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(2) Date of repair 1/1/69

(3) Initials of the Referencer                     

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

**Government of Madras.**

*Public Works* **DEPARTMENT.**

|                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| G.O. No. <u>1423</u>   | Press<br>Mis. <u>          </u> |
| Dated <u>30-4-1969</u> |                                 |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
30th April 1869*

Read again papers recorded in G. O. No. 3,004, dated 23rd September 1868.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 755. From the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Bellary, 30th September 1868, No. 2,383.

This Office No. 3, dated 1st April 1867.

Reply No. 453, dated 10th do. "

This Office No. 288, dated 27th do. "

Reply No. 972, dated 22nd August 1868, with copy of enclosure.

This Office No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868.

Reply No. 1,011, dated 1st September 1868.

\* No. 870, dated 13th February 1867.

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 3,004, of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence as noted in the margin.

2. I also forward an original copy of the Proceedings\* of the Board of Revenue, on which the correspondence commenced, which I request may be returned when no longer required.

Copy of a letter, No. 3, dated 1st April 1867, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6, of 15th January 1867, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, printed with the Board's Proceedings, No. 870, of 13th February 1867, and beg to state that I am well aware of the benefits derivable by improving existing Irrigation Works ; but before rashly taking in hand any projects of this kind, I think we should obtain full information on the following points, and feel satisfied that the benefits to be obtained by Government and the people would more than make amends for injuries or damage inflicted on any parties. For these injuries or damages compensation might be given, but the amount thus required to be disbursed would have to be put in the balance against the benefits.

2. The following are the points to which I refer, and could, as a general rule, be best answered by your Department, and if answered favorably, the subject might then be transferred to the Public Works Department for estimate :—

1st.—Is the capacity of the tank insufficient for the amount of drainage that runs into it during a generality of years, when there has been a fair average rainfall. I do not think Government would approve of our submitting estimates for raising tank banks and calingulahs in order that the tanks should receive and hold full supplies after a heavy monsoon, as those would be considered exceptional years. The information here asked for might, I think, be furnished from your Talook records for the last ten years. If you should look upon the past ten years as bad years, take the ten years previous, and let us see how often the tank discharged over its calingulah. As, in many cases, the tank banks and calingulahs have been raised during the past ten years, we should, in those instances, have to limit the returns to the time since they were raised.

2nd.—What villages or fields would be submerged by the raising of the bank and calingulah, and whether the injury and damage inflicted by the raising, and for which compensation might be awarded, would be more than covered by the benefits to be obtained. It might be said that the villages and land might be protected from inundation by a bank ; but, in that case, I would ask how they are to be drained after a heavy rainfall. I do not look upon a slight immersion of fields as being injurious, as the water is generally drawn off very quickly.

3rd.—What is the amount of injury done to tanks lower down, which, in many cases, are partly dependent for their supply to the surplus of the tanks above. The raising of a bank and calingulah would cut off a large quantity of water from passing down, and be a constant source of litigation.

3. Each case must be taken up on its own individual merits after careful investigation ; and, in my opinion, no general rule can be laid down.

*Subject might then be transferred*

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
30th April 1869.*

4. I do not agree with you in your statement that "when a tank is breached by a sudden and a heavy flow of water," it is generally due to the escape not being adequate." This may have been the case in former days, when the calingulahs had upright stones, which the villagers used to dam up so tightly, that, when a sudden rush of water came, they were unable to clear the earth and straw, &c., away in time, and so the bank was overtopped and breached. Even then the breaching of the tank could hardly be put down to the escape not being adequate; it should rather be put down to the greed, negligence, and inattention of the villagers. Since, however, it has been the custom for some years past to remove all upright stones, and, when raising the body, to either lengthen the calingulah or heighten the bank, I do not consider that the cause of the breaching of a tank is to be attributed to the size of the escape, but may generally be put down to some act or negligence on the part of the villagers. As an instance of the former, I would call your attention to my Docket No. 3,373, dated 15th March 1867, regarding the Goodybunda tank, in the Madakseera Talook, where the villagers put earth on the top of the calingulah, by which the safety of the tank bank was endangered.

5. That part of your letter, where you say that the level of the calingulahs is generally placed at two yards or more below the level of the bund, is correct only with reference to some tanks; as, in smaller tanks, you will find that the bank is only one or one and a half yard above high water mark. In some very large tanks, such as Singanamula, Darmaverum, and Bookapatam, you will find that in parts the bank is even more than two yards above the calingulah.

6. I cannot understand your statement that this mass of earth and stone work, which does not retain water, is a waste of material. It is purposely put for the safety of the tank bank, to prevent it being washed away in stormy weather, when waves in a deep tank with a great spread of water are large, and act with great force.

7. There are two kinds of escape that may be constructed, the one short and deep, the other long and shallow. The Natives who constructed the tank preferred, in many cases, using the first kind, as being, I fancy, more economical to construct; to lengthen and raise them would, in many cases, necessitate a heavy outlay, and must be a question of estimates and advantages to be gained. We might assist an escape by having sluices in it; but then an establishment would be required to look after them, as it would seldom be wise to leave it to the care of the villagers.

(Copy of above was sent to the Board of Revenue.)

Copy of a letter No. 453, dated 10th April 1867, from A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

1. In reply to your letter of 1st April 1867, No. 3, I have the honour to inform you that instructions will be issued to procure the information as regards the overflow of tanks; the length of their feeders; the extent and value of cultivated land that would be submerged by raising the calingulahs; and the lower tanks depending on surplus water.

2. As regards the question as to whether the capacity of a tank is sufficient for the area of drainage, I think this point is one more for a professional opinion, than to be answered by Tahsildars or village officers, and if the number of overflows within a given time be ascertained, a practical opinion might be formed.

