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Public Works DEPARTMENT.

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th January 1869*

No 332 Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th November 1868, No 7,838 —

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1868, No 3,012

1. I have the honor to submit a fuller report with regard to the irrigational wants of the district, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1867, No 7,514, and in continuation of my letter, dated 18th February 1868, No 496, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd March 1868, No 1,475. I have already furnished a list of the most important works of irrigation which are now under examination by the Department of Public Works, or which have attracted the attention of the Superintending Engineer. To this list, after examining the old records, I am able to add one or two others, but there do not appear to be many matured plans which have been laid aside for want of funds.

2 *Damming up the Musunuru valley.*—In 1854, the then Civil Engineer, 2nd Division, forwarded to the Collector a proposition of the Superintendent of Roads, for throwing a bank across the valley between the village of Gavuvaram and Musunuru, twenty five or thirty miles north of Nellore, in the talook of Kavali on the new line of Trunk Road No 6, and thus forming a large tank. Captain Best, then Superintendent of Roads, speaking of the new line of Trunk Road No 6, stated —“ For a distance of about three miles it would cross deep cotton soil, in which there are three channels or nullahs of inconsiderable size at ordinary times, but swelling in the monsoon, till they extend across the valley from ridge to ridge ” “ The drainage from 220 square-miles then flows over this space of three miles width, and I have not yet decided whether to let it pass over a road with metalled surface at the level of the ground, or to throw a tank across the valley and detain it, making the road on the top of the bank ” “ In the latter case a very large tank would be formed, and the cost of the tank, which must be very large and extensive, might be recovered by revenue from cultivation ”

Captain Johnston, who succeeded Captain Best, also stated, from personal observation, that he considered the formation of the tank most desirable, but deferred recommending the project till its revenue merits shall have been ascertained.

Mr Elton, then Collector of Nellore, replied that there were pasture, dry, and other lands lying on a low level fit for wet cultivation sufficient to realize a yearly revenue of 20,000 Rupees, but that in consequence of the heaviness of the assessment on the lands then existing, and the lowness of prices, the ryots under the proposed tank had only agreed to cultivate lands, assessed at Rupees 7,450-5-0 per annum, in addition to their usual holdings under the irrigation of the new tank, provided the lands are allowed them on the 4th Taram assessment of their respective villages. In December 1854, the then Acting Collector forwarded to the Civil Engineer of the Division a proposition from the Tahsildar of Kavali to form a new tank by damming up a water-course (referring to the above project) which runs through two hills and excavating a further supplying channel from a river called Vupputeru, at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,22,102-10-0. The Tahsildar stated that if the tank be made, land assessed at 9,000 Rupees, could be converted into wet cultivation under it, and the Acting Collector desired the Engineer Officer to personally inspect the locality, and decide on the feasibility and utility of the proposed work.

In November 1855, the Collector Mr Elton, reported on the project in answer to a letter from the Engineer, who proposed an outlay of 1,80,800 Rupees on the proposed tank. He observed that the probable increase of revenue from the execution of the projected tank, as stated by him in a former letter, was Rs 7,450-5-0, or about four per cent on the estimated outlay, but as the wet assessment in the Kavali Talook was then very high, and left no remuneration to the ryot, this increase in the revenue was conditional on the lands being given to the ryots on the fourth-class Tirwah. This, the Collector stated, could not be guaranteed to them without examining the soil and its productive capabilities, &c., and the sanction of

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higher authority The loss of land, too, he observed under cultivation in the bed of the proposed tank, which was estimated at Rupees 3,791-11-0, would materially reduce the expected return; and as the ryots were reluctant to bind themselves definitely to anything beyond cultivating additional lands to the extent above specified, he finally gave it as his opinion that the project appeared to him of very doubtful advantage in a revenue point of view, unless the assessment on the land proposed to be brought under cultivation was fixed at a lower rate than the rest of the Kavali Talook

In January 1857, the then District Engineer, Lieutenant Mullins, sent a complete set of plans and estimates, which amounted to Rupees 3,20,200, for constructing the proposed Reservoir by bunding the Musunuru valley, the bund being of sufficient size to carry the new Trunk No 6 Lieutenant Mullins observed, at the same time, that he did not consider that so large an outlay, on one work of an isolated description in a part of the country which was thinly populated, and not by any means wealthy, would have then been advisable; but recommended for sanction an ordinary raised road with masonry works over the nullahs, adding that the subject of the formation of a large Reservoir, then under consideration, might be postponed until a more favorable opportunity occurred

The Collector, Mr. Elton, in submitting the above estimates and plans to the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, fully agreed with the District Engineer, and while the construction of an embanked road and masonry works across the Musunuru valley has recently been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rupees 68,630, nothing has been done towards the formation of the Reservoir.

The time has now come that the formation of the Reservoir should be undertaken, since the above correspondence took place the wet and dry assessment of the district has been considerably reduced, land is eagerly sought after, and no doubt the work, expensive as it is, will prove remunerative in the end.

3 *Ancient across the Manneru*—This ancient is proposed in the Kandukur Talook The Sub-Collector writes regarding it —“The Tahsildar a long time ago drew up a plan for an ancient across the Manneru, by which a large number of tanks could be filled This scheme was, I believe, highly approved of by some of my predecessors, but nothing has yet been done This scheme, I believe, would not involve a large expenditure, it would make the sea-coast of the Kandukur, which seems most liable to drought, perfectly secure, and would also pay well”.

4 There are at present 982 public works of irrigation yielding a revenue of Rupees 8,98,578 as calculated for 1866-67, (*vide* Statement of details of irrigation works, &c, submitted to the Board on the 9th December 1867). Of these 482 works actually require repair.

5. The Statement No. 1, herewith accompanying, exhibits the ayacut and cultivation under each work of irrigation for the three years from Fusly 1274 to Fusly 1276, the amount now proposed to be expended for repairs, the amount of irrigation, revenue expected to be derived therefrom The works included in the Statement consist of repairs to tanks and channels, and construction of sluices, calingulahs, &c.

6 Statement No 2 shows the number of new works which the several Tahsildars have recommended should be constructed, and also such as were in existence during the time of the former Native Governments, but which have since fallen into decay, and been abandoned, the water-spread of all such tanks having been brought under cultivation.

7 I herewith annex an Abstract Statement showing the number of irrigation works in each talook that actually require repair, (as per Statement No 1,) the proposed ayacut and assessment under new as well as repairable works, and also the present ayacut and present assessment of the actually cultivated area under such of the existing sources of irrigation as actually require repair —

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Name of Talook	Number of Irrigation works in each Talook that require repair	NEW WORKS		REPAIRS				Total estimate as per Statement No 2	Total estimate as per Statement No 2
		Proposed Ayacut	Expected revenue	Present Ayacut	Present assessment of the actually cultivated area	Proposed Ayacut	Expected assessment.		
		Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Gudur	76	1,374	6,870	30,511	1,11,527	644	3,220	24,760	8,150
Rapur	80	2,065	13,200	5,445	20,598	733	4,236	19,635	45,400
Nellore	105			47,951	1,59,543	13,092	61,166	54,070	
Atmakur	71	200		12,401	37,999	835	2,586	21,205	6,500
Kavali	48			18,311	64,456	47	1,100	19,817	
Udayagiri	34	43,742	1,21,500	2,454	6,995			9,520	1,02,750
Kandukur	40	624	4,000	5,356	17,646	13	71	3,880	14,000
Ongole	23	48	466	2,414	10,885			4,230	5,000
Kanigiri	5			597	2,757			1,800	

8 From the above statement it will be observed that the expected returns from the several talooks on the proposed outlay, in round numbers, would be as follow —

	Per cent
Gudur	31
Rapur	27
Nellore	111
Atmakur	9
Kavali	6
Udayagiri	1
Kandukur	23
Ongole	5
Kanigiri	

9. Among the new works embodied in Statement No 2, the excavation of a channel from the Palar river to the north of the village of Nandanavanam is an old project, which appears to have been started in August 1863, but never carried out The Tahsildar of Kandukur now recommends its being taken up By this project the water of the river which flows through that talook might be utilized for cultivation It was intended to feed the tanks in the villages of Bittragunta, Pakala, Somarazupalli, and Binginipalli The Tahsildar estimates the proposed ayacut as 312 Acres, and the assessment as Rupees 2,000.

10 In Ongole Talook there are a few ruined tanks in the villages of China Jangalapalli, Tanguturu, Pasukuduru, and Addanki, but these villagers greatly oppose their restoration, while the villagers of Makavaram would be glad to see them repaired The cost of repairs is estimated at Rupees 1,000; and the ayacut under them would be 48 Acres, yielding an assessment of Rupees 466

11. The Sub-Collector is of opinion that works of irrigation in the Sub-division are unnecessary, as almost the whole of the soil is fit for dry cultivation, as the people mostly live upon Jonna and other dry crops, rice being a rare article of food, and as the works would not in any way prove sufficiently remunerative.

