

(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.	2372	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	17-8-	1875 195.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
17th August 1875.*

No. 297. Read the following endorsement of the Officiating Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Ootacamund, 12th August 1875, No. 906 :—

From Colonel A. S. MOBERLY, R.E., District Engineer, Cuddapah, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. MULLINS, R.E., Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Camp at Madanapully, 29th July 1875, No. 931.

With reference to G. O., No. 2,652, of 17th September 1874, I have the honor to inform you that I have carefully examined the catchment basin of the Cothacotta large tank in the Madanapully Taluq, and find that Mr. Montserrat, the Range Officer, is quite wrong in stating that the drainage area was $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Atlas sheet is also very misleading, as it shows no valleys or tanks between the Goommasamoodrum tank and Cothacotta large tank; although really there are two valleys, across one of which is the Cothacotta Byvajee tank, a Dusbundam tank, just to the east of the Cothacotta large tank and having twice its drainage area.

2. At a distance of half-a-mile above the Cothacotta large tank lies the Cothacotta Canagala Coonta, which stretches right across the valley. This tank has a supply-channel leading from the river which flows into the Rungasamudrum tank, and a catch water channel from the south-east. It has a surplus weir of 80 feet, which however is on such a high level that it has never been known to discharge, the surplus water having always burst the bank of the channel and run back into the Rungasamudrum river. I have now given orders to lower the crest of this weir 18" so as to allow the surplus water to fall into the large tank.

3. The real area of the catchment basin is half-a-mile from north to south and a short three-quarters of a mile from east to west, or about three-eighths of a square mile. Besides this there is a catch water channel coming in from the south-east, which gives about another one-eighth of a square mile, or a total of about half a square mile.

4. The reason Mr. Montserrat gives for having stated the drainage area to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles is that he included the drainage area of all the tanks above the Cothacotta large tank: thus showing that he has not read carefully paragraph 4 of Circular No. 63 of 22nd May 1874, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation; even then, I think, he is wrong, and that there is not altogether more than 3 square miles.

5. As regards the reason why the average revenue is so small compared with the ayacut assessment, I learn that the whole ayacut has not been occupied owing to the saltiness of the soil. In Faslies 1283 and 1284 the whole occupation was cultivated.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government with reference to G. O., No. 2,652, of the 17th September 1874.

2. From the information now given it appears that the drainage basin, the surplus of which has to be provided for at the Cothacotta large tank, is about 3 square miles as already surmised, but that of this nearly five-sixths are intercepted by other tanks. The tank escape should be lengthened 30 or 40 feet, or a supplemental escape in the shape of a pavement provided.

3. The small area of cultivation and revenue compared with the ayacut is accounted for by the circumstances, and even were there no salt soil, the ayacut area could not be irrigated.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
17th August 1875.

4. The group of tanks needs to be dealt with as a whole.
5. For disposal of surplus the whole catchment basin, including that part draining into upper tanks, has to be considered, and Mr. Montserrat appears to have erred only in his calculation of this whole, and not in taking it into account.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Officiating Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

No. 298. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1875, No. 2,372.

IRRIGATION, No. 17.

RECORDED with the remark that the means of disposing of the surplus of the Cothacotta tank should be made ample at once, and that the requirements of the group of tanks, of which it is a member, should be ascertained and provided for without delay.

(True Extract.)

Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the District Engineer, Cuddapah.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Copy of 1875 for Cuddapah District
Office Cuddapah
From

The District Engineer

For Cuddapah

The Secretary

to Government

of P. W. Department

For Cuddapah

With reference to G.O. No. 2662 of
17th September 1874 I have the honor
to inform you that I have carefully
examined the catchment basin of the
Cothacotta tank in the Cuddapah
District and find that Mr. Montserrat
the P.W. Officer is quite wrong in stating
that the drainage area was 1/2 square
miles. The Atlas sheet is also very
misleading as it shows no valleys or tanks
between the Goommasamoodram tank
and Cothacotta tank; although
really there are two valleys across one

of which is the Cothacotta Bynajia tank
a Duvakundam tank just to the East
of Cothacotta large tank & having twice
its drainage area.

