M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-5-37.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 449 Press / Mis.

279-81

Dated 16 2 1872.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 16th February 1872.

Read the following papers :—

No. 279. From the Acting Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.
(Here enter No. 2,806, dated 7th December 1871.)

No. 280. From the Officer in charge of No. 1. Range, Vizagapatam.
(Here enter No. 523, dated 19th December 1871.)

No. 281. ORDER THEREON, 16th February 1872, No. 449.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 21.

IN his letter of the 14th March 1871, No. C.C., the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division in reporting on the unfitness of Mr. Supervisor Hamnet for the charge of a range, remarked that he was not quite satisfied with the state of affairs in No. 1 Range of the Vizagapatam District, and that he had warned Mr. Laskey, the Supervisor in charge.

2. No specific grounds of complaint were then urged, but having, by some means not stated, perused not only Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's letter quoted above but the one which gave cover to the Supervisor's remonstrance, Mr. Laskey submits detailed explanations.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer had doubtless some reason for being dissatisfied with Mr. Laskey's conduct, but as he observes in paragraph 6 of his letter of the 7th December last, No. 2,106, that the matters to which Mr. Laskey adverts "have long since been forgotten" the Government do not consider it necessary to further notice the papers above recorded.

4. Mr. Laskey's addressing Government direct instead of through the Superintending Engineer was improper.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

No. I or Golgondah Range

No. 484 Office, Camp Yellamunchily
8th November 1871

From

The Officer in Charge of
No. I or Golgondah Range
Vizagapatam District

To

The Superintending Engineer
1st Division

Sir,

With reference to G. O. No. 2400 dated 20th September 1871. I respectfully forward the Plan and copy of the Estimate of the Yellamunchilly Tailoy Cutchery sanctioned in G. O. No. 1119 dated 6th April 1869. The amount of the expenditure incurred is Rs. 8,900. The work was stopped in September 1869. The thickness of the walls with the exception of those of the Treasury & Police rooms, are 15 inches.

2. The cost of the walls alone, which are proposed to be pulled down, is Rs. 2,850

Enclosures.
1 Standard Plan No. I
1 Original Estimate
2 Revised Estimates
4

the expense in pulling down 7/8 (7/8 of masonry that is now become quite firm, and removing the rubbish at 8 annas per cubicyard will cost) would say, Rs. 350.

3. Rebuilding the walls as directed by you in "Coursed work" in which the stones are to be roughly squared sorted into sizes and arranged in courses will be very expensive. Rating the work at Rs. 7/8/- per cubicyard it will cost Rs. 6,349. Random rubble in building thick walls within 4½ feet in height cost Rs. 2/8/- per cubicyard, but in the construction of walls carried up 12 to 15 feet above the ground, the rates increase, taking the average to be 3/-/- ; the cost of the walls, if built simply of rough stone in chunam will amount to Rs. 3,360, and stone in mud will cost Rs. 2,900

4. The stability of a work depends considerably upon the bond, the bond in rubble walls of insufficient thickness built with stones of all sizes and shapes will be very imperfect, a few heading courses of brick work put in at short distances apart is recommended to improve rubble work greatly, and removes the liability of such walls by the slightest settlement of foundation cracking and splitting into two halves. An instance of this kind occurred to the Police Station House at Rachapilly, built under the Agency of the Revenue Department in 1864, which was condemned on this account and built afterwards with brick in chunam under the Agency of this Department, vide G. O. No. 1287 dated 19th April 1869.

5. The estimate now submitted is for walls 21 inches, which is the thickness of the present basement, this arrangement

I beg leave respectfully to point out will have the effect of reducing the superficial area of the rooms, and another circumstance that I have to bring to your notice is that the foundation is only a foot of stone in chunam over 9 inches of concrete, the soil on which they are founded is clay. The weight of a running foot of wall of brick 15 × 1¼ × 1 is 2000 lbs. the stone wall to be built 15 × 1¾ × 1 will weigh about 4500 lbs.

