

Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 2173 W

DATED 28 July 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Koil Kuntla Taluq office. Report  
from Supty Engineer III Arch  
of the results of an inspection of the  
Communicated to the Revenue Dept.

01.8260 220/7

01.8260 220/7

To be added to the P.W. Secretariat

Telephone

From

The Second Assistant  
Board (Land Revenue)

To,

The Second Assistant  
P. W. D.

Please send for Reference  
and return Supdg. Engineer's  
letter to Govt., No. 1071 dated  
13<sup>th</sup> July 96 and the Kurnool  
Collector's letter to the Board,  
No. 1509/eng. dated 13<sup>th</sup> October  
96, regarding the site for  
Kavilumbala Taluk office.

+ 21734 D.S. 7.96 About Kanim  
29/6/98  
with 1151 W.D. 4.597

Herewith.

Chimpon  
2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Nos.

Census  
29/6/98

Chimpon  
29/6/98

No. 1071

Superintending Engineer's Office,

3RD CIRCLE.

Bellary 13<sup>th</sup> July 1896.

From

W. B. de Winton Esq.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

III<sup>RD</sup> CIRCLE,

To

THE Chief Engineer,

P. W. D.

Madras

Sir,

Enclosures.

One / Drawing

With reference to G. O. No. 948 W. dated 16<sup>th</sup> March 1896, I have the honor to report that I have just made a further thorough inspection of Koilkuntla Butchery with the following results.

2. Since my last inspection in February, the Clerk's rooms have been entirely dismantled down to level of concrete, and the record rooms in the upper floor have been removed to floor level. During my visit, I had a section cut right through the concrete foundations of the Clerk's rooms to endeavour to discover the cause of failure.

3. This I completely failed to do. The whole structure has undoubtedly subsided to the North the South side, including the tower, being apparently unaffected except by the strains produced by the subsidence of the Northern half of the building - the cracks in the walls extend right down into and through the concrete, and the motion is still in progress throughout the building, there being a distinct increase almost everywhere

everywhere in the last four months. But there is no trace of the cause of this subsidence. The concrete under main walls in that part of the building which has been laid <sup>down</sup> as laid in very irregular fashion; it varies in width from 7' to 9' and its centre line does not coincide with that of the wall. Its thickness at the point of excavation is 3-8" and it was so hard that it took 3 days to cut through it. It lies on and is immediately surrounded by a good brown clay without admixture of sand, which must, I think, have been placed there during construction as it is not present in the various trial pits dug in the surrounding compounds.

It will thus be seen that the foundations of the Clerk's rooms, where the cracks in the superstructure were at a maximum, are of exceptional width and depth, and of particularly good material. Their nature can in no wise account for the very serious failure of the building, and I can only account for it by supposing that a vacuum has been created in the subsoil to the immediate north of the building either by percolation of rain water from the roof or by the action of subsoil water, and that into this vacuum the northern half of the building is gradually subsiding, but of this vacuum I could, as stated above, find no trace in the foundations.

5. Looking, however, to the fact that the more of the building is still in progress, and that whatever the cause may be, it is practically certain that we cannot now stop it, I have reluctantly (because the building is a fine one) come to the conclusion that the Cutcherry must be condemned, and a new one built on another site, and I recommend that this be done.

6. With regard to the position of the new site, I have had pits dug all round the town of Kailkintla to a depth of 12 feet, and also at points half way between Kailkintla and the 2 sites already proposed where rock is available to found on. In two instances, one within a few feet of the existing site, I found a brownish clay present to a depth of 5 feet, on which I should certainly be prepared to construct a light one storied building were it not for the object lesson of the ruined Cutcherry which stares one in the face. Underneath the above mentioned clay is the same sand and gravel which underlies the present Cutcherry and I do not like to recommend that the risk shall be incurred of building on it again. In all other pits except the two above mentioned sand and gravel were found near the surface, and the strata were unfit to build upon.

7. I, therefore, consider that, at whatever inconvenience, it will be best to build the Cutcherry on one of the two sites mentioned below, which have been

been already proposed.

(1) near the village of Tol dorashy situated on the Nandyal road at a distance of 2 miles due north from Koilkuntla.

(2) about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles due east of Koilkuntla on the road to Pishmanapad.