3. The object I have in view is not only to secure an additional supply of water, but to altogether abolish the system of upright stones on the crest of the calingulahs, erected doubtless for the formation of temporary dams, but which not always being cleared away before the monsoon are likely to prove injurious to the safety of the tank.

4. In support of my opinion, that the breach of unimproved tanks is due to insufficiency of escape, the examples in my recollection were the Orampaud tank in the Pullumpett Talook of Cuddapah, which had a water spread of four square miles, besides receiving the surplus water of two upper tanks measuring five square miles, or nine square miles in all, and a feeder of twenty miles in length. The escape provided originally for such a body of water was a calingulah of twenty-

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30th April 1869.*

eight yards, which, after the tank breach, was elongated to ninety yards. The repair of the tank cost 34,000 Rupees, and the loss of crops then destroyed, and those not sown next year, owing to the breach, must have been immense, as the ryots asked permission to repair the tank at their own cost, rather than lose another season. Had the calingulah been double of its original length, the tank might have been saved. The cost of the ninety yards calingulah was, if I recollect aright, Rupees 10,000, so that two-thirds, or Rupees 6,666, would have been an economical outlay in prevention of the breach. The other case which I recollect was the Budwail tank, which had the narrowest chance of a breach, as the water reached the level of the bund at least twelve feet above the level of the escape, which was too narrow to allow of the surplus water running off, even at depth of twelve feet.

5. I would propose for estimate, at present, the Anantapoor tank; when full, it waters its full Ayacut for one crop. There is no cultivated land, so far as I could see, close to its bed, and if a foot, or eighteen inches, were added to the height of the very large escapes that have been provided, I believe about two months more water might be retained, and a second crop raised. The Bookapatam tank, which, improved at a cost of Rupees 6,000, brought an additional revenue of Rupees 9,000 in each two out of five years, when it filled, is an encouragement to improvement.

Copy of a letter No. 288, dated 27th April 1867, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 453, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the question, as to the capacity of a tank for the amount of drainage into it, can be approximately ascertained by knowing if the calingulah discharges, in years of average rainfall, the depth that passed over, and for what period it was discharging.

2. As regards paragraph 3, I beg to observe that the removal of the upright stones from the calingulahs has been going on for some years, and the bodies of the calingulahs of most of the tanks, from which the upright stones were removed, have been raised; this you might have observed at the Madakaseera tank.

3. As regards the Anantapoor tank, I beg to say that having made enquiries, I find that the village of Ooparlappully would be submerged if the calingulahs were raised.

Copy of a letter No. 972, dated 22nd August 1868, from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

1. I beg to enclose for your information, and for such remarks as you may wish to offer, translation of an Urzee from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, in reply to an order issued from this office in December 1866, by which you will perceive that although the Tahsildar was directed by the Collector to submit his report on the capacity of the tanks in his talook to irrigate the Ayacut under them, after consulting with the Officers of your Department, the Range Officer declined to give him any information on the subject. This is an example of how important public measures are delayed by the Officers of your Department neglecting to comply with the requisitions of the Revenue Officers. It is owing to the former holding aloof from, and disputing the authority of, the latter that a want of confidence in the Public Works Department is engendered; I may be wrong, but I think that the orders of Government will bear me out in the idea that your Department is the executive arm of the administration in each district, and that as such its officers are bound to comply with all requisitions made by the Collector and his subordinates on matters of a professional nature, such as were involved in this particular case.

Copy of a Translation of an Urzee, dated 8th August 1868, from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor Talook, to H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. Having received a Hookoom, No. 26, dated 1st December 1866, issued by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, requiring me to report, on consultation with the Officers of the Department of

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30th April 1869.*

Public Works, what tanks will cultivate the whole Ayacut under them by the supply they receive from the rain, I addressed the Supervisor in charge of the Pennacondah Range on the subject in my Urzees Nos. 1 and 16, dated 12th October 1867 and 9th March 1868, respectively.

He told me personally that he questioned the Sub-Collector about it, but that he replied that he had never given any such instructions.

I again wrote to him that the Collector had issued such orders, and have received a reply thereto, No. 800, dated 10th March 1868, wherein he has stated that he had made a report of the same to the Superintending Engineer, but that he had sent a docket that it would take many days, even if the talooks were inspected at the rate of one person a talook, with a view to the opinion of the kind being formed. If you order me to furnish the report without holding any consultation with the Engineer Department, I shall make a report about the same, both on personal inspection, and on enquiry of the village authorities.

Copy of a letter No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. In reply to your letter No. 972, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in October last, I heard from the Supervisor in charge of the Pennacondah Range, who forwarded a copy of the Yadast No. 51, of the 12th October 1867, from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, about this very subject; and, in reply, I directed him to inform the Tahsildar that this department could not spare time to take the quantities out accurately, and that the Tahsildar ought to be able, with the aid of the villagers, to supply approximately the information required. If your predecessor had written to me on the subject, I would have informed him that this Department could not spare the time for making surveys and taking levels of all the tanks, without which the information required could not have been furnished accurately. I consider that all requisitions on matters of a professional nature of the kind under reference should be made by you through me, and that Tahsildars should not have the power to waste the time of the members of the Public Works Department by frivolous and troublesome applications, which would take months before the information could be supplied. Other Tahsildars have not, as far as I can learn, troubled the Range Officers on this

matter, and so I do not see why the Tahsildar of Hindupoor should want this Department to do his work for him.

