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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3852

Press
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452-453

Dated 22. 12. 18 65.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
22nd December 1865.*

No. 452. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department :—

Intimating that Mr. Chisholm should be instructed to prepare fresh elevations of the Lawrence Asylum buildings to be constructed at Ootacamund, adopting the ground plans prepared by Major Farewell, &c. (Here enter 20th December 1865, No. 355.)

No. 453. ORDER THEREON, 22nd December 1865, No. 3,852.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 68.

Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, with a request that the orders of Government may be communicated to Mr. Chisholm for his information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, with twenty-nine Enclosures.
„ Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department,
20th December 1865.*

No. 28. Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works; dated Coimbatore, 31st October 1865, No. 162.

I have the honor to submit, with his report, plans and estimates for the new Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, revised by Major Farewell, in conformity with the instructions of paragraph 9 of

No. 53 of 1865-66, Rupees 9,61,067.
Enclosures 17.

the Order in the Educational Department, which accompanied G. O., No. 2759 of 21st September 1864.

2. These instructions are so precise and detailed, that it has been my duty merely to see that their purport was fully understood by Major Farewell, for whose guidance I prepared a Memorandum and Block Plan, embodying all the points laid down in the Government Order. I have not thought it within my competence further to discuss the matters disposed of in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the order, and simply submit the accompanying papers, as carrying out the wishes of Government to the utmost, so far as the natural conformation of the sites has permitted, which conformation has apparently precluded compliance with the order to place the Principal's house between the two blocks of one Asylum, and the Chapel between those of the other.

3. Of the main buildings, as now planned, I have to observe that, in adding on quarters for eight Assistant Masters or Mistresses at the ends, it has not been possible to obviate the objections made, in the Sanitary and Medical Reports, to the existence of cook-rooms therein. The dining halls should occupy the spaces opposite the back porches nearest the kitchens. I am not answerable for the use of iron pillars, and girders to support the floors, partitions, and roofs of some of the upper rooms. My instructions to Major Farewell were to divide the school and dining rooms, by walls pierced with arches, to carry the partition walls of the dormitories above them. The iron work has been substituted in accordance with the verbal instructions of His Excellency the Governor, and will doubtless have a lighter effect than arches. But it will not redeem the rooms from the objection which I have already expressed against them (in paragraph 5 of letter printed with G. O.,

• Educational Department, vide G. O., No. 1444, of 29th May 1865, D. P. W.

No. 134 of 25th May 1865), viz., that they will be far less light and airy than those originally planned. The lavatories

have been placed outside the main buildings intermediate between their two blocks, in line with the kitchens on one side and the privies on the other; they are planned according to the last standard for Soldiers' Barracks. The privies also are planned with reference to the dry conservancy system, and seem unobjectionable as regards the boys; but the details of that for the girls might be revised so as to afford greater privacy. Asphalte is to be used for the floors of the lavatories, and stone-flooring in the privies and passages. The main buildings being two storied will be of brick in chunam, and tiled; but brick in mud only will be used for all the single storied buildings, and all offices and covered ways leading to them will be roofed with corrugated iron.

4. The former arrangements for washing, drainage, and warming, and supply of water, having been much adverted on by the Sanitary and Medical autho-

rities, I call particular attention to those paragraphs of Major Farewell's report which relate to the arrangements now proposed. I must state, however, that I consider the great length of valley gutters entailed by the new design as an objection to it, owing to the practical difficulty of securing and maintaining water-tight junctions, especially where skilled labor is so scarce as in this country. I agree with Major Farewell, in thinking the adoption of any elaborate system of warming apparatus quite uncalled for and superfluous. Whatever means may be adopted, the ventilation of the rooms as now designed will never be so good as that of the rooms originally projected; and 300 girls being accommodated in one block, on the same design for accommodating 200 boys, the increased depth of the female Asylum exaggerates slightly the inherent defects which I cannot but attribute to the general plan ordered for adoption.

