

(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.<br>1261127 | 1632 | Press<br>Mis. |
| Dated               | 6-7  | 18/12         |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 126. From the Acting Superintending Engineer, 1st Division, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Dowlaishweram, 9th May 1872, No. 498.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Government, a sketch map of the Godavery river prepared in the year 1848-49, enlarged from the sketch published in the 3rd volume of the Corps papers, page 102, showing the state of the shoals at that time, and on this I have traced in dotted lines the survey made by us last year to show the changes which have occurred since.

2. These show clearly how much the Wadapilly lunka has encroached into the river-bed, as reported in my letter printed with G. O. of the 3rd February 1871, No. 331, paragraph 3; the large lunka formerly known as the Wadavani lunka has been more than half carried away; a large portion of the head of the Pitcheka lunka has been removed; and the whole set of the river now runs on to the western flank of the Dowlaishweram anicut, whilst large shoals have been formed in front of the Muddoor and Vejaisweram anicuts at the same time that the head of the Chiggoor lunka has been considerably obliterated; by these latter formations the river bank on the west side has been encroached upon, making the head of the old Apparow channel far less.

3. I cannot but think the disproportionate lengths of the anicuts has been the cause of all this unfavourable condition of the river-bed. I had originally supposed these were as 5:3, but I now find they are near 2:1, so that the Dowlaishweram side has twice the discharging power of the Vejaisweram. Major Mullins, in his note appended to the G. O. above referred to, suggested the shutters on the Dowlaishweram side should be put in earlier than those on the Vejaisweram side at the end of the season to create a set on that side; we tried this last year and the only effect of it as might have been expected was to let all the water out of the river and diminish our head when most required. With so large a river to deal with, such a measure is not likely to be of the slightest use, and it becomes necessary to consider what are the best measures to adopt to remedy the defective discharging power of the Vejaisweram branch.

4. I had proposed constructing powerful under-sluices on the right flank of the Vejaisweram anicut, but now I would recommend, if this measure is approved of, to build them on the left flank so as to scour away the lunkas formed in front by the removal of the Waduva lunka, and also in consequence of the Chiggoor lunka having been so much cut away.

5. I shall be obliged by your returning me this plan with any instructions you may be disposed to give, so that I may take up the matter as early as possible.

No. 112.

No. 126A. *Note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

WITH the above letter the Acting Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division forwards a sketch of the river-bed above the Godavery anicut, showing its condition in 1848-49 and in 1871, and he appears to be apprehensive that, under the

existing condition of the bed, a larger body of water now finds its way over the two eastern sections of the anicut into the Gowtami Godavery than formerly passed by that branch of the river, and he proposes the construction of under-sluices at the eastern end of the Vejaisweram branch of the anicut with a view of remedying what he considers to be the defective discharging power of the Vejaisweram branch and of destroying the Waddavani lunka which has encroached upon the river-bed above the Vejaisweram branch of the anicut.

2. From an examination of the sketch, it would not appear that the proportion of the discharge by the Vejaisweram and Muddoor branches, which form the Vassista Godavery, has diminished since 1848-49. It is true that the Wadapillee lunka has encroached upon the river-bed, but the encroachment has been compensated for by the destruction of a portion of the Waddavani lunka, and the channel to the Vejaisweram branch is not now narrower than the channel of 1848-49; its direction is very objectionable and will be adverted to below.

