To

G. D. Wybrow Esquire

Superintending Engineer

Perth Circle.

(Thro)

C. J. Ussher Esquire

Executive Engineer

Goldfields Eastern Division

A. A. Moss Esquire

Assistant Engineer

Head Works Sub Division

Mundaring

Sir,

I most Honored to Sir,

I most respectfully and humbly beg your Honor to transmit the enclosed memorial to the Government for its favorable Consideration with your kind recommendation

I beg to remain

Most Honored Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Dorlois Shuttleworth

28th day of May 1893

mark of Bakki Appeegum

Amunt Labourer

HEAD WORKS. Genl. No. 14 JUN. 93 SUB DIVISION

14.6.93

To

The Secretary to the Government of
Madras Public Works Department

Humble memorial of Bakki Appegaud ancient
Pascar of the Godavari Eastern Division on whom notice
has been served under G. O. No 840 dated 28-3-93
stating that his Services will be dispensed with at
the expiration of three months from the date of notice.

Most Honored Sir,

With due deference and profound
Submission the memorialist prays the Government
that the following few lines may be taken into ito
kind Consideration.

1 The first thing that the memorialist would
bring to the notice of the Government is, that no
new rule has ever been enforced in the British
Government with retrospective effect, except that
the rule has been brought into operation from the
date of its origin. In the case of Government's
humble memorialist his Services being under
twenty years are ordered to be dispensed with
as per G. O. No 840 dated 28-3-93. Evidently the
rule originated in the aforesaid G. O. of March 93
has affected the Services of Government's poor
Servants of 20 years' standing in the department.
The object of the Government in doing so, is
perhaps to preserve economy without undergoing
expenses for affording pensions to those that
Survived after economy completing 30 years
Service Over coming innumerable hardships
& accidents to Life (irrespective of Natural and

domestic life struggles) in the due performance of the duties of anicut lascars who are required:—

(a) Sometimes to swim with ese press letter one or two branches of the river Godavary at nights during flood time in Cases of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small nava or row boat, even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Rahadari boats or dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

(c) To put anicut planks, for preserving water for Second crop cultivation, over the anicut crest when 1' to 2' of water is passing over it and when it is too slippery to pass, owing to the growth of moss, over it (one slide or slip of foot makes a man fall down and smash his head into pieces by carrying him along the whirling current below the anicut; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put anicut planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of under Sluices in some parts of the year both day and night according to the state of water in the river (Sometimes in working the gearings during the high freshes putting some anicut planks over the parapet walls of the underSluices there is every chance of men being slipped into the water above under-Sluices by accident not knowing the position of the anicut planks placed beneath their feet owing to there being 3' or 4' of water over the parapet walls: none but experienced lascars can either raise or lower shutters of the under-Sluices at Dowlaishweram & Bobbarlanka & Vizeshweram.)

(e) To carry large apron Stones from one place to another and to do Such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (Summer) Season notwithstanding wet things rights materials (lime & Surki) tools the river embankments to and, lankas (infested with cobras during the times of flood and in the raing season) What daily laborers or temporary men can be entrusted with the above works of responsibility and what reliances can officers and Subordinates keep on them and what will be the punishment in Case of neglect of duty on their (daily laborer's) part? The memorialist would bring to the special notice of the Government, the differences between Servants who are bound by Services reckonable towards pension and others who have no Such binding.

(f) To accompany the Dotter Superintendent attached to the Head Works Sub Division for river Survey work in Surveying lankas and Sand Shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the anicut bearing Scientific instruments in the Scorching Sun over them and burning Sands beneath their feet (if a levelling box is slipped down the head of a lascar's Services and for fear of this for his either getting too much fatigued by Sun stroke or by accident them thereinafter

end the Lascar's Services and for fear of this he is more careful towards the instrument than to his own life, but please Consider the Case of a daily laborer or a temporary Servant (charge-able to work). nothing can be done but con-fiscating the wages of the laborer viz as 3 or 4 or whatever he gets for that day.)

(9) To row boats measuring distances in the river & taking Soundings after field work of river-chart Survey is over. (None but experienced Lascars can be employed in measuring Distances over waters)

(2) Besides the duties enumerated from (a) to (9) under para 1, which form the ordinary daily work of ancut Lascars the following extraordinary works have been undertaken by them.