5. Major Farewell, in his report, has entered so fully into particulars, that it would be superfluous on my part to add much more. I submitted notes on the Sanitary and Medical remarks on the first set of plans and estimates, for his guidance and the information of Government; and I find that their requisitions have been attended to as far as possible. Major Farewell has proposed, in paragraph 17, to substitute a tank for the boys' plunge-bath, on which subject specific orders will be required. I am not quite satisfied with his proposed site for the girls' bath, which appears to me to be rather too public. If one entire work-shed is given up for a play-shed, in addition to the verandahs around their inner sides, I think the boys will have room enough; and the play-shed for the girls will be of proportionate capacity. Of the Church I would only remark that I think its appearance would be improved by bringing up the steeple to a point instead of in a gable; its shape I consider better adapted for hearing than if it had been cruciform in plan. But if additional slope could be given to the galleries, the facility of seeing the preacher, on which good hearing much depends, would be increased.

6. In conclusion, I have to state that, as all Departments had an opportunity of examining the original plans, the revision of which has been strictly in accordance with the orders of Government and their requisitions, so far as practicable, I have not thought it necessary to cause further delay by sending round these papers for countersignature. Should any portion of them again require revision in the opinion of Government, it will be easy to select certain detached portions, such as the Hospital, Principal's house, &c., &c., on which to carry on the operations now so well organized, during the best working season, commencing.

From the Executive Engineer, Ootacamund, to the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, Coimbatore; dated 7th October 1865, No. 151.

Agreeably to G. O., No. 263, dated 9th September 1864, I have the honor to submit the revised plans and estimates for the Lawrence

• Educational Department.

Asylum buildings which are as follows:—

Plans and estimates for two blocks of buildings, including quarters for subordinate Masters with out-offices for the Male Asylum branch, for 400 boys.

Plan and estimate for one block, including quarters for subordinate Mistresses, &c., with out-houses for the female branch, for 200 girls.

Plan and estimate for two swimming baths.

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Plan and estimate for a workshop, &c., for the male branch, including sheds for playing in the wet weather.

Plan and estimate for the Principal's quarters.

Plan and estimate for a Church.

Plan and estimate for servants' houses.

The water service roads of approach and planting out the sites are estimated for separately.

2. Plans and estimates, designed with the view of allowing additions to be made to the buildings, were first submitted for two hundred boys and two hundred girls, these plans were ordered to be revised, and new plans for four hundred boys and four hundred girls to be prepared. These were framed and submitted and again ordered to be entirely revised, and subsequently accommodation for four hundred boys and three hundred girls was directed to be provided.

3. Delay.—The chief cause of the delay that has occurred in the submission of these plans has been in consequence of my having had only one draughtsman. At their commencement the draughtsman then attached to my office was a delicate man who was always sick; this man resigned, and, as I could get no one to take his place, you were good enough to place the services of your own draughtsman at my disposal. This man has also been several times absent from work, owing to sickness; and besides these plans he has had occasionally to be employed on urgent range work. Feeling that the delay in the completion of these plans might be complained of by the Government, I have tried my best to obtain an extra draughtsman, (offering to pay him out of my own pocket) but have failed to do so. No native draughtsman could be persuaded to come to the Hills for the pay I offered, viz., 50 Rupees per mensem, fearing the climate, the heavy expense of living here, and lastly disliking temporary employment. You have been unable to help me as you have no draughtsman yourself. To avoid further delay, the plans now submitted have only been partially copied, and will therefore be required again, should they receive the sanction of Government.

4. The time that has elapsed in the preparation of these plans, has not, however, been lost, as, under permission of Government, the site of workshop has been excavated and the building completed, and materials, in the shape of bricks, mortar, timber, and stones, have been largely manufactured and collected; the excavation of the sites of the main buildings has been nearly completed; roads of approach to the sites made; the water supply channel and its dam constructed; the servants' houses built; the tramway for the conveyance of bricks completed, together with several of its waggons winding gearing, engine, &c.; the whole of the Steam machinery for sawing, planing, blowing smiths' forges, making bricks, steam mortar grinding mill, with lime-kiln, lime store, &c., have been fitted up and built, and the ground round the sites have been planted with 1,30,000 Australian trees of the best description; and a large body of convicts well housed and trained to task work, and many instructed in skilled labor, such as brick-layers, brick-makers, engine drivers, firemen, smiths, hammermen and sawyers. The consequence is that immediately the plans are sanctioned, the work will advance with great rapidity, and after all, but little real time will be lost by the delay in the submission of the plans, as even if they had been sanctioned, under the difficulties of building in a climate like that of the Neilgherries, we could hardly have made greater progress than we have done already.

