

(1) Number of pages \_\_\_\_\_

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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

**Government of Madras.**

*Public work,* **DEPARTMENT.**

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| G.O. No. 44 | Press<br><del>Mis.</del> |
| 85-86       |                          |
| Dated 6. 1  | 1870.                    |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
6th January 1870.*

No 85 Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the  
Judicial Department, dated 4th December 1869, No 1,921

Read the following papers —

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort  
Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 29th September 1869, No 135

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 25th August 1869, No 1,402,  
Judicial Department, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding  
what has been effected in Central Jails with respect to the manufacture of tent-cloth,  
and the instruction of convicts as brick-layers, stone-masons, etc, etc

2. In July last the tent-cloth made at the Rajahmundry Central Jail was  
rejected by the Commissariat as being much inferior to the samples furnished by  
that department, but during the early part of the current year considerable improve-  
ment was made both at the Jail in question, at the Central Jail at Coimbatore, and at  
the District Jail at Cuddalore. On the 30th April I sent samples of excellent tent-  
cloth made at each of these Jails to the Commissary-General. That Officer, however,  
was not then in immediate want of it, and he, therefore, transferred the samples to  
the Executive Officer at Madras, with instructions to take advantage of the Jail  
looms as much as possible. I was also informed that the Officer in question would  
make direct applications for all supplies he might require. The samples were at the  
same time made over to the Commissary of Ordnance at Fort Saint George, by whom  
the quality was approved, but he desired that the cloth should be woven to the  
breadth of 40 inches, in which case he said he would be prepared to recommend that  
3,000 yards of that made at the Coimbatore Central Jail should be taken in October.  
In consequence of this, several looms were altered at Coimbatore, and a considerable  
quantity of cloth was made, but it was heavier than the pattern owing to the cotton  
having been spun of a coarser quality than formerly, a fact which had unfortunately  
escaped the observation of the Superintendent. The mistake has since been rectified,  
and 500 yards per mensem can easily be turned out at this Jail. The tent-cloth  
made at the Cuddalore and Rajahmundry Jails was approved of by Colonel Loudon,  
Acting Commissary-General. It is reported that 240 yards could be made per  
mensem at the first, and 2,000 yards at the last-named prison.

3. On the 30th April last, I addressed the Acting Superintendent of the Jail  
at Salem, requesting him to send me a sample of the tent-cloth which had been  
forwarded to the Commissary-General the year before (1868), and also to let me know  
the probable quantity which could be turned out. In reply the Superintendent  
reported that he could not then give any satisfactory answer because the tent cloth  
in store was inferior to the Government pattern, and he had not himself caused any  
to be made. He added that the looms were taken up with other work, and that until the  
new workshops were finished, the quantity of tent-cloth which would be made would  
be very small. In these circumstances, and adverting to the Commissary General's

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letter above referred to, I was of opinion that the Jails at Rajahmundry, Cuddalore, and Coimbatore were fully equal to meet any demand likely to be made at present, and I, therefore, informed Captain Bloomfield that the question of the manufacture of tent-cloth at Salem might remain in abeyance. I issued this order not only because the workshops were insufficient, but because I did not consider it expedient to introduce the manufacture of tent-cloth into a number of Jails at one time without better information as to the probable demand. On receipt of the Order of Government above quoted, I called upon the Superintendent at Salem to furnish me with samples of any tent-cloth which might have been manufactured in the Jail since his answer to my reference of the 30th April, but I was informed in reply that none had been made, nor had the new workshops been completed. Such being the state of matters up to date, I am of opinion that if it is desired that the building of tents should be added to the manufacture of the cloth, the Central Jail at Coimbatore should be selected for the purpose in preference to that at Salem, as there is more available space and labour. Carpet-making may be carried on at Salem where it has already been commenced, and thus these Jails will not interfere with each other.

