GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5th October 1883, No. 5396.

**Defences—Forts.**

Read the following paper :—

No. 89. *From Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government af Bombay, Military Department ; dated Simla, 17th September* 1883, *No.* 887-*M. W.*

Defences—Forts.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject of the defences of that presidency, forwarded with your letter, No. 1828, dated 3rd April 1882, has been carefully considered by the Government of India in connection with the general question of the inland defences of India; and I am now to communicate the following remarks on the subject for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. All fortified places in India will apparently fall under one or other of the following classes :—

I.—Those on the seaboard to guard harbours against an enemy attacking by sea. There is no question of these in the present case. The reports of the Defence Committee on these have been referred to Her Majesty's Government, and they need not be dealt with on this occasion.

II.—Forts protecting magazines or arsenals upon which the safety of an army would depend, and which it would be necessary to hold in some force, so that in case of the main army taking the field these points would be secured against any enemy likely to come against them. Allahabad, Mhow, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi may be instanced as places which come under this class.

III.—Important strategic points which it might be necessary to hold in force in the case of extensive military operations. Allahabad, for instance, besides being the seat of an arsenal, also falls under this class. In this class may also be placed works which, although on a small scale, are designed to guard important bridges ; as, for example, the bridge at Attock, the bridge at Allahabad, the bridge at Sukkur, &c.

IV.—Places of refuge distinctly kept up for that purpose, and for that purpose only. These are not forts which are held from any strategic value, or which are of importance in themselves ; but they are places into which a small body of persons throwing themselves on a sudden emergency might hold out until the arrival of succour. It may be assumed that these places would have a very small garrison, and that they would not be liable to a regular siege. They would be, in fact, simply what they are termed—places of refuge.

3. It will probably conduce to a satisfactory decision being arrived at in each particular case if this classification be kept in view. According as each existing or proposed fortified place falls under one or other of these heads, the sort of defensive work suitable for it will be readily determined.

4. No question can arise as to the necessity of protecting arsenals and magazines. Except those situated at the presidency towns, every arsenal or magazine should be made secure by adequate defences, where such are not already provided.

5. As regards Class III, it may be observed that the inland magazines and arsenals have all been established at points of strategical importance, so that nearly all the existing forts in Class II also fall under Class III.

6. The construction of suitable covering works to the most important bridges should be an early charge upon the funds available for inland defences. These bridge heads will be taken up in the order of the importance and liability to attack of the bridges they protect. The bridges over the Indus at Attock and Sukkur appear to be the most immediately important of these, and the Defence Committee are now engaged in preparing the needful projects for them.

7. Under Class III may also be placed some forts which have to be maintained for political rather than strategical reasons. Such are the forts Delhi and Agra, for example, to which, besides that they are also valuable as covering important railway junctions, special political value attaches, and the forts being there must be maintained.

8. Some forts which have no such strategic value are still kept up on political grounds only. These should obviously be reduced to the smallest number possible. To lock up the Indian Army in fortified places beyond the absolute necessities of the case weakens rather than strengthens the military position.

9. It may be desirable to provide defensive works also at certain points to cover important railway workshops, &c., where in case of disturbance the rolling stock of the line could be collected and kept in safety. In fixing the position and general arrangements of such works, it should be borne in mind that their defence would probably have to be entrusted to volunteers.

10. But as regards the general question of occupying strategical positions all over the country, with special reference to the places enumerated by His Excellency General Hardinge in the papers attached to your letter now under reply, the Government of India do not consider that the military position in India would be strengthened by the establishment of large and well-armed forts at all important strategic points. Admitting that every one of the places named might conceivably, in case of war or disturbance, turn out to be within the sphere of operations, the source from whence danger may arise in the future is altogether too uncertain to render it practicable to make provision for every possible contingency. Moreover, an enemy, whether internal or external, will probably be most effectually met and overcome in the future, as he has been in the past, by seeking him out and attacking him wherever he is to be found, and therefore it should always be a principle of our military policy to keep as large a part as possible of the army available to take the field, and to lock up as few men as possible in fortified places, and therefore to have no fortified places except where they are absolutely necessary or of unquestionable advantage.

11. These are the opinions of the Governor-General in Council upon the general question. It follows from this point of view that forts in India may be a source of weakness rather than of strength if their existence reduces the number of men available for offensive operations; and, while no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in a country so extensive as India, and subject to such varying conditions, and each case must be dealt with on its own merits, still the general principle to be aimed at appears to be that the use of forts should be limited so far as possible to the protection of magazines.

