M.R. O. 1—30,000—16-10-28.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	2568	Press Mis.
102-103 Dated	6-10-	1868

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6th October 1868.

No. 102. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

The Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, informed that any recommendation for the re-arrangement of the Ranges in the Tinnevelly District, so as to constitute the irrigation works under the Tambrapoorney into a separate charge, will be taken into consideration.

(Here enter 28th September 1868, No. 3,052.)

No. 103. ORDER THEREON, 6th October 1868, No. 2,568.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue. The remarks in Colonel Anderson's docket should not be lost sight of when the Board have Mr. Puckle's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Tinnevelly District under their consideration.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 3,052.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of Madras.

1868

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated October, 6th.

Read.

G. O., 6th October 1868, *No.* 2,568.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 102-103.

Cultivation under the Tambrapoorney channels.—Board of Revenue not to lose sight of Colonel Anderson's remarks on this subject when Mr. Puckle's proposals for the revision of the Tinnevelly assessment come under their consideration.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department
28th September 1868.

No. 515. Read the following Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Fort St. George, 4th September 1868 —

Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Madura, 1st August 1868, No. 1,078.

1. I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a Memorandum on the Tambrapoorney river and its important anicuts, with rough sketches of the same as they now stand, compiled during a tour that I have lately made for the purpose of inspecting these works and satisfying myself that there was sufficient water to supply the channels and tanks, which are proposed to be made in connection with the new project for an anicut at Streevygoontum.

One Memorandum.
Six Rough plans of anicuts.

2. I would propose to Government that the whole of the works as they now exist, and those now being projected, be placed under the control of one experienced Irrigation Engineer of some standing in the service, with a sufficient number of Assistant Engineers or Sub-Engineers to be in immediate charge of the several irrigation works. I think that three would be sufficient, one could be in charge of the Nethyooney and Cannadien anicuts, with channels and tanks dependant thereon. Another in charge of the Kodagun, Palyoor, and Sutamullay anicuts, with channels and tanks under them ; and a third in charge of the Murdoor anicut, with the channels and tanks on both sides of the river ; a fourth would be required when the Streevygoontum anicut has been finished.

3. It would not entail much extra establishment on Government, as I would propose to do away with the 5th Range of Tinnevelly district, and incorporate it in the 1st and 2nd Ranges, which would, by the arrangement proposed, have a great portion of their work taken away. So in fact the charge of the irrigation from the Tambrapoorney would be the 5th Range of the district.

4. It will be seen from the sections, more especially of the two highest anicuts, how they have been allowed to get in disrepair, but as yet it does not appear with any loss of revenue ; this I think is because there is such a well-supplied river to deal with, and one in which I cannot find the water has ever failed.

5. There are no head sluices to any of the channels, except to the channel on the left bank of the Murdoor anicut, the surplus water is got rid of by a series of large calingulahs and sand sluices at the head of the channel, which have also the effect of wasting the water when there is only a small supply.

6. The present Collector has written to the Board frequently about several separate irrigation projects, some his own, some proposed years ago for improving and increasing the cultivation from this fine river ; but the existing rights as to water and its proper and economical distribution from the several irrigation works are so interwoven, that I see no way of coming to an understanding, except it is put under the sole charge of one Officer.

7. This Officer, with the staff proposed, could then see to repairs of the anicuts, the building of head sluices to all the channels, and have proper surveys and levels taken.

8. As to the importance of such surveys and investigation, I need only quote what Colonel Anderson says in his report lately received in this office. "I do "think that the numerous grand old works of our Native predecessors are of suffi- "cient importance to justify some outlay in the preparation of surveys of them, "and in the compilation of a tolerably complete record of their constructive pecu- "larities," and surely these works, hardly touched, certainly not altered, since they have come under the British Government, yielding a revenue of more than six lacs, can be classed, as grand old works.

9. He would then be in a position to say where the channels could be extended, or required repairs and improvements, and where new reservoirs could be constructed for the storage of the flood-waters. In the new project at Streevygoontum we only propose to use the present surplus water, and not be at all dependant on flood-waters for the supply (except for those tanks that already exist), as it is found that the level of the anicut is only about twenty-nine feet above the sea level with a distance of seventeen miles, so the portion of the original design to make storage tanks has been abandoned as too near the sea. I annex a table showing the amount of money that has been spent for the last five years on these works, which really in the case of the anicuts amounts to almost nothing; and I do not consider that they want much repair, except the Cannadien and Nethyooney anicuts. To the Cannadien I would propose to reform the apron, and to the Nethyooney, put a strong water-tight brick-in-chunam wall, so as really to make the present work become the apron.