4 With reference to the remark contained in paragraph 6 of His Excellency's Minute, and to paragraph 5 of the Order thereon, I have the honour to state that all the orders on the subject with which I am acquainted were passed in the Department of Public Works, and were addressed to Superintending Engineers with whom it rested to carry out the wishes of Government. In accordance with these orders all available labour at the new Central Jails under construction has been placed at the disposal of the Department of Public Works, and although Superintendents of Jails have as much as possible abstained from interference, they have, from time to time, urged the advantage of instructing convicts so as to admit of their being employed as artisans instead of confining their labour to work of a more ordinary kind, but objections have been raised on the ground that the materials spoilt, and the time lost in teaching would greatly enhance the cost of the buildings. It cannot be denied that there is some truth in this argument, and the orders noted in the margin, while desiring that the labour of the convicts should be utilized to the fullest extent, seem to leave it open to the officers of the Public Works Department to deter-

P W D., 14th June 1866, No 1,871  
 „ 24th Sept „ „ 3,060  
 „ 1st Oct „ „ 3,106

mine the best manner in which it can be employed consistently with the "hastening of the progress of the work, and the diminution of the cost thereof." This has always been my construction of these orders, but I have been fully aware that the instruction of convicts in different trades is a matter to be desired, and Superintendents of Jails have more or less exerted themselves to attain this end. The orders of Government regarding the instruction of forty long-sentenced convicts at Salem, Trichinopoly, and Vellore, have been duly communicated to the Superintendents of the Jails at these places, but the number of convict brick layers, masons, carpenters, etc., etc., who have already been taught these trades since their admission into Jail, and many of whom are efficient workmen, is not inconsiderable, being at some Jails in excess of the minimum number laid down in the paragraph above quoted. The

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6th January 1870*

subjoined list shows the number still in confinement in Central Jails who have been taught since their admission: many who had learnt have been released —

| Jails        | Brick-layers | Masons | Stone-cutters | Carpenters | Black-smiths | Sawyers | Painters | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------|----------|-------|
| Rajahmundry  | 2            | 3      |               | 12         | 7            | 2       |          | 33    |
| Vellore      | 80           |        |               | 9          | 3            | 15      | 5        | 52    |
| Salem        | 8            | 1      |               | 12         | 3            |         |          | 24    |
| Trichinopoly | 44           |        |               | 3          | 3            | 8       |          | 58    |
| Coimbatore   | 14           | 1      |               | 9          |              | 16      |          | 40    |
| Cannanore    |              | 63     | 60            | 20         | 2            |         |          | 145   |
| Total        | 94           | 68     | 60            | 65         | 18           | 42      | 5        | 352   |

At Trichinopoly thirty additional men are being taught brick-laying, and at Cannanore twenty stone-masons are being taught to build. The Jail at this last place being constructed entirely of laterite, the labour of the convicts was found more valuable in cutting and dressing that material than in building.

5 A number of men were also taught at Madura during the construction of the District Jail there, and the following list was recently sent to me by the Superintending Engineer, in order that the men might be sent to Palamcottah to be employed upon the new Jail there, viz. —

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Brick-layers            | 17 |
| Brick and Tile Moulders | 9  |
| Sawyers                 | 10 |
| Smiths and Hammer-men   | 9  |
| Bellows boy             | 1  |
| Carpenters              | 2  |
| Assistants              | 15 |
| Earth temperers         | 5  |
| Total                   | 68 |

6 A larger number of prisoners might have been instructed at Vellore, more especially in brick-laying, had it not been for the fact that the buildings were given out on contract, and that there was little opportunity for employing them except upon the outer wall. I enclose the reports from Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, and Salem. The first four will, I trust, be considered satisfactory. The works at Salem are now at a stand still, as the allotments for the year have been spent.

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 4th October 1869, No. 138.

With reference to my letter, No 135, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the tender to supply tent-cloth forty inches wide at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per yard from the Coimbatore Central Jail has been accepted by the Inspector-General of Ordnance

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6th January 1870*

and Magazines, and that an order has been given for 3,050 yards. Preference has been given to the tender in consequence of the superior texture of the sample, and also as an encouragement to the manufacture.

