M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 25

(2) Date of repair 5-7-44

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2906 Press
303,304 ~~Mis.~~

Dated 16-11 1871.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

I

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 16th November 1871.

No. 303. Read the following letter from the Consulting Architect to Government, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 11th October 1871, No. 231:—

I HAVE the honour to submit the specification called for in G. O., No. 1,046, dated 14th April 1871.

The specification refers particularly to the revised designs for the first-class Cutcherries; but, with slight alterations, it may be made applicable for the second and third-class designs.

Specification of works to be performed in building a first-class standard design Talook Cutcherry.

EXCAVATOR.

Dismantling old buildings.—Take down and remove all buildings or impediments which may exist on the site. Clean and stack any materials which are to be used again in such places as may be directed.

Excavating.—Excavate the trenches to the full depths shown on the drawing, or to such depths as the officer in charge of the work may direct.

Scarping.—Scarp the sides to such an angle that the earth may stand without slipping.

Slips.—Clear away all slips which may occur during the progress of the work, and, if necessary, shore the sides in a manner to be approved by the officer in immediate charge of the work.

Baling.—In the event of wet foundations, bale the water from an excavation on the exterior of the site of the building. The officer in charge will fix the number of balers to be employed. They will be paid for extra at a daily rate to be agreed on with the petty contractor.

Filling in.—On receiving an order from the officer in charge in writing, fill in the sides of the completed masonry in layers of not greater thickness than 12 inches of materials at a time. Well water and ram with approved beaters each layer until the whole is brought up to the level of the ground.

Flooring foundation.—Fill in the upper three courses below the flooring in layers of six inches, and immediately under the floor ram three inches of broken brick rubbish to form a foundation for the flooring.

Scaffolding.—Erect, maintain, and dismantle (under orders) all necessary scaffolding and centring. The scaffolding will consist of uprights cross braced with pieces of and strongly fastened with rope.

Clearing away on completion.—On completion of the work, clear away all rubbish which may have accumulated during the progress of the work, and all implements, machinery, and materials used during its construction. Remove stains of whitewash or lime from woodwork. Clean the windows with whitening. Oil and render efficient all door furniture and fastenings, punkah wheels and other movable fixtures, and deliver the works up in a sound, neat, and workman-like condition.

STONE MASON.

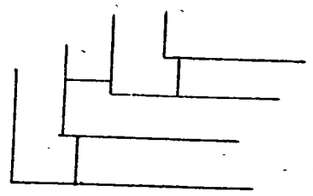
Stones under uprights.—Provide and lay on even beds No. stones under the uprights of verandahs with clean-wrought mortice holes for the uprights.

Stones under trusses.—Provide and lay on even beds No. stones under trusses. Dress all bed stones two lines generally.

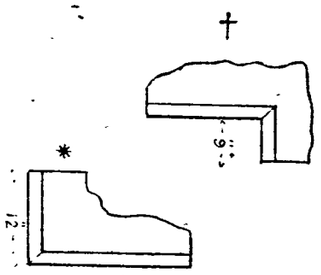
Steps.—(Where stones are procurable at a comparative cheap rate).—Provide and lay stone steps not less than four inches in thickness tailed under masonry at least four inches. Dress risers, treads, and joints, three lines. Hammer dress all other surfaces. Make up brickwork under steps

foundation

and set in mortar, truly level. (All stones under three feet in length will be rejected.) Make square angles alternating the joints as the steps rise.



Capping to plinth.—Provide and lay No. running feet of stone capping to plinth six inches in depth and not less than nine inches in breadth of bed, splayed four inches measured on the face of the splay. Fair dress all exposed surfaces two lines, and concealed surfaces one line. Salient* angles not to measure less than twelve inches on either face, and hollow angles† not less than nine inches splay bed stones to wooden posts. If necessary, alter brickwork so as to afford a proper bed for stone masonry.

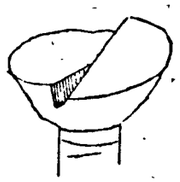


IRONMONGER.