12. There remains to be considered the class of minor but necessary works already referred to above,—Class IV, places of refuge. The circumstances of India render these necessary, but it is desirable that they also should be as few as possible, and that they should be adapted solely for the purpose for which they are intended. It is not considered necessary to have one at every place where there is a small community of Europeans; on the contrary, it would be in every way desirable that, in the event of serious disturbance, the Europeans should concentrate as much as possible, and where such concentration seems feasible, under the circumstances likely to arise, one place of refuge only should be provided



and maintained at the point where the concentration could most conveniently take place.

13. These places of refuge should not be heavily armed, nor need they be of such strength as to be able to withstand a regular siege. They should be conveniently placed for ready access to those for whose protection they are intended, should contain storage room for a certain amount of provisions, &c., and a sufficient water-supply, and should be free from the neighbourhood of buildings or anything calculated to give cover to an enemy. If a place of refuge contains dwelling accommodation sufficient to shelter those who will take refuge there, this will be an advantage; otherwise sufficient space must be reserved for tents.

14. Turning now to the immediate subject of this correspondence, the forts in the Bombay presidency. If it be considered in the case of each of these to which class of defence that fort should be deemed to belong, then it will be much easier to deal with the proposals than if the matter is considered merely from a general point of view. The first point to ascertain in each case is for what purpose the fort in question is likely to be required; the scheme may then be adapted accordingly.

15. But if the whole of these forts be taken up and dealt with together, the case becomes very complicated, while there appears no particular convenience in treating them as parts of one scheme. The decision which may be come to on such a place as Asirgarh, for example, would be formed on grounds independent of those which might govern the decision with regard to Mhow or Ahmedabad. The Government of India will therefore address the Government of Bombay separately regarding each of the forts which has been the subject of previous correspondence, in continuation of this letter.

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No. 887-M.W.

Copy forwarded for information to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department.

* * * * *

(By Order.)

SIMLA, (Signed) J. E. BROADBENT,
17*th September* 1883. *Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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No. 90. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1883, No. 5396.

Communicated for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Quartermaster-General.
" Inspector-General of Ordnance.
" Public Works Department.
" Political Department.
" Adjutant-General, for information.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

No. 2912 WO/ 15th Oct/83

Communicated to Supply Engrs for information

18/. CB

To

SEs

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

MILITARY.

*To*

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

*Dated October, 5th.*

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 5th October 1883, No. 5396.**

No. 2912 WO/ 15th Oct/83

**OCTOBER.**
**Nos. 89-90.**

**Defences—Forts.**

Correspondence from the Government of India containing remarks in connection with the general question of the inland defences of India, communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Withorder

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,*
*2nd October* 1868.

No. 24. * Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 21st September 1868, No. 2,436.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th August 1868, No. 6,180:—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of the Madras District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 5th May 1868, No. 130.

1. I have the honor to forward copies* of correspondence between the late Collector, the Superintending Engineer, and the Inspector General of Jails, regarding the removal of certain stones from the forts at Chingleput and Carunguly, and to request the Board's instructions in the matter.

* To be returned.

The facts are briefly as follow:—

2. In digging the foundation for a gallows in Chingleput fort, the convicts came upon a store of cut-stone which they removed. The Executive Engineer being in need of such stone, applied to the Superintendent of the Jail for it, offering to pay the cost of excavation; the Superintendent of the Jail refused to let him have it unless he purchased it at auction; subsequently, the Superintending Engineer laid the matter before the Collector, and asked his permission to take stone from both Chingleput and Carunguly forts; the Collector replied that there was no objection to the Executive Engineer taking stone from the walls of the Chingleput and Carunguly forts for Government purposes. There is no doubt, I believe, that forts no longer kept up as Military works are in the Collector's charge, and no stones, buildings, &c., can be removed from them without his sanction.

3. The stones excavated by the prisoners should, I imagine, properly speaking, have been held at the Collector's disposal for public purposes, subject to the cost of excavation. The Jail Superintendent had not, I conclude, any right to sell them, and credit the proceeds to the Jail.

4. Although the Collector is the proper custodian of the Government property in the fort, it appears to me doubtful how far he is justified in allowing the wholesale demolition of old fort walls without special authority for so doing.

