

**Council Order BDO/2**

Transcribed from shorthand by Judith Clark, LRM research team

D1/36

27/8/1804

The mayor and the capital(?) and those of the council whose names are hereunto subscribed

Order that the            do apply to Mr Hamilton of Weymouth to act excepting and            estate and situation of the Cobb that the walls adjoining and make an estimate of the expenses of            and            mould in repairing the same and make his report thereof at the next meeting of the corporation or at some future court of

1/10/1804

Order that the easternmost sea wall which has this day been found to be repaired imminently and            as far as it may appear necessary for the preservation of the same under the direction of Mr Hamilton.

Original document taken from file .....

Copy

London 1<sup>st</sup> December 1805

Sir,

Examining the state of the            of            Lyme Regis I find it consists of an extensive pier called the Cobb from the point A to the point B in the annexed sketch,            from south and west            , of a pier extending from C to D called the quay protecting it from the east,            of mature pier which shelters it from the north easterly winds call the North Wall.

The adjoining coast is very high, the wall post of indurated clay with some thin strata of lias limestone, many of the under strata of which are visible on the surface of the beach and from the            bay            , in some parts bare without any            covering with such a soil sea exposed to the south west winds the coast is continually washing and many            of land which lost annually from the slips which take place in sequence of the foot of the cliffs being undermined by the levelling of rhe

Corresponding to

Lieut Gen Morse (initials)

Nothing can be more evident that that since original formation of the harbour the coast has            to the distance of 270ft (            upwards) which is the length of a causeway between B and E which has been            extended to preserve its actions with the lias. This erosion of the coast has been great because of the falls in the            of the pier            now stands relative in deeper water

than it was originally built in            and the            which has formerly been buried in the ground is now            Common Surface of the beach and would have been gradually undermined if it had not in some parts rested on the thin ledges of limestone strata and if those had been protected by a (pitching) or pinning of stone on the south and west side of the

The pier has originally been built partly with very large loose blocks of stone, found on the adjoining coast which have been laid in the, but principally with a stone of a similar size found on the adjoining coast and with cowstone which is generally hard.

But many parts of it subject to deck but about 560ft in length of the old (Mansonnay) is still existing between points G & B except a breach of 90ft in length from F to G which has been repaired with Portland stone since the year 1800 and another breach of 124ft in length from H to which is also done with Portland stone since the year 1803 though not actually completed.

The construction end of the pier from A to C has been wholly rebuilt of Portland stone in a substantial manner, except in the want of proper attention to the. The construction end from A to R of 81ft in length was rebuilt by Capt (D'Aubert) the north east angle of which has a

settlement from being undermined about 20ft in extent, the part from K to L about 275ft in length was rebuilt since 1792 under the direction of Capt D'Orsay, but would have done me great injustice in their to the of about 120ft in length of the western end of it which is so undermined that the pier for this length has split longitudinal and

Without some immediate repair will be in great danger of falling in the ensuing winter. For an expense of £50 they had taken which the quote about 18 inches they might have funded upon the, which is now washed bare so that in some parts it is over 8ft inward from the face of the wall many of the of Portland stone have dropped and the hole from the top has settled.. To secure this part the lower must be raised by jacks and wedges the cavity must be filled up with good masonry and must be closed by wedges or rather by of kiln dried oak hard driven in by leavy beetles after which the foot should be secured by a Cupron of Pitching or pinning similar to what has heretofore been done for the general preservation of the foot of the pier.

As the covering of the pier which is of blocks of Portland stone has separated in the joints in consequence of the settlement these joints should be connected by dovetailed cramps of kiln dried oak boiled in coal tar as as they are more durable than iron cramps exposed to salt water and the joints should afterwards be filled with grout made of the lias lime which is excellent as a water cement mixed with in the proportion 4 bushells of sand to 1 bushell of lime.

The north angle of the pier must be taken down and be and rebuilt but with a little a temporary security of the foundation which maybe saved through the winter..