12 The Gandipalen large tank, situated in Udayagiri Talook, belongs to the Zemindar of Kalastri It appears to have breached about 350 years ago during the times of the former Native Governments, but it has since fallen into complete ruin. I am of opinion, in which the Superintending Engineer also concurs, that by repairing the tank, a great number of Government villages, extending over an area of 43,480 Acres, would receive the means of irrigation, yielding a large revenue to Government of Rupees 1,20,000. The cost of the restoration is estimated approximately at Rupees 1,00,000, the Zemindar of Kalastri objects to the restora-

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tion, and suggests various difficulties, and states that many of his villages, some of which were centuries before granted as Agraharams and Inams, would be immersed under water, and the loss caused thereby would be immense. The subject is still under correspondence

13 The tank in the village of Tirumalapad, in Rapur Talook, appears to have been constructed by old Native Governments, and to have fallen into decay for the last 200 years. The Tahsildar states that the bed of the tank is now occupied by the ryots, and that if 20,000 Rupees were laid out in restoring it, 620 Acres would be brought under wet cultivation, yielding a revenue of 4,000 Rupees per year.

14. The Adurapallai tank in the village of Griddalur, Rapur Talook, also appears to have been constructed by former rulers, but has fallen into ruin for the last 200 or 300 years, the bund has widely breached at the centre, through which the Malavagu, a large stream, flows. The Tahsildar reports that if the tank were restored 1,000 Acres of land would be irrigated, yielding a revenue of 7,000 Rupees

15 The Buchamma alias Doravari tank, in Penubarti village, is also an ancient one, and now in ruins. If it be restored an extent of land measuring 400 Acres would be cultivated, and the revenue would amount to Rupees 2,000. The cost of construction is estimated at Rupees 10,000.

16. In the village of Modanavur a new tank is recommended by the Tahsildar to be constructed; he states that 300 Acres would be irrigated, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,500, if only a thousand Rupees were spent in executing the work

17 There are a few other tanks and channels which are proposed to be newly constructed, and others which have since twenty or forty years fallen into ruin. From the Tahsildar's reports, abstracted in the Column of Remarks, (Statement No 2,) it will be observed that many of the works would be largely remunerative to Government

18. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Proceedings under acknowledgment, I beg to submit Statement No 3, showing the amount of expenditure on new works as the area of the irrigated portion, whether Government or Inam, and the amount of revenue accruing therefrom. The Public Works Reports for the last five years have been consulted in the preparation of the Statement No 3

19 In the preparation of Statement No 1, it has not been possible to contrast the amounts proposed to be laid out on the several irrigation repairs with those granted in the Annual Budgets, in which the total amount for the district under the head "Tanks, Irrigation Channels, &c," is granted. It has been usual with the Public Works Department to prepare the estimate for each work, whenever any repair is required, and forward the same to the Collector for his counter-signature

20 I regret that there has been a great delay in the submission of this report, but the delay was unavoidable. I briefly explained the cause in paragraph 2 of my letter to the Board, recorded in their Proceedings of the 2nd March last, No 1,475.

ENCLOSURES Nos 1 to 3 — Statements

SUBMITTED for the information of Government

2 The projects alluded to by Mr Boswell in paragraphs 2 and 3, namely, "Damming up the Musunuu Valley," and "Constructing an Anicut across the Manneru," are designs of sufficient magnitude to deserve the personal attention of Colonel Anderson, in view to a judgment being formed on their claims to be undertaken

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Statement showing the several Tanks, &c, that are required to be newly constructed or restored

No 2

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tirumalapadu	Tank work	Bad order from 200 years.	Kavals Talook None Rapur Talook * Rs 16,000 Cost of bund repair 2,000 Masonry work to the sluices 2,000 For two escapes 20,000	625	4,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers, and from the last 200 years it has been in very bad order. No attempt has been made to put the tank into order. If the tank be repaired as now proposed, there would be a large amount of revenue to Government, and the neighbourhood to or three villages would be greatly brought under wet cultivation. As the tank has been in a ruined condition, the lands both on the bed of the tank and under the tank have been brought under cultivation to an extent of 125 Acres. If the tank be repaired, the villagers have agreed to give up the dry cultivation and raise wet crops on it. If the jungle stream flowing into the tank from Vempali Tappa and Malawan Tappa be strengthened, and the bund of it raised, it would become a large tank.	
Griddalur	Adurapalle Tank.	Do	12,000 Cost of bund repair 1,000 Masonry works of the four sluices 2,000 For two escapes 15,000	1,000	7,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers and from the last 200 or 300 years it has been in very bad order. There was a large breach in the centre of the bund, and a large stream called Malavagu flows through the breach. In some places the bund is rather high, and much repair was required. No attempt	

Signature

Statement showing the several Tanks, &c —(Continued)

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Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed.	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Marlapudee	Komatigunta Tank	Bad order from 100 years	RS 300 Cost of bund repair 100 Masonry work to the sluices 400	40	200	has as yet been made to repair it If the tank be repaired and the bund strengthened and an escape be constructed at the place of the breach, there would be an increase of revenue amounting to Rupees 7,000 as detailed in Column 6 As the bund is in a ruined condition 468 Acres of land both in the bed of the tank and under it are now brought under dry cultivation, subject to an assessment of Rupees 675 If the tank be repaired as desired by many villagers, a large tract of land would be brought under wet cultivation One Ambaikhana Ramakrishna Rao, the Shrotriendar of Pekkandala has already sent an application for executing the repairs himself, and enquiries are being made From the last 100 years this tank has been in very bad order No attempt has ever been made to put it into order If it is repaired as now proposed there will be a revenue of 200 Rupees to Government At present 39 Acres of land under the tank are being cultivated with dry crops subject to an assessment of Rupees 42 After the repair of the tank the aforesaid extent together with some additional land will be brought under wet cultivation	

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Penubartee	Butchemmah Tank alias Doravaree Tank.	Bad order from 200 or 300 years	6,000 Cost of bund repair 2,000 Cost of re- vetment 1,000 Masonry work to the sluices 1,000 for escape 10,000	400	2,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers, and it has been long in very bad order No attempt has been made to put the tank into repair There are many large supply channels coming from the western "Veligonda", If the bund be strengthened and the tank repaired, there would be a large extent of land brought into cultivation Formerly there were two "Tippas," or hillocks joined together by a bund The hillocks were called "Gaurati Tippa," and "Avalamitta Tippa," even now if the two hillocks be joined by a strong bund, and calingulabs provided at the same time, the land under the tank would be cultivated with wet crops	This tank breached about sixty years ago If it be repaired, 150 Acres of land will be cultivated As the cost of repairs was large, it was proposed in the Irrigation Return for Fusly 1276 to hand over the tanks to the ryots to be repaired at their own cost There is a jungle stream If the Government undertake its repair, it would be very remunerative The Iahsildar thinks that the repair is absolutely necessary
Allampad ..	Tank	Bad order	Udayagiri Talook RS 1,900	150	800	This tank is in bad order from a long time No attempt has been made to repair it, therefore it is now proposed to be repaired	The tank breached about twenty years ago The land measuring 112 Acres was, when the tank was in good order, cultivated with wet
Bhmaravaram	Tank	Bad order	850	112	700	Do do	

Statement showing the several Tanks, &c —(Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed.	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gandupalem	Large Tank	Bad order	1,00,000	43,480	1,20,000	This tank is in bad order from a long time. No attempt has been made to repair it; therefore it is now proposed to be repaired.	crops, but the land is now classed and assessed as dry. If the tank be repaired, not only 112 Acres would be again brought under wet cultivation, but also dry crops would be very largely raised. The Tahsildar thinks that the repair is absolutely necessary. This tank breached about 300 years ago. About 100 or 150 years ago a Shrotriem village called Chavadepallee was founded in the bed of the tank by the Zemindar of Kalasatri. If the tank be repaired, the villages of Gandupalem, Guvvadi, Totalachetuvupalli, Kaniyampadu, Mandallanayunipalli, Udayagiri, and its hamlets Vadiumudupalli, Dasari-palli, Appasamudram, Buttalur, Yerukolla, Bhanavaram, Zangalipalce, Nullagonda, Gundamadakela, and Polepalle, all measuring 13,480 Acres, would be brought under wet cultivation, and yield to Government revenue of Rupees 1,20,000. In addition to this revenue large amounts would be realized from the water cess to be levied from the Zemindary villages for irrigation of their lands. The late Tahsildar P. T. Raghava Chetty, submitted to the above effect an Arzi, No 16, of the 2nd March

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1877 It appears that in last year a survey and estimate were made by the Public Works Department for the repair of the tank. The Tahsildar is of opinion that the tank if repaired would be largely remunerative.						
General remarks.—There are no other sources of irrigation in this talook						
Takkavaram	Vengamma Pond	Bad order from 30 years.	20	100	No attempt has still been made to repair it	The tank is situated in Katarivari Kandrige, which was resumed about ten years ago by Government. If 200 Rupees were laid out in repairing the tank, 20 Acres of land will be brought under wet cultivation. The Ayacut under the tank measures 16 Acres, and is now uncultivated as the tank is in ruined condition.
Pedapariya	Voti Tank	Do ..	32	160	Do . do do	The time of the construction of this tank is not known. If this tank be repaired, 12 Acres lying waste within the Ayacut of the Pedda Cheruvu, and the 20 Acres which is now unirrigated would be cultivated with wet crops.
Kanupur	Marri Pond	Bad order from 40 years	12	60	Do do do	The tank is situated in the Hafiz Salub's Kandrige, a hamlet of Kanupur. It was resumed by Government long ago. The Ayacut of the tank is 3 Acres and 32 Cents, which is not cultivated, as the tank is in ruined condition. If it be repaired, 12 Acres of land would be brought into cultivation.