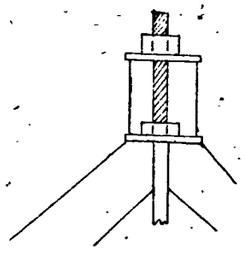
Iron gratings.—Provide and fix with the screws specified hereafter No. gratings of the forms and dimensions shown on the drawings.

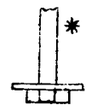
Iron doors.—Provide and fix No. doors of the forms and dimensions shown on the drawings.

Screws.—Fasten to frames with unreversable screws. These screws must be specially made. They have large heads filed, so that they can only be screwed in, and not out.



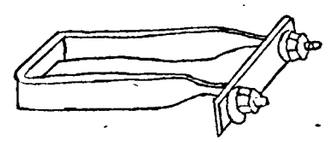
Tie-rods.—Supply to carpenter No. tie-rods of the forms and dimensions shown lower end to have octagonal head and three inches by one-eighth inch washers.* The upper end nine inches of worm and double nuts and washers.





Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
16th November 1871.

Straps.—Supply to carpenter No. straps for trusses formed of one and a half inches by three-eighth inch iron forged to a half inch screw at ends, bearing plate one and three-fourths by half inch with nuts and washers.



NOTE.—(The drawing shows the straps to be keyed, but I have found by experience that this fastening is apt to shake loose.—R. F. C.)

Spikes, nails, and screws.—Supply to the carpenter all necessary spikes, nails, screws and tacks.

Bolts.—Supply No. upper bolts inches long and No. , lower bolts inches long No. bolts hinges six inches long, four to each folding door and No. elbow hinges No. rim locks inches by inches (here specify any special fastenings for Jail).

NOTE.—If the building is on the coast all door furniture should be of brass.

BRICKLAYER.

Concrete.—After the trenches have been opened to the full depths determined by the officer in charge of the work, and to the uniform breadth of five feet, well water and ram the bottom to receive the concrete. Lay and ram in two layers twelve inches of concrete, composed as follows :—

Two parts broken brick (broken to pass through a one and a half inch ring), one part gravel, one part sharp river sand and one part lime.

Pounding.—Beat the first layer to a true and level bed with proper finished off with the ordinary flat wooden beater. (I have found this implement quite useless for heavy pounding.—R.F.C.)

Footing Courses.—After the building has been lined out by the officer in charge of the work, lay the footing courses four feet broad and step back on either side half a brick in breadth every two courses in height until the thickness of two and a half bricks is arrived at (assuming the bricks to be nine inches).

NOTE.—(The plinth shown on the drawing is only on the *outside* of the building, and the wall on the inner side will be flush from the footings ; hence in setting out the building the centre line of the first footing course will be two and a half inches outside the true centre of the wall above.)

Plinth.—Raise the plinth two and a half bricks thick, and leave even beds for the stone work.

Splay moulded capping.—(Where stone capping is not specified).—Lay a splay moulded course of brick on edge all round the plinth, and carry the brick on edge right through the wall.

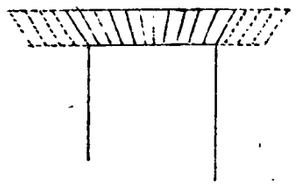
Superstructure.—Build the superstructure walls two bricks thick. Splay all angles of doors and windows, leave openings for doors and windows of the sizes and dimensions shown on the drawings, fix all nogs and other minor fastenings for the after reception of the door frames.

English bond.—Lay bricks in English bond, alternate courses of headers and sketchers, using ring or queen closers only when necessary. Keep courses truly level worked to three-eighth inch mortar joints, horizontal and vertical.

Large arch.—Turn large arch in front elevation in three concentric rings of brick on edge, projecting the last ring two and a half inches for the after reception of a plaster moulding.

