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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 605. Press Mis.

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Dated 27-2- 18 47

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 27th February 1867.

No. 574. Read the following letter from R. F. CHISHOLM, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 19th February 1867, No. 147 :—

1. I have the honor to submit a copy of the explanatory Memorandum accompanying my letter of the 15th instant.

2. The details of quantities are rather voluminous (numbering over 100 pages), and will take some time to fair copy, and the estimate for the Hospital has to be received from Ootacamund; I hope by the time the latter is received, however, to submit the whole of the details complete.

Explanatory Memorandum by R. F. CHISHOLM, ESQ., *to accompany the plans of the Lawrence Asylum, proposed to be erected at Ootacamund.*

LIST OF PLANS SUBMITTED, AND DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.

Drawing No. 1.—Two perspective views. The one on the left shows the general appearance of the buildings, as seen from the public drive on the north side of Lovedale.

The view on the right is supposed to be taken close up to the building, and shows the general characteristics.

Drawing No. 2.—Represents the General Survey of the site.
,, 3.—East elevation, Boys' branch.
,, 4.—North elevation, ,, ,,
,, 5.—Ground plan, ,, ,,
,, 6.—Plan of upper-story and details of conservancy.
,, 7.—Cross section and longitudinal section of east-wing, Boys' and Girls' branches.
,, 8.—West elevation, Girls' Asylum and Church.
,, 9.—North ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 10.—Plan of ground-floor ,, ,,
,, 11.—Plans of upper-story.
,, 12.—Cross sections of Church.

Description of site.—The tops of two small hillocks, situated between ranges of higher hills, have been scarped down, and form the sites for the Asylum. The materials obtained have been used to connect the hillocks by an embankment, and to extend each plateau on the top. The western hillock has been selected as the site for the Boys' branch (see general plan), and the eastern for the Girls. The principal view of the Asylum will be obtained from a road running on the north side of the vale, distant 800 yards. Owing to the nature of the ground no comparatively near view will be obtained, until the visitor round the corner of the approach road at A (see drawing No. 2, General plan).

General external appearance.—The left hand photograph (Drawing No. 1) represents the general appearance of the buildings from the former point of sight, the remaining photograph is supposed to be taken close to the building, and represents the general characteristics.

General plans.—The plans, it will be observed, are "random." I adopted this system because it enabled me to spread the buildings over the largest possible area, and so obtain a maximum of open space within; also, because, I found it more economical to place rooms exactly where required, and of the minimum size in place of "filling out" symmetrical plans.

General arrangement.—In the matter of arrangement. The east-wing in the Boys' branch is devoted to a large dining hall with principal dormitories for the elder boys. The central portion contains the school and class-rooms, and two rows of dormitories, and the west-wing is devoted entirely to dormitories and store-rooms.

In the Girls' branch the dining hall occupies the central compartment, while the other rooms are arranged as in the Boys' branch.

The buildings are generally three-storied, with central corridors leading off to rooms right and left.*

The Masters' and Mistresses' houses form part of, and are placed at convenient distances around, the structure, although they are quite distinct from it, and may be completely cut off at pleasure.

General accommodation.—The accommodation provided is as follows :—

In the Dining Hall		11 supl. feet per child.
School rooms		9·7 ,, ,, ,,
Dormitories		54 ,, ,, ,,
Do. Maximum cubical contents		819 feet. ,, ,,
Do. Minimum ,, ,,		614 ,, ,, ,,
Store and Clothes room, Boys' branch ...		7,500 supl. ,, in all.
Do. ,, ,, Girls' ,,		
Boys' property room		1,240 ,, ,, ,,
Girls' property room		1,300 ,, ,,
Boys' enclosed play ground, covered ...		7,200 ,, ,,
Girls' ,, ,, ...		5,537 ,, ,,
In the Boys' branch :—		
Entrance Hall		14 feet × 14 feet.
Library		17 ,, × 16 ,,
Committee room		17½ ,, × 16½ ,,
Visitors' room		14 ,, × 14 ,,
In the Girls' branch :—		
Library		20 ,, × 15 ,,
Committee room		20 ,, × 15 ,,

MASTERS' HOUSES.

