

(1) Number of pages 16

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

683

(2)

Press
Mis.

Dated

28-2.

1877

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
28th February 1877. No. 633.*

No. 700. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 10th February 1877, No. 608 :—

ABSTRACT.—*Lands taken up for the Chembrambakam Project.*—Approving the settlement of the claims to compensation on account of —, and sanctioning the reductions in the peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates concerned. Requesting Public Works Department to issue orders regarding payment of money-compensation.

No. 701. ORDER THEREON, 28th February 1877, No. 683.

IRRIGATION, No. 72.
Account.

COMMUNICATED to the Officers concerned.

2. The Superintending Engineer will lose no time in completing the revised estimate for the Chembrambakum Tank Project, and he will include therein Rupees 98,582 for compensation and Rupees 7,000 for interest. He will also take care to show, in the prescribed manner, the capitalized value of the assessment, Rupees 1,879-6-9, lost by the enlargement of the tank.

3. The Superintending Engineer will report, through the Examiner, what money out of the current year's budget provision for the project will be absorbed by work sanctioned for early execution, and the balance of the allotment will be considered available for the adjustment of compensation claims. The amount, however, will be extremely small, and the allotment for the Madras Water Works will, so far as not required for works, be made available to meet these claims.

4. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts will instruct the Superintending Engineer as to the way in which Rupees 2,000 needed for advances on account of compensation to two Shrotriem villages can be placed at the Collector's disposal for disbursement.

(True Extract.)

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

24

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th February 1877.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 313. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th January 1877,
No. 356.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 11th December 1876, No. 685:—

REFERRING to Board's Miscellaneous No. 10,927, dated 7th December 1875, and Board's Proceedings, No. 1,022, dated 12th April last, I have the honor to forward a statement showing the probable amount of compensation still payable and that already paid for lands taken up in connection with the Chembrambakam project, together with Deputy Collector Vencatasiah's letter (to be returned) of the 15th ultimo on the subject.

2. It will be seen that the total amount of money-compensation which the project entails on Government, irrespective of deductions proposed from peishcush and quit-rent, is Rupees 98,581, of which Rupees 35,352 have already been disbursed, leaving a balance of Rupees 63,230. To this Rupees 7,000 should be added on account of interest, which raises the total amount to be provided for in the budget to a round sum of Rupees 70,000.

3. In their Proceedings of the 12th April last the Board desire to be informed why it is thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the old bed, the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with, and the principles adopted. The reasons are simple: Chembrambakam tank is surrounded on all sides by private estates, muttahs, and shrotriems, the lands of which are invariably submerged for some part of the year. Prior to the enlargement of the same, water stood on these lands for a comparatively short period and the ryots were able to cultivate them as it receded and to get a crop off; but, after the recent improvements, such cultivation was rendered impossible, the water remaining on the lands for a considerably longer period and throughout the cultivation season. In 1868, after the abandonment of the fifteen-feet project, some correspondence passed between Mr. Lowry, the Executive Engineer, and the then Acting Collector Mr. Blair as to whether the ryots might not be allowed to retain possession of the land, even though submerged, and cultivate as the water receded; but the ryots, on being consulted through the Tahsildar, flatly refused these terms, and it was then that a contour survey was made and the boundary-lines of the entire waterspread marked by the Public Works Department.

4. As regards the principle adopted in settling claims to compensation to the mirassidars, I may observe that the average market-rates were ascertained in the various villages affected by the project, and the lowest adopted, and on this point I beg to refer the Board to paragraphs 7—10 of Vencatasiah's letter.

5. The delay in submitting the estimate, as remarked by the Deputy Collector, was unavoidable owing to the difficulty of getting accurate returns of produce from the zemindars and others in view to determining the money-value of the rates hitherto paid for the lands taken up. The great drawback to the speedy settlement of claims to compensation for lands in muttah and shrotriem villages is that they are all unsurveyed and unassessed estates, the assessment being usually paid in kind, and the proprietors and the Curnams for the most part do not keep proper or reliable accounts of produce. The present estimate has been prepared after a very careful scrutiny of the accounts

produced by the proprietors and on due consideration of the money-rates of assessment prevailing in the neighbouring Government villages and of the rates adopted by the Inam Commissioner for the enfranchisement of inams in that locality.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From C. VENCATASIAH, late Deputy Collector, to R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, dated Sydapet, 15th November 1876.