\* This Office No. 3, of 1st April 1867.  
Reply, No. 453, of 10th do. "  
This Office No. 238, of 27th do. "

2. I would beg to draw your attention to the correspondence as per margin.\*

Copy of a docket No. 1,011, dated 1st September 1868, from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

Your letter No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868.

With reference to the above, observes that the Tahsildar of Hindupoor merely obeyed the orders of the Collector, in asking the opinion of the Range Officer, and that when the difficulty of furnishing the information was brought to his notice by the latter, it was competent to him to submit the matter for the further consideration of the Collector. The present Collector considers that Tahsildars are quite justified in calling upon Range Officers for their opinion on professional matters connected with the reports required from them by the Collector.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. S. MOBERLY, Major, R. E.,  
Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th November 1868,  
No. 8,429:—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 12th October 1868, No. 7,309.

Read also the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Paramadavanhully, 20th October 1868, No. 258.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, \* under date the 23rd ultimo, communicated with the Board's foot-note of the 12th instant, and, as permitted, beg to offer a few remarks on the letter of the Superintending Engineer, which forms the subject of the Proceedings under reply.

2. Major Moberly is slightly (of course unintentionally) inaccurate in his statement of the case. In paragraph 2 of his letter, he says that "the then Collector of Bellary without giving me any intimation of the same, issued a Circular to his Tahsildars directing them to report, in consultation with the Public Works Range Officers, on the capacity of all the tanks in their talooks, to irrigate the whole of the Ayacut under them."

3. I beg to enclose a translation of the Circular referred to, from which the Board will observe that the Tahsildars were directed by Mr. Wedderburn to report from their own knowledge, on the capacity of, not all but the important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the nominal ayacut, and in consultation with the Officers of the Public Works Department to report whether it would be possible to improve such tanks as were found deficient.

4. It will be seen that the information required at the hands of the Public Works Department was of the very simplest nature; it did not necessitate, as Major Moberly going on wrong premises supposes, either a survey or the taking of levels. Had the Supervisor ridden round the talook with the Tahsildar he could have told almost at a glance whether any of the tanks were susceptible of improvement or not, and I cannot agree with Major Moberly (*vide* paragraph 6 of his letter to Government) that the matter was of "such grave importance" as to render a reference to him necessary.

5. I now come to the question as to whether Tahsildars are competent or not to call upon Range Officers for their professional opinion in matters connected with their duty either on the requisition of the Collector, as in this instance, or *proprio motu* if circumstances require it. If not, besides the obstruction to the despatch of business which would thus be offered, I fail to see how the "full and cordial intercourse between the members of the two departments of all grades," to which Major Moberly refers in paragraph 6, can possibly have an existence. I regret to say that more than one instance has come to my notice in this district proving to me that it does not exist between the Tahsildars and Supervisors in charge of Ranges, nor can it be expected to do so unless the latter are made to understand distinctly that they are bound to co-operate with the local revenue officers who are held responsible for the welfare of their respective charges, which cannot be efficiently administered so long as the officers of the Public Works Department are permitted

*subject might then be transferred*

to set their requisitions at defiance. The authority of the administrative officer of the talook must be supported, and the executive taught to respect it. If, as Major Moberly proposes, every requisition for the assistance of the Department over which he presides is to be submitted through him, his subordinates are in a position to ignore all authority but his; and if this is allowed, I cannot but think that the interests of the public will suffer. My idea is—it may possibly be a mistaken one—that the officers of the Public Works Department stand in the same relation to the Collector that the officers of the Police do to the Magistrate; they are, in fact, the executive arm placed at the disposal of the administrative power, and this relative position of the two Departments does not seem to have been apprehended by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation when submitting Major Moberly's letter for the consideration of Government.

*Circular to Tahsildars.*

In submitting a report on the famine works in his division, the Sub-Collector has intimated that owing to insufficiency of water in the tanks for irrigating the whole Ayacut under them, neither the whole Ayacut is cultivated nor full crop raised on such lands as are usually cultivated; the Tahsildars are, therefore, hereby directed to report on the capacity of the principal or important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the Ayacut under them. If the tanks in all the talooks are of the above description, it will become necessary to specify the actual irrigable extent under each tank according to its capacity. By this being insured, any kind of wet crop could be well grown, such extent of land as could not be sufficiently irrigated can be sown with dry crops by paying the highest dry rate of the village, and they are further directed to report, in consultation with the Department of

N. B.—This portion of the order alone refers to the P. W. D.  
(Initialed) H. E. S.

Public Works, whether or not it is practicable to improve the capacity of the tanks which now hold an insufficient supply of water.

(Signed) A. WEDDERBURN,  
Collector.

1st December 1866.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,  
Collector.

THE Board are of opinion that a great deal more has been made of this case than it merits, and that there was really nothing in it deserving a reference to the Government.

2. It appears that, in 1866, the late Collector issued a Circular to his Tahsildars, requiring them "to report on the capacity of the principal or important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the Ayacut under them," \* \* \* and, further, "to report, in consultation with the Department of Public Works, whether or not it is practicable to improve the capacity of the tanks which now hold an insufficient supply of water."

3. The order seems to the Board perfectly unobjectionable. The Tahsildars were told to consult their professional colleagues, as was both right and necessary; but the latter were left free to co-operate or not, as they saw fit.

4. The Superintending Engineer complains of this Circular having been issued without any "intimation" to him. It was probably printed in the "Gazette," but,

the Board think, that as an act of courtesy a copy of it should have been sent to the Superintending Engineer; but if by "intimation" Major Moberly means to imply that his sanction or concurrence was necessary to warrant the Collector in issuing the Circular, he is, the Board think, clearly wrong, for the only order it contained was to the Revenue not the Public Works Subordinates.