The Head Master's house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*	*Second floor.*
Kitchen.	Dining-room.	3 Bed rooms.
Scullery.	Drawing-room.	3 Bath rooms.
Store-rooms.	Study.	

The second Master's house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*	*Second floor.*
Kitchen.	Dining room.	2 Bed rooms.
	Sitting room.	2 Bath rooms.

The third Master's house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*
Kitchen.	2 Bed rooms.
Scullery.	2 Bath rooms.
Sitting room.	

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Masters' houses, each contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*
Kitchen.	2 Bed rooms.
Sitting room.	2 Bath rooms.

MISTRESSES' HOUSES—GIRLS' BRANCH.

The Head Mistress' house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*
Sitting room.	2 Bed rooms.
Kitchen.	2 Bath rooms.
Scullery.	

The second and third Mistresses' house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*	*Upper-story.*
Kitchen.	Dining room.	2 Bed rooms.
Scullery.	Sitting room.	2 Bath rooms.

The fourth Mistress' house contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*	*Upper-story.*
Kitchen.	Sitting room.	Bed room.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Mistresses' houses, each contains :—

Basement.	*First floor.*
Kitchen.	2 Bed rooms.
Sitting room.	2 Bath rooms.

The out-houses are situated conveniently at the back of each structure, and are approached by covered ways, commencing from different points of exit.

Privies and Lavatories.—The privies have been so designed that they may be worked on the wet, dry earth, or Punjaub system. (The dry earth system is preferable, but I believe it to be impracticable in Ootacamund during the rains, owing to the difficulty of drying the earth.) The screen dividing the seats will be connected at the top by an iron bar, and will shut back close to the central screen, so that the seat (in one piece) may be lifted up, and the latrine cleared out or flushed with water.

In the case of dry conservancy, the matter will be received on a platform, marked D on the longitudinal section (drawing No. 6), and the trench will be supplied from the earth receiver. This latter, in the case of wet conservancy, will become the reservoir, the trap D will be opened, and the latrine (flushed from the flush gate fixed in the reservoir) will empty its contents through the drain at the end of the building.

The urinals may be made similar to those manufactured by Jennings, (see letter No.——, dated 20th July 1864, from the Honorable R. S. Ellis, to the Chief Secretary to Government, paragraph 11.)

Lighting and Ventilation.—The whole of the rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and so arranged that each external wall will have a fair share of sun-shine. No elaborate system of air shafting has been provided for, as I believe it to be superfluous. Fire-places have been placed widely apart over each building, more for the purpose of removing foul air than for warming. I may remark that it would appear to me highly desirable to leave such questions as these open for the present, or until the buildings are complete.

Rain water.—Rain-fall pipes are so liable to be clogged in this country, that I have thought it advisable, with the concurrence of Major Farewell, to dispense with them altogether. In both buildings the water will fall freely all the round eaves, or an occasional shoot may be fixed at convenient distances. I have adopted the slope given to roofs in the locality, and carefully avoided valley drainage.

Materials.—The buildings will be constructed of brick relieved by colored bands, and accentuated at the openings by moulded bricks and colored tiles, glazed.

The brick is of a buff or lemon color, and I fear, owing to the inferiority of labor procurable, will have to be plastered. In a building of such importance, I think it would be advisable to select the face-bricks, and train laborers to work the external walls. The slight extra cost would be amply re-paid by the enhanced beauty of the texture of the surface.

A hard granite exists all over the neighbourhood, and may, I think, be utilized to a great extent if proper quarries are opened.