ONE of the references made to me and which remained undisposed of at the date of my retirement from public service is the subject of the claim of certain Zemindars for compensation for lands submerged by the extension and improvement of the Chembrambakam Tank.

2. My special appointment for the settlement of compensation ceased at the end of last year under the orders of Government, and I had to take charge of my office as Deputy Collector and Magistrate in January 1876, my charge being Sydapet Taluq. Owing to the heavy work of this taluq both in Revenue and Magisterial sides, and having had to dispose of the arrears of several cases of compensation for lands taken up for railway purposes, I regret I was unable to find time to collate the information required for framing the estimate called for in the orders

From Collector, dated 14th December 1875, No. 2,026.
G. O., Public Works Department, dated 13th March 1876
No. 654.
From Collector, dated 19th September 1876, No. 1,705.

noted in the margin. You are aware that I had also to perform part of the Assistant Collector's work during the absence of Mr. Spencer for some time. On being relieved, how-
by Mr. Jones on the 11th of last month, I busily engaged myself, with your permission, examining the records connected with the claims for lands submerged, and I have now

Dated	13th March	1875, No. 12.
"	24th "	" " 14.
"	27th "	" " 15.
"	15th May	" " 25.
"	26th August	" " 25.
"	16th September	" " 31.
"	20th "	" " 32.

to submit seven memoranda in regard to seven villages in which I had already settled the claims of the mirassidars as reported in my letters noted in the margin. Six of these villages are zemindari and one is ryotwari. The inamdars' claims also were mostly settled subsequent to the above letters. The zemindars' claims have yet to be disposed of, and the reason why they were not settled simultaneously with the mirassidars is that most of them delayed furnishing the information required to form an idea of their claims, and it was only in October 1875 that they gave some sort of accounts. At this time I had to go to the Trivellore Taluq for the settlement of a considerable number of old cases of compensation for lands taken up for Cortelliar embankments and for roads and channels in several villages. The subject of the zemindars' claims in connection with the Chembrambakam Tank being an important one, involving the settlement of rates of assessment and the amount of compensation thereon, I thought it necessary that, before entering into negotiation with the zemindars, I should submit my proposals for your consideration and obtain your instructions; but, as already stated, owing to other heavy work, I had no time to look into the subject so carefully as I have been able to do now. The memoranda herewith enclosed contain my proposals, which I beg to submit for your consideration and for such modification as may be deemed proper. I would suggest that, after approval or modification, an abstract estimate in a tabular form be ordered to be prepared at your office. The Huzur Sheristadar has seen my memoranda, and, with your permission, he gave me the advantage of his experience of the district in fixing the rates of assessment, and I trust he will find difficulty in preparing the tabular statement.

3. In their Order of the 6th April 1876, No. 833, Revenue Department, Government call for information as to why it was thought necessary to purchase a large portion of the bed of the old tank, and the circumstances under which the claims have been dealt with and the principles adopted. It will be seen from Assistant Engineer Lowry's map that the Chembrambakam Tank is surrounded on three sides mostly by zemindari and shrotriem villages. The bed of the

