

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.**Government of Madras.***Public Works* **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2167	Press Mis.
76-77	
Dated 5. 7	18 (27).

Not to be folded or roughly handled

13

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th July 1869

No. 76. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1869, No. 3,960 —

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichendur, 11th May 1869, No 202.

With reference to Board's Proceedings No 889, dated 11th February last, and to the Order of Government thereon, Public Works Department, No 762, dated 10th March following, relative to the utilization for irrigation purposes of the waters of the Nambiar and other streams which flow from the western ghats to the sea to the south of the Tambrapurni, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence on the subject, and to state that two Goomastahs will be entertained on a monthly salary of 10 Rupees each, from 1st June to 31st December 1869, as suggested by the Superintending Engineer, to keep a register of water at the Kovenkolum anicut on the Nambiar and at the Perungudi anicut on the Kanumanadi river.

2. The Board will observe that in the 7th paragraph of his letter Captain Prendergast states he can give the money from funds at his disposal.

From the Acting Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated Nanguneri, 21st April 1869, No 83

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have seen Mr Grant, who has within the last few days arrived to take up the examination of the Nambiar and other projects in this talook. I have also seen a copy of his instructions, from which it appears that the establishment allowed him is four Lascars only, that he has been directed, in the first place, to examine into two projects, namely, Dr Caldwell's scheme for irrigation from the last anicut, and the plan for diverting water from the western side of the ghats

2 On referring to paragraph 1 of the Order of Government, dated 10th March 1869, No 762, you will see that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council decided that a trial survey of the Nambiar or Natar be at once undertaken in connection with the other streams which flow from the western ghats to the sea to the south of the Tambrapurni. A careful perusal of the papers recorded in Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th March 1869, leads me to believe that though it is known in a general way that a great deal of water runs to waste over the last anicut on the Nambiar, no one has any accurate information about this. I think that this is a point of primary importance, I might say the point of most importance as a preliminary to extensive works on the Nambiar, for unless we know how much more water we have than we utilise, we are in the dark as to the extent and nature of the works we can undertake

3 A section of the river at the last anicut, and a Goomastah permanently posted there to take readings on a gauge fixed there, is, I consider, absolutely necessary, and I beg to recommend another at the anicut just below Tirukurungudi, by observation of the water passing here and that passing at the last anicut, we shall be able to take the difference between the quantity of water we get from the hills, and that which comes to us from surface drainage of the plains. Moreover, as the most important channel, that to Vallur, takes off here, it is highly important to know exactly how much water we can command at this point. These two Goomastahs might be under Mr. Grant's orders.

4. Further, adverting to the direction of Government quoted in paragraph 2, I beg to suggest that a Goomastah be employed at each of the following places:—

1st.—At or near the point where the Pachai river, rising near Kalakad, falls into the Tambrapurni. In order that we may know how much water in excess of that stored in the tanks

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th July 1869*

now fed by that river in this talook yearly runs into the already amply supplied Tambrapurni, and which water might be much more beneficially employed in this "neglected" talook. This is a good-sized stream, and already feeds some seventy tanks.

2nd —At the point where the large and admirably supplied channel which fills the Nanguneri tank, and afterwards runs away to the north-east and filling upwards of 100 tanks, falls at last into the Tambrapurni near Strivycuntum. Observations here will show what quantity of water coming down this channel is still available for new reservoirs. I have been over a good deal of the ground about Nanguneri, and am satisfied that there are any number of suitable places for new reservoirs, if we can ascertain *certainly* what is admitted as probable, namely, that a good deal of water escapes into the Tambrapurni near Strivycuntum which might be utilised here where water is much more wanted.

3rd —Near the mouth of the stream which runs from the north-east escape of the Vizianarayanam tank to the sea near Munapa. This stream besides receiving the drainage of a large area gets the surplus water after a line of tanks between Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam are filled by water led south from the stream referred to in the last paragraph. This I imagine is considerable. These three Goomastahs should, I think, be under the inspection of the Range Officers.