2 Mr Grimes reports that he will be able to turn out 600 yards a month.

From the letters above recorded, from the Inspector-General of Jails, it appears that tent-cloth of a superior description is now being manufactured at the Jails at Rajahmundry, Combatore, and Cuddalore, and that these Jails are able to meet the present demand for cloth of this description. In this respect these Jails would seem to be in advance of the Central Jail at Salem where, for various reasons, it has not been possible, as yet, to make cloth of the quality required to meet the Commissariat and Ordnance requirements.

2 Under these circumstances the Inspector-General of Jails recommends a modification of the instructions contained in paragraph 1 of the G. O., No. 1,403, dated 25th August last, that the Tent Manufactory should be established at the Combatore instead of the Salem Jail, and that carpet-making should be carried on at Salem where a commencement of this work has been made.

3 With the further information now before him, His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the modification of the order suggested by the Inspector-General of Jails.

4 His Excellency in Council learns with satisfaction that fair progress has been made in instructing convicts as carpenters, black-smiths, and sawyers. The number of skilled brick-layers and stone-masons cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and is far below the expectations and wants of Government, except in reference to the Jail at Trichinopoly. At Cannanore it may be remarked that the faculty of preparing the latente of the country for building purposes is only of local utility. The attention of the Superintending Engineers will be called to the Circular, dated the 1st October 1866, the instructions contained in which do not appear to have been sufficiently kept in view.

5 Recent instructions received from the Government of India will lead to the extension of extramural convict labour on large public works. The Proceedings of Government of India, No. 1,632, dated 28th October 1869, and the letters above recorded from the Inspector-General of Jails, with enclosures, will be transferred to the Public Works Department with a view to the consideration of the best method of training long-sentenced convicts as artificers for employment on public works.

6. It will have to be considered whether this training should be preliminary to the convicts being made over to the Public Works Department, or whether they should be made over for instruction to the Maistries of that department. It will also be necessary to determine whether the cost of preliminary training of convicts, with a view to their being made over as artificers to the Department of Public Works, should be a charge against that department, or against the Jail Department.

(True Extract)

(Signed) R S ELLIS,  
Chief Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
6th January 1870.*

No. 86.

ORDER THEREON, 6th January 1870, No. 44.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 8.

COMMUNICATED to the Superintending Engineers who will submit their views on the questions referred to this

Department for consideration in paragraphs 5 and 6.

2. The orders of the 1st October 1866, quoted in paragraph 4, and which were communicated only to the Superintending Engineer of the 6th Division, simply reiterate the views expressed by Government in paragraph 6 of G. O., No. 3,060, dated 24th September 1866, to which the attention of the Superintending Engineers will again be specially directed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineers.  
To the Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

Salem Jail Office  
6 September 1864

No. 313

From

The Acting Superintendent of  
Central Jail  
Salem.

To

The Inspector General of Jails  
Washington

Sir, With reference to your letter

No 1241 dated 2<sup>d</sup> September received

yesterday I have the honor to

inform you there are at present

8 Bricklayers, 12 Carpenters, &

3 Blacksmiths who may all be

said to have learnt what they

know of their respective trades

in the jail. I cannot be

expected that they are what

may be called skilled workmen

but they are advancing the

bricklayers are this day

progress in the works during the past 12 months

number

17

4

0

19

14

6

35

20

63

60

44

82

2

2

ing

2

employed at making a cistern to the garden well at the Supt's house, and at making a for grinding? dry earth. The carpenters are working as follows:

2 men making a cradle  
2 men making hospital tennoy  
2 making a Sofa Table.  
2 employed on a folding up tennoy.  
2 making roof of shed for protecting thread when preparing for looms.

1 Sick.

2 making doors at Supt's house  
Of Black Smiths one is making iron hooks for Easy chair; one being taught to make screws and the other, making iron work for repairing a jail cart. The bricklayers have been employed chiefly at Supt's house which is now nearly finished. The wells dug and deepened by convicts were done by convict mudders. There is only one stone mason who cuts the rice

grinding stones.

