

8967

Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 841 I

DATED 20th Oct 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Floods in the Coleroon Encl^d from the Chief
Engineering Irrigation on report from the
Suptg Engineer, of the ~~ft~~ breaches &
damages caused by the recent — in the
Tanjore Sub-division, Records.

T.C. 21/10
W/O

Government (1896) of Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 841 I., 20th October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Endorsement from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on report from the Superintending Engineer, of the breaches and damages caused by the recent — in the Tanjore sub-division, recorded.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

Read—the following papers:—

Copy of a letter from the Sub-division officer, Tanjore, to the Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division, dated 7th September 1896, No. 2323.

I beg to submit the following list of breaches caused in the banks of several rivers in this sub-division by the recent flood in the Coleroon right bank 41/3-5 mile:—

Breach 1,400 feet in length, 13½ feet depth. This breach occurred on the 1st August when the flood was subsiding. During its maximum the flood eroded the front slope very considerably, and notwithstanding every endeavour made by the overseer and Tahsildar it gave way on the noon of the 1st instant. The bank was of a sandy nature and was soon swept away by the current which set directly towards the bank, the set being caused by an island in mid-Coleroon. The discharge through this breach, of course, went into the Munniyar and did considerable damage all along its banks. These breaches were not individually extensive except the one in Kurichi limits 67/7 left bank.

At the 52nd mile the Coleroon has no bank, but there are sand drifts that take the place of banks. Near the village of Edakudi, the waters began to spill over, but was soon stopped by the exertions of the overseer aided by the villagers. These sand drifts, of which there are several along the Coleroon bank, are fairly high, but the very high winds that preceded the floods shifted the sands very much.

The next breach of importance occurred in Kadambangudi limits 63/4-5 mile. Here the front slope was eroded by the action of the water in the river and the rear slope was washed by the accumulation of water that escaped inland through the Kuroor drainage sluice. This sluice is not provided with shutters and allowed the water to run in freely; with water on both sides the bank soon gave way.

On the Lower anicut the surrounding bank was breached in several places and a small drainage sluice at the lower end of the island destroyed. These breaches occurred on the night of the 30th July when the flood was at its maximum. The flood here rose above that of 1858 by about 6 inches. The manufacture of bricks and collection of other materials for the improvement of the lower anicut was stopt, and a very large quantity (over 2 lakhs) of raw bricks destroyed and a large amount of firewood carried away.

On the Cauvery there was a slight spill over the right bank in 65th mile. The water flowed into the Veerasholan and here again it spilled over the right bank of this river which forms road No. 12. The road has been much gullied and the railway line is said to have been slightly damaged. This happened on the 1st morning. The left bank also overflowed, but only for a length of about 4 furlongs. This bank is a low one and there is an estimate for raising it.

Along both banks of the Mudikondanar below road No. 15, the water began to just top the bank when the maximum was reached. A slightly higher rise would have caused a very considerable amount of loss and damage. On the Arasalár there was a small breach in the 54/5 mile which was promptly closed by the overseer.

On the Palavar, which is a large drainage between the Munniyar and the Cauvery, there were two breaches caused chiefly by the Coleroon water through the Veeraman-gudi breach. Of the two breaches mentioned, the first one near the Palakudi dam was slight. The second one near the Keerangudi calingulah was a serious one and threatened the destruction of the calingulah, the left wing and returns being exposed; but by timely aid the danger was averted and breach closed.

In all the other rivers in the sub-division there were many places which caused apprehensions of breaches, but by timely protective works the danger was averted.

Had the flood waters at the Grand anicut not been kept out of the Cauvery, there is not the least doubt that the damage in the Tanjore and Kumbakonam taluks would have been very considerable. By confining it to the Coleroon the damage caused has, on the whole, been small.

There were several breaches in the Kumikimanniyar, but all small. At the very eastern end of the Kumbakonam taluk a very big drainage passes under the Kumiki-manniyar through the Marathorai under-sluice. Both the banks of the Kumikimanniyar breached immediately in front of this sluice and formed a deep scour threatening the destruction of the masonry work. The danger, however, went no further. An irrigation sluice near by was also in danger. One wing is cracked and will have to be reconstructed.

All the breaches have been closed or very nearly so, and estimates are under preparation and will soon be submitted. Expenditure had, of course, to be incurred in anticipation of sanction.

ENCLOSURE.

