Public Works (1899) Department.

August

G.O., No. 474 A

DATED 7 June 1899

[Despatch Abstract.]

Stone groynes

Estimate of Rs 30,200 for constructing ——
in the Tambraparni river right flood bank below
Srivaikunthum Anicut at Authur, sanctioned.

110

J.E.

[P. W. 25, 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.
ACCOUNT.

Government {1899} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Reqd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 474 I., 9th June 1899.

JUNE.

Stone groynes

Estimate of Rs. 30,200 for constructing — in the Tambraparni river right flood bank below Srívaikuntam Anicut at Authur, sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

READ—the following papers:—

To	Superintending Engineer, VI Circle,			dated	15th January 1896,	No. 4 T.N.
From	"	"	"	"	27th August "	" 56 T.N.
To	"	"	"	"	9th September "	" 1055 T.N.
"	"	"	"	"	30th " 1897,	" 50 T.N.
From	"	"	"	"	5th October 1898,	" 44 "
To	"	"	"	"	3rd January 1899,	" 1 "
From	"	"	"	"	13th "	" " 46 "
"	"	"	"	"	1st February "	" " 7 "
"	"	"	"	"	5th May	" " 337 T.N.

No. 115 I.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The Tambraparni flood banks below the Srívaikuntam anicut were considerably damaged during the flood which occurred in December 1895, and a petition from the villagers of Authur and Melathoor asking for the repair of the banks was received and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, for disposal in January 1896.

In March 1896, the Superintending Engineer reported on the damage done by this flood in Tinnevelly and in this report which is embodied in Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 383 I., dated 28th April 1896, he stated that the right flood bank at Authur must be retired as far as possible, that it had been hoped that the retirement of the opposite bank at Mukkani carried out in accordance with G.O., No. 119 I., dated 5th March 1889, would save the right bank but the hope had been vain and that the bank could not be protected as there was deep water at the foot of it. A further report and survey were promised and Government deferred passing orders on the alignment of the banks until these had been submitted.

In July 1896, the Superintending Engineer submitted an estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,250, for diverting the right flood bank at Sedukuvoitan in the 10th mile below Srívaikuntam, that is, some distance above Authur, and as the work was said to be urgent it was sanctioned in G.O., No. 699 I., dated 17th August 1896.

In August 1896, a petition was received from the villagers of Authur representing the dangerous state of the flood bank, protesting against the diversion of the bank at Authur recommended by the Superintending Engineer in his report of March 1896 and asking for temporary protection. This was sent to the Superintending Engineer for report who, in his letter, No. 1055 T.N., dated 9th September 1896, reported that there were two portions of the bank affecting the Authur village, viz., that for which a diversion had been sanctioned in G.O., No. 699 I., dated 17th August 1896, and the other near Authur for the diversion of which an estimate was under preparation, and that in the meantime temporary protection was being carried out.

In February 1897, the estimate for this diversion amounting to Rs. 18,300 was received from the Superintending Engineer but was returned for revision.

In September 1897, a printed petition was submitted by the villagers of Authur, in which they again protested against the retirement of the bank and urged the removal of the old bank on the opposite side of the river. This petition was sent to the Superintending Engineer who was asked to expedite the re-submission of the estimate for the diversion and also of the report and survey promised by the Superintending Engineer in March 1896.

A year afterwards in October 1898, the villagers sent another copy of the printed petition saying that no action had been taken.

The estimate for the diversion submitted by the Superintending Engineer, revised as instructed, amounted to Rs. 17,100 and was sanctioned in G.O., No. 931 I, dated 2nd December 1898. In submitting this estimate the Superintending Engineer stated that the old bank could only be protected at a prohibitive cost.

In his letter No. 46 T.N., dated 13th January 1899, the Superintending Engineer made a further report on the subject after having inspected the banks and interviewed the villagers. In this report he said that the diversion of the bank will be put in hand as soon as the land required has been handed over by the Revenue Department, that pending this work being carried out temporary protection to the old bank has been given which has prevented further breaching up to this year. As the Superintending Engineer agreed with the villagers that the river will go on encroaching until in not many years it will reach the new bank to be made, he advised further protective works. He was thereupon in this office Memo. No. 7 T.N., dated 1st February 1899, instructed to submit an estimate for constructing the necessary groynes.

With his letter No. 337 T.N., dated 5th May 1899, the Superintending Engineer submits three alternative estimates for groynes. The estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer amounts to Rs. 21,540 and provides for clay groynes revetted with stone grouted slope 1 to 1. The Superintending Engineer does not think this good enough and submits an alternative estimate of Rs. 26,280 with more stone at the base of the groynes, but he also submits an estimate for solid stone groynes with slopes $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 higher up, which amounts to Rs. 30,200 and is approved and recommended for sanction.

3rd June 1899.

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

ORDER—No. 474 I., dated 9th June 1899.

The following estimate is sanctioned:—

Irrigation.
43. Minor Works and Navigation.
Agricultural Works.
Original Works.
Constructing stone groynes in the Tambraparni river right flood bank below Srívaikuntam Anicut at Authur.

	RS.
Estimate	30,200

2. This sanction is registered as No. 18 I. of 1899–1900.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Estimate of Rs 30,200 for constructing stone groynes in the Tambraparni right flood bank. Tinnevelly Dist.

To Supg. Engr, VI Circle, No. 1 the repairs for
To do. [illegible] reminders
From do. [illegible] is in which they are in-
To do. [illegible] contribution to be paid by
To do. [illegible] in the work comes to Rs 7.
To do. [illegible] the margin. This amount 9
To do. [illegible] 1 TN, 9 3. 1. 99
From do. [illegible] 46 TN, 9 13. 1. 99
To do. [illegible] 7 TN, 9 1. 2. 99
From do. [illegible] 337 TN, 9 5. 5. 99
[illegible] 115 J dated 3d June 1899.

Note by the Chief
Engr for Inspection.

The Tambraparni flood banks below the Srivaikuntkam Anicut were considerably damaged during the flood which occurred in Dec 1895, & a petition from the

19

Issue

5/6/99 WH
1

villagers of Authur & Melathoor asking for the repair of the banks was received & forwarded to the Subg. Engr. VI Circle, for disposal in Jan/96.

In March/96 the Subg Engr reported on the damage done by this flood in Tinnevelly & in this report which is embodied in P.W.D. No 383 I. dy 28 April/96, he stated that the right flood bank at Authur must be retired as far as possible, that it had been hoped that the retirement of the opposite bank at Mukkani would save the right bank but the hope had been vain & that the bank could not be protected as there was deep water at the foot of it. A further report & survey were promised & Govt deferred passing orders on the alignment of the banks until these had been submitted.

In July/96, the Subg Engr submitted an estimate amtg. to Rs 18250 for diverting the right flood bank at Seduktvoitan in the 10th mile below Srivai. Kunkan, that is some distance above Authur, and as the work was said to be urgent it was sanctioned in G.O. No. 699 I. dy 17 Aug/96.

In Aug/96 a petition

Flag I

carried out in accordance with G.O. No 119 I dy 5. March 1889.