2. At a distance of half a mile
above the Cothacotta large tank
lies the Cothacotta Kanajala fonta, which
stretches right across the valley. This
tank has a supply channel leading
from the river which flows into the
Rungavannudrum tank. & a catch
water channel from the South East.
It has a surplus weir of 80 feet which
however is on such a high level that it
has never been known to discharge,
the surplus water having always run at
the bank of the channel & run back
into the Rungavannudrum river. &
have now given orders to lower the
crest of this weir 18' so as to allow
the surplus water to fall into the large
tank.

3. The real area of the Catchment
basin is half a mile from north
to south and a short three quarters of

a mile from East to West or about
three eighths of a square mile. Besides
this there is a catch water channel
coming in from the South East which
gives about another one eighth of a square
mile or a total of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile.

4. The reader Sir Dintotat gives
for having stated the drainage area to be
 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles to that he included the
drainage area of all the tanks above the
Cothacotta large tank & that showing
that he has not read carefully Para
4 of Sir Dintotat's Report of 1874 from the
Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Even then
I think he is wrong & that there is
altogether more than 3 square miles.

5. As regards the reason why the
average revenue is so small compared
with the apparent assessment I learn
that the whole agent has not been
occupied owing to the saltness of the soil.
In 1833 & 1834 the whole occupation was
cultivated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obd. servant
W. H. Murray Coleridge
Deputy Commissioner

Ms. 1872/956 v. 1
p. 2082

ization.

1:906

Submitted for the information of Govern-
ment with reference to L. O. No. 2652 of
the 17th September 1874.

From the information now given it
appears that the drainage basin, the
surplus of which has to be provided for
at the Cothacotta large tank, is about
3 square miles as already surmised but
that of this nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ are intercepted
by other tanks. The tank escape should
be lengthened 30 or 40 feet or a suppl-
mental escape in the shape of a
pavement provided.

The small area of cultivation and
revenue compared with the ayacut
is accounted for by the circumstances,
and even were there no salt soil the
ayacut area could not be irrigated.

The group of tanks needs to be dealt
with as a whole.

For disposal of surplus the whole
catchment basin, including that
part

Sanitary Commission No. 63922-4/10
1017-2445/10-12-37-37-1
1017-2445/10-12-37-37-1

D. W. 1875/1876

St. No. 5095

Sanitary Commission

Cothacotta

to Government

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission

17 August 1875

2372

part draining into upper tanks has
to be considered and Mr. Montorrat
appears to have erred only in his
calculation of this whole and not
in taking it into account.

William L. Fall 1876

Off. Chief Engineer

D. O. H.

Colacamaund

12 August 1875

To The Off. Secretary D. O. H.
S. H. C.

CP-17 August 1875 N^o 2372

P. W. 1895 Sept.
No: 5339

From
The Offg. Chief
Engineers

Dated 12 Aug 1895.
Recd 19th Sept.

E.I. No: 906.

Submitting letter
from the St. Insp.,
Cuddapah reporting
on the Catchment
basin of Cothacotta
large tank in Madnapally
Taluk.

No 2372

S.H.B.

12 Aug 95

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 17th Aug 95

Read the following:-

From,

The offg. Chief Engineer
S.H.B.

(H.E. No. 906 of 12 Aug 95)

Recorded with the
remark that the means
of disposing of the
surplus of the Cothacotta
-cotta tank should be
made ample at once,
and that the require-
-ments of the group of
tanks of which it is
a member should be
ascertained and pro-
-vided for without

D.E. Cuddapah
Chap. Secy

5

5

delay.

by 12/8

SC Secy - 16
3-9-75

5005
5339
Copy (1875) Madras
PUBLIC WORKS.

To
The D. S. Super.
Cuddalore

Dated

Received

Recd.

Encl.

C. O. 17 Aug 1875, No. 2372

Nos. 247-248

Cottacottu large tank,
in the Mudanapully taluk,
Cuddalore Dt. - Endorse-
ment of the Offg. Ch. Insp. sent
with letter from the D. S. Super.
reporting on the catchment
basin of the - recorded
with remarks.