The external surface of the buildings will be quite flat, and the colored materials inserted flush with the walls.*

* Colonel Walker wished very much to retain the principal feature in the original design, which consisted of a large open corridor 18 feet broad, open to the top of the building. He conceived this to be a very valuable space for the children to play in during wet weather. As there is, in my opinion, some little practical difficulty in amalgamating the two plans, I have provided ample covered areas as play-rooms for wet weather, and this arrangement would seem to me preferable to any plan which allowed the children to enter the house during the day.

* The colored tiles can be made in Madras, and forwarded to Coimbatore by rail, and from thence to Ootacamund. I hope shortly to be able to bring before the Government a tangible scheme for establishing a Government brick-yard in Madras, as well as glazed pottery works.

Grouping.—There will be two branches or groups of buildings. The Boys' branch and the Girls' branch. The former will be collected and accentuated by a tower, the latter by the steeple of the Church. Each group will be distinct and complete in itself with different characteristics, and yet sufficiently similar in style and expression to denote a common aim and purpose.

The various altitudes of the structures, consequent on the adoption of random plans, will, in my opinion, connect them pleasingly with the surrounding landscape.

A perfectly symmetrical structure, such as the one I designed before seeing the site, would be unbending and even offensive, and as *one* symmetrical building would entail the necessity of another symmetrical building on the female site (the two spaced a certain distance apart, like colossal gate lodges) the lack of invention would become painfully apparent.*

Style.—The style is Lombard, freely adopted to the materials available, and with the exception of the upper portion of the tower, the whole architectural effect depends on the arrangement of the essential features of utility.

Estimated cost.—Adopting Major Farewell's rates, I estimate the outside cost approximately as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost of main building, Boys' branch	4,25,000
Cost of Girls' branch	2,73,250
Cost of Church	90,830
To the above sum must be added the cost of the works already executed, viz.:—	
Excavating the sites	21,262
Play-sheds and workshops	5 ,213
Plunge bath (if necessary)	8,350
Water courses, &c., &c.	2,384
Compensation for land	4,500
Making roads and approaches	10,000
Water service pipes and turbine	7,000
Servants' houses	18,384
Principal's stables	6,080
Hospital	76,656
Total ...	9,95,909

The estimate submitted in 1864, amounted to ... Rupees 11,50,000
That in 1865 to ... ... ,, 9,61,000

As I presume the whole scheme has to receive the sanction of Government, I have forwarded the drawings and papers, connected with these latter works, together with my own.

MADRAS,
18th February 1867.

(Signed) R. F. CHISHOLM.

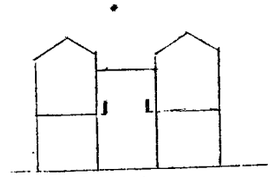
APPENDIX A.

Note on the plans previously submitted.

Plans submitted in 1864.—In the early part of 1864 complete sets of plans were prepared and submitted by Major Farewell, the Executive Engineer, Ootacamund, for the proposed Asylums. The buildings in these designs were in symmetrical blocks of the form of the letter H. In the

* It may have been a mistake to cut off the tops of the mounds forming the site. The groups of buildings on the natural surface could have been very picturesquely arranged over the gentle slopes of the mounds.

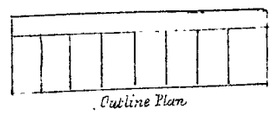
section there were four walls, placed eighteen feet distant from each other. The space between the outer walls contained the rooms, and the central portion (open to the top of the buildings) carried around it galleries communicating with the rooms. I have given a rough sketch of the section on the margin.

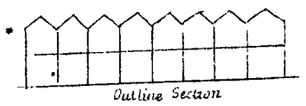


Outline Section

These designs met with the approval of the Superintending Engineer, the Committee of Management, and the Sanitary Commissioners, but were considered imperfect by the Madras Government, and in G. O. No. 40, dated September the 9th, 1864, No. 263, detailed instructions were given to Major Farewell to revise his drawings.