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Statement showing the several Tanks, &c - (Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition.	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chittamur	Kottagunta or new Pond	The pond requires repair	400	60	300	No attempt has still been made to repair it	The Panta Cheruvu supplies water to this pond, and 30 Acres of the Ayacut under the tank is irrigated by the pond which has no other Ayacut. If the tank be repaired, the extent referred to in columns 5 and 6 will be brought under wet cultivation.
Bandepalli	Chinnupalli Pond	Bad order from thirty years	200	30	150	Do do do	This village was formerly a Shrotriem, it is now resumed. The Ayacut of the tank is 12 Acres and 50 Cents the assessment of which is Rupees 57, and only 10 Acres is under occupation, but never cultivated. If repaired, the extent mentioned in columns 5 and 6 would be cultivated.
Nellatur	Rangapareddi Tank	Bad order from twenty years	500	40	200	Do do do	About fifty years ago, during the English administration, one Yerrumreddi Rangapareddi constructed the tank which subsequently was breached, the Ayacut is 18 Acres 75 Cents but unoccupied, the assessment is Rupees 125. After the death of Rangapareddi his relative, Pelleti (Chenchureddi, submitted a dunkhast stating that he would repair it from his private funds. An Arzi, No 170, dated 20th April 1867, was submitted on the subject to the Collector, but no orders have still been passed on it.

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Viranakana-Boya Pond	In a ruined condition No owners	600	120	600	Do do do	It is in Hafiz Saheb's Kandriga which is now resumed. This pond has no Ayacut. If repaired, the jungle land mentioned in column 5 would be cultivated with wet crops.
Nilayapalem pond	Do do	500	100	500	Do do do	The Ayacut has till now been included in the Khandam or division No 15. If this pond be repaired, the extent of dry land referred to in column 5 would be brought under wet cultivation.
Madumamur	A new Tank should be constructed in the 2nd Khanda or division to the south of the village	1,000	300	1,500		It is convenient to excavate a tank at this place. If a tank be built here, the water of the Kandleru river which is close to the tank can be brought into it by constructing a cross bund called "Kattukomma", 150 Acres of dry cultivation in the bed of the tank the assessment of which is Rupees 250, and 100 Acres of unoccupied waste, in all 250 Acres, would be taken up for the tank.
Vindur	Marlagunta and Chenganagunta, in the 14th and 15th Kandamsor divisions	2,000	250	1,250		There is a mile distance between the two ponds. If the two ponds be joined, a large tank would be formed. As there is a jungle supplying stream, 250 Acres would be brought under cultivation. If a Calingulah be constructed to the river called Malayeru near Pokkandala village, in Rapur Talook, and a channel be also excavated, the tank would be very remunerative, and a larger extent of land than that referred to in column 5 would be brought under wet cultivation. The cost of constructing the Calingulah and excavating the channel is estimated about Rupees 5,000.

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Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ana, in the 7th Khandam or division	The name of the founder is not known, it is now in a ruined condition	Rs 400	200	Rs 1,000		
Cherukumadi	In the seventh Khandam or division.	No tank land	1,000	150	750		The water does not remain in it thither to the Chennur tank supplied water to this Ana or tank and thereby about 3 Gorus of land were cultivated. For the last ten years there has been no cultivation. If a bund is constructed at a cost of Rupees 400, 200 Acres will be brought under cultivation. But the Chennur spring water will be insufficient to fill up this Ana tank. If a branch channel be excavated from the Chennur new supply channel to the west of Tapparapadu, and an aqueduct be built across the channel flowing into the Gudur deep water (Madugu,) the said extent would be cultivated, more 300 Rs will be sufficient for the above purpose.
Mangalapur.	In the second Khandam	No tank ...	1,000	60	300		A tank might be constructed in the locality. As there is a jungle stream to supply water to the tank, 150 Acres will be brought under cultivation. If a tank be constructed here, it will be supplied with water by the spring water of Vederherla tank and by the supplying hill-stream. About 25 Acres of occupied land of assessment of 40 Rupees will have to be taken up for the excavation, the

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Machavaram	Tank	...	Runed condition	Nellore Talook None	48	466	Now proposed to be carried out	The tank is in a bad order, the villagers have presented a Kyfiet to the effect that about 1,000 Rupees should be laid out in repairing the tank, that the supply channel of salt water coming from the fields of Pisangalapad and Naguluppalapad should be shut up, that a separate supply channel should be constructed, and that the old channel should be made to flow into the salt pans at Peda Ganjam, and that if it be repaired, the whole Ayacut would be brought under wet cultivation.
China Zangalalle	Cherchenmah Tank	...	..	Ongole Talook Rs 1,000	..	..	..	There is no sufficient land fit to be irrigated by tank water, it appears to be useless to repair the tank.
Tangutur	Tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	The villagers state that there would be no land to be irrigated by the tank, that the Inam and Government lands are situated in the bed of the tank, and that it is useless to repair it.
Pagukudur.	Tank	...	..	..	..	..	..	In bad order, the tank if repaired would not be remunerative.

Statement showing the several Tanks, &c — (Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Addanki	Old Tank	Bad condition ..	RS 4,000	.	...	..	About 4,000 Rupees have been laid out in repairing the tank. The supply channel called Nallavagu contains salt water and will spoil the tank. The villagers state that the dry lands in the bed of the tank are greatly occupied, that there are also Inam lands situated in the same, and that, therefore, they would not approve of the construction of the tank.
Atmakur	The new channel flowing into the Tank	Old channel in bad order A new one to be dug RS 2,000 Earthwork 3,000 Stonework to the Boggeru cross bund 5,000	Atmakur Talook 5,000	.	..	The Boggeru channel flowing into the tank is become much silted up, and the tank is therefore not well supplied. Even if it be repaired, the channel would again be silted up as the ground is sandy. It would be much better if a new channel were excavated from the "Padawa" or level ground to the south of Nagalapad village passing to the south of the Tamund tope situated to the west of the village called Narrainapett. This ground is level and there is less likelihood of the channel becoming silted. This new channel should be joined with the Boggeru, and a cross bund erected at its fall into that river. The old channel which is now visible, will have to be	

Telugaraypurama	River Channel	In bad order RS 1,000 Earthwork 500 Masonry work to the new sluice 1,500	1,500	200		...	dug deep from Nagalapad to the high ground called "Jannappadu" in the bed of the tank. The cost of excavating the channel is stated in column 4. The whole of the Ayacut would then be brought under wet cultivation, and a portion of dry fields would be cultivated with wet crops and charged with Tirva-jasti. This river channel has long since been in bad order. The villagers requested permission to repair the channel at their own cost, and promised to pay an assessment at the rate of 2½ Rupees per acre. Two Arzas, Nos 13 and 36, were sent to the Assistant Collector on the subject. If the channel be put into good order, even the land under the tank will be supplied with the channel water when the tank becomes dry. It appears that 200 Acres of dry fields would be cultivated under the channel. If the channel be repaired at the cost of the villagers, and if the Government approve of their paying the dry assessment, deducting Rupees 370, the amount of dry assessment from the annual revenue of Rupees 500, there will be a difference of Rupees 130. If the Government undertake its repair, the Tirva-jasti for water at the rate of 4 Rs per Acre would amount to Rs 800, besides the usual assessment payable on the land. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt either of the above courses in repairing the channel.
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Statement showing the several Tanks, &c.—(Concluded)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Channel to be dug from the river Paleru to the north of the village Nandavarum	Forsupplying water to the tanks of Bitragunta, Somarupalli, Palakala, and Ding-nepalli villages	Earthwork for digging the channel	Kandukur Talook Rs 12,000	312	Rs 2,000	The villagers presented to Mr Smalley, the Assistant Engineer, a Mahazarnamah on the subject of the excavation of a supply channel, and the Sub-Collector issued a Takid, No 192, of August 1863, to the Tahsildar, requesting him to inquire and report the extent of land to be brought under cultivation in case the river channel be excavated. The Tahsildar submitted an Arzi, No 174, of August 1863, to the Sub-Collector stating that 200 Gorrus of land might then in excess be brought under cultivation.	Mr Elliott, the late Sub-Collector, examined the place in person, and Mr Smalley prepared an estimate for the channel, but neither the estimate was sanctioned nor the proposed work carried out. The channel if constructed would be very remunerative.
Patchava	Repairing a ruined Tank	Earthwork	2,000	312	2,000	The late Tahsildar in Arzi, No 483, of the 25th September 1867, reported to the Sub-Collector as follows —About G 1, V 11, of wet land was cultivated under the tank for Fusly 1218. The wet portion of land has been charged for many years with dry assessment. If the tank be repaired as estimated by Public Works Department, about 40 Gorrus would be brought under wet cultivation, and if the bund be extended and raised a little, and if Rupees 1,000 be expended in repairing it, besides the estimated	

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cost, 100 Gorrus of land would be rendered cultivable, and the villagers are also willing to give a Karamana to the effect that they would pay an assessment of 20 Rupees per Gorru, if the tank be completely put in order.