Flat arches.—Construct flat arches over all openings of rubbed bricks breaking bond, and twelve inches deep on face at crown set flush with face of wall. (The common practice in Madras

of running the arch beyond the angle of the door, as shown by the dotted lines, is exceedingly ugly, and tends rather to weaken the wall.)



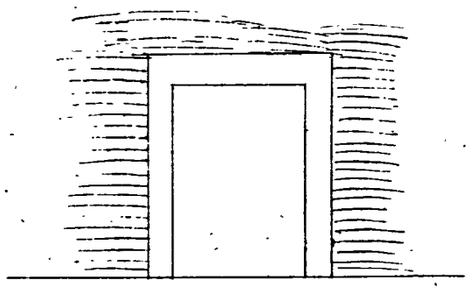
Defects to be made good.—After the roofing and fixtures are completed, make good all defects to the masonry caused by the execution of other works. Plug all putlog holes, and remove any bad face bricks marked by the officer in charge of the work.

Pointing.—Rake out the exterior joints of all masonry work to the depth of half an inch; well wash the surface and point with flush pointing. The mortar should be toned to the colour of the brick by the addition of red ochre.

PLASTERER.

One coat of rough cast.—Lay with hand floats one coat of rough cast over the whole of the interior, and bring to a smooth and level surface.

Whitewash.—Whitewash all interior jambs and soffits, and nine inches in breadth at sides and twelve inches at tops of all openings. Colour wash all remaining portions.



NOTE.—The best colour is a kind of light bath stone made of lamp black and red ochre mixed in due proportions.

ROOFER.

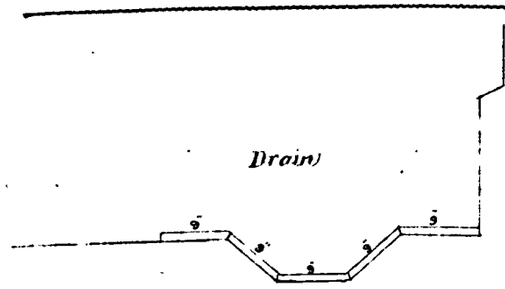
Leading.—After the whole of the carpentry of the roof has been completed, lay eighteen inches broad leading (or zinc if sheet lead is not procurable) 8 lbs. to the foot superficial with a lap of nine inches where joined.

Tiling.—Cover the roof with well-burnt tiles laid in the usual manner, and protect the ridges and hips in tiles specially made for the purpose.

Chunam bands.—Protect the ridges, hips, and eaves with chunam bands rough cut on the surface, and lay bands on the tiling inches broad and inches apart.

Flooring.—After the masons have brought the surface up ready to receive the floor tiles, lay on even floor of nine inches square tiles set diagonally. The tiles will be rubbed on the surface and gauged to fit each other.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
16th November 1871.

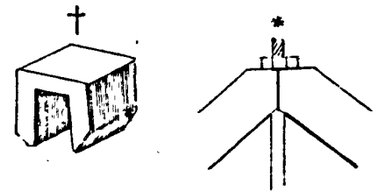


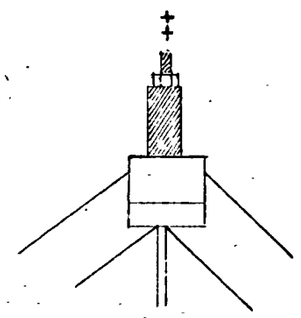
Exterior drain.—All round the exterior build a drain of flat nine-inch tiles as sketched on the margin, varying the section of the drain according to the slope of the ground.

CARPENTER.

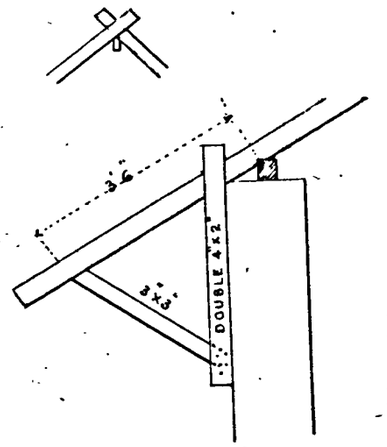
Frame trusses of the dimensions and forms shown on the drawings.