Flag J

Flag K

was received from the villagers of Anthur pre. presenting the dangerous state of the flood bank, protesting against the diversion of the bank at Anthur recommended by the Supg Engr in his report of March 96 & asking for temporary protection. This was sent to the Supg Engr for report, who, in his letter No 1053 T. N, dy 9 Sept/96, reported that there were two portions of the bank affecting the Anthur village, viz - that for which a diversion had been sanctioned in G.O. No 699 I, dy 17 Aug/96 & the other near Anthur for the diversion of which an Estimate was under pre.

Flag G

X flag K

E. L. Form No 1 (a)—100—3-5-99.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

38

paration, & that in the meantime temporary protection was being carried out.

In Feb/97 the Estimate for this diversion amty to Rs 18,300 was received from the Supg Engr but was returned for revision.

In Sept/97 a printed petition was submitted by the villagers of Anthur in which they again protested against the retirement of the bank & urged the removal of the old bank on the

opposite side of the river
~~for the protection of 3000~~
~~acres of wet land yielding~~
~~a revenue of about~~
~~Rs 35,000~~. This petition
was sent to the Supt Eng
who was asked to expedite
the resubmission of the
estimate for the diversion
& also of the report
& survey promised by
the Supt Eng in March/96.
A year afterwards
in Oct/95, the villagers
sent another copy of the
printed petition saying
that no action had been
taken.

The estimate for the
diversion submitted by
the Supt Eng revised
as instructed amounted
to Rs 17,100 & was sanc-
tioned in G.O. No 931 J,

Slow work.
A.G.H

Flag M

dy 2 Oct/96. In submitting
this estimate the Supt Eng
stated that the old bank
could only be protected
at a prohibitive cost.

In his letter, no
46 T.N., dy 13 Jan/97, the
Supt Eng made a further
report on the subject
after having inspected
the banks & interviewed
the villagers. In this
report he said that the
diversion of the bank
will be put in hand
as soon as the land
required has been
handed over by the
Rev Dept, that pending
this work being carried
out temporary pro-
tection to the old
bank has been given
which has prevented

Flag N

47.

further breaching up to this year. As the Supt/Eng agreed with the villagers that the river will go on encroaching until in not many years it will reach the new bank to be made, he advised further protective works. He was thereupon in this office memo No 7 T.N., dt 15th Feb/99, instructed to submit an estimate for constructing the necessary groynes.

With his letter No 337 T N, dt 5 May/99, the Supt/Eng submits three alternative estimates for groynes. The estimate prepared by the Exe Eng amounts to Rs 21,540 & provides for

Flag P.

Flag Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

58.

clay groynes revetted with stone pitched slope 1 to 1. The Supt/Eng does not think this good enough & submits an alternative estimate of Rs 26,280 with more stone at the base of the groynes, but he also submits an estimate for solid stone groynes with slopes 3/4 to 1 at base, 1/2 to 1 higher up; which amounts to Rs 30,200 & is approved & recommended for

Inspector No: 474 Dt 9-6-99

Order thereon.

The following

Estimate is sanctioned:-

Irrigation

43. Minor Works Majr.

Agricultural Works

Original Works.

Constructing stone groynes in the Tambraparni river right flood bank below Srivaikuntkam Anicut at Anthur.

Estimate Rs 30,200

2. This sanction is registered as No. 18 of 1899-1900.

H.E. 2/6/99

W.H 3.6.99

H.E.H 4.6.99

To

The Chief Engr for I. Supdg Engr VI Circle with 21 enclosures.

EP 0.452.

L.C.V. 1/6/99

✓ 23/11/99

E. I. Form No 1 (a)—100—3-5-99.

Public Works (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 4581
& 9521/97

From The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Order

No. 115 dl

Dated 30 June 1899

Received 3 8.6.99

Registered

Enclosures 34 (9 plans)

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Constructing Stone groynes in the Sambo Spruit right flood bank - Jennenelt Estimate of No 30200 for - Note recommending for sanction the —

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Public Works (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 18 T.N

4749 Urgent

From Tau Supg Engineer
W Lovick

Order

No. 337 T.N.

Dated 5 May 1899
Received } 6 do
Registered }
Enclosures 10 (Dr Packet Dr)
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

4. Stone groynes on the Tauhaparoi Right Bank below S. A. ck action —— Submitting plans and estimates for constructing ——

1 Dr
Finished Tracing

I Tau 6/5/99

July 6/5/99

6/5/99

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
337 T.N	1. 2. 99
R 337 N	13-1-99
R 120 N	16-2-99

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

No. 337 T.N.

Exp. Engineer Office,
Trichinopoly 5th May 1899.

D/5.

From

Lt.-Col. O. T. Boddy R.E.
Superintending Engineer
in charge

To

The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION
6 MAY 1899
18 T.N

Sir,

With reference to your Memo. No. [illegible] / 337 T.N dated 1st February 1899, I have the honour to forward herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 39,570 prepared by the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division, for constructing 4 new groynes for the protection of the Right Bank of the Tambraparni below S. A. at Authur.

2. The sites of the groynes are shown in the Survey and their cost comes to Rs. 21,570.

3. Stone is very difficult to obtain near the site of these proposed works, the nearest quarry

Enclosures: 10
(details at the end).

* Lack separately for Pechuk Park.

being 8 miles distant, the rate therefore is very high.

4. As designed it is proposed to construct a stone base 5 above the level of the hot weather pool, and fill in the pool with clay, and above this to form the groyne with clay, with a revetment 2' & 1½' thick respectively, for the up and down stream sides and with 1' & 9" gravel backing. The revetment to be well pitched.

5. Provision has also been made in the estimate for cutting the Padegai on the Left Bank in order to straighten the course of the river, and prevent the current being diverted on to the opposite bank. The cost of the cutting is estimated to be Rs 17,980. As however the efficiency of this cutting is doubtful I do not recommend its being carried out without further investigation.

6. I do not think that the Executive Engineers proposals for the groynes are suitable, and if clay is to be used at all, the base at least should be brought up solid above present water level with stone. I have therefore prepared and submit an alternative estimate for carrying out the work in this manner. The estimate for the 4 groynes amounts to Rs 26,280 against Rs 21,540 as estimated by the Executive Engineer.

7. I have also prepared and submit another alternative estimate for stone throughout framed in accordance with instructions contained in your Memorandum under reference, that is, below water the stone is to be packed to a slope of ¾ to 1 - and above water to a slope of ½ to 1 and to be well pitched. The cost of these stone groynes comes to Rs 30,200 and I recommend that they be sanctioned for execution.

8. As there is much difficulty in getting the stone I have authorized the Executive Engineer to proceed with quarrying and casting.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant.

O. V. Wordley Lt. & Sub. R.E.
Supg Engineer, 4th Circle

Enclosures: 10
P.T.O.

Enclosures: 10.

1. Survey
1 — do - showing the Padugai cutting
1. cross Sections of the river above the proposed groynes.
2. Sheets of sections of Padugai cutting
1. Plan of groynes
1. Estimate with report: data & ca complte. Rs 39520.
1. alternative Estimate for groynes with detailed and abstract Estimates Complte Rs 26280
1. another alternative Estimate for groynes with detailed & abstract Estimates complete Rs 30,200
1. Section of Groynes.

10

5/5/98

5/5/98

Public Works (1898) Department.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

VI

ISSUE No. 7 TN

To

The Supg Engineer 6 circle

(Reply to letter No. 46TN, dated 13/1/99)

Dated 1.2.99

Despatched 3.2.99

Enclosures *

* Particulars of Enclosures.

