(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 30

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10/91

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

192

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். — 2709 ~~அச்சகம்~~
பலவகை

நாள் : 25-9-1852 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

15 Shts

ஆவண கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

29TH SEPTEMBER 1892, No. 2709 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

2709/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

READ—the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 4th May 1892, Mis. No. 2736.

MR. E. GIBSON.

Read—the following letter from W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 23rd April 1892, No. 1187:—

I have the honour to bring the following matter to the notice of the Board with a view to its taking such action as it may deem fit to prevent similar waste of public money in future.

2. An anicut across the Koppaka river has been under construction for some time past. The work is a large one and is estimated to cost Rs. 38,000. The river (that which drains the greater part of the Golgonda taluk) here passes between two hills, one of which belongs to the Koppaka proprietor. The latter is closest to the work and was used to quarry stone from. The stone has been excavated from an area of a little under an acre, but no steps were taken to take the land up as a quarry till August last, when I was asked to take the necessary steps under the Land Acquisition Act. The land is practically valueless and the compensation will be only nominal, but I find from the mokhasadar that Rs. 745-11-1 have already been paid to him on measurement of the materials removed and between Rs. 400 and 500 are said to be still due. A loss of over Rs. 1,000 has been incurred here owing to neglect to provide a quarry in time. The rate paid, 8 annas per 100 cubic feet, is also excessive, as the railway gets all its stone in precisely similar localities for 3 annas per 100 cubic feet for good stone and 1 anna for ballast.

3. In the compensation claim for Rs. 3,33,766 recently decided at Vizagapatam the fact that the Department of Public Works was paying this rate was proved and would have had a very serious effect had the quarries then under consideration not been proved to contain only worthless stone.

Resolution—dated 4th May 1892, Mis. No. 2736.

Submitted to Government with the request that the attention of the Public Works Department officer concerned may be drawn to the matter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

No. 66, Revenue.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

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

11th May 1892.

No. 2541 C.

Referred to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for report.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

14th May 1892.

From G. D. WYBROW, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 13th September 1892, No. 448 V.Z.

In reference to your endorsement, No. 2541 C., dated 14th May 1892, on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2736, dated 4th idem (herewith returned), relative to the high rate of compensation allowed by this department for the stone required for use on Koppaka anicut work in the Vizagapatam district, I have the honour to forward herewith two letters,* in original, one received from Executive Engineer Mr. C. J. Ussher, who was in charge of the Vizagapatam division at the time, and the other from Mr. Moss, Assistant Engineer in charge Yellamanchili sub-division, explaining the circumstances which led to the payment of a rate of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet for the supply of stone for the work in question.

No. 442, dated 21st August 1892, from Mr. Moss.
* No. ——, dated 31st August 1892, from Mr. Ussher.

2. It would appear from their explanations that the prevalence of a higher rate, viz., 11 annas a hundred cubic feet, would have had to be paid to the Forest department in the same locality, and this was the chief cause for the acceptance of the comparatively low rate of 8 annas.

3. It was doubtless a fact that the mokhasadar took advantage of the then urgency under which this department was placed for the material and refused to curtail the rate of 8 annas, which rate he was persuaded to agree to after some difficulty.

4. As regards the alleged failure to apply to the Revenue department to take up land for quarrying purposes, Mr. Ussher explains that—

(1) The transfer of land invariably involves great delay and the work was one which, in the interests of Government, did not admit of delay.

(2) He considered that, in the then condition of affairs, when nothing was settled regarding the extent of work to be done, it was not advisable to open out a regular quarry involving blasting operations, &c., when plenty of good stone being then available from the surface of the hill at the cost of conveying it to site *plus* the fee of annas 8 per 100 cub. feet.

5. The land in question has since been taken up and it is doubtless a pity that it was not acquired in the first instance.

