

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 312-8	Press
18-0-67	Mis. -
Dated 21-10-	1884.

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19

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
31st October 1864.*

No. 600. Read the following letter from Captain J. BEAN, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Tanjore, 20th October 1864, No. 1,716:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit, for the approval of Government and for entry in the Budget of 1865-66, plans and estimate, amounting to Rupees 4,800, for removing the calingulah across the Vudavaur river in the Tanjore
- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 Estimate | |
| 1 Appendix. | |
| 1 Survey. | |
| 5 Plans. | |

Táluq of the Tanjore District, and for extending the head of the Perambur irrigating channel which branches from this river at the site of this work, 4,280 yards to the westwards, so as to give it a source of supply in the Vennaur river.

2. This project was investigated and the survey, plans, and estimates worked out in 1863. The Vudavaur river originally had its head in the Vennaur river, ten miles to the westward of the town of Tanjore. It irrigates 1,670 vaylies of land producing a revenue of 44,000 Rupees, and being the most southernmost stream in the delta for the first twenty-four miles of its course, it receives a large quantity of drainage water which is discharged into several small tanks. It finally enters the Vudavaur tank in the Manargoody Táluq, from which a large surplus stream, called the Kunnanár, issues and flows to the sea through the Puttucottah Táluq. It was found in the year 1852, that the Vudavaur head was badly situated, and that, in order to afford it a sufficient supply from the Vennaur river, it was necessary to extend it to the westwards. The only available spot for this purpose was ascertained to be at the head of the Perambur Autu Voikal, a channel running on a very high level and irrigating 160 vaylies of land yielding revenue amounting to Rupees 5,200. The extension was made accordingly, and the new supply for this last named channel was afforded in the Vudavaur, at a spot $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastwards of the head sluice. This arrangement did not in any way answer; the Vudavaur on a lower level, with a greater fall, and greater volume of water drew off all the supply, and it was found necessary to construct a calingulah across it to raise the river water for the irrigation from the high level Autu Voikal channel.

3. The result, still, was not satisfactory. It had been necessary in the first instance to erect small dams for the branch channels from the Autu Voikal, and the calingulah in the Vudavaur was built with the crown on the level of the first dam in the Perambur channel. This arrangement gave a level for the crown of the calingulah of 1'10" above the floor of the Vudavaur head sluice, which was only $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. I have no data, I regret to say, showing the actual fall per mile of the Vudavaur, but the effect produced was the periodical silting up of this portion of the river, and after the annual freshes of the Vennaur in July and August a deposit, of a depth in places of 6 feet, had to be cleared out, causing great interruption to the irrigation and also causing a drying up of the crops.

4. Captain Oakes, the District Engineer in 1862, as a partial remedy for this defective state of the river, had three cuts made in the calingulah $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep, but the effect, though beneficial, was only partial, and the Perambur Mirhasidars, who were before inadequately supplied with water for their fields, had now greater cause than ever for complaint.

5. By extending the head of this channel, a higher source and much fuller supply will be obtained, and the one irrigation and three drainage channels crossing the extension can be provided for by small masonry works. The removal of the calingulah in the Vudavaur also will secure for it a much better and more regular supply of water, and will enable the Vudavaur and the other small tanks to obtain a full store for irrigation, which will likewise enable the Kunnanár river to be fed from a much more abundant source.

6. The returns, at a most moderate computation, are calculated at Rupees 10,000 yearly. The revenue from increased cultivation, which may take place from the Kunnanár, and which river has a large extent of land under it fit for irrigation, is not entered in this amount, but the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
31st October 1864.*

remission on land from the present inadequate supply in the Vudavaur, added to the anticipated gain from the increase of revenue on 90 vaylies in Tanjore and Manargoody Taluqs, make up the above returns, whilst the labor employed in the annual clearance of the Vudavaur head will be no longer required.

7. I have not been in the custom of submitting irrigation projects to Government for approval, as the amount to which I am limited for entry in the Budget precludes my doing so, but this is one of considerable promise and involves no very great expenditure of money, whilst the return is certain. The Collector warmly approves of the proposed works, on the score both of anticipated profits and of the necessity for keeping up existing revenue.

No. 601. ORDER THEREON, 31st October 1864, No. 3,128.

As the work referred to in this letter promises to be highly remunerative, the Governor in Council sanctions the estimate amounting to Rupees 4,800, and directs its entry in the Budget for 1865-66.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, with two enclosures.
" Controller of Public Works Accounts.
" Accountant General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

*Abstract Estimate
Tanjore District
Tanjore Taluq*

Work *Improving the Irrigation of the
Vadavaur Head.*

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Description of Work</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount of each part</i>
33586	<i>Cutty of Cutting Channel - per Cuy.</i>	9	157 1/2	5 6
	<i>Destroying Fulkaperum boor</i>			
	<i>Dam across Vadavaur.</i>	"	35	"
	<i>Land's Contingencies &c.</i>	"	80	10 6
	<i>Total</i>			1690
	<i>Cost of Masonry works</i>			
	<i>as per Appendix</i>			1240
	<i>Compensation for Land</i>			1870
	<i>Total Estimate Rupees.</i>			4800

*Sup. Eng. Office 6th Div.
Tanjore 5th October 1864.*

*Heard Captain R. E.
Off. Sup. Eng. 6th Div.*

*W. J. H. K.
Collector*

12
3
No 12/16-

Supg: Engrs Office 6th Division
Tanjore 20 October 1864 39

From

Captain J. Bean R.E.