SUBJECT.

Jambukesvaram-Tirumalvadi banks below Sheviakkumthanu Annicut. States, with remarks that the proposed groynes at each are necessary for the protection of the — and should be carried out as soon as an estimate is sanctioned.

Mr Ed

Please say what is to be done with the tracing and plan received vide Rpt No 3TN/98

Mr 3/2/99

by these one is a copy which need not go. but as regards the site plan of author it may be returned here until SE asks for it?

Mr 3/2/99

Mr 3/2/99

Indexed

E. I. Form No. 13—2,000—4-6-98.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
R38TN	13-1-99

Sent to Government with No. I.,
dated 189 .
Printed with G.O., No. I.,
dated 189 .

REMINDERS ISSUED.

No. 1, dated 189 .
" 2 "
" 3 "
" 4 "
" 5 "

KEEP-WITHS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
D.W.C. 1160	7-2-99
R7TN	8-2-99
R18TN	8-2-99

Papers
DE I's note to E. I. d/30/1/99
R3TN99
144TN98
R42TN98
1TN99 + paper noted thereon
D.W.C. 1660/98

D. Patchbury 1611 3799

Urgent

VI
No 7 TN 4/9. 2-99

S. & VI

With reference to the S.S.'s letter No 46 T.N. dy 13th Jany 99, the Undersigned considers that the proposed propes at least are necessary and should be carried out as soon as an estimate as Sanctioned. The cutting on the left bank may be included in the estimate but in the absence of the Irwin Sections it is not clear how far it would be beneficial. If not approved and it may probably not be recommended for Sanction.

2. Herein rather along distance between proper Bds should be advisable to put another about under-way. With regard to the material of the proper it must be preferable to have them of Stone if possible and it may probably be necessary to confine the Stone at base (if water is deep)

by means of palmyra piling
above water and a short
distance below the stone can
be hand packed and should
stand at a slope not
steeper than 3/4 to 1 - possibly
at 1 to 1. The toe of the
groyne should be above and inland
M.L.W. The design of the
groyne must however
depend to some extent on
the cost -

1/2/99

J.H.

3/2

Public Works (1899.) Department.

CURRENT No. 3 T.N.

From The Supt. Engineer
N. Circle

Order

No. 46. T.N.

Dated 13th January 1899.
Received } 19 - - do —
Registered
Enclosures 46
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Railway Right Bank Ankoor. Reports on the steps taken to preserve the same from breaching.

J.H.
20/1

Acc. 21
12.3.99

Acc. 1555/99

13.7.99

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
91 TN	4-1-99
250 T.N.	15-9-97
244 T.N.	5-10-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
per C/160	6-2-99
R 187 N	5-5-99

11° 46. T.N.

Supdg Engineer's office, Vellore
Camp. Cuttuzode Dt. 13th January 1899.
D/18.

From

Lt & Qb. A. V. Boddy R.E.
Superintending Engineer
Vellore

To

The Chief Engineer
for Irrigation.

19 JAN 1899
3 T N

Sir,

With reference to your E. endorsement
No: VI/50 T.N. dt 15-9-97 and No: VI/44 T.N. dt 5-10-98
on a petition from the inhabitants of
Athur Village, Srivaikuntham Taluq,
I have the honor to inform you that the
locality referred to by the Petitioners is
the same as that reported on by me in
my notes of Inspection forwarded with
No: 15 T.N. dated 16th February 1897 under
cover of D.O. letter dated February 18th in which a rough sketch
tion is given of the bank as I then found
it.

2. Pending the preparation of the
estimate for the diversion of the Flood

E. Enclosures:—
1. E. I. E. Work:
No: VI/91 TN dt 5.10.98.
written in Endor
2. 1. Copy of E. E. No:
4168 dt 11-11-98
1. Survey
1. Site Sketch.
C

R 12/11/57
put up in Linked Case February 18th in which a rough sketch
file (R No. 61 TN/98)

Back at this point, by reking it about 400 feet from the present alignment, a work, the construction of which it was considered would place Athur in a state of safety, the bank was protected in front by strong Modassil work, and also widened in rear and reformed. The bank thus protected stood the floods of 1897 without any damage. Last year, the Modassil work was again put in order & the bank remained sound. There was a considerable flood in the river on the 30th and 31st December last, which registered 14·05 at the anicut. It attained its maximum at Athur on the 31st. The Sub Division Officer was present at the spot, and apprehended no danger to the bank when he left it on the 31st. On the flood subsiding however, portions of the front slope fell in and it is now found that a considerable portion of the Modassil work has been carried away. The section of the bank is now much as it was in 1897. I forward herewith a site sketch with cross sections which shows in what state the bank is now

3. The telegrams forwarded by you with your

No. 11 / I.T.W. dated 4 January 1899 reported the state of this bank.

4. I have issued orders for the immediate protection of the front slope. The only really dangerous place is at Cross section 5. I have ordered a row of stakes to be driven in and sand bags placed behind them – the front slope to be made up and protected with Modassil. In my notes referred to above I advocated the removal of the old flood bank on the opposite side of the river. The Collector of the District approved of the proposal, and two cuts each 200' long have been made. I consider that 2 more cuts should be made where the river narrows and have instructed the Executive Engineer to have this done.

5. The estimate for the diversion of the flood bank has been sanctioned in Govt. No: 931 T dy 2 December 1898. The Executive Engineer has taken steps to acquire the land and the work will be proceeded with as soon as the land is handed over.

6. It is to the construction of the

bank that the petitioners object.
I have interviewed them, and I gather that their objection to the bank is that they consider that it will only result in the river setting more and more to the south in the direction of their village. Of this there can be no doubt. When the new bank has been made, and the old one fallen in, the river, which sets directly on this bank at about the point from which it is proposed to start the new embankment, and then runs close under the bank in deep line to the narrow part of its course between Attur and Mukkani, is certain to continue to cut away the light silty soil of which its right margin is composed, until in course of time it will reach the embankment which is about to be put up — and the ground between the present bank and the proposed bank being very low, it may not take many years for the deep line to push its way over to the propond bank.

7 I am of opinion that the new diversion as sanctioned should be at once proceeded with, but at the same time, measures should be adopted to prevent the further erosion of the river on the right bank.

8 I forward herewith copy of letter No: 4168 dated 11th November 1898 from the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Dn, accompanied by a survey showing the course of the river at this locality. I have marked on the survey the course of the current showing its set on the Southern Bank. The red lines show the proposed alignment of the margins of the river.

9 I am of opinion that these proposed margins are suitable ones and I recommend that the projection (Cutting No: 2) should be removed, as it is owing to this projection that the river is thrown on to the opposite bank. I would recommend that this cutting be taken down to 1 foot above M.S.L. Roughly estimated the quantity of cutting to be done will be 3000 cubic. If this earth is disposed of by spreading it over the Padugai up to the old abandoned flood bank, a rate of Rs 3 per cubic should suffice. Cuts should also be made through the sand shoal and I consider that this work could be carried out for Rs 10,000.

Accordg to the map the area is about 3000 × 150 = 450 cubic yds would give 6½' depth

10 The Executive Engineer proposes to dispose of this earth by taking it across the river and depositing it in the

deep bed. I hardly think that this is feasible. The lead given by him is 320 yards, but to be of any use the lead would be more like ½ a mile.