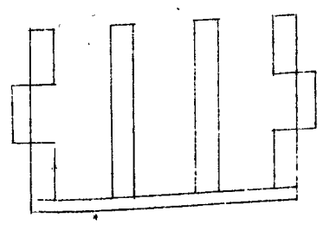
Plans submitted in 1865.—On the 31st of October 1865, new designs were forwarded by Colonel Walker, the Superintending Engineer, for the consideration of Government. In the preparation of this set of drawings, Major Farewell was entirely guided by the written and verbal instructions of His Excellency Sir William Denison, the late Governor. In this second set of drawings the Male Asylum was in two blocks, the out-offices being situated between. Each block was fifty or sixty feet broad, and consisted of transverse wards connected at the end by a glazed corridor (see the marginal sketch plan and section).


Outline Plan


Outline Section

The general appearance was not pleasing, and the Madras Government, in G. O. No. 29, dated 20th December 1865, forwarded the plans to me, with a request that I would revise the elevations, adopting the plans prepared by Major Farewell.

Revised elevation submitted by Mr. Chisholm.—In due course I submitted an elevation, accentuated differently from the original, and at the same time took the liberty of pointing out that the elevations were, in my opinion, the least defective portions of the designs ; at a private interview with Sir William Denison, I brought to his notice those points which seemed to me defective, and received orders to re-model the plans entirely according to my own ideas.



Plans submitted in April 1866.—I perused all the correspondence carefully, and eventually submitted a set of plans for the Male branch on the 16th of April last. The plans were prepared in strict accordance with the instructions laid down by the Sanitary Commissioners. The system I adopted was that known as the pavilion system, viz., a series of pavilions united at the ends by low or open work corridors (see the marginal sketch plan).

These plans did not altogether meet with the approval of Government, and in G. O. No 509, dated 24th April 1866, I was directed to proceed to Ootacamund to examine the site, and to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the materials to be used in the

construction. I accompanied His Excellency Lord Napier to Ootacamund, and returned to Madras on the 1st of May last.

(Signed) R. F. CHISHOLM,
Architect, Madras.

No. 575. ORDER THEREON, 27th February 1867, No. 605.

MILITARY WORKS, No. 27. Ordered to be recorded.

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

To the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.
To R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 147

From

R. F. Chisholm Esqr. C.E.
Executive Engr. Presidency

To

Col. Charles A. Orr R.E.
the Secretary to Govt. in the P.W.D.

Madras 19th February 1867

Sir

I have the honor to submit a copy of the Explanatory Memo accompanying my letter of the 15th inst.

The details of quantities are rather voluminous (numbering over 100 pages) and will take some time to fair copy, and the Estimate for the Hospital has to be received from Cotacamand, I hope by the time the latter is received however to submit the whole of the details complete.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

R Chisholm.

No 167.

Rec'd 18 Feb. 1867.

Wm. H. & Chisholm.

Subject.

Estimate of Alterations & Additions to Lawrence Asylum Plans.

Lawrence Asylum Botanning.

— Estimate &

Explanatory Memorandum to accompany Mr Chisholms Plans submitted in February 1867.

W Chisholm.

Explanatory Memo by Mr R F Mc Kisshnie
to accompany the plans of the Lawrence
Asylum Proposed to be erected at Otacamund

List of Plans submitted & Descriptive Remarks

Drawing No 1 Two perspective views - The one on the left shows the general appearance of the buildings as seen from the Public drive on the North side of Low dale.

The view on the right is supposed to be taken close up to the building and shows the general characteristics.

Drawing No 2 Represents the general Survey of the Site
" No 3 East elevation Boys Branch
" No 4 North " " "
" No 5 Ground plan " "
" No 6 Plan of upper story & details of conservancy
" No 7 Cross section & Longitudinal section of Boys & Girls Branches.
" No 8 West elevation Girls asylum & Church
" No 9 North " " "
" No 10 Plan of ground floor " "
" No 11 Plans of upper Storey
" No 12 Cross sections of Church.