Offg: Supg: Engineer 6th Div.

To

Colonel C. A. Orr R.E.

Secretary to Government
P. T. D.

Enclosures 8
by banghy

- 1 Estimate
- 1 Appendix
- 1 Survey
- 5 Plans

Sir, I have the honor to submit for the approval of Government and for entry in the Budget of 1865/66, plans and estimate, amounting to Rupees 4,800, for removing the Balingulah across the Vudavams River in the Tanjore Taluk of the Tanjore District, and for extending the head of the Perambur Irrigating Channel which branches from this River at the site of this work, 4280 yards to the westwards, so as to give it a source of supply in the Vennar River.

2 This project was investigated and the survey plans and estimates worked out in 1863. The Vudavams River originally had its head in the Vennar River, 10 Miles to the westward of the town of Tanjore. It irrigates 1670 vaylies of

79/1657 JWP

35/10/84

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of land producing a revenue of 44000
Rupees, and being the most southernmost
stream in the delta for the first 24
miles of its course, it receives a large
quantity of drainage water which is
discharged into several small tanks.
It finally enters the Vudavur Tank
in the Manargoody Talug, from which
a large surplus stream, called the
Kunnear, issues and flows to the
sea through the Puttucottah Talug.
It was found in the year 1852, that
the Vudavur head was badly situated,
and that, in order to afford it a sufficient
supply from the Vennar River, it was
necessary to extend it to the westwards.
The only available spot for this purpose
was ascertained to be at the head of
the Perambur Antu Voikal, a channel
running on a very high level and
irrigating 160 vaylies of land yielding
revenue amounting to Rs 5,200. The
extension was made accordingly, and
the new supply for this last named
channel was afforded in the Vudavur,
at a spot $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastwards

15
of the Head Sluice. This arrangement
did not in any way answer; the Vudavur
on a lower level, with a greater fall,
and greater volume of water drew off
all the supply, and it was found necessary
to construct a Galingulah across it to
raise the river water for the irrigation
from the high-level Antu Voikal Channel.
3 The result, still, was not
satisfactory. It had been necessary
in the first instance to erect small
dams for the branch channels from
the Antu Voikal, and the Galingulah
in the Vudavur was built with the
crown on the level of the first dam
in the Perambur Channel. This
arrangement gave a level for the crown
of the Galingulah of 1' 10" above the floor
of the Vudavur Head Sluice, which
was only $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant. I have
no data, I regret to say, showing
the actual fall per mile of the Vudavur,
but the effect produced was the periodical
siltling up of this portion of the River,
and after the annual freshes of the
Vennar in July and August a deposit,
of a depth in places of 6 feet, had to be

be cleared out, causing great interruption to the irrigation and also causing a drying up of the crops.

4 Captain Oakes the District Engineer in 1862, as a partial remedy for this defective state of the river, had three cuts made in the Calingulah $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep, but the effect, though beneficial, was only partial, and the Perambur Miharaidars, who were before inadequately supplied with water for their fields, had now greater cause than ever for complaint.

5 By extending the head of this channel, a higher source and much fuller supply will be obtained, and the one irrigation and three drainage channels crossing the extension can be provided for by small masonry works. The removal of the Calingulah in the Tudavur, also, will secure for it a much better and more regular supply of water, and will enable the Tudavur and the other small Tanks to obtain a full store for irrigation which will likewise enable the Kunnandar River to be fed from a much more abundant source.

The

6 The returns, at a most moderate computation, are calculated at Rs 10,000 yearly. The revenue from increased cultivation, which may take place from the Kunnandar, and which ~~River~~ has a large extent of land under it fit for irrigation, is not entered in this amount, but the remission on land from the present inadequate supply in the Tudavur added to the anticipated gain from the increase of revenue on 90 raylies in Tanjore and Manargoody Taluqs, make up the above returns, whilst the labour employed in the annual clearance of the Tudavur head will be no longer required.

7 I have not been in the custom of submitting irrigation projects to Government for approval, as the amount to which I am limited for entry in the Budget precludes my doing so, but this is one of considerable promise and involves no very great expenditure of money, whilst the return is certain. The Collector warmly approves of the proposed works, on the score both of anticipated profits and

and of the necessity for keeping up
existing revenue.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Yours Capt. R. E.

Offs: Sups: Engineer 6th Div.

3/28

3/28

203 3128

As the work referred to
in this letter promises to be
highly remunerative, the Provision
in Council remissions the estimate
amounting to Rs. 4,800, and
disbursing its entire in the
Budget for 1865/66.

The
Telegraph
31st Dec 64

To the Surgeon 6th Div. with the
" Controller
" Reckard

203 3128
203 3128

1864 Dept
Pro: of Govt for October
from R. 4391
The Supt: Engineer
6th Dec

To
The Secretary to Govt
PWD

Dated 20th October 1864
Recd 24th

No 1716-

Encls 8

no. 3128-31st Oct/64

Forwarding for approval
and for entry in the
Budget of 1865/66 an Estimate
of Rs 4800 for removing
the balingulak across the
Vadavai River in the
Tanjore Taluk, and for
extending the head of the
Perambur Irrigating Channel
which branches from that River
With an Order

No 500-601