5. I have not sufficient knowledge of the district to be able to judge if the fort at Chingleput is in any way worthy of preservation, whether as an antiquity or for any other cause.

6. I am also unable to state if any objection exists to the removal of stones from Carunguly fort for public purposes; I believe, however, that the walls of the latter have been merely used in public works, without little remains of the fort now.

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From the Executive Engineer, 4th Range, Madras District, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated Camp at Theeroovancovil, Madurantakum Talook, 22nd January 1868, No. 361.

1. I have the honor to lay the following circumstances before you, and request your early instructions.

2. The Superintendent of the Jail at Chingleput dug out of the ruined part of the Chingleput fort several cut-stones of sizes. I required most of them for the Sub-Jail buildings lately sanction-

ed, and applied to him for them, stating that I was willing to pay the cost of digging up. He tells me I cannot have them without I am prepared to buy them at auction which is to take place shortly; I have, therefore, to inquire—

1.—Has he the power to sell those stones or not ?

2.—Is he at liberty to make excavation in any part of the fort under any pretext without reference to this department ?

3.—Is the fort or any part of it under his charge, as he supposes, because the Jail happens to be situated within it ?

3. The stones in question would be very useful for the cut-waters of the Palar bridge; it is too late now to use them in the Jail buildings as I intended.

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From the Executive Engineer, 4th Range, Madras District, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated Chingleput, 27th January 1868, No. 372.

1. The Carunguly fort is faced with granite stone, and it has been the custom hitherto, when stone of that description is required for public works, to obtain it from there.

2. I shall require a large quantity of it immediately for the new irrigation work lately sanctioned, and shall feel obliged by your informing me if I may take the stone from there.

3. If the Collector's permission is required, I shall be glad if you will kindly apply to him at once so as to save delay.

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From the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to the Collector of Madras, dated Camp at Chittoor, 22nd February 1868, No. 5,315.

1 Copy of letter, No. 361, dated 22nd January 1868.
1 Do. „ 372, „ 27th „ „

1. I have the honor to enclose copies of two letters from the Executive Engineer, No. 4 Range, Madras District, and to request that you will be good enough to inform me, whether there are any objections to this department taking the stones it may require from the old forts of Chingleput and Carunguly, for use at the Palar bridge.

2. I am under the impression that forts no longer required for Military purposes are under the control of the Collector of the district.

3. I would thank you for an early reply.

---

From the Inspector General of Jails, to the Collector of Madras, dated 7th April 1868, No. 49.

1. Some time ago, when either Mr. Thompson, of the Civil Service, or Dr. Busteed, were in charge of the Chingleput Jail, a large number of dressed stones was exhumed and removed from the interior of one of the bastions, where a foundation was being dug for the gallows. A few months ago Mr. Leggett, of the Public Works Department, applied to the Superintendent of the Jail for permission to remove the stones in question for some public work, but as a considerable amount of convict labor had been expended when they were exhumed, the Superintendent declined to give them up without some payment, and a certain sum was finally agreed upon between these officers. Such being the state of matters, I now receive a letter from the Superintending Engineer, enclosing another from you, dated 6th ultimo, No. 66, in which you say you have no objection to the stones at the old forts of Chingleput and Carunguly being taken by Government, and he construes this into a claim on your part to the stones in question.

2. As the correspondence between you and Colonel Boileau which has been sent to me does not show how the question was put to you, I have related the true state of the case, and now request you will inform me whether you prefer a claim to the layers of dressed stone discovered and exhumed by the convicts under the direction of the Superintendent of the Jail. These stones, as I have said, were buried in the earth-work of the bastion for some purpose not now known, and formed not part of the walls. Colonel Boileau's letter (to be returned) is enclosed.



From the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to the Inspector General of Jails, dated Madras, 18th March 1868, No. 5,659.

1 Letter, dated 3rd March 1868.
1 Copy of letter from Collector of Madras District.

1. As requested, I have the honor to return the enclosure of your letter, No. 1,935, dated 4th March 1868.

2. By the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of the Madras District, you will observe that Mr. Fane is evidently of opinion that the permission to remove the stones of the Chingleput fort rests with him.

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From the Collector of Madras, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated on Circuit at Trivellur, 6th March 1868, No. 66.

*Vide* your office letter, No. 5,315, dated 22nd February 1868.

The Collector has no objection to the stones at the old forts of Chingleput and Carunguly being taken by *Government* for their work at the Palar bridge.

