

Number of Pages
2. Date of repair. 3
3. Initials of Refr

M.E.O. 1-32,400-2411-33

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	938	Press
		Mis.
Dated	28-6-	1871

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10/10

28th June 1871.

No. 246. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Sydapet, 5th June 1871, No. 114:—

In reply to paragraph 3 of the Proceedings of Government, Public Department No. 53, dated the 12th January last, I have the honour to report that of the Shrotriendars of Koneri Kuppam and Karay, mentioned by Mr. Ottmann, the latter states before the Tahsildar of Conjeveram that he has no claim or right to urge regarding the channel in question, which was originally constructed out of charity to supply the Pagoda tanks.

2. As regards the rights of the Shrotriendar of Koneri Kuppam, the Monegar and Curnum of that village, when examined before the Tahsildar, who held an inquiry under the orders of the late Acting Collector, stated that the Shrotriendar is entitled to three-fourths of the water of the channel and the Pagoda to one fourth.

3. It seems there is a stone inscription in the Egambara Esvaran Pagoda to the effect that in 1723 one Rayajee Tukkani Rayajee constructed the channel for the Pagoda tanks out of charity, and that he made over two-fifths of the water to the Shrotriendar of Koneri Kuppam; why is not stated, though doubtless it was on condition of the channel being kept in repair.

4. Further, there is a judgment of the Provincial Court of Chingleput confirming, in R. A. No. 30 of 1812, the decision of the Zillah Court awarding three-fourths of the water to the Koneri Kuppam Shrotriendar and one-fourth to the Pagoda. In this suit the father of the present Shrotriendar was plaintiff and the Pagoda authorities defendants, the Court further remarking that from the name of the channel the share of water was probably given to the Shrotriendar with a view to keeping the channel in repair, as stated by defendants' witnesses.

5. The apathy of the Pagoda authorities has chiefly led to the present state of things, though the influence of the Shrotriendar may have had something to do with it, as, water being taken by the branch channel below the dividing dam, is prejudicial to their interests. I may note that the present Shrotriendar, Sami Nayadu, has been, for many years, until quite lately, the Tahsildar of Conjeveram, and Vice-President of the Municipality.

6. Under these circumstances, I think the Shrotriendar should be asked to undertake three-fourths of the cost of clearing the channel as far as the dividing dam, a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the cost of the branch channel and masonry works of the conduits, &c., being borne by the Municipality, assisted by the Government contribution promised at paragraph 2, and private subscriptions.

7. With reference to the first part of paragraph 3 of their Proceedings, I have the honour to state that the late Acting Collector shortly before leaving spent some days at Conjeveram and conferred with the Commissioners and inhabitants there. Mr. Blair has left nothing on record regarding these interviews, but there is no doubt that the Commissioners are fully alive to the importance of this project, and are anxious that the work should be commenced at once, as will be seen from the enclosed extract from a letter of the Vice-President, No. 88, dated 9th ultimo.

8. The necessary preliminary examination of the distribution conduits ordered by Government at paragraph 4 of their Proceedings has been made by the Sub-

Engineer, No. 3 Range, who has further prepared detailed estimates, which I beg to forward, as well as his letter enclosing them—one is for the improvement of "Lalukal Main Supply" itself, and the other for the "branch channel of supply" to the tanks as now existing. I would propose that three-fourths of the cost of clearing and deepening the Lalukal Spring Channel, amounting to Rupees 2,082, be defrayed by the Shrotriendar, the remaining one-fourth, together with the cost of the work provided in the second estimate, amounting together to Rupees 3,397, being charged to the Municipality. I agree with Mr. Ottmann that Government should bear the cost (Rupees 2,045) of all masonry works connected with the main channel, as they appertain to Government irrigation.

9. Should the Government approve of this proposition, I shall at once enter into communication with the Shrotriendar of Koneri Kuppam with a view to arranging his share of the expenses.

10. As regards the extension of the existing system of water supply to the town, referred to by Mr. Ottmann at paragraph 2 of his letter, I propose, now that the settlement is concluded, to visit Conjeveram myself and discuss the matter personally with the Commissioners and Mr. Ottmann, going over the ground with the latter.

From Mr. S. OTTMANN, Sub-Engineer, No. 3 Range, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Conjeveram, dated Chingleput, 18th February 1871, No. 516.

As promised, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a complete estimate of the "Conjeveram water-supply scheme," referred to in the orders of Government, No. 53, of 12th January last, but bearing more particularly on the instructions you gave me personally while at Conjeveram.

Two estimates.

2. The estimate comprises the scheme so far only as the "anicut water-supply," as it now exists, is concerned. Its extension must be considered at a future time, and more leisurely, after obtaining a survey and sections of the town; but it will be as well to mention here that such extension is very practicable.