11. On the Sinthum Bank I consider that 3 groynes should be constructed. I have shown this approximate position as A. B. & C. They should be headed with earth taken from the cutting on the opposite bank, made 6' wide at top, with side slopes 1 to 1 and encased all over with stone 3' thick, and it would be advantageous to grout the stone. The rate for earth would be Rs 12 per unit, and for this rate it might be possible to obtain clay from the Athni Tank, which would be preferable. The rate for stone obtained from Kadamba Quarries will be Rs 105 per unit. The sites would have to be laid dry, with from 5' to 6' of water in the river. Ring bunds and bailing would be required. These 3 groynes could be constructed for Rs 15000. I think that it would be advisable to start these groynes at once. If they are carried out to only half the proposed length they would be a great protection to the bank.

12. Intermediate palmyrah groynes would also be required. The material would come from the trees taken over on the projection to be cut away. Those with other protective works may come to Rs 2000.

13. On the whole I think that the protective works required could be carried out for Rs 30,000 and as the annual revenue of the Athni fields is said to be Rs 35,000 this amount is not excessive.

14. In anticipation of your orders I have directed the Executive Engineer to prepare a regular estimate for the works herein proposed.

15. The petitioners also want the Left Flood Bank thrown back from the 10¼ mile. This was originally proposed, but the then Chief Engineer in Orders in para 10 of his note printed with G.O. No. 119 I dated 5th March 1859 decided that the starting point of the new Diversion should be at about 11⅛ mile. It would have given a better alignment I think if the bank had been run as originally proposed. There is not however

however sufficient reasons to alter the present arrangement.

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

D. F. Boddy Lt.Col. R.E.
Superintending Engineer
N Circle

P.S. If the Groynes are constructed entirely of Kuri, the cost of the Groynes would be Rs 20,000.

DFB

Dup. 22/28/98

Map work -
2. Intermediate palmyrah groynes wanted

From S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar Esquire.
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Dn, to the Supdg Engineer, N Circle, No. 4168 dated 11 November 1898. —

With reference to your No. 779 T.N. 23-9-97, 858 T.N. 16-10-97, 773 T.N. 7-10-98 & 785 T.N. 13-10-98 herewith returned, I have the honor to report as follows: —

2. (a) The work referred to in para 16 of the printed petition has been executed last year and is being repaired and maintained this year

(b) an estimate for making breaches in the old left flood bank above Brukkani Village is sanctioned and forwarded for execution with instructions to complete the work within the close of this month.

(c) Estimate revised as per instructions of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the diversion of right flood bank at Athur has been submitted with this office No. 3700 of 6-10-98.

(d) The information called for in your No. C/6 T.N. dated 12-5-96 in connection with flood levels has been submitted with this office No. 3691 dated 1st November 1897.

19 JAN 1899
1/3 T.N

however suffice.

3. (a) Regarding the protective works & permanent maintenance of the existing right flood bank without setting it back as urged by the Athur people in their printed petition, I had survey and levels taken & see what they may roughly cost and herewith submit them for perusal.

(b) From the survey it would appear that three projections have to be cut, two on the right and one on the left. The Exe Division officer's rough estimate amounts to Rs 15,152 or say Rs 16000 including Contingencies and petty supervision. But this is very much underestimated. Projection No: 2 on the left margin is by far the most important. The Exe Div officer's estimate provides for simply cutting the hard margin but leaves out of consideration the removal of the huge accumulation of sand lower down. The disposal of the ~~soil~~ spoil is an important matter and I think the best way to deal with it is taking it across the river and filling up the deep bed on the opposite side as there must be a clear width of 1800 ft for the river between the flood banks. The lead will be about 320 yards and I do not consider the work can be done at a rate less than Rs 8-0-0 per unit. The cross sections not having been taken sufficiently far into the bed of the river, it is not sure if the fixed bottom level of excavation for clearance in the sections in all the three projections is not too high. It therefore appears to me that the cutting of projection No: 2 and opening a broad channel through the sand shoal below (the rest of the sand being supposed to be carried away in floods) may cost treble of Exe Div officer's estimate and that of the other two 25 per cent more (the spoil being deposited behind the right flood bank). The total cost may therefore be Rs 33,200.

(c) Three stone groins appear necessary as I have marked on the survey. The lengths and sections shown for them were prescribed by me but I now consider that the slope must be at least 1 to 1 instead of ½ to 1. The stones are proposed to be 3 feet thick with one foot thickness of gravel backing

As I have neither constructed nor seen any stone groins till now, it is for you to consider whether the heading may be simply of earth as proposed or must be entirely of stone. The cost of the 3 groins as proposed with a slope of 1 to 1 instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 may be taken to be 25 per cent more than the Rs 14,300 of the Divisn officer's estimate i.e. Rs 14,300. It does not appear that the rates given by the Sub Division officer for stone and gravel work can be reduced.

(d) The protection works may therefore in all cost Rs 33200 + 14300 or Rs 47500. It may probably be considered that cutting projection No: 3 on right margin and groin No 80 ft. below it as unnecessary. But more than 3 groins may be required to be constructed and when accurate detailed estimate is made it may be found that the total cost is not less than the figure above arrived at.

4. The subject is rather difficult to deal with. It cannot be said whether, even if all the works above referred to are executed, the present flood bank between the flood ram

can be considered to be quite safe, or, its diversion as already proposed and estimated for will be sufficient. The matter therefore deserves your deep consideration.

/ True copy /

O. V. Wadley Lt Col. R.E.
Supg Engineer, 1st Circle

18th January '99

Public Works (1898) Department.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

ISSUE No. 11 / I.I.N.

To

The Supg. Engineer 6 Circle

(Reply to letter No. Asst Engr, dated 30/12/98)

Dated 4-1-99

Despatched 4-1-99

Enclosures *

* Particulars of Enclosures.

SUBJECT.

Telegram from the Collector of Anthoor Rayalpatnam - stating that Kellady right bank Anthoor, is dangerous and requiring immediate relief - Forwarded to the SE EI for disposal report of action taken.

Indexed

Rly 23 / 458/89

E. I. Form No. 13—2,000—4-6-98.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Sent to Government with No. I.,
dated 189 .
Printed with G.O., No. I.,
dated 189 .

REMINDERS ISSUED.

No. 1, dated 189 .
" 2 "
" 3 "
" 4 "
" 5 "

KEEP-WITHS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
R3TN	13-1-99
P.W.C 1160	6-2-99
K 18714	8-5-99

Papers.
P.W.C no 10660/98
I 44 T. N 98 & papers noted hereon

P. W. C. N° 10660/98

Telegram dated 30 Dec 1898 from the Author or villagers. Kopl patnam

" Nalliady right bank Author dangerous. Immediate relief required

VI
N° 4/3-1-99
Forwarded to the S.E. VI circle for disposal and report of action taken.

(By order)
Sd- F. J. Wilson
for S. E. I.

Public Works (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 42 T.N.

SUPG. ENGINEERS' OFFICE
No. 791
7 OCT. 1898
P.W.D.
SIXTH CIRCLE.

