(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 34

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/10/90.

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொது பணித் துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	442	அச்சகம் பலவகை

நாள் : 12-9-1889 ~~198~~

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ப. சே.

12th September 1889, No. 442 I., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

Read—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 26th July 1889, No. 503.

Abstract.—Submitting, for the orders of Government, letter from the Collector of Cuddapah reporting that large *irrigation works* are being carried out by the Mysore authorities at the head of the Pápaghni river to the detriment of the irrigation works in the British territory.

Endorsement No. 5504, Revenue.

Transferred to the Public Works Department, for disposal, with reference to G.O., dated 15th July 1889, No. 343 I.

Ootacamund,
27th August 1889.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from Inspection Notes of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, dated 20th June 1889, No. 767.

Works in Mysore—24th and 25th May 1889.—The Collector of Cuddapah having called on the Executive Engineer for an opinion about certain works on the Pápaghni, said to be under construction by the Mysore Government and affecting the supply to Madras tanks and channels below, I proceeded to inspect them for myself.

The first work above Kondakur tank, 8 or 10 miles above it, is the construction of an anicut across the Pápaghni. There is a tradition of an old work having been here, but not within living memory, and to all intents and purposes it is an entirely new work. It is to be 296′ long with a maximum height above bed of river of 13′ 6″ and average height about 9′. The design is a solid masonry wall without under-sluices. At present it is only contemplated to take a channel from it on the left bank, about 4 miles long, tailing into Burdagunta tank, which is being enlarged. The cill of the head-sluice of the channel is to be 4′ below crest. I could not ascertain what amount of irrigation was expected under the channel directly, but Burdagunta tank is to be enlarged for a present ayacut of 233 acres and capacity of 111 units m.cf. to 400 acres and 167·50 m.cf. The tank at present is not supplied with river water. It seems probable that when the anicut is completed a channel will be taken off on the right bank also. The work is in rapid progress. The estimate is—

		RS.
For anicut	... ...	9,320
„ channel	... ...	6,697
„ tank	... ...	9,558
	Total ...	25,575

The next work is about 4 miles above this anicut, *i.e.*, some 12 miles above Kondakur tank. This is an entirely new work and consists in throwing a massive earthen bank right across the Pápaghni near the village of Korlaparthi. The crest of the bund is to be 72′ above the bed of the river and the weir eventually 63′. The capacity at that depth would be 600 units m.cf. There are to be two sluices—one in the weir at 50′ + bed and the other at 35′ + bed. The acreage to be irrigated is 930 acres. The tank is expected to fill 1½ times in the course of a year. The weir is to be eventually 300′ long. The work was begun in November 1888 and is to be completed, according to contract, before November 1890. It is in rapid progress and will probably be completed in May 1890 before the south-west monsoon. The estimate is Rs. 60,000. The tank is about 18 miles below the source of the Pápaghni. This is all I saw, but I was informed by a Sub-overseer of the Mysore Public Works Department that another tank is in progress at a village called Timmanaikanhully agraharam, 4 miles above this tank, estimate Rs. 16,000, and another again 1 mile above this, at a village, Rentalbenai, had been sent up for sanction at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,000, besides a small one still higher up to cost Rs. 2,000. I will communicate with the Collector as to what action he has taken on the Executive Engineer's previous report.

Irrespective of the alienation of water, I cannot help thinking Kondakur tank would be constantly in danger through the presence of these new tanks above it.

No. 96 I.

Note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Endorsement No. 5504, dated 27th August 1889, from the Revenue Department.

2. When the Board of Revenue passed its Resolution, No. 503, dated 26th July 1889, it had evidently not seen G.O., No. 343 I., Public Works, dated 15th July 1889.

3. In accordance with that Government order, the Mysore Government was addressed, in the Political Department, asking for the suspension of all works which the Mysore Government "is constructing or contemplating on streams that supply existing irrigation works in British territory."

4. The Superintending Engineer, III Circle, has, in his inspection-notes 24th and 25th May 1889, given information about the works in progress and contemplated by the Mysore Government on the head-waters of the Pápaghni river.

