Public Works (1899) Department.

G.O., No. 4443
4445

DATED 6th June 1899

29/37/11

40/4 5th Dec

[Despatch Abstract.]

Linga Samudram Tank, asked that the Resident at Hyderabad be informed that the project of sluicing the — from the Tremmilcon is found impracticable and that he be requested to move H.H. the Nizam's Govt that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta, as already agreed to.

=

Linga Samudram Tank, stating that the project of sluicing the — from the Tremmilcon is found impracticable and requesting that it be moved on H.H. the Nizam's Govt that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta, as already agreed to.

=

[P. W. 16, 250—27-4-99.]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

IRRIGATION.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 445 I., 19th May 1899.

MAY.

Lingasamudram Tank

Stating that the project of supplying the — from the Tammiléru is found impracticable, and requesting that it be urged on His Highness the Nizam's Government that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta, as already agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

LETTER—from

W. HUGHES, ESQ.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation Branch,

To

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

SIR,

In continuation of letter No. 227 I., dated 18th March 1899, I am directed to state, for the information of His Highness the Nizam's Government, that the project of supplying the Lingasamudram tank from the Tammiléru is found impracticable, and to request that you will be so good as to urge on that Government that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta as agreed to in the committee's resolution printed with G.O., No. 494 I., dated 12th June 1896.

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

(Signed) W. HUGHES,
Joint Secy. to Government,
Irrigation Branch.

OOTACAMUND,
19th May 1899.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 444 I., 19th May 1899.

MAY.

Lingasamudram Tank

Ordered that the Resident at Hyderabad be informed that the project of supplying the — from the Tammiléru is found impracticable and that he be requested to urge on His Highness the Nizam's Government that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta, as already agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., No. 154 I., dated 2nd March 1898.

From W. C. DeMORGAN, Esq., M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer in charge, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Waltair, 21st April 1899, No. 891/G.W.

With reference to correspondence terminating with G.O., No. 154 I., dated 2nd March 1898, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Marshall has completed his investigation regarding the construction of an anicut on the Tammiléru to supply the Lingasamudram and other tanks.

2. The investigation was commenced by Mr. Carless who selected a site for the anicut (marked A on the survey). The site was merely selected by eye, and after proper surveys and levels had been taken, it was found that it was impracticable for two reasons:—

(1) That the channel leading from it would pass through the Sabburkunta, or Tammursubbi tank, so contravening the second resolution of the committee (*vide* G.O., No. 494 I., dated 12th June 1896).

(2) The prohibitive cost of cutting through the heavy rock ridge below.

3. There is no doubt, therefore, that if a dam is to be constructed at all, it must be constructed at a point lower down the stream and that selected by Mr. Marshall near the site of the old anicut appears most suitable (marked B). It would, however, be a costly undertaking. The bed of the stream is sandy, and well foundations would be necessary. Water would have to be held up to about 11′ above the bed of the stream, and the maximum flood discharge of the stream with a fall of 8′ per mile would be about 6,000 cusecs.

Secondly.—The fall of the channel would be about 10′ per mile and heavy drops would be necessary.

Thirdly.—It would be difficult to keep the head of the channel open, even with powerful scouring sluices, owing to the great quantity of sand brought down by the Tammiléru.

4. As regards rainfall, the data are not full, but sufficient to show that it is scanty and precarious, and that the floods in the Tammiléru correspond closely with the local rainfall assuming that the rain registered at Chintalapudi (which is about 9 miles distant from the proposed anicut site) may be taken as a criterion.

5. The channel from the anicut is expected to fill nine tanks, with a total present ayacut of 3,000 acres. Mr. Venkata Rao Pantulu, who framed the irrigation forecast, anticipated that about 5,000 acres of dry land might be converted into wet, were the

anicut constructed, and upon this depends the success of the project. The tanks are all of small capacity and Mr. Marshall points out that, during his inspection, small jungle streams had a flow of 5″ or 6″, while the Tammiléru was dry. Moreover, as 3,000 acres is stated to be the maximum area cultivated under the tanks in the best of years, and assuming that the floods in the Tammiléru coincide with the local rainfall, as it seems probable they do, it is difficult to see how the project would effect more than ensuring the supply to the present ayakat, without enlarging the capacity of the tanks.