With reference to para 2 of your letter under acknowledgements I would say that as far as bricklayers are concerned the want of teachers and the very bad behaviour of the 2 thoroughly skilled convicts <sup>Bricklayers</sup> for a time has delayed the instructions of more convicts. As already brought to your notice the convicts receive no instruction I can see from the D. P. R. Bricklayers' Institutes, words I ever expect they will under present system.

I would advocate a plan that made the free Bricklayers' Institutes Jail Servants link paid by D. P. R. out of the estimate for whatever work might be going on, it would be no increase of expense indeed I think a saving in a short time might be made for as the convicts improved fewer maistries would be required.

progress in the works during the past 12.

The whole of one Barrack was built at Rajahmundry under this system I think never more than 4 or 5 men from D.P. N. were employed on it. The Supt<sup>g</sup> Engineer gave me the maistries and the work inspected from time to time by an officer of the D.P. N. I certainly would not advocate employing a paid ~~maistry~~ instructor unless he is paid out of the estimate for whatever work is going on. As regards Carpenters I don't think many more could well have been instructed. It was some time before there were even tools for them and blacksmith to begin with. No benches nor shops. This last reason still exists. I have no room in which to put more carpenters or smiths to work. Nearly 40 convicts had been already picked out to learn bricklaying and put in charge of those

capable of teaching them. There being now 4 very superior convict Bricklayers ~~at~~ available for this purpose.

With reference to the D.S. 17  
 As your letter I know of no orders 4  
 and am positive I have received 0  
 none on the subject of Superintending 19  
 instructing convicts particularly 14  
 as bricklayers in this presidency 6  
 but I remembered memo by 35  
 Mr. Wingfield Commissioner of Prisons signed 20  
 in 1865, when lately writing to you 63  
 on the subject of the D.P. N. <sup>instructing</sup> 60  
 instructing convicts I have since 44  
 found a copy of the circular it is 82  
 No 530 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1865.

I have the honor to be  
 your most Obedt<sup>ly</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Blomfield Captain  
 As Supt<sup>g</sup> of Central Jail

progress in the works during the past 12 months

Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the  
Central Jail at Cammaroo on the 7<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1869.

| Distribution                                     | Number |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sick in Hospital & detained Hospital             | 17     |
| Hospital Attendants                              | 4      |
| Lightwork cleaning Hospital &c                   | 0      |
| Sweeping and cleaning wards and Toilets          | 19     |
| Cooking and carrying water                       | 14     |
| Cleaner Warders                                  | 6      |
| Digging Foundation, carrying earth, or levelling | 35     |
| Carpenters                                       | 20     |
| Masons                                           | 63     |
| Stone cutters                                    | 60     |
| Well work                                        | 44     |
| Total                                            | 282    |

Central Jail Office  
Chambers  
13 September 1868

*Wm. H. Smith* Captain  
Supt of Central Jail

Department Public Work. In fact the paper of

Of course,  
The Acting Superintendent  
of Central Prison  
Salem.  
To The Director General  
of Prisons  
(Madras)  
Dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 1907.  
Received }  
By A. S. / 1907.  
No 313.

My dear Sir,  
No 124 dated 22  
September 1907.

Yours faithfully,  
A. S. / 1907.  
and 2308/07.

No. 116.

Central Jail Office Calcutta  
13 September 1869

From

The Superintendent Central Jail  
Calcutta

To

The Inspector General of Jails  
Calcutta

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1239.  
I have the honor to furnish the following report  
and statement regarding the number of skilled  
criminal Artizans, who have been instructed in this Jail.

The whole of the convicts with the  
exception of a few old feeble and sickly men  
have been taught to cut stones, after attaining a  
certain proficiency in this work they are taught  
to trim and dress stones, as stone masons. At  
present, all the prisoners in the Jail have become  
very good masons; their work is better, and they  
do more than any of the paid workmen of the  
Public Work Department. 38. men have been  
taught carpentry to a certain extent that is to  
say they have only been employed in doing  
work for building purposes, such as preparing  
the wood work of roofing, frame work of doors &  
windows, and the large palisades for the inner  
enclosure of the Jail, the labor of these men  
has been of the greatest value to the  
Department Public Work. In fact the rapid  
progress in the works during the past 12 months

and principally to the valuable assistance rendered by these free lancers.