The tanks in these villages have been in a ruined condition from many years, and the lands both under and the bed of the tank has been made over to the Ryots and the assessment is also being paid to Government. The water in the bed is now become saltish, and the land is unfit for wet cultivation. No recommendation has been made for the repair of these tanks.

(Signed) J A C BOSWELL,
Acting Collector

MELLORE,
26th August 1868.

Kandukur
Ponnalur
Nennurpad ..
Kovuru ..

Nallakutta Tank ..
Uppu Tank ..
New Tank ..
Narasarazapalem Tank ..
Northern Tank ..
Eastern do ..
Southern do ..

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Abstract Statement showing the rough estimate of the necessary expenditure on new works of irrigation for each talook with the probable receipts

Talooks	Works	Rough estimate of expenditure.	Probable receipts
Rapur ...	Tank work in the village of Teroomalapuda	Rs 20,000	Rs 4,000
	Adurupullu tank in do of Griddalur	15,000	7,000
	Butchemma tank <i>alias</i> Deravan tank in the village of Penubarti	10,000	2,000
Udayagiri .	Large tank in the village of Gardipolliem	1,00,000	1,20,000
	A new tank in the Second Division to the south of the village Madumanar.	1,000	1,500
Gudur ...	Tank in the second Division of the village of Cherkumudi.	1,000	750
	Do do of do of Mungalapur .	1,000	300
Atmakur ...	A new channel in the village of Atmakur	5,000	.. ..
Kandukur ...	Channel to be dug from the River Poleru to the north of the village Nundunaravaram.	12,000	2,000

Statement showing the Ayacut and Circar cultivation under the Irrigation Works in each talook of the Nellore District

Talooks						Fushies	Ayacut in acres	CIRCAR CULTIVATION.	
								Extent	Assessment
Udayagiri	...	...	...	...	.	1,274	2,276	1,071	6,709
						1,275	2,276	1,156	6,917
						1,276	2,276	1,218	8,204
Kavali	...	...	...	...	...	1,274	21,243	12,573	69,373
						1,275	21,243	12,186	69,624
						1,276	21,243	14,549	78,645
Ongole	...				..	1,274	5,561	3,105	20,189
						1,275	5,561	2,357	11,410
						1,276	5,561	2,744	15,751
Nellore			...		..	1,274	90,307	55,923	2,57,798
						1,275	90,228	57,336	2,90,413
						1,276	90,322	78,556	3,18,527
Kanigiri	..	..	...	..	.	1,274	436	276	2,357
						1,275	436	327	2,856
						1,276	436	398	3,185
Kandukur				...	...	1,274	14,050	7,262	41,978
						1,275	14,050	7,259	50,590
						1,276	14,050	9,564	57,430
Atmakur	...			...	..	1,274	15,528	10,871	51,291
						1,275	15,528	13,762	57,659
						1,276	15,528	13,948	63,527
River Channels	..	...			..	1,274	3,573	3,035	17,340
						1,275	3,573	3,292	16,724
						1,276	3,573	3,556	18,414
Rapur	...				...	1,274	5,659	3,222	17,266
						1,275	5,659	3,252	20,193
						1,276	5,659	4,196	25,152
Gudur	..			...		1,274	48,084	28,870	1,60,696
						1,275	48,084	29,062	1,60,883
						1,276	48,329	33,503	1,83,633

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary

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19th January 1869.*

1862-63									
Talooks	Amount expended on new works	Amount expended on repairs	Total	Area irrigated at the ordinary rates of assessment		Inam and other favorable Tenures		Total	
				Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment Estimated	Area.	Assessment
Gudur	Rs 26,657	Rs 2,293	Rs 28,950	Acres 22,928	Rs. 1,27,116	Acres 6,935	Rs 38,666	Acres 29,863	Rs 1,65,782
Rapur	1,413	7	1,420	1,805	9,519	1,751	9,248	3,536	18,767
Nellore	36,307	4,546	40,853	54,959	2,66,970	15,985	77,679	70,944	3,44,649
Atmakur	258	5,028	5,286	9,688	52,180	4,898	26,582	14,486	78,762
Kavali	458	1,484	1,942	10,558	51,313	2,343	11,568	12,911	62,881
Udayagiri		...		943	5,391	687	3,929	1,630	9,320
Kandukur	754	4,104	4,858	6,984	38,689	1,623	8,993	8,607	47,682
Ongole	..	835	835	1,783	10,566	414	2,455	2,197	13,021
Kanguri	186	34	220	896	6,469	875	2,707	1,271	9,176

No 3

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1863-64									
Talooks.	Amount expended on new works.	Amount expended on repairs	Total.	Area irrigated at the ordinary rates of assessment.		Inam and other favorable Tenures.		Total	
				Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment Estimated	Area.	Assessment
Gudur	Rs 33,215	Rs 8,901	Rs. 42,116	Acres 30,971	Rs 1,70,602	Acres 6,491	Rs 35,755	Acres 37,462	Rs 2,06,357
Rapur	934	143	1,077	3,300	18,561	1,817	10,220	5,117	98,781
Nellore	19,803	6,408	26,211	60,301	2,81,403	15,969	74,516	76,270	3,55,919
Atmakur		522	522	11,855	61,440	4,239	23,050	16,094	87,490
Kavalu	227	2,403	2,630	12,715	67,969	2,384	12,740	15,099	80,709
Udayagiri	.. ..		.. ..	966	5,662	673	3,943	1,639	9,605
Kandukur	882	5,055	5,937	11,151	39,489	1,623	5,748	12,774	45,237
Ongole			..	2,702	15,670	408	2,365	3,110	18,035
Kanigiri				699	3,450	424	2,003	1,123	5,543

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1864-65									
Talooks	Amount expended on new works.	Amount expended on repairs	Total	Area irrigated at the ordinary rates of assessment		Inam and other favorable Tenures		Total.	
				Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment Estimated	Area	Assessment
Gudur	RS 13,953	RS 4,548	RS 18,501	Acres 32,664	RS 1,80,071	Acres 6,568	RS 36,244	Acres 39,232	RS 2,16,315
Rapur ..	.	.	.	3,368	19,683	1,761	10,293	5,129	29,976
Nellore .	19,699	8,678	28,377	61,326	2,99,886	16,643	81,495	77,969	3,81,381
Atmakur .	..	729	729	13,647	71,454	4,255	22,272	17,902	93,726
Kavali .	1,190	1,591	2,781	12,020	65,361	2,410	13,304	14,430	78,665
Udayagiri	..	225	225	1,185	6,961	687	4,036	1,872	10,997
Kandukur	..	8,102	8,102	7,714	45,426	1,622	9,547	9,336	54,973
Ongole .	...	339	339	2,205	14,162	415	2,567	2,620	16,729
Kangiri		2,049	2,049	840	4,972	358	2,121	1,198	7,092

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1865-66									
Talooks	Amount ex- pended on new works.	Amount ex- pended on repairs	Total	Area irrigated at the ordi- nary rates of assessment		Inam and other favorable Tenures		Total.	
				Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment Estimated	Area	Assessment
	RS	RS	RS	Acres	RS	Acres.	RS	Acres	RS
Gudur	3,850	6,320	10,170	31,023	1,69,491	7,035	38,426	38,058	2,07,917
Rapur		2,363	2,363	3,549	20,687	1,709	9,960	5,258	30,647
Nellore	9,527	13,402	22,929	59,250	2,91,502	15,342	75,511	74,592	3,67,013
Atmakur ..	290	826	1,116	16,353	74,914	5,542	25,364	21,895	1,00,308
Kavali	1,933	355	2,288	12,505	68,101	2,234	12,159	14,739	80,260
Udayagiri				1,207	6,800	677	3,815	1,884	10,615
Kandukur	1,446	1,760	3,206	8,602	52,297	1,621	9,827	10,223	62,124
Ongole	503	71	574	1,812	11,453	411	2,591	2,223	14,047
Kanigiri		148	148	628	3,987	358	2,273	986	6,260

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Talooks	1866 67									
	Amount ex- pended on new works	Amount ex- pended on repairs	Total	Area irrigated at the ordi- nary rates of assessment		Inam and other favorable Tenures		Total		
				Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment Estimated	Area	Assessment	
Gudur	RS 4,334	RS 5,380	RS 9,714	Acres 36,105	RS 1,90,669	Acres 7,646	RS 40,380	Acres 43,751	RS 2,31,049	
Rapur		2,339	2,339	4,284	25,479	1,719	10,224	6,003	35,703	
Nellore	17,048	11,633	28,681	80,863	3,42,256	15,984	67,849	96,847	4,10,105	
Atmakur	14	3,840	3,981	16,793	77,716	5,558	25,716	22,351	1,03,432	
Kavali	2,470	1,747	4,217	14,535	77,955	2,343	12,745	16,878	90,700	
Udayagiri	331	638	972	1,149	7,096	711	4,392	1,860	11,488	
Kandukur	421	679	1,100	9,599	57,359	1,625	9,708	11,224	67,067	
Ongole	95	1,152	1,247	2,396	15,617	423	2,756	2,819	18,373	
Kangiri				689	4,380	362	2,302	786	6,682	

(Signed) J A C BOSWELL,
Acting Collector

NELLORE,
26th August 1868.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th January 1869.*

No. 333.

ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1869, No 165.

IRRIGATION, No. 24.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Division.

(True Extract)

Colonel, R. E,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation
,, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division
,, Board of Revenue
,, Revenue Department

Exd S T Augustin

No 7,838

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th November 1868
Read the following letter from J. A. C. BOSWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1868, No 3,012 —

I HAVE the honour to submit a fuller report with regard to the irrigational wants of the district, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1867, No 7,514, and in continuation of my letter, dated 18th February 1868, No 496, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd March 1868, No 1,475. I have already furnished a list of the most important works of irrigation which are now under examination by the Department of Public Works, or which have attracted the attention of the Superintending Engineer. To this list, after examining the old records, I am able to add one or two others, but there do not appear to be many matured plans which have been laid aside for want of funds.

2 *Damming up the Musunuru valley* — In 1854, the then Civil Engineer, Second Division, forwarded to the Collector a proposition of the Superintendent of Roads, for throwing a bank across the valley between the village of Gavuravaram and Musunuru, twenty-five and thirty miles north of Nellore, in the talook of Kavali on the new line of Trunk Road No 6, and thus forming a large tank — Captain Best, then Superintendent of Roads, speaking of the new line of Trunk Road No 6, stated — "For a distance of about three miles it would cross deep cotton soil, in which there are three channels or nullahs of inconsiderable size at ordinary times, but swelling in the monsoon, till they extend across the valley from ridge to ridge." "The drainage from 220 square-miles then flows over this space of three miles width, and I have not yet decided whether to let it pass over a road with metalled surface at the level of the ground, or to throw a tank across the valley and detain it, making the road on the top of the bank." "In the latter case a very large tank would be formed, and the cost of the tank, which must be very large and extensive, might be recovered by revenue from cultivation."

Captain Johnston, who succeeded Captain Best, also stated, from personal observation, that he considered the formation of the tank most desirable, but deferred recommending the project till its revenue merits shall have been ascertained.

Mr Elton, then Collector of Nellore, replied that there were pasture, dry, and other lands lying on a low level fit for wet cultivation sufficient to realize a yearly revenue of 20,000 Rupees, but that in consequence of the heaviness of the assessment on the lands then existing, and the lowness of prices, the ryots under the proposed tank had only agreed to cultivate lands, assessed at Rupees 7,450-5-0 per annum, in addition to their usual holdings under the irrigation of the new tank, provided the lands are allowed them on the 4th Taram assessment of the Division a proposition from the Tahsildar of Kavali to form a new tank by damming up a water-course (referring to the above project) which runs through two hills and excavating a further supplying-channel from a river called Vupputeru, at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,22,102-10-0. The Tahsildar stated

that if the tank be made, land assessed at 9,000 Rupees, could be converted into wet cultivation under it, and the Acting Collector desired the Engineer Officer to personally inspect the locality, and decide on the feasibility and utility of the proposed work

In November 1855, the Collector Mr Elton, reported on the project in answer to a letter from the Engineer, who proposed an outlay of 1,80,800 Rupees on the proposed tank. He observed that the probable increase of revenue from the execution of the projected tank, as stated by him in a former letter, was Rupees 7,450-5-0, or about four per cent. on the estimated outlay, but as the wet assessment in the Kavali talook was then very high, and left no remuneration to the ryot, this increase in the revenue was conditional on the lands being given to the ryots on the fourth-class Tirwah. This, the Collector stated, could not be guaranteed to them without examining the soil and its productive capabilities, etc., and the sanction of higher authority. The loss of land, too, he observed materially reduce the expected return, and as the ryots were reluctant to bind themselves definitely to anything beyond cultivating additional lands to the extent above specified, he finally gave it as his opinion that the project appeared to him of very doubtful advantage in a revenue point of view, unless the assessment on the land proposed to be brought under cultivation was fixed at a lower rate than the rest of the Kavali talook

In January 1857, the then District Engineer, Lieutenant Mullins, sent a complete set of plans and estimates, which amounted to Rupees 3,29,200, for constructing the proposed Reservoir by bunding the Musunuru valley, the bund being of sufficient size to carry the new Trunk No 6. Lieutenant Mullins observed, at the same time, that he did not consider that so large an outlay, on one work of an isolated description in a part of the country which was thinly populated, and not by any means wealthy, would have then been advisable, but recommended for sanction an ordinary raised road with masonry works over the nullahs, adding that the subject of the formation of a large Reservoir, then under consideration, might be postponed until a more favourable opportunity occurred

The Collector, Mr Elton, in submitting the above estimates and plans to the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, fully agreed with the District Engineer, and while the construction of an embanked road and masonry works across the Musunuru valley has recently been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rupees 68,630, nothing has been done towards the formation of the Reservoir.

The time has now come that the formation of the Reservoir should be undertaken, since the above correspondence took place the wet and dry assessment of the district has been considerably reduced, land is eagerly sought after, and no doubt the work, expensive as it is, will prove remunerative in the end

3 *Anicut across the Manneru*—This anicut is proposed in the Kandukuru talook. The Sub-Collector writes regarding it—"The Tahsildar a long time ago drew up a plan for an anicut across the Manneru, by which a large number of tanks could be filled. This scheme was, I believe, highly approved of by some of my predecessors, but nothing has yet been done. This scheme, I believe, would not involve a large expenditure, it would make the sea-coast of the Kandukur, which seems most liable to drought, perfectly secure, and would also pay well."

4 There are at present 982 public works of irrigation yielding a revenue of Rupees 8,98,578 as calculated for 1866-67, (vide Statement of details of irrigation works, etc., submitted to the Board on the 9th December 1867). Of these 482 works actually require repair

5 The Statement No 1, herewith accompanying, exhibits the ayacut and cultivation under each work of irrigation for the three years from Fusly 1274 to Fusly 1276, the amount now proposed to be expended for repairs, the amount of irrigation, revenue expected to be derived therefrom. The calingulahs, etc

6 Statement No 2 shows the number of new works which the several Tahsildars have recommended should be constructed, and also such as were in existence during the time of the former Native Governments, but which have since fallen into decay, and been abandoned, the water-spread of all such tanks having been brought under cultivation

7. I herewith annex an Abstract Statement showing the number of irrigation works in each talook that actually require repair, (as per Statement No 1,) the proposed ayacut and assessment under

new as well as repairable works, and also the present ayacut and present assessment of the actually cultivated area under such of the existing sources of irrigation as actually require repair—

Name of Talook	Number of Irrigation works in each Talook that require repair	NEW WORKS		REPAIRS			Total estimate as per Statement No 2	Total Estimate as per Statement No 2
		Proposed Ayacut	Expected revenue	Present Ayacut	Present assessment of the actually cultivated area	Expected assessment		
		Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Rupees
Gudur	76	1,374	6,870	30,511	1,11,527	644	3,220	24,760
Rapur	80	2,065	13,200	5,445	20,598	733	4,236	19,635
Nellore	105			47,951	1,59,543	13,092	61,166	54,070
Atmakur	71	200		12,401	37,999	835	2,586	21,205
Kavali	48			18,311	64,456	47	1,100	19,817
Udayagiri	34	43,742	1,21,500	2,451	6,995		71	9,520
Kandukur	40	624	4,000	5,356	17,646	13		3,880
Ongole	23	48	466	2,414	10,885			4,230
Kanigiri	5			597	2,757			1,800

8 From the above statement it will be observed that the expected returns from the several talooks on the proposed outlay, in round numbers, would be as follow—

	Per cent
Gudur	31
Rapur	27
Nellore	111
Atmakur	9
Kavali	6
Udayagiri	1
Kandukur	23
Ongole	5
Kanigiri	

