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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

*Public Works* DEPARTMENT

|          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| G.O. No. | 3031       | Press      |
| B.P. No. |            | Mis. _____ |
| Dated    | 27-10-1955 |            |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
27th October 1875.*

Read the following :—

No. 1,215.

No. 430.

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

No. 2,386, 14th September 1875.

The following estimates have been submitted by the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput :—

1. Moonamalaputtoo tank, Rupees 400.

|                 |     |     |     |     |       |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Ayacut area     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres | 34  |
| " assessment    | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs.   | 109 |
| Average revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | "     | 91  |
| Highest "       | ... | ... | ... | ... | "     | 98  |

Rupees 299 were expended in 1872-73 on repairs, but it is stated that prior to 1872 there was no outlay during a long series of years. The tank was breached in 1872 and again in 1874, and a principal cause was the inadequacy of the means of disposing of surplus which was passed through a cut 30 feet wide, the drainage basin being 2½ square miles. The proper length of ordinary escape would be 109 feet, but 220 feet

M. W. L. 2 feet above F. T. L.

of ground levelled and planted with tank grass as intended will be required. The

ayacut and cultivation are very small compared with the whole basin, but as the Valamoortank is above it may be concluded that this takes in ordinary seasons the supply of two-thirds of the basin, and the sanction to the repair of the Moonamalaputtoo tank should be conditional on the land not being irrigable by the Valamoortank.

2. Silavuttum tank. Repairs Rupees 535.

|                  |     |     |     |     |       |     |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Dry stone escape | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs.   | 100 |
| Ayacent area     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres | 57  |
| " assessment     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs.   | 189 |
| Average revenue  | ... | ... | ... | ... | "     | 176 |

Rupees 143 were expended on repairs in 1872-73. This tank is in the Mambakum basin, and commands the Railway in the 52nd mile. It breached in 1872 and again last year; its catchment basin is three-quarters of a square mile, and for the disposal of surplus it has a calingulah with a total length of 19 feet, of which 13½ feet are effective. Recently an opening 30 feet wide has been made to afford relief, and a dry stone escape 40 feet long is now provided for. The expenditure proposed is large, but there is no tank above, and so, if the cultivation is to be continued, the tank must be made safe.

3. Thalarampoondy tank. Repairs Rupees 670.

|                  |     |     |     |     |       |     |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Dry stone escape | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs.   | 230 |
| Ayacent area     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres | 137 |
| " assessment     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs.   | 350 |
| Average revenue  | ... | ... | ... | ... | "     | 178 |

Rupees 216 were expended in 1872-73 on repairs, previous to which it is said that there had been no outlay for twenty years.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
27th October 1875.*

Rupees 401 were expended on repairs in 1872-73. The tank was damaged in 1872 and breached in 1874, and the work done after the storm of the former year was therefore of little use. The drainage basin measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and the existing calingulah 33 feet long, of which 28 feet are effective, is altogether insufficient. It is proposed to level the ground for a length of 60 feet to form a supplemental escape and to plant the surface with tank grass, but it will be necessary to allow about 150 feet, and on this account Rupees 20 may be added to the estimate. The difference between F. T. L. and M. W. L. is to be  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

9. Jalladambetta tank. Repairs Rupees 1,068.

|                  |     |     |     |     |           |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Dry stone escape | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 85    |
| Sluice           | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ 375     |
|                  |     |     |     |     | 460       |
| Ayacut area      | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres 195 |
| „ assessment     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 580   |
| Average revenue  | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ 586     |

There is no record of past outlay. The area of the catchment basin is said to be three-fourths of a square mile, and the acreage irrigated 178, or 237 Acres to the square mile, an extremely improbable, if not impossible, proportion. It appears to be probable either that the sources of supply have not been fully ascertained, or that the area of the basin is between three and four square miles. There are no regular means of disposing of surplus, and it is not stated whether the tank breached or not. M. W. L. is intended to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet above F. T. L., and the estimate provides for a dry stone escape 75 feet long; as top of the bund is to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet above F. T. L. 2 or even  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water might pass over the escape without much risk, and then the discharge would be from half as much again to twice as much as that from a basin of three-fourths square mile. It appears to be likely however that 110 feet of escape will be required, and the cost will be about 125 Rupees. The design should be modified so as to give an overfall on to a horizontal apron on the level of the ground in rear. The spaces between the top row of stones of the crest wall should be filled with concrete, and a sloping bank of earth should be placed against the crest wall on the tank side to prevent leakage. The sluice being a reconstruction should be charged to Revenue, and the rear slope of the bund though marked  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 is drawn  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, and the tunnel therefore is much longer than is necessary; consequently the amount of the estimate will have to be reduced. The face wall also may be placed a few feet to the front which will reduce its height and that of the wings by 4 feet. The cost of the sluice may be taken to be Rupees 332.