List of breaches in rivers in Tanjore Sub-division during the floods of July 1896.

Item No.	Name of river.	Mileage.	Limit.	Extent.	Cost of closing approximately.	Remarks.
1	Coleroon right bank	41	Veeramangudi	1,400 feet in length and 13½ in depth.	Rs. 3,100	Estimate will soon follow. For particulars of breach, please see letter regarding breaches.
2	Do.	50	Edakudi	160 feet in length	650	No damages done. Breach closed by kudimaramut.
3	Do.	8	Tevanodai	2 furlongs	3,150	There is no regular bank in this limit. The breach was caused by a large sand shoal in front having been shifted by high winds and water overflowing. Work has been done by kudimaramut. New bank has to be formed to a length of 4 furlongs. Estimate called for.
4	Do.	63 and 7 & 8	Kadambangudi	2 furlongs	1,450	Particulars of breach in letter regarding breaches. (Estimate submitted with No. 2316, dated 7th September 1896.)
5	Coleroon bank round the Coleroon island.	48	Lower anicut	Breaches in several places here and there.	1,525	Particulars of breach in letter regarding breaches. (Estimate submitted with No. 2317, dated 7th September 1896.)
6	Arasalar	48	Bommakamedu	120 feet	430	This is not a regular breach as there is no bank in this place. The water, after overflowing some padugais belonging to Pattimal, fill again in the Arasalar river 1½ miles eastward. This breach occurred before the floods, but was breached again. It is now closed.
7	Do.	54	Tiruvilanchuli	45 feet	40	Materials required for closing breaches supplied by the villagers. Earthwork to banks completely done and sectioned.
8	Veerasholan on road No. 12, right bank.	65 to 1	Auduthorai and Sathanur	3½ furlongs	2,700	(Estimate sanctioned in D.O. No. 8639, dated 30th August 1896.) The villages of Auduthorai and Sathanur were submerged and railway line 186½ overtopped which stopped traffic on the line for a few hours. No serious damages done. Work done by kudimaramut. All sand heaps collected for road maintenances have all been used. Road very much cut up.
9	Munniyar both banks	..	Throughout the taluk	Here and there	1,000	This was caused by Veeramangudi breach in Coleroon, the water through this breach entering into the Munniyar where there are no banks. Several villages by the side of the river were under water for three days. The breaches have all been closed by kudimaramut.
10	Do. right bank	64	Manambady	60 feet	350	Some of the seedlings and kurunai cultivation were damaged by this breach. It was closed by kudimaramut.
11	Do. left bank	67	Kuruehi	140 feet	630	Do. (Estimate for this was submitted for sanction in No. 2243 of 2nd Sept. 1896.)
12	Kunikimanniyar	7	Marathorai	195 feet	1,050	Particulars of breach in letter regarding breaches. (Estimate submitted with No. 2318, dated 7th September 1896.)
13	Palavar	5	Veppathur, Palakudi and Yedayanur and Keerangudi calinguluh.	105 feet	980	The Palavar which is a large drainage overflowed on receiving the Coleroon water through the Veeramangudi breach. There has been no damage to irrigation works. Only the calinguluh was in danger of destruction. There has been no injury to cultivation. The work of forming bank is in good progress.
				Total	17,055	(Estimate was submitted with this office No. 2246, dated 2nd Sept. 1896.)

5th September 1896.

(Signed) E. DADY,
Sub-divisional Officer, Tanjore.

No. 841 I., 20TH OCTOBER 1896.

5

No. 3813.

Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, for information.

(Signed) C. H. T. NORFOR,
Executive Engineer.

10th September 1896.

No. 214 E.I.

Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, for information.

(Signed) C. C. RAWSON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

14th September 1896.

No. 181 I.

Submitted for the information of Government.

W. HUGHES,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

2nd October 1896.

ORDER—No. 841 I., dated 20th October 1896.

Recorded.
(True Extract.)Under Secretary to Government,
Irrigation Branch.To the Superintending Engineer, V Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineer on Special Duty,
Cauvery Completion Estimate, Tanjore.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Public Works (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 8967

Order

From

The Chief Engineer
for the Division

No. 181-8

Dated 2-10-96

Received 7-10-96

Enclosures 5

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Damages and breaches
caused in Tanyone Sub.
Division during the recent
floods.