old tank consisted chiefly of lands belonging to these private estates, the area of the taravary villages being very limited as ascertained by me from local inquiry. Many of these estates had already a portion of their cultivated ayakat situated on the slopes of the foreshore of the tank. Previous to the improvement of the tank water stood on the lands in question for a comparatively short period, and the mirassidars were able to cultivate as the water receded, and paid melvaram to the zemindars chiefly in kind. In the year 1868-69 a fifteen-feet water project above the crest of the old calingulah was proposed by Mr. Engineer Fraser, and, under the orders of the then Collector, the lands within the contour lines of that project were measured under the superintendence of the Sriperumbodoor Deputy Tahsildar and accounts prepared. Subsequently this was superseded by a six-feet project. Mr. Lowry, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Chembrambakam Tank, in a letter to Collector, dated 26th August 1870, No. 118, stated it as his opinion that the ryots owning land within the six-feet contour lines "would, under the altered circumstances, prefer holding possession to being paid compensation and be dispossessed," and requested that their views may be ascertained. Mr. Blair, the then Acting Collector, in his reply of the 12th October 1870, No. 276, stated that the owners of the land within the pink line in the map (six-feet water project) did not prefer retaining possession on the mere chance of cultivating them whenever the water subsided. He requested Mr. Lowry to have boundary-marks fixed on the ground along the pink line in order that the Revenue Officers may measure the lands and estimate their value, and it was on the understanding that the owners of the lands would be compensated that the tank was improved. Hence the necessity for purchasing all private lands within the bed of the old tank.

4. The boundary-lines were accordingly first marked in two villages, viz., Chembrambakam and Palanjore, by the Public Works Department, and, under the orders of the Collector, the lands were afterwards measured by a Revenue Inspector of the Sydapet Taluq under the supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Poonamallee, and the ryots were prevented from interfering with the lands so measured. The lands in the other villages were left unmarked though the owners had been complaining all along that they had lost their cultivation by submersion. In September 1874, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Supervisor Mr. Watkins

Zemindari...	{ Chettiputtoo.
	{ Keervalur.
	{ Kattagaram.
	{ Kattoripputtoo.
Ryotwari ...	Katrambakam.

marked the contour lines in all the other villages affected by the tank, and measurements were afterwards made by the Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumbodoor in the villages noted in the margin.

5. On receipt of the measurement accounts of each village, I examined them very carefully and personally inspected the lands, and wherever I had reason to believe that the claims were unfounded I disallowed them as will be seen from my report on each village. I may mention one instance: In the measurement account of the lands of the Zemin Chembrambakam Village an area of 610 cawnies was entered as private property in the occupation of the mirassidars, but, on my scrutinizing the old accounts (Barnard's Tarapady), I found that Cawnies 342-5-2 of the above extent formed a portion of a tract (950 cawnies) set apart in the Zemin Chembrambakam Village for the bed of the Chembrambakam Government Tank, and that the mirassidars had encroached upon it. I, therefore, disallowed their claim to the Cawnies 342-5-2. Again, the remaining part of the tract so set apart, instead of being shown as poramboke, was entered in the measurement account as "Avady" or immemorial waste belonging to the assets of the zemindar who claimed some compensation for it. This claim was likewise disallowed by me, and the whole 950 cawnies transferred to the bed of poramboke. My report of the 13th March 1875, No. 13,

Dated	27th March,	No. 15.
"	15th May,	" 25.
"	26th August,	" 25.
"	16th September,	" 31.
"	20th "	" 32.

contains full details on the subject. In the same way the mistakes discovered in the other villages were also duly rectified and erroneous claims disallowed as will be seen from my letters noted in the margin.

6. When I settled compensation for the mirassidars' kudivaram right, I had these mirassidars, the zemindars or their agents, as well as the Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, who made the measurement and disposed of each case on full and careful inquiry.

7. In regard to prices settled for the mirassidars, I beg to state that I instituted a full local inquiry as to the market-value of similar lands of each description, viz., nunjah, punjah, manavary, and village-site, and consulted the valuations made by the Deputy Tahsildars, and awarded compensation at very lowest rates as reported in my previous letters and approved of by you and the late Acting Collector Mr. Melville.