3. It is in the dry months and during the great festivals that the town suffers from want of potable water, and nothing is easier than to establish cisterns or reservoirs in convenient parts, all to be supplied with the "spring water" by under-ground conduits or pipes. This water will have the advantage of always being beyond reach of pollution.

You will have observed, along all the main streets of the town, "stone-built cisterns and wells," which originally were intended for watering the streets of the town during the festivals that always occur in the hot months. Most of these have fallen into disuse, and are made receptacles for rubbish; in short, serve as "dust-bins." All these "wells and cisterns" might be turned to account when the extension of the water-supply scheme has to be considered.

The water of all the "wells" of the town (except those at Pillapoliem) is at all times brackish.

Of the sixty-three "kolams" and "ponds" in and about the town, forty-five are so fouled in one way or another that the water is unfit for drinking, and of the remainder eighteen it cannot be said that there is any reservation about them either, for they are used both for drink and ablution. Among these latter several are pronounced private property (though used by the general public), which it is said the Municipality cannot interfere with; but the validity of such argument requires to be tested, for very obvious reasons, with reference to Sections 99 to 103 of the "Municipal Act." When the wells and kolams about the town fail or become unfit for drinking purposes, the people resort to ponds outside the town, to the Vagavathy river-bed, and to the Ponneri Tank. It is not merely the inhabitants of the town whose wants need looking to, but those of the

thousands of pilgrims who resort to the town during the festivals, and who have a great way to go for water, and which at times is barely obtainable even there.

4. My estimate consists of two parts—the one for improvement of the "Lalukal Main Supply" and the other for the "branch channel of supply to the town" as it now exists. This arrangement of the estimate in two parts is your suggestion.

5. The estimate in its first part comprises the clearing and deepening of "Lalukal spring and channel" up to "division sluices," the re-construction of certain masonry works across it (appertaining to Government irrigation channels) which are in a dilapidated condition, the removal of certain old masonry works in ruin and not now needed, and improvements of other works.

On your inspection of the channel you will have observed that some spring water was passing down it: this was the result of some clearing done by the villagers very recently owing to the great failure of the tank supply. Such clearing had not been done for many, many years; the present condition, therefore, of the channel does not indicate its working condition really. Owing to late heavy rains and the country about being wet, the spring pond is very full and consequently was readily tapped by a trifling clearing; but to render the channel fully effective for the dry months also a further deepening of at least one yard is needed: this is provided for in the estimate; and to prevent the sides of channel falling in as also to assist in the constant deepening berms are allowed for, an indispensable item, in all spring channels. In the specification attached to this estimate the intentions of the several "masonry items" are explained.

Under ordinary circumstances the work contained in the items C.C.C., to the extent of Rupees 816, would have to be undertaken by Government, being purely in connexion with the irrigation of "Salabogum Putteri Tank." I consequently beg to recommend, therefore, that this portion of the charge be met from "Ordinary Agricultural Repairs" of the district; in fact, all the "masonry works" that are placed on this channel appertain to Government irrigation, &c., consequently the whole charge, Rupees 2,045, for the masonry, might be imposed on the Government fairly, as some time or other they must be attended to at Government cost.

The channel repairs, as already described, is computed only up to the "dividing dam." Beyond this, before the channel reaches the tank, there is a further distance of 1520 yards, which I have omitted from consideration, as it appertains purely to the "Ponneri Tank-supply."

6. Now, as regards Part II. of the estimate. This, as said before, is purely that portion appertaining to the "water-supply." I have rendered the estimate complete in all its details so as to obviate any further dealing with. The work is fully explained in the specification, but its intentions I shall describe.

This channel leaves the "Lalukal at the dividing dam" or regulator, which is a masonry work, apportioning THREE-FOURTHS of the whole supply to the Ponneri Tank and the other fourth to the town supply. Both are placed on the same level, and the floors just now are three-fourths of a yard below the channel bed as now deepened. The channel is an open one till it reaches the "Egambara Swami Covil Pagoda," and I am sorry to say it is in a most filthy condition and is made a latrine of in some places. At 312 yards from its bed the channel gives out its "first branch" to the "Avananktheswaren Covil (stone-built) Kolum" outside the walls, not a very extensive one; 232 yards further down it gives out the "second branch" to that very large stone-built kolum, the "Sarva Thirthum," which has an area of 3½ acres; 529 yards further down the "next third branch" to the "Sivaganga Kolum" within the walls of the "Egambara Swami Covil Pagoda" takes off: this branch is 360 yards in length to the point where it enters the Pagoda. Within the Pagoda, the Covil authorities must be made to restore the under-ground conduit, which is in ruin to some extent. This kolum is largely used, but is in a filthy condition.