4th —At the anicut two miles above Kalakad where the stream which supplies some 150 tanks between Kalakad and Nanguneri, Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam, and Nanguneri and Strivycuntum, issues from the hills from whence it draws its main supply. Observations here will enable us with tolerable certainty to calculate how many more acres we can supply by means of new reservoirs fed by the existing channels which take off from this channel towards the south above Nanguneri, and before the sand channel receives any water at all from the drainage of the low country. This Goomastah might be under Mr. Grant's orders.

5th —Lastly, at the point where the rivers or rather streams marked on the map as the Unnam Aur and Kothan Aur, being the most southern of the streams referred to by Government as those which descend from the Western ghats, fall into sea. These two streams being near together at their mouths, might be watched by a single Goomastah, who would be under Mr. Grant's orders.

It is hardly necessary for me to insist upon the necessity of such preliminary observations where Government are prepared to expend very large sums of money, especially from Loan Funds. I would only add that the total expense of seven Goomastahs at 10 Rupees a month would be only

* Together with a small amount to be expended in setting up gauges

840 Rupees a year, which sum* compared with the outlay contemplated is, I hope, very trifling indeed, and I am sure it will be found to be so

when compared with the value of the information gained.

From the Officiating Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to the Officiating Collector of Tinnevely, dated 6th May 1869, No 277

With reference to the Sub-Collector's letter* to your address, No 83, of the 24th ultimo, I

* Enclosure No 1, returned

Paragraphs 1 and 2

channel from the lowest anicut on the Nambiar, and the diversion of water from the western side of the hills, I requested Mr. Grant to take these up, before looking generally into the question of extending irrigation. There is certainly no accurate information at present as to the water that runs to waste from the Nambiar, and it is of the highest importance that such information should be obtained. A Goomastah should be placed at the 1st anicut to record all the water that comes down, and we shall then begin to understand what amount of water is available for new land.

2 I do not recommend another post of observation at the anicut just below Tirukurungudi,

Paragraph 3

for there are other anicuts between that and the last, and unless we know the quantity of water drawn off by each, we cannot compare the volume of river water that passes Tirukurungudi from the hills, with that which comes in from surface drainage.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th July 1869*

3 The Pachiar river rising near Kalakad drains into the Tambrapurni, at the village of

Paragraph 4, 1st Clause

Taruvai, but it has first to pass over a calingulah in the line of bund of the Palaiem channel

The drainage water from the fields, and the moderate floods from the hills, are thus taken up and made use of in conjunction with the water drawn off the Tambrapurni from the Palavoor anicut. The Tambrapurni is undoubtedly amply supplied when floods come down from the south-west monsoon, but for the maintenance of the second crop after the north-east monsoon is over, there is not much surplus water left. The Strivycuntum anicut has been designed to utilise the minimum supply of water towards the end of the cultivating season, and I am not prepared to support the proposition to cut off the natural sources of drainage into the Tambrapurni valley.

Paragraph 4, 2nd Clause

Again, if it be admitted that a good deal of water escapes in the direction from Nanguneri

towards Strivycuntum, this water finds no outlay into the Tambrapurni unless the tanks are already full, and then heavy rain comes on. This surplus water must be joined by the ordinary natural drainage towards the Tambrapurni, and that is cut off by the Vallur large tank and the Mailakal channel from the Marudur anicut. There is a calingulah at the north end of the Vallur tank, two miles from Panagudi, to let off an excessive flux of water, but all ordinary surplus water has hitherto been passed on through the Tenkarei tank and over its calingulahs on to the Dadamba tank. In this case, too, the supply of water is now appropriated for the Tambrapurni irrigation, and I think it unnecessary to attempt to gauge the flood waters when there are objections to their being diverted from their present course.

Paragraph 4, 3rd Clause

4 It would be interesting, but, I think, not necessary to observe the water that flows into

the sea near Munapad from the north-east escape of the Vizianarayanam tank, for that volume would include the drainage of the country near the coast, and the record would not be of practical value to show the amount of surplus water at any point except just at the mouth of the stream when continued floods come down the Nambiar, there is a flow of water from the Vizianarayanam calingulah after the tank is full. At present this is not controlled, but if a head sluice be built at the head of the channel that supplies the tank from the Nambiar, the admission of water will be regulated, and there will be no unnecessary surplus water allowed to run to waste to Munapad.