3. The approaches to the Muddoor and Rallee branches have been much improved by the destruction of the eastern portion of the Waddavani lunka, and while that of the former which falls into the Vassista Godavery is considerably broader, that of the latter, which falls into the Gowtami Godavery, is somewhat narrower than it was in 1848-49. The approach to the Dowlaishweram branch has altered considerably; but, in the absence of any sections or figures showing the height of shoals or depth of water above the anicut, it is not possible to judge whether the draught to this branch of the anicut is greater or less than it was in 1848-49; here, a sandy shoal, in continuation of the Pitchcka lunka, has been removed at the west end, to be replaced or compensated for by the Island F. The fact of this island having formed in comparative contiguity to the scouring sluices, while the shoal at the west end of the Dowlaishweram branch, which is far more remote, has been washed away, indicates clearly that the scouring sluices have comparatively little effect except in the direction of the deep stream, and that the direction of the deep stream is given by alterations in the river-bed entirely independently of the scouring sluices. It is probable therefore that the scouring sluices proposed to be placed at the east end of the Vejaisweram branch of the anicut would have little or no effect in tending to alter the direction of the channel of approach; an alteration in the direction of this channel is very necessary, but it must be effected by removing the encroachment of the Wadapillee shoal, and by reducing the shoal to the dimensions and form it had in 1848-49. If there is a strong current through the channel which hugs the west bank of the river, it is probable that the portion of the Wadapillee shoal it is desired to remove may be destroyed by one or more groynes placed at A as shown in the lithographed copy of the river-bed as it was in 1871. If this channel is shoaled and is gradually silting up, operations must be carried out higher up the river so as to divert the current on to the Wadapillee shoal: an elbow cut in the sand bank at B, nearly opposite to the Provincial School-house at Rajahmundry, may have the desired effect if the deep stream hugs the bank at the upper end of B.

4. Pending the removal of the encroachment of the Wadapillee shoal, and the consequent alteration in the direction of the deep stream in its neighbourhood, the measures already adopted by the Superintending Engineer for protecting the foot of the river bank below the shoal by planting nanal should be persevered in,

and a small margin or lunka should, if possible, be formed at the foot of the bank; if this cannot be effected by planting nanal only, a few small stone groynes should be placed along the foot of the bank to protect the nanal and to aid in collecting silt.

5. I cannot concur with the Superintending Engineer in regarding the condition of the river-bed as compared with what it was in 1848-49 as unfavourable; there has been a marked improvement in the bed above the Muddoor and Rallee branches, and the defect in the approach to the Vejaisweram branch is due to alterations in the direction of the set of the currents consequent upon the action of the river far above the site of the anicut; and, as far as has been shown, there is nothing to indicate that a larger quantity of water passes over the two eastern branches of the anicut now than passed over them in 1848-49. The lengths given to the branches of the anicut were doubtless arranged relative to the capacity of the streams which have to carry off the water which passes over them; but even had it been shown that the two eastern branches of the anicut were discharging a larger proportion of the waters of the Godavery than they formerly discharged, unless it were also shown that the Gowtami Godavery was unable to carry the water thus thrown into it without danger, I could not recommend any increase in the capacity of the two western branches of the anicut until the encroachments of the river in the limits of Kakarapurroo and Ramachendrapuram were not only arrested but until those spots were declared to be entirely free from danger.

6. The Superintending Engineer should state whether the water level at the east end of the Dowlaishweram branch is higher during floods or when water is passing over the anicut than it is at the west end of the Vejaisweram branch, and if not or the difference is trifling it is clear that there is no such set of the river on the Dowlaishweram branch as he apprehends.

7. With reference to the Superintending Engineer's remark that the only effect of putting in the shutters on the Dowlaishweram side earlier than on the Vejaisweram side was to let all the water out of the river; he appears to have misapprehended Major Mullins' suggestions. The shutters should have been put in from the east end of the anicut as soon as it was found possible to place them on the anicut, and as the water fell below the level of the top of the shutters in the contracted section, a further portion of the anicut should have been closed, and so on till the whole anicut was closed, the water level throughout the process of placing the shutters being retained within an inch or two of the level of the top of the shutters.

OOTACAMUND,  
27th June 1872.

(Signed) R. F. OAKES, Captain, R.E.,  
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No. 127.

ORDER THEREON, 5th July 1872, No. 1,632.

IRRIGATION, No. 5.

With the first of the papers above recorded the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division submits a plan of the river-bed above the Godavery anicut showing the condition of the bed in 1848-49 and in 1871, and states his opinion that the condition of the bed was

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
5th July 1872.*

worse in 1871 than in 1848-49, and that a larger volume of water now passes over the two northern branches than formerly passed over them, and as a remedy proposes the construction of under-sluiques in the Vejaisweram branch of the anicut.