6. The Collector in para. 2 of his letter states that "the land is practically valueless and the compensation will be only nominal." The compensation, however, settled by the Collector amounts to Rs. 1,003 for only 90·2 cents of land. I have addressed the Collector on the subject with a request to be furnished with the reason why so exorbitant a price as it appears to me to be should be paid for land which he has himself stated to be practically valueless.

Enclosures.

From H. MOSS, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Yellamanchili Sub-division, to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division, dated Narsapatam, 21st August 1892, No. 442.

[*Reference*—Division Office No. 521 of 27th May 1892.]

I have the honour to report that the compensation for rough stone for the Koppaka anicut was settled on the spot by Mr. Ussher in person in December 1889.

2. The then Tahsildar, Kothanda Rao Pantulu, was present on the occasion, and I believe it was only with difficulty that the mokhasadar was persuaded to accept 8 annas a hundred cubic feet. He demanded the same fees as the Forest department charge, *i.e.*, 1 anna a bandy-load which would amount to at least 11 annas a hundred cubic feet.

2709/2

3. If Government considers the rate of 11 annas a hundred cubic feet a fair one, then 8 annas a hundred cubic feet cannot be thought excessive.

4. As much of the stone was collected before any royalty was demanded and for which nothing was paid; the rate resulting from the total quantity of stone obtained is much less than 8 annas per 100 cubic feet.

5. When this rate of 8 annas was settled, railway works had not been commenced, and their were no other rates with which to compare except those of the Forest department and these are much higher. Had it not been for these forest dues we should probably have obtained the stone for nothing. By going further afield, as the Railway department has done, we might possibly have got the stone for less, but the extra cost of cartage would have more than made up the difference.

6. What part the revenue officials took in the settlement of this, of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet, I do not know, but I do know that when we asked them to settle the rate for gravel taken from the same quarry, they fixed it at 4 annas per 100 cubic feet which rate we have been paying.

7. If, as stated by the Collector, the Railway department was paying only "3 annas per 100 cubic feet for *all its stone*," it is not apparent why the rate of 4 annas per 100 cubic feet for gravel (which should be much cheaper) was settled as a rate of compensation to be paid by this department.

8. I cannot say why Mr. Ussher did not apply to the Revenue department to take up the land as a permanent quarry. Very likely former dealings with it had convinced him that there was little to be saved either in money or time by doing so and that the best plan was to endeavour to come to some arrangement with the mokhasadar himself, especially as the work was very urgent. Such has been my experience in this district.

9. As this arrangement had been made with the mokhasadar by the Executive Engineer, I did not consider myself justified in interfering with it. But in July 1891 the mokhasadar began to give trouble and to hinder the work by preventing us from taking gravel on the pretext that compensation for gravel had not been settled. We therefore applied to the Collector to take up the land permanently and to the Tahsildar to settle the compensation which should be paid for gravel meanwhile.

10. Although the land was applied for in August 1891, it was only obtained and paid for on June 20th this year.

11. I expected that the price of the land would be small and that we should save something by taking it up permanently. It is of no value to any one but ourselves, and, though it will always be useful to us (as we shall need stone from time to time for repairs of neighbouring works), I think Rs. 1,000 is rather a heavy price to pay for it. The land is "practically valueless" (*vite* Collector's letter) and the compensation *ought to be* "only nominal."

From C. J. USSHER, Esq., Executive Engineer, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle (through the Superintending Engineer, II Circle), dated Bezváda, 30th August 1892.

With reference to your letter No. 340 V.Z., dated 26th July 1892, I have the honour to state that the following are the circumstances, so far as I recollect, which led to the agreement made by me in November or December 1889, with the mokhasadar of Koppaka village for the supply of stone for the work at Koppaka anicut.