9 Among the new works embodied in Statement No 2, the excavation of a channel from the Palar river to the north of the village of Nandanavanam is an old project, which appears to have been started in August 1863, but never carried out. The Tahsildar of Kandukur now recommends its being taken up. By this project the water of the river which flows through that talook might be utilized for cultivation. It was intended to feed the tanks in the villages of Bittragunta, Pakala, Somarazupalli, and Binginipalli. The Tahsildar estimates the proposed ayacut as 312 acres, and the assessment as Rupees 2,000

10 In Ongole talook there are a few ruined tanks in the villages of China Jangalapalli, Tangu-turu, Pasukuduru, and Addanki, but these villagers greatly oppose their restoration, while the villagers of Makavaram would be glad to see them repaired. The cost of repairs is estimated at Rupees 1,000, and the ayacut under them would be 48 acres, yielding an assessment of Rs 466

11 The Sub-Collector is of opinion that works of irrigation in the Sub-division are unnecessary, as almost the whole of the soil is fit for dry cultivation, as the people mostly live upon Jonna and other dry crops, rice being a rare article of food, and as the works would not in any way prove sufficiently remunerative

12 The Gandipalen large tank, situated in Udayagiri talook, belongs to the Zemindar of Kalastri. It appears to have breached about 350 years ago during the times of the former Native Governments, but it has since fallen into complete ruin. I am of opinion, in which the Superintending Engineer also concurs, that by repairing the tank, a great number of Government villages, extending over an area of 43,480 acres, would receive the means of irrigation, yielding a large revenue to Government of Rupees 1,20,000. The cost of the restoration is estimated approximately at Rupees 1,00,000, the Zemindar of Kalastri objects to the restoration, and suggests various difficulties, and states that many of his villages, some of which were centuries before granted as Agraharams, and Inams would be immersed under water, and the loss caused thereby would be immense. The subject is still under correspondence

13 The tank in the village of Tirumalapali, in Rapur talook, appears to have been constructed by old Native Governments, and to have fallen into decay for the last 200 years. The Tahsildar states that the bed of the tank is now occupied by the ryots, and that if 20,000 Rupees were laid out in restoring it, 620 acres would be brought under wet cultivation, yielding a revenue of 4,000 Rupees per year.

14 The Adurapallai tank in the village of Griddalur, Rapur talook, also appears to have been constructed by former rulers, but has fallen into ruin for the last 200 or 300 years, the bund has widely breached at the centre, through which the Mulavagu, a large stream, flows. The Tahsildar reports that if the tank were restored 1,000 acres of land would be irrigated, yielding a revenue of 7,000 Rupees.

15 The Buchamma alias Doravani tank, in Penubarti village, is also an ancient one, and now in ruins. If it be restored an extent of land measuring 400 acres would be cultivated, and the revenue would amount to Rupees 2,000. The cost of construction is estimated at Rupees 10,000.

16 In the village of Modanavur a new tank is recommended by the Tahsildar to be constructed, he states that 300 acres would be irrigated, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,500, if only a thousand Rupees were spent in executing the work.

17 There are a few other tanks and channels which are proposed to be newly constructed, and others which have since twenty or forty years fallen into ruin. From the Tahsildar's report, abstracted in the Column of Remarks, (Statement No. 2,) it will be observed that many of the works would be largely remunerative to Government.

18 With reference to paragraph 5 of the Proceedings under acknowledgment, I beg to submit Statement No. 3, showing the amount of expenditure on new works and repairs for each talook for the last five years, from 1862-63 to 1866-67, as well as the area of the irrigated portion, whether Government or Inam, and the amount of revenue accruing therefrom. The Public Works Reports for the last five years have been consulted in the preparation of the Statement No. 3.

19 In the preparation of Statement No. 1, it has not been possible to contrast the amounts proposed to be laid out on the several irrigation repairs with those granted in the Annual Budgets, in which the total amount for the district under the head "Tanks, Irrigation Channels, etc.," is granted. It has been usual with the Public Works Department to prepare the estimate for each work, whenever any repair is required, and forward the same to the Collector for his countersignature.

20 I regret that there has been a great delay in the submission of this report, but the delay was unavoidable. I briefly explained the cause in paragraph 2 of my letter to the Board, recorded in their Proceedings of the 2nd March last, No. 1,475.

ENCLOSURES Nos 1 to 3 — Statements

SUBMITTED for the information of Government

2. The projects alluded to by Mr. Boswell in paragraphs 2 and 3, namely, "Damming up the Musunuru Valley," and "Constructing an Anicut across the Manneru," are designs of sufficient magnitude to deserve the personal attention of Colonel Anderson, in view to a judgment being formed on their claims to be undertaken.

(A true Copy and Extract)

To the Secretary to Government, D. P. W.

with four Statements

Copy to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
,, to the Acting Collector of Nellore


Acting Secretary

Ed J Wright

2.9.1868 1568 Q. 1575

12222

to 165-19-1-1868

Irrigation Works in Nellore District—Collector's report on wants of District in regard to,—submitted for information of Government.

X One Statement being
large transferred to the
Library 26-1-69

NOVEMBER.
No. 7,833.

Sept 25 1868
Received 21 " "

Dr. Encl. 1868

PROCEEDINGS, 4TH NOV. 1868, No 7,833.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS. 1868.

Dr. J. B. 1868
Dr. J. B. 1868

No 2
Statement showing the several Tanks, etc., that are required to be newly constructed or restored

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tirumalapadu	Tank work	Bad order from 200 years	Kavalu Talook None Rapur Talook Rs 16,000 Cost of bund repair work to the sluices 2,000 Masonry 2,000 For two escapes 20,000	625	4,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers, and from the last 200 years it has been in very bad order. No attempt has been made to put the tank into order. If the tank be repaired as now proposed, there would be a large amount of revenue to Government, and the neighbourhood two or three villages would be greatly brought under wet cultivation. As the tank has been in a ruined condition, the lands both on the bed of the tank and under the tank have been brought under cultivation to an extent of 125 Acres. If the tank be repaired, the villagers have agreed to give up the dry cultivation and raise wet crops on it. If the jungle stream flowing into the tank from Vempalli Tippan and Malawan Tippan be strengthened, and the bund of it raised, it would become a large tank.	
Griddalur	Adurupalle tank	Do	12,000 Cost of bund repair. 1,000 Masonry works of the four sluices 2,000 For two escapes 15,000		1,000	7,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers and from the last 200 or 300 years it has been in very bad order. There was a large breach in the centre of the bund, and a large stream called Malavagu flows through the breach. In some places the bund is rather high, and much repair was required. No attempt

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc — (Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue.		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			RS		RS		
Malapudi	Komatigunta tank	Bad order from 100 years	300 Cost of bund repair 100 Masonry work to the sluices 400	40	200	has as yet been made to repair it. If the tank be repaired and the bund strengthened and an escape be constructed at the place of the breach, there would be an increase of revenue amounting to Rupees 7,000 as detailed in Column 6. As the bund is in a ruined condition 468 acres of land both in the bed of the tank and under it are now brought under dry cultivation subject to an assessment of Rupees 675. If the tank be repaired as desired by many villagers, a large tract of land would be brought under wet cultivation. One Ambaikhana Ramakrishna Rao, the Shrotriendrar of Pukkandala has already sent an application for executing the repairs himself, and inquiries are being made. From the last 100 years this tank has been in very bad order. No attempt has ever been made to put it into order. If it is repaired as now proposed there will be a revenue of 200 Rupees to Government. At present 39 acres of land under the tank are being cultivated with dry crops subject to an assessment of Rupees 42. After the repair of the tank the aforesaid extent together with some additional land will be brought under wet cultivation.	

Penubarti

Butchemmah Tank alias Doravuri Tank	Bad order from 200 or 300 years	6,000 Cost of bund repair 2,000 Cost of re- tirement 1,000 Masonry work to the sluices 1,000 For escape 10,000	400	2,000	This tank was constructed by former rulers, and it has been long in very bad order. No attempt has been made to put the tank into repair. There are many large supply channels coming from the western "Veligonda". If the bund be strengthened and the tank repaired, there would be a large extent of land brought into cultivation. Formerly there were two "Tippas," or hillocks joined together by a bund. The hillocks were called "Garati Tippa," and "Avalamitta Tippa," even now if the two hillocks be joined by a strong bund, and calingulabs provided at the same time, the land under the tank would be cultivated with wet crops.		
Allampad .. Tank	Bad order	Udayagiri Talook RS 1,900	150	800	This tank is in bad order from a long time. No attempt has been made to repair it, therefore it is now proposed to be repaired.		
Bhmaravaram . Tank	Bad order	850	112	700	Do	do	This tank breached about sixty years ago. If it be repaired, 150 acres of land will be cultivated. As the cost of repairs was large, it was proposed in the Irrigation Return for Fusly 1276 to hand over the tanks to the ryots to be repaired at their own cost. There is a jungle stream. If the Government undertake its repair, it would be very remunerative. The Tahsildar thinks that the repair is absolutely necessary.
							The tank breached about twenty years ago. The land measuring 112 acres was, when the tank was in good order, cultivated with wet