2. The Government observe from the note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation that that Officer does not consider that the condition of the river-bed is worse than it was in 1848-49; he points out in detail in what respects improvements have been effected; states his reasons for supposing that the effect of the sluices proposed would not be those anticipated by the Superintending Engineer; deprecates the discharge of a larger body of water over the two western branches of the anicut, while the banks of the Vassista Godavery are avowedly in a dangerous condition; and proposes certain works for the alteration of the direction of the channel which is encroaching upon the river bank below Wadapillce.

3. The Government resolve to call the attention of the Superintending Engineer to the suggestions of the Acting Chief Engineer in paragraphs 3 to 7 of his note, and are not prepared at present to sanction the construction of sluices in the Vejaisweram branch of the anicut, a proposition which, they observe, was negatived in their Order No. 331, dated 3rd February 1871.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. F. OAKES, Captain, R. E.,

Ag. Joint-Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.  
,, Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Ed. E. C. Shunker,

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 1ST DIVISION

DOWLAISHWARUM,

1872.

No.

498.

From

Superintendent of the  
Superintending Engineer

1st Division

To the  
Chief Engineer for Irrigation

MADRAS

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for  
Submission to the Government, a sketch Map of the  
Godavery river prepared in the year 1848-49  
enlarged from the sketch published in the  
3rd volume of the Corps papers page 102 showing  
the state of the river at that time, and on this  
I have traced in dotted lines, the survey made  
by us last year, to show the changes which have  
occurred since.

These show clearly how much the  
Wadapilly lunkah has encroached into the  
river bed as reported in my letter printed  
with G.O. of the 2nd February 1871 No. 331 and  
the large lunkah formerly known as the Wadapilly  
lunkah has been more than half carried  
away, a large portion of the head of the Pehaka  
lunkah

lunkah has been removed and the whole set  
of the river now runs on to the western  
flank of the Doulaismarum Ainkut, whilst  
large shoals have been formed in front of the  
Muddoor and Vajaismarum Ainkuts at the  
same time that the head of the Chiggeon  
Lunkah has been considerably obliterated,  
by these latter formations the river bank  
on the west side has been encroached upon  
making the head of the old Appuram  
Channel far less.

3. I cannot but think the dis-  
proportional lengths of the Ainkuts has  
been the cause of all this inferior or able  
condition of the river bed. I had originally  
supposed these were as 3: 3 but I now  
find they are near 2: 1 so that the Dou-  
laismarum side has twice the discharging  
power of the Vajaismarum. Major Mullins  
in his note appended to the G. O. above  
referred

referred to, suggested the shutters on the  
Doulaismarum side should be put in earlier  
than those on the Vajaismarum side at the  
end of the season to create a set on that  
side, we tried this last year and the only  
effect of it might have been expected  
was to let all the water out of the river  
and diminish our head when most required,  
with so large a river to deal with, such a  
measure is not likely to be of the slightest  
use and it becomes necessary to consider  
what are the best measures to adopt to remedy  
the defective discharging power of the Ve-  
jaismarum branch.

4. I had proposed constructing  
shutters under sluices on the right flank  
of the Vajaismarum Ainkut, but now I would  
recommend if this measure is approved of  
to build them on the left flank so as to  
scour away the lunkahs formed in front  
by the removal of the Muddoor Lunkah  
and

and also in consequence of the Chicago  
Linkah having been so much cut away.  
5. I shall be obliged by your  
returning me this plan with any instru-  
-ments you may be disposed to give, to that  
I may take up the matter as early as pos-  
-sible.

I have the honor to be

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Wm. T. Tuckey

As Superintendent Engineer N.Y.C.

Handwritten notes at the top of the right page.

Handwritten notes and a small sketch on the right page.

Handwritten notes on the right page.

Handwritten notes on the right page.

Handwritten notes and a small sketch on the right page.