5. It appears from Major Moberly's letter, that the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, acting on this Circular, wrote to the Supervisor of the Range, Mr. Watkins, "requesting him to nominate some one to accompany him (the Tahsildar) through the talook, to calculate the capacity of each tank." The Tahsildar's letter is not forwarded, but Major Moberly's words above quoted may be taken as showing that there was nothing improper or discourteous in the communication itself, and especially no "assumption of authority" over the Supervisor, or his subordinates. This being inferred, the Board fail to see any thing in the matter worthy of notice. The Tahsildar certainly went beyond the letter of his instructions, and evidently did not fully appreciate the magnitude of his request, as may be gathered from his intimation that he was going round the talook himself with the subordinate whom he asked the Supervisor to depute. He would hardly have proposed this had he been aware that the accomplishment of his desire "would have required the services of a Special Establishment for a lengthened period."

6. The Supervisor might, the Board think, have at once replied that he had not the means of meeting the Tahsildar's wishes. He, however, preferred the safer course of referring to the Superintending Engineer, by whose instructions he replied ultimately to that effect.

7. Major Moberly goes on to state that the present Collector, Mr. Sullivan, complained of the Supervisor's not complying with the Tahsildar's request, and gave it as his opinion that Officers of the Public Works Department are bound to comply with all requisitions from himself and his subordinates on matters of a professional nature. Major Moberly explained why he could not afford the aid desired, and maintained that "all requisitions on matters of a professional nature" should be made through him, and that he "did not think that Tahsildars should have power to waste the time of the officers of the Department by troublesome applications." Mr. Sullivan, however, retains his opinion, and Major Moberly addresses the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in order "that some limit should be drawn, and that in matters of such grave importance, as the one under reference, the requisition should be obliged to be made through him."

8. The correspondence between Major Moberly and Mr. Sullivan is not before the Board, but it is not alleged that Mr. Sullivan issued any orders to the Department of Public Works, or disputed the Superintending Engineer's control over his establishment. He believed that the Supervisor might and should have given the aid the Tahsildar required, and therefore adopted the right course in complaining to the Supervisor's superior, the Superintending Engineer. It is doubtful from paragraph 4 of Major Moberly's letter whether Mr. Sullivan knew that the Supervisor's reply had, in fact, been dictated by Major Moberly, but this does not much matter, as of course he would have been at liberty to endeavour to convince the Superintending Engineer by further argument.

*Subject might then be transferred*

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9. It appears to the Board to have been unnecessary for Major Moberly to take the initiative in complaining to higher authority. The Collector was the party who felt aggrieved, and Major Moberly should, in the Board's opinion, have left him to take the step of appealing to Government, if he saw fit to do so.

10. In laying Major Moberly's appeal before Government, Colonel Anderson does not, as far as the Board can gather, suggest any definite remedy.

11. He illustrates the question by a hypothetical case. He states that "it is an every-day occurrence for the Superintending Engineer to require particulars of the revenue under a tank, and for the Range Officers to obtain them from the Tahsildars." This seems to have been all that the Collector intended. Colonel Anderson proceeds that if the information sought were "out of the common run," and could not be furnished without a great deal of extra labour, the Superintending Engineer should, and he feels "sure that every Superintending Engineer in the Presidency would," after explanation, request the Collector to issue a Circular to his Tahsildars, and if this course were not pursued, Colonel Anderson feels "very certain" that the Collector would at once charge him with exceeding his authority. It is not necessary for the Board to follow Colonel Anderson in his hypothetical illustration, but its aptness is not obvious, for Mr. Sullivan does not appear to have questioned Major Moberly's authority to issue any instructions he pleased to his own subordinates nor to have himself issued orders to them. But the fallacy that underlies the illustration is that the matter in question was one of such importance, whereas in fact all that occurred was that the Collector told his Tahsildars "to consult the Department of Public Works," and one Tahsildar stupidly or ignorantly, but in good faith and courteously, requested the Supervisor "to nominate some one to accompany him through the Talook."

12. The Board are of opinion that there ought to be no limit imposed on the freedom of intercommunication between the Executive Engineers and Revenue Officers, it being always understood that while they may courteously request information, assistance, or advice from each other, without let or hindrance, neither can demand it authoritatively from the other, or issue orders or instructions to the other. If the Tahsildar has any complaint to make against Range Officer, or the Range Officer against the Tahsildar, it should be made to the Collector in the former and to the Superintending Engineer in the latter case; and if these officers cannot settle the matter to their mutual satisfaction, the dissatisfied officer can appeal to the head of his Department. It is impossible to lay down any rule or prescribe any limit in cases of this nature. Major Moberly wishes in one part of his letter that all professional references should be made through him, in another part that "troublesome applications" should be prevented, and finally that references of "grave importance" should be made through him; but he does not state who is to determine when applications are troublesome or by whom their importance is to be gauged.

13. It is unnecessary to discuss here Mr. Sullivan's views as to the position which the Public Works Department ought to occupy relatively to the Revenue Department. The relative position of the two Departments is perfectly well under-

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stood, and calls for no orders from Government. Want of co-operation between the Subordinates of Departments is best counteracted, not by rules nor orders of Government, but by cordial and manifest harmony between the superior officers.

TRANSFERRED to the Public Works Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
19th December 1868.

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

No. 756.

ORDER THEREON, 30th April 1869, No. 1,423.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 85.

The Government entirely concur with the view the Board of Revenue have expressed in paragraphs 12 and 13 of their Proceedings of the 30th November 1868, No. 8,429, on the subject to which these papers refer.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, with one enclosure.

Edw. S. T. Augustin.