2. In March 1889 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,210, for reconstructing the head sluice at left flank of Koppaka anicut was sanctioned. Some time afterwards the collection of stone for the work was commenced from the adjacent hill which was the property of the mokhasadar and from which it was usual to take stone required for the anicut works. No quarry was opened and stone was merely collected from the surface of the hill. In the month of September 1889, there occurred an extraordinarily high flood which very largely exceeded the calculated M.F.L. and which necessitated a reconsideration of the original proposal, which was to rebuild the head sluice without extending the anicut. The necessity for extending the anicut was brought forward by me and was still under correspondence with the Superintending Engineer when I was transferred from the division in December 1889.

3. It was, I think, in the month of September that the mokhasadar first raised objection to our taking stone from the hill and demanded the fee of 1 anna per bandy-load which the Forest department charged for stone taken from hills in their charge in the same taluk. The collection of stone was put a stop to, and I arranged an interview (I think in the month of November) with the mokhasadar and Taluk Tahsildar in view to make an arrangement allowing the collection of stone to be proceeded with, as it was urgently necessary that work should be put in hand the ensuing working season.

4. The mokhasadar demanded the full rate levied by the Forest department and was with difficulty persuaded to accept the much lower rate of As. 8 per 100 cubic feet of stone

actually built into the work, and, so far as I recollect, the fee was to be paid for stone collected after the date of the interview and was not to be levied on stone already collected.

5. I did not apply to the Revenue department to have a specific area taken up for a quarry because (1) the transference of land invariably involves great delay and the work was one which, in the interests of Government, did not admit of delay, and (2) because I considered that in the then condition of affairs, when nothing was settled regarding the extent of work to be done, it was not advisable to open out a regular quarry involving blasting operations, &c., plenty of good stone being then available from the surface of the hill at the cost of conveying it to site *plus* the fee of As. 8 per 100 cubic feet.

6. However, the agreement I considered it advisable to make was in no way binding on my successor, and the quantity of stones collected under the terms of the agreement before I left the division could not have been great. From the fact that my successor (Mr. Traili) appears to have continued the work under the terms of the agreement until July 1891, I conclude that he also was of opinion that, under the circumstances, it was the most suitable arrangement that could be made.

7. With reference to the letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, so far as I am concerned, I strongly protest against that officer bringing a charge of waste of public money in connection with this matter. That it was necessary to pay any royalty for the stone was, I am convinced, entirely due to the charges then lately introduced by the Forest department, the existence of which charges the Collector does not mention in his letter.

8. In conclusion I have to point out that the Collector states that in August 1891 application was made to him to acquire "an area of a little under an acre" of land "practically valueless and the compensation for which will be only nominal." For this piece of land it appears that, after a delay of ten months in acquiring it, compensation has now been paid by the Collector amounting to Rs. 1,000.

No. 1382 K.S.

Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

2nd September 1892.

(Signed) J. W. MARTIN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

ORDER—dated 29th September 1892, No. 2709 W., Public Works.

It is stated in these papers that the Forest department charged a seigniorage of 11 annas per 100 cubic feet for stone removed from Government land. If this be so, Mr. Ussher had some justification for agreeing to pay the mokhasadar at the rate of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet, and, with reference to the smallness of the work originally contemplated and its urgency, he may be excused for refraining from opening a quarry in the first instance. But when the large work, estimated to cost Rs. 38,000, was decided on his successor, Mr. Traill, should not have continued the arrangement; nor is Mr. Moss free from blame in this matter. The fact remains that more has been paid as royalty to the mokhasadar than the acquisition of the quarry has cost, even at the enormous rate of more than Rs. 1,000 per acre which has been settled.

2. As to this settlement the Collector's explanation will be called for in the Revenue department.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" " II "
" Revenue Department.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.
Spare Copies

2709/3

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 29th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 29th Sept. 1892, No. 2709 W.

SEPTEMBER.

Koppaka Anicut Works

Orders on correspondence regarding the high rate of compensation settled for the stone required for use on the — in the Vizagapatam division.

Read the following [illegible]
G.O. dated 4 May 1892 No 2130 [illegible]

No. 1187

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 23rd April 1892.