10. Jalladambetta tangle. Repairs Rupees 535.

|                  |     |     |     |     |          |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Dry stone escape | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 55   |
| Ayacut area      | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres 22 |
| „ assessment     | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 91   |
| Average revenue  | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ 88     |

The catchment basin is said to be one-fourth square mile, and the present cultivation 16 Acres. Before the large outlay of nearly seven years' average revenue is sanctioned it should be shown, 1st, that the lands cannot be irrigated from the other

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,  
27th October 1875.*

tank; 2ndly, if not, that it is desirable to continue to maintain so small a reservoir as the tangle, and that it would not be better to abandon it and to bring the bed and ayacut under dry cultivation.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,  
9th October 1875. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No. 431. ORDER THEREON, 27th October 1875, No. 3,031.

|                     |
|---------------------|
| IRRIGATION, No. 42. |
| Account.            |

The following estimates are sanctioned:—

*Chingleput District.*

|                         | Capital. | Revenue. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
|                         | RS.      | RS.      |
| 1. Moonamalaputtoo Tank | ...      | 400      |
| 2. Silavuttum do.       | 100      | 565      |
| 3. Thalarampoondy do.   | 230      | 670      |
| 4. Moorookambakun do.   | 120      | 520      |
| 5. Colialam do.         | 1,060    | 1,100    |
| 6. Thandalum do.        | 405      | 1,280    |
| 7. Kandracherry do.     | 160      | 1,480    |
| 8. Netrambaukum do.     | ...      | 1,400    |
| 9. Jalladambetta do.    | 125      | 1,400    |

2. The sanction for the Moonamalaputtoo tank will be considered conditional on its being ascertained that the ayacut cannot be brought under the Valamoor tank. It is observed that the Superintending Engineer's attention was called to this point in the Memorandum, No. 883, of the 31st October 1874, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, but no information on the subject has been afforded.

3. A special report will be required on the circumstances of the Jalladambetta Tangle before the estimate submitted can be sanctioned, the expenditure required to put this petty tank to rights being very large compared with the revenue.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput.  
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.  
" Controller of Public Works Accounts.  
" Collector of Chingleput.  
" Revenue Department.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.  
Spare Copies

Enclosure 24.

1275  
Vote by the Chief Engineer for irrigation

The following estimates have been submitted by the Superintending Engineer,  
Chingput

1. Roominala pultor tank - Ruper 400

Ayacucho area, acres 34, very old

Assessment Paper 109

Average per mile 91

... highest - door - ... 98

Rifles 299 were expended in 1872-73 on repairs but it is stated that prior to 1872 there was no outlay during a long series of years.

The Bank was breached in 1872 and again in 1874, and a principal cause was the gradual

- square of the means of disposing of water  
which was passed through a cut 30 feet wide  
the drainage basin being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles

The proper length of ordinary escape would be 109 feet, but 220 feet of ground levelled and planted with *top* grass as indicated.

will be required. The agent and cultivation are very small compared with the

whole basin, but as the Valamoor tank is above it may be concluded that this takes in ordinary seasons the supply of two thirds of

the basin and the sanctions to the p. 1842  
the Koonamalapur tank & p. 1842

*[Faint handwritten signature]*

M.W.L. 2 feet  
above F.T.L

Enclosure 24.

1275  
Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

2386-14 Sept/75  
The following estimates have been submitted by the Superintending Engineer, Chingput

1. Koomanalaputtor tank - Rupees 400

Ayacent area, acres 34

Assessment Rupees 109

Average revenue 91

Highest do 98

Rupees 299 were expended in 1872-73 on repairs, but it is stated that prior to 1872 there was no outlay during a long series of years.

The tank was breached in 1872 and again in 1874, and a principal cause was the inadequacy of the means of disposing of surplus

which was passed through a cut 30 feet wide, the drainage basin being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.

The proper length of ordinary escape would be 109 feet but 220 feet of ground levelled and planted with tank grass, as intended, will be required. The ayacent and cultivation are very small compared with the whole basin, but as the Valamoor tank is above it may be concluded that this takes in ordinary seasons the supply of two-thirds of the basin and the sanction to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Koomanalaputtor tank at present

M.W.L. 2 feet above F.T.L

can be going off

conditional on the land not being irrigable  
by the Valamoor tank.

2. Silavuttham Tank. Repairs Rupees 585  
Dry stone escape " 100

Ayacut area Acres 54

" Assessment Rupees 187

Average revenue " 176

Rupees 143 were expended on repairs in 1872-73

This tank is in the Mambakur basin and  
commands the Railway in the 52<sup>nd</sup> mile.

It breached in 1872 and again last year.

