 1865
1865 1865

1865 1865

Referring to the

the 1865: Engineers

1865 1865

1865 1865

1865 1865

1865 1865

21248 from 1865 On 29th

21248 15/11 - 64 June 1865

Statement showing the total work done in Rebuilding the fallen portion of the Lower Anicut and the actual cost on each item of the same upto 12th May 1865

Particulars	Unit of measurement	Abstract of Estimate			Work actually executed		Ratio actual execution	Remarks
		Rate	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost		
Masonry Excavation	Cft	"	"	6 41752 1304 12	"	"	"	
Excavating Debris	Cyds	"	4	725 181 5 4	2801 1094 4 7	2801 1094 4 7	" 6 3	Rupees 1042 - 15 - 6 excess
Excavating foundation	"	"	"	"	"	2034 12 3	"	
Wells of Brick in Chunar	Each	18	"	182 3276	88 1424 5 1	16 2 11 1/2	"	Rs 1.13.0 saving on each well
Brick in Chunar	Cft	"	2	67646 8455 12	28308 3538 7 8	" 2	"	According to Estimate
Rough red granite and Brick cubes for rough apron &c.	Cft	"	4 6	77085 21630 2 6	1017 5 295 2 6	" 4 7 1/2	"	
New cut stone	Cft	1 3	"	1320 156 9	739 182 5 5	" 5 5 1/2	"	Old stone fitted for crown
New masonry	Cft	"	5 6	4400 1512 8	731 2 354 12 5	" 7 9	"	Original ratio insufficient
Old masonry	Cft	"	2	3609 451 2	204 3 30 1 8	" 2 4 1/2	"	
Earth work	Cyds	"	2	3734 1/4 4667 10 6	" 862 1 3	"	"	
Stone for cutwaters	Cft	1 8	"	480 720	162 76 15 3	" 7 7	"	Present expenditure. Stone not yet fitted
Baling	"	"	"	3000	" 5305 5 9	"	"	
Temporary sheds	"	"	"	170	" 122 2 6	"	"	
Embankments	"	"	"	4000	" 3613 14 10	"	"	
Contingencies and sundries	"	"	"	57421	" 1025 14 8	"	"	
					20960 10 1			

Supt: Engineer's Office 6th Dec
Jan 16th May 1865 - }

W. F. Baker Captain R.E.
Asst: Supt: Engineer, 6th Dec

Civil Works

1865

No. 1544

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 16th June 1865
Read the following

From the Supdus 6th

Reporting upon the
progress of Lower Colon
Ancient works —

16th Decr/65
No. 132

In forwarding
the usual weekly state-
ment of the progress
made with the rebuilding
of the fallen portion of
the Southern Section of
the Lower Colon Ancient
the Supdus reports the
result of his personal
inspection of the work.
The

11th Jan.

W.D.

Enclosed in a letter

from the Supdus

Division 15/132

dated 16th May 1865

16th May 1865

16th May 1865

Objection to an extended
rough stone apron would
be valid if its thickness
be restricted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The advantage of a rough
stone apron is, that
though it may be broken
up by the force of the
river falling over the
anicut, and in dry weather,
it still affords protection
to the foundations of the
near retaining wall of
the cut stone apron in
exact proportion to the
quantity of stone thrown
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year till perfect security
be attained. It is not
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by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thickness as
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bably be better to reduce
the width and increase
the thickness, and the
Govt have already in
para 2 of their order of
the 4th April 1865 No 916
expressed their opinion
that Col Jerningham
had not allowed a
sufficiently massive
section

section of the very
important position to
the Ancient Ambrosian
River of the City of London
apron, as proposed
by Captain Quaker,
would unquestionably be a
very great improvement,
and would add greatly
to the stability of the
dam; but, while the
rough stone apron, which
may be made up and
strengthened from year to
year, it is a work that
must be begun and
completed in one season,
and

and at once, and would
be a great improvement.
Captain Quaker's
shows by two sections of
the River above the
Ormeau, by a sketch
in the margin of his
report how, by the ex-
tension of sand above
the line of the dam the
river bed has been raised
till it has even assumed
a reverse slope -
of the river near the
mouth the effect would be
injurious, but as it
has occurred only, or
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heavy sand banks which
obstruct the flow of the
stream towards one portion
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with augmented velocity
on the other, they are
most objectionable and
dangerous. The measures
which Capt. Baker
proposes to adopt to
remove them appear to
be judicious, and should
be preserved, with still they
are, excepting, but it is
to be regretted that the
state of the under sluices
in the body of the Northern
Section of the Canal renders
their use this season

31st 10.
almost impossible.

The condition indeed of
sluices 2 and 4 is alarm-
ing, and, if nothing
can be done at once
to repair and strengthen
them, the Super-
will take care that they
are closely watched through-
out the freshes and that
every possible means be
taken to protect them.

The Government
noted with pleasure
the favorable testimony
borne by Capt. Baker
to the exertions of Supt.
Livezey and Overseer
Doherty in pushing on
the work under great

disadvantages, as also

the very favorable mention

that is made of the

material assistance

afforded by Seewagooroo

Pillay, the Tahildar

of Conibacorum, who, by

his presence and influence,

has not a little aided

the satisfactory progress

of operations.

W.H.

To

The Secy. to Govt. of India

Res. Secy. to Govt. of India

21-9-31 3111

Wm 1868 Dept
Pro: of Govt for June

No 1544
Pro: of the Mlgov
2/6 June/66

Pro: 2295/65
2675/65
a. 5115/65

No 150. 157.