From

W. A. WILLOCK Esq.
Collector
Vizagapatam District.

1220
92

To

H. A. Sim Esqre.
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
LAND REVENUE,
MADRAS.

2209/4

SIR,

I have the honour to bring the following matter to the notice of the Board with a view to its taking such action as it may deem fit to prevent similar waste of public money in future.

2 An anicut across the Koppaka river has been under construction for some time past. The work is a large one and is estimated to cost Rs 38,000. The river (that which drains the greater part of the Golugonda Taluk) here passes between two hills one of which belongs to the Koppaka Proprietor. The latter is closest to the work and was used to quarry stone from. The stone has been excavated from an area of a little under an acre but no steps were taken to take the land up as a quarry till August last

last, when I was asked to take the necessary steps under the Land Acquisition Act. The land is practically valueless and the compensation will be only nominal but I find from the Mokhasadar that Rs 745. 11. 1 have already been paid to him on measurement of the materials removed and between Rs 400 and Rs 500 are said to be still due. A loss of over Rs 1000 has been incurred here owing to neglect to provide a quarry in time. The rate paid, 8 annas per 100 cubic feet, is also excessive as the Railway gets all its stone in precisely similar localities for 3 annas per 100 cubic feet for good stone and 1 anna for ballast. 11/3037½

3 In the Compensation claim for Rs 333766 recently decided at Vizagapatam the fact that the Department of Public Works was paying this rate was proved and would have had a very serious effect had the quarries then under consideration not been proved to contain only worthless stone.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servt.
W. A. Willock
Collector.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
Dated 4. May 1892.
No. 2736 Mis. ~~Routine.~~

Mr: E. Gibson

READ—letter from W. A. Willock Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 23. April 1892, No: 1187.

Resolution dated 4 May 1892, No. 2736 [illegible]

Submitted to Government with the request that the attention of the D. P. W. officer concerned may be drawn to the matter.

(True Extract)

Ag: Secretary

To

The Secretary to Govt: R.D.
with letter in orig: to be retd:
Copy to the Collr: of Vizagapatam

P.W. CURRENT No. ~~3093~~ 5·1

~~Revenue~~ 1892 Dept. 5478/12

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

~~Current Number 4134~~.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER No. 3/313 1-SEP.92 FIRST CIRCLE

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER No. 2/[illegible] 26 JUL. 92 FIRST CIRCLE

P.W.D. [illegible] 17 SEP 92 SECOND CIRCLE

Endorsement No. 66 3 P/2

To Dept 11/5

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

The Secretary

to Government,

R.D.

Recd: 14-5-92

Rad 6 May Ent.

Proceedings, dated 4. May 1892,

No. 2736 Mis. Routine.

Subject

Requesting Government to draw the attention of the D.P.W. officer concerned to the Collector (Vizagapatam) bringing to notice the waste of public money lately caused by the D.P.W. in allowing a high rate of Compensation for quarry stone near the Koppaka.

With an endorsement

7/5

C. Galton
Secretary to Govt.

3/2

11th May 1892

226 G.

C. No 2541 C dated 14th May 1892

R.D. 16/5

Referred to the Superintending Engineer I Circle for report

Col. R.E.
Chief Engr P.W.D.

To be returned

No. 448 V2

4 P 2709/6

FROM,

G. D. Wybrow Esq:
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1 C.E.'s endorsement No 2541C/14-5-92
1 Letter from Mr. Ussher d/31-8-92
1 Letter No 442 d/21-8-92 from Mr. Moss

DOWLAISHWERAM, 13th September 1892.

SIR,

In reference to your endorsement No. 2541 C dated 14th May 1892, on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 2736 dated 4th idem (herewith returned) relative to the high rate of Compensation allowed by this Department for the stone required for use on Koppaka Anicut work, in the Vizagapatam District, I have the honor to forward herewith two letters in original, one, received from Executive Engineer Mr. C. J. Ussher who was in charge of the Vizagapatam Division at the time, and the other, from Mr. Moss, Assistant Engineer in charge Ellamanchili Sub-Division, explaining the circumstances which led to the payment of a rate of 8 annas per

No. d/31-8-92 from Mr. Ussher
No. 442 d/21-8-92 from Mr. Moss.