1872 Sept  
 From *Ch. 321*  
 The Superintending Engineer,  
 First Division.  
 To  
 The Chief Engineer for Irrigation  
 MADRAS

Dated 9 May 1872.  
 Received *10th June*

No. 490  
 ENCL. 1

Subject.

Towards for submission  
 to Government sketch map of  
 the Godavari River at the site  
 of the unicuts and suggest  
 certain improvements to the  
 unicuts and request for  
 instructions in the matter.

*Ch 126*

*Ch 1682-319 Letter 1/4*

*Handwritten notes at top of right page, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.*

*Handwritten initials/signature: B. A. 105*

I have prepared this map  
 but it is so full of pro-  
 posal details with  
 which the number of the  
 Govt. cannot be presented  
 We know not that I  
 think it would be better  
 that the representation  
 in it should be understood  
 in a memorandum way over the 2 Eastern

With the above  
 letter the Acting Super-  
 intending Engineer  
 of the 1st Division for-  
 wards a sketch of the  
 River bed above the  
 Godavery ancient showing  
 its condition in 1848-49

and in 1871 and he  
 appears to be apprehen-  
 sive that under the  
 existing condition of the  
 bed a larger body of  
 water now finds its  
 way over the 2 Eastern

Sections of the ancient <sup>under the signature</sup>  
into the Sawtami Godavery <sup>of the Chief Engineer</sup>  
than formerly passed which should be <sup>approved</sup>  
by that branch of the <sup>a brief note</sup> order of  
River and he proposed <sup>for the</sup> directing the  
the construction of <sup>superintending</sup> ancient <sup>the</sup> sluices at the Eastern <sup>made in the Chief</sup>  
end of the <sup>Engineer's memorandum</sup> ~~Vejaishweram~~  
branch of the ancient  
with a view of <sup>renewing</sup> <sup>what he con-</sup>  
sidering <sup>the defective</sup> <sup>discharging</sup> power of  
the ~~Vejaishweram~~ branch  
and of <sup>destroying</sup> the  
Waddavani lunka which  
has encroached upon  
the River bed above  
the ~~Vejaishweram~~ branch  
of the ancient.

2. From an examination  
of the sketch it would

not appear that the  
proportion of the dis-  
charge by the ~~Vejaish-~~  
weram and middoor  
branches which form  
the ~~Vejaishweram~~ Godavery  
has diminished since  
1848-49. It is true that  
the Waddavani lunka  
has encroached upon the  
River bed but the  
encroachment has been  
compensated for by the  
destruction of a portion  
of the Waddavani  
lunka and the chan-  
nel to the ~~Vejaishweram~~  
branch is not now  
narrower than the  
channel of 1848-49.  
its direction is very objec-  
tionable and will be

adverted below.

2. The approaches to the  
Muddoor and Rallee  
branches have been much  
improved by the destruction  
of the eastern portion of  
the Maddurani lunka  
and while that of the  
former which falls into  
the Tassila Godavery is  
considerably broader  
than that of the latter which falls  
into the Bawlami Godavery  
is somewhat narrower  
than it was in 1848 & 49.

The approach to the  
Dowlachinaram branch  
has altered considerably  
but in the absence of  
any sections or figures  
showing the height of  
shoals or depth of water  
alone

15  
above the ancient it is  
not possible to judge  
whether the draught to  
this branch of the ancient  
is greater or less than  
in 1848 & 49;  
it was here a sandy  
shoal, in continuation  
of the Pitcherhar lunka,  
has been removed at the  
west end to be replaced  
or compensated for by the  
Soland. The fact of this  
Soland having formed  
in comparative con-  
sistency to the scouring  
sluices while the shoal  
at the west end of the  
Dowlachinaram branch  
which is far more remote  
has been washed away  
indicates clearly that these  
scouring sluices have  
comparatively little effect



The Government cannot agree with the Superintending Engineer in regarding the condition of the River bed as compared with what it was in 1848-49 as satisfactory; there has been a marked improvement in the bed above the mudloos and Rallee branches and the defect in the approach to the Verjaveram branch is due to alterations in the direction of the set of the currents due to the action of the river formations far above the site of the anicut and as far as has been shown, there is nothing

in the removal of the excess accretions of the Godavari at the corner. The alterations in the direction of the deep stream in its neighbourhood the measures already adopted by the Sup. Eng. for protecting the foot of the higher bank below the tank by planting Namal should be persevered in & a small margin or bunker should, if possible, be formed at the foot of the bank; if this cannot be effected by planting Namal only, a few small trees or grass should be planted along the foot of the bank to protect the Namal & to aid in alluvial soil.