6. The ground being on a little incline necessitated the basement on one side being raised 2 feet more than the other, and the arches that have cracked being on this very side points to this little additional weight having had something to do with the settlement being so perceptable on that side.

of stones that have cracked are only a few of them and as the size of the cracks, with one or two exceptions are so small that you hardly noticed them during your first visit in February 1891; explains that the settlement of the foundation under the piers of the openings could not have been even as little as a 20th of an inch in all such openings of doors and windows it is recommended to connect the piers with inverted arches, so that the weight would be equally distributed over the foundation. It is also a favorable practice to allow walls to settle properly before turning arches over doors and windows; I could allow only a very short time for this partial settlement of walls take place very slow, and slight cracks in the

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chimnams over doors &c. will appear sometimes against allcare on the part of the builder to avoid them. As the top of the crown of the arches in this building reach the very top of the wall; it is easy to have them removed and rebuilt if necessary, which could be done at a very slight cost.

8. A very small number less than 200 insufficiently burnt bricks finding their way into the building unnoticed presenting now a mellted appearance should not, I would respectfully say, stand against condemning walls built with materials, in every way equal to the best used in the district.

9. There is 288,765 bricks in the walls of this building and from the circumstance of the thickness of the walls being a brick & half,

one of their sides are exposed to view, it is easy, therefore, to decide if they are equal = to otherwise to those used by the Execu= tive Engineer of No. II Range on his = works; a few underburnt bricks from appear= = ance not to enter a work without the = intention of the builder; it would be = impracticable for one to guard against = this altogether, there being to all ap= = pearance well burnt and the cir= = cumstance of their being formed of red clay renders them deceptive in their appearance, one under burnt brick in 1000 not entering a work will be a difficult question for any builder to answer. You must have noticed bricks presenting a similar decayed appearance in the Tallapoolem bridge,

which was in construction, I think, about the sametime as this Cutcherry; the work in both places have been tested and proved, I can say, to their being very strong; the bridge stood the force of heavy freshes during the last rainy season, and this building stood the exposure of 4 monsoons and the force of a violent cyclone, that swept over the country with a velocity more than 90 miles in an hour and a force equal to 45 lbs on a Square foot.

10. The bond employed in the brick work of this building is the old English bond, in favor of which Engineers agree that it is the strongest, simplest in execution and the least wasteful. Mr. Brees* says that it is to be lamented that any other bond should have found

* Railway Practice.

preference to this. The 200 bad bricks removed and replaced by others will, I respectfully assure you, be all that is now required to render these walls perfect and pleasing in appearance.

11. That the bricks in this building are decaying by the action of the sea air, I must respectfully say, is not the case; they exhibit nothing of the salts that destroy them. Perishable building materials are liable to decay under the influences of atmospheric changes, as well as from the acids & salts in the sea air, when materials are exposed to the alternation of wetness and dryness. A chemical effect of a complicated nature takes place, new salts are formed by the decomposition of the original element

under the influence of the water and the gases which permeate their various substances. this action observes Mr. Burnell, not only causes the bodies exposed to it to decay in account of the chemical changes, it superinduces but the efflorescence of the salts thus formed tends to destroy the substance in which they are formed by the Mechanical forces developed in the process of their crystallization. The generally received opinion on this subject is that they consist of the Nitrate of Soda.

10. The atmosphere in its normal state is considered to be composed of Oxygen and Nitrogen, but it also contains in variable proportions numerous other gases dependent upon local causes, carbonetted hydrogen is found most abundant in the neighbourhood of marshes and

wet cultivation; Nitrous acid gas is plentiful in districts subject to strong winds and violent storms; the air of shores is said to contain hydrochloric acid, all these have the tendency of working rapidly or gradually the destruction of permeable materials, if the cause of the bricks melting in this building is due to the agency of any new salts forming in them, it could be easily detected, a fibrous efflorescence will occur if it is Nitrate of Potash or Soda, the crystals will be translucent, it will have a saline cooling taste, it will deflagrate when fluid on a hot coal, if it is carbonate of soda, it will effervesce violently with acids, this salt is commonly to be seen on the surface of the earth and on old walls.