100 cft. for the supply of stone for the work in question

2. It would appear from these explanations that the prevalance of a higher rate namely 11 annas a hundred cubic feet would have had to be paid to the Forest Department, in the same locality, and this was the chief cause for the acceptance of the comparatively low rate of 8 annas.

not [illegible] [illegible]

3. It was doubtless a fact that the Mokhasadar took advantage of the then urgency, under which this Deptt. was placed for the material, and refused to curtail the rate of 8 annas, which rate he was persuaded to agree to, after some difficulty.

4. As regards the alleged failure to apply to the Revenue Deptt. to take up land for quarrying purposes, Mr. Elsher explains that.–

(1) the transfer of land invariably involves great delay, and the work was one which in the interests of Govt. did not admit of delay.

(2) he considered that in the then condition of affairs, when nothing was settled regarding the extent of work to be done, it was not advisable to open out a regular quarry involving blasting operations &c – when plenty of good stone being then available from the surface of the hill, at the cost of conveying it to site, plus the fee of annas 8 per 100 cft.

5. The land in question has since been taken up and it is doubtless a pity that it was not acquired in the first instance. √ 709/7

6. The Collector in para 20 of his letter states that "the land is practically valueless and the compensation will be only nominal." The compensation however settled by the Collector amounts to Rs. 1003 for only 90.2 cents of land. I have addressed the Collector on the subject with a request to be furnished with the reason why so exorbitant a price, as it appears to me to be, should be paid for land which he has himself stated to be practically valueless.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. servt.

J. W. Higham
Supg: Engineer I Circle

CH

P. W. CURRENT No. 9470

Memo No. 2541 C of 14.5-92
Pr. A. No. 868 d of 10-11.91
" " " 499 d of 19.6.91

FROM,

G. D. Wylrow Esquire

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

DATED 13th
DESPATCHED 14th } September 1892.
RECEIVED

No. 448 Vz

ENCLOSURES 3.

SUBJECT.

Koppaka Anicut works — Reporting the causes for allowing a high rate of compensation for the stone required for use on the —

Am

For orders

W.

The explanations mainly consist of abuse of other departments. But the fact that the Forest Dept. charge [illegible] per cubic foot [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] for [illegible] and with reference to the smallness of the quantity of work originally contemplated to supply for repairing from opening a quarry. But when the large work (3800000) was decided on his successor should not have continued the arrangement, nor is Mr. Usher free from blame in this matter. The fact remains that more has been paid as royalty to the Mokhasadar than the acquisition of the quarry cost in the first instance even at the enormous rate of more than Rs 1000 per [illegible] which has been settled. Copy of this settlement & in letter explanation should be submitted. Both depts., PWD & Rev., have apparently muddled & the result has been considerable loss to Govt. The mokhasadar has scored all round.

6/9/9

W.S. 20/9.

20.9.92

No. 442.

Ellamanchilli Sub
~~Vizagapatam~~ Division Office
Camp. Narsipatam 27 August 1892.

From
The Assistant Engineer
Ellamanchily Sub Division

To
The Executive Engineer
Vizagapatam Division.

Reference Division office No. 521 of 27-6-92

2798/8

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the compensation for rough stone for the Koppaka Anicut was settled on the spot by Mr. Ussher in person in December 1889.

2 The then Thasildar K. Shanda Rao pantulu was present on the occasion, and, I believe, it was only with difficulty that the mokhasadar was persuaded to accept 8 an a hundred cubic feet. He demanded the same fees as the Forest Department charge i.e. one anna a bandy load which would amount to, at least 11 annas a hundred cubic feet.