It is to be noted that the 2 Eastern branches of the anicut were discharging a larger proportion of the waters of the Godavari than they formerly discharged, unless it were also shown that the Godavari Godavari was

to indicate that a larger quantity of water passes over the 2 eastern branches of the anicut now than passed over them in 1848-49. The lengths given to the branches of the anicut were doubtless arranged relative to the capacity of the streams which have to carry off the waters which pass over them, but even had it been shown that the 2 Eastern branches of the anicut were discharging a larger proportion of the waters of the Godavari than they formerly discharged, unless it were also shown that the Godavari Godavari was

unable to carry the water  
thus thrown into it  
without danger, the  
Govt. should not be pro-  
~~posed to sanction any~~  
increase in the capacity  
of the 2 western branches  
of the ancient until the  
~~Super Engineer is satisfied~~  
~~to report that the banks~~  
in the limits of Katak-  
rapurroo and Ramda-  
chendrapuram were  
not only safe but until those <sup>of 1900</sup> ~~of 1900~~  
entirely free from danger. <sup>declared to be</sup>

X. 6 The Super Engineer  
should state whether the  
water level at the East  
end of the Dawlaidhweram  
branch is higher during  
floods or when water is  
passing over the ancient  
than it is at the west  
end of the Tejaishweram

31  
branch and if not or  
the difference is trifling  
it is clear that there is  
no such set of the  
River as the Dawlaidh-  
weram branch as the  
Super Engineer appre-  
hends.