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc — (Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gandipalem	Large tank...	Bad order . . .	1,00,000	43,480	1,20,000		crops, but the land is now classed and assessed as dry. If the tank be repaired, not only 112 acres would be again brought under wet cultivation, but also dry crops would be very largely raised. The Tahsildar thinks that the repair is absolutely necessary. This tank breached about 300 years ago. About 100 or 150 years ago a Shrotriem village called Chavadeipalle was founded in the bed of the tank by the Zemindar of Kalasatri. If the tank be repaired, the villages of Gandipalem, Guvvadi, Totalacheruvupalli, Kanyampadu, Mandallanayunipalli, Udayaguri, and its hamlets Vadiumudipalli, Dasari-palli, Appasamudiam, Duttalcheri, Yekukolla, Bhairavaram, Zangalapalle, Nullagonda, Gundamadakula, and Polepalle, all measuring 43,480 acres, would be brought under wet cultivation, and yield to Government revenue of Rupees 1,20,000. In addition to this revenue large amounts would be realized from the water cess to be levied from the Zemindary villages for irrigation of their lands. The late Tahsildar P. T. Raghava Chetty, submitted to the above effect an Arzi, No 16, of the 2nd March

1867 It appears that in last year a survey and estimate were made by the Public Works Department for the repair of the tank. The Tahsildar is of opinion that the tank if repaired would be largely remunerative.
General remarks — There are no other sources of irrigation in this talook.

Tikkavaram.	Vengamma pond	Bad order from 30 years	None.	20	100	No attempt has still been made to repair it	The tank is situated in Katarivari Kandriga, which was resumed about ten years ago by Government. If 200 Rupees were laid out in repairing the tank, 20 acres of land will be brought under wet cultivation. The Ayacut under the tank measures 16 acres, and is now uncultivated as the tank is in ruined condition. The time of the construction of this tank is not known. If this tank be repaired, 12 acres lying waste within the Ayacut of the Pedda Cheruvu, and the 20 acres which is now unirrigated would be cultivated with wet crops.
Pedapariya	Voti tank ..	Ditto.	300	32	160	Do do do	The tank is situated in the Ilafiz Sahab's Kandriga, a hamlet of Kanupur. It was resumed by Government long ago. The Ayacut of the tank is 3 acres and 32 cents, which is not cultivated, as the tank is in ruined condition. If it be repaired, 12 acres of land would be brought into cultivation.
Kanupur ..	Marri pond ...	Bad order from 40 years.	150	12	60	Do do do	

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc.—(Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chittamur	Kottagunta or new pond	The pond requires repair.	400	60	300	No attempt has still been made to repair it	The Panta Cheruvu supplies water to this pond, and 30 acres of the Ayacut under the tank is irrigated by the pond which has no other Ayacut. If the tank be repaired, the extent referred to in columns 5 and 6 will be brought under wet cultivation.
Bandepalli	Chinnipalli pond	Bad order from thirty years	200	30	150	Do do do	This village was formerly a Shrotrium it is now resumed. The Ayacut of the tank is 12 acres and 50 cents the assessment of which is Rupees 57, and only 10 acres is under occupation, but never cultivated. If repaired, the extent mentioned in columns 5 and 6 would be cultivated.
Nellatur	Rangaparedditank	Bad order from twenty years.	500	40	200	Do do do	About fifty years ago, during the English administration, one Yerrumreddi Rangapareddi constructed the tank which subsequently was breached, the Ayacut is 18 acres 75 Cents but unoccupied, the assessment is Rupees 125. After the death of Rangapareddi his relatives, Pileti Chenchureddi, submitted a durkhast stating that he would repair it from his private funds. An Arzi, No 170, dated 20th April 1867, was submitted on the subject to the Collector, but no orders have still been passed on it.

Viranaka- pur	Boya pond ...	In a ruined condition No owners	500	120	600	Do do do	It is in Hafiz Saheb's Kandriga which is now resumed. This pond has no Ayacut. If repaired, the jungle land mentioned in column 5 would be cultivated with wet crops.
Narayapalem pond	Do do	Do do	500	100	500	Do do do	The Ayacut has till now been included in the Khandam or division No 15. If this pond be repaired, the extent of dry land referred to in column 5 would be brought under wet cultivation.
Madumanur	A new tank should be constructed in the 2nd Khandam or division to the south of the village	There is no tank at present	1,000	300	1,500	Do do do	It is convenient to excavate a tank at this place. If a tank be built here, the water of the Kandleru river which is close to the tank can be brought into it by constructing a cross bund called "Kattukomma," 150 acres of dry cultivation in the bed of the tank the assessment of which is Rupees 250, and 100 acres of unoccupied waste, in all 250 acres, would be taken up for the tank.
Vindur	Marlagunta and Chenganagunta, in the 14th and 15th Khandams or divisions.	These ponds are in a ruined condition, and there are no owners to it, the person who at first constructed it is not known	2,000	250	1,250	Do do do	There is a mile distance between the two ponds. If the two ponds be joined, a large tank would be formed. As there is a jungle supplying stream, 250 Acres would be brought under cultivation. If a Calingulah be constructed to the river called Malayeru near Pokkandala village, in Rapur talook, and a channel be also excavated, the tank would be very remunerative, and a larger extent of land than that referred to in column 5 would be brought under wet cultivation. The cost of constructing the Calingulah and excavating the channel is estimated about Rupees 5,000.

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc —(Continued)

Name of Village.	Works proposed.	Condition.	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ana, in the 7th Khandam or division	The name of the founder is not known, it is now in a ruined condition.	RS 400	200	RS 1,000	The water does not remain in it hitherto the Chennur tank supplied water to this Ana or tank, and thereby about 3 Gorrus of land were cultivated For the last ten years there has been no cultivation If a bund is constructed at a cost of Rupees 400, 200 acres will be brought under cultivation But the Chennur spring water will be insufficient to fill up this Ana tank If a branch channel be excavated from the Chennur new Supply Channel to the west of Tipparpadu, and an Aqueduct be built across the channel flowing into the Gudur deep water (Madugu,) the said extent would be cultivated, more 300 Rupees will be sufficient for the above purpose A tank might be constructed in the locality. As there is a jungle stream to supply water to the tank, 150 acres will be brought under cultivation If a tank be constructed here, it will be supplied with water by the spring water of Vedicheria tank and by the supplying hill-stream About 25 acres of occupied land of assessment of 40 Rupees will have to be taken up for the excavation, the	
Cherukumadi	In the seventh Khandam or division	No tank. Jungle land	1,000	150	750		
Mangalapur	In the second Khandam.	No tank	1,000	60	300		

60 acres of occupied dry land under the tank will be brought under wet cultivation, but the remaining unoccupied portion will be unfit for wet cultivation

Nellore Talook

None.

Ongole Talook

RS 1,000

Machavaram . Tank ... Ruined condition

Now proposed to be carried out

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Machavaram . Tank ... Ruined condition

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc — (Continued)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed.	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Addanki . .	Old Tank . .	Bad condition	RS 4,000		RS		About 4,000 Rupees have been laid out in repairing the tank. The supply channel called Nallavagu contains salt water and will spoil the tank. The villagers state that the dry lands in the bed of the tank are greatly occupied, that there are also Inam lands situated in the same, and that, therefore, they would not approve of the construction of the tank.
Atmakur	The new channel flowing into the tank	Old channel in bad order. A new one to be dug. RS 2,000 Earthwork 3,000 Stonework to the Doggeru cross bund	Atmakur Talook 5,000				The Doggeru channel flowing into the tank is become much silted up, and the tank is therefore not well supplied. Even if it be repaired, the channel would again be silted up as the ground is sandy. It would be much better if a new channel were excavated from the "Budawa" or level ground to the south of Nagalapad village passing to the south of the Tamarind tope situated to the west of the village called Narranapett. This ground is level and there is less likelihood of the channel becoming silted. This new channel should be joined with the Doggeru, and a cross bund erected at its fall into that river. The old channel which is now visible, will have to be
		5,000					

Telugaroya-puram.	River channel .	In bad order RS. 1,000 Earthwork 500 Masonry work to the new sluice 1,500	1,500	200	...	dug deep from Nagalapad to the high ground called "Jannappadu" in the bed of the tank. The cost of excavating the channel is stated in column 4. The whole of the Ayacut would then be brought under wet cultivation, and a portion of dry fields would be cultivated with wet crops and charged with Tirya-jasti.
						This river channel has long since been in bad order. The villagers requested permission to repair the channel at their own cost, and promised to pay an assessment at the rate of 2½ Rupees per acre. Two Arzis, Nos 13 and 36, were sent to the Assistant Collector on the subject. If the channel be put into good order, even the land under the tank would be supplied with the channel water when the tank becomes dry. It appears that 200 acres of dry fields would be cultivated under the channel. If the channel be repaired at the cost of the villagers, and if the Government approve of their paying the dry assessment, deducting Rupees 370, the amount of dry assessment from the annual revenue of Rupees 500, there would be a difference of Rupees 130. If the Government undertake its repair, the Teeravajasti for water at the rate of 4 Rupees per acre would amount to Rupees 800, besides the usual assessment payable on the land. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt either of the above courses in repairing the channel.