3 If Government considers the rate of 11 annas a hundred cubic feet a fair one, then 8 annas a hundred cft cannot be thought excessive.

6 As much of the stone was collected before any royalty was demanded and for which nothing was paid, the rate resulting

resulting from the total quantity of stone obtained is much less than 8 as. per 100 c.ft.

7 When this rate of 8 as was settled, Railway works had not been commenced, and there were no other rates with which to compare except those of the Forest Department and these are much highest. Had it not been for these Forest dues we should probably have obtained the stone for nothing. By going further afield, as the Railway Department has done we might possibly have got the stone for less, but the extra cost of cartage would have more than made up the difference.

8 What part the Revenue officials took in the settlement of this of 8 as. per 100 c.ft. I do not know, but I do know that when we asked them to settle the rate for gravel taken from the same quarry they fixed it at 4 as. per 100 c.ft, which rate we have been paying.

9 If, as stated by the Collector the Railway Department was paying only "3 as. per 100 c.ft. for all its stone", it is not apparent why the rate of 4 as per 100 c.ft. for gravel (which should be much cheaper) was settled as the rate of compensation to be paid by this Department.

10 I cannot say why Mr. Ussher did not apply to the Revenue Department to take up the land as a permanent quarry. Very likely former dealings with it had convinced him that there was little to be saved either in money or time by doing so, and that the best plan was to endeavour to come to some arrangement with the Mokhasadar himself, especially as the work was very urgent. Such has been my experience in this District.

11 As this arrangement had been made with the Mokhasadar by the Executive Engineer, I did not consider myself justified in interfering with it. But in July 1891 the Mokhasadar began to give trouble and to hinder the work by preventing us from taking gravel on the pretext that compensation for gravel had not been settled. We therefore applied to the Collector to take up the land permanently, and to the Thasildar to settle the compensation which should be paid for gravel meanwhile.

12 Although the land was applied for in August 1891 it was only obtained and paid for on June 20th this year.

13 I expected that the price of the land would be small and that we should save something by taking it up permanently.

It

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in the settlement of this of 8 as per 100 c.ft. I do not know, but I do know that when we asked them to settle the rate for gravel taken from the same quarry they fixed it at 4 as. per 100 c.ft, which rate we have been paying.

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Department was paying only "3 as. per 100 c.ft. for all its stone", it is not apparent why the rate of 4 as per 100 cft for gravel (which should be much cheaper) was settled as the rate of compensation to be paid by this Department.

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apply

apply to the Revenue Department to take up the land as a permanent quarry. Very likely former dealings with it had convinced him that there was little to be saved either in money or time by doing so, and that the best plan was to endeavour to come to some arrangement with the mokhasadar himself, especially as the work was very urgent. Such has been my experience in this District.

27/9

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13 I expected that the price of the land would be small, and that we should save something by taking it up permanently.

It

It is of no value to anyone but ourselves, and though it will always be useful to us (as we shall need stone from time to time for repairs of neighbouring works) I think Rs 1000 is rather a heavy price to pay for it. The land is "practically valueless" (vide Collector's letter) and the compensation ought to be "only nominal".

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
H. Moss
Assistant Engineer
Ellamanchily Sub Dn.

Hendrick
Executive Engineer
Vizagapatam Division

Narsipatam
28th August/92.

2709/10

From. 1/300 V.Z.

The Assistant Engineer

Ellamanchilli Sub Dn

To.

The Executive Engineer

Vizagapatam Division

Madras

Regd No 1609
30 AUG 92
P.W.D.

Dated 21 } August /92
Recd 22 }

No 242.

Koppaka Anicut. High rates said to have been paid on account of quarry fees for stones and gravel.

Submits explanation.