The heels of the rafters will be let into the tie beams and strapped down tight and the heads allowed to butt simply.* Over the heads a chock hollowed out so as to cover the joints† will be fixed on and fastened by the first nut. (The struts having been cut to admit of the camber).—Lap a rope round and twist up the tie beam to the required camber and screw home the first nut on the ring rod. The struts will butt simply against the tie beam and be held in their places by round pieces of wood. The upper ends will be halved into the rafters. When the trusses are hoisted, put on the ridge over the ring rod heads and screw the second nut down tight.‡ Halve the purlins and rafters each to the extent of one inch. Support the purlin over the wall in the centre between the trusses.





Rafters to be notched.—Notch the rafters into the purlins, but on no account cut the purlins themselves, as the full section is required for the roof. Set every rafter project four six beyond the purlin over the wall.



Bring each rafter up against the ridge and spike it as shown on the drawing.

(NOTE.—It is customary to make the ridge support the rafters by crossing them above it. This is unnecessary if the rafters are properly halved into the principal purlin, the ridge can only stay their ends; it cannot support them.)

Strut every rafter at a distance of three feet six inches from the wall purlin. The details of this arrangement is shown on the margin.

Provide frame and fix all necessary door and window frames of the several scantlings shown, properly rebated with double or single rebates for hanging the doors.

Provide frame and fix venetian doors of the following scantlings hung folding :—

Upper rail	6″ × 1¼
Middle ,, ...	6″ × 1¼
Lower ,, ...	6″ × 1¼
Inner style	5″ × 1¼
Outer ,, ...	3″ × 1¼
Raised lower panel.	
Front and back below.	
Middle rail.	
Ordinary venetians, above.	

Provide frame and fix single venetian doors for record-room, as follows :—

Upper rail	6″ × 1¼
Middle ,, ...	6″ × 1¼
Lower ,, ...	6″ × 1¼
Styles	5″ × 1¼
Lower portion, raised panel.	
Front and back, ordinary.	
Venetian, above.	

Provide frame and fix batten doors to the Jail, formed of battens six inches by one and a half on eleven inches by one and one fourth inch planks.

PAINTERS.

Paint all exterior and exposed surfaces of wood three coats good oil colour of some warm colour as near as possible like the wood. (Carson's "oak colour" is the best for outside wood-work.)

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS.

The wood will be teak (or specify any other kind of timber) well seasoned and free from knots or other defects, clean wrought and finished with European tools. All mortices, mitres, and joints of every description will be carefully cut and executed in a clean and workman-like manner.

The iron will be that known as (specify the particular quality procurable) clean wrought and welded hot with an approved lap. All bolts will be provided with washers twice the diameter of the nut or head.

The concrete will be composed of one part broken brick, one part sand, one part gravel, and one part lime well mixed and thrown in a semifluid state. The bricks will be of (here specify the quality or quantities) cast from moulds inches by inches by inches in size, 5 per cent. of bats will be allowed. The mortar will be composed of part shell lime and part river sand well pounded and mixed fresh before using. The white and colour wash will have a proportion of glue mixed hot for sizing.

(Signed) R. F. CHISHOLM,
Consulting Architect to Government.

No. 304. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1871, No. 2,906.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 16.

ORDERED that the specification received with this letter be circulated for guidance.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) J. CARPENDALE, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To Superintending Engineers.
To Major R. B. Kennedy.
To the Consulting Architect.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Judicial do.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

S 2

Specification of works to be performed in building a first Class Standard design Talook Cutchary

Excavation

Dismantling old building

Take down & remove all buildings or impediments which may exist on the site. Clean & stack any materials which are to be used again in such place as may be directed.

Excavating

Excavate the trenches to the full depths shown on the drawing or to such depths as the officer in charge of the work may direct.