*Subject might then be transferred to*

Was given 20.2.14.18. 1871  
Cable 1.15.25.3.1871  
From 24.12.1871  
To 1.1.1872  
From 1.1.1872  
To 1.1.1873  
From 1.1.1873  
To 1.1.1874

20.2.14.18. 1871  
1871

No. 2383

Supdy. Engrs Office S.D.  
Belary 30.9.1868.

From

The Superintendent Engineer  
3. Division.

To

The Secretary to Government  
P. W. D.

With reference to para 20 of G. O.  
N. 3004 of the 13. Instant, I request the  
honr to forward copies of correspondence  
as noted in the margin.

2. I also forward an original copy of  
the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, on  
which the Correspondence commenced, which  
I request may be returned when no longer  
required.

I have etc

A. M. S. of Mysore  
Supdy. Engrs Office S.D.

might then be transferred  
to

Copy of a letter No 3 dated 1<sup>st</sup> April 1867 from the  
Superintending Engineer 3<sup>d</sup> Division, to A. Wedderburn  
Esq. Collector of the District.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter No 6 of 15<sup>th</sup> January  
1867, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue  
permitted with the Board's Proceedings No 70  
of 13<sup>th</sup> February 1867, and beg to state that  
I am well aware of the benefits derivable  
by improving existing irrigation works,  
but before rashly taking in hand any  
projects of this kind, I think we should  
obtain full information on the following  
points and feel satisfied that the benefits  
to be obtained by Government and the  
people would more than make amends for  
injuries or damage inflicted on any par-  
ticular. For these injuries or damages com-  
pensation might be given, but the  
amount thus required to be disbursed  
would have to be put in the balance  
against the benefits.

2. The following are the points  
to which I refer and which, as a general  
rule, be best answered by your Depart-  
ment, and if answered favorably the  
subject might then be transferred

1867  
15th Jan 1867

The Super Eng  
3<sup>d</sup> Div

The Secy to Govt  
15th Jan

Recd 30th Sept 1867  
By 5 (1867)  
No 12  
No 2383

Forward copy of Comptroller  
in the subject of your  
of the proposed aid to the  
Revenue Department.

No 1423-30 (1867)

1867  
C. J. J. J. J. J.

to the P. W. Department for Estimate.

1<sup>st</sup> So the Capacity of the Tank is sufficient for the amount of drainage that runs into it during a general average rainfall. I don't think Government would approve of our submitting Estimates for raising Tank Banks and Calingulaks in order that the Tanks should receive and hold full supplies after a heavy monsoon, as there would be considered exceptional years. The information here asked for might at least be furnished from your taking records for the last 10 years. If you should look upon the past 10 years as bad years, take the 10 years previous and let us see how often the Tanks discharged over its Calingulak. As, in many cases, the Tank Banks and Calingulaks have been raised during the past 10 years, we should, in those instances, have to limit the returns to the time since they were raised.

2<sup>nd</sup> What Villages or fields would be submerged by the raising of the Bank and Calingulak and whether the injury and damage inflicted by the raising, and for which compensation might

might be awarded, would be more than covered by the benefits to be obtained. It might be said that the Villages and land might be protected from inundation by a bank; but, in that case, I would ask how they are to be drained after heavy rainfall. I don't look upon a slight immersion of fields as being injurious, as the water is generally withdrawn very quickly.

3<sup>rd</sup> What is the amount of injury done to Tanks lower down, which, in many cases, are partly dependent for their supply to the surplus of the Tanks above. The raising of a Bank and Calingulak would cut off a large quantity of water from passing down and be a constant source of litigation.

3. Each Case must be taken up on its own individual merits — after careful investigation; <sup>and</sup> in my opinion, no general rule can be laid down.

4. I don't agree with you in your statement that "when a Tank is breached by a sudden and heavy flow of water," "it is generally due to the escape not being adequate." This may have been the case in former days when the Calingulaks had upright stones, which the Villagers

Villagers need to learn up as lightly that  
when a sudden rush of water comes, they  
were unable to clear the earth and stone  
sea away in time and so the bank  
was overtopped and breached. Even when  
the breaching of the bank could have  
by be put down to the escape not being  
adequate; it should rather be put down  
to the greed, negligence and inattention of  
the Villagers. Since however it has been  
the custom for some years past to remain  
all upright stones, and, when passing  
the body, to either lengthen the Calingula  
bank or heighten the bank, I don't con-  
sider that the cause of the breaching  
of a bank is to be attributed to the  
of the escape, but may generally be put  
down to some act or negligence on the  
part of the Villagers. As an instance of  
the former I would call your attention  
to my docket N<sup>o</sup> 3373 dated 15<sup>th</sup> March  
1857 regarding the Goodybunda bank  
in the Madakocera Taluk, where the  
Villagers put earth on the top of the  
Calingulah by which the safety of the  
bank bank was endangered.

5 That part of your letter where  
you say that the level of the Calingulah  
is generally placed at two yards or  
more

more below the level of the band is correct  
only with reference to some Tanks; as,  
in smaller Tanks, you will find that the  
bank is only 1 or 1½ yard above high  
water mark. In some very large Tanks  
such as Irigamamulla, Parmavaram  
and Kookapattam you will find that, in parts,  
the Bank is even more than 2 yards above  
the Calingulah.

6 I cannot understand your state-  
ment that this mass of earth and stone-  
work which does not retain water is a  
waste of material. It is purposely put for  
the safety of the bank bank to prevent  
it being washed away in stormy weather,  
when waves in a deep Tank with a great  
spread of water, are large and act with great  
force.