5. Boys' Asylum.—The Plans have been revised, in accordance with the G. O. above quoted, with one exception, viz., "that the Principal's quarters and house should occupy a block in the centre." The site will not allow of this;—the buildings have been placed so as to allow of one set of out-offices answering for both buildings, and the buildings occupy nearly all the available space on the plateau excavated to receive them.

6. In these main buildings are school and dining-rooms for four hundred boys, dormitories for the same number, quarters for eight Assistant Masters or Serjeants, reading-rooms, and school library, visitors' and Committee rooms, general stores, clothes-rooms, school stationery and book stores, victualling office, tailors and shoemakers' rooms, and two water-closets, for night use (in each block), containing soil pans, urinals, &c., on the dry earth system, the floors of the water-closets being asphalted; and the out-offices comprise provision-room, meat-house, kitchen,

scullery, wash-houses and privies all connected by covered passages to the main buildings—the whole of these out-offices being estimated to be of brick in mud plastered with chunam and roofed with corrugated iron.

7. *Wash-Houses.*—In the former plans the washing-rooms were placed in the body of the building, the Sanitary Commission, however, having taken exception to the situation of similar washing-rooms proposed for the Wellington Barracks, these offices are therefore placed outside the building, and are more conveniently situated for their purpose than they could have been if placed in the main buildings.

8. The washing-rooms are to be asphalted, the flooring being so laid as to give good quick drainage for carrying off dirty water, each room to hold two sets of double basin stands made of cast iron, with removable tin basins let into them, as shewn in the plan, and a stand for soap (tin) dishes in the centre. The wall of the building will carry a range of pegs for towels; and open wooden gratings, (some higher than others for small boys) are to be placed alongside of each wash-stand; the water for washing purposes to be provided by means of two cisterns to be filled by gravitation by pipes—the head of water obtainable is insufficient to allow of a water service with bib cocks being laid on for each basin. Each washing-room will accommodate ninety-two boys at one time, or nearly half the boys of the Institution in the two rooms at one time. Eleven foot tubs are provided to each room, the waste water from the washing-rooms is to be conveyed away in pipes to a cistern at some distance from the buildings.

9. *Rain-water.*—Rain-water is conveyed from the roofs by large cast iron gutters fitted in the valleys of the roofs, so as to prevent any possibility of leakage, and finally taken to the ground by galvanized iron rain-water pipes, the discharge from which is to be conveyed away by six masonry drains to the solid ground below the sites.

10. *Privies.*—The privies have been designed strictly in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's instructions for the dry earth system. Cart-shed, earth-stores, mode of fixing pans, seats, partitions, urinals, &c., are provided for, the building being of brick and mud plastered outside and floored with granite.

11. *Workshops and Play-sheds.*—The workshops are situated close to the site of the Male Asylum and play-sheds are provided by surrounding the inside of the quadrangle which is well sheltered with verandahs, affording, at a small cost, excellent space for playing in during the monsoons. The gymnasium is placed in the centre of this quadrangle, the space therein enclosed being ample. Should the verandah not be considered sufficient for playing in, one of the workshop sheds might easily be made available, being 200 feet long and 19' 6" broad inside. These workshops are now fitted with a steam vertical sawing machine, capable of cutting about 500 square feet per diem, and two circular saw tables driven by steam power, a 14" lathe, a planing machine also driven by steam power—one portion is fitted up as smith's shop, with a furnace blast capable of blowing twenty to thirty forges—Carpenter's shop and stores; and it is proposed to allow most of the machinery to remain where it is for the eventual instruction of the boys. An estimate for a play-shed for the girls 200 x 10, on the same plan and section as one of the sheds of the boys workshops, is also submitted.