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1. The foregoing letter, together with the correspondence forwarded by Mr. Thornhill, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. It appears to the Board that all abandoned forts, from which Military forces or employés are withdrawn, should be considered to be under the care of the Collector, as the general custodian of all Government property not in the charge of any particular department. From his position, and the establishment under his control in every town and village, he is the only person who can effectively take care of public property so placed.

3. The Board are clearly of opinion that no fort ought to be demolished, or its material appropriated, without the special sanction of Government. From the correspondence forwarded by the Acting Collector, the Board do not learn that any sanction was ever granted for demolishing the forts of Chingleput and Carunguly.

4. When the Government decide on the demolition of a fort, the proper course would be that the Collector should arrange for this being done by the Public Works Department, either gradually, as occasion arises for the use of the materials, or rapidly, on account of sanitary considerations, according to circumstances.

5. The materials should be held as available first for Government purposes, and then for Local Fund and Municipal works, the department obtaining the materials, paying merely the cost of extracting them, whether this be done by free or convict labor. Any surplus beyond the requirements of these departments might be sold to the best advantage by the Collector, and the proceeds applied, with the sanction of Government, to some purpose of local utility.

6. The Board recommend that, should the Government approve of the views contained in previous paragraphs, they be communicated to the departments concerned.

7. The Board request the sanction of Government for pulling down the forts at Carunguly and Chingleput. The former is a small enclosure of earth, faced with stone, standing in the middle of an extensive paddy flat.

8. The interior space has been levelled and is held on puttah and cultivated with dry crop, and there can be no possible objection to allowing the cut-stone to be used in the extension of irrigation works which is being carried on in the neighbourhood.

9. The Chingleput fort is an extensive work, containing within its circuit, the Jail, (consisting of several detached buildings,) Court House, and Talook Cutcherry, together with a dwelling house occupied by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and a considerable extent of land cultivated by the convicts.

10. The unfailing supply of water in the moat admits of the cultivation of hay, which is a source of considerable income to the Jail.

11. The Board are of opinion that very extensive demolition might be carried out profitably as regards the Local Fund, advantageous with respect to the salubrity of the Jails and other public buildings within the fort, and generally useful in placing in the market an enormous amount of building material now useless, but which would become available for the proposed works of the Palar bridge only three miles distant, as well as for the approaching demarcation of the adjacent talooks and other works of public utility.

12. Should the Government decide that the maintenance of the fort is undesirable in a Military point of view, and should they concur in the advisability of its demolition on the grounds stated above, the Board suggest that the Collector should be called on to submit a scheme for the purpose.

13. As on one side the fort walls form a portion of the embankment of the large Chingleput tank, and as some of the Jail buildings depend for support on portions of the work, it will be necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Superintending Engineer and Inspector General of Jails on the proposed plans.

14. It might be desirable to form a Committee for the purpose, including the Judge, Sub-Collector, Zillah Surgeon, and Range Officer.

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Miscellaneous.

1. The above correspondence has reference to the removal of stone-work from the forts of Chingleput and Carunguly, and to the claims to the material, preferred by the Superintendent of the Jail and by the Executive Engineer.

2. The Board of Revenue submit to Government, on the general question of the demolition of old forts, and the assignment of the materials derived therefrom, the following recommendation :—

" All abandoned forts, from which Military forces or employés are withdrawn " should be considered to be under the care of the Collector, as the general custo- " dian of all Government property not in the charge of any particular department. " From his position, and the establishment under his control in every town and " village, he is the only person who can effectually take care of public property so " placed.

" The Board are clearly of opinion that no fort ought to be demolished, or its " material appropriated, without the special sanction of Government. From the " correspondence forwarded by the Acting Collector, the Board do not learn that " any sanction was ever granted for demolishing the forts of Chingleput and " Carunguly.

" When the Government decide on the demolition of a fort, the proper course " would be that the Collector should arrange for this being done by the Public

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 2nd October* 1868.

" Works Department, either gradually, as occasion arises for the use of the materials, " or rapidly, on account of sanitary considerations, according to circumstances.

" The materials should be held as available, first for Government purposes, and " then for Local Fund and Municipal works, the department obtaining the materials, " paying merely the cost of extracting them, whether this be done by free or convict " labor. Any surplus beyond the requirements of these departments might be sold " to the best advantage by the Collector, and the proceeds applied, with the sanction " of Government, to some purpose of local utility."