Scarping

Scarp the sides to such an angle that the earth may stand without slipping.

Slips

Clear away all slips which may occur during the progress of the work and if necessary shore the sides in a manner to be approved by the officer in immediate charge of the work.

Baling

In the event of wet foundation

foundations, bale the water from an excavation on the exterior of the sides of the building. The officer in charge will fix the number of balers to be employed, who will be paid for extra at a daily rate to be agreed on with the petty Contractor.

Filling in

On receiving an order from the officer in charge in writing fill in the sides of the Completed masonry in layers of not greater thickness than 12 inches of material at a time Well water and Ram with approved beaters each layer, until the whole is brought up to the level of the ground.

Flooring foundation

Fill in the upper 9 Course below the flooring in layers of 6 inches and immediately under the floor Ram 3 inches of broken brick rubbish to form a foundation for the flooring.

Scaffolding

Erect, maintain, and dismantle, /under orders/ all necessary scaffolding and centering The scaffolding will consist of upright & cross braced with pieces of and strongly fastened with rope.

Clearing away on Completion.

On Completion of the work, Clear away all rubbish which may have accumulated during the progress of the work, & all implements machinery & materials used during its Construction. Remove stains of whitewash or Lime from woodwork. Clean the windows with whitening. Oil & render efficient all door furniture & fastenings pumkah wheels & other moveable fixtures, and deliver the works up in a sound neat and workmanlike condition.

Stone Masonry.

Stones under uprights

Provide, and lay on even beds &c stones under the uprights of Verandahs with clean wrought mortice holes for the uprights.

Stones under Trusses

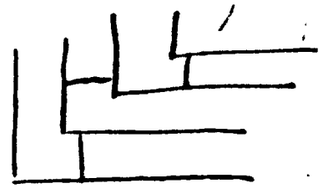
Provide and lay on even beds &c stones under Trusses

Steps

Dress all bed stones & lines generally.

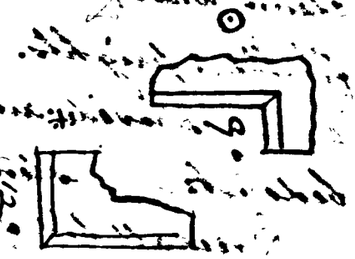
(Where stones is procurable at a Comparative cheap rate) Provide and lay stone steps not less than 4 inches in thickness tailed under Masonry at least 4 inches

4 inches Brass risers treads + Joints 3 lines. Grummer dress all other surfaces. Make up brickwork under steps and set in mortar truly level. All stones under 5 ft in length will be rejected. Make Square angles alternating the joints as the steps rise.



Provide & lay Nº Running ft. of stone Capping to plinth 6 inches in depth and not less than 9 inches in breadth of bed, splayed 4 inches measured on the face of the splay. Fair dress all exposed surfaces 2 lines and Concealed surfaces 1 line. Salient angles not to measure less than 12 inches on either face and hollow angles not less than 9 inches splay bed stones to wooden posts. If necessary alter brickwork so as to afford a proper bed for stone masonry.

Capping to plinth



Ironmonger

Provide and fix with the Screws specified to the Nº gratings of the forms and dimensions shown on the drawings.

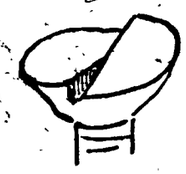
Iron gratings

Provide and fix Nº doors of the forms & dimensions shown on the drawings.

Fasten to frames with ~~unscrewable~~ Screws. These screws must be specially made, they have large heads filled so that they can only be screwed in, and not out.

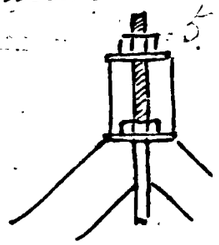
Iron doors

Screws



Supply to Carpenter Nº tie rods of the forms and dimensions shown Cover end to have octagonal head and 3 inch by 1/8" washers. The upper end 9 inches of worm and double nuts & Washers.