5. Those works would undoubtedly prejudicially affect the Kondakur-Viyasa Samudram tank (No. 49 of Imperial list) ayacut 1,396 acres, and channels (Nos. 54 to 60 in Imperial list) ayacut 1,819 acres and therefore their suspension is equally necessary with that of the Mysore works on the head-waters of the Chitrávati, dealt with in note with Proceedings, Madras Government, No. 343 I., dated 15th July 1889.

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

5th September 1889.

Submitted to Government.

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

7th September 1889.

Order—dated 12th September 1889, No. 442 I., Public Works.

Recorded, awaiting reply from the Mysore Government to the letter, No. 403, dated 30th July 1889, addressed to it in the Political Department with reference to G.O., No. 343 I., Public Works, dated 15th July 1889.

(True Extract.)

Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Superintending Engineer, III Circle.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Political „

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 12th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 12th Sept. 1889, No. 442 I.

SEPTEMBER.

Irrigation Works

Correspondence relating to the construction of — by the Mysore authorities at the head of the Pápaghni river, recorded with remarks

---

3.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), 26th July 1889, No. 503.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

W. S. Whiteside, Esq.

Read—the following letter from E. J. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Cuddapah, 12th July 1889, No. 5243 :—

I have the honor to report that several large irrigation works are being carried out by the officers of the Mysore Government at the head of the river Pápaghni, a few miles above the point where it flows from Mysore into British territory. As these works are, in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer, calculated seriously to affect the supply to a large tank and a number of other irrigation works in British territory, the matter seems to call for early and vigorous action.

2. It will be seen from the map that the Pápaghni rises in the north-east corner of Mysore, only some 30 miles from British territory. On the boundary of the Madanapalle taluk, the river feeds a very large tank, the Kandukur tank, and from that point flows in a north-east direction through this district, until it falls into the Pennair river at Kamalápuram. There are river channels taken off from it all along its course. The Kandukur tank waters 1,617 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,241. River channels under professional supervision water 1,819 acres, assessed at Rs. 14,416; and there are a number of other river channels along the course of the river which irrigate another 2,300 acres, assessed at about Rs. 15,000. So that a total revenue of nearly Rs. 44,000 is dependent on the water supplied by this river.

3. In September last, it came to my notice that large irrigation works were being planned and commenced, which were likely to cut off the supply of the Kandukur tank, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was addressed on the matter. The final reply received was embodied in the enclosed letter from the Superintending Engineer, Mysore, to the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, dated 31st December 1888. It states "that a tank known as Venkatesa Sagara has been sanctioned for Rs. 60,985, and is being constructed at the head of (the) Papaghni valley; that the water falling into this tank is Mysore property, and the supply to Vyasasamudra tank" (known by us as the Kandukur tank) "will not be interfered with so far as we are aware." Since then the Executive Engineer has had inquiries made in April by his Sub-divisional officer, and in the end of May the Superintending Engineer, Colonel Smalley, has himself visited the place and examined the neighbourhood. His letter to me (copy enclosed) shows that 18 miles from the head of the Pápaghni, a massive earthen bank is being thrown across the river to a height of 72 feet above the bed of the river and extending to a length of 300 feet. This work is expected to irrigate 930 acres and is to cost 60,000 rupees. This is probably the Venkatesa Sagara spoken of in the Mysore Superintending Engineer's letter.

4. Four miles further down, and some 8 or 10 miles above the Kandukur tank, there is in progress a strong masonry anicut across the Pápaghni, 296 feet long and with an average height of about 9 feet above the bed of the river. From this anicut, a channel takes off to a tank near, and the result of the work is to raise the irrigable area under that tank by 170 acres. Colonel Smalley says that there is a tradition of a dam having previously existed at this point, but not within the memory of man, so that it is unquestionably a new work. The estimate for this anicut and its connected works amounts to over Rs. 25,000.

5. Colonel Smalley saw these two works and heard from the overseer in charge that there were three other tanks, one in progress and two proposed, along the course of the stream, estimated to cost Rs. 16,000, Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively.

6. Thus the works planned or in progress along these 30 miles of the river consist of two anicuts and three tanks, and are estimated to cost Rs. 1,25,000.