7 There are two kinds of escape that  
the one short and deep, the other long and shallow. The latter is  
may be constructed. Constructed the latter preferred,  
in many cases, being the first kind, as  
being, I fancy more economical to construct.  
to lengthen and raise them would, in many  
cases, necessitate a heavy outlay and must  
be a question of Estimates and advantages  
be gained. We might assist an escape  
by having sluices in it, but then an  
Establishment would be required to look  
after them, as it would seldom be wise to  
leave.

leave it to the Care of the Village S.  
(Copy of above was sent to the Board of Revenue)

Copy of a letter No. 453 dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 1867  
from A. Woodroffe Esquire  
Collector of Bellary to the Super-  
intending Engineer, B. R. Mysore.

In reply to your letter of 4<sup>th</sup>  
April 1867 No. 3, I have the honor to  
inform you, that instructions will be  
issued to procure the information as  
regards the overflow of tanks, the height  
of their feeders, the extent and value  
of cultivated land, that would be sub-  
merged by raising the Calingulabs,  
and the lower tanks depending on  
surplus water.

2. As regards the question as to  
whether the capacity of a tank is suf-  
ficient for the area of drainage, I think  
this point is one more for a professional  
opinion than to be answered by Tahsildars  
or Village Officers, and if the number  
of overflows within a given time, be  
ascertained, a practical opinion might  
be formed.

3. The object I have in view, is not  
only to secure an additional supply of

water, but to altogether abolish the  
system of upright stones, on the Creek  
of the Calingulabs, erected doubtless for  
the formation of temporary dams, but  
which not always being cleared away  
before the monsoon, are likely to prove  
injurious to the safety of the tank.

4. In support of my opinion, that  
the breach of unimproved tanks is due  
to insufficiency of escape, the examples  
in my recollection were the Orampad  
Tank in the Pullumpete Taluk of  
Cuddapah, which had a water spread  
of 4 square miles, besides receiving the  
surplus water of 3 upper tanks measuring  
5 square miles, or 9 square miles in all, and  
a feeder of 20 miles in length. The escape  
provided originally for such a body of water,  
was a Calingulab of 28 yards, which, after  
the tank breach was elongated to 90 yards.  
The repair of the tank cost 34,000. Rupees,  
and the loss of crops then destroyed and  
those not sown next year, owing to the  
breach, must have been immense, as  
the people asked permission to repair the  
tank at their own cost, rather than lose  
another season. Had the Calingulab  
been double of its original length, the  
tank might have been saved. The  
cost of the 90 yards Calingulab was, if I

recollect aright, Rupees 10,000. so that  $\frac{2}{3}$  or Rupees 6666. would have been an economical outlay in prevention of the break. The other case which, I recollect, was the Buduail Tank, which had the narrowest chance of a break, as the water reached the level of the bund at least 12 feet above the level of the escape, which was too narrow to allow of the surplus water, running off, even at depth of 12 feet.

5. I would propose for estimate, at present, the Anantapur Tank. when full, it waters its full extent for one crop. There is no cultivated land, so far as I could see, close to its bed, and if a foot, or 18 inches were added to the height of the very large escapes that have been provided, I believe about 2 months more water might be retained, and a second crop raised. The Boshapatam Tank, which, improved at a cost of Rupees 6000, brought an additional revenue of Rupees 9000 in each 2 out of 5 years, when it filled, is an encouragement to improvement.

Copy of a letter No. 288 dated 27<sup>th</sup> April 1857 from the Superintending Engineer 3<sup>rd</sup> Division to A. Madden Esq. Collector of Bellary:-

With reference to para 2 of your letter

letter No. 453 of the 10<sup>th</sup> Instant, I have the honor to inform you that the question as to the capacity of a Tank for the amount of drainage into it can be approximately ascertained by knowing if the Calingulab discharges in years of average rainfall, the depth that passed over and for what period it was discharging.

2. As regards para 3 I beg to observe that the removal of the upright stones from the Calingulab has been going on for some years, and the bodies of the Calingulabs of most of the Tanks from which the upright stones were removed have been raised: this you might have observed at the Madakasira Tank.

3. As regards the Anantapur Tank, I beg to say that, having made inquiries I find that the Village of Ooparlapulley would be submerged if the Calingulabs were raised.

Copy of a letter No. 972 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> from H. E. Sullivan Esq. Collector of Bellary to the Superintending Engineer 3<sup>rd</sup> Div.

I beg to enclose for your information and for such remarks as you may wish to offer, translation of an order from the Sahibdar of Shendospur in reply to an order issued from this Office in December 1856.

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which you will perceive that although  
the Tahsildar was directed by the Collector  
to submit his report on the Capacity of the  
Tanks in his Taluq to irrigate the Ryas  
cut under them after consulting with the  
Officers of your Department the Range  
Officer declined to give him any informa-  
tion on the subject. This is an example of  
how important public measures are delayed  
by the Officers of your Department neglect-  
ing to comply with the requisitions of the  
Revenue Officers. It is owing to the former  
holding aloof from and disputing the  
authority of the latter that a want of  
confidence in the Public Works Depart-  
ment is engendered. I may be wrong  
but I think that the orders of Govern-  
ment will bear me out in the idea that  
your Department is the Executive Arm  
of the Administration in each District  
and that as such its Officers are bound  
to comply with all requisitions made by  
the Collector and his Subordinates on  
matters of a professional nature such  
as were involved in this particular case.