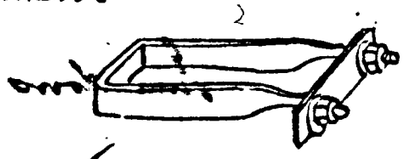
Tie rods

Straps

Supply to Carpenter Nº Straps for trusses formed of

Iron gratings

of 1½ × ⅜ inch iron forged 6 a ½ screw at end. bearing plate 1¾ × ½ with nuts and washers.



(The drawing shows the straps to be keyed but I have found by experience that this fastening is apt to shake loose. R. F. B.)

Supply to the carpenter all necessary spikes nails screws and tacks.

Supply &c. upper bolts inches long and &c. Lower bolts inches long &c. bolt hinges 6 inches long & to each folding door and &c. elbow hinges &c. iron locks inches × inches (Here specify any special fastenings for sail) Note— If the building is on the coast all door furniture shall be of brass.

Bricklayer

After the trenches have been opened to the full depths determined by the officer in charge of the work, and to the uniform breadth of 5 ft well water & Ram the bottom to receive the Concrete.

Lay and Ram in two layers, 12 inches of Concrete Composed as follows:—

2 parts broken brick (broken to pass through a 1½ ring)
1 part Gravel
1 part Shark River Sand
1 part Lime

Beat the first layer to a true and level bed with proper Finished off with the ordinary flat wooden beater. (I have found this implement quite useless for heavy pounding. R. F. B.)

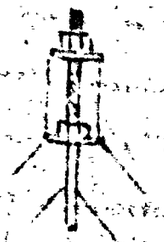
After the building has been lined out by the officer in charge of the work. Lay the footing Courses 4 ft board and step back on either side ½ a brick in breadth every two Courses in height until the thickness of 2½ bricks is arrived at (assuming the bricks to be 9 inches) Note (The plinth shown on the drawing is only on the outside of the

Note.

Spike nails & Screws.



Bolts.



Concrete.

Framing

Footing Courses

the building and the wall on the inner side will be flush from the footings since in setting out the building the Centre line of the first footing Course will be 2½ inches outside the line Centre of the wall above/

Plinth.

Raise the plinth 2½ bricks thick & leave twin beds for the stonework.

Splay Quarded Capping.

/Where stone Capping is not specified/ Lay a splay Quarded Course of bricks on edge all round the plinth. and Carry the bricks on edge right through the wall.

Superstructure.

Build the superstructure walls 2 bricks thick.

Splay all angles of doors and windows, leave openings for doors and windows of the size & dimensions shown on the drawings, fix all nogs & other grounds & fastenings for the after reception of the doors frames

English bond

Lay bricks in English bond alternate Courses of headers and stretchers using Queen Closers only when necessary. Keep Courses truly level worked to ⅜" inch mortar joints horizontal and Vertical.

Large Arch.

Turn large arch in Front Elevation in 3 Concentric rings of brick on edge, projecting the last ring 2½ inches for the after reception of a plaster Mouldings.

Flat arches.

Construct flat arches over all openings of rubbed bricks breaking bond and and 12 inches deep on face at Crown set flush with face of wall. /The common practice in builders of turning the arch beyond the angle of the door as shown by the dotted lines is exceedingly and tends rather to weaken the wall/.



Defects to be made good.

After the Roofing and fixtures are Completed make good all defects to the Masonry Caused by the execution of other works.

Putting

works. Plug all putting holes, and remove any bad face brick marked by the Officer in Charge of the work.

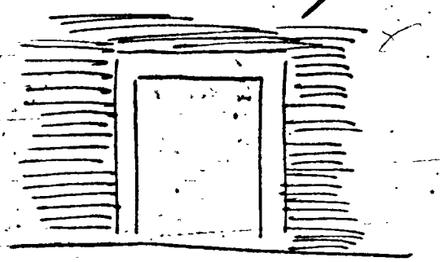
Pointing

Rake out the exterior joints of all brasonry work to the depth of half an inch well wash the surface and point with flush pointing. The mortar shall be toned to the color of the brick by the addition of red ochre.