(a) During the working season of May 1889 a big hole was found beneath the Maddur ancut. Officers and Subordinates attempted to penetrate into it and inspect the bottom of it but did not Succeed or because the hole was not Sufficiently large to hold them, but because it was too dark and heat was very immense, there was not good air to breathe in; light was created by reflection of large glasses into the hole; no daily laborer ventured to enter into the hole. At this time, the ancut Lascars were ordered to enter into the hole and to fill it up from its very bottom. They did the work very satisfactorily and won the favor of the Superintending, the Executive & the Assistant Engineers of the time to whom the Government may make reference and obtain the truth of the matter as they form the eye witnesses of the fact.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bobberlanka Head-Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bobberlanka Head-Lock in 1889-90 and Vijaishweram Head-Lock in 1891-92, daily laborers did not offer themselves to dive into the wells Sunk for pile driving work, though it was a very difficult task especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the ancut Lascars were Considered as so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them. N. B. Dowlaishweram Esquire will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by ancut Lascars when the Bobberlanka Head-Sluices were washed away in the year 1878. A reference to J. F. Somers Esqr Executive Engineer in the present Rushikulya Division will clear to doubts of Government if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above two paras stated in (a) and (b) under para 2, will they believe, convince the Government in so far that they have undertaken the above works even at the risk of their lives. Such has been the hard labor with which they have been entrusted and such is the ultimate benefit they derived of it viz the reduction of their ports into ports chargeable to work which carry no pension with them.

(4) Fully anticipating that they will [illegible]ar of this he
rule of the British Gouvernment [illegible]rument for pen
-sions in their old age some of the fa[illegible]s who
have had landed property have disposed
it of, lest they may be transf[illegible]red to some
other places far off their native lands; they
also disposed of their cattle which most of them
had being unable to look after them while
attending to the onerous duties of their public
Service both day and night. If they intend
to return to their former profession, viz
cultivating their land they are now
destitute of both land and Cattle. When they
are reduced to such a poor state of life,
as this, they have been reduced to work
establishment to their great misfortune.

(5) Had this reduction been effected when the
railway work was commenced in the Go-
davary District the memorialist would have at
least earned viz from 4 to 6 annas a day (for
only day time & not for night work) seeing that
local rates of wages of Daily labourers in force
are greater than what he gets viz Rs ~~a day~~
(12) Rs for a month both for day and night work
and finding that the ancient Peasears in the
Kristna district draw Rs 6, 7 & 8 per mensem
the Gouvernments poor memorialist ~~Compelled~~
contemplated of sending a memorial to the
Gouvernment for raising his salary to the corres-
-ponding grade of local rates but believing that
the scale of rates established once for all will
not be revised without this undergoing [illegible]

trouble he did not submit the memoriab.
He now very deeply regrets for the necessity
of his having has to present this memorial
to keep him even in the same state he has
been in, for the last 20 years. He most
submissively requests the Government to
Contrast the differences between labourers whose
wages are charged to works by day and
Servants who are bound (in fact fettered)
by Service binding.

(6) The Government may then question why the
several advantages opened to daily labo-
-rers may not now be enjoyed by the per-
-manent ancient Peasears as they have now
been reduced to work establishment;
for this they have to reply that their loyal
adherence to the department for the last
20 years selling up their land and
cattle receiving small salaries viz Rs 5 & 6
per mensem, for both day and night work
would not keep them justified receiving three
months notices in spite of their hard labours
in connection with river business even at the
risk of their lives as enumerated in the
fore going paras.

(7) Even to think of the economy of Government
alluded to in the Sentence above (a) under
para 1 in which Government Servants
have some interest they believe it is no
economy when Government undertakes
to pay temporary men both for day & night

work) for it amounts to more than the
-cipal of the amount to be afforded
pensions as well as interest on it.

(8) All the reverence to Government Service if any is due to its bestowing pension to its loyal servants in their dotage and without it, it is all the same with whomsoever the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's humble and poor Servants living on such a small pay of Rs 5 per mensem, who spent almost the prime of his life in the discharge of public duties begs to know if he should be betrayed, unprotected by the Government in his old age.

Dowlaisheswaram
28-5-1893

Mark of Bakkiah Pigeon +

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER No. 2471 7-JUL.93 FIRST CIRCLE.

Salary - Rs 5
Serun - 3-5

To

G. D. Wybrow Esquire

Superintending Engineer, 1st circle

(Thro) C. J. Usher Esquire

Executive Engineer, Godavery Eastern

H. A. Moss Esq

assistant Engineer, Head-works Sub Dn

M. Ry. D. Ramanuah Naidu gar.

Ancient Superintendent.