11 JAN 1899
2/3 T.N.

VI

W 44 T.N. dy 5. 10-98

From The Inhabitants of Athur Village Swiai-Kunthan taluq

No. -

Forwarded to the Supg Engineer VI Circle in continuation of this office Endorsement No. 50 T.N. dy 30 Sept 1897, for very early report. The Supg Engineer is requested to State when the Estimate returned for revision with this office Endorsement No. 10 T.N. dy 22 Feb 1897, and the report and Survey referred to in para 2 of Go No. 383-I, dy 28 April 1896 may be expected in this office

By order

Asst Chief Engr for Secy to Govt

Dated 1st October 1898

Received } 3 — do —

Registered }

Enclosures 1

Spare copies

* Filed with for Year 1900

SUBJECT.

Memorial of the Petitioners dated 15 Sept 1897. Praying that immediate attention may be taken on the — pointing out the unsafe condition of the Southern bank of the Tambraparni river by the Side of Athur Village & making certain suggestions for improving matters

Papers

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
R56JN	20-9-97
150JN	30-9-97
107JN	22-2-97

FURTHER PAP

No.	Date.
P.W.C 1160	6-2-99
R187N	5-5-99

1

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION. 3 OCT. 1898 No. R42 T.N

To

The irrigation chief Engineer

Madras

Humble petition of the undersigned inhabetants of Athur village, Srivikuntam Taluk Tinnevelly district

Respectfully Showeth

The petitioners humbly beg to remind your honor of a memorial submitted by them on the 15th September 1897, pointing out the unsafe condition of the Southern bank of the Tambirabarny river, by the side of Athur village and making certain suggestions for improving matters. A copy of the memorial is herewith submitted and a perusal of the same will show that the situation of the Athur village and its irrigation tank was sufficiently serious to have demanded immediate attention

8/3 TN

2. The petitioners regret to say that no
action has yet been taken on the memorial
and owing to the said neglect the situation
of the Athur village is has become worse
than before.

3. The current by the side of the Southern
bank has become deeper than before and
the Southern bank is being undermined
day after day and has become so weak
that it is in danger of being washed away
by the next ordinary flood in the river.
At present when there is scarcity of
water in the river the deep pool close to the
Athur bund of the Lambiapurny river is
about 18 feet deep. The rainy season is
about to commence and even if water
just sufficient to stand at the 12th feet
in the water-mark in the Sivitkulam
anicut were to pass in the river, the strain
on the Athur bank will become
too much for it.

4 Unless immediate measures are taken with the least possible delay so as to make the current assume its course through the middle of the river by cutting up the old North bund and strengthening the southern bund by erecting masonry groins, the destruction of the Athuri village by the next flood is not far from probable.

5. Such a contingency is scarcely derivable either for the Government or for the people and any damages that may be recovered from Government, on account of loss happening to the Village, cannot in any way act as a palliative. Immense damage to life and property is likely to ensue from inaction on the part of Government officers and it is necessary that prompt measures should be taken for preventing such a contingency.

The petitioners therefore humbly pray that immediate action may be taken on the memorial of the petitioners dated 15. 9. 94

18th October 1898

Thomas Symonds.

P

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE
30 OCT 1898
No. R42 T.D

To,

The irrigation chief Engineer

Madras.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE
No.
7 OCT 1898
P.W.D.
SOUTH CIRCLE.

Sir

Or

Humble petition of Kuppavadanial and Venkatasubbavadanial and other ryots and inhabitants of Authoor Village, Srivaikuntam Taluq.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That the situation of Authoor village and the lands connected therewith, just on the southern bank of the Thampiraparni river, is such as to demand serious and early attention owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of the embankment on the southern side of the river.

2. The village of Authoor contains about 10,000 inhabitants and about 3,000 acres of valuable wet lands yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 35,000 to Government. The village site as well as the Nanja lands are lower in level than even the bed of the river. From the southern embankment the ground slopes rapidly southwards from a level just lower than that of the river bed to one several feet lower, and extends to the Uppodai (உப்பு ஓடை) situated a mile south of the Authoor village. The safety of the inhabitants and lands of Authoor village depends solely upon the strength of the embankment on the southern side of the river, which at present consists merely of a mud bund corroded at several places by the action of the current in the river. If the river water breaks through the said bund, which contingency is very probable in the present unsatisfactory condition of the southern embankment, the current will cease to flow along its natural course in the river, and the whole volume of water in the river will turn southwards through the opening in the bund and take a southerly course overwhelming the houses and lands in Authoor Village and covering the salt pans of Kayalpatam.

3. A few furlongs higher up Authoor, the river flows from north to south and bends eastwards just a few yards west of Authoor village. The brunt of the pressure of the stream is directed towards the southern bank and unless the present bund is strengthened there is every danger of its being washed away. This circumstance renders the danger of the low level situation of Authoor village more acute.

4. Prior to 1882, in consideration of all these circumstances the southern bund was placed on a spot of the highest level south of the river. Groins were placed in the river so as to prevent the current in the river from dashing against the southern bund in its bend from the southerly to the easterly course. The intervening space between the bund and the actual river bed, i. e. the Padugai (படுகை) was planted with trees and thus all chances of the current in the river making encroachments on the southern side were obviated. Just about the turning point of the course of the river there was a mud groin with a masonary crest at the spot marked A in the accompanying plan which prevented the river current from carrying away the sand on the sonthern edge of the river and undermining Padugai (படுகை) and the southern bund. The said groin made the water in the river flow through the middle of the river bed. By all these means the safety of the southern bund, which was of a sufficiently high level was completely secured and the village of Authoor was rendered proof against any danger of being flooded when there was high water in the river.

In 1880, the Padugai and the trees thereon were destroyed and removed by the officers of the Public Works Department. The destruction of the trees and the Padugai led to the current in the river pressing close to the southern bund which resulted in its being corroded at several places. By the same means, the sand in the southern portion of the river bed has been completely washed away with the result that even when the river is dry there is a deep pool along the southern bank. The deepening of the southern edge of the river bed has led to a vast accumulation of sand on the northern side and the result is that the river bed in its middle and northern portions has become a large mass of high sand not reachable by water except on occasions of very high floods in the river. This fact will be clearly verified by an inspection of the locality, from which it will be found, that though there is at present more than six feet of water on the southern side the middle and northern portions of the river bed are about six feet (6 feet) above the current in the river.

5. The diversion of the whole force of the current in the river, towards the southern bank gradually washed away the southern bund necessitating the putting up of side bunds which after the absorbtion into the river of the original bunds themselves became main bunds requiring to be supplemented again by fresh side bunds. The process of washing away the southern bank continued gradually till the sidebunds which became main bunds were also washed away and were substituted by fresh side bunds. By this the current in the river gradually extended southwards. This process is going on year after year with the result that the existing southern bund is about 50 feet south of the original bund. The current in the river is running close to the existing south bund, undermining and corroding it in several places. Unless the old Padugai is restored and masonary groins put up at the spots marked B, C, D, E & F in the accompanying plan, the total destruction of the southern bund is only a question of time.

6. The heavy flood of December of 1895 has washed away a portion of the southern bund and unless immediate measures are adopted on the lines suggested in para 5 the next flood will bring about the complete destruction of the southern bund and the ruin of the village of Authoor and its lands.