20. Men are at present being taught to build the mason that experts have been taught this branch of trade is that their labor as stone masons was more valuable to the Dept. Public Works than as builders and the officers of the Department seemed always to prefer employing their own paid artificers for building. I have however set a gang of 20 of the best stone masons to hand building.

Blacksmiths not being required by the Department none of the Connetts have been taught this trade only 2 Connetts are employed as smiths for repairing tools, fetters &c. 35 Men have been taught to make Rope.

I have no hesitation in reporting that the work performed by the Connetts in assisting the Department Public Works in the construction of the Jail has been most satisfactory. Captain Bailey has frequently expressed his satisfaction both as to the manner the Connetts have been instructed, & the work they have performed.

With reference to the copy of the para of the Order of Government dated August 25<sup>th</sup> forwarded by you in your letter I have the honor to state after the completion of the works now there will be at least 100. long sentenced men available sufficiently skilled for the construction of any ordinary building composed only of latente, the builders and masons being accustomed to work only with that material. I fear will be found quite useless if employed where

latente is not used for building purposes.

I can give you no better idea as to how the Connetts are daily employed than by furnishing you with the accompanying statement taken from the Register of Connet-labor for the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant.

I am in possession of no order of Government referring to the supervision of Connetts by Superintendents of Jail when employed by the Department Public Works.

No particular building has been constructed entirely by Connet Labor. The wells inside the Jail have been sunk entirely by the Connetts.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your Most Obedt Servant

Wm. M. R. Captain  
Superintendent of Central Jail

The Superintendent of the Jail  
the three prisoners of the  
the three prisoners of the  
the three prisoners of the  
the three prisoners of the

If the reference to your letter of 1240 I have  
the honor to inform you that there are at present  
in the Jail, three Bricklayers, three Carpenters, three Smiths and  
- 8 Carpenters who have been entirely taught in the  
Jail and have stone cutters and three Carpenters  
who had learned their trade before coming  
into Jail.

2. Of these, 23 of the Bricklayers are first  
class and the remaining 21 can build fairly.  
there are also 30 more who have all a  
considerable portion of their sentences  
to undergo, who are learning - Six prisoners  
who were taught bricklaying in the Jail have  
been released.

3. The Carpenters are 25 of first class but  
are improving. The Smiths work fairly as do  
also the Carpenters.

W. E.

To  
The Capt. of the Jail  
at the Jail  
at the Jail

No 116  
Date 13 Sept 1865  
Rev. 17 at 3 1865.

Reply to the letter No 1239  
dated the 27th August  
regarding the Smiths  
- Council, Edinburgh 1865  
No 1236/1865

4. The Bricklayers are at present chiefly  
employed upon the Police lines. Those only  
who are without partners being inside, these  
are now employed on the Central tower and the  
Cathedral. The Carpenters are all employed  
in trimming and preparing the wood for roofing.  
The Smiths are putting together the iron palisading  
and the Carpenters in sawing timber.

5. I can not specify exactly what has been  
done by the prisoners as they have been  
employed practically on all the works that  
have been going on for the last 8 or 10 months  
and they have built a large brick building  
five and six stories high and the greater  
part of the pillars for the palisading.  
The Inspector in Charge of the works  
informs me that he considers that they  
build quite as well as the free laborers.  
The iron work of the palisading has been entirely  
put together by the Communist Smiths and nearly  
the whole of the stone that has had to be  
cut and squared has been done by the Communist  
stone cutters.

6. There has been no impediment to  
the

the instructions of the artisans and as many  
have been instructed as could be taught  
without delaying the progress of the works.

7. There are already more than the number  
of artisans required by God and more long  
Christians who are being instructed so as  
to take the places of those released.

8. No paid instructors are required, the list  
of the Prisoner Bricklayers being quite  
competent to instruct those learning.