Plasterer

Lay with hand float one Coat of rough Cast, over the whole of the Interior & bring to a smooth and level surface.

Whitewash all interior Jambs and soffits & 9" in breadth at sides & 12 inches at tops of all openings - Color wash all remaining portions



Rough Cast & finish

Cast

Whitewash



State. The best Color is a Kind of light bath Stone — made of Camp black & red ochre mixed in due proportions

Roofer

Leading

After the whole of the Carpentry of the roof has been Completed Lay 18 inches broad leading (or Zinc if sheet lead is not procurable) 8 lbs to the foot Supd with a lap of 9 inches where joined.

Tiling

Cover the roof with well burnt tiles laid in the usual manner & point the ridges and hips in tiles specially made for the purpose.

Chunam bands

Protect the ridges, hips, and eaves with Chunnam bands rough Cast on the surface, & lay bands on the tiling inches broad and inches apart.

Flooring

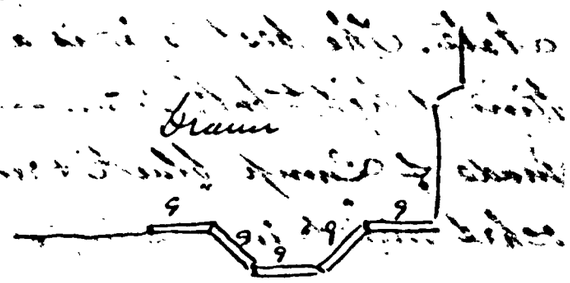
After the brasons have brought the surface up ready to receive the floor tiles. Lay on even floor of 9 inches Square tiles set diagonally. The tiles will be rubbed on the surface & ganged to fit each other.

External drains

All round the exterior built a drain of flat 9 inch tiles as

as sketched on the margin.
Varying the section of the drain according to the slope of the ground.

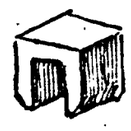
Drain

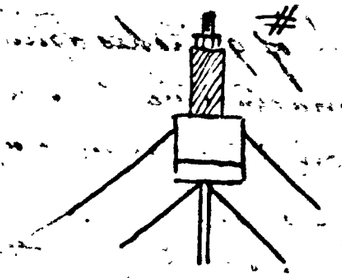


Carpenter

Frame trusses of the dimensions and forms shown on the drawings.
The heels of the rafters will be let into the tie beams & strapped down tight and the heads allowed to butt simply *. Over the heads a chock hollowed out so as to cover the joints ⊙ will be fixed on & fastened by the first nut. / The struts having been cut to admit of the Camber / take a rope round and twist up the tie beam to the required Camber and screw home the first nut on the King rod. The struts will butt simply against the tie beam and be held in their places by round pieces of wood. The upper ends will be halved into the rafters. When the ∞ Trusses are hoisted fast on the ridge over the King rod heads & screw the second nut down tight #. Halve the purlins & rafters each to the extent of 1 inch. Support the purlin ∞ over the wall in the centre ∞ between







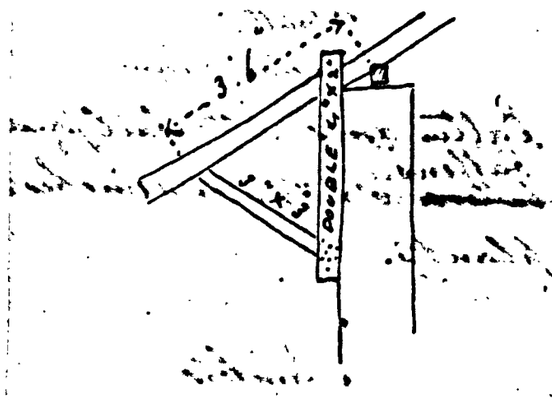
between the trusses.