The main channel continues, for a distance of 400 yards, to a cistern at the south entrance of the above Pagoda, from which point it is carried under-ground in brick-and-stone conduits. On the last reach of channel a short branch through the Pagoda wall throws in a supply to the "Kambanaddy Kolum" within the same Pagoda. This kolum is in a very stagnant, unwholesome state. The conduit leading to it is in ruin, and must be restored by the Covil people.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
28th June 1871.*

Up to the point where the above channel disappears under-ground, I have provided for hedges to prevent the open channel being fouled, and the slopes of the bank are to be turfed from top to bottom. At all the street crossings culverts are provided for obvious reasons. Some minor masonry works are also provided for regulation of the supply to the branches.

7. From the cistern aforementioned, where the channel first disappears under-ground, a "masonry conduit" conveys the channel water first to "Mungala Thirthum" (stone-built), a very deep, though not a very spacious, reservoir. From this reservoir the conduit is continued to a cistern adjoining, where two branches take off, one to the "Kachee Esvaran Swami Covil Kolum" (stone-built) within the walls, and the other to the "Kamatchee Amman Covil Kolum" (stone-built), also within the walls. I observed that a third conduit takes off from the same cistern, but nobody seems to know its destination, and is evidently out of order. At this cistern a conduit from a northerly direction joins it, and is said to bring in a supply from the "Ponneri Tank," which is not far from it. This tank commands the town of Big Conjeveram.

All along the lines of conduits are small cisterns intended for watering the town during festivals, and serve also, I presume, for examining the conduits. Some of these cisterns are very filthy.

My estimate provides for "parapet walls" for all the cisterns, as also for "trap-doors," for many of them are below ground-level, and not only choke the conduits but are conveniently situated for fouling.

8. As far as the system above described exists, it is in perfect working order, for last year during the heavy rains it acted very efficiently. The under-ground conduit, however, is of very small capacity, scarcely a foot square. The water-way of this "main conduit" should be increased gradually by removing the covering stones, adding to the height of side-walls, and laying the covering on again. Any other method of increasing the water-way will be expensive.

9. The work comprised in Part II. of the estimate will be purely a municipal charge.

10. No one can tell how far further the present water-supply system extends; but I am led to think it had had originally further destinations, which can only be determined by examination when the kolums fall low at summer.

The towns-people describe some other kolums in Big Conjeveram having been fed originally, and it is just possible such was the case. The supply of "spring water," if the channel is kept well open, will be constant and prove a valuable auxiliary in keeping the present reservoirs well full; and, if suitable wells or cisterns are placed on the lines of conduits as they now run, a complete water supply system might be started and gradually extended.

11. The "Sarva Thirthum" has been lately cleared. In the case of the other stone-built kolums it will be necessary to pump out the water from all of them and remove the filthy deposit at bottom before being supplied with fine spring water. The Municipality might do this gradually, and, if the matter is put forward, as in the case of the "Sarva Thirthum," some charitable Hindoo gentleman might be induced to do the clearing.

12. One important particular remains for consideration before I close this report. It is the maintenance of the "Lalukal" after its repairs and improvements have been executed. All "spring channels" and "springs" require constant clearing and deepening, and it is usual, under the village system, to depute a certain staff of coolies (allotted according to the holdings) to work daily or as the circumstances require. In the case of the "Lalukal," the working staff seems to consist of seventy-six coolies.

It will not do to depend entirely on the ryots concerned to maintain the channel as above described, nor will it be fair, as a fourth of the supply will constantly be drawn away for town use. I would suggest a maintenance item yearly in the Municipal Budget for assisting in the "up-keep" of the works. The amount to be so allotted can be subsequently determined on fuller inquiry; it is sufficient for present purposes to say that such a charge is essential.

13. My first report and estimate, referred to in the Proceedings of Government under notice, were merely preliminary sketches of the scheme, and based on general data. The scheme, however, was so very unceremoniously and summarily disposed of at the very outset, that I dropped further

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
28th June 1871.*

interest in it. This present report may be accepted as containing all the necessary information, as it provides complete estimates for the requisite works.

14. I beg you will be so good as to overlook the delay that has arisen in furnishing this report, caused by my own office work being so very heavy just now and taking up all the time of the portion only of my establishment out here with me.

From the Vice-President, to the President of the Conjeveram Municipality, Sydapet, dated Conjeveram, 9th May 1871, No. 88.

I have the honour to inform you that water supply being an important element of sanitation, the subject of Lalukal needing repairs should be disposed of in as short a time as possible and we should be informed who should repair the channel, the Commissioners or the Shrotriendrar of the village, for the benefit of which a portion of the water of the channel is allowed. It is clearly the duty of the Shrotriendrar to repair the channel wholly himself.