Description of Site The tops of two small hillocks situated between ranges of higher hills, have been scarped down and formed the Sites for the asylums. The materials obtained has been used to connect the hillocks by an embankment and

1

and to extend each platform on the top. The western hillock has been selected as the site for the Boys Branch (see general plan) and the eastern for the Girls. The principal view of the asylum will be obtained from a road running on the North side of the vale distant 800 Yards. Owing to the nature of the ground no comprehensively near view will be obtained until the visitor rounds the corner of the approach road at A (see drawing No 2 General plan)

General external appearance. The left hand photograph (Drawing No 1) represents the general appearance of the buildings from the former point of sight; the remaining photograph is supposed to be taken close to the building and represents the general characteristics.

General plans. The plans it will be observed are "random" I adopted this system because it enabled me to spread the buildings over the largest possible area, and so obtain a maximum of open space within, also because I found it more economical to place rooms exactly where required and of the minimum size in place of filling with symetrical plans.

General arrangement. In the matter of arrangement the East wing in the Boys Branch is devoted to a large dining Hall with principal dormitories for the elder Boys. The central portion contains the schools and

and class rooms, and two rows of dormitories, and the West wing is devoted entirely to dormitories and Store rooms—

In the girls Branch the Dining Hall occupies the central compartment while the other Rooms are arranged as in the Boys Branch.

The buildings are generally three Storied with central corridors leading off to rooms right and left *

Note * Colonel Walker wished very much to retain the principal feature in the original design, which consisted of a large open corridor 18 feet broad open to the top of the building. He considered this to be a very valuable space for the children to play in during wet weather. As there is in my opinion some little practical difficulty in amalgamating the two plans I have provided ample covered areas as play rooms for wet weather, and this arrangement would seem to me preferable to any plan which allowed the children to enter the house during the day.—

The Masters and Mistresses houses form part of, and are placed at convenient distances around the structure, although they are quite distinct from it, and may be completely cut off at pleasure –

General accommodation The accommodation provided is as follows.

In the Dining Hall	11 Sup[er]fs	per Child
School Rooms	9·7 Sup[er]fs	" do.
Dormitories	54 Sup[er]fs	" do.
Do Maximum Cubical Contents 819 feet		" do.
Do Minimum Cubical Contents 614	"	" do.
Store & Clothesroom Boys branch 7500 Sup[er]fs in all		
" " Girls "		
Boys property room	1240	" "
Girls property room	1300	
Boys enclosed play ground contains 7200		
Girls	5537	

In the Boys Branch;–

Entrance Hall	14 ft × 14 ft
Library	17 " × 16 "
Committee Room	17½ " × 16½ "
Visitors Room	14 " × 14 "

In the Girls Branch;–

Library	20 " × 15 "
Committee room	20 " × 15 "

Masters houses

The Head Masters house contains;–

Basement	First floor	Second floor
Kitchen	Dining room	3 Bedrooms
Scullery	Drawing room	3 Bathrooms
Store rooms	Study	

The Second Masters house contains;–

Basement	First floor	Second floor
Kitchen	Dining room	2 Bedrooms
	Sitting room	2 Bathrooms

The third Masters house contains;–

Basement	First floor
Kitchen	2 Bedrooms
Scullery	2 Bathrooms
Sitting room	

The fourth, fifth, Sixth and Seventh Masters houses each contains;–

Basement	First floor
Kitchen	2 Bedrooms
Sitting room	2 Bathrooms –

Mistresses houses Girls Branch

The Head Mistresses house contains;–

Basement	First floor
Sitting room	2 Bedrooms
Kitchen	2 Bathrooms
Scullery	

The Second & third Mistresses house contains.