12. *Warming.*—This is one of the principal objections made by the Sanitary Commission to the old plans; and in the new plan, to adopt any of the suggestions offered by the Sanitary Commission, in consequence of the buildings now being in two blocks, the expense would be enormous, as thus separate furnaces, boilers, &c., would be required for each block; and after all, my firm belief is that the apparatus would never be used more than once or twice a year, in the present temporary Institution. Such a thing as fire has never been heard of, and yet no ill effects have arisen therefrom; I have therefore only provided for fires in open fire places, if such are at any time required, precaution having been taken to provide the fire places with iron guards securely locked to prevent the possibility of accidents. Should either of the systems of warming remarked on by the Sanitary Commission, viz., either by heated air or by hot water, be deemed necessary, a separate estimate for the same can be hereafter submitted. I think it right, however, to add that a hot-water heating apparatus for warming purposes is fitted to the European

Jail of Ootacamund; and I am informed that it is hardly ever used, being in the first place not required, and in the second being most expensive to keep in operation even for a single day. The thermometer, in my study, in my own house, in which a fire is never lighted, I have never seen below 60, although the doors and windows are generally open all day.

13. *Ventilation.*—Ventilation has been provided for as directed in the Report of the Sanitary Commission, in addition to the ventilation shaft built in the walls, as directed in the instruction printed by the Royal Sanitary Commission of England for all new buildings. Each chimney is provided with a ventilating trap below the ceiling lines, for the ventilation of the lower story rooms, those of the upper story being provided with ridge ventilation by means of three lowered turrets to each room and ventilating windows in the gables.

14. *Water Service.*—An indent was forwarded on the 14th October 1864 for a 4-horse power turbine with double pumps attached and pipes sufficient to raise 35,000 gallons of water per diem (the water required for the Institutions) to their sites, a specification of which is noted in the specifications of the buildings. To obviate the necessity and save the enormous cost of an iron syphon water-service-pipe, of a length of over 1500 feet, to convey water from the Female Asylum site to that of the Male Asylum, the sites have been connected by an embankment made of the earth excavated to form the Female Asylum site, thus forming also the only good road of approach to the building, and allowing of the use of common tile pipes for the delivery of the water required by gravitation. Lastly, this road will greatly cheapen the carriage of materials while the work costs literally nothing, as the excavated earth would only have been thrown round the plateau, and, besides being unsightly, would have been of no practical utility.

15. *Hospital.*—The plan for the Hospital was directed to be so slightly revised, that, the original plan, with the alterations required inserted, is again submitted. The building consists of four main sick wards measuring 60 x 18 x 20 to which are attached, by covered enclosed passages, lavatories and privies. The cubic contents of these rooms are 21,600 feet, and their superficial area 1080 feet, which will give (supposing the wards to be occupied by 15 boys or girls) 1400 cubic feet of air, and 72 superficial feet of area for each boy or girl sick in Hospital. Two special case wards, with separate entrances, night pan-rooms, lavatories, quarters for a Hospital Serjeant or Apothecary are provided for in the building, as also quarters for a Matron, together with a Surgery and Medical store-room, cook-room, and fuel-store. This building being a lower story one, it is proposed to construct it with brick and mud, well plastered inside and outside, thereby saving a large sum of money on the original estimate. The privies have been planned for the dry earth system.

16. *Servants' Quarters.*—The addition of a privy to the plan of the quarters for servants having been made, it is again submitted, the original plan having been approved of. These buildings, as already reported, are nearly completed; one building, entirely finished, being occupied as quarters for the European Apprentices, Overseers, &c., employes on the works—thus saving the necessity of erecting temporary accommodation at a large cost for them.

17. *Plunge Baths.*—The plunge baths have been altered as required in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, screened dressing-rooms having been added. It is impossible from the situation of these baths to connect them by covered passages to the main buildings. The estimates of the of these baths have not been increased, in consequence of the superstructure 3 feet above the floor being built of brick and mud. I think, however, it will be as well to note that an excellent swimming tank for the boys might easily be made. By constructing a small dam across the Lovedale stream immediately below the sites, the water would be constantly flowing in and out of the tank, and be quite pure and fresh; dressing-sheds being built alongside of the tank, costing at the outside 1500 Rupees, and the bund 1000 Rupees, thus effecting a saving of Rupees 5850.

18. *Principal's Quarters.*—As stated in paragraph 5 of this Report, it being impossible for want of space to erect the Principal's quarters on the male site, the original design is again submitted; the building and out-offices being built of brick and mud plastered in and outside. Its position is shown in the survey of the sites.