8. The most important village is Chembrambakam, and here the area of occupied lands coming under submersion after deducting the Cawnies 312-5-2, to which the mirassidars' claim was disallowed by me, is Cawnies 267-4-10, distributed under the following heads, viz. :-

Ain Punjah or Dry	Cawnies	63	6	8
Manavary	"	21	8	2
Nunjah or Wet	"	179	4	14
Nutham or Village-site	"	3	1	2
Total	"	267	4	10

All the mirassidars had good and bad lands in nearly equal proportions, and demanded an average rate of price at Rupees 125 per cawny for all the occupied wet lands on account of their kudivaram right. Shama Rao, late Deputy Tahsildar of Sriperumbodoor (now Tahsildar of Trivellore), in making a valuation of the lands in 1869, estimated an average uniform rate of price at Rupees 100* per cawny for all the submerged wet lands. In support of this he gave three instances of private sales in the submerged tract. In one case a piece of inam land, measuring half a cawny, was sold for 100 Rupees, the value for a cawny being Rupees 200, which gives Rupees 100 for kudivaram and Rupees 100 for melvaram or inamdar's share. In another case the melvaram right of a piece of inam land, measuring Cawnies 0-12-4, was sold for Rupees 100, which gives Rupees 130 per cawny for melvaram and a similar sum for kudivaram right. In a third case a piece of inam land of an inferior quality, measuring half a cawny, was bought for Rupees 60, which gives Rupees 120 per cawny for both kudivaram and melvaram, or 60 Rupees per cawny for each right. These and all other inam lands in this village are liable to submersion as the waraput lands. The soil of most of these waraput lands is fertile on account of their situation in the bed of the tank, and they are worth about the price recommended by Shama Rao, but they were not cultivated every year in full. Each mirassidar cultivated his fields by turns as the water receded and circumstances permitted. The total area cultivated in Faslis 1280 and 1281 out of the Cawnies 179-4-14 submerged was Cawnies 92 and 106 respectively. In consideration of these circumstances, it struck me that, in the interests of Government, it would be fair to award the lowest rate of market-value for all the occupied wet lands submerged, and accordingly settled the price at 60 Rupees per cawny for Cawnies 133-10-12 irrigated by tank, and Rupees 57 per cawny for Cawnies 45-10-2 irrigated by means of picottahs from the channel. This is 50 per cent. less than the owner's demand and 40 per cent. less than Shama Rao's estimate. This settlement is inclusive of a small amount of indemnification for the loss of cultivation for Faslis 1282 and 1283, and no interest was allowed. The rate of assessment for wet lands in the submerged tract adopted by the Inam Commissioner in enfranchising sundry inams was Rupees 4-7-7 per cawny. Twenty years' purchase-money at this rate for the kudivaram right amounts to nearly 90 Rupees per cawny. My award is only about thirteen years' purchase. For punjah, manavary, and village-site, the owners demanded 40, 60, and 70 Rupees per cawny respectively. Shama Rao's valuation was 30, 35, and 50 Rupees. My settlement in regard to these lands is 20, 25, and 28 Rupees. Thus it will be seen that my settlement in regard to these lands also is much less than the price demanded by the owners and the valuation made by Shama Rao.

9. The amount of compensation awarded for enfranchised inam lands in the Chembrambakam Village is only Rupees 108 both for melvaram and kudivaram against Rupees 120, the lowest market-value. The reduction of Rupees 12 was made by me in consideration of the fact that the quit-rent payable to Government has to be struck off the accounts.

10. In all the other villages, too, I awarded compensation at very lowest average rates with reference to the market-value of similar lands in each village as already reported in my previous letters. A reference to them will show how the settlement was made.

11. The vernacular records connected with the seven villages now under report will be produced by Shama Rao, the clerk who was doing duty under me.

12. I am now preparing a memorandum on the two shrotriem villages of Puduppair and Taravoor, and will submit the same to-morrow.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Statement.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,879, dated 3rd July 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,187, dated 8th November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3,343, dated 22nd November 1875.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 654, dated 13th March 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1,050, dated 27th April 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,052, dated 9th August 1876.
G.O., Public Works Department, No. 2,585, dated 27th September 1876.