The advantages of N<sup>o</sup> (1) are that <sup>good</sup> clay slate is found at depths varying from 2 to 5 feet below surface. This is the stone used in the neighbourhood for building purposes, and the quarries are within a furlong of the proposed site.

Its <sup>disadvantages</sup> are its distance from Koilkuntla, and the fact that the Kunderu river, and one of its branches lie between, both of them being impassable in bad weather, and the Kunderu always a matter of some difficulty to cross during the irrigation season, because canal water is passed down it to Rajoly.

The advantages of N<sup>o</sup> (2) site are that a purple shale is found at between 2, & 5 feet below surface, not good enough to build with, but quite good enough to build on. It is closer to Koilkuntla than N<sup>o</sup> (1), and it is near the Kunderu, where water is always available.

8. It will be gathered from the above that from an engineering point of view, the sites are practically equal, though no doubt the butcherry could be built at N<sup>o</sup> 1 site cheaper than at N<sup>o</sup> 2 because of the proximity of the quarries.

From

From the point of view of convenience there is no doubt that site N<sup>o</sup> 2, is much more convenient as far as the town of Koilkuntla is concerned than N<sup>o</sup> 1, but this is a matter with which this Department has nothing to do. I attach a tracing from the Taluk map shewing the positions of sites (1) & (2) with regard to Koilkuntla & the existing butcherry.

9. As there is a Deputy Sahildar's butcherry at Ouk, 17 miles away, I presume that the new butcherry at Koilkuntla need be only a second class one, the cost of which in the Kurnool Division is about Rs 18,000 and as we should get at least Rs 8,000 of materials out of the old butcherry, the cost of the new building should not exceed Rs 10,000 to 12,000. I believe the butcherry staff could find accommodation in Local Fund buildings in the town during the construction of the new building, as it would be necessary to dismantle the existing butcherry for the sake of the materials.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. B. Kuntla

Supy. Engineer, III Circle.

7-7-96.

No. 1509 of 96

ENCLOSURES.

Kurnool Collector's Office.

Kurnool DATED 20th Oct 1896

BOARD'S GEN. REG. NO. OF 18  
LAND REVENUE

From H. F. W. Gium au Sarre

Collector of  
Kurnool.

To The Secretary to the  
Commissioner &  
Land Revenue  
Sir,

I have the honor to  
reply to Board's reference on  
Government order No 1663 of 1896  
dated 14th August 1896, calling  
for report on certain points  
regarding a new Trading office  
building at Kailashnagar. The  
points are those raised  
in Government order P.W.D.  
dated 28th July 1896, No 2173.

Sum 540/-  
145/-  
395/-

namely:-

(1) Whether a new bungalow  
of fine building on an alluvial  
site constructed.

(2) If so, the class of build-  
ing (1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> class)

(3) The site of the new  
building.

2. In reply to the first  
question I answer that,

if Koilkantta Bungalow is to  
be kept as it is, a Bungalow

cutting is necessary at

Koilkantta. Koilkantta

is the largest village in the

eastern portion of the Bungalow,

in which it occupies a central

position. It possesses a

Brahmin quarter, good bazaar,

weekly market, and other

conveniences, such as are

valued by Bungalow officials.

It is the most accessible

village from both divisions.

3. The Koilkantta Bungalow is

an awkward one

to manage, divided, as it is,

into two portions by the Sangu-  
ganga state. These portions

—Koilkantta proper to the east

and both divisions to the west

are almost equal in area.

Communication between them

is difficult owing to the want

of roads both in Sangu and

and in our own territory, and

difficulty is experienced by  
the village officers and  
servants in such division  
in their enforced journey  
to the Taluk utterance.

4. I should like to be  
able to endorse a proposal  
that has been made by  
Mr. Ghose, the Head Assistant  
Collector, by which Hoilkuntla  
Taluk would be done away  
with. But cannot do so because  
it is unwarrantable in one  
particular. He suggests  
(1) that the eastern portion  
of Hoilkuntla Taluk should  
be added to Sivweli Taluk  
and a new Taluk formed,

to be called the Magadda  
Taluk, with head quarters  
at Magadda, and (2)  
that such division should

be added to Battahonda  
Taluk. The first part  
of the proposal is excellent,  
as the new Taluk would

be a compact and fairly  
easy charge for a Tahildar  
provided of course a stationary  
sub magistrate were appointed

at Magadda. The second  
part of Mr. Ghose's proposal  
is not, however, feasible.