* Action of Sea water or Hydrochloric Acid mixing

Nitrate of lime is another salt that is found in silky efflorescence on old walls, on burning coals to it, it melts with slight detonation, its taste is bitter and disagreeable. Sulphate of Magnesia is a salt often detected in foundations and lower walls of houses, it issues an efflorescence from the mortar arising from its decomposition, and therefore to the injury of buildings. The Muriate of soda, which is the most abundant substance of nature forming nearly one thirtieth part of the waters of the ocean has the effect of destroying materials, when subject to alternation of wetness and dryness.

12. I find nothing of such salts in these bricks, the melting of the few in this building is, therefore, due, I see, to

nothing excepting their being a little under-burned and suffered by the rain beating strongly against them especially during the unprotected state of the Brickwork in this building.

13. The bricks used in this building are well moulded, regular & sharp, and those selected for arches & facings are of a fine quality, & of a uniform colour. Some few of the bricks are of a circumstances, but these form a very small proportion of the whole. The bricks obtained in the vicinity of Calcutta are of a suitable nature for such purposes, but those obtained at a distance are in like degree inferior.

14. The objection now expressed to these walls being unsuited to bear a heavy roof applied, & understood to the insufficient

thickness of walls, in the instance of brick
in work in this country where the material
co and workmanship are inferior to that
it's of England, but the Government appear
of to have understood you by this, that the
f bricks used in this building are bad
is and hence decaying; these bricks, I must
ar respectfully say, are equal to the best
to obtained in the district, and as for that
of which in buildings in this country is done
su Hoord remarks, receives very little attention
= et received in this instance ample care, the walls
ff being a brick and half thick necessitated
to a I may say, nearly every brick used being
12. entire and laid in the order of a good
the bond.

thi 15. Bricks made in this country will

never admit of comparison with those of
England as long as the process in making is
ment defective so widely. Earth in this country
undergoes no preparation whatever but in
England it undergoes from Autumn to the
following Spring, and the longer it
undergoes this exposure to the weather
the better. Are the bricks formed of two
or three years' clay. Mr. Brees would not
like too much the quantity of sand and water
used in the clay are quite different in
proportion to what they are in this
country.

16. The crushing weight of the English
red brick is 80 lbs. and of the pale red
662 lbs. by a rude experiment i.e. by piling
stone flags and finding their weight

by their cubical contents, I approximately obtained the crushing weight of the bricks used in this building to be 250 lbs. per inch of chalk, which under properly conducted experiment, would have crushed 5000 lbs. yielded to this test under 216 lbs. The brick used in this building may therefore be safely considered equal to half the strength of the pale red English brick and the mortar used in the building crushes under 135 lbs. The thickness of these walls although not adapted to resist a extra strain are nevertheless equal to four times vertical pressure within crushing weight. Taking 250 lbs. to be the crushing strength of my bricks I find that the pressure on the stone slabs that are to be put under

the end of the tie beams of the truss 15 × 15 inches would nearly require 827,550 lbs. to effect not the crushing but the breaking of the bottom brick, the pressure at the end of the trusses would amount to nothing over 7000 lbs, and as trussed roofs exert no side thrust the walls are therefore in my humble opinion, in no way inferior to bear the weight of the roof, with the provision of an additional pressure of 5000 lbs per square in case of hurricanes. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that instead of pulling down a brick wall for the purpose of substituting rubble with a little additional thickness, it would be far better to carry up pillasters here and there and by removing the 200 bad bricks and rebuilding the

arches (out of the 51) that have cracked, will;
I can assure you supply all that is necessary
to the building being quite secure and submit
to a rubble wall with the disadvantages
explained.

I beg to remain

Sir

Your Most Obt. Servt.