6. The present assessment is Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, and as the supply would be precarious, it is doubtful, as Mr. Marshall points out, whether this would be increased; the return therefore may be fixed at Rs. 8,000.

7. Considering, therefore, the costliness of the anicut and channel, and doubtful supply of water, I agree with Mr. Marshall that expenditure on the scheme is not justified, and as the delta is so near the scheme, it would hardly prove useful as a famine-relief work. Moreover, as the greater part of the work would be masonry only, a comparatively small number of labourers could be employed.

8. Lingasamudram tank imperial No. 64 lies about latitude 17° 7′ 30″, longitude 80° 58′. The "fort in ruins" near the site of the proposed anicut is marked on the atlas sheet.

9. One sheet of levels, one survey, one tracing cloth sketch-map, one rainfall register, one copy of letter No. 1 S., dated 8th April 1899, from Gódávari Western division Executive Engineer, are enclosed.

No. 97 I.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The Lingasamudram tank No. 64 in the list of Public Works Department minor works is there entered as a rainfed tank irrigating 172 acres yielding a revenue of Rs. 563. It lies just inside the boundary of His Highness the Nizam's territory and below a tank in that territory called Subbakunta or Tammursubbi tank. This latter, after having been abandoned for many years, was restored with the result that the customary supply to the Lingasamudram tank was cut off and there has ensued a lengthy correspondence with the authorities of Hyderabad dating from 1892.

2. A committee was appointed in 1895 to settle the question either by restoring the old nullah said to have formerly supplied the Lingasamudram tank or by some other means and to fix the F.T.L. of the Subbakunta. The Proceedings of this committee are published in Proceedings of Madras Government, No. 494 I., dated 12th June 1896. It was decided that the F.T.L. of the Subbakunta should be reduced and as regards the suggested restoration of the old nullah it was resolved that if the ancient Tammiléru anicut be reconstructed and the feeding channel leading to the Lingasamudram tank be restored, the channel should not pass through the irrigable lands below the Subbakunta in His Highness the Nizam's dominions and that the designs showing the proposals were to be submitted to His Highness the Nizam's Government before execution.

3. The Superintending Engineer in the current paper forwards a letter from Mr. Marshall, Executive Engineer, who has investigated the project, together with a survey levels and rainfall register. Mr. Marshall treats the proposal as one to supply a series of tanks and says the success of the project depends on bringing an additional 5,000 acres under wet cultivation. His conclusion is that the prospects of the scheme do not justify the probable expenditure. The Superintending Engineer agrees with Mr. Marshall. The proposal was originally made solely to put an end to disputes arising from the curtailment of the supply to the Lingasamudram tank by the restoration of Subbakunta in His Highness the Nizam's territory. Neither the Superintending Engineer nor the Executive Engineer make any alternative suggestion,

and all that can be done is to inform the Nizam's Government that the project of supplying the Lingasamudram tank from the Tammiléru is found impracticable and ask that no further delay be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta as agreed to. The Resident was addressed on the subject in letter No. 227 I., dated 18th March 1898, but no reply has been received.

(Signed) W. HUGHES,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

5th May 1899.

ORDER—No. 444 I., dated 19th May 1899.

The following letter will be sent to the Resident in Hyderabad with a copy of these Proceedings.

[Here enter No. 445 I., dated 19th May 1899.]

(True Extract.)

Under Secy. to Government,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with copy of letter.
" Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Public Works (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 3924

From The Chief Engr for Irrign

Order

No. 972.

Dated 5-5-99.

Received 16.5.99

Registered

Enclosures 6 (3 plans).

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Project of supplying the Lingasamudram etc tanks from the Tammileru — Note recommending that the Nizam's Govt be informed that the — is impracticable and that it be requested to make no further delay in the lowering of the Subbakunta as agreed to.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Proceedings of Govt. P.W.D. No 154. I. dy 2° March 1898

Letter from the Supt. Engr. First Circle - } No 891. G.W. dy 21st April 99.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation - - - } No 972 I dy 5. May 1899

The Lingasamudram Tank No. 64 in the list of P.W.D. minor works is there entered as a rainfed tank irrigating 172 acres yielding a revenue of Rs 563. It lies just inside the boundary of the Nizam's territory and below a tank in that territory called Subbakunta or Jammur Subbi Tank. This latter after having been abandoned for many years was restored with the result that the customary supply to the Lingasamudram Tank was cut off and there has ensued a lengthy correspondence with the authorities of Hyderabad dating from 1892