31-5-93

Most Honored Sir,

I most respectfully and humbly beg your honor to transmit the enclosed memorial to the Government for its favourable consideration, with your kind recommendation.

I beg to remain

Most Honored Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Mark of Mellam. Bheemadoo
Ancient Lascar.

Dowlaisheswaram
28 day May 93

AD WO Genl No. 14 JUN. 93 SUB-DIVISION

Thro
1 Jun 93

To

The Secretary to the Government

of Madras Public Works Department

Humble memorial of Mellam Bheemadoo,

ancient lascar of the Godavery Eastern Division on

whom notice has been served under G.O. No 840

dated 28-3-93, stating that ~~the~~ his services will

be dispensed with at the expiration of three

months from the date of notice.

Most Honored Sir

With due deference and

profound submission, the memorialist prays the

Government that the following few lines may

be taken into its kind Consideration.

I The first thing that the memorialist would bring

to the notice of the Government is, that no new

rule has ever been enforced in the British

Government with retrospective effect, except

that the rule has been brought into operation

from the date of its Origin. In the case of Govts.

humble memorialist his services being under

twenty years are ordered to be dispensed with

as

aper G. O. No. 840 dated 28-3-93. Evidently the rule originated in the aforesaid G. O of March 1893 has affected the services of Government's poor servants of 20 years standing in the Department. The object of the Government in doing so, is perhaps to preserve economy without undergoing expenses for affording pensions to those that survived after Completing 30 years service overcoming innumerable hardships & Accidents to lives (irrespective of natural and domestic life struggles) in the due performance of the duties of Ancient Lascars who are required :-

(a) Sometimes to swim with express letters one or two branches of the river Godavery at nights during flood time in case of emergency.

(b) To convey tappals regularly by means of a small dinga or row boat, even when the river is in its highest flood and all traffic by Pakadari boats or dhonies is altogether stopped for fear of getting them drowned.

(c) To set Ancient planks, for preserving waters for second crop cultivation, over the Ancient cut when 1' to 2 of water is passing over it and when it is too slippery to pass, owing to the growth of moss, over it (one slide or slip of foot may cause a man fall down and smash his head into pieces by carrying him along the whirling current below the Ancient ; none but experienced men who have been accustomed can put Ancient planks to prevent water being wasted.)

(d) To work with the gearings of under sluices in some parts of the year both day and night according to the state of water in the rivers (sometimes in working the gearings during the high freshes setting some Ancient planks over the parapet walls of the undersluices there is very chance of men being slipped into the water above undersluices by accident not knowing the position of the Ancient planks placed beneath their feet owing to there being 3 or 4 of water over the parapet walls ; none but experienced Lascars can either raise or lower shutters of the undersluices at Dowlaisweram, Bobbarlanka & Vizeweram.)

(e) To carry large-apron stones from one place to another and to do such other difficult works during the whole scorching day of the working (summer) season notwithstanding watching at nights materials (lime & surki) tools, the river embankment and bankas (infested with Cobras) during the times of flood and in the rainy season. What daily laborers or temporary men can be entrusted with the above works of responsibility and what reliance can officers and subordinates keep on them and what will be the punishment in case of neglect of duty on their (daily laborers) part? The memorialist would bring to the special notice of the Government the differences between servants who are bound by services reckonable towards pension and others who have no such binding.

(f) To accompany the Delta Superintendent attached to the Head-works Sub Division for river survey work in surveying bankas and sand-shoals four miles below and four miles above the four branches of the Ancient bearing scientific instruments in the scorching sun over them and burning sand beneath their feet (if a levelling box is slipped down the head of a lascar for his either getting too much fatigued by sun-stroke or, by accident thereuith end the lascar's services and for fear of this he is more careful towards the instrument than to his own life), but please consider the case of a daily laborer or a temporary servant chargeable to work; nothing can be done but confiscating the wages of the laborer viz as 3 or 4 or whatever he gets for that day.)

(g) To row boats measuring distances in the river and taking soundings after field works of river-chart survey is over. (None but experienced lascars can be employed in measuring distances over water.)

2 Besides the duties enumerated from (a) to (g) under para 1, which form the ordinary daily work of ancient lascars the following extraordinary works have been undertaken by them.