9. If the superior to the B. of F. of God orders  
I have never seen or heard of any order regarding  
the instructions of Communists except those  
addressed to the Superintendent by him  
in the Public Works Department.

Christ the office  
the church  
8<sup>th</sup> September 1844

I have the honor to  
acknowledge  
your order of 20<sup>th</sup> 1844

Wm. A. L. - Captain  
Superintendent of the  
Trinidad

the only candidate for  
the long  
to the high school  
the only candidate  
is William  
the son  
well  
the only candidate  
for the

१॥

Statements showing the number of fire layers, carpenters, <sup>men & boys</sup> during the fire  
and stone masons released from the Central Jail at Cincinnati ~~June 1st~~ <sup>June 1st</sup> 1892

Released within 6 months.  
Released within 2 years.  
Learned in Jail.

Emma K.

|               |    |   |                              |
|---------------|----|---|------------------------------|
| Fire Flayers— | 6. | 8 | All instructed in Sail.      |
| Carpenters—   | 1  | 1 | Instructed in Sail.          |
| Smiths—       | "  | 3 | By trade prior to connection |
| Stone Masons— | "  | 2 | Do. Do.                      |
| Sawyers—      | "  | 1 | Do. Do.                      |

Concubator —  
Genl Paul officed  
12 September 1869

Mary James.  
 25 West 66th St. N.Y.C.

1895/1896

Statement showing  
the number of Birds  
killed & released  
from the Central  
Island of Comodoro  
during two years.

Statement showing the actual numbers of Bird Killers, Carpenters, Smiths,  
and other persons in the Central Island of Comodoro on the 1st September 1895.

|  | Actual<br>number<br>in Island | Food<br>Portmen. | Marketing<br>Leased<br>Savage<br>in Jail. |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|

|                |    |    |                                 |
|----------------|----|----|---------------------------------|
| Bird Killers — | 16 | 12 | 14                              |
| Carpenters —   | 11 | 2  | 9                               |
| Smiths —       | 4  | 4  | "                               |
| Stone Masons — | 7  | 7  | 1                               |
| Sawyers —      | 20 | 16 | 14                              |
|                |    |    | 2 Chinamen &<br>1/2 natives — } |

Comodoro  
Central office  
1st September 1895

Henry Dymally  
Capt. Central Island

Statement Showing  
The number of Brick  
layers in the  
Central Jail as  
communicated on  
the 4<sup>th</sup> Sept 1869

1869/10/14/1869

No 77.  
From  
A. D. Grimes Esq  
Superintendent  
Central Jail  
Comptroller  
To  
Lieut. Colonel Wilson  
Inspector General of Jails  
Botocumen.

Sir. I have the honor to submit a state-  
ment showing the number of skilled  
Bricklayers. Carpenters. Sawyers. Smiths  
and Stone Masons in this Jail, as  
called for in your letter No 1243 dated  
2<sup>nd</sup> Instant.

There are sixteen Bricklayers, two of  
whom are experienced men. The re-  
maining fourteen have been instructed  
in this Jail. Eight Convicts (Brick-  
layers) have been released within the  
last two years. who were all instructed  
in this Jail.

There are eleven Carpenters. Two expe-  
rienced men. who were transferred  
from the District Jail. The remaining  
nine have been instructed in this  
Jail. Three of whom are Chinese.  
One convict (Carpenter) has been released  
he was taught entirely in this Jail.  
during an imprisonment of eighteen

Months, he showed great aptitude in learning, and on his release was as good a carpenter as can ordinarily be obtained in the town.

There are four Smiths, these men  
are so by profession. Three have been  
released during the past two years.

There are seven stone masons - six of whom are so by profession; one has been instructed here. Two have been released within the past two years.

There are twenty Surgeons. Four of whom  
are Surgeons by profession. Sixteen  
have been instructed here, of whom  
two are Chinese. One Surgeon has been  
released.

All the above are good ordinary work.  
even. The following portions of the  
Ship were built by the above artisans  
together with free laborers viz.

Worked to Solitary Cells.