2. These orders relate to the claims for compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakam Water Works. The improvements to this tank were at first sanctioned on a large scale called the fifteen-feet project, but this was abandoned in favor of a six-feet project. In the estimate for the latter the sum entered on account of compensation was only Rupees 9,720, but the actual amount due was far in excess, and an application was made by the Collector for about Rupees 50,840 for expenditure on this account in the year 1875. The sum applied for being out of all proportion to that entered in the estimate, and the extent of the land taken being in excess of the difference between the area of the old tank and that according to the six-feet project, it was supposed that lands were being acquired for the fifteen-feet project long since abandoned, and the Government, in the Order of the 22nd November 1875, paragraph 4, directed that the extent of land between the old and new tank level contour should be ascertained and the amount of compensation payable settled in order that the same might be entered in the revised estimate to be submitted to the Government of India. Subsequently the Government were informed that no lands were taken which were not actually submerged by the six-feet project, and that the large amount of compensation claimed was due to a considerable area of cultivable land in the bed of the tank having to be purchased. The Government thereupon

desired* to know under what authority lands in the bed of the old tank were being acquired and on what principle the claims for compensation were being dealt with. Finally in G.O., dated 27th September 1876, the Government directed that the proper rates of compensation for lands described as "old submersion" should be

determined without loss of time. These orders were communicated to the Collector of Chingleput for report. The letter quoted at the head of these Proceedings is the Collector's reply.

3. The total extent of submersion, both old and new, is Cawnies 3,728, or about Acres 4,921, inclusive of Cawnies 241 taken up for the extension of the tank-bund, and the total amount of compensation is estimated at Rupees 98,582, out of which Rupees 35,352 have already been paid, the remaining Rupees 63,230 has to be disbursed with interest which the Collector estimates at Rupees 7,000.

4. The statement now submitted by the Collector does not show the extent of the "old submersion," but this information is available from the enclosure in the Superintendent Engineer's letter, dated 11th December 1875, No. 3,864, printed in G.O., dated 13th March 1876, No. 654.

5. The large amount of compensation due was rendered necessary because lands situated in the bed of the old tank, belonging chiefly to zemindari and shrotriem villages, had to be purchased. Though submerged when the old tank was full, these lands were cultivated as the water receded, but this was rendered impossible when the six-foot project was undertaken and completed. Hence arose the necessity for buying up these old submersion lands.

6. In settling the compensation for lands affected by the project, the market-rates of similarly-situated lands were ascertained and the lowest rates adopted. The amount payable to the mirassidars is Rupees 51,365 together with Rupees 2,419 on account of lands to be purchased for fresh assignment to inamdars whose lands have been taken up. The compensation due to zemindars, &c., is Rupees 29,870, being twenty years' purchase of a portion of the assessment of the land taken up plus Rupees 11,586 for loss of produce for past years. The remaining portion of the assessment, Rupees 1,879-6-9 is recommended to be deducted from the peishush of the estates. The settlement made with the mirassidars seems fair, the rates having been fixed with due reference to the liability of the lands to submergence.

7. The major portion of these lands belong to zemindars and shrotriemdars. The area of cultivated lands in these estates actually taken up is about Cawnies 1,170 as shown in column 6 of the statement submitted by the Collector. The assessment fixed is Rupees 2,952 (*vide* column 15) or, on an average, about Rupees 2-8-0 per cawny. This is not a high rate for tank-bed lands, which in this case consisted of wet lands also.

8. On the whole the Board are of opinion that the settlement made is fair and should be accepted. The total money-compensation settled is Rupees 98,581-13-10, out of which Rupees 35,352-1-2 have already been paid. Sanction is now requested for the payment of the remainder with interest. Orders are also solicited for the reduction in peishush and quit-rent of the several estates of Rupees 1,879-6-9 as shown in column 8 of the statement.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 314. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st February 1877, Miscellaneous No. 1,497.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 22nd December 1876, No. 712:—

PUDUPPAIR and Taravoor are two shrotriems in the Sydapet Taluq, in which a very large area (Cawnies 459) was taken up in connection with the six-foot project of the Chembrambakam tank, and the probable amount of compensation payable to the mirassidars according to the estimates submitted to Board with my No. 685, dated 11th instant is Rupees 11,000 and odd. The mirassidars say that since the land was lock-spitted and included within the contour lines of the waterspread of the tank, they have not raised any crops, having no other lands to cultivate, and that in consequence they have been reduced to poverty, which has been greatly aggravated by the present scarcity and famine, and request that an advance of Rupees 2,000 may be paid to them at once out of the compensation due.