No. 247. ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1871, No. 938.

The foregoing papers relate to the project for supplying the town of Conjeveram with pure water, on which a report was called for in G. O., 12th January 1871, No. 53.

2. It would have been well had Mr. Ottmann's report and estimates, otherwise full and carefully prepared, been accompanied with a rough sketch map. The following, it would appear from the papers, is a short description of the project.

3. The channel from the spring to the town is about five miles long. At three-and-a-half miles from the spring there is a "dividing dam" which sends three-fourths of the supply into the Ponneri Tank, the remainder going by the branch channel to the town cisterns and Pagoda tanks. It is not clearly stated whether the Ponneri Tank is that in which the Shrotriendrar of Koneri Kuppam is interested, and for which three-fourths of the supply was secured by the decree of 1812, referred to by the Collector; but the Government gather that this is the case. It is proposed accordingly that the Shrotriendrar shall bear three-fourths of the cost of deepening the channel up to the dividing dam, and the Municipality the remaining fourth, together with the whole cost of the repairs of the branch channel from the dam to the town; and that Government shall provide the whole cost of the repair and alteration of masonry works. Of these, a portion (estimated to cost Rupees 816) are for carrying the irrigation channels of a Government tank across the supply channel, and the rest are stated to appertain to Government irrigation. The charge according to the estimate would be Rupees 2,082 to the Shrotriendrar, Rupees 2,045 to Government, and Rupees 3,397 to the Municipality.

4. The sanction of Government is asked for these proposals as they effect itself and the Municipality, and for communicating them to the Shrotriendrar.

5. If the Superintending Engineer endorses Mr. Ottmann's assertion that the masonry works are properly chargeable to Government, His Excellency in Council sanctions their being executed from Imperial resources; and orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the provision of funds. The sum which it is proposed to charge to the Municipality is insignificant in proportion to the benefit which is to be conferred on the town, and to the surplus of Municipal revenues for the year 1871-72 shown in a recent estimate as about Rupees 20,000. As regards the grant-in-aid of the Municipal expenditure on the project to which the Govern-

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28th June 1871.

ment are assumed to be pledged, it is observed that they merely sanctioned the inclusion of the outlay in that under Section 25, Act X. of 1865, which Act is now repealed. The Government will, however, grant Rupees 850 as a special assignment from Provincial Funds in aid of the Municipal charge.

6. It is observed that the Shrotriendar, in order to reap the full benefit of the clearance, will have to deepen the portion of the main channel from the dam to the Ponneri Tank; also that a supply from this tank may be drawn for some of the reservoirs in the town when the subsidiary conduits are made efficient. The proportion fixed on for the distribution of the charge between the Municipality and the Shrotriendar may, therefore, require re-consideration, but the President is authorized to communicate with him on the subject.

7. The Government do not doubt that it will be easy to arrange for the maintenance of the channel hereafter. A small annual grant by the Municipality and constant care will obviate the necessity of heavy outlay. A more important and difficult matter is to secure the co-operation of the Pagoda authorities, both that the channels leading to the Pagoda reservoirs may be repaired and that the reservoirs may be thoroughly cleansed before the introduction of the fresh supply of water. The Commissioners should recollect that they possess sufficient power to secure the latter object, though it is desirable, if possible, that no such compulsion should be used. The Government are glad to see that the Commissioners are anxious for the completion of the project, which will confer great advantages on the inhabitants of the town, and do much to prevent the outbreak of epidemic disease when multitudes of pilgrims assemble there. The Municipality owes much to Mr. Ottmann for having brought the scheme to notice.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Collector of Chingleput.

- „ Public Works Department, with two estimates.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

No 516 *Chingleput District*

From,

The Sub Engineer *Chingleput*
To *Chingleput*

The President
Municipal Commission
Chingleput

As promised, I have the honor
to forward herewith a complete
estimate of the "Chingleput Water
supply scheme," referred to in the order
of Government No. 12 of 12 January
last, but bearing more particularly
on the instructions you gave me
personally, which at Chingleput.
The estimate comprises the
scheme, so far only as the *present* water
supply, as it now exists, is concerned.
Its extension must be considered
at a future time, and more leisurely
after

Govt. of 1871 *Chingleput*

PUBLIC.

To THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF
CHINGLEPUT,
Chingleput, *Chingleput*

Dated June, 28th.

Recd.

G. O., 28th June 1871, No. 938.

JUNE.

Nos. 246-247.