0.2.5.474 G.C. 10/10

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No 841 J. & 20th October 1896. LRR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

From the Supery. Engineer, Fifth Circle, (H.E.N.º 244 - E.I. dated 14-9-96)

№ 181-9 д. 2-10-96

Submitted for the information

of Government.

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Order them.

Recorded.

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110
56

114 2/10

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The Supr. Engineer, 2nd Circle.
" Chief Engineer for London.
" Supr. Engineer on special duty,
Canvey Completion Estimate.
Tainre

hmo 137

Public Works (1896) Department.

Receipt
CURRENT No. 10477

Order

From
The Supg Engineer
5/10/11

No. 214.5.5

Dated 14.5.56

Received

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwards for information
Copy of Engine Subv. Man
report regarding damage
and breaches in the sub
Caused by recent flood

FURTHER PAPERS.

Copy of a letter from the Sub Division Officer, Tanjore to
the Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division, of 7th September
1896. No 2323.

I beg to submit the following list of breaches caused in the banks of several rivers in this Sub Division by the recent flood in the Coleroon. R. B. $\frac{41}{3.5}$ mile. Breach 1400 ft. in length. $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. depth. This breach occurred on the 1st August when the flood was subsiding. During its maximum the flood crossed the front slope very considerably and notwithstanding every endeavours made by the overseers and Tahsildar it gave way on the noon of the 1st instant. The bank was of a sandy nature and was soon swept away by the current which set directly towards the bank, the set being caused by an island in mid-Coleroon. The discharge through this breach of course went into the Man-nyar and did considerable damage all along its banks. These breaches were not individually extensive except the one in Hurich limits $\frac{67}{7}$ L.B.

At the 52 mile the Coleroon has no bank but there are sand drifts that take the place of banks. Near the village of Eotakudi, the waters began to spill over but was soon stopped by the ^{erections} ~~excavations~~ of the Overseer aided by the Villagers. These sand drifts of which there are several along the Coleroon Bank are fairly high but the very high winds that preceded the floods shifted the sands very much.

The next breach of importance occurred in

Kadambanudi limits $\frac{6.3}{4.5}$ mile. Here the front slope was eroded by the action of the water in the river and the rear slope was washed by the accumulation of water that escaped inland through the Kuroor Drainage sluice. This sluice is not provided with shutters and allowed the water to run in freely; with water on both sides the bank soon gave away.

On the Lower Ancient Island the surrounding bank was breached in several places and a small drainage sluice at the lower end of the island destroyed. These breaches occurred on the night of the 30th July when the flood was at its maximum. The flood here rose above that of 1858 by about 6 inches. The manufacture of bricks and collection of other materials for the Improvement of the Lower Ancient was stopped and a very large quantity over 2 lacs of raw bricks destroyed and a large amount of firewood carried away.

On the Cannery there was a slight spill over the right bank in 65 miles. The water flowed into the Varasholan and here again it spilled over the right bank of this river which forms Road No. 12. The road has been much gullied and the Railway line is said to have been slightly damaged. This happened on the 1st morning. The left bank also overflowed, but only for a length of about 4 furlongs. This bank is a low one, and there is an estimate for raising it.

Along both banks of the Muddimondanar below Road No. 15, the water began to just top the bank when the maximum was reached. A slightly higher rise would have caused a very considerable amount of loss and damage. On the Arasalar

These

there was a small breach in the $\frac{54}{8}$ mile which was promptly closed by the Overseer.

On the Palavar which is a large drainage between the Munnayar and the Cannery, there were two breaches caused chiefly by the Coleroon water through the Veeraman-gudi breach. Of the two breaches mentioned the first one near the Palakudi Dam was slight. The second one near the Keeranugudi Calingulah was a serious one and threatened the destruction of the Calingulah, the left wing and returns being exposed but by timely aid the danger was averted and breach closed.

In all the other rivers in the Sub Division there were many places which caused apprehensions of breaches but by timely protective works the danger was averted.

Had the flood waters at the Grand Ancient not been kept out of the Cannery, there is not the least doubt that the damage in the Tanjore and Kumbakonam Taluqs would have been very considerable. By confining it to the Coleroon the damage caused has on the whole been small.

There were several breaches in the Kumbakonam Taluq but all small. At the very eastern end of the Kumbakonam Taluq a very big drainage passes under the Kumbakonam through the Marathurai under sluice. Both the banks of the Kumbakonam breached immediately in front of this sluice and formed a deep scour threatening the destruction of the masonry work. The danger however went no further. An irrigation sluice ^{near by} was also in danger. One wing is cracked and will have to be reconstructed.