Statement showing the several Tanks, etc — (Concluded)

Name of Village	Works proposed	Condition	Approximate Estimate	Approximate Revenue		Whether the works has already commenced, or recommended to be hereafter executed	Remarks
				Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Channel to be dug from the river Paleru to the north of the village Nandanavaram	For supplying water to the tanks of Bitragunta, Somarupalli, Palakala, and Bing-nepalli villages	Earthwork for digging the channel	Kandukur Talook RS 12,000	312	2,000	The villagers presented to Mr Smalley, the Assistant Engineer, a Mahazarnamah on the subject of the excavation of a supply channel, and the Sub-Collector issued a Takid, No 192, of August 1863, to the Tahsildar, requesting him to inquire and report the extent of land to be brought under cultivation in case the river channel be excavated. The Tahsildar submitted an Arzi, No 174, of August 1863, to the Sub-Collector stating that 200 Gorrus of land might then in excess be brought under cultivation. The late Tahsildar in Arzi, No 483, of the 25th September 1867, reported to the Sub-Collector as follows — About G 1, V. 11, of wet land was cultivated under the tank for Fusly 1218. The wet portion of land has been charged for many years with dry assessment. If the tank be repaired as estimated by Public Works Department, about 40 Gorrus would be brought under wet cultivation, and if the bund be extended and raised a little, and if Rupees 1,000 be expended in repairing it, besides the estimated	Mr Elliott, the late Sub-Collector, examined the place in person, and Mr Smalley prepared an Estimate for the channel, but neither the Estimate was sanctioned nor the proposed work carried out. The channel if constructed would be very remunerative.
Patchava	Repairing a ruined Earthwork tank		2,000	312	2,000		

Kandukur	Nallakutta tank ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	cost, 160 Gorrus of land would be rendered cultivable, and the villagers are also willing to give a Karanama to the effect that they would pay an assessment of 20 Rupees per Gorru, if the tank be completely put in order.
Ponnalur ..	Uppu tank ..	.....	...	.....	.....	The tanks in these villages have been in a ruined condition from many years, and the lands both under and the bed of the tank has been made over to the ryots and the assessment is also being paid to Government. The water in the bed is now become salt-h, and the land is unfit for wet cultivation. No recommendation has been made for the repair of these tanks.
Nennurpad	New tank ..	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Narasarazapalem tank	.....	...	.....	.....	
Kovuru ..	Northern tank ..	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Eastern do.	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Southern do ..	.....	...	.....	.....	

NELLORE,
26th August 1868.

(Signed) J. A. C. DOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

Abstract Statement showing the Rough Estimate of the necessary expenditure on new works of irrigation for each taluk with the probable receipts.

Talooks.	Works	Rough estimate of Expenditure	Probable Receipts
		RS	RS
Rapur ...	Tank work in the village of Tirumalapulu	20,000	4,000
	Adurupullu tank in do of Gullalur	15,000	7,000
	Butchemma tank alias Doravan tank in the village of Penubarti	10,000	2,000
Udayagiri	Large tank in the village of Garlipolliem	1,00,000	1,20,000
Gudur ...	A new tank in the Second Division to the south of the village Madumanar	1,000	1,500
	Tank in the Second Division of the village of Cherkumudi	1,000	750
	Do do of do of Mangalapur	1,000	300
Atmakur	A new channel in the village of Atmakur	3,000	
Kandakur	Channel to be dug from the river Palar to the north of the village Nannalwararu	12,000	2,000

Acting Secretary.

P.M. 4/23/1882

Statement showing the extent of the works to be carried out in the various taluks of the district.

The above statement is submitted for the consideration of the Government.

Statement showing the extent and value of the irrigation works in each Taluk of the Nellore District.

Talugs	Cultures	Extent in acres.	Value	
			Extent	Amount
Udayagiri	1274	2276	1071	6709
	1275	2276	1150	6917
	1276	2276	1218	3204
Ranigiri	1274	21243	12573	69373
	1275	21243	12180	69024
	1276	21243	14529	78025
Ongole	1274	5501	3055	20189
	1275	5501	2357	11210
	1276	5501	2744	15751
Nellore	1274	90307	55423	257798
	1275	90248	57330	290413
	1276	90322	78550	318527
Ranigiri	1274	430	276	2357
	1275	430	327	2350
	1276	430	328	3185
Kandakur	1274	14053	7202	43978
	1275	14051	7259	53590
	1276	14051	9504	57430
Atmakur	1274	15520	10871	52201
	1275	15520	13702	57059
	1276	15520	13938	63527
Ranigiri	1274	3573	3035	17340
	1275	3573	3292	16724
	1276	3573	3550	18414
Rapur	1274	5059	3222	17200
	1275	5059	3252	20193
	1276	5059	4190	25152
Gudur	1274	48081	28870	160090
	1275	48081	29002	160883
	1276	48329	33503	183633

Acting Secretary.

Salugo.

Guidur

Rapier

Killoro

Atuatun

Kavalis

Udoyagiri

Kandukur

Ougole

Kangiri

1862-63									
Amount expended on New Works.	Amount expended on Repairs.	Total	Amount expended at the ordinary rate of assessment.		Amount & other favorable turns.		Total		
			Area	Ass ^{ts}	Area	Ass ^{ts}			
Repairs	Repairs	Repairs	Area	Repairs	Area	Repairs	Area	Repairs	
26657	2293	28950	22928	127116	6935	32666	29863	165782	
1413	7	1420	1805	9519	1751	9248	3556	18767	
36307	4546	40853	54959	266970	15985	77679	40944	344649	
258	5028	5286	9588	52180	4898	26582	14486	48762	
458	1484	1942	10558	51313	2343	11568	12911	62881	
			943	5391	687	3929	1630	9320	
754	4104	4858	6984	32689	1623	8993	8607	47682	
	835	835	1730	10566	414	2455	2197	13021	
186	34	220	896	6489	375	2707	1271	9176	

A. P. B.

The assessment of the Amount & other favorable turns in this statement has been estimated.

Amount expended on New Works.	Amount expended on Repairs.	Total	Amount expended at the ordinary rate of assessment.		Amount & other favorable turns.		Total		
			Area	Ass ^{ts}	Area	Ass ^{ts}			
Repairs	Repairs	Repairs	Area	Repairs	Area	Repairs	Area	Repairs	
33215	8901	42116	30971	170602	6191	35755	37462	206357	
934	143	1077	3300	18561	1817	10220	5117	28781	
19803	6408	26211	60301	281403	15969	74586	76770	355919	
	522	522	11855	64440	4239	23050	16094	87490	
227	2403	2630	12715	67969	2384	12740	15099	80709	
			1966	5662	673	3943	1639	9605	
882	5055	5937	11151	39489	1623	5748	12774	45237	
			2702	15670	408	2365	3110	18035	
			699	3450	424	2093	1123	5543	

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5-5

1866-67								
Amount expended on Repairs Moles	Amount expended on Repairs	Total	Area irrigated at the ordinary rate of assessment		Inasmuch as the favourable season		Total	
			Area	Acres	Area	Acres	Area	Acres
Paper	Paper	Paper	Acres	Paper	Acres	Paper	Acres	Paper
6334	5380	9714	36106	190669	7646	40380	63751	237069
	2339	2339	4284	25479	1719	10224	6003	35703
17048	11633	28681	80863	342256	15982	67849	96847	410125
141	3820	3981	16793	77716	5558	25716	22351	103232
2470	1747	4217	14535	77955	2345	12745	16878	90711
334	638	972	1149	7096	711	4392	1860	11488
221	679	1100	9599	57359	1625	9708	11224	67067
95	1152	1247	2396	15817	223	2756	2819	15373
			689	4380	362	2302	786	6682

Yellow Collection Office.
27th August 1868

L. B. B. B.
Acting Collector

Public Works Department
No. 165

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Undated the 19th Jan^y 1881
Read the following

Proceedings of the Board of Rev^y H. E. No. 7,838 dated 4th Nov^r 1881

Communicated to
the Chief Engineer for Irrig-
-gation and the Superin-
-tending Engineer of the
2nd Divⁿ.

1881
A.K.A.

U.P.

To
The Chief Engr for Irrigⁿ
Suptg Engr 2nd Divⁿ
Board of Revenue
Revenue Dept^y

Ac 4523

Cart. of 1868: *Quintus*.

PUBLIC WORKS.

*The Chief Engineer of
Irrigation*

&c, &c, &c.

Dd 4

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Enr.

G O. 19 Jan 1869 No. 165.

Nos. 332 - 333

Irrigation Works. Part of the
Board of River subcommittee, with
members, the report of the Com-
-tee of Affairs regarding the
irrigation works
in the St. Louis Office
concerned.