2. A Committee was appointed in 1895 to settle the question whether either by restoring the old bund said to

Issue

9.5.99 W.H.

Vide P. Proc. No 390. I 11.5.94

have formerly supplied the Lingasamudrum Tank or by some other means and to fix the F.T.L of the Subbakunta. The proceedings of this Committee are published in P. Proc. No 494 dated 12th June 1896. It was decided that the F.T.L. of the Subbakunta should be reduced and as regards the suggested restoration of the old nullah it was resolved that if the ancient Iranmiteru anicut be re-constructed and the feeding channel leading to the Lingasamudrum Tank be restored, the channel should not pass through the irrigable lands below the Subbakunta in H. H. the Nizam's dominions and that the designs showing the proposals were to be submitted to H. H. the Nizam's Government before Execution.

Hay T

3. The Supg. Engineer in the current paper forwards a letter from Mr Marshall, Executive Engineer, who has investigated the project together with a survey levels and rainfall register. Mr Marshall treats the proposal as one to supply a series of tanks and says the success of the project depends on bringing an additional 5000 acres under wet cultivation. His conclusion is that the prospects of the scheme do not justify the probable Expenditure. The Supg. Engineer agrees with Mr Marshall. The proposal was originally made solely to put an end to disputes arising from the curtailment of the supply to the Lingasamudrum Tank by the restoration of Subbakunta in H. H. the Nizam's Territory. Neither the Supg. Engineer nor the Executive Engineer make any alternative suggestion. and all that can be done is to inform the Nizam's Govt that the project of supplying the Lingasamudrum Tank from the Iranmiteru is found impracticable and ask that no further delay be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta as agreed to. The Resident was addressed on the subject in letter No 227. S. d/18.3.98 but no reply has been received.

Hay V

6P

Hay T

Hay T

This seems to be the only course to be adopted.
A.G.H
7.5.99

Hay T

Hay Z

No. 444 dt 9-5-99

W.H.
I
Order thereon.

The accompanying letter will be sent to the Resident in Hyderabad with a ~~2 orders for a copy of the proceedings to be forwarded to the Resident~~ copy of the proceedings —

following

H.H.
7.5.99

W.H.
5.5.99

5/5/99

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation with copy of letter. √
" Supdg. Engr. 1st Circle √
" Exr of P. W. A. √
8/6/99.

A.

Draft submitted for approval
Sd/
5/5/99

Letter in hyd - Copy signed by Secy printed

Hay Z

H.H
7.5.99

Hay T

No: 445 Dated 8/5/1899

To

The Resident at
Hyderabad

Sir,

In continuation of letter No. 227. I. dated 18th March 1899 I am directed to state for the information of H. H. the Nizam's Govt that the project of supplying the Linyasamudrum Tank from the Tremmiliem is found impracticable and to request that you will be so good as to urge on that Govt that no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the lowering of the Subbakunta as agreed to in the Committee's resolution printed with Govt. No 494. I. dated 12.6.96.

W.H.
6.5.99
I

6/5/99

8/5/99

Public Works (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 60 C&D

From The Supg. Engineer
First Circle

Order

No. 891 GN.

Dated 21/24.4.99.
Received 26-4-99
Registered
Enclosures 5-/3 plans sent to Dept. Separately
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Construction of an Anicut on the Tamiraparani to supply the Ettayapuram & other Tanks — forwarding Copy of Ex G.N. Dis Letter No 1 Dt. 8/4/99 together with Certain plans & Rain fall Registers regarding the —.

D.E.Os

Recd 28/4/99

Entd

Encls. 1 to SEI No. 8914/Sdy. 5/1

Register of Water readings of Tanniteru

near Tumkur

from July to December 1898.

Forwarded in original 1/D 4.

CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION
26 APR 1899
1/60 GD

Water readings of Tarumitorivaaru Tampuri

July 1898

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening	Rainfall at Chintalapuri	Remarks
1	"	"	"	"	
2	"	"	"	"	
3	"	"	"	0.39 Inches	
4	"	"	"	"	
5	"	"	"	"	
6	"	"	"	"	
7	"	"	"	"	
8	"	"	"	"	
9	"	"	"	2.45 "	
10	"	"	"	0.34 "	
11	"	"	"	"	
12	"	"	"	"	
13	"	"	"	"	
14	"	"	"	"	
15	"	"	"	"	
16	"	"	"	"	
17	"	"	"	0.33 "	
18	"	"	"	0.82 "	
19	"	"	"	"	
20	"	"	"	0.85 "	
21	"	"	"	0.33 "	
22	"	"	"	"	
23	"	"	"	0.23 "	
24	"	3.50	4.00	3.55 "	
25	5.00	3.50	2.80	1.82 "	
26	3.20	3.90	4.80	0.70 "	
27	3.00	2.00	1.00	"	
28	0.70	0.60	0.30	"	
29	0.20	0.30	0.60	"	
30	0.50	0.40	0.30	"	
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
			Total	11.81 in 11 days.	

Water readings of Tamaniwa near Shortland
August 1898

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening	Rain fall at Chintalapuri	Remarks
1	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2	"	"	"	0.38 Inches	
3	"	"	"	1.05 "	
4	"	"	"	0.50 "	
5	0.80	0.50	0.40		
6	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.20 "	
7	0.20	0.00	2.00	"	
8	1.30	1.00	0.80	"	
9	0.50	0.40	0.20	"	
10	"	"	"	"	
11	"	"	"	"	
12	"	"	"	"	
13	"	"	"	"	
14	"	"	"	"	
15	"	"	"	"	
16	"	"	"	"	
17	"	"	"	"	
18	"	"	"	"	
19	"	"	"	0.34 "	
20	"	"	"	"	
21	"	"	2.60	"	
22	2.00	0.90	0.60	"	
23	0.50	0.40	0.20	"	
24	"	"	"	"	
25	"	"	"	"	
26	"	"	"	"	
27	"	"	"	"	
28	"	"	"	0.93 "	
29	"	"	"	"	
30	"	"	"	"	
31	"	"	"	"	

Total 3.40 in 6 days.

Water readings of Tamaniwa near Tunbridge
September 1898

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening	Rainfall at Chintalapuri	Remarks.
1	"	"	"	"	
2	"	"	6.20	0.37 Inches.	
3	2.50	1.60	1.00	"	
4	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.06 "	
5	0.30	0.20	0.10	"	
6	2.80	2.00	1.50	0.19 "	
7	1.20	1.00	0.70	0.34 "	
8	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.11 "	
9	2.40	1.50	1.10	2.61 "	
10	3.20	2.20	1.80	0.65 "	
11	1.20	1.00	0.80	0.43 "	
12	2.30	2.00	1.50	0.29 "	
13	1.30	1.00	0.70	"	
14	0.50	0.40	0.30	"	
15	0.20	0.10	0.00	"	
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	"	
22	"	"	"	"	
23	"	"	"	"	
24	"	"	"	"	
25	"	"	"	"	
26	"	"	"	0.19	
27	"	"	"	"	
28	"	"	"	"	
29	"	"	"	"	
30	"	"	"	"	

Total 5.24 in 10 days

Water readings of Tauwitoru near Shantaro

October 98

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening	Rainfall at Chintalapudi	Remarks
1					
2					
3				0.46 inches	
4				"	
5				"	
6				"	
7				"	
8				0.19 "	
9				0.69 "	
10					
11				0.34 "	
12				0.83 "	
13				0.16 "	
14				"	
15				"	
16				"	
17				"	
18				"	
19				"	
20				"	
21				"	
22				"	
23				0.34	
24				"	
25				"	
26				"	
27				"	
28				0.11	
29				"	
30				"	
31				"	

Total 3.10 in 8 days

Water readings of Tauwitoru near Shantaro

November 98

Date	Morning	Noon	Evening	Rainfall at Chintalapudi	Remarks
1					
2				"	
3				"	
4				"	
5				"	
6				0.22 inches	
7				"	
8				0.82 "	
9				"	
10				"	
11				"	
12				"	
13				"	
14				"	
15				"	
16				"	
17				"	
18				"	
19				"	
20				"	
21				"	
22				"	
23				"	
24				"	
25				"	
26				"	
27				"	
28				"	
29				"	
30				0.11	

Total 1.04 in 2 days.

Water Readings at Tammitiru near Trincomalee

December 1928.