3. The Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Board, and direct that the course which the Board recommend be observed by all Collectors of districts, and by the Officers of the Public Works Department.

4. Before passing final orders for the demolition of the forts at Chingleput and Carunguly, these papers will be referred to the Military Department, with a view to the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief being obtained.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

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No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 2nd October 1868, No. 3,094.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineers for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineers.
To Captain R. B. Kennedy.
To the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

10/7/85

Govt. of 1868 Madras.

PUBLIC WROKS.

*To*

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

&c., &c., &c.

*Dated October, 2nd.*

*Read.* Encl.

*G. O., 2nd October 1868, No. 3,094.*

OCTOBER.

Nos. 24-25

*Old Forts.*—Proceedings Revenue Department on the subject of the demolition of — and the assignment of the materials derived therefrom, communicated to the Officers concerned.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**Buildings and Roads.**
**Military Works.**

No. 25.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 16th December 1882, Mis. No. 4336, Revenue.

*Read*—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd December 1882, No. 2982 :—

Read—the following letter from N. A. ROUPELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th November 1882, No. 320 :—

The Head Assistant Collector, Anantapur, reports that the Fort walls of Govindapuram, in the Madakasíra Taluk, are in such a ruined and dangerous condition as to necessitate their early demolition and removal.

2. Adverting to G.O., dated 2nd October 1868, No. 3094, P.W., on Board's Proceedings, dated 28th August 1868, No. 6180, I have the honor to request the Board will be pleased to obtain the special sanction of Government for pulling down the Fort walls in question.

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Resolution—dated 2nd December 1882, No. 2982.

Submitted to Government for orders. It is suggested that the opinions of the Military Department and of the Archæological Surveyor might with advantage be obtained. No information is available in the Board's Office as to the nature or history of the old Fort referred to.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. SEWELL,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

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*Order*—dated 16th December 1882, Mis. No. 4336, Revenue.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. 26.

Order—dated 6th January 1883, No. 20 W., Public Works.

Referred to the Military Department for opinion, and to the Archæological Surveyor for any remarks he may wish to offer.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Military Department.
" Archæological Surveyor.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
MILITARY WORKS.

# Govt. of {1883} Madras.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated January, 6th.*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 6th January 1883, No. 20 W.**

**JANUARY.**
**Nos. 25-26.**

**Fort Walls of Govindapuram.**

*Regarding the proposed demolition and removal of the* — in the Anantapur District.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**Buildings and Roads.**
**Military Works.**

No. 30.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. BURGESS, Esq., LL.D., Archæological Surveyor, to the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Rámesvaram, 17th January 1883, No. 6.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O. of 6th January, No. 20 W., regarding the proposed demolition and removal of the fort walls of Govindapuram, in the Anantapur District.

I am not aware of the character of these walls, nor have I any information with respect to the history of the fort. Perhaps the Head Assistant Collector could obtain this information on the spot.

I think it is a pity to raze old forts for no other reason than that parts of the walls are in a dangerous condition. The gate-ways could be propped or repaired at less expense than they can be removed ; and those portions of the wall only which are in immediate danger of falling where they would be likely to injure life might be pulled down, without touching other parts and incurring expense to eradicate the plans of interesting military works of a past age and style of warfare, and which usually have a history that is interesting to the people and will become more so as they are better educated. The science of Hindu fortification has yet to be studied.

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No. 31.

G.O., dated 1st February 1883, No. 658, Military.

*Read*—the following letter from the Quartermaster-General, dated 30th January 1883, No. 823 :—

In returning the Reference Order from Government, No. 349, dated 18th instant, I have the honor, by order, to state that there is no military objection to the demolition and removal of the fort walls of Govindapuram.

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*Order*—dated 1st February 1883, No. 658, Military.

Communicated to the Public Works Department, in reply to Proceedings of Government, No. 20 W., dated 6th January 1883.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. 32.

Order—dated 3rd February 1883, No. 379 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, who will submit alternative estimates for demolishing the fort walls of Govindapuram and for treating them in the manner suggested by Mr. Burgess.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, Third Circle,
with copy of G.O., No. 20 W., dated 6th January 1883.
" Revenue Department.
" Military Department.
" Archæological Surveyor.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
MILITARY WORKS.

# Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated February, 3rd.*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 3rd Feb. 1883, No. 379 W.**

**FEBRUARY.**
**Nos. 30—32.**

**Fort Wall of Govindapuram.**

*Dr. Burgess' proposals in regard to the* —, communicated to the Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, for submission of estimates.

S.A.W.
~~C.A.W.~~

627

There are no papers in the records on the subject of this particular fort. Those I have put up may be of some use in the disposal of the case —

S.P.
24-1-85

1885.

**P. W. DEPARTMENT.**

Current No. 627.

From

Revenue Department.

Enclos.—

No.
Dated
Received

Subject.

Referring for opinion Board's Pros: submitting for orders letter from the Collector of Tanjore request sanction for selling the ground on which the walls of the Tirukka-palli Fort stand.

Disposal.

No. 160 C Dated 27th January 18[illegible]

Referred to the Superintending Engineer VI Circle, for remarks.
(By order,)
(Signed) C. Bowen Major
Dy Chief Engr. P.W.

Issued
27/1/8[illegible]

G.O Alm 379 Way 3-2-83
" 20 W ay 6-1-83
" B " 2912 Way 15-10-83

GL 2796 T.V.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER 23 JAN 85 6th CIRCLE

Chepauk
27th January /85

No. 160 C

Referred to the Superintending Engineer VI Circle, for remarks
(By order)

C. Rowen. Major R.E.,
Dy. Chief Engineer P.W.D.,

[illegible]
26.1.85

To
The Superintending Engineer
VI Circle

REVENUE (1885) DEPARTMENT.

P.W.C. No. 627

No. 44 2623

From Pro: Bd. of Revenue

Dated 8th } January 1885.
Recd. 9th }

Mis: No. 123.

Encs: 3

SUBJECT.

Submitting for orders, letter from the Collr: of Tanjore requesting sanction for selling the ground on which the walls of the Tirukkattu-palli Fort stand.

Mis: No. 346.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 24 JAN 85 P.W. DEPARTMENT MADRAS

Referred to the P.W. Deptt. for Expression of Opinion.

[signature]
ag: under Secy.

[illegible]

Encls: 5.

No. 2004, T.T.

Superintending Engineer's Office
6th Circle
Trichinopoly 18th March 1885.

From

The Superintending Engineer
6th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department

Sir,

With reference to your No. 160.C* of 27th January 1885 here-with returned with enclosures, I have the honor to report that, except for a small amount of granite facing to the gateway, the walls of the Therukattupatty Fort are entirely of brickwork.

*with its enclosures.

The materials would be of no use to this Department

I.

I. therefore suggest that the Fort
demolished and the materials
ld by public auction.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

Lt. Col R.E.
Superintending Engineer
6th Circle

2nd 2526
20 MAR
P.W. DEPT

From.

The Supt. Engineer
b: Circle

To,
The Chief Engineer
P. W. D.

No 2004 T.J
Dated 18: March 85
Rec'd 20
encls: 5.

No 622 Copy 24-3 85

Think Kattupalli
Fort. —

Returns the papers
connected with the —
& states that the
materials of the —
would be of no use
to the P. works Dept.

SKW

No. 622 Copy 24th March 85 P. W. Dept.

Memorandum.

Letter from the Supt. Engineer Circle
No: 2004 T. J. dated 18th March 1885.

In returning the documents required under Revenue Dept. Endorsement No: 346 dated 22nd January 1885, the undersigned has the honour to state that the material of the walls of the Tirunkattupalli Fort would be of no use to the Public Works Department, and to suggest that the Fort be demolished and the

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th January 1885, Mis. No. 123 :—

*Read*—the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq. Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Gandharvakóta, 4th December 1884, No. 6883 :—

I have the honor to report that at Tirukkattupalli, a place 13 miles to the west of Tanjore, there is an old fort built by the ancient Rajahs of Tanjore, which is now in ruins. In 1883, the District Surgeon visited this town and reported that the fort walls and the mound within it, on which the sweepings of the town are deposited, should be removed on sanitary grounds to allow of free circulation of air.