19. *Girls' Asylum.*—Subsequent to the order for revising these plans for 400 girls, G. O., No. 803, dated 23rd March 1865, directed that in this building accommodation for only 300 girls should be provided. The plan now submitted provides for accommodation for this number, exactly on the same design as that of the building for the male branch, additional width and length having been given to the building to allow of the space required for this number. School-rooms, dining-halls, clothes and general stores, reading-room and library, school, book stores, Committee and visitors' rooms, together with dormitories, night-rooms and quarters for four Assistant Mistresses, are provided. The ventilation and warming of this building are arranged as in the male branch. The whole of the out-offices of this Institution are to be built outside. These buildings consist of cook-room, provision-store, meat-house, scullery, washing-room, laundry, mangling and ironing-rooms, and privies, all connected by covered passages with the main buildings. It is proposed to build them of brick and mud, lime plastered in and outside, with iron roofing, the lavatories fitted as in the male branch with water provided similarly from cisterns outside the buildings, and waste water removed in enclosed pipes to some distance from the building as directed. The water supply of these buildings will be received from a branch from the main cistern, situated as shown in the survey to receive the water pumped up from the water channel to supply both buildings.

20. *Drinking Water.*—It is proposed to place two large patent filters, with taps for drinking water, in the passages opposite the dining-halls and school-rooms, in each block in the Boys' Institution, and three filters of the same kind in the Girls' block.

21. *Main Buildings.*—The plan for the construction of these buildings is detailed in the specification attached to the estimate. To give space, iron girders and iron columns are used for supporting the upper story walls, and more space is obtained in the upper story by again using iron pillars and girders above those of the lower story, the intervals between the upper story columns being built up with a nine inch brick wall so as to divide the dormitories. The buildings are estimated to be of brick and chunam, as it would be impossible and unsafe to construct upper story buildings of brick and mud, the roof being tiled with flat and pan tiles. I take this opportunity, however, of calling attention to my proposition of using iron roofing for them, instead, as in the first plan. I may observe that the use of such roofing will not cost more than tiles, while it will be put up in half the time, be just as durable and look just as well, if not better, than tiles, which we find great difficulty in making in this climate.

22. *Church.*—This building is designed for the two Institutions. The building measures 120' in length and 40 in width. Accommodation for 400 boys is provided in the body of the building, and the galleries are calculated to hold 300 girls. Accommodation for 100 other persons in the shape of Schoolmasters and Mistresses, Serjeants, Apothecary, their families, and space for a few strangers has been provided. The first six seats are therefore to be furnished as pews; the building contains a chancel, three entrance porches, organ and singing gallery, and girls' galleries. The tower has a bell loft, and a clock can, if required, be fixed in the portion of the tower above the bell loft. The design has been made as simple and plain as possible, in accordance with the materials of which it is to be constructed. The walls having to bear the weight of the gallery and the building being of 40 feet span, it is necessary that it should be constructed of brick and chunam throughout, plastered in and outside. The trusses and purlins are to be of teak, while the roof is to be of corrugated iron 20 gauge; the tower to be protected by a lightning conductor, to which the ridge of the building is also to be connected. The vestry is to be formed by a screen in either of the interior angles of the building that may be selected by the clergyman.

23. *Sites.*—The sites like all new ground freshly occupied in hilly country like this are a good deal exposed to the monsoons. It is therefore necessary that they should be surrounded with belts and plantation of trees, to shelter them as much as possible. An estimate for this purpose, as also for roads of approach to the Institution, is submitted.

24. *Temporary Jail.*—The whole of the temporary iron-roofed sheds erected for the convicts, consisting of 17,400 square feet under cover, have been charged to the general estimates, and their cost will gradually be recovered and written off to the buildings on which the men may be employed.

25. In conclusion, I would beg to offer the following remarks:—The original estimates submitted for the Lawrence Asylum buildings directed to be revised amounted to 10,71,845 Rupees, but in consequence of these estimates having been called for emergently, estimates for several portions of the project were not ready at the time of submission, and were therefore not included in the above amount. These items of the whole project are as follows:—

	Rs.
Plantations, metalling roads of approach, and making a new approach to the sites...	10,000
Church for the Institution...	61,950
Play-shed for the Girls' Institution...	7,796
Privies for Native servants...	524
Compensation for land, value unknown at the time...	4,500
Pumps, turbine pipes, &c., for water service...	7,000
Verandah to Workshops as Play-sheds for the boys...	7,058
Total.....	98,828.