Encl 4
PW 5478/93

1303 V.Z.
FIRST CIRCLE

Bezwada
30th/31 August 1892

From
C. J. Usher Esqr
Executive Engineer

To
The Superintending Engineer
1st Circle

209/11

thro' the Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle

Enclosures 3

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 340 V.Z. 26-7-92 I have the honor to state that the following are the circumstances, so far as I recollect, which led to the agreement made by me, in November or December 1889, with the Mokhasadar of Koppaka village for the supply of stone for the work at Koppaka Anicut

(2) In March 1889 an estimate amounting to Rs. 5210 for reconstructing the Head Sluice at left flank of Koppaka Anicut was sanctioned. Sometime afterwards the collection of stone for the work was commenced from the adjacent hill which was the property of the Mokhasadar, and from which it was usual to take stone required for the Anicut works. No quarry was opened, and stone was merely collected from the surface of the hill. In the month of September 1889, there occurred an extraordinarily high flood which very largely exceeded the calculated M. F. L. and

which

of Vizagapatam to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue, so far as I am concerned, I strongly protest against that Officer bringing a charge of waste of public money in connection with this matter. That it was necessary to pay any royalty for the stone was, I am convinced, entirely due to the changes then lately introduced by the Forest Department - the existence of which changes the Collector does not mention in his letter.

8. In conclusion I leave to point out that the Collector states that in August 1891 application was made to him to acquire "an area of a little under 'an acre" of land "practically valueless and the compensation for which will be only nominal". For this piece of land it appears that after a delay of ten months in acquiring it, compensation has now been paid by the Collector amounting to Rs. 1000

No. 1382 K/S Encls. 3.
2-9-92

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.

Forwarded to the
Supdtg Engineer
I Circle

I. W. McCartin
Supdtg Engineer Executive Engineer
1/9/92
30/8/92

2709/13

SUPG. ENGINEER'S OFFICE
No. 1319 K.S.
1- SEP. 92
P.W.D.
SECOND CIRCLE

From

C. J. Usher Esqr.
Executive Engineer

To

The Supg. Engr. 1st Circle
thro' Supg. Engr. 2nd Circle

Dated 30th }
Despd. 31st } August 1892
Recd. 5/9/92 }

No. –

Enclosures 3

Collection of Stone for work at Koppak Anicut

Informs the circumstances under which land was not applied for –

B

Encls 3
PW 9427/8/92

With an Endt.
Within No.

1382 Ks
2-9-92

[illegible]

No. 2709 W of 29th September 1892

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

Pro: of the Bd. of Revenue (L.R.) (A.E. No. 2736 Mis d/ 4.5.92)
Endt. thereon in the Rev. deptt. (" " 66 d/ 11.5.92)
Letter from the S.E. I Circle (" " 4480 2 d/ 13.9.92)

2709/14

It is stated in these papers that the Forest Department charged a seigniorage of 11 annas per 100 cubic feet for stone removed from Government land. If this be so, Mr. Usher had some justification for agreeing to pay the Mokhasadar at the rate of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet; and with reference to the smallness of the work originally contemplated and its urgency, he may be excused for refraining from opening a quarry in the first instance. But when the large work, estimated to cost Rs 38,000, was decided on his successor, Mr Traill, should not have continued the arrangement; nor is Mr Moss free from blame in this matter. The fact remains that more has been paid as royalty to the Mokhasadar than the acquisition of the quarry has cost, even at the enormous rate of more than Rs 1000 per acre which has been settled.

2. As to this settlement the Collector's explanation will be called for in the Revenue Dept.

R.A.

22.7

2669

~~The Secretary to Govt of Mad~~
~~Dept for favour of [illegible]~~

S. E. I Circle
S. E. II Circle
Revenue Dept.

12/10

2709/15.

C Ex. 9478

Govt. of {1892} Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated 30/9/92

Recd.

Encl.

G.O. 29th September 1892. No. 2709. W

Koppaka Anicut
Works

Orders on correspondence regarding the high rate of compensation settled for the stone required for use on the ——— in the Vizagapatam Division.

(15)

60/4

Id 29/9

I.C. 29/9