Passing orders on the Acting Collector's report
on the project of supplying the town of Chingleput
with pure water.

after obtaining a survey and sections of the Town. But it will be as well to mention here, that such extension is very practicable.

3. It is in the dry months, and during the great festivals that the Town suffers from want of potable water, and nothing is easier, than to establish cisterns or reservoirs in convenient parts, all to be supplied with the "spring water," by underground conduits or pipes. This water will have the advantage of always being beyond reach of pollution.

You will have observed, along all the main streets of the Town, "stone built cisterns and wells," which originally were intended, for watering the streets of the Town, during the festivals, that always occurs in the hot months. Most of these have fallen into disuse, and are made receptacles for rubbish; in short, serve as "dust bins."

All

All these "wells and cisterns" might be turned to account, when the extension of the water supply scheme has to be considered.

The water of all the "wells" of the Town (except those at Pillapallie) is at all times brackish.

Of the 63 "Kolums" and "Ponds" in and about the Town, 45 are so fouled in one way or another that the water is unfit for drinking and of the remainder 18 it cannot be said, that there is any preservation about them either, for they are used both for drink and ablution. Among these latter several are pronounced private property, (though used by the general public) which it is said the Municipality cannot interfere with; but the validity of such argument requires to be tested for very obvious reasons, with reference to sections 99 to 103 of the "Municipal Act," when the wells and

and Kalium about the Town well,
or become unfit for drinking purposes,
the people resort to ponds outside
the Town, to the Vagavathy river bed,
and to the Ponnary Tank. It is
not merely the inhabitants of the
Town, whose wants need looking
to, but those of the thousands of
pilgrims who resort to the Town,
during the festivals, and who have
a great way to go for water, and
which, at times, is hardly obtain-
able even there.

4. My Estimate consists of
two parts. The one for improvement
of the "Lalakeb main supply," and
the other for the branch channel,
of supply to the Town, as it now
exists. This arrangement of the
Estimate in two parts, is your
suggestion.

5. The Estimate, in its first
part, comprises the clearing and
deepening

deepening of "Lalakeb spring & channel,"
up to "division sluice," the reconstruc-
tion of certain masonry works near
it (appertaining to Government iriga-
tion channels), which are in a de-
graded condition, the removal of
certain old masonry works in place,
and not now needed; and improve-
ments of other works.

On your inspection of the
channel you will have observed
that some spring water was passing
down it, this was the result of some
clearing done by the villagers, very
recently, owing to the great failure
of the Tank supply. Such clearing
had not been done for many many
years. The present condition, there-
fore of the channel, does not indi-
cate its working condition really.
Owing to late heavy rains, and the
country about being wet, the spring
pond, is very full, & consequently,
was

was readily stopped, by a trifling
clearing," but to render the channel
fully effective, for the dry months
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least one yard is needed: this is
provided for in estimate, and to
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in, as also to assist in the constant
deepening, berms are allowed for, an
indispensable item, in all spring
channels. In the specification
attached to this Estimate, the
intentions of the several "Masonry
items" are explained.

Under ordinary circumstances
the work contained in the Memo
C.C.C. to the extent of Pages 816-1-1
would have to be undertaken by
Government, being purely in con-
nection with the Irrigation of
"Salahogum Putteri Tank". I
consequently beg to recommend
therefore.

8
therefore, that this portion of the work
be met from "Ordinary Agricultural
repairs" of the District. In fact, all
the "Masonry works", that are placed
on this channel, appertain to "Goat
Irrigation" & consequently the whole
charge (Pages 204 & 5) for the masonry,
might be imposed on the Government,
fairly, as some time or other, they
must be attended to, at Government
cost.

The channel repairs, as already
described, is computed only up to
the "Dividing Dam". Beyond this
before the channel reaches the Tank,
there is a further distance of 1520
yards, which I have omitted from
consideration, as it appertains purely
to the "Poultry Tank supply".

Now as regards part II of
the Estimate. This as said before,
is purely that portion appertaining
to

My Master.

to the water supply. I have rendered
the estimate complete in all its
details, so as to obviate any further
dealing with. The work is fully
explained in the specification, but
its intentions I shall describe.

This channel leaves the "Lala-
hab" at the "Sivaling Dam" or Rega-
later which is a masonry work
apportioning three fourths of the
whole supply to the "Poudam Tank"
and the other fourth to the "Tow
supply". Both are placed on the
same level, and the floors just
now are three fourths of a yard,
below the channel bed, as now
deepened. The channel is an
open one till it reaches the "Neamra
Swami Conib pagoda" and I am
sorry to say, it is in a most filthy
condition, and is made a latrine
of in some places. At 312 yards
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out

its first branch ^Y to the
"Neamra Swami Conib / stone building"
Colun", outside the walls, not a
very extensive one, 232 yards further
down, it gives out the "second branch"
to that very large stone building,
known as the "Sraa Shetham" which
has an area of $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres 529 yards
further down, the "next third branch"
to the "Sivaganga Kolun" within
the walls of the "Neamra Swami
Conib Pagoda" takes off this branch
is 360 yards in length to the point
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The main channel continues
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Director.