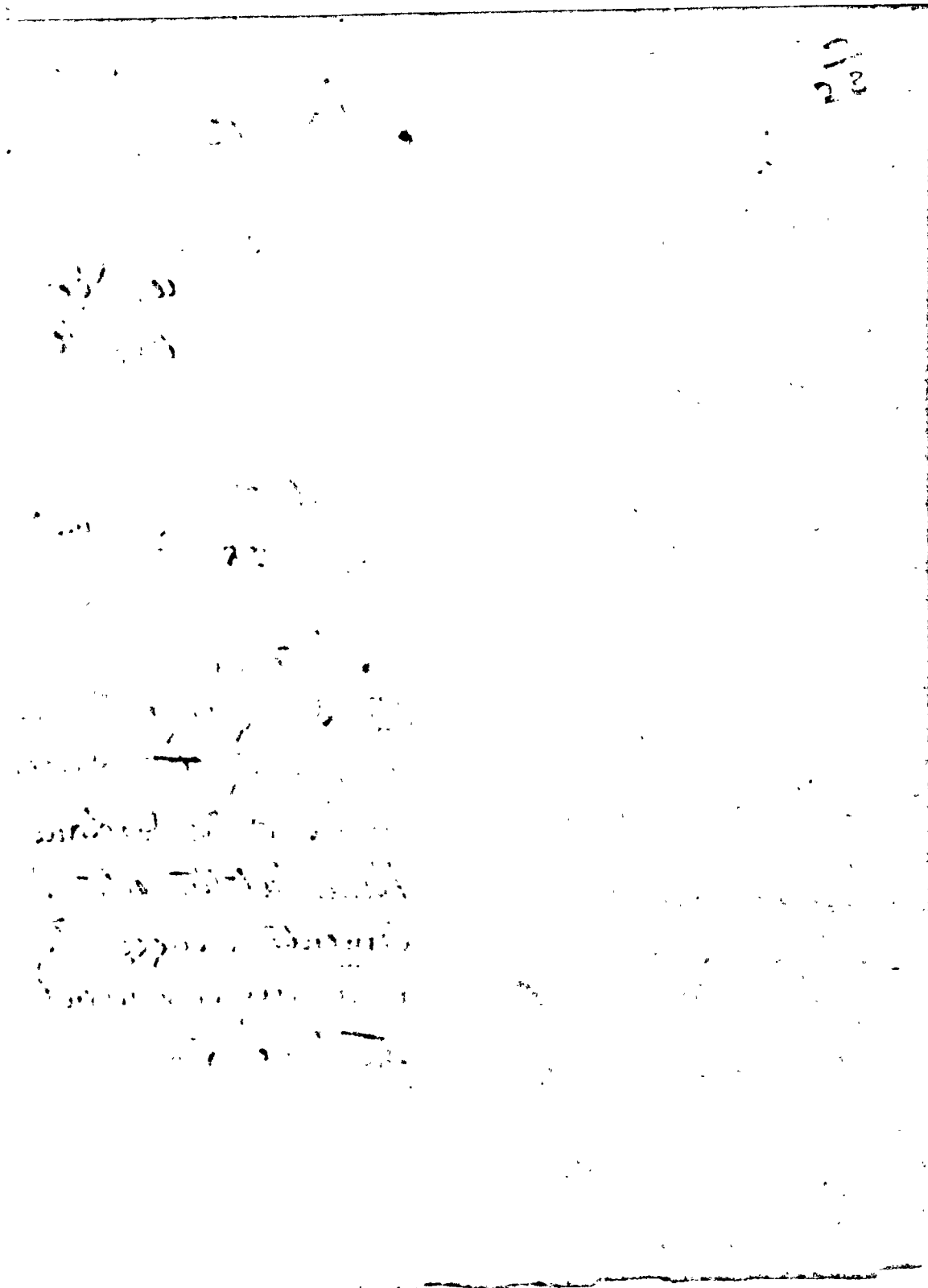
X. 7 With reference  
to the Super Engineer  
to remark that the only  
effect of putting in the  
shutters on the Daw-  
laidhweram side is  
earlier than on the  
Tejaishweram side  
to let all the water out  
of the River the Govt.  
thinks that the  
Super Engineer appears  
to have misapprehended  
Major Mullins' suggestions.

2/3

The shutters should have  
been put in from the  
East end of the Anicut  
as soon <sup>as</sup> it was found  
possible to place them  
on the anicut and as  
the water fell below  
the level of the top of the  
shutters, in the contracted  
section, a further por-  
tion of the anicut should  
have been closed and  
so on, till the whole  
anicut was closed.  
The water level throughout  
the process of placing the  
shutters being retained  
within an inch or two of  
the level of the top of the  
shutters.

datacum }  
27 June 72 }  
H.M.

Super Engineer 1.0.24  
Chief Engineer for drainage



of ... 0 1

N<sup>o</sup> 112

To The Secy  
to Govt

Dated 27<sup>th</sup> June 72  
Recd 28

A note on a letter from  
the Supg Engr 1<sup>st</sup> Div  
forwarding the sketch  
map of the Godavari  
River at the site of the  
Amentis suggesting cer-  
tain improvements to  
the Amentis -

N<sup>o</sup> 112 A 35/7

Note by the Acting Chief  
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.  
Letter No 498 of 19<sup>th</sup> May 1872 from  
Superintending Engineer 1<sup>st</sup> Division.  
With the above letter the  
Acting Superintending Engineer of  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Division forwards a  
sketch of the River bed above the  
Godavari anicut, showing its con-  
dition in 1848/49 and in 1871  
and he appears to be apprehensive  
that under the existing condition  
of the bed a larger body of water  
now finds its way over the two  
Eastern Sections of the anicut into  
the Gowtami Godavari than formerly  
passed by that branch of the  
River and he proposes the con-  
struction of under sluices at the  
Eastern end of the Tejashweram  
branch of the anicut with a view  
of remedying what he considers to

he, the defective discharging power of the  
Tegashweram branch and of destroying  
the Waddavani lunka which has en-  
croached upon the River bed above  
the Tegashweram branch of the anicut.