Its catchment basin is three quarters of a

square mile and for the disposal of surplus

it has a calingulah with a total length of

19 feet of which 13 1/2 feet are effective. Recently

an opening 30 feet wide has been made

to afford relief, and a dry stone escape 40

feet long is now provided for. The expendi-

-ture proposed is large, but there is no tank

above and so if the cultivation is to be con-

-tinued the tank must be made safe.

Shalarampoondy Tank. Repairs Rupees 670

Dry stone escape " 230

Ayacut area Acres 137

" Assessment Rupees 350

Average revenue " 178

4 were expended in 1872-73 on repairs,

which it is said that there had

lay for 20 years

The tank which is in the Madrantham  
basin breached in 1872 and again last year.  
Its basin is 1 1/2 square miles. Surplus has  
hitherto been discharged at a cut 30 feet  
in width, and a dry stone escape 82 feet  
long is to be provided. Pending its construc-  
-tion the ground may be levelled, but it  
should not, as proposed, be planted with  
tank grass, and the escape should be  
completed concurrently with the repairs.  
The ayacut may, it is thought, be reduced  
with advantage. 1 1/2 square miles of drain-  
-age are not likely to irrigate more than  
about 70 or 75 acres.

4. Moorookambakur small tank.

Repairs Rupees 415

Dry stone escape 120

Shice — 105 225

Ayacut area Acres 63

" Assessment Rupees 222

Average revenue " 158

Highest do " 175

There has been no recent outlay.  
The tank belongs to the Veerajikunnam group  
and has a catchment basin of 3/4 of a  
square mile. It was damaged in 1872  
and breached in 1874. A cut 13 feet  
wide has been the only means of disposing  
of

There has been no recent expenditure on repairs. The catchment basin area is 6 square miles and there are 3 tanks above regarding the state of which nothing has been said. They form part of the *Chetulum* *humayun* *group*. The *Chetulum* tank was much damaged and breached in May 1874, and as the existing catchment is but

39 feet long, of which  $32\frac{1}{2}$  feet are effective, this is not surprising. The upright stones are to be removed and a new surplus weir 125 feet long, is to be built. The M.W.L. is intended to be  $2\frac{1}{4}$  and the bund  $43\frac{1}{4}$  feet above F.T.L. The new privetment and its backing, which will cost above 370 Rupees should be charged to Capital.

v. 2497-18<sup>th</sup> Sept. 6. Chandabum Lank. Repairs. Rupees 1280.  
Any stone escape 145.  
Head piece 260 405

Ayacut area. Acres 200.  
 " Assessment. Rupees 643.  
 Average Revenue. " 543.  
 Highest — do — " 635.

Rupes 318 were expended on repairs in 1873-74. It is said that the drainage basin is only half a square mile and that this is the principal source of supply, but really the tank belongs to class 3 rather than 4 for it obtains a supply from a minor stream and though this may be precarious, without it the acreage irrigated would not exceed 30 or 40 instead of about 170 acres. The tank has no proper surplus work but there is a sluice of 3 vents, which serves both as an inlet and outlet.

outlet. A dry stone escape 53 feet long is to be provided, and to prevent floods entering by the channel from the Wandiwash stream a head sluice is to be built. The circumstances of the tank are not satisfactory, but care appears to have been taken to make the best of them. The head sluice is hardly high enough, the margin above flood level being only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  feet; an additional 7 or 12 inches would be better.

7. Kandacherry Tank. Repairs Rupees 1480  
Dry stone escape 160

Agent area. Acres. 208.

" Assessment Rupees 837

Average Revenue " 773

Highest do " 777

No expenditure has been recently incurred except for emergent work included in this estimate.

The survey shows that this tank is a part of a long shallow tank, which is nominally divided into 3 tanks called the Agaram, Kandacherry and Scalanthom tanks respectively. It is not stated whether there is but one Agent; neither has it been mentioned whether the estimate is for the entire tank as shown in the survey.

survey, but it is presumed that such is the case.

The drainage basin is said to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and the brookhoos caray tank lies above. The basin is very small for the area, about 195 acres irrigated, and the length of the bund being over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles it would seem that the area of the basin has probably been under estimated.

There is a calingulah 36 feet long, 30 feet effective, the dam stones of which are to be removed, and a dry stone escape 90 feet long is to be given in addition.

M.W.L. is to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet above F.T.L. and the bund  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the latter. If the drainage basin be larger than above stated it will be necessary either to lengthen the escape, or to raise the bund and the M.W.L. 6 inches. The tank breached in 1874.