5 When consideration is given to the question, whether water from rivers is sufficiently abundant to allow of increase of irrigation, it is not expedient to go up to the sources of supply, and there measure the discharge of water, but rather to go to the farther end after the duty of the river is performed, and then see what balance there is to reckon on, for this reason I would not

Paragraph 4, 4th Clause

care to measure the water at the anicut two miles above Kalakad, where the supply to Nanguneri takes its start. The general line of drainage

by Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam is in the valley of the Nambiar, and the actual surplus water of that valley will, in my opinion, be best ascertained by gauging it at the lowest anicut on the Nambiar at Korencolum.

Paragraph 4, 5th Clause

6 If we were to have observations at the mouths of the Kothanar and Hanumanar, we would

learn what water flows into the sea, but nothing can be done with water at the mouth of a river; and if after investigation some spot higher up is selected as suitable for leading off water to land not before under its influence, a fresh set of observations must then be made, for we could not rely on the calculation of water that enter the sea some distance below. Hence instead of sending a Goomastah to the coast, I would prefer placing one at the lowest anicut on the Hanumanar; then by testing the quantity of water that passes by, we can reckon with confidence on that volume at least being available at any point of the river lower down.

7 I am glad to have had this opportunity afforded me, by perusal of the Sub-Collector's letter, for considering at this time what measures may be taken for obtaining a record of water in the present year. If any schemes had been at all defined, it would have been necessary to measure

378

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th July 1869.*

the river water at the points from which it was proposed to carry it off, but as there is only one, that of Dr Caldwell's, which also happens to originate with the Kovenkolam anicut, I must be guided by general principles, when giving my opinion as to the preliminary measures to be adopted. Thus I am prepared to sanction, with your concurrence, the entertainment of two Goomastahs on 10 Rupees each under Mr Grant, from the 1st June to the 31st December, to keep a register of water at the Kovenkolam anicut on the Nambiar, and at the Perungudi anicut on the Kanumanar. Both of these streams receive some of the rain-fall of the south-west monsoon, as well as of the north-east monsoon; the rain of the former sets in some time in June, and of the latter ends usually by the close of the Calendar year. The cost will then amount to only Rupees 140 for the seven months of observation. I see no object in keeping the men on during the dry season when casual showers occur with the greatest irregularity, and a record of many seasons would have to be kept before an average could be struck. There will be only the very small further expense of two gauges, which Mr Grant should have correctly marked in feet and decimals, and I can provide the funds from the allotment at my disposal for Minor New Works, Agricultural.

Finally, I am much obliged to the Sub-Collector for the interest that his letter shows he takes in Mr Grant's work, and I am sure his assistance will be of the greatest value.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 10th March 1869, No 762, (Irrigation)

2. The schemes for the improvement of the water supply from the Nambiar, which were advocated by the Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, Mr. Pennington, have been attentively considered by the gentleman who is now acting for him, Mr. Stuart, and by the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Captain Prendergast.

3. It has now been determined as a preliminary measure to station two Goomastahs at the Kovenkolum and Perungudi anicuts to gauge the water which passes over them.

4. The Board hope that the information which has been promised as to the ayacut and cultivation under the existing works will soon be furnished.

TRANSFERRED to the Public Works Department.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

15th June 1869.

No. 77. ORDER THEREON, 5th July 1869, No 2,167.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 5.

THE entertainment of the two Goomastahs whom Captain Prendergast proposes to employ for the purpose of keeping registers of the quantity of water passing the Kovenkolum and Perungudi anicuts in the district of Tinnevely is sanctioned. The Superintending Engineer will report the source from which he proposes to meet the charge.

(True Extract)

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.

.. Controller of Public Works Accounts.

.. Revenue Department

Frd S T Augustin

No 3,960

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th June 1869.

Read the following letter from C. T. LONGLEY, Esq, Acting Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichendur, 11th May 1869, No. 202.—

WITH reference to Board's Proceedings, No 889, dated 11th February last, and to the Order of Government thereon, Public Works Department, No 762, dated 10th March following, relative to the utilisation for irrigation purposes of the waters of the Nambiar and other streams which flow from the western ghauts to the sea to the south of the Tambrapurni, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence on the subject, and to state that two Goomastahs will be entertained on a monthly salary of 10 Rupees each from 1st June to 31st December 1869, as suggested by the Superintending Engineer, to keep a register of water at the Kovenkolum anicut on the Nambiar and at the Perungudi anicut on the Kanumanadi river.