2. From an examination of the  
sketch it would not appear that the  
proportion of the discharge by the Te-  
gashweram and Buddoor branches  
which <sup>form</sup> the Tassista Godavery has  
diminished since 1848-49. It is true  
that the Wadapillee lunka has en-  
croached upon the River bed, but  
the encroachment has been compen-  
sated for by the destruction of a portion  
of the Waddavani lunka and the  
channel to the Tegashweram branch  
is not now narrower than the channel  
of 1848/49; its direction is very objec-  
tionable and will be adverted to  
below.

3. The approaches to the Buddoor  
and Rallee branches have been much  
improved by the destruction of the  
eastern portion of the Waddavani

lunka and while that of the former  
which falls into the Tassista Goda-  
very is considerably broader, that  
of the latter which falls into the  
Bontami Godavery is somewhat nar-  
rower than it was in 1848-49. The  
approach to the Dowlaishweram  
branch has altered considerably,  
but, in the absence of any sections  
or figures showing the height of shoals  
or depth of water above the anicut,  
it is not possible to judge whether  
the draught to this branch of the  
anicut is greater or less than it  
was in 1848-49; here, a sandy shoal,  
in continuation of the Pitcher lunka,  
has been removed at the west end,  
to be replaced or compensated for by  
the Island I. The fact of this Island  
having formed in comparative con-  
tiguity to the scouring sluices while  
the shoal at the west end of the Dow-  
laishweram branch, which is far more  
remote, has been washed away indi-  
cates clearly that the scouring sluices  
have comparatively little effect except  
in

in the direction of the deep stream  
and that the direction of the deep  
stream is given by alterations in the  
River bed entirely independently  
of the scouring sluices. It is probable  
therefore that the scouring sluices pro-  
posed to be placed at the east end  
of the Tejaishwerani branch of the  
ancient would have little or no effect  
in leading to alter the direction  
of the channel of approach, an  
alteration in the direction of this  
channel is very necessary but it  
must be effected by removing the  
encroachment of the Waddapillee  
shoal and by reducing the shoal  
to the dimensions and form it had  
in 1848/49. If there is a strong cur-  
rent through the channel which  
hugs the west bank of the river  
it is probable that the portion  
of the Waddapillee shoal, it is desired  
to remove, may be destroyed by one  
or more groynes placed at A as shown  
in the lithographed copy of the River  
bed as it was in 1871. If this channel

296  
is shoaled and is gradually silted  
up, operations must be carried  
out higher up the River, so as to  
divert the current on to the Wadda-  
pillee shoal; an elbow cut in the  
sand bank at B. nearly opposite  
to the Provincial school house  
at Rajahmundry may have the  
desired effect if the deep stream  
hugs the bank at the upper end  
of B.

4. Pending the removal of the  
encroachment of the Waddapillee  
shoal and the consequent altera-  
tion in the direction of the deep  
stream in its neighbourhood,  
the measures already adopted  
by the Super Engineer for protecting  
the foot of the River bank below  
the shoal by planting kankal,  
should be persevered in and a  
small margin or bank should,  
if possible, be formed at the foot  
of

of the bank; if this cannot be effected by planting kaval only, a few small stone groynes should be placed along the foot of the bank to protect the kaval and to aid in collecting silt.

5. I cannot concur with the Super Engineer in regarding the condition of the River bed, as compared with what it was in 1848-49, as unfavorable; there has been a marked improvement in the bed above the Muddoor and Rakker branches and the defect in the approach to the Tejaishweram branch is due to alterations in the direction of the set of the currents consequent upon the action of the River far above the site of the anicut and, as far as has been shown, there is nothing to indicate that a larger quantity of water passes over the 2 eastern branches of the anicut now than passed over them in 1848/49. The lengths given to the branches

31  
branches of the anicut were doubtless arranged relative to the capacity of the streams which have to carry off the water which passes over them; but, even had it been shown that the 3 Eastern branches of the anicut were discharging a larger proportion of the waters of the Godavari than they formerly discharged, unless it were also shown that the Kowtami Godavari was unable to carry the water thus thrown into it without danger, I could not recommend any increase in the capacity of the 2 western branches of the anicut until the encroachments of the River in the limits of Hakkarapurroo and Ramachendrapuram were not only arrested but until those spots were declared to be entirely free from danger.