Basement	First floor	Upper Story
Kitchen	Dining room	2 Bedrooms
Scullery	Sitting room	2 Bathrooms

The fourth Mistresses house contains;–

Basement	First floor	Upper Story
Kitchen	Sitting room	Bedroom

The fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Mistresses houses each contains;

Basement	First floor
Kitchen	2 Bedrooms
Sitting room	2 Bathrooms

The out houses are situated conveniently at the back of each structure, and are approached by covered ways commencing from different points of exit.

Privies and Lavatories. The privies have been so designed that they may be worked on the well, dry earth, or Punjaub system (The dry earth system is preferable, but I believe it to be impracticable in Calcacamand during the rains, owing to the difficulty of drying the earth) The screens dividing the seats will be connected at the top by an iron bar, and will shut back close to the central screen, so that the seat (in one piece) may be lifted up, and the latrine cleaned out or flushed with water.

In the case of dry conservancy the matter will be received on a platform marked D on the Longitudinal section drawing No 6.) and the trench will be supplied from the earth receiver. This latter in the case of wet conservancy will become the reservoir, the trap D will be opened and the Latrine (flushed from the flush gate fixed in the reservoir) will empty its contents through the drain at the end of the building.

The urinals may be made similar to those manufactured by Jennings (see letter No dated 20th July 1864 from the Honorable R.S. Ellis to the Chief Secretary of Government para 11.)

Lighting and Ventilation. The whole of the rooms are well lighted and ventilated and so arranged that each external wall will have a fair share of sun shine. No elaborate system of air shafting has been provided for as I believe it to be superfluous. Fireplaces have been placed widely apart over each building more for the purpose of removing foul air than for warming. I may remark that it would appear to me highly desirable to leave such questions as these open for the present, or until the buildings are complete.

Rain water. Rain fall pipes are so liable to be clogged in this Country, that I have thought it advisable with the concurrence of Major Farewell to dispense with them altogether. In both buildings the water will fall freely all round the eaves or at some occasional shoot may be fixed at convenient distances. I have adopted the slope given to roofs in the locality, and carefully avoided valley drainage.

The buildings will be constructed

Materials of brick relieved by colored bands and accentuated at the openings by moulded bricks and colored tiles glazed.

The brick is of a buff or lemon color, and of poor quality owing to the inferiority of labor procurable, will have to be plastered. In a building of such importance, I think it would be advisable to select the face bricks and train Laborers to work the external walls. The slight extra cost would be amply repaid by

by the enhanced beauty of the texture of the surface.

A hard granite exists all over the neighbourhood and may I think be utilized to a great extent if proper quarries are opened.

The external surface of the buildings will be quite flat and the colored materials inserted flush with the walls *

Grouping

There will be two Branches or Groups of buildings. The Boys branch and the Girls branch. The former will be collected and accentuated by a Tower, the latter by the steeple of the Church. Each group will be distinct and complete in itself with different characteristics, and yet sufficiently similar in style and expression to denote a common aim and purpose.

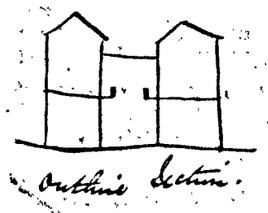
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Appendix A.

Note. On the plans previously submitted

Plans submitted in 1864. On the early part of 1864 a complete set of plans were prepared and submitted by Major Farewell the Executive Engineer Ootacamund, for the proposed asylums. The buildings in these designs were in Syrian traceable blocks of the form of the letter H. In the section there were four walls placed 18 feet distant from each other. The space between the outer walls contained the Rooms, and the central portion (open to the top of the buildings) carried around with Gallaries communicating with the rooms. I have given a rough sketch of the section on the margin.

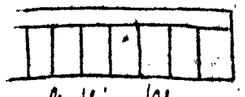


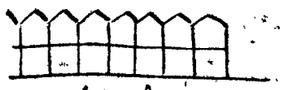
Outline Section.