2 The Board will observe that in the 7th paragraph of his letter Captain Prendergast states he can give the money from funds at his disposal.

ENCLOSURE No 1.

From A. J. STUART, Esq, Acting Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, dated Nanguneri, 24th April 1869, No 83.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have seen Mr Grant, who has within the last few days arrived to take up the examination of the Nambiar and other projects in this talook. I have also seen a copy of his instructions, from which it appears that the establishment allowed him is four Lascars only, and that he has been directed in the first place to examine into two projects, namely, Dr Caldwell's scheme for irrigation from the last anicut, and the plan for diverting water from the western side of the ghauts.

2. On referring to paragraph 1 of the Order of Government, dated 10th March 1869, No 762, you will see that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council decided that a trial survey of the Nambiar or Natar be at once undertaken in connection with the other streams which flow from the western ghauts to the sea to the south of the Tambrapurni. A careful perusal of the papers recorded in Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th March 1869, leads me to believe that though it is known in a general way that a great deal of water runs to waste over the last amount on the Nambiar, no one has any accurate information about this. I think that this is a point of primary importance, I might say the point of most importance as a preliminary to extensive works on the Nambiar, for unless we know how much more water we have than we utilise, we are in the dark as to the extent and nature of the works we can undertake.

3. A section of the river at the last anicut, and a Goomastah permanently posted there to take readings on a gauge fixed there, is, I consider, absolutely necessary, and I beg to recommend another at the anicut just below Tirukurungudi, by observation of the water passing here and that passing at the last anicut, we shall be able to take the difference between the quantity of water we get from the hills, and that which comes to us from surface drainage of the plains. Moreover, as the most important channel, that to Vallur, takes off here, it is highly important to know exactly how much water we can command at this point. These two Goomastahs might be under Mr. Grant's orders.

4. Further, adverting to the direction of Government quoted in paragraph 2, I beg to suggest that a Goomastah be employed at each of the following places —

1st.—At or near the point where the Pachair river, rising near Kalakad, falls into the Tambrapurni. In order that we may know how much water in excess of that stored in the tanks now fed by that river in this talook yearly runs into the already amply supplied Tambrapurni, and which water might be much more beneficially employed in this "neglected" talook. This is a good-sized stream, and already feeds some seventy tanks.

2nd.—At the point where the large and admirably supplied channel which fills the Nanguneri tank, and afterwards runs away to the north-east and filling upwards of 100 tanks, falls at last into the Tambrapurni near Strivycuntam. Observations here will show what quantity of water

coming down this channel is still available for new reservoirs. I have been over a good deal of the ground about Nanguneri, and am satisfied that there are any number of suitable places for new reservoirs, if we can ascertain *certainly* what is admitted as probable, namely, that a good deal of water escapes into the Tambrapurni near Strivycuntam which might be utilised here where water is much more wanted.

3rd —Near the mouth of the stream which runs from the north-east escape of the Vizianarayanam tank to the sea near Munapa. This stream besides receiving the drainage of a large area gets the surplus water after a line of tanks between Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam are filled by water led south from the stream referred to in the last paragraph: this I imagine is considerable. These three Goomastahs should, I think, be under the inspection of the Range Officers.

4th.—At the anicut two miles above Kalakad where the stream which supplies some 150 tanks between Kalakad and Nanguneri, Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam, and Nanguneri and Strivycuntam, issues from the hills from whence it draws its main supply. Observations here will enable us with tolerable certainty to calculate how many more acres we can supply by means of new reservoirs fed by the existing channels which take off from this channel towards the south above Nanguneri, and before the said channel receives any water at all from the drainage of the low country. This Goomastah might be under Mr. Grant's orders.

5th —Lastly, at the point where the rivers or rather streams marked on the map as the Unnam Aur and Kothan Aur, being the most southern of the streams referred to by Government as those which descend from the Western ghats, fall into sea. These two streams being near together at their mouths, might be watched by a single Goomastah, who would be under Mr. Grant's orders.