J. F. W. Lachey

Range Officer

(True Copy)

W. Dash Esq

Range Officer

No. 1 or Golgondah Range
Office, Camp, Pallamunchelly
29th November 1871

No. 487

From

The Officer in Charge of
No. 1 or Golgondah Range
Vizagapatam District

To

The Superintending Engineer
1st Division

Sir,

In reply to Memo No. 2613 of the 21st Instant, I beg leave respectfully to state that if you will kindly look into the State-ment of Prices submitted from this Range for 1871-72, you will find rates for stone in chu-nam and stone in mud entered at Rs. 2/4/- & Rs. 1/6/-.

2. I respectfully submit copy of a Data from which you will see the coverage of the last three Nos. 4, 5 & 6 gives Rs. 3---- which was the rate used in this Estimate. The difference of rate between chunam or clay in stone is effected only by the prices of the two materials, the labor remains the same. On building thin walls and carrying them up high, an increase is effected in the rates oc-casioned by the labor being tedious and the expense of scaffolding.

3. With reference to your observation in the first part of your Memo. I then stated that I have observed in my letter that the bond in rubble masonry is imperfect and I don't by saying so mean that it is entirely void of such. Sandstone rock is procurable from the hill adjacent the building but as a rule is easier to quarry than those which the stones of the ordinary kind are obtained. The cracks of these hills are I guess they have so called appearance and split more in one direction than another the dimensions of the strata are extremely various being thick where not alternating with other strata, rocks, and the strata are so contorted that in breaking them they split up in all sides and thus round stones of all sizes and shapes.

4. The interest in this estimate is calculated to enable the builder paying regard to these walls receiving its due share of attention to stones in their courses lapping properly and joints, but what I allude to in my letter is to the difference in work between this which is called "random rubble" and the other "coursed work" in which the stones are roughly

squared and sorted in sizes and arranged in courses, the cost of such work will be Rs 7/8/.

5. With the above explanation, I respectfully resubmit the papers received yesterday.

I beg to remain
Sir,
Your Most Obt. Servt.
(Sd) J. W. Vaskes
Range Officer

(True Copy)
(Sd) W. Cuthbert
Range Officer

23

Superintending Engrs Office 1st Div.
Dorlacottah the 7 December 1811

No 2806

From

Major P.C. Puxley RE:
Asst Superintending Engineer 1st Div:

To

Colonel J. Carpendale RE
Secretary to Government &c &c
Madras

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government a letter in original with its accompaniments received from Mr Cackey Superviser in charge of the Hoj Runge Vizagapatam District, on the subject of the unfavorable mention made of him in my Report to Government against Mr Hammell Superviser, who has been transferred since to the 2d Division

2. In para 8 of Mr Cackey's letter he states that he has not given me any cause for having sent in a Report of so serious a Character as that alluded to by him, and wishes me to point out the instance in which he

No C.C. dated 11th March 1811

3.

he has failed in efficiency, energy &c. or evinced
at any time a want of respect to any of his
Superior -

3. For the information of Government
I must in the first place state, that Mr Cuthby
has been absenting himself from his Range
for several days in August last without
leave, on the plea of attending the meetings of
the Local Fund Board. The explanation
offered by him for this unauthorized pro-
ceeding, were much unsatisfactory, and he
was warned that any further deviation
of duty on his part, would be reported to
Government. On this occasion Mr Cuthby
did not hesitate to offer a most frivolous
and unfounded excuse for remaining in
Ballair, viz, that he could not obtain
bandies to go 20 Miles into his own Range
and notwithstanding that he was fully
aware I was in that station at the time
he simply took as much leave as he required

never

27

ever efficiency or zeal at all

4. With regard to his inefficiency
& energy in the conduct of his Ring duties
I beg to state that I have often had to
complain of his dilatoriness in connection
with the Konda Rila Cha Project and
other things, and after frequently returning
to him for revision the papers thereto
connected, I have had to report to a third
to a superior Government as unfit for the
charge of a Ranger. On personally examining
the works prepared by Mr Cuthby for the
Konda Rila Cha project I was far from
satisfied with the levelling work. It was
quite evident he was himself but very
imperfectly acquainted with the locality
and the work had been done by a temporary
Surveyor without any proper check and
he had failed altogether to take out even
a trial line for a channel round the
hills which I ordered him to do - The cutting
proposed by him may be the right line