7. It can hardly be doubtful that these works will have hardly a drop of water to flow into the Kandukur tank. Mr. Johnston, the Executive Engineer, states that in the four years during which he has been in the district, the weir of the Kandukur tank has not once discharged. In addition to this, the Madanapalle Sub-divisional officer reports that the river channels taken off from the Pápaghni usually fail when the Kandukur tank does not receive a good supply. The question at issue therefore is not only the Rs. 14,000 under the Kandukur tank itself, but a very considerable part, if not all, of the other Rs. 30,000 mentioned in paragraph 2.

8. Colonel Smalley states that the principal Mysore work, the earthen bund, was begun in November 1888. I beg to point out that before this time our objections had been brought to the notice of the Mysore authorities, and that the Mysore Superintending Engineer replied (1) that no tank had been sanctioned for Rs. 1,80,000, (2) that a tank had been sanctioned for Rs. 60,985, and (3) that this tank would not affect the supply of the Kandukur tank.

9. With reference to these statements, it will be seen that the various works either in progress or planned aggregate Rs. 1,25,000; that the Superintending Engineer altogether ignores four out of five of these works in his reply; and that his statement that these works would not affect the supply of the tank in the British territory is quite opposed to the facts of the case and to Colonel Smalley's opinion.

10. The Kandukur tank has been in existence ever since British rule commenced. The works in question are all new; we protested against them before they were commenced, but were put off with incorrect information. They are all on the 30 miles of the course of a river which, except for those 30 miles, runs its whole course in British territory. I think therefore that a very strong case is made out for moving Government to arrange with the Mysore Government to stop further proceedings until some arrangement can be arrived at for dividing the water of the river and for preventing injury to the long existing rights of British cultivators.

A list of enclosures is forwarded.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Major C. H. M. KENSINGTON, R.E., Assistant Superintending Engineer of Mysore, to the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, dated Bangalore, 31st December 1888, General No. 6349.

With reference to his demi-official of 23rd ultimo regarding the information required by the Deputy Commissioner in connection with the construction of a new reservoir across the Pápaghni river, informs the Executive Engineer that he may reply to that officer to the effect that no tank has been sanctioned for Rs. 1,80,000, but that a tank known as "Venkatesa Sagara" has been sanctioned for Rs. 60,985 and is being constructed at the head of Pápaghni valley. That the water falling into this tank is Mysore property, and that the supply to Vyasasamudra tank will not be interfered with so far as we are aware.

2. Enclosures are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Colonel H. SMALLEY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, III Circle, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated Bellary, 6th June 1889, No. 576.

As promised by the Executive Engineer in his letter of the 7th May forwarding a report on the new reservoirs being made by the Mysore Government in the Upper Pápaghni valley, I have the honor to make the following further report in his stead after personal inspection.

2. The first work in progress above our frontier and some 8 to 10 miles above Kandukur tank is a strong masonry anicut across the Pápaghni, 296 feet long and with an average height of about 9 feet above the bed of the river. There are no under-sluices. From this is led off by a head sluice on the left bank a channel about four miles in length tailing into Boordagunta tank. The sill of the head sluice is placed at 4 feet below the crest of the anicut. This channel is intended to irrigate directly, but to what extent I could not ascertain. Boordagunta tank is to be enlarged so as to extend its present ayacut of 233 acres to 400 acres. This tank is not now supplied with river water. There is a tradition of there having been a dam across the river at the site now selected, but not within the memory of man. It is unquestionably a new work and not a restoration of an old work. It is probable that cultivation will be extended under it on the right bank hereafter. The work is in rapid progress. The estimate for the project, anicut channel and enlargement of tank, amounts to Rs. 25,575.

3. The next work is near the village of Kulaparthi, about four miles above this anicut, and is an entirely new work, consisting of throwing a massive earthen bank right across the Pápaghni with its crest at 72 feet above the bed of the river and designed to store a depth of water of 63 feet when full. There are to be two sluices, one at 35 feet and the other at 50 feet above bed level. The weir is to be 300 feet in length. The reservoir is calculated to irrigate 930 acres, and is expected to fill 1¼ times in a year. The estimate is Rs. 60,000; work is in rapid progress. It was begun in November 1888 and, according to contract time, must be completed before November 1890, but will probably be completed before June 1890. This tank is about 18 miles below the head of the Pápaghni and about 12 miles above Kandukur tank.