6. The Super Engineer should state whether the water level at the East end of the Dowlaishwaram branch is higher during floods, or when water is passing over the anicut, than it is at the west end of the Tejaishwaram branch and if not or the difference is trifling it is clear that there is no such set of the river as the Dowlaishwaram branch as he apprehends.

7. With reference to the Super Engineer's remark that the only effect of putting in the shutters on the Dowlaishwaram side earlier than on the Tejaishwaram side, was, to let all the water out of the river, he appears to have misapprehended Major Mullins' suggestions. The shutters should have been put in from the East end of the anicut as soon

33  
soon as ~~not~~ it was found possible to place them on the anicut and as the water fell below the level of the top of the shutters, in the contracted section, a further portion of the anicut should have been closed and so on, till the whole anicut was closed; the water level throughout the process of placing the shutters being retained within an inch or two of the level of the top of the shutters.

datacammund 27 June 72  
J. F. Wake Captain R.E.  
Chief Engineer  
for Irrigation  
70  
The Secretary to Govt  
P.W.D.

With the first of  
 the papers above recorded  
 the Super Engineer of the  
 1<sup>st</sup> Division submits  
 a plan of the River  
 bed above the Godavery  
 aricut showing the  
 condition of the bed  
 in 1848/49 and in 1871  
 and states his opinion  
 that the condition  
 of the bed was worse  
 in 1871 than in 1848/49  
 and that a larger  
 volume of water now  
 passes over the 2  
 northern branches

P. 1872. 1872. 1872.  
 The City Chief  
 Engineer for Engineer

The Secretary to  
 the Board of

No. 112. 1872.

Dec 27. 3 June 72  
 1872. 1872.

State on a letter from  
 the Super Engineer,  
 the forwarding State  
 of the Godavery  
 River at the side of  
 the present & suggesting  
 certain improvements  
 to the same -  
 1872. 1872. 1872.

than formerly passed over them, and as a remedy proposes the construction of under sluices in the Teyah-verum branch of the ancient.

The Govt. observe from the note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation that that officer does not consider that the condition of the River had no worse than it was in 1848/49. he points out in detail in what respects improvements have been affected; states his reasons for supposing that the effects of the sluices proposed would not be those

anticipated by the Super Engineer, depreciates the discharge of a larger body of water over the two western branches of the ancient while the banks of the Tassista Godavery are avowedly in a dangerous condition and proposes certain works for the alteration of the direction of the channel which is encroaching upon the River Bank below Wadapillee.

The Government resolve to call the attention of the Super Engineer to the suggestions of the

Active Chief Engineer  
 in paras 3 to 7 of his  
 note, and are not  
 prepared at present  
 to sanction the con-  
 struction of sluices  
 in the Tejashveram  
 branch of the canal,  
 a proposition, which,  
 they observe, was  
 negatived in their  
 order no 331 dated  
 3<sup>d</sup> February 1871.

W. G. East

W. G.

W. G.

To  
 The Superintending  
 Chief Engineer for Bridges

Recd to Ch. Eng. 3/1/72.  
 5<sup>th</sup> copy to the S. Eng. 1st Div. with a letter of the  
 copy of the plan was despatched to the  
 the same office despatched to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div.

Cobd. of (1872) Index

## PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Superintendent  
1<sup>st</sup> Division

**Dates:**

Recd.

Encl. 2

G. O. 5<sup>th</sup> July 1872. No. 1652.

Nos. 1748/29

1. Write Mr. May unless in  
 haste by the next mail. For  
 Brigadier and letter from the  
 Secretary of the W. Forman  
 a sketch map of the factory  
 at the site of the Ancients  
 suggesting certain im-  
 provements to the An-  
 cients.

Copy of the plan was received by the body of the