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pagoda. This Kolam is in a very
stragant, unwholesome state. The
conduit leading to it is in ruin
and must be repaired by the
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Up to the point, where above
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I have provided for hedges, to
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19/10
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Conduit", convey the channel water,
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very spacious reservoir. From this
Reservoir the conduit is continued
to a cistern adjoining, where two
branches take off one to the "Kachi-
Cemara Swamy" Cooli Kolam (stone
built) within the wall; and the
other to the "Kamattathu Arunau-
Cooli Kolam" (stone built) also
within the wall. I observed
that a third conduit, takes
off from the same cistern, but
no body seems to know its
destination.

Director.

direction, and is evidently
out of order. At this cistern a
conduit, from a northerly direction,
joins it, and is said to bring
in a supply from the "Poumarig
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of Big Conjeerav.

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conduits are small cisterns,
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led to think it had had origi-
nally further destinations, which
can

can only be determined, by examination, when the Kolams fall low at Summer.

The Town people describe some other Kolams in Big Conjeeram having been fed originally, and it is just possible, such was the case. The supply of "spring water," if the channel is kept well open, will be constant and prove a valuable auxiliary, in keeping the present Reservoirs well full. - And if suitable wells or Cisterns are placed on the lines of conduits, as they now are, a complete water supply system, might be started and gradually extended.

11. The "Sarna Shantham" has been lately cleared. In the case of the other stone built Kolams, it will be necessary to pump out

out the water from all of them and remove the filthy deposit at bottom, before being supplied with fine spring water. The Municipality might do this gradually; and if the matter is put forward, as in the case of the "Sarna Shantham", some Charitable Hindoo Gentlemen might be induced to do the clearing.

12. One important particular remains for consideration, before I close this report. It is the maintenance of the "Lalokab" after its repairs and improvements have been executed. All "spring channels" and "springs" require constant clearing and deepening, and it is usual under the village system, to depute a certain staff of coolies (allotted according to the holding, to work daily or as the circumstances require.

My Master.

require. In the case of the "Lola-
Keb" the working staff seems to
consist of 46 coolies.

It will not do to depend
entirely on the pyro concrete
to maintain the channel, as
above described, nor will it be
fair, as a fourth of the supply,
will constantly be drawn away
for Town use. I would suggest
a maintenance item yearly, in
the Municipal Budget, for assist-
ing in the up-keep of the works.
The amount to be so allotted
can be subsequently determined
on fuller enquiry, it is sufficient
for present purposes to say, that
such a charge is essential.

13 My first report and
Estimate referred to, in the
Proceedings of your meeting,
were merely preliminary sketches
of the scheme, and based on

general data. The scheme however¹³
was so very unceremoniously and
summarily disposed of, at the
very outset, that I dropped
further interest in it. This present
report, may be accepted as
containing all the necessary
information, as it provides complete
estimates for the requisite work.

14. I beg you will be so good
as to overlook the delay that has
arisen, in furnishing this report,
caused by my own office work
being so very heavy just now,
and taking up all the time of
the porters only of my Establish-
ment, out here with me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Yours Most Obedt Servant
Wm. A. M.
Sub Engineer &c
for Rangoon & Lark
My

No 45 Dm
2 (Lengapat District)

From
The Sub Engineer
P. 7 38 June 71
To En B. N. 246.

The President
Municipal Council,
Coimbatore

Dated 18th
Recd 13 March 71
No. 516.

Enclosure - two.

Report on the
"Water supply of
Coimbatore" from
"Lala Lal" & furnished
two Estimates.

D. 1871 D
48

No 88

14
Municipal Office
Coimbatore
9th May 1871.

From

The Vice President of the
Coimbatore Municipality.
To The President of the
Coimbatore Municipality.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you
that, water supply being an important element of
sanitation, the subject of Lala Lal needing
repairs should be disposed of in as short a
time as possible, and we should be informed
who should repair the channel, the Commissioner
or the Shresthmdar of the village, for the benefit
of which a portion of the water of the channel
is allowed. It is clearly the duty of the Shresthmdar
to repair the channel wholly himself.

I have the honor
Signed J. P. Ramaswami
Vice President

/ Dear Sir,

M. M. S. S.
By Collector.

246

N. 114

Chingleput St. Collector's Office

Sydney 5th June 1871

31

From

R W Barlow Esq. Ag. Collector of Chingleput

To

W Hudleston Esq. Ag. Chief Secretary to Govt.