4. These two are the only works I actually saw, but the sub-overseer in charge informed me that another tank, estimated at Rs. 16,000, was in progress at a village called Timmana Naikanpalli Agraharam, four miles above the Kulaparthi tank, and that another had been sent in for sanction at a village called Rentalkerri, one mile above that again, estimated to cost Rs. 22,000; besides a smaller one still higher up, estimated to cost Rs. 2,000.

5. I observe that the late Major Kensington, on the 31st December 1888, stated "that the water falling into this tank (that described in paragraph 3 above) is Mysore property, and that the supply to Vyasasamudra tank (Kandukur) will not be interfered with as far as we are aware." The first point I leave to you, but the second point is quite untenable, and shows that the Mysore authorities either never took the trouble to ascertain whether any Madras interests were concerned by their projects, or else determined to carry them through with a high hand. The Collector of Anantapur has already reported to Government exactly the same high-handed proceedings of the Mysore authorities with the head-waters of the Chitrávati, &c.; on the other hand, I am told that when it was proposed to raise the Kandukur tank by 2 feet some years ago, the Mysore authorities at once protested against their lands on the foreshore being submerged, and the proposal was dropped.

6. As to the Madras interests concerned by these works, you know better than I do. In the list of Imperial works of irrigation in the Cuddapah district are given as—

	Present area in acres.	Revenue. RS.
Kandukur (Vyasasamudra group)	1,617	14,241
Pápaghni river channels	1,819	14,416
Total ...	3,436	28,657

But there must be a great deal of minor irrigation also under the Pápaghni from dams, spring heads, open cuts, &c.

RESOLUTION—dated 26th July 1889, No. 503.

These papers will be submitted for the orders of Government. The Board have already drawn the attention of Government to the action of the Mysore Government upon the Anantapur district frontier—G.O., dated 4th May 1889, No. 2826.x The same thing appears to be going on near the Madanapalle taluk limits.

x [illegible]

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1889.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

No 6066

Printed August 6th.

Recd 8

Proceedings, 25th July 1889, No. 503.

Submitting, for the orders of Government, letter from the Collector of Cuddapah reporting that large *irrigation works* are being carried out by the Mysore authorities at the head of the Pápaghni river to the detriment of the irrigation works in the British territory.

Mr Robert

Please have this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible]

(2) 17

Endorsement No 5504.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal with reference to G.O. 15th July 1889, No 3433

Ootacamund
17th August 1889

Secretary to Govt.

8. 9. 89

To

The P. W. D. (Irrign. Branch)

[illegible]

No 707

5

Inspection Notes of the Deputy Engineer 3rd Circle Irrigation branch for April, May & June/89.

Tiyarari Cheruvu
30th April/89.

Rayachoti Taluq Cuddapah Division.

Work completed a few months ago, ~~[illegible]~~ ruined sluice rebuilt, and breach closed, and natural escape formed. Any settlement of new bund should be noticed. The tank filled after the work was completed and all stood well. The sluice seems good and strong. The planting on the rear slope has not taken root and wants to be renewed. A berm to form a toe at the foot of the rear slope, to the level of the sluice channel banks would be desirable. The natural escape formed by lowering a gap at the east end seems quite sufficient. There is some water in the tank now and cultivation is going on.

Kanchalamma famine Tank, 2nd May /87

Investigations were in progress for the renewal of this tank as a famine work. The drainage area from ~~the map~~ is 95 square miles. The average annual rainfall at Raichoti 2 miles off is 25" for a period of 8 years allowing 1/5th of that amount to be capable of storage gives in round numbers 1000 millions cubic feet available for irrigation enough for 4000 acres of rice one crop. The land available for irrigation is given by the Revenue authorities at 750 acres. The contents of the tank at F.T.L. above sills of sluices are calculated at 115 millions enough for 460 acres if the tank only fills once, but it is taken for granted that the tank would fill more than once in the season and that there would be ample water for the total amount. The breach is 40 deep and 200 long at top. There is rock at one flank. The Executive Engineer advocates a masonry or concrete wall across, but as a famine work an earthen bank with puddle core would be preferable. There are 2 old sluices which would have to be rebuilt and 2 escapes would have to be formed one at each end of the bund no hard soil for the bund itself, only revetment is wanted, the earthwork having been made good in the last famine. The rough cost of restoring the tank now would be