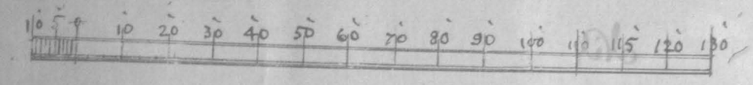
Date	Morning 9 a.m.	Noon	Evening	Rainfall at Chintalapuri	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4	Nil				
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					

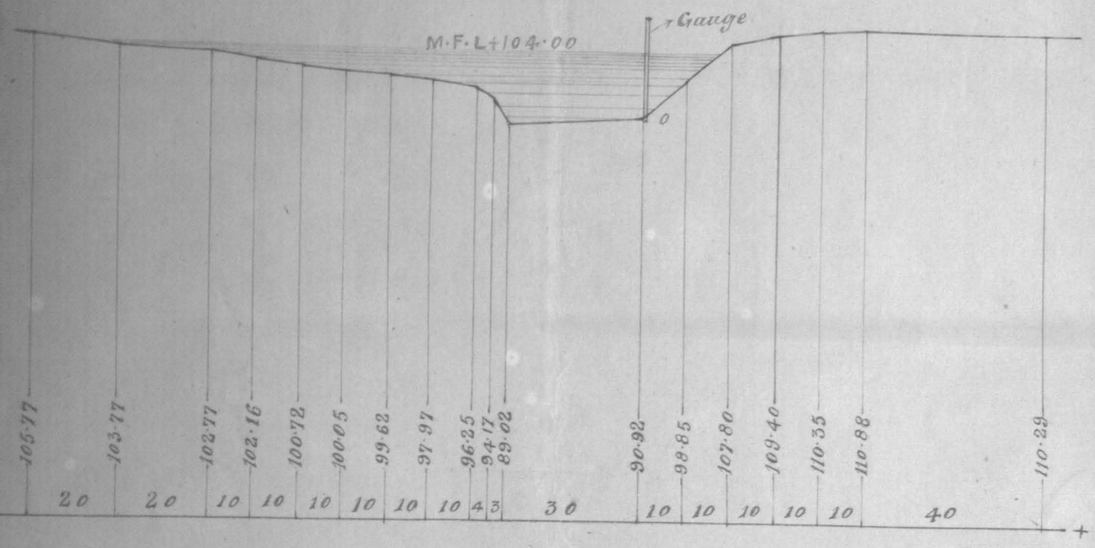
Overseer Tanquirs
Godawaie Western

Nil 29/3/29

Cross Section of Tammilair
near the place where the Gauge was put up

Scale natural
1/400





Total Rainfall at
Chintalapuri from
July to December
24:59" in 37 Days.

D Macdonald
Exe Engr G.W. Dn

20.4
WDch.

SUPT. IRRIGATION WORKS
10 APR. 1899
FIRST CIRCLE

Encl: 2 Abstr No 891 GD

From D Marshall Esqr, Offg
Chief Engr Godavari Western
Division to the Superintending Engr
1st Circle, No 151, dated 8th April 99

With reference to your No 577 GA dt 12-3-99
I have the honor to report that in
December last, I inspected the Site
of the proposed dam and Lappey
Channel of the Upper Sanmileru
Project.

2. The field-work, which was more
or less of a preliminary nature, was
carried out under Mr Traish, the
Land Sub. Divisional Officer, who
accompanied my predecessor, when
he inspected the project and selected
the Site of the dam and line of
channel.

3. The project is, in my opinion, a
most doubtful one owing to the
costly nature of the works and
to what appears likely to prove
a precarious water supply.

4. the

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION 26 APR 1899 No. 2/60 G.D.

Ques 2/352 of 98

[P. W. 3/8. 2,000—29-4-99.]

4 The works proposed are a Dam
across the Tammilair near the
old Fort and a Supply channel
with branches to feed the following lands:-

(1)	Raghavapuram Venkatadri Land	5
	Sivapuram Narrisandram Land	6
	Yendapalli Lingasamudram Do.	1
	Sivapuram Bandade Land	7
	Do. Rondi Kunta	7
	Do. Chellamma Land	8
	Annamanedi Kunta	4
	Tammala Land	3
	Isvaram Land	2

Numbered on Drawing
Plan Sheet No 2

5. The proposed dam.

The site selected by my predecessor* for the dam is now found to be impracticable for two reasons:-
In the first place, the channel, if taken off at this point, would pass through the Sabbukunta Land, whereas it is clearly stated in the Committee's 2nd resolution (Govt No 494 dt 12-6-96) that the supply channel to the Lingasamudram