7. The petitioners are given to understand that the above state of things is sought to be remedied by the Public Works Department by having another bund about 150 yards south of the present bund so as to widen the river on the southern side also. The petitioners beg to submit that a more suicidal policy cannot be conceived. As set forth in para 2 the site of the proposed bund must be considerably lower in level than that of the present bund and that the interval between the two sites much lower in level than the southern portion of the bed of the river. The proposed displacement of the bund will simply result in adding to the river a portion lower in level than even the lowest part of the present bed and diverting the entire current to that portion. The result will be that the sandy accumulation on the northern portion of the river bed will become higher and wider than at present and the river diverted to a course south of the present one. The violence of the current will be directed with increased vigour to the proposed bund and the chances are that its vicinity also will be converted into a deep pool and ultimately the proposed bund will be washed away more easily than the present one.

8. The site of the proposed bund is just on the margin of the dwelling houses of the Authoor village and the bund if put up will abut on the bund of the

Authoor tank. Thus the proposal of the Public Works Department, will, if carried into effect place the village as well the tank in a more perilous position than at present and will simply end in the destruction of the whole village inclusive of its lands, tanks as well as of the salt pans at Kayalpatam.

9. In the intervening space between the present bund and the site of the proposed bund there runs a channel which takes off the drainage water of Korungani and other villages into the sea. The construction of the proposed bund will have the effect of intercepting the course of the said drainage channel and the result will be that the said channel will naturally find for itself a new course through the very heart of the dwelling houses of the Authoor village, wash over the Nunja lands and pass on to the bund of the Authoor tank subjecting it to severe pressure, which pressure will in course of time bring about the breaking up of the tank.

10. Thus it will be clear that the proposal of the Public Works Department is a useless one and will merely end in a needless waste of Rs 18,000.

11. In 1888 the Public Works Department made arrangements to widen the river on the northern side where there is plenty of waste land available. In pursuance of the said arrangement a new north bund was constructed from the 10$\frac{3}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut about 100 yards north of the old north bund. This was only a carrying out in part of the original proposal which provided for the erection of the new bund from 10$\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut and the removal of the original north bund. For a proper regulation of the current in the river, the carrying out in its entirety of the above proposal along with the strengthening of the bund on the southern bank in the manner indicated by the petitioners, will be amply sufficient. The removal of the original north bund which is no longer of any use for any purpose, will render the river sufficiently wide and there is no necessity at all for widening it on the southern side. The widening of the river on its northern side from the 10$\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut will not be attended with any inconvenience as there are neither dwelling houses nor Nunja lands near that side of the river. The level of the ground on the northern side of the river is somewhat higher than that of the river bed and the widening of the river on that part will be of considerable advantage to it as it will afford ample room for the passage of water during high floods without exposing the river bank to undue pressure by the river water. As already pointed out the grounds on the southern side of the river is considerably lower in level than even the river bed and any accretion to the river on that side will simply result in diverting the current further south, a result which will prove disastrous to Authoor village with its lands and tank. There is plenty of intervening space between the river and the northern bund which is a mere sandy tract with a few palmyra trees standing on it. If the said tract of sandy land be cut open so as to afford a passage for the current in the river all chances of the river breaking through its bunds will be obviated.

12. What is imperatively required to be done is that instead of the southern portion of the river bed alone being made available for passage of water in the river owing to the northern portion being silted up with sand due arrangements should be made to equalise as far as possible the levels of the northern and southern portions of the river bed. To effect this end it is necessary to put up masonary groins at the spots marked B, C, D, E & F in the accompanying plan, to the height of the top of the

southern bund, and to restore the old Padugai (படுகை) on the southern side. The groins will regulate the direction of the current by preventing it from gathering at the southern edge. The current will then spread over the whole bed and the hollow on the southern edge of the bed will fill up gradually while the sandy accumulation on the northern side of the bed will disappear by degrees. Once the equalisation of the levels of the various portions of the river bed is accomplished, there will be no difficulty in restoring the old Padugai (படுகை) on the southern side. If the southern bund is slightly widened and is provided with masonary revetment on the river side slope, its position, guarded as it will be by the groins and the Padugai, will become simply invulnerable and complete immunity from danger will be secured to the Authoor village, its lands and tank. The carrying out of these proposals will involve at the most about Rs 12,000 which is only two thirds of the amount estimated for accomplishing the suicidal proposal made by the Public Works Department.

13. Unless early measures are adopted on the lines indicated above, the flood in the river will prove disastrous to the Authoor village involving its inhabitants in utter ruin; such a contingency is certainly to be avoided and the Government will be guilty of undue inactivity in addition to rendering itself answerable for claim for compensation for any damages that may be very properly made against them, if they persistently turn a deaf ear to the representations of the Authoor ryots.

14. Various petitions and telegrams have been submitted on the subject and the petitioners are grieved to say that no notice has yet been taken of any of them.

15. The petitioners therefore humbly pray.

(1) That the existing southern bund near Authoor be retained and strengthened by widening and providing it with revetment stones on the river side slope;

(2) that five masonary groins with strong foundations be erected at suitable places so as to fill up gradually the deep pool on the southern edge of the river bed, and compell the current to spread over the entire bed of the river;

(3) that the old Padugai on the southern side be restored;

(4) and the river be widened on the northern side from the $10\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut by removing the old north bund as originally proposed.

16. The petitioners further pray that temporary groins constructed of the trunks of Palmyra trees etc. as well as a side bund may be put up at once in order to obviate any possibility of danger to the Authoor village by any high flood that may arise in the river during the coming rainy season.

15-9-97

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 56 T.N.

Subst-
Order VI
No 50 TN dt 30-9-97

Forwarded to the Supg Engineer VI Circle for report

2 He is requested to expedite the submission of the revised estimate called for in memo no 10 T.N. dt 22nd Feb 1897

3 The report and Survey referred to in para 2 of G.O. No. 383 I dt 28 April 96 are still awaited.

From Kuppavadanai & other ryots and inhabitants of Authoor village No. Srivaikuntham in W Divn with original of G.O. No 931 I dt 7/11/96

Dated 15 Sept 1897

Received 20 — 30 — 1897

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Construction by P.W.D. of the Southern bund near Authoor protesting against the — and suggesting certain alterations instead

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
810 JN	22-2-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
1508 JN	30-10-97
R 427 JN	1-10-98
R 500 JN	18-10-98
R 37 JN	13-7-99
P.W.C 1160	7-2-99
17 JN	8-2-99
R 187 JN	5-5-99

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 9521

From Kuppavadanial & others of Authoor village Srimai = Kuntam Taluk.

No.

Dated 14th September 1897

Received 21st Do

Registered 24-5-97

Enclosures 1 Plan.

Spare copies

Papers - 52 to 2
Engineer in Subordinate
Dept for bank direction

SUBJECT.

Tampiraparni river. Praying that certain measures may be adopted for the protection of the Authoor village from the flood in the ——

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Rwe 1160	7-2 99 R 1897	855-99	

TO CHIEF SECRETARY
21 SEP 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

His Excellency
The Governor in Council
Fort St George
Madras.

Humble petition of Kuppavadanial and Venkatasubbavadanial and other ryots and inhabitants of Authoor Village, Srivaikuntam Taluq.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That the situation of Authoor village and the lands connected therewith, just on the southern bank of the Thampiraparni river, is such as to demand serious and early attention owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of the embankment on the southern side of the river.