Breach	Rs 20,000
Escapes	" 10,000
Sluices	" 5,000
Revetment to bund	" 10,000
Subsidiary works below the tank	" 5,000
Total	Rs 50,000
Add 1/4th for Estt & Tools	" 12,500
Grand Total	Rs 62,500

probable returns 750 acres at 4 Rs water rate Rs 3,000. The bund would be 9' width at top, 8' above F.T.L. and 6' above M.F.L. The escape would have a length of 700'. The sluices would have 10' depth of water on their sills at F.T.L. The subsidiary works below the tank are for passing the water from the sluices over the surplus channel.

Sorakoilpett Tank
4th May/89

Breached since /74. Road passes over bund. There are 2 old native pattern sluices and 1 covered escape. In his estimate the Executive Engineer provides for converting the latter into an open escape formed as a road dam but as the covered escape is in fair order I consider it should be let alone and a road dam as bypass constructed above it. The Local Fund

Board cannot pay for metalling and gravelling the bund as a road and perhaps may contribute towards the cost of the road dam as far as made to suit their requirements.

Rungasamudram Tank
21st May/89

Sluice completed since last inspection, work is strong; debris has not been cleared up. It would have been well to have left the ring bund in front all but a centre opening. The other 2 sluices in this tank should be examined now that the tank is dry. The weir is said to be sufficient, but as a bypass can easily and cheaply be formed beyond it, an estimate will be made out for it.

Pedda Tippasamudram Tank
22nd May/89

The Collector has asked for the rebuilding of a dam across the surplus channel from the weir. There are 3 dams across it within 3 miles from the weir, one of which is in good order, one wants repair, and one wants reconstruction. The estimate will be made out by this Department, but I am doubtful whether it should not be carried out by the Collector from funds for Minor Works at his disposal. As a rule we are not concerned with water for a tank after it has left the tank, though of course there are exceptions.

Soddam Tank

23rd May/89

? mud

? Saddlia No. 48 of Supt List

A fair tank on the borders of Mysore. Has 2 escapes but one is only a + mud bank and the wing of the other has been broken down. Water is also said to leak through the body wall at F.T.L. as it is only made of dry stone. There are 2 old native pattern sluices which should be examined now. The

platform at top of one is wanting. The bund is revetted throughout and is in fair order. There seems to have been a slip many years ago, and also a breach. The tank is to be investigated and an estimate prepared providing a new escape instead of the earthen bank and for rebuilding the wing of the other escape and also making the bodywall of pukka masonry.

Kandakur Vyasamudram Tank

27th May/89.

No 49 - Supdt List

The bye wash or prolongation of the weir which was in progress at last inspection has now been finished and will add greatly to the flood discharge. The ground in rear should be a little more lowered to give it full effect. The leak in the south wing of the weir has not been traced out yet, as it should have been during the last dry season and now it is too late to do anything. This must be seen to after December next. Also the Agraharam ruined sluice should have been blocked up in the dry months. It would be well to build up the head of the existing sluice, the only one now in use, as it must be very difficult and dangerous to work when the tank is full. As to a new sluice in place of Agraharam sluice I feel sure that the estimate Rs 15,000 estd. for placing it in the old weir can be much reduced and I have sent for it to examine again. An alternative estimate for another site is being prepared in the Executive Engineer's office, but there is no doubt the site first chosen is the best and if the cost can be reduced (as I think it can) it should be kept to. There are 2 months' supply

4429

Works in Mysore

24th & 25th May/89.

3 P

in the Tank and the monsoon appears to be silting it. A gauge is to be fixed in front of the weir and M.F.L. is to be recorded on the wing walls. The bank, revetment and weir are all in good order. The weir might be raised 2 feet for land on the foreshore belonging to Mysore.

The Collector of Cuddapah having called on the Executive Engineer for an opinion about certain works on the Papaghni said to be under construction by the Mysore Government and affecting the supply to Madras tanks & channels below, I proceeded to inspect them for myself.