Such division cannot be added  
to Battahonda Taluk. The  
Yerramalai's form a

natural barrier between the  
two and render communication  
a matter of extreme difficulty.  
I have been informed that  
the proposal was once made  
by Mr. Kough and negated  
by the Board, but, being  
in camp, I am unable to  
verify this statement. The  
fact is that so long as our  
remains a portion of the woods  
district, it can only be  
managed from the Kailkunta  
side, and the Kailkunta  
Jalug muse therefore remain  
as at present constituted.  
Consequently, for the reasons  
given in paragraph 2, there

must be a Jalug catchery at

Kailkunta.

5. The catchery may be a 2<sup>nd</sup> class  
one, as proposed by the  
superintending engineer. A first  
class building is not required  
for Kailkunta.

6. Lastly, the question of site  
has to be considered. I  
have inspected the sites  
at (1) Joladavasi and (2)  
Schemunipad proposed by  
the superintending engineer,  
III — Circle.

The Joladavasi site lies to  
the east of the Sunderu river  
and is separated from  
Kailkunta by the river

and as a result, the  
comes down from the  
of an apani state. The  
cannot be closed during  
a flood, and is fordable  
with difficulty at any time  
after the commencement of  
the rainy season. Much  
difficulty would therefore  
be experienced by servants  
of villages lying west of  
the Sunder in attending  
the Jang office with  
remittances etc. Unless the  
Jahildar and his clerks  
were quartered in Joladarsi  
they would probably be more  
irregular in their attendance

at the Jang office during the rainy  
season. Quarters are not  
available in Joladarsi  
and would have to be built,  
if the Jang officials  
had to live there. The village  
is a small one with 500 in-  
habitants. Only two houses  
are occupied by Brahmins.  
Drinking water is only obtain-  
able from the Sunder about  
3 furlongs off. A well has  
been sunk in the village,  
but has proved unsuccessful,  
the water being brackish.  
The villagers think that  
other wells would probably  
be failures also. On the

whole, I think the Jodavasi  
site a most suitable one.

The Oshemunipad site is  
situated on the right bank  
of the Kunawu about 100 yards  
from the stream. It is a mile  
and a half from Koil-  
kuntla and about half  
way between the village  
and Oshemunipad. There  
is no village near the site  
and the Jakhildar, Sheristadar,  
and Gunda stars would have  
to live in Koilkuntla, and  
attend the cutcherry from  
there. The distance to be traversed  
between the cutcherry and the  
village would have a detrimental

effect on work in the Taluk office.  
Bless would not attend before  
11 am. and would certainly leave  
before dusk, so as not to be  
over-taken by night on their  
journey homeward. Any extra  
work, e.g., Jambaudi,  
would be done in the early  
morning or at night in the  
village chattram or in some house  
in the village, but certainly not  
in the cutcherry.

7. Oshemunipad is much the better  
site of the two from an ad-  
ministrative point of view.  
It is on the same side of  
the Kunawu as Koilkuntla  
village, with which it is

connected by a country stream,  
which can easily be converted  
into a good road. The  
site is on the top of a small  
eminence and consequently  
dry. And lastly, it is close  
to a good, and I understand,  
an failing water supply -  
the Kanawha. The objection  
to it is its distance from  
Hailmantla, and this, I  
consider, a grave one for  
the reasons stated. But,  
if there is no suitable site  
nearer the village, I suppose  
that the Ashmunipad  
site must be approved

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant

W. Freeman

Ag. Collector

13.10.96

1896.

FROM  
H. J. W. GUNNARSON  
*[Signature]*  
COLLECTOR OF  
KURNOOL.

To

A circular stamp from the Board of Revenue, dated 15 OCT. 96. The text "BOARD OF REVENUE" is curved along the top inner edge, and "15 OCT. 96" is in the center. The word "MAHARAJA" is partially visible at the bottom.

THE SECRETARY TO  
the Comm. on  
of Land Revenue  
Dated 13<sup>th</sup> Madras.

DATED \_\_\_\_\_

13

RECEIVED

DESPATCHED

October 1896.

Ref: on-6<sup>No.</sup>  $\frac{1509}{8m9}$  a-96.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

Reporting on certain  
points regarding  
a new Training office  
building at  
Holkham Hall.