2. Their statements are corroborated by the Tahsildar's reports and seem true, and I beg to support their request. The amount can be debited to advances recoverable and adjusted hereafter.

SUBMITTED for the favorable consideration and early orders of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th January 1877, No. 356.

2. A very large extent of land in the shrotriem villages of Puduppair and Taravoor has been taken up in connection with the Chembrambakam project, and the compensation payable to the mirassidars according to the settlement now concluded amounts to about Rupees 11-0-12. No part of this money has been paid to the land-owners. In consideration of the large sum due to them and the present bad season, the Board request that an advance of Rupees 2,000 as recommended by the Collector be granted to the mirassidars subject to adjustment when the compensation is paid.

3. The claim was ordered by Government to be included in the revised estimate for compensation to be submitted to the Government of India, and the Collector's report on the whole subject, dated 11th December 1876, is submitted to Government in separate Proceedings.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 315.

ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1877, No. 608.

Land Revenue, No. 27.

The settlement of the claims to compensation on account of lands taken up for the Chembrambakam project, proposed by the

Board of Revenue in the first of the foregoing Proceedings is approved.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th February 1877.

2. Sanction is granted for the proposed reductions in the peishcush and quit-rent of the several estates concerned, amounting in all (as shown in column 18 of the Collector's statement) to Rupees 1,879-6-9.

3. Orders will issue from the Public Works Department in respect to the money-compensation to be paid; also in respect to the advance of Rupees 2,000 to the mirassidars of the Puduppair and Taravoor shrotriem villages recommended by the Board in the second of their Proceedings above recorded.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Accountant-General.

27th Feb 1876 Rs. 2535.
9th Aug " " 2002.
27th April " " 1050
13th March " " 684
22nd Nov 1875 " 3343
8th " " " 3187
3rd July " " 1879

No 603 P.W. Dept

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Undated the 20 Feb 77

Read the following

Abstract

Pro. in the Revenue Dept. (No 608 dtd 10 Feb 1877)

Communicated to

the Officers concerned.

2. The Superintending

Engineer will lose no time

in completing the revised

estimate for the Chembur

ba Kuni Tank Project,

and he will include therein

Rupees 98582 for compen-

sation and Rupees 7000

for interest. He will also

take care to show in the

prescribed manner the

capitalized value of the

assessments Rs 1879-6-9.

lost

lost by the enlargement
of the Tank.

3. The Superintending
Engineer will report through
the Examiner what money
out of the current year's
Budget provision for the
project will be absorbed
by work sanctioned for
early execution, and the
balance of the allotment
will be considered avail-
able for the adjustment
of compensation claims.
The amount however will
be extremely small and
the allotment for the Madras
Water Works will so far
as not required for works
be made available to meet
these claims.

4. The Examiner of
Public Works Accounts will

instruct the Superintending
Engineer as to the way
in which Rs 2000 needed
for advances on account of
compensation to 2 Shrotriya
villages can be placed
at the Collector's disposal
for disbursement.

by 24/2

S. I. Chingleput.
Ch. S. for Irig.
R. P. W. A.

Revenue Dept.

Dep. 6-3-77

H. N. S.

1877
Act. of 1877, Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

To *The S. C. Chetty*

Dated

Amount

Recd. by

Encl.

G. O., 28th Dec. 1877, No. 603

Nos. 700-701

Lands taken up for the
Chembambakuram Tank
Project. Passing orders on
P.W. Dept regarding
payment of money for
compensation for —

Sub in Dept.