Therefore the correct amount of the first project directed to be revised was actually 11,70,673 Rupees.

26. After the submission of these estimates, a new data for the range had to be prepared, labor and prices of materials, &c., having risen considerably. For instance, carpenters and smiths in the former data were charged at 10 Annas, and now the average rate is 13 Annas per diem; coolies were formerly paid 3 Annas 6 Pice, they now cost 5 Annas per diem; bricklayers formerly 10 Annas, they now average 11 Annas 3 Pice per diem; timber was calculated at 1-6-0 per cubic feet, it now averages 2 Rupees 1 Anna and 6 Pice per cubit feet delivered; lime was formerly 1 Rupee per parah and now costs 1-8-0 per parah, which has been further increased in consequence of a new toll levied at the rate of 4 Annas for laden, and 2 Annas for return, cart—a cart carrying on an average 4 parahs. This burdens the estimate—vide G. O., No. 2676, dated 12th September 1865, ordering the amount to be charged to them, to the extent of about 14,000 Rupees—and nearly every other item has proportionably increased.

27. The amount of the present estimates, which provide for every thing required for the project is 9,61,067 Rupees, but it must be borne in mind that the actual money expenditure on the work will be far less. For instance, the value of timber required for the buildings to be furnished by the Government Forest Department fully equals to 1,80,000 Rupees. This, therefore, may be deducted from the actual cash expenditure required. Again, Government have placed a body of 350 convicts at my disposal for employment on the works; the Judicial Department is credited, as a mere matter of account, at the rate of 3 Rupees 6 Annas and 8 Pice per convict per mensem, which, say, for five years will, allowing for contingencies, amount to about 70,000 Rupees—thus the actual amount required for cash expenditure will be 7,11,067 Rupees;—of this sum Rupees 1,64,322 have already been spent in the collection of materials, construction of work-shops, servants' quarters, &c., &c.

28. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India as conveyed in G. O., No. 1444, dated 29th May 1865, the whole of the out-houses and lower story buildings belonging to the Institution are estimated to be constructed of brick and mud, plastered in and outside with mortar; but the main buildings being two storied, it will be impossible to use any other materials than brick and chunam.

29. Should the Government approve of the plans and estimates of the whole project, to allow of my retaining the carpenters, smiths, bricklayers and other skilled laborers who have been collected with great difficulty, I trust that permission may be granted, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, for the construction of the Hospital of the Institution and the Principal's house, or any other buildings that the Government may desire should be commenced first.

Referred to the Educational Department.

(Signed) C. A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
13th November 1865.

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 20th December 1865, No. 355.

The Governor in Council is not satisfied with the elevations of the buildings, the plans of which have been submitted with the foregoing letter, and he thinks it desirable that they should be examined by Mr. Chisholm, who should be instructed to prepare fresh elevations, adopting the ground plans prepared by the Executive Engineer. It does not appear that the plans have been seen and approved by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. Mr. Chisholm, while engaged in preparing the elevations now ordered, will submit the ground plans to the Director of Public Instruction, for his inspection.

(True Extract).

C. A. Orr
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department, with 13 Plans, 14 Estimates, and 2 Lists.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

Edw. J. Tulloch.

10/2/66

P. M. 1865 Departs
No. of your ship's number
of No. 3722

No. of your ship's number
Educational & Departs

Depart 20th December/65
No. 2222

No. 186536/66

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Estimating that
Mr. Schickel should be
instructed to prepare fresh
elevations of the various
cannon buildings to be in-
-structed at the command
adapting the ground plan
prepared by Major Ste-
-well 4th.

With our Order.
No. 3852-2222/65

With our Order

With our Order

No. 3852

Forwarded to the
Major General of the
4th Regt, with a request
that the notes of Capt
may be examined & his
views be his wife
-matron and General

3 to 55 4 Dec with 29 Dec
6 to 55 7 Dec with 29 Dec
First 21 Dec 22
2222/65