All the breaches have been closed or very nearly so and estimates are under preparation and will soon be submitted.

Expenditure has of course to be incurred in anticipation of sanction.

No. 3813 of 10th Sept. 1896

(True Copy)

Forwarded to the Supg. Engineer, V Circle, for information.

Signed C. H. J. Hofer
Executive Engineer

No. 214 of.

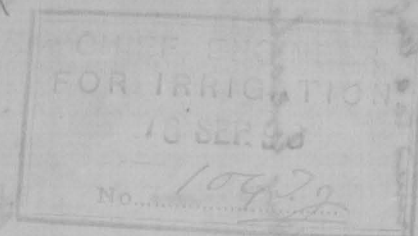
Copy to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for information.

14 Sept. 1896

C. S. Lawrence
14/9/96

Asst. R. E.
Supg. Engineer V Circle

02/05/20
85/7/56



[Faint handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including the number 3813.]

List of breaches in Rivers in Tanjore Rd Division during the floods of July 1896.

Item No	Name of River.	Mileage.	Limit.	Extent.	Cost of closing approximately	Remarks
1	Coleroon R. B	$\frac{41}{3-5}$	Veeramangudi	1400 ft. in length and 13½ in depth.	3100	Estimate will soon follow. For particulars of breach please see letter regarding breaches.
2	do	$\frac{50}{8}$	Edakudi	160 ft in length	650	No damages done. Breach closed by Kudi maramat.
3	do	$\frac{52}{7} \text{ to } \frac{53}{3}$	Jevanodai	2 furlongs	3150	There is no regular bank in this limit. The breach was caused by a large sand shoal in front having been shifted by high winds and water overflowing. Work has been done by Kudimaramat. New bank has taken form to a length of 4 furlongs. Estimate called for.
4	do	$\frac{63}{405} + \frac{63}{708}$	Hadambangudi	do	1450	Particulars of breach in letter regarding breaches
5	Coleroon Bank round the Coleroon Island - - -		Lower ancient	Breaches in several places here & there	1525	do - do - do.
6	Arasalar	48	Bommakamedu	120'	430	This is not a regular breach as there is no bank in this place. The water after flowing some Padugais belonging to Pattinall fell again in the Arasalar river ½ m eastward. This breach occurred before the floods but was breached again. It is now closed.
7	do	$\frac{54}{5}$	Timivilanchuli	45'	40	Materials required for closing breaches supplied by the villagers. Earth work to banks completely done and sections.
8	Veerasholam on Road No. 12 R.B.	$\frac{65}{5} \text{ to } \frac{67}{5}$	Anduthurai and Sathanur	3½ furlongs	2700	The villages of Anduthurai and Sathanur were submerged and Railway line $\frac{186}{5}$ over-topped which stopped traffic on the line for a few hours - No serious damages done. Work done by Kudimaramat - All sand heaps collected for Road maintenance have all been used. Road very much cut up.
9	Munniyar Both banks		Throughout here & there the Talug		1000	This was caused by Veeramangudi breach in Coleroon, the water through this breach entering into the Munniyar where there are no banks. Several villages by the side of the river were under water for 3 days. The breaches have all been closed by Kudimaramat.
10	Munniyar R.B.	$\frac{66}{4}$	Mannabody	60'	350	Some of the seedlings and Munnai cultivation were damaged by this breach. It was closed by Kudimaramat = math.
11	Munniyar L. B.	$\frac{67}{7}$	Kuruchi	140'	630	Same remarks as per item 10. Estimate for this breach is 700.

B. 7. 15025

12 Kumikimamian

$\frac{1}{5}$

Manethorai

195'

1050

Particulars of breach in letter regarding breaches.

13 Palawan

Vappatur

105'

980

Palakudi &

gedayamam and

Kuramudi

Calingulal

The Palawan which is a large drainage one flooded in receiving the Coleroon water through the Varamangudi breach. There has been no damage to irrigation works. Only the Calingulal was in danger of destruction. There has been no injury to cultivation. The work of forming bank is in good progress.

17055

5th September 1896

C. E. M. M.

14. 9. 96

Supd. Engr. S. O. Crane

(True copy)

Ed. C. H. J. Rosfor

Executive Engineer

Ed. E. Dady
S. D. O. Tanjore