Copy of Translation of an Order of 21 August 1868  
the Tahsildar of the Hindupur Taluq &  
H. E. Sullivan Esq. Collector of Belgaum  
Having

Having received a Bookhoor No. 26  
dated 1<sup>st</sup> December 1868 from the  
Collector, Mr. Stoddard, requiring me  
to report on consultation with the Officers  
of the Department of Public Works what  
Tanks will cultivate the whole Ryas cut under  
them by the supply of water from the  
Dam, I address the Supervisor in charge  
of the Dam at Range on the subject  
in my letters No. 1 and 15 dated 12<sup>th</sup> October  
1867 and 9<sup>th</sup> March 1868 respectively.

He told me personally that he questioned  
the Subcollector about it but that he  
replied that he had never given any such  
instructions.

I again wrote him that the Collector  
had issued such orders and have received  
a reply thereto, No. 800 dated 10<sup>th</sup> March  
1868, wherein he has stated that he had made  
a report of the same to the Superintending  
Engineer but that he had sent a Report  
that it would take many days even if the  
Taluqs were inspected at the rate of one  
person a Taluq with a view to the opinion  
of the kind being formed. If you order  
me to furnish the report without holding a  
any

any Consultation with the Engineer  
Department, I shall submit a report  
about the same both on personal ins-  
pection and on enquiry of the Village  
authorities.

Copy of a letter No 1928 dated 28<sup>th</sup> August 1868.  
From the Superintending Engineer 3<sup>rd</sup> Div. to H.E.  
Sullivan Esq. Collector of Bellary.

In reply to your letter No 972  
of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Instant, I have the honor  
to inform you that, in October last,  
I recd from the Supervisor in charge  
of the Pennamand Range, who forwarded  
a copy of the Gazette No 51 of the 12<sup>th</sup> October  
1867 from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor,  
about this very subject and in reply  
I desired to inform the Tahsildar that  
this Department could not spare time  
to take the quantities out accurately  
and that the Tahsildar ought to be able,  
with the aid of the Village, to supply  
approximately the information required.

If your Preceptor had written to me on  
the

the subject I would have informed him  
that this Department could not spare  
the time for making surveys and tak-  
ing levels of all the Tanks, without which  
the information required could not have  
been furnished accurately. I consider that  
all requisitions on matters of a professional  
nature of the kind under reference, should  
be made by you through me and that Tah-  
sildars should not have the power to waste  
the time of the members of the Public Works  
Department by frivolous and troublesome  
applications which would take months before  
the information could be supplied. Other Tah-  
sildars have not as far as I can learn  
troubled the Range Officer on this matter  
and so I do not see why the Tahsildar  
of Hindupoor should want this Department  
to do his work for him.

2. I would beg to draw your attention  
to the Correspondence as per margin.

\*This Office No 3  
of 1<sup>st</sup> April 1867.  
Reply No 453 of  
10<sup>th</sup> Do.  
This Office No 288  
of 27<sup>th</sup> Do.

Copy of a Gazette No 1011 of 1<sup>st</sup> September 1858 from  
H.E. Sullivan Esq. Collector of Bellary to the Supdg.  
Engineer 3<sup>rd</sup> Division:-  
Your

Your letter No 1928 of 28<sup>th</sup> August 1868

14  
With reference to the above, I observe  
that the Sahsildar of Hindoopur merely  
obeyed the orders of the Collector in asking  
the opinion of the Range Officer, and that  
when the difficulty of furnishing the  
information was brought to his notice by  
the latter, it was competent to him to sub-  
mit the matter for the further Consider-  
ation of the Collector. The present Collector  
considers that Sahsildars are quite justi-  
fied in calling upon Range Officers for  
their opinion on professional matters con-  
nected with the reports required from  
them by the Collector.

"  
Three copies.

A. A. G. Major, C.E.  
Superintending Engineer,  
Division

H. D.

P. H. Sept.

15

# Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following

from the Chief Super  
Intendant

{ R.O. dated 8<sup>th</sup> Sept/68

As the Executive Officers and others in charge of Manages, with their subordinates and working establishments, are solely under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, who is strictly held responsible to Government for the time of every member of the Department under his control being employed to the best advantage it is clearly not within the competence of the Collector or other Revenue Officials to issue orders to either an

Officer

1880/81

from  
The Super. Engineer  
3800

to  
The Secy. of Govt.  
1880

Dated 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1880

And  
No. 3835/68

Reference to No. 2303

Copy of correspondence

cases for in G. O. No. 3000

and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1880

relative to the limits of

authority of Subordinate

to Collectors P.W. Officers

for performance of

No. 11.13.80. No. 1/68

\* See letter from Board of Revenue  
to Secy. of Govt. Revenue Dept.  
No. 1364 of 5<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1880 embodied  
in Pro. of the 25<sup>th</sup> Dec. No. 2520.

Competence of the Collector or  
other Revenue Officials to  
issue orders to either an

Officers or Subordinates of  
the Public Works Department,  
nor to make requisitions  
upon their time or attention,  
except through the Supg:  
Engineer. It is nevertheless  
the duty of the members of the  
Public Works Dept. to afford  
to the utmost extent of their  
ability, such aid to the  
Revenue Authorities as the  
Collector or other Officer may  
require. In the case refer-  
red to by Major Moherly,  
it is evident that the in-  
formation sought for  
could not (possibly) be  
furnished by the agency  
of the Public Works Officers  
without seriously inter-  
fering with their proper  
duties

2. *unlike other departments  
of the Govt.*

*had the opportunity  
with Revenue Dept. to  
assist and help afforded  
current information on  
subject of Submarine  
on an independent basis  
the Govt.*

1. *in a spirit of  
friendly cooperation*

2. *and as far as is  
consistent with the  
due performance of  
their regular duties*