Rafters to be notched

Notch the rafters into the purlins but on no account cut the purlins themselves as the full section is required for the roof. Set every rafter project 9. 6 beyond the purlin over the wall.
Bring each rafter up against the ridge & spike it as shown on the drawing. / Note it is Customary to make the ridge support the rafters by crossing them above it this is unnecessary, if the rafters are properly halved into the principal purlin. The ridge can only stay their ends it cannot support them. /



Strut every rafter at a distance of 3. 6 from the wall purlin. The details of this arrangement is shown on the margin.



Provide frame & fix all necessary door & window frames of the several scantlings shown, properly rebated with double or single rebates for ∞ hanging the doors.

Provide frame & fix Venetian doors of the following scantling

Scantlings - hung folding -

Upper Rail	6" x 1¼
Middle "	6" x 1¼
Lower "	6" x 1¼
Inner Style	5" x 1¼
Outer "	5" x 1¼

Raised & Lower panel
Front & back - below
Middle Rail
Ordinary Venetions above

——— Provide frame & fix Record
single Venetian doors for ~~door~~
room as follows;

Upper Rail	6" x 1¼"
Middle "	6" x 1¼"
Lower "	6" x 1¼
Styles "	5" x 1¼

Lower portion Raised panel
Front & back - Ordinary
Venetian above.

Provide frame & fix
Batten doors to the Sail formed of
battens 6" x 1½ on 11 inches x 1¼
planks.

Painters

Paint all exterior &
exposed surfaces of wood 3
coats good oil color of same
warm

2 9

warm color as near as possible
like the wood. (Cardens "oak
"color" is the best ~~best~~ for outside
woodwork)

Workmanship & Materials

The wood will be teak
(or specify any other kind of timb
will seasoned & free from knots
or other defects, clean wrought
& finished with European tools.
all mortices tenons and joints
of every discription will be exe-
fully cut and executed in a
clean & workmanlike manner.

The iron will be that
known as (specify
the particular quality for work
(clean wrought and welded
hot with an approved lap.
All bolts will be
provided with washers twice
the diameter of the nut or hea

The Concrete will be
Composed of.
1. part broken brick
" Sand
" Gravel
" Lime - Well mixed
and

and thrown in in a semifluid state. The bricks will be of (here specify the quality or qualities) Cast from moulds inches × inches × inches in size. 5 per cent of bats will be allowed.

The mortar will be Composed of part shell Lime & River Sand well pounded & mixed fresh before using.

The White & Color wash will have a proportion of glue mixed hot for sizing.

I have the honor to be Sir Your most Obedient Servant

C. Chisholm.
Consulting Architect to Govt of Madras

P. W. 4856/71.

No. 231

Consulting Architect Office
Madras 11 October 1871.

From

R. F. Chisholm Esqr. F.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Architect to Govt

To

Colonel J. Farquharson R.E.
Secretary to Government P.W.D.

Sir

I have the honor to submit the specification called for in G. O. No. 1046 dated 14th April 1871.

The specification refers particularly to the Revised designs for the First class Cutcheries but with slight alterations it may be made applicable for the second and third class designs.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

C. Chisholm.
Consulting Architect to Government

Rec'd 14th April 1871 No 165

P. W. 1871 Department of Fort Works
No 4856.

From.
The Govs: Architect
to Government

Dated 11th
Recd: 12th } October/71

No 231.

Encl: 1.

Submitting Specification to accompany the Standard plan of Lock Cottage

No 2906 & 16 enclosures

No 303

Copy to Govt Architect 18th Oct. 1871 P. 25

Copy sent to Major Engrs: Major R. B. Kennedy
Govt Architect
Revenue Department
Judicial do

C- No. 4856.

Govt. of {1871} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Superintending Engr

Dated

Rcd. Encl. /

G. O. 16th Nov 71 No. 2906.

Nos. 313 & 314

Specification & accompany
the Lithd plan of Cuttack
Cutcherry -

Furnished for the guidance
of the Officers concerned.