(a) During the working season of may 1889 a big hole was found beneath the Madhumati Ancient. Officers and subordinates attempted to penetrate into it and inspect the bottom of it but did not succeed not because the hole was not sufficiently large to hold men, but because it was too dark and heat was very immense, there was not good air to breathe in. Light was created by reflection of large glasses into the

the hole; no daily laborer ventured to enter into the hole. At this time, the ancient lascars were ordered to enter into the hole and to fill it up from its very bottom. They did the work very satisfactorily and won the favor of the Superintending the Executive & the Assistant Engineers of the time to whom the Government may make reference and obtain the truth of the matter as they form the eyewitnesses of the fact.

(b) During the time of the construction of Bobberlanka Head-Sluices in 1879-80, Dowlaishweram Head-Lock in 1886-87, Bobberlanka Head-Lock in 1889-90, and Vizeswaram Head-Lock in 1891-92, daily laborers did not offer themselves to dive into the wells sunk and for pile driving work. Though it was a very difficult task especially diving into wells and sinking them yet the ancient lascars were considered as so many giants that can undertake the work & accordingly it was got done by them Mr B. Devinton Esq will bear testimony to the hazardous work played by ancient lascars when the Bobberlanka Head-Sluices were washed away in the year 1879. A reference to J. F. Somers Eve Esq the present Executive Engineer of the Rushikulia Division will clear the doubts of Govt if any, in the case of work done by them to Dowlaishweram Head-Lock.

(3) Both the above facts stated in (a) and (b) under

2, will, they believe, convince the Government in so far that they have undertaken the above works even at the risk of their lives. Such has been the hard labor with which they have been entrusted and such is the ultimate benefit they derived viz the reductions of their posts into posts chargeable to work which carry no pensions with them.

(4) Fully anticipating that they will in the golden rule of the British Government get pensions in their old age some of the lascars who have had landed property have disposed it off, lest they may be transferred to some other places far off their natives land; they also disposed of their Cattle which most of them had being unable to look after them while attending to the onerous duties of their public service both day and night. If they intend to return to their former profession, viz, cultivating their land they are now destitute of both land and cattle. When they are reduced to such a poor state of life as this, they have been reduced to work establishment to their great misfortune.

(5) Had this reduction been effected when the railway work was commenced in the Godavery District, the Memorialist would have at least earned viz from 4 to 5 anna as a day (for only day time & not for night work) seeing that local

rates of wages of daily laborers in force are greater than what he gets ~~eight Rs a day (in)~~ Rs for a month both for day and night work and finding that the amount Tascars in the Ratnapura District draw Rs 6,748 per mensem, the Govt's poor Memorialist Contemplated of sending a Memorial to the Government for raising his salary to the corresponding grade of local rates but believing that the scale of rates established once for all will not be revised without his undergoing much trouble he did not submit the Memorial. He now very deeply regrets for the necessity of his having had to present this Memorial to keep him even in the same state he has been in, for the last 20 years He most submissively requests the Government to Contrast the differences between Laborers whose wages are charged to works by day and servants who are bound (in fact fettered) by service binding.

(6) The Government may thus question why the several advantages offered to daily laborers may not now be enjoyed by the permanent ancient Tascars as they have now been reduced to work establishment; for this they have to reply that their loyal adherence to the department for the last 20 years selling up their land and Cattle receiving small salaries viz Rs 5 & 6 per mensem, for both day & night work would not keep them justified receiving three months notice in spite of their hard labours in connection with the river business, even at the risk of their lives as enumerated in the foregoing paras.

(7) Even to think of the economy of Government alluded to in the sentences above (a) under para 1 in which Govt servants have some interest, they believe it is no economy when Govt undertake to pay temporary men both for day & night work for it amounts to more than the principal of the amount to be afforded for pensions as well as interest on it.

(8) All the reverence to Govt service if any is due to its bestowing pension to its loyal servants in their dottage & without it, it is all the same with whom-so-ever the appointment rests.

(9) In conclusion the Government's humble and poor servant living on such a small pay of Rs 5 per mensem who spent almost the prime of his life in the discharge of public duties begs to know if he should be betrayed unprotected by the Government in his old age.

Doolaishwarm
28th May 1893

Mark of
Mellam-Bheemadee ✝
Ancient Lascar.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
No. 23
E. INV. DA
FIRST CIRCLE.

Sabuj-Pos 5
Surnei 3-10