6

to adopt, but he had made no trial Pits to ascertain the nature of the soil Below, and D refused to accept his rates of 5/- Annas a Cubic yard Down as quite enough for a walling of 45 feet in depth: only lately Mr Lackey has sent in an Estimate for re-building the walls of the new Hospital municipally taking Cuttack with stone, and D charged Rupees 3 per Cubic yard for this Material, altho the stone is procurable at the surface and within a short distance of the site of the building, and now complains that I had not accepted his proposals for a much larger and far more difficult work at about 50 per cent less rates than he has thought proper to declare absolutely necessary for ordinary wall D. work.

5. In regard to his conduct as a subordinate Officer of the Department,

(b)

I have only to bring to notice that recently I have had occasion to point out an unauthorized proceeding of his, in the punishing of a Gumasta and D two Peadars without any reference whatever to this Office, and D as it was a most arbitrary and D irregular one, the punishment was disallowed by me, but I fear without any result, as the Mens pay was entirely stopped by Mr Lackey for two whole months for some alleged neglect of duty, but that he has wholly failed to specify or to establish, whilst he himself does not hesitate to leave it visits his own personal convenience to absent himself from his Range or to remain at his Head Quarters as long as he pleases, tho repeatedly directed not to do so.

6. Mr Lackey must be held responsible, I beg to add, for any troubling

Government

Government with this report. He has thought proper to address the enclosed Memo without even explaining how he had obtained access to this Office records, and as he has considered it necessary to enter into details long ever forgotten. I have no alternative left but to give the fullest explanation. As regards the earthwork he alludes to, the matter is simply this. Last March I saw some Budders at work on the Kondakirlah Ava throwing up earth in the most slovenly manner and no attempt was being made to clamp this, tho it was required to fill in a breach in a tank bank, I complained of this, and received the usual excuse of these Districts from Mr Lackey that it was the custom here" and I told him he ought to know better from his

Services under Colonel Henery in Cuddapah, and this he admitted them on further enquiry, I found the Budders were being paid 6 fee a Cubic yard for this earthwork, the Contractor for the work price receiving 8 fee a Cubic yard and Mr Lackey's Estimates provided one anna a Cubic yard beyond saying Passed. I found the new prices exceeding and directing such Contracts to be cancelled, and that in future must have the work far better done according to the ordinary rates for tank repairs, I took no further notice of the case then, as I had so much to do in preparing the Godavery Delta completion projects, I had been unable to pay so much attention as I wished to other Districts

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servant
Lieutenant Major R.E.
Superintending Engineer 1st Div.

31

No. 5220

From
Lt. Col. Goldsmith Resp.
Offg. Collectorate Chief
19th December 1871

To
The Officiating Chief
Sec. to Govt.
Public Works Dept.
Madras

Sir

With reference to your letter No 2806
dated 9th instant, I have the honor to forward
herewith my letter to the Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department, No 5023,
dated 14th instant, submitting for the orders
of Government the letter of the Collector of Vizagapatam
No 2806 dated 7th instant, with its enclosures.

2. The question of any remaining civil Bizagapatam
claim on the Madras Steam Navigation Co. will be
considered after the Steam Vessels Board
Meeting and decision on Sequestrator's Report
and settlement of the Company's claim.

3. Requesting to see your remarks on the
enclosed letter No 4458 dated 10th October and
Sequestrator's report, I have the honor to state that my ex-
planation and remarks thereon will be found in
Paragraphs 4 and 5 of my letter No 4449 dated 16th October
which I request may be referred to.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Lt. Col. Goldsmith Resp.
Offg. Collectorate Chief

21st June 71 Inw No 154

P.W. 1871 Department
From Resp. No 5449
Major Goldsmith &c
Actg Superintending Engineer
Southern Division
To
Colonel Kennedy &c
Secretary to Government
P.W.D.
Madras

Dated 17th December 1871
Rec'd 19th — No 2806

Enclosures Acct
Forwards for the orders
of Government a letter in
Original with its accompa-
niments received from Mr
Lashley Superviser in charge
of the Northern Vizagapatam
District on the subject of the un-
favorable remarks made by
him in a Report of Government
against Mr Bennett Superviser
who has been transferred
since to the 2nd Division

No 449 - 16th Feby 72.