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and verbal instructions of His Excellency Sir William Denison late the Governor. In this second set of drawings the Male Hospital was in two blocks, the out-offices being situated between. Each block was 50 or 60 feet broad, and consisted of transverse wards connected at the end by a glazed corridor (see the marginal sketch plans and sections)


Outline plan.


Outline section.

The General appearance was not pleasing, and the Madras Government in their G.O. No. 29 dated 20th Dec. 1865 forwarded the plans to me with a request that I would remodel the elevations adopting the blocks prepared by Major Fanshawe

Revised Elevations submitted by Mr. Chisholm

In accordance with submitted an elevation accentuated differently from the original, and at the same time took the liberty of pointing out, that the elevations were in my opinion the least effective portions of the design which originated in connection with Sir William Denison. I brought to his notice those points which seemed to me defective, and received orders to remodel the plans entirely according to my own ideas.

Plans submitted in April 1866. I perused all the correspondence carefully, and eventually submitted a set of plans for the Male Branch on the 16th of April last. The plans were prepared in strict accordance with the

12

perfectly symmetrical structure such as the one I designed before seeing the site, would be unintending and even offensive, and as one symmetrical building would entail the necessity of another symmetrical building on the female site (the two spaced at certain distance a park like colonnade gate lodges) the lack of imitation would become painfully apparent *.

The style is Lombard freely adopted to the materials available and with the exception of the superposition of the Tower the whole architectural effect depends on the arrangement of the essential features of utility.

Estimated both as to Male and Female each approximately as follows:

Cost of Main Building Boys Branch	4 25000	"	"
Cost of Girls Branch	2 73250	"	"
Cost of Quarters	90830	"	"
Cost of Schools			
Total Rupees	7,89 080	"	"

* It may have been a mistake to cut off the tops of the mounds forming the site. The groups of buildings on the natural surface could have been very picturesquely arranged over the gentle slopes of the mounds.

9

Carried Forward	7.89.080		
To the above sums must be added the Cost of the works already Executed Viz:			
Excavating the Site	21262	"	"
Play shed and workshops	52213	"	"
Plunge bath (if necessary)	8350	"	"
Water Courses &c &c	23814	"	"
Compensations for Land	4500	"	"
Making Roads and approaches.	10000	"	"
Water Service pipes and Fixtures	7000	"	"
Servants Houses	18384	"	"
Principals Stables	6080	"	"
Hospital	76656	"	"
Total Sums of Rupees	9.95909	"	"

The Estimate submitted in 1864 Amounted to Rupees 11.50.000.0.0

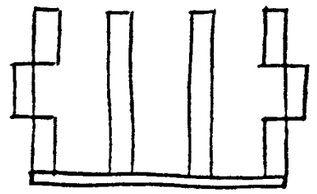
That in 1865 to Rs 961.000.0.0

As I presume the whole scheme Has to receive the sanction of Government I have forwarded the drawings and papers connected with them by the latter works together with my own.

K Cuthbertson.

Madras. 18. July 1867

the instructions laid down by the Sanitary Commissioners. The System I adopted was that known as the pavilion System Viz: a series of pavilions united at the ends by low or open work Corridors



(See the marginal Sketch plans)

These plans did not altogether meet with the approval of Government, and in G. O. No. 509 dated 24th April 1866 I was directed to proceed to Calcutta and to examine the site, and to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the materials to be used in the construction I accompanied His Excellency Lord Napier to Calcutta and returned to Madras on the 1st of May last.

K Cuthbertson. Asst Engr.

P. W. 1867 Deptt.
Pro. of Govt. for February
No. 618

From C. A. Chisholm Esq.
C.E.
Ex. Engr. Neilgherry.

To The Secy. to Govt. P.W. Deptt.

Dated 19 Recd. 20 } Feby./67. No. 147.

Encl. one

Submitting copy of an Explanatory Memo. connected with the plans of Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, Coimbatore District.

No. 605 - 27th Feby./67

No. 605

Filed to the records

No. 574-575