8. Vitrambakkum Tank. Repairs Rupees 1380

Agent area. Acres 137

" Assessment Rupees 674

Average Revenue " 673

Highest do " 696

Rupees 401 were expended on repairs in 1872-73. The tank was damaged in 1872 and

and breached in 1874, and the work done after the storm of the former year was therefore of little use. The drainage basin measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles and the existing Calingulah 33 feet long, of which 28 feet are effective, is altogether insufficient. It is proposed to level the ground for a length of 60 feet to form an supplemental escape and to plant the surface with tank grass, but it will be necessary to allow about 150 feet, and on this account Rupees 20 may be added to the estimate. The difference between F.T.L. and M.W.L. is to be  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

9. Jalladambetta Tank. Repairs Rupees 1068  
 Dry stone escape 85  
 8 times — 375 1460  
 Ayrant area - acres 195.  
 Assessment Rupees 580  
 Average revenue — 586

There is no record of past outlay. The area of the catchment basin is said to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a square mile, and the average irrigated 178, or 237 acres to the square mile, an extremely improbable if not impossible proportion. It appears to

to be probable either that the power of supply have not been fully ascertained, or that the area of the basin is between 3 and 4 square miles. There are no regular means of disposing of surpluses, and it is not stated whether the tank breached or not. M.W.L. is intended to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet above F.T.L. and the estimate provides for a dry stone escape 75 feet long; as top of the bank is to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet above F.T.L. 2 or even  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water might pass over the escape without much risk, and then the discharge would be from half as much again to twice as much as that from a basin of  $\frac{3}{4}$  square mile. It appears to be likely however that 100 feet of escape will be required, and the cost will be about 125 Rupees. The design should be modified so as to give an overfall on to a horizontal apron on the level of the ground in rear. The spaces between the top row of stones of the crestwall should be filled with concrete and a sloping bank of earth should be placed against the crestwall on the tank side to prevent leakage. The sluice being a

a reconstruction should be charged to Revenue, and the rear slope of the bund though marked  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 is drawn  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 and the tunnel therefore is larger than is necessary; consequently the amount of the estimate will have to be reduced. The face wall also may be placed a few feet to the front which will reduce its height and that of the wings by 4 feet. The cost of the sluice may be taken to be Rupees 332.

10. Sulladambetta Tangle Repair Rupees 535.  
Dry stone escape 55

Ayachitara, acres 22.  
Assessment Rupees 91

Average produce in 1881

The catchment basin is said to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  square mile, and the present cultivation 16 acres. Before the large outlay of nearly 7 years average produce is sanctioned, it should be shown that the lands cannot be irrigated

irrigated from the other tank; 2<sup>nd</sup> if not, that it is desirable to continue to maintain so small a reservoir as the tangle, and that it would not be better to abandon it and to bring the bed and again under dry cultivation.

Collected

9 October 1875 } Volundulim Sirtfall R.R.  
3 Chief Engineer for Irrigation

To The Secretary, to Government  
Public Works Department

P. W. 1895 Dept.  
No: 6749

From

The Chief Engr.  
for Irrigation

Dated 9<sup>th</sup> Oct 1895.  
Recd. 21<sup>st</sup> in 1895.

E. 24 No: 1215.

Note on Est. for the  
repairs of certain tanks  
in the Chingleput Dist.

27 October / 95  
No 3031

No 3031 Rubberland Dept.  
Proceedings of the Madras Government  
Under date the 27<sup>th</sup> Oct 95  
Read the following

Chief Engineer for  
Irrigation } (No 1215 dt 9 Oct 95)

The following estimates  
are sanctioned.

Chingleput District

|                                 | Capital Reserve |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mooramalla puttutank Repairs | 400             |
| 2. Silavuttam do                | 100 - 385       |
| 3. Chalarampandy do             | 230 - 670       |
| 4. Koorookambakam do            | 120 - 520       |
| 5. Colialam do                  | 1060 - 1100     |
| 6. Chandalam do                 | 405 - 1280      |
| 7. Kandacherry do               | 100 - 1480      |
| 8. Vethambakam do               | - - 1400        |
| 9. Jalladamhetta do             | 125 - 1400.     |

2. The sanction for the  
Mooramalla puttutank  
will be considered conditional  
on its being ascertained  
that

that the ayacut cannot be brought under the Valamoor Tank. It is observed that the Superintending Engineer's attention was called to this point in the Memo No. 883 of the 31<sup>st</sup> October 1874 from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation but no information on the subject has been afforded.

3. A special report will be required on the circumstances of the falladambetta tank before the estimate submitted can be sanctioned the expenditure required to put this petty tank to rights being very large compared with the revenue.

0001  
0001  
by 20/10

S. P. Chingleput  
Charg. for Engrs.  
Cmbr. P. Macab  
Colly of Chingleput  
Mer. Dept

with original papers  
with g. e. t. of  
A. B. Estimates

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430/31

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Chapman

1875 PUBLIC WORKS.

Supp. Eng. Chingfay

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27/11 1875 No. 303/

No. 430 - 131

Mr. Chingfay

The estimate amounting  
to \$11,015 for repairs.  
to steam — sanctioned  
with amount.

430/31

22-10-75