No 280

28th Jany 72 R.29

respectfully to observe that I do not remember the instance of its being returned for revision. I submitted the papers on the 17th of October 1870, and it was returned with your Memo: No 2769 dated 15th November, not for revision but to their being resubmitted with a full report as to the exact number of acres of land to be irrigated and to state the rates of assessment proposed for these lands and to explain personally to the Collector all the details regarding the scheme. I accordingly resubmitted the project through the Collector with my letter No. 397 dated the 28th of November.

4. The remark that you resorted Canning to my dilatoriness to a threat to report me to Government as unfit for the charge of a Range is in allusion to what your Memo. No 1 of the 4th April 1871, contained regarding this remark permit me respectfully pointing out the undue severity used in this instance. In a Memo. dated 3rd March, you gave me instructions to run 20 miles of contour levels round a chain of hills and to add of lines and 20 odd miles of survey in all about 100 miles and on the 4th of April, just a month after you questioned the non-submission of a

report connected with this ancient work in so severe a manner. On this subject I respectfully refer you simply to my reply No. 16 dated 14th April 1871.

5. My proceeding in punishing the men of the Veraniem Establishment for neglect of duty viz. the Gunnah to 2 months and the two lascars with only 15 days suspension was a measure necessary as explained in my correspondence on the subject. It was not simply to the mere omission of a simple duty that was alluded in the case but the magnitude of the result caused by that neglect which is the usual punishment to men on this Establishment for neglect of duty which effects the interest of Government and where the individuals are liable to neglect their duty with all from considerations offered by Ryots, necessitates the measures adopted in this case. I explained the case which was similar to this, when the Principal Assistant Collector in 1867 thought fit to suspend the same Gunnah and a lascar for 6 months.

6. On the subject of your remark about the Madars on the work alluded to being

paid 6 pice a cubic yard; the Contractor getting 8 for it and the Estimate providing 1 anna, conveys something of a reflection on this question. I have respectfully to state that my letter No. 561 dated the 4th March 1871, contained also an explanation as to what the nature and motive of this contract system was and which was only just about that time of your visiting my Range introduced. I changed the old system of giving my temporary Maistries & Gunastas a monthly rate of pay and took to this method of getting them to do the work at so much per yard, the contract was of a petty nature, the man in this case was a Maistry who, previous to this arrangement was on the receipt of Rs. 20 a month. The amount of the estimate of this work was Rs. 246. The contractor paid, it is true, 6 pice to the Nudder which was for simply throwing up the earth, for the other 2 pice, you must consider there was still the breaking of the clods and forming the slopes, the levelling of the bank and finishing it with surface ramming, there was very little profit after doing all this for his (contractor's) trouble and compensating him for the heavy rate

of interest at which money is borrowed.

7. This system was introduced to avoid petty advances being given to Nudders.

8. The rate was provided by the Overseer in the estimate was in consideration of the time in which the work was to have been done when the bank had water on one side and no fields on the other, work then would have been difficult, the reason for giving this rate was the months later was unnecessary.

9. The earth work lying on the side of the Trichinopoly Nemmadaca Road in channels in terminus immediately you are aware was being done at 6 pice per cubic yard.

Giving these works my immediate supervision & being at the time you visited the Range was [illegible] knowledge to the circumstance of Overseer Kelly's absence on two months leave.