Sir,

In reply to para 3 of the Proceedings of Government Public Department No 53 dated the 12th of January last, I have the honor to report that of the Shotriem-dars of Konary Kuppam & Karay, mentioned by Mr. Ottmann, the latter states before the Tahsildar of Conjeveram that he has no claim or right to ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~claim~~ ^{claim} regarding the Channel in question, which was originally constructed out of Charity to supply the Pagoda tanks.

MS. 2725
June 13th 1871

Received from the
Office of Chingleput
June 1871 N. 114

2 As regards the rights of the Shobriemdar of Honary Kuppam, the monigar and Curmum of that village when examined before the Dabsildar who held an enquiry under the orders of the late Acting Collector, stated that the Shobriemdar is entitled to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the water of the Channel, and the Pagoda to one quarter.

3 It seems there is a stone inscription in the Egambara Esvara Pagoda to the effect that in 1723, one Rayajee Tukkani Rayjee constructed the Channel for the Pagoda "out of Charity",

and that he made over $\frac{2}{5}$ ³³ of the water to the Shobriemdar of Honary Kuppam, why, is not stated, though doubtless it was on condition of the Channel being kept in repair.

4 Further there is a judgment of the Provincial Court of Chingleput confirming in R. A. 30 of 1812, the decision of the Zillah Court awarding $\frac{3}{4}$ of the water to the Honary Kuppam Shobriemdar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Pagoda, in this suit the father of the present Shobriemdar was Plaintiff, and the Pagoda authorities Defendants; the Court further remarks, that from the name of the Channel the share of water was probably given to the Shobriemdar.

with a view to keeping the channel
in repair, as stated by defendants
witnesses.

5 The apathy of the Pajoda
authorities has chiefly led to the
present state of things, though the
influence of the Shotrueendar may
have had something to do with it,
as water being taken by the
branch channel below the dividing

dam is prejudicial to their interests.

Shree
Hukaroda

I may note that the present Shotrueen-
dar, Saun Kayudu, has been for
many years until quite lately,
the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, and
vice President of the municipality.

6 Under these circumstances,
I think the Shotrueendar should be asked

to undertake $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cost of
clearing the channel as far as the
dividing dam, a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile,
the cost of the branch channel and
masonry works of the conduit, ~~the~~ being
borne by the municipality assisted
by the Government contributions
promised at para 2, and private
subscriptions.

7 With reference to the first part
of para 3 of their proceedings, I have the
honor to state that the late Acting Quarter
Master shortly before leaving spent some
days at Conjeeveram and conferred
with the Commissioners and inhabitants
there. Mr. Blain has left nothing on
record regarding these interviews, but

there is no doubt that the Commissioners
are fully alive to the importance of
this project and are anxious that the
work should be commenced at once,
as will be seen from the enclosed
extracts from a letter of the Vice President
No 88 dated 9th ultimo.

8th The necessary preliminary
examination of the distribution Con-
duits ordered by Government at
Kari of their proceedings has been
made by the Sub Engineer to 3 Range
who has further prepared detailed
estimates, which I beg to forward,
as well as his letter enclosing them ^{to be returned}
and is for the improvement of
Halakhal main supply itself, and

the "Order for the Branch Channeling
supply," to the tanks as now existing.
I would propose that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cost of
"Clearing" and deepening the Lalakhal
spring channel amounting to
Rupees 2,082, be defrayed by the Shotriemur
and the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ together with the
cost of the work provided in the second
estimate, amounting ^{together} to Rupees 3,397,
being charged to the Municipality.
I agree with Mr. Ottumam that
Government should bear the cost
(Rs. 2,045) of all masonry works con-
nected with the main channels as
they appertain to Government Irrigation.

9th Should the Government approve
of this proposition, I shall at once enter
into communication with the Shotriemur
of Honary Kuppam, with a view to

arranging his share of the expenses.

As regards the interruption
of the existing system of water supply
to the town referred to by Mr Ottum.

at para 2 of his letter, I propose
now that the settlement is concluded
to visit Conjevaram myself, and
discuss the matter personally with the
Commissioners and Mr Ottum,
going over the ground with the

latter. I have the honor to be,
Sir, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. G. G. G.

Secretary
to the
Commissioners

15

Public Department.

EDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the

Ag Collector of Chingleput
dated 5th June 1871, No 114.

Order thereon, 28 June 1871 No 938.

The foregoing
papers relate to the project
for supplying the town of
Conjeveram with pure water
on which a report was called
for in G. O. 12th January 1871,
No 53.