*current*

*omit*

duties, and that it could  
not be collected unless  
large special establish-  
ments were employed for  
the purpose. Such estab-  
lishments the Govt. are  
not prepared to sanction?  
but, as a knowledge of the  
Capacity of the several  
tanks in every district  
of the Presidency, and  
information of the ex-  
tent to which those tanks  
have deteriorated by the  
natural process of silt-  
ing would be of the greatest  
value, not only to the  
Revenue but to the  
Public Works Dept., His  
Excellency the Governor  
in Council think that  
a great deal may be  
done

done to determine these points, if the Range Officers and Subordinates would take up the investigation of the condition of a hawk now and then, as occasion might offer, and by running a few lines of levels across it, determine the extent to which it had killed and the quantity of water it is still able to store. In this manner, in progress of time, the exact state of the greater number of banks throughout the Presidency may be ascertained and the Superintendents will be requested to instruct their Range Officers and other Subordinates to make an endeavour to

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to give effect to these suggestions forwarding from time to time to this Office, such surveys as may be completed in order that, after being lithographed, copies may be distributed.

I have passed this, but I have done so doubtfully for I think we ought not to issue so important an order as this is, without seeing the correspondence that has passed about it. I will try to ascertain, with capacity, between the Govt. & Major Roberts, & I have a paper kept back the order until the correspondence has been sent. I have in fact, Major Roberts' letter to the Govt. with his own letter.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will issue such subsidiary instructions as he may consider necessary to carry out the views of Government.

- To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation
- " Chief Engineer
- " Revenue Dept.
- " Capt. Kennedy.

I think that Major Roberts' letter

With a Colonel Anderson's  
memorandum as to should  
be "upheld through the House  
of Representatives & the Senate"  
holding for his remarks  
upon various articles in the  
Inquirer.

A. S.

I would have the  
first draft with a few  
verbal alterations. The  
question of Mr. I. I. I. I.  
I have been raised. I think  
I will see the letter in  
with the meeting.  
I will see the letter in  
with the meeting.

Mr. Bellinger, in the last 6 lines  
of his letter has correctly sketched  
the relative position of the  
proposed office within the  
limits - under his cobblestone  
of what really looks like  
major looking down to  
me. to leave a  
much ado about  
nothing.

The accompanying  
letter from the Superintendent  
Engineer of the 3<sup>d</sup> Division  
dated 30<sup>th</sup> September 1888, No. 2383  
is circulated for orders with  
the following papers.

I. Unpapered Draft.  
II. G. O. No. 1708 dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 87  
directing that all communi-  
cations from Revenue Authori-  
ties regarding works in a Range  
should invariably be addressed  
to the Range Officer, and not  
to the Officer who may be  
in charge of the works.

III. G. O. No. 2520 dated 25<sup>th</sup> Oct 86  
Revenue Department, on a reference  
from

from the Board of Revenue  
with regard to determining in  
"Communication with  
" Heads of Departments, the  
Officers in each Department  
who may be entitled to the  
use of certain forms of  
address.

IV. G. O. No 3004 dated 23<sup>rd</sup>  
September 1888. Referring through  
the Board of Revenue to the  
Collector of Bellary, a memo.  
by the Chief Engineer for Ir-  
rigation on certain differences  
which had arisen between the  
Superintendent of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division  
and the Collector on the  
limits of the authority of  
Talukdars to call for infor-  
mation from the Officers of  
the Public Works Department  
without

I would dispose of the  
question, by a brief order on the  
basis of the Board's observations. It  
is quite obvious that Major W-  
has really insisted that the Chief  
of means wanted to do my best  
for himself. He wanted to meet the  
Committee, he should have  
said so & then the matter  
would have been  
disposed of. W.D.

I think that this matter  
should be disposed of  
by a simple & very  
brief expression of the  
assurance of the Govt.  
in the manner intended  
by the Board in paras  
12 & 13 of their procs. of  
the 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. last.

I quite agree with Mr  
Phillips & with Mr  
William as to what ought  
to be the relation position  
of the two Departments  
and I am entirely

entirely  
that until the joint  
orders of each District  
are placed under the  
general supervision of  
the Minister, as much  
as the Govt. is made the  
Magistrate, these orders  
will not be carried on in a  
satisfactory manner - but  
at present it cannot be  
said that the relation  
of the two Dep'ts. has been  
settled in this way - I  
think that the report of the  
Commission now in the  
will enable us to place  
them on a satisfactory  
position.

without reference to, or the  
sanction of, the Sd Engineer.

I. The Collector's explana-  
tions with the Board re-  
marks.

W.D. Col. R.R.  
Secretary to Govt. P.W. Dept.

M.D. 17<sup>th</sup> April/89

1453 Rev. Sept.  
Proceedings of the Madras Govt  
under date the 30 April 1868.  
Read again papers recorded in  
F.O. No 3004 of 23 Sept 1868.

Read also the following  
From the Supdgr 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec (K.R. No 2383 of 30 Sept 68)  
Pro. of the Board of Rev. (K.R. No 8429 of 30 Nov 68)

The Government  
entirely Concur with  
the view the Board of  
Revenue have expressed  
in paras 12 and 13 of  
their Proceedings of the  
30<sup>th</sup> November 1868, No.  
8429, on the subject to  
which these papers re-  
fer.

8 To the Board of  
Revenue ✓

8 Rev. Sept ✓  
8 Supdgr 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec with our Enclosure ✓  
33  
24/2/69

No 3835 4/19/64.

Govt. of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Revenue

Dated

Recd.

30 April 1864

No 758-766

Correspondence between  
Revenue & P. W. Officers.  
The Board of Rev. informed  
that Govt. concern in the  
view expressed in No.  
No 8429 of No 6, regarding  
Correspondence between  
Revenue & P. W. Officers.