2. The village of Authoor contains about 10,000 inhabitants and about 3,000 acres of valuable wet lands yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 35,000 to Government. The village site as well as the Nanja lands are lower in level than even the bed of the river. From the southern embankment the ground slopes rapidly southwards from a level just lower than that of the river bed to one several feet lower, and extends to the Uppodai (உப்பு ஓடை) situated a mile south of the Authoor village. The safety of the inhabitants and lands of Authoor village depends solely upon the strength of the embankment on the southern side of the river, which at present consists merely of a mud bund corroded at several places by the action of the current in the river. If the river water breaks through the said bund, which contingency is very probable in the present unsatisfactory condition of the southern embankment, the current will cease to flow along its natural course in the river, and the whole volume of water in the river will turn southwards through the opening in the bund and take a southerly course overwhelming the houses and lands in Authoor Village and covering the salt pans of Kayalpatam.

3. A few furlongs higher up Authoor, the river flows from north to south and bends eastwards just a few yards west of Authoor village. The brunt of the pressure of the stream is directed towards the southern bank and unless the present bund is strengthened there is every danger of its being washed away. This circumstance renders the danger of the low level situation of Authoor village more acute.

4. Prior to 1882, in consideration of all these circumstances the southern bund was placed on a spot of the highest level south of the river. Groins were placed in the river so as to prevent the current in the river from dashing against the southern bund in its bend from the southerly to the easterly course. The intervening space between the bund and the actual river bed, i. e. the Padugai (படுகை) was planted with trees and thus all chances of the current in the river making encroachments on the southern side were obviated. Just about the turning point of the course of the river there was a mud groin with a masonary crest at the spot marked A in the accompanying plan which prevented the river current from carrying away the sand on the sonthern edge of the river and undermining Padugai (படுகை) and the southern bund. The said groin made the water in the river flow through the middle of the river bed. By all these means the safety of the southern bund, which was of a sufficiently high level was completely secured and the village of Authoor was rendered proof against any danger of being flooded when there was high water in the river.

In 1880, the Padugai and the trees thereon were destroyed and removed by the officers of the Public Works Department. The destruction of the trees and the Padugai led to the current in the river pressing close to the southern bund which resulted in its being corroded at several places. By the same means, the sand in the southern portion of the river bed has been completely washed away with the result that even when the river is dry there is a deep pool along the southern bank. The deepening of the southern edge of the river bed has led to a vast accumulation of sand on the northern side and the result is that the river bed in its middle and northern portions has become a large mass of high sand not reachable by water except on occasions of very high floods in the river. This fact will be clearly verified by an inspection of the locality, from which it will be found, that though there is at present more than six feet of water on the southern side the middle and northern portions of the river bed are about six feet (6 feet) above the current in the river.

5. The diversion of the whole force of the current in the river, towards the southern bank gradually washed away the southern bund necessitating the putting up of side bunds which after the absorbtion into the river of the original bunds themselves became main bunds requiring to be supplemented again by fresh side bunds. The process of washing away the southern bank continued gradually till the sidebunds which became main bunds were also washed away and were substituted by fresh side bunds. By this the current in the river gradually extended southwards. This process is going on year after year with the result that the existing southern bund is about 50 feet south of the original bund. The current in the river is running close to the existing south bund, undermining and corroding it in several places. Unless the old Padugai is restored and masonary groins put up at the spots marked B, C, D, E & F in the accompanying plan, the total destruction of the southern bund is only a question of time.

6. The heavy flood of December of 1895 has washed away a portion of the southern bund and unless immediate measures are adopted on the lines suggested in para 5 the next flood will bring about the complete destruction of the southern bund and the ruin of the village of Authoor and its lands.

7. The petitioners are given to understand that the above state of things is sought to be remedied by the Public Works Department by having another bund about 150 yards south of the present bund so as to widen the river on the southern side also. The petitioners beg to submit that a more suicidal policy cannot be conceived. As set forth in para 2 the site of the proposed bund must be considerably lower in level than that of the present bund and that the interval between the two sites much lower in level than the southern portion of the bed of the river. The proposed displacement of the bund will simply result in adding to the river a portion lower in level than even the lowest part of the present bed and diverting the entire current to that portion. The result will be that the sandy accumulation on the northern portion of the river bed will become higher and wider than at present and the river diverted to a course south of the present one. The violence of the current will be directed with increased vigour to the proposed bund and the chances are that its vicinity also will be converted into a deep pool and ultimately the proposed bund will be washed away more easily than the present one.

8. The site of the proposed bund is just on the margin of the dwelling houses of the Authoor village and the bund if put up will abut on the bund of the

Authoor tank. Thus the proposal of the Public Works Department, will, if carried into effect place the village as well the tank in a more perilous position than at present and will simply end in the destruction of the whole village inclusive of its lands, tanks as well as of the salt pans at Kayalpatam.

9. In the intervening space between the present bund and the site of the proposed bund there runs a channel which takes off the drainage water of Korungani and other villages into the sea. The construction of the proposed bund will have the effect of intercepting the course of the said drainage channel and the result will be that the said channel will naturally find for itself a new course through the very heart of the dwelling houses of the Authoor village, wash over the Nunja lands and pass on to the bund of the Authoor tank subjecting it to severe pressure, which pressure will in course of time bring about the breaking up of the tank.

10. Thus it will be clear that the proposal of the Public Works Department is a useless one and will merely end in a needless waste of Rs 18,000.

11. In 1888 the Public Works Department made arrangements to widen the river on the northern side where there is plenty of waste land available. In pursuance of the said arrangement a new north bund was constructed from the $10\frac{3}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut about 100 yards north of the old north bund. This was only a carrying out in part of the original proposal which provided for the erection of the new bund from $10\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut and the removal of the original north bund. For a proper regulation of the current in the river, the carrying out in its entirety of the above proposal along with the strengthening of the bund on the southern bank in the manner indicated by the petitioners, will be amply sufficient. The removal of the original north bund which is no longer of any use for any purpose, will render the river sufficiently wide and there is no necessity at all for widening it on the southern side. The widening of the river on its northern side from the $10\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut will not be attended with any inconvenience as there are neither dwelling houses nor Nunja lands near that side of the river. The level of the ground on the northern side of the river is somewhat higher than that of the river bed and the widening of the river on that part will be of considerable advantage to it as it will afford ample room for the passage of water during high floods without exposing the river bank to undue pressure by the river water. As already pointed out the ground on the southern side of the river is considerably lower in level than even the river bed and any accretion to the river on that side will simply result in diverting the current further south, a result which will prove disastrous to Authoor village with its lands and tank. There is plenty of intervening space between the river and the northern bund which is a mere sandy tract with a few palmyra trees standing on it. If the said tract of sandy land be cut open so as to afford a passage for the current in the river all chances of the river breaking through its bunds will be obviated.

12. What is imperatively required to be done is that instead of the southern portion of the river bed alone being made available for passage of water in the river owing to the northern portion being silted up with sand due arrangements should be made to equalise as far as possible the levels of the northern and southern portions of the river bed. To effect this end it is necessary to put up masonary groins at the spots marked B, C, D, E & F in the accompanying plan, to the height of the top of the

southern bund, and to restore the old Padugai (படுகை) on the southern side. The groins will regulate the direction of the current by preventing it from gathering at the southern edge. The current will then spread over the whole bed and the hollow on the southern edge of the bed will fill up gradually while the sandy accumulation on the northern side of the bed will disappear by degrees. Once the equalisation of the levels of the various portions of the river bed is accomplished, there will be no difficulty in restoring the old Padugai (படுகை) on the southern side. If the southern bund is slightly widened and is provided with masonary revetment on the river side slope, its position, guarded as it will be by the groins and the Padugai, will become simply invulnerable and complete immunity from danger will be secured to the Authoor village, its lands and tank. The carrying out of these proposals will involve at the most about Rs 12,000 which is only two thirds of the amount estimated for accomplishing the suicidal proposal made by the Public Works Department.