Wards for Debtors. Lunatics. & Females.  
Store rooms.

Hospital Wards & building, adjoining  
Entrances.

The following works have been built  
by Council Labor - Entirely, viz

The upper story to the Central Market  
Cross-on which the Cornetto were  
supervised by a Ministry of the  
Public Works Department.

The Superintendent's house is a four  
story <sup>on main</sup> building - two paid  
maistries supervised the work.

Four paid Bricklayers and two Carpenters. were entertained for short periods during the building of the house for the purpose of hastening on the work. but I found that these men did not do their work in the slightest degree better than the Convicts.

I cannot find any orders of Government in the Judicial Department directing the Superintendent of the Jail to supervise the instructions of the Cornets in the above branches of labor. To do so properly, it would be necessary that he should have a thorough knowledge of Civil Engineering.

Share the honor &c.

*See.*

Yours most Obedt. Servant.

George Spencer.

Sup<sup>t</sup> Central Ind.

Contributors

Sept: 14<sup>th</sup> 1889.

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The underestimated bricks.

marked as the unconstitutional heads.

Bricklayers.

Carpenters.

Blacksmiths.

*Samuel.*

Painter's

Remonts.

20

5

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15.

2

Sept 1878

1889.

Verily

Mr. J. C. ...

Superior Machine Press

69/2932 Long

100/5/23/2

Submits a statement showing the number of the United Artisans in his Unit: as called for by the Inspector General of Milit.

Ms. 977.

March 4 } Sept. 1869.  
 Dec. 5 }

From.  
The Superintendent.  
Central Jail.  
Cumbhator.  
To the  
Inspector General.  
Mails.  
Madduram.

for Roofing, planing rafters, Cutting

Vellore Central Jail Office  
10th September 1869

No. 123

From Captain W. L. McLeod  
Supt. of Central Jail  
Vellore.

To Lieut. Col. W. J. Milam  
Inspector Genl. of Jails  
Cotacaimund

Sir,

I have the honor to forward  
herewith the statement called for in your  
letter No. 1238, shewing the number of  
bricklayers, smiths &c. instructed herewith.  
The Bricklayers are capable of  
doing ordinary brick work, but I do not  
think it would be advisable to entrust  
them with work having arches to turn  
without some supervision.

The smiths are fairly efficient, none  
of them are superior workmen but they  
are able to do ordinary rough work.

The Carpenters have had no proper  
instruction in regular Carpentry, and  
are only able to do rough work such  
as the preparation of the timber used  
for Roofing, planing rafters, cutting

Bricklayers

Smiths

Carpenters

Others

Total

W. L. McLeod

W. J. Milam

100/

From

The Cornices of the same &c.

The sawyers are thoroughly efficient and quite capable of doing anything that may be entrusted to them.

Having had no stone work, we have no stone masons at all.

3— Some of the partial walls & a considerable portion of the outer wall of the Jail has been built by the convict bricklayers. The foundations & brick pillars, for about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the foalading, have been laid and constructed by the convicts and they are still employed on this work.

A large number of the rafters, rive boards &c used in the construction of the Jail have been prepared by the convict carpenters, while the sawyers have cut up a large amount of the timber used. The carpenters are still employed in preparing rafters for some of the work shed &c.

The smiths have made some of the iron work for the Jail such as hooks, bolts, &c as well as nails used in roofing. They have also repaired a number of the tools. The iron foalading of the Jail

is to be worked up entirely by our smiths and will be commenced in a day or two.

The whole of the wells in the Jail (11) have been sunk by convicts.

4— The Chief and I may say the only cause of a greater number of convicts not having been instructed is due simply to the fact of the construction of the whole of the Jail buildings having been given out on contract by the Dept. Public Works.

All previous orders so far as I am aware on the subject of employment of the convicts have been on the Public Works Department, and merely to the effect that convict labor should be utilized as far as possible, but no orders have been issued directing the training of any number of convicts. As already shown, a great deal has been done by convict labor and plenty yet remains to be done by convicts, but of course owing to the fact of the whole of the buildings having been given on contract it is impossible for me to employ the convicts in constructing any building. The mode of building the Jail has been entirely

in the hands of the Dept. Public Works, all this Dept. has been able to do is to render them such aid as we could with convict labor and this has been steadily borne in mind so far as circumstances would permit.