It is hardly necessary for me to insist upon the necessity of such preliminary observations where Government are prepared to expend very large sums of money, especially from Loan Funds. I would only add that the total expense of seven Goomastahs at 10 Rupees a month would be only

840 Rupees a year, which sum* compared with the outlay contemplated is, I hope, very trifling indeed, and I am sure it will be found to be so when compared with the value of the information gained.

From Captain H. L. PRENDERGAST, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to the Officiating Collector of Tinnevely, dated 6th May 1869, No. 277.

With reference to the Sub-Collector's letter* to your address, No. 83, of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that as in the Government Order and other papers there are two definite objects proposed, namely, Dr. Caldwell's

* Enclosure No. 1, returned

Paragraphs 1 and 2

channel from the lowest anicut on the Nambiar, and the diversion of water from the western side of the hills, I requested Mr. Grant to take these up, before looking generally into the question of extending irrigation. There is certainly no accurate information at present, as to the water that runs to waste from the Nambiar, and it is of the highest importance that such information should be obtained. A Goomastah should be placed at the last anicut to record all the water that comes down, and we shall then begin to understand what amount of water is available for new land.

2 I do not recommend another post of observation at the anicut just below Tirukurungudi, for there are other anicuts between that and the last, and unless we know the quantity of water drawn off by each, we cannot compare the volume of river water that passes Tirukurungudi from the hills, with that which comes in from surface drainage.

Paragraph 3

3 The Pachiar river rising near Kalakad drains into the Tambrapurni, at the village of Taruvai, but it has first to pass over a calingulah in the line of bund of the Paliem channel.

Paragraph 4, 1st Clause

The drainage water from the fields, and the moderate floods from the hills, are thus taken up and made use of in conjunction with the water drawn off the Tambrapurni from the Palavoor anicut. The Tambrapurni is undoubtedly amply supplied when floods come down from the south-west

monsoon, but for the maintenance of the second crop after the north-east monsoon is over, there is not much surplus water left. The Strivycuntam anicut has been designed to utilise the minimum supply of water towards the end of the cultivating season, and I am not prepared to support the proposition to cut off the natural sources of drainage into the Tambrapurni valley.

Paragraph 4, 2nd Clause.

Again, if it be admitted that a good deal of water escapes in the direction from Nanguneri towards Strivycuntam, this water finds no outlet into the Tambrapurni unless the tanks are already full, and then heavy rain comes on. This surplus water must be joined by the ordinary natural drainage towards the Tambrapurni, and that is cut off by the Valliur large tank and the Mailakal channel from the Marudur anicut. There is a calingulah at the north end of the Valliur tank, two miles from Panagudi, to let off an excessive influx of water, but all ordinary surplus water has hitherto been passed on through the Tenkarei tank and over its calingulahs on to the Kadamba tank. In this case, too, the supply of water is now appropriated for the Tambrapurni irrigation, and I think it unnecessary to attempt to gauge the flood waters when there are objections to their being diverted from their present course.

Paragraph 4, 3rd Clause

4 It would be interesting, but, I think, not necessary, to observe the water that flows into the sea near Munapad from the north-east escape of the Vizianarayanam tank, for that volume would include the drainage of the country near the coast, and the record would not be of practical value to show the amount of surplus water at any point except just at the mouth of the stream when continued floods come down the Nambiar, there is a flow of water from the Vizianarayanam calingulah after the tank is full. At present this is not controlled, but if a head sluice be built at the head of the channel that supplies the tank from the Nambiar, the admission of water will be regulated, and there will be no unnecessary surplus water allowed to run to waste to Munapad.

5 When consideration is given to the question, whether water from rivers is sufficiently abundant to allow of increase of irrigation, it is not expedient to go up to the sources of supply, and there measure the discharge of water, but rather to go to the farther end after the duty of the river is performed, and then see what balance there is to reckon on, for this reason I would not

Paragraph 4, 4th Clause.

care to measure the water at the anicut two miles above Kalakad, where the supply to Nanguneri takes its start. The general line of drainage by Nanguneri and Vizianarayanam is in the valley of the Nambiar, and the actual surplus water of that valley will in my opinion be best ascertained by gauging it at the lowest anicut on the Nambiar at Korencolum.