13. Unless early measures are adopted on the lines indicated above, the flood in the river will prove disastrous to the Authoor village involving its inhabitants in utter ruin; such a contingency is certainly to be avoided and the Government will be guilty of undue inactivity in addition to rendering itself answerable for claim for compensation for any damages that may be very properly made against them, if they persistently turn a deaf ear to the representations of the Authoor ryots.

14. Various petitions and telegrams have been submitted on the subject and the petitioners are grieved to say that no notice has yet been taken of any of them.

15. The petitioners therefore humbly pray.

(1) That the existing southern bund near Authoor be retained and strengthened by widening and providing it with revetment stones on the river side slope;

(2) that five masonary groins with strong foundations be erected at suitable places so as to fill up gradually the deep pool on the southern edge of the river bed, and compell the current to spread over the entire bed of the river;

(3) that the old Padugai on the southern side be restored;

(4) and the river be widened on the northern side from the $10\frac{1}{4}$th mile east of the Srivaikuntam anicut by removing the old north bund as originally proposed.

16. The petitioners further pray that temporary groins constructed of the trunks of Palmyra trees etc. as well as a side bund may be put up at once in order to obviate any possibility of danger to the Authoor village by any high flood that may arise in the river during the coming rainy season.

14th September 1897

Ik Krishnaswami Ayar

Headman

Thirupparaithurai

Public Works (1896) Department.

CURRENT No.

Order

The petitioners may be informed that suitable measures to protect have been taken and that further measures are under consideration

149

From

The Superintending Engineer Vizagapatam.

No. 10557 N

Dated 9 September 1896

Received 11-9-96

Enclosures 1.

Spare copies

Petition

SUBJECT.

Right banks of the Tambraparni River: —

Reporting on the petition from Harichara Ayar bringing to notice the dangerous state of the — & requesting to decide as to the best course to be adopted to prevent the same.

Dev. I. 31/4586/97

E.I. 11-9-96 149

Dept. Engr. Papers 10/9

[P. W. 19 — 1,000—5-8-96.]

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Department.	Date.
56	T.N.	—
57	—	27-8-96
68	T.N.	27.8.96
	T.N.	22.8.96

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Department.	Date.
61	T.N.	15-9-96

R/ T.N. 25-5-99

No. 1055 T.N.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
6TH CIRCLE,

Trichinopoly, 9 September 1896.

From

The Sperint.. ding Engineer,
6th Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer,
for Signature.

SIR,

ENCLOSURES. 1

+ herewith returned -

Your No. VI/56.T.N dated 27 August 1896-
There are two places in the Dambrapatti
Right Bank the condition of which intimately
concerns the other people. One of these is
the breached place at Sedankuvaithan where
a new bank is to be made on an estimate
of Rs 18250 sanctioned in G.O.No 6993 dated
17 August 1896. The second place is near
the other village where the bank was very
badly eroded. A diversion will I consider
have to be made and an estimate is under
preparation but it will be some time before
sanction can be expected and meantime
I have had the eroded face of the bank sloped
down and the rear widened. This was not
found sufficient and I have now
sanctioned an estimate for protecting the
eroded part with rammed rollers.

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

250—20-4-96

P. W. D. 6th CIRCLE.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

6th CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,

NO.

Dated.

Received.

189

Enclosure.

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION. 11 SEP. 96 No. 7814

SUPG. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 1370 3 SEP. 1896 P.W.D. SIXTH CIRCLE.

189

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

The Supdg. Engineer VI circle.

No VI/56Th

Dated- 27th August/96.

despatched-1-9-96

Enl-1. 2ell.

Subject

Petition from Harihara Aiyar - forwarding - to the Supdg. Engr. VI circle for report regarding the dangerous state of the right bank of the Tamiraparani River and requesting to devise as to the best course to be adopted to prevent the same -

VI/56Th dt 27-8-96.

Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, 6th Circle. for report.

Ruedabe Brahmin Collr

Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Dd 28th August 96

Returned with letter No 1055/N dated 9th September 96

W Hughes

Supdg Engr 6th Circle

5/12/32

28/8/97

P.

FROM

THE

TO

TH

NO.

Dated.

Receiv

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION. No.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number. 11340

Code 8f

To (Office) Madras

From (Office) Srivaikuntham

8fo rp one rupee

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
110	22	11	30	

To (Person) 4 Irrigation Chief Engineer madras

From (Person) A. Hariharayyan and others Villagers of Srivaikuntham Taluq Tinnevelly Dt

Tamirapurna right bank in our limits is in danger of being breached next flood will cause danger to the inhabitants tank and 2600 acres wet dalt officers are afraid of their dangerous diversion and not strengthening of the existing bank is proposed

64 Word Form F.C.

SUPG. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 3 SEP. 1896 P.W.D. SIXTH CIRCLE.

Read. from LN. Sent to LN.

At Hrs. Hrs. by At Hrs. Hrs. by MADRAS 22-8 96

Telegraph Master.

S P—Nr 37. T 11 7 4 98—10 00000.

Indexed

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION. 24 AUG 96 No. 6874

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION. 11 SEP 96 No. 8577

No. 18—2,000—8-5-95.

FORMER CASES.

R No. 5 TN/96 dated 5-7-96

" VI "

" "

ISSUE No. 4 TN

Dated 15-7-1896.

Despd. 20-7-1896.

LATER CASES.

R No. 8 TN dated 15-9-1897

R " 347 N " 17-8-1898.

R " 427 N " 31-10-1898.

~~R 307 N 914-10-98~~

R 337 N 8 TN No. 7 " 7-9-99 I. of

Sent to Government with No.

189 .

Printed with G.O., No. dated

189 .

REMINDERS ISSUED.

189 .

No. 1, dated "

" 2, " "

" 3, " "

" 4, " "

" 5, " "

KEEP-WITHS.

ISSUE CASE.

1896.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To THE Supg Engr Circle.

VI

No. 4 TN dated 15-7-1896.

(Reply to letter No. ~~etc~~ dated 5-7-1896.)

Subject :— Return from the proposals of Authors for villages-Sirsa. Kunthan &c Tenders opened & forwarded to the S.E. VI for disposal — proposals for closing the breaches and strengthening the bund of Author Channel

ENCLOSURES.

Indexed

K 5...

Petition of Sr. Jaun,
from the Rept. of
Authors, & Relathors
re Villages, Srivaikuntth
Taluq, Tinnevelly
District stating that
the flood of 30th Dec.
1895 has caused
breaches in many
places on both sides
of the Authors &
and rendered the
two N. majority lives
of the petitioners
villages and requesting
A issue early orders
for strengthening
the banks of the
above channel.

— VI

N. & N.

Forwarded to Lr. VI
for disposal.

(By order)

J (Sd) Washpitch
15.1.96. Dy. S