2. It would have
been well had Mr. O'Hman's
report and estimates, otherwise
full and carefully prepared,
been accompanied with
a rough sketch map. The
following, it would appear
from

1

246

Public 1871 June 6
The Ag Collector
Chingleput
Copy of Chingleput
to Government
No 1143
June 1871
No 114
No 114
(4 copies)
Submitting list
regarding the rights
which the Government
of Srinivasa & Co
claim to supply from
the water works
No 1143

from the papers, is a short description of the project.

3. The channel from the Spring to the town is about 5 miles long. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Spring there is a "dividing dam" which sends $\frac{3}{4}$ of the supply into the Ponneri tank, the remainder going by the branch channel to the town cisterns and pagoda tanks. It is not clearly stated whether the Ponneri tank is that in which the Shrotriyam dar of Honore-Huppam is interested, and for which $\frac{3}{4}$ of the supply was secured by the decree of 1812 referred to by the Collector; but the Government gather that this is the case.

It

Swami Nayudu luti
of Conjeeveram

^{43/16}
It is proposed accordingly that the Shrotriyam dar shall bear $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cost of deepening the channel up to the dividing dam, and the municipality the remaining fourth, together with the whole cost of the repairs of the branch channel from the dam to the town; and that Government shall provide the whole cost of the repair and alteration of masonry works. Of these, a portion (estimated to cost Rupees 816) are for carrying the irrigation channels of a Government tank across the supply channel, and the rest are stated to appertain to Government irrigation. The

charge according to the estimate would be Rupees 2082 to the Shrotriyamdar, Rupees 2045 to Government, and Rupees ³³⁹ ~~339~~ to the Municipality.

4. The sanction of Government is asked for these proposals as they affect itself and the Municipality and for communicating them to the Shrotriyamdar.

5. If the Superintending Engineer ~~should~~ endorse Mr. Ottman's assertion that the masonry works are properly chargeable to Government, His Excellency in Council sanctions their being executed from imperial resources and orders will be issued in the Public Works

Works Department for the provision of funds. The sum which it is proposed to charge to the Municipality is insignificant in proportion to the benefit which is to be conferred on the town, and to the surplus of municipal revenue for the year 1871/72 shown in a recent estimate as about Rupees 20,000. As regards the grant-in-aid ^{municipal} ^{on the project} of the expenditure to which the Government are ^{assured} to be pledged, it is observed that they merely sanctioned the inclusion of the outlay in that under Section 25 Act I of 1865, which Act is now repealed. The Government will, however, grant

Govt. can scarcely be held to be pledged to a grant-in-aid; but the project is one not ~~entirely~~ ^{wholly} of municipal interest alone, and the local funds are too poor to contribute

grant Rupees ~~500~~ as a special assignment from Provincial funds in aid of the Municipal charge.

6. It is observed that the Shri. Tryambak, in order to reap the full benefit of the clearance will have deepened the portion of the main channel from the dam to the Ponneriy tank.

Also that a supply from this tank may be drawn

~~from~~ of the reservoir in the town where the subsidiary conduits are made efficient. The

proportion fixed on for the ~~of the share between the Municipality & the Shri. Tryambak~~ distribution may therefore ~~require~~ require reconsideration, but

the President is authorized to ~~address~~ ^{communicate with} him on the subject.

Comments with 7.

Mr. Eltman's report from 7.

18
7. The Government do not doubt that it will be easy to arrange for the maintenance of the channel hereafter. A small annual grant by the Municipality and constant care will obviate the necessity of heavy outlay. A ~~most~~ ^{most} important and difficult matter is to secure the cooperation of the Pagoda authorities, both that the channels leading to the Pagoda reservoirs may be repaired and that the reservoirs may be thoroughly cleaned before the introduction of the fresh supply of water.

The

The Commissioners
should recollect that
they possess sufficient
power to secure the
latter object, though it
is desirable, if possible,
that no such compulsion
should be used. The
Government are glad to
see that the Commissioners
are ^{anxious} for the completion
of the project, which will
confer great advantages
on the inhabitants of
the town, and do much to
prevent the outbreak
of epidemic disease when
multitudes of pilgrims
assemble there. The
Municipality owes much
to Mr Ottman for
having

19
having brought the
scheme to notice.

LB 44

Collector of Chingleput

P. M. Sept 2nd with two Estimates

Revenue Sept. 2nd

Sanitary Commissioner 6

Conjunctum Water Supply

Cont. of 1871 **Endorsed**

To

Public

John D. Clingendunk

Secy

Dated

Aug 28

1871, No. 938.

Recd.

Nos. 246-247.

*Passing orders on the Atlantic
before on the receipt of
supplying the same to the
Governor with full bills.*