* Sheet No 2 marked A.

should be restored, the channel should not pass through the irrigated lands below the Sabbukunta Lands, and in the second place, the cost of cutting the channel through the high rocky* ridge would be prohibitive. It is, therefore, certain that the dam must be built lower down the stream and the best site would be near the old ancient. Here the bed level of the stream is about +86. The Lingasamudram Land is situated 2 miles from the head of the proposed channel. The F.T.L. is +95 and maximum depth of water about 10 ft. The level of the crest of dam will therefore, have to be at about +97, the same as that of the old ancient. Thus water must be held up to 11 ft above the bed of stream and as the maximum flood to be discharged may be estimated at 6,000 cft per second, a dam of ancient of a suitable design would

* Sheet No 3 marked B.

[5,000—29-8-99.]

would be most costly; apart from the consideration of having to found the work in the Sandy bed of the Stream.

It may be remarked that the old anicut is in a fair state of preservation, and as the whole stream now flows round one end of the work, failure appears to have been due to an insufficient length of crest.

6. The channel.

Levels have not been taken from the Site of the dam now proposed to the Lingasamudram Tank, but judging from the appearance of the country, the depth of cutting will nowhere be excessive. It will be observed from the line of Levels (Sheet No 3) that, after leaving the Lingasamudram Tank, the country falls rapidly and as the line cannot be deviated from to any great Extent,

Except

except at the Vendatavaddy Tank, the channel must necessarily be ranged with an average fall of about 10 ft per mile. Such being the case, it would, I think, be impossible to maintain the channel in its course without constructing a series of costly masonry drops.

Another point which cannot be overlooked is the fact that large quantities of Sand are brought down by the Dammiloru. It has already been shown that water will have to be diverted from the main Stream by a high masonry dam so that even powerful Scouring sluices are not likely to prevent the shoaling up of the channel at its head.

It is worthwhile noting that the Dammiloru at the Site of Project runs close to watershed

of

P. W. S. No. 2,000—29-8-99.

of the Upper Iammilevu and Ferracalva basins, and that after passing the Venkatavaddy Taud, the channel enters the latter.

7. Water Supply

Last year a gauge was put up in the stream near the old Fort and readings were recorded from July to December. I enclose a copy of the register with the corresponding rain fall at Chintalapudy (the nearest station noted in the remarks column. A section of the stream near the place where the gauge was put up is attached. Unfortunately, the readings only date from July, but looking at the rainfall register, it may be assumed there was no fresh of importance prior to the first one recorded. The gauge readings show clearly that last year the supply of water in Upper Iammilevu was

was scanty and the freshes light. The rain fall for the year registered at Chintalapudy was, however, somewhat below the average being 32·71 against 44". It will also be observed that the freshes are sudden and of short duration and I noticed on my inspection in December last that although many of the small jungle streams in the uplands had a flow of 5" or 6" of water, the Iammilevu was absolutely dry. This, I think, is a most unpromising feature, because the lands to be supplied are of small capacity and are likely to be filled by a fall of rain which would produce a serviceable fresh in the Iammilevu.

How far the project will affect the supply drawn off by the channels in the lower reaches

reaches of the Sammilcan has not been investigated, but that it will do so to a perceptable extent, is partly certain.

8. Irrigation.

I take the figures of the irrigation particulars from the report of Mr. Venkatalow Pantulu (sent to you with this office No. 218 L of 27-7-94), because I consider that they are by no means under estimated. They are as follows:-

Total ayacut under the Lands—2,977 acres.
Dry lands to be converted into wet—3563
Wash lands to be converted into wet—1481.
Dry inam to be converted into wet—63
Total 8084

The success of the project, of course, depends on bringing the additional 5000 acres under wet cultivation, but I can hardly see how this is possible. The present ayacut under the lands is 2,977 acres which is the maximum area cultivated in the best of years when the lands are well filled. Now it has already been pointed out that the freshes in the Sammilcan are likely to coincide with local rain fall, so, without increasing the capacity of the lands, the project would hardly do more than ensure the supply to the present wet area.

Again assuming that it were possible to enlarge the storage capacities of the lands, an additional 5000 acres might be supplied with water, but as the supply would not be certain, it is doubtful whether much more than the present low assessment of Rs 1-8 per acre could be charged and the return may therefore be estimated at Rs:8000 at the highest.