10. The rule allowed for reducing the Vellummichilly Cutcherry walls with stone although the material is to be obtained near the work has been explained in my letters of Feb. 18th & 27, which letters if I have no doubt, you will in justice to me

No 523

From

W. P. H. Tarkey
Supervisor 1st Grade
In charge of No 1 Range Vizagapatam

To

Colonel J. C. Carkendale R.E.
Secretary to Government
Public Works Department
Madras

Sir

I beg to submit for the kind notice of any grievance I com-
plained in my letter No 502 forwarded with
my letter No 506 dated 7th Oct.
to Superintending Engineer for his consideration
it now before Government for their consideration
I therefore beg leave most respectfully to forward
copy of my explanation addressed to Superintending
Engineer for the subject of his remarks, my great
anxiety in this trouble will plead my excuse for
the liberty I have taken in addressing you direct
I have therefore to request in the last paragraph of
that letter I submitted and I have now
also to submit my case to the mercy of Government
only to know my fate on their favourable consideration of my case.

I beg to remain Sir
your most obedient Servt

W. P. Tarkey
Supervisor
In charge of Goigonda 1 Range

No 520

Dispatched to submit new
plan to obtain sanction
with letter No 2806 dated
19th December 1871

Dated 19th December 1871

Recd. 5

From

The Officer in charge
Gigonda 1 Range

To

The Executive Engineer
1st Division

Sir

I beg to submit for your information and favourable consideration the accompanying plan and estimate for the repairs to the Gigonda Anicut.

The Anicut is a stone structure 1200 feet long and 12 feet high, and is built across the Nagavalli River. It is the property of Government and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

The repairs are necessary because the upper portion of the Anicut has been damaged by floods and the stones have been displaced. The lower portion is still in good condition.

The estimated cost of the repairs is Rs. 2,500.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Officer in charge
Gigonda 1 Range

MEMORANDUM.

REQUESTED for reference the under-mentioned papers

Letter from Engr. 18th Nov 2806 -
to 7th Dec: 71
do - dated 31st 31/12 -1871
Recd 2

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGR. FOR IRRIGATION, P. W. Department, 1st Dec 1872

To

The Registrar of the

Head Clerk.

P. W. 1872 Dept

From

No. 6155.

The Superintending Engineer
Pro-tem Circle
No. 1 Range

Vizagapatam

To

Col. J. Carpendale R.E.
Secretary to Govt.
Public Works Dept.

Dated 19th December 1871
Recd 28th

No 523

Enclosures (3)

Respectfully forwards
copy of his reply to Supdg
Engineer's letter No. 2806 &
the address of Government

No. 449. 16. Feby 72.

No. 249

25 Aug 1702. 29

Public Works Department

No. 469.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 10th Feby 1872.

Read the following

From Ag Superintg Engr 1st Div / H.E. No. 2806 of 7th December 71

From The Officer in Charge of No. I Range " " " 523 of 19th " " "

Vizagapatam.

In his letter of the 14th March 1871 No.

C.C. the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division in reporting on the unfitness of Mr. Supervisor Hannah for the charge of a range remarked that he was not quite satisfied with the state of affairs in No. I Range

Range of the Vizagapatam
District, and that he had
warned Mr Lashley the
Supervisor in charge.

2. No specific grounds
of complaint were then
urged, but having, by
some means not stated,
perused not only Lieut.
Colonel Fischer's letter quoted
above but the one which
gave cover to the Supervisors
remonstrance, Mr Lashley
submits detailed explana-
tions.

3 Lieut Col. Fischer
had doubtless some reason
for being dissatisfied with
Mr Lashley's conduct,
but as he observes in
para

para 6 of his letter of
the 7th December last
No 2106 that the matters
to which Mr Lashley
adverts "have long since
been forgotten" the Govern-
ment do not consider
it necessary to further
notice the papers above
recorded.

4. Mr Lashley's
addressing Government
direct instead of through
the Superintending
Engineer was [unne-
cessary and] improper.

To the S. Engr 1st Div with one
orgnl letter

Desp 19/2/72

No 1554 5949

Govt. of {1872} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Superintending Engr
1st Circle

Dated

Recd. Encl. 3

G. O. 16 Feby 1872, No. 449.

Nos. 279 & 281

Lr Subscriber Lackey

Passing orders in correspondence regarding Mr Subscr Lackey's Petitions

25th Jany/72 A.D. 16th Feby/72