2. The town is situated at the junction of three roads and is a place of rising importance, with 471 houses and 3,257 inhabitants. There is a Sub-Registrar's office, a Police station, and a Local Fund Dispensary. A weekly fair is held in the village where people gather in large numbers from the neighbouring villages. The sanitation of the town is said to be very unsatisfactory. The District Medical and Sanitary officer and the Local Hospital Assistant consider the demolition of the fort walls and the mound absolutely necessary for the sanitation of the town, and I propose therefore that they may be ordered to be destroyed. The fort was, as already stated, built by the ancient Rajahs of Tanjore, and is now the property of Government by virtue of G.O., No. 705, dated 5th December 1859, Political Department. The mound is also situated on Government Poramboke land and covers 55$\frac{7}{8}$ gulis in Paimash No. 688. The fort walls are measured in Paimash Nos. 642, 651, 652, 731 and 732, and comprise an area of 2 mahs, 69 gulis and 32 cents (Acres 0 gulis 35 cents 57), of which 68 gulis and 37 cents (Acres 0 gulis 9 and cents 5) have already been assessed at Rs. 1-1-5. Portions of the ramparts to the east and west, comprising an area of 34 gulis and 48 cents, form the boundary walls of a temple situated in the south-west corner of the fort, which are well kept up and may therefore be retained.

3. The demolition of the fort walls and the mound above referred to is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,300, of which it is expected that a sum of Rs. 1,000 may be recovered by the sale of the debris and the vacant ground. The Deputy Collector however proposes that instead of undertaking to demolish the walls and the mound at public cost, the ground on which the walls and the mound are built together with the materials thereon may be sold to the inhabitants of the place for a certain fixed price, which he estimates at Rs. 2 per guli subject to land assessment as usual. This seems to be a convenient arrangement, and I accordingly submit it for the favorable consideration and orders of the Board.

4. A statement showing the area of the fort, &c., and a sketch showing the site of the walls and the mound are enclosed for the Board's information.

*Resolution*—dated 8th January 1885, Mis. No. 123.

Submitted for the orders of Government with the recommendation that the demolition of the fort be conducted by the Public Works Department, and that the materials, if not required by that department, be sold by public auction.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. F. MACCARTIE,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter and enclosures in original to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.

---

Mis. No. 346.

Referred to the Public Works Department for an expression of opinion.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
*22nd January* 1885.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

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READ—again the following official memorandum from W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Ootacamund, 1st May 1885, No. 231:—

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READ—also the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vallam, 17th June 1885, No. 3702:—

With reference to official memorandum No. 231, dated 1st May 1885, I have the honor to state that the only material available for road-making from the fort referred tc therein is the brick-in-chunam facing. The Local Fund Engineer reports that it is, at the best, very poor road material and not worth the cost of any long carriage.

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ORDER—dated 22nd June 1885, No. 761, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

As the Public Works Department do not require the materials of the fort walls and the mound, and are apparently not prepared to undertake their demolition as required by G.O., Revenue Department,



dated 21st September 1868, No. 2436, the Collector will be authorised to give effect to his proposals on the condition that the purchasers shall remove the walls and the mound within a reasonable time to be fixed by him.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with three enclosures returned.
„ the Public Works Department.

---

Exd W. H. French.

---

60 Copies.

No. 1685 W/ of 20th July 1885.

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. VI Circle.

2. It is observed that the P. W. Dept. expressed no unwillingness to undertake the demolition of the old fort at Tirukkattupalli, but merely endorsed the Rev: Board's recommendation that the fort be demolished and the materials be sold by public auction

(Sgd) J. H. L.

To the Supdg. Engr. VI Circle
" Rev. Dept

P. W. D.

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 22nd June 1885, No. 761.**

No. 1685 W/ of 20th July 1885.

**JUNE.**

**Tirukkattuppalli Fort, Tanjore.**

**The Collector's proposals relative to the demolition of —, sanctioned on certain condition.**

With order



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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Exd W. H. French.

60 Copies.

P. W. D.

No 1685 W dy 20th July 85

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr VI Circle

2. It is observed that the P. W. Dept expressed no unwillingness to undertake the demolition of the old fort at Tirukkattuppalli, but merely endorsed the Rev: Board's recommendation that the fort be demolished and the materials be sold by public auction.

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2 The Supdg. Engr VI Circle Rev. Dept.

1

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., 22nd June 1885, No. 761.

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Nos 2912 W. 15. 10. 83.
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14.7.85

16.7.85

S.E. VI Circle.
Rev. Dept & ...

P.W.C. No 6019

# Govt. of (1885) Madras.

## REVENUE.

20 S.C.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. P.W. 4 JUL 85

Issued

Recd. 9th July 1885 Encl.

G.O., 22nd June 1885, No. 761.

No 1685 W dated 20th July 1885

JUNE.

17/7

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