5- With reference to the Order of Government received with your letter regarding the formation of a body of skilled bricklayers and stone masons, I see no difficulty in shortly training as many of the former as may be required. I have in accordance with your instructions increased the number employed by placing a man to learn under each of the convicts as may be competent to teach, I hope soon to have the number required. It must be recollected however, that I am unable to employ the men in the construction of any building, the whole having been given on Contract so that their work will consist of building the remainder of the outer wall (round the latrine) bathing cisterns, filters, and the completion of the palisading. If requisite, a few may be employed learning in brick and mud & construct

construct building for practice merely to be pulled down again.

As regards stone masons I do not see any way clearly and presume that the formation of a body of bricklayers will be sufficient.

The number of smiths can be increased in the same manner as the bricklayers as I have recently received an excellent smith fully competent to instruct. I would here point out however, that in instructing the men there must be waste of material. This is not provided for by the D. P. W. in their estimate of material for the Jail, so who is to meet it? If we are to have a regular school of instruction some expense must be gone to, both in the purchase of materials and in the pay of instruction as the Dept. Public Works naturally expect none but thoroughly competent men to be employed on works for them. No mention is made in the Order of Government regarding carpenters. Should we be required to train any body here, it will be requisite to obtain an

an instructor and that I be allowed  
to purchase some timber.

A competent instructor could not  
I think at present be obtained at a  
salary below \$1500 per annum. The  
whole of the wood work for the Jail  
is now almost finished, so I am  
constrained to recommend an instructor  
for this work, unless of course it may  
be considered sufficient if I continue  
employing the present carpenters and  
improve their knowledge as far as I can  
by working for ourselves. With the  
introduction of manufactures a great  
deal of carpenters work of various sorts  
will be needed, and I hope to be able  
to meet all our requirements solely by  
convict labor, but that I shall not  
in this manner for some considerable  
time be able to turn out men as first  
class work men must be clear.

In conclusion I would respectfully  
state that so long as the Public Works  
Dept are at work in the Jail little  
real progress is to be looked for, unless  
they are directed to employ the convicts  
and instruct them on the work going on;

If this is not done all works re-  
maining to be completed and which  
convicts are capable of doing should  
be made over to this Department & taken  
out of the hands of the D.P.W. altogether,  
in the latter case it would probably  
be requisite that a good masonry be  
temporarily employed by us.

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your Most Obedt Servant.

J. S. McLeod - Captain  
Sup<sup>ts</sup> Cent Jail & House

Public Works Department  
No. 44  
Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 16<sup>th</sup> January 1869

Read the following

Pro of the Madras Government  
J.H.C. No. 1921 of 1868  
Judicial Department

Communicated to  
the Superintending Engineer  
who will submit their  
views on the questions  
referred to this Dept.  
for consideration in  
paras 5 and 6.

The orders of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
October 66, quoted in  
para 4, and which were  
communicated only

to

From  
The Deputy Engineer  
to  
The Superintending  
Engineer  
Dated 10<sup>th</sup> 1869  
No. 13  
J.H.C. No. 1921 of 1868  
Enclosure I  
Forwarded to the  
Government with reference  
to the letter  
No. 1238. regarding  
Council's instructions  
submitted to the  
Superintending  
Engineer  
No. 1238/69

Cue 5783

Govt. of 1869: Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS

To  
The Superintending Eng<sup>r</sup>

Dated

Recd

6 January 1870 No 41.

Nos 85-86

Central Jails. Poor. Incl. Sep<sup>r</sup>  
papers on the report of the  
Inspector General of Jails regarding  
the manufacture of tank cloth in  
Central Jails, and the instruction  
of convicts as bricklayers, stone-  
masons, etc. - Cud. Shd. off. am.  
- some of the remarks & instructions -  
- lines -