The first work above Kondakur Tank, 8 or 10 miles above it, is the construction of an anicut across the Papaghni. There is a tradition of an old work having been here but not within living memory, and to all intents and purposes it is an entirely new work. It is to be 296' long with a maximum height above bed of river of 13'-6" and average height about 9'. The design is a solid masonry wall without under sluices. At present it is only contemplated to take a channel from it on the L. bank about 4 miles long tailing into Kurdakunta tank which is being enlarged. The sill of the head sluice of the channel is to be 4' below crest. I could not ascertain what amount of irrigation was expected under the channel directly but Kurdagunta tank is to be enlarged for a present ayacut of 238 acres and capacity of 111 mill c.f. to 600 acres and 167.50 m.c.f. The tank at present is not supplied with river water. It

seems probable that when the anicut is completed a channel will be taken off on the right bank also. The work is in rapid progress. The estimate is for anicut — Rs 9320

channel — " 6697

Tank — " 9558

Total — Rs 25575

The next work is about 4 miles above this anicut i.e. some 12 miles above Kandukur Tank. This is an entirely new work and consists in throwing a massive earthen bank right across the Papagni near the village of Kotaparthi. The crest of the bund is to be 72' above the bed of the river and the weir eventually 63'. The capacity at that depth would be 600 mill c.f. There are to be 2 sluices one in the weir at 50' + bed and the other at 35' + bed. The acreage to be irrigated is 930 acres. The tank is expected to fill

1½ times in the course of a year. The weir is to be eventually 30' long. The work was begun in November/88 and is to be completed according to contract before November/90. It is in rapid progress and will probably be completed in May/90 before the South West monsoon. The estimate is Rs 6,000. The tank is about 10 miles below the source of the Sapagiri. This is all I saw, but I was informed by a Sub Overseer of the Tayoor D.P.W. that another tank is in progress at a village called Timmanaikanhally agraharam 4 miles above this tank estimate Rs 4,000 and another again 1 mile above this at a village Pedalberri had been sent up for sanction at an estimated cost of Rs 22,000, besides a small one still higher up to cost Rs 2000. I will communicate with the

11

Collector as to what action he has taken on the Executive Engineer's previous reports.

Irrespective of the alienation of water, I cannot help thinking Kondakur tank would be constantly in danger through the presence of these new tanks above it; a depth of 63' of water is no trifle and it seems to me to be very bold to put an earthen bank across the bed of a river to such a height. I do not know if I understood the Sub Overseer aright but what I understood him to say was that they intended to take out 12' depth of sand from the river bed where they expected to find hard soil or rock and to put in a puddle wall in centre right across the river and well let into the sides also but only 4.6 high above the rock and that was the only puddle to be put in the bund. The revetment was to come up to within 2' of crest of the bund with a slope of 1½ to 1, rear slope 2 to 1. The revetment was to be let into the soil to the depth of ½ a yard. The work I saw being done was good, earthwork well rammed, revetment strong and well backed but I consider the puddle wall is wanted up to F.T.L.

Muthial Cheruvu
30th May/89

A few more levels wanted to complete investigation for raising this tank level by 3'. There seems to be no fear of the bund slipping again. A low portion of the Kadiri Hindupur road would be submerged which would have to be provided for. Some under-pinning has been done to the body wall of the weir since last inspection. A little water in the tank brought in by the last 2 or 3 days' rain.

As to carrying the irrigation supply across the surplus channel, I think it will be better to do so by a strong rough stone dam than by an aqueduct as there is plenty of large stones available at site.

Patnam Rangunayani
Tank 31st May/89.

Well situated between low rocky hills. Weir surplusses over cultivation which is objectionable. Proposed to make instead of it a large bye wash at other end surplussing into vagu close at hand. There are 4 sluices but it would seem sufficient to keep up only 3, 2 high level and 1 low level and close the 4th. The heads of these sluices might be improved gradually one by one. The supply is chiefly from a channel led off from the Nandalair 6 miles distance where there is an anicut fallen into disrepair. This must be made good. The channel wants ~~nothing~~ silting.