Paragraph 4, 5th Clause.

6 If we were to have observations at the mouths of the Kothanar and Ilanumanar, we would learn what water flows into the sea, but nothing can be done with water at the mouth of a river, and if after investigation some spot higher up is selected as suitable for leading off water to land not before under its influence, a fresh set of observations must then be made, for we could not rely on the calculation of water that enters the sea some distance below. Hence instead of sending a Goomastah to the coast, I would prefer placing one at the lowest anicut on the Ilanumanar, then by testing the quantity of water that passes by, we can reckon with confidence on that volume at least being available at any point of the river lower down.

7 I am glad to have had this opportunity afforded me, by perusal of the Sub-Collector's letter, for considering at this time what measures may be taken for obtaining a record of water in the present year. If any schemes had been at all defined, it would have been necessary to measure the river water at the points from which it was proposed to carry it off, but as there is only one, that of Dr. Caldwell's, which also happens to originate with the Kovenkolam anicut, I must be guided by general principles, when giving my opinion as to the preliminary measures to be adopted. Thus I am prepared to sanction, with your concurrence, the entertainment of two Goomastahs on 10 Rupees each under Mr. Grant, from the 1st June to the 31st December, to keep a register of water at the Kovenkolam anicut on the Nambiar, and at the Perungudi anicut on

the Hanumanar Both of these streams receive some of the rainfall of the south-west monsoon, as well as of the north-east monsoon, the rain of the former sets in some time in June, and that of the latter ends usually by the close of the Calendar year. The cost will then amount to only Rupees 140 for the seven months of observation. I see no object in keeping the men on during the dry season when casual showers occur with the greatest irregularity, and a record of many seasons would have to be kept before an average could be struck There will be only the very small further expense of two gauges, which Mr Grant should have correctly marked in feet and decimals, and I can provide the funds from the allotment at my disposal for minor new works, agricultural.

Finally, I am much obliged to the Sub-Collector for the interest that his letter shows he takes in Mr. Grant's work, and I am sure his assistance will be of the greatest value

(True Copies)

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 10th March 1869.
No. 762, (Irrigation)

2. The schemes for the improvement of the water supply from the Nambiar, which were advocated by the Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, Mr. Pennington, have been attentively considered by the gentleman who is now acting for him, Mr. Stuart, and by the Officiating Superintending Engineer Captain Prendergast

3 It has now been determined as a preliminary measure to station two Goomastahs at the Kovenkolum and Perungudi anicuts to gauge the water which passes over them.

4. The Board hope that the information which has been promised as to the ayacut and cultivation under the existing works will soon be furnished.

(True Copies and Extract)

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department

Copy to the Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

Waters of Nambiar and other streams in Tinnevely District.—Letter from Acting Collector forwarding copy of correspondence relative to utilization of, for irrigation purposes, and stating that two Goomastahs will be entertained from 1st June to 31st December 1869 to keep a register of water at Kovenkolum and Perungudi anicuts, submitted to Government.

JUNE
No. 3,960.

PROCEEDINGS, 4TH JUNE 1869, No 3,960.

BOARD of REVENUE,
MADRAS.

11:1979.

Sub-Secretary

1869

1869

Progs of the B. of Revenue

(Here enter No 3960 of 4th June 1869)

The entertainment of the two Goomastahs, whom Captain Prendergast proposes to employ for the purpose of keeping registers of the quantity of water passing the Kovenkolum and Perungudi anicuts in the District of Tinnevely, is sanctioned, The Superintending Engineer will report the same sum

from which he pro-
poses to meet the
charge -

Abb

42

4

L. L. Engr. 8" D. W.
4 C. M. S. S.
21 Rev. Sept 5
Sept 7/7/9

Line 2512

Court. of 1869 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To The Superintending Engr.
8th Division

211

Dated

For

For

G O S - July 1869, No. 2107

Nos. 76-77

Gromastals The entertainment of
two Gromastals from the Sub
Engineer's office to supply for keeping
registers of the quantity of water
passing the Koor-kolum & Perun-
jodi Amments in the Limerally &,
Chandam.