9 There is, I think, little doubt that it would be impossible to carry out the project at cost which

which could be justified by a return of Rs 8000/- per annum and with the Delta to recur, the scheme could be hardly be treated as Famine Protective work.

(Sd) [illegible]

Executive Engineer & Agent
12 Coils

21/4/

No 8919/W.

Superintending Engrs Office
1st Circle Dated 21st April 99
Vellore.

From

W. C. De. Morgan Esqr M.D.C.E.,
Executive Engineer in Charge
1st Circle

To

The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation.

Sir,

With reference to correspond-
-ence terminating with Cp. No 1542/97
2nd March 1898, I have the honor to
inform you that Mr. Marshall has
completed his investigation regarding
the construction of an anicut on the
Tammilaru to supply the Lingalamm-
-dram and other tanks.

2. The investigation was commenced
by Mr Carless who selected a site
for the anicut (marked A on the survey
The site was merely selected by eye,
and after proper surveys and
levels had been taken, it was
found

Fields 5

3 Fields sent in
this Case Separately

26 APR. 1899
60 Gd

Q.S.3/3540/97

found that it was impracticable for two reasons:

(1) That the channel leaving from it would pass through the Sabbai-kunta, or Tammuru Subbe land, so contravening the second re-solution of the Committee vide G.O. No. 494 L.R. 12.6.96.

(2) The prohibitive cost of cutting through the heavy road ridge below.

3. There is no doubt, therefore, that if a dam is to be constructed at all, it must be constructed at a point lower down the stream and that selected by Mr. Marshall near the site of the old ancient, appears most suitable. (marked B) It would, however, be a costly undertaking. The bed of the stream is Sandy, and well foundations would be necessary. Water would have to be held up to about 11' above the bed of the Stream,

and

and the maximum flood discharg of the Stream with a fall of 8' po mile would be about 6000 cusecs. Secondly the fall of the channe would be about 10' per mile and heavy drops would be unnecessary. Thirdly It would be difficult to keep the head of the channel open even with powerful Scouring sluices, owing to the great quantity of Sand brought down by the Stream.

4. As regards rainfall; the data are not full, but sufficient to show that it is Scanty and precarious, and that the floods in the Tammilam correspond closely with the local rainfall assuming that the rain registered at Chintalapudi, (which is about 9 miles distant from the proposed ancient site) may be taken as a criterion.

5. The channel from the ancient is expected to fill 9 tanks, with a total present ayakat of 3000 acres.

Mr. Venkatarow Pantulu who planned the irrigation forecast, anticipated that about 5,000 acres of dry land might be converted into wet, were the anicut constructed, and upon this, depends the Success of the Project. The tanks are all of small capacity and Mr. Marshall points out that during his inspection, small jungle streams had a flow of 5" or 6", while the Tammilaru was dry. Moreover, as 3000 acres is stated to be the maximum area cultivated under the tanks in the best of years, and assuming that the floods in the Tammilaru coincide with the local rainfall, as it seems probable they do, it is a difficult to see how the Project would effect more than ensuring the supply to the present ayacut, without enlarging the capacity of the Tanks.

6. The present assessment is Rs 1/8 per acre, and as the supply would be precarious, it is doubtful as Mr. Marshall points out, whether this would be increased, the return therefore may be ~~Standard~~ fixed at Rs 8000.

7. Considering, therefore, the costliness of the anicut and channel, and doubtful supply of water, I agree with Mr. Marshall that expenditure on the Scheme is not justified, as the Delta is so near the Scheme, it would hardly prove useful as a Famine Relief work. Moreover, as the greater part of the work would be masonry only, a comparatively small number of laborers could be employed.

8. Linyasammudram Land Imperial No: 64 lies about Lat: 17° 7' 30", Long: 80° 58' The "fort in ruins" near the Side of the proposed anicut is marked on the atlas Sheet.

9 one

P. W. 2
Indexed.

7 1 Sheet of Levels, 1 Survey, 1 tracing cloth sheet on sp.

1 Rainfall Register

1 Copy of Letter No 1 S/ 8.4.99 from Godavari Western Division Executive Engineer are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. Servant,

W Chrystal
22.4.99
Executive Engineer in Charge
& Circle

Ry 24/4

J 1 V

80

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