This tank is again giving trouble, the bund in front keeps on slipping at the site of the breach. It is a pity the front slope was not made flatter originally and simply pitched with stone instead of building up the revetment so steep to correspond with the existing work, and also it should have been taken deeper into the soil below. The rear slope has stood well. Now the Sub Divisional officer proposed to make a berm 15 wide at top at level of sill i.e. 11 above bed of tank. The Executive Engineer and myself however think the berm may be restricted to 3' at top with a slope of 3 to 1. This has been begun from both ends but is now interrupted by rain bringing in a small supply into tank.

Gooty Tank
13th June /89

On consultation with the Tahsildar I have arranged to let off this small supply by the low level sluice and finish the berm (150 length remaining to be done) vigorously. Repacking revetment above where slipped is to go on at the same time. I dont think there is any imminent danger, but the pyots are suspicious, and it is better to lose the present small supply than to run any risk hereafter. The Sub Divisional Officer has been directed to ~~come~~ to come to the work as soon as possible. The Overseer is not to leave the work till all is made safe. A quantity of stone is to be collected at site in case of emergency.

A Smalley Col. R.E.
Supdg. Engineer
3 Circle

Supdg. Engrs office
Bellary 17 June 1889

To
The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation
Madras

CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION
21 JUN. 89
No. 9Cd

From

The Superintending Engineer
III Circle
Bellary

To

The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation
Madras

Dated 20th June 1889

No. 767

E. 2

Inspection notes of
the Superintending Engineer
III Circle Irrigation Branch

Note by the Actg Chief Engineer for Irrign.

No. 96 I

Endorsement No. 6504 dated 27 Augt 1889 from the Revenue Dept.

2. When the Board of Revenue passed its resolution No. 503 of 26th July 1889 it had evidently not seen G.O. No. 343. I. Public works. dated 15 July 1889.

3. In accordance with that G.O. the Mysore Government was addressed in the Political Dept asking for the suspension of all works which the Mysore Govt. is constructing or contemplating on streams that supply existing irrigation works in British territory.

4. The Supg. Engineer 3d Circle has in his Inspection notes 24 + 25 May 1889 given information about

the

the works in progress and the
contemplated, by Mysore
Government on the head
waters of the Papagni River.

5. These works would un-
undoubtedly prejudicially
affect the Rorlakere - Vijaya
Samudram Tank (No 49 of
Imperial List) ayacut
1396 acres, and Channels
(No 54 to 60 in Imperial list)
ayacut 1819 acres, and
therefore their suspension
is equally necessary with
that of the Mysore works
on the head waters of
the Chitravati, dealt with
in Note with G.O. No 343. I.
dated 15 July 1889.

C. Tewalt
Ag. Chief Engineer for
Irrign. 5/9/89

Submitted to Government.

C. Tewalt
7/9/89

No 642 I. Irrigation 16

E. I. Form No. 22.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 12th Septr. 89

READ the following:—

Print but not extract as these are already in print
Endorsement from the Rev. Department (H.No 5504. d/27-8-89)

Print & Extract
Inspection Notes of Supg. Engr 3rd Circle 24 & 25th May 1889 (H.No 767 d/20th June/89)

Print
Note by the Ag. Chief Engr for Irrign (H.No 96. I d/5th Septr 89)

S-P

Issue
F. J.
7/9/89

As these have been affirmed by the G.O. the "note for orders" need not go then again.

Recorded. awaiting
reply from the
Mysore Government
to the letter No 403
dated 30th July 1889
addressed to it
in the Political
Department with
reference to G.O.
No 343. I. Public Works
dated 15th July 1889

Fr. 7/9/89

Chief Engr for Irrign
Supg. Engr. III Circle
Rev. Dept.
Political Dept.

Issued
12/9

Govt. of 1889 [illegible]

[illegible] WORKS

[illegible]

12 Sep 89 442 ~~442~~

[illegible] works

Correspondence re-lating to the construction of — by the Mysore authorities at the head of the [illegible] river, [illegible] works

8-1-23

17-5-24 B III ✓

27.5.26 II ✓

12.10.28 III ✓

25-6-29 B III ✓

11.10.34 B III ✓

~~[illegible]~~ /36

24-4-69/3