Work,	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nethyooney Anicut	.....	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	51 0 0
Do. Channel	178 0 0	384 12 0	459 3 7	109 4 2	.....	1,131 3 9
Cannadien Anicut	.....	1,375 2 3	511 12 1	25 5 9	.....	1,912 4 1
Do. Channel	1,523 9 3	465 0 0	344 8 6	3,038 8 8	3,556 14 5	8,928 8 10
Kodagun Anicut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Channel	1,335 11 2	309 1 3	500 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,443 8 1	4,888 4 6
Palavoor Anicut	285 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	285 0 0
Do. Channel	2,332 10 0	675 13 1	1,600 0 0	1,800 0 0	99 5 10	6,507 12 11
Sutamallay Anicut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Channel	.....	986 13 0	581 4 3	950 9 9	376 11 6	2,845 6 6
Murdoor Anicut	331 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 15 8
North Channel ... }	856 13 9	1,019 11 1	311 3 11	706 10 2	594 3 9	3,518 11 3
South do. ... }	2,072 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,072 4 5
	.....	358 7 7	782 11 7	2,774 2 8	.....	3,865 5 10
Total ...	8,916 0 3	5,655 12 3	4,990 11 11	10,704 9 9	6,070 11 7	36,337 13 9

10. To re-capitulate, I would beg the sanction of Government to a re-distribution of the Ranges in Tinnevelly, by making two Ranges of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Ranges, and giving a Range Officer charge of all the irrigation works on the Tambrapoorney river, with three Executive Officers for the six anicuts. These last three Officers being the only excess establishment requiring sanction.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Dpeartment, 28th September 1868.

11. I have no Range Officer at present in the Division excepting Captain Prendergast, (who has nearly finished the Streevygoontum project,) who would be capable to taking so important a charge as that now proposed.

MEMORANDUM ON THE TAMBRAPORNEY RIVER AND THE IRRIGATION WORKS CONNECTED WITH IT.

1. The Tambrapoorney river rises in the Western Ghauts, and has a drainage area at the first anicut, which is at the foot of the hills, of about 200 square-miles, though it cannot be asserted with any accuracy as the greater portion is impenetrable jungle and unsurveyed.

2. We, however, do know that there is a constant supply of water—more than sufficient for the seven anicuts across the river, and four supply channels, leaving a large surplus flowing into the sea even at the hottest season of the year.

3. It is to utilize this surplus that it is now proposed to build the Streevygoontum anicut and its subsidiary works.

4. This river is the only river south of Madras, except the Cauvery, that rises in the Western Ghauts that gets any benefit, beyond an occasional fresh from the south-west monsoon. The rain fall at Uthemallay, where the principal feeder rises, is about 300 inches yearly, while the fall at Palamcottah only averages 22½ inches. From Uthemallay, for about eleven miles, the river flows with a rapid current, till it precipitates itself over a ledge of rock about 100 feet in height, and thence, by a succession of minor falls, amounting in the aggregate to 200 feet in four and a half miles, it comes to Vanatheertum fall, about 150 feet in height, at the foot of which it is joined by the Pombaur, which rises to the south of mount Augustier, where there is also a fall of 300 inches of rain. Between mount Augustier and this junction is the very fine cataract called the Pombaur falls. From the junction to Soorimoothen Covil, a distance of about three and three-quarter miles, the fall of the river is about twenty feet a mile, but the slope varies, and near the Covil it is like a rapid. From this it traverses a table land for about five miles, receiving a large tributary on its right bank, where it reaches the Papanasum barrier of rocks, and falls into a basin at a depth of about 250 feet. About one and a half miles below is the first rough anicut on the river.

5. The several rivers in Madura and north Tinnevelly, whose sources are in the Western Ghauts, are not affected by the south-west monsoon, but only get freshes in north-east monsoon, and for the greatest portion of the year they are merely a waste of sand, like the Palar, while the Tambrapoorney, even in the driest months, is (nineteen miles from the sea) a running river with high banks.

6. It may be here noticed that the mouth of the river is never closed, and while I am now writing this at Streevygoontum, in the end of April, there is a stream of 100 feet broad and half a yard deep with an average fall of three feet per mile, or sufficient for 26,544 acres; so that unless the south-west monsoon fails, there is a perfect certainty of there being quite sufficient water for the Streevygoontum project.

7. Colonel Horsley, in his report on the Streevygoontum project, shows the capabilities of the river to be very great, for an ordinary high fresh was ascertained to discharge 47,520 cubic feet a second at Palamcottah, and including the water brought down by the Chittaur, there would at the same time be 56,970 cubic feet a second immediately above the Murdoor anicut. I have carefully gone down the river from Paupanasum to the mouth, and consider that he rather understates the quantity.

8. Any further additions that would be made to the present works would only be in order to collect the flood-water, and would have nothing to do with present surplus usual stream, which will all be kept for the Streevygoontum project.

9. None of the feeders of the Tambrapoorney are completely under the influence of the south-west monsoon. The Mannemootooaur, however, which falls into the river just above the Cannadien anicut has a hill drainage area of about fifty square-miles, but is only partially under the influence of the south-west monsoon. But still it is a stream that is never dry, and has two large anicuts on it, which are of the same date, I should think, as Cannadien. The upper one made by nature of a ridge of rocks, the gaps in which are closed with rough stones yearly.

10. The other large feeder is the river Chittaur, which falls into the Tambrapoorney, ten miles below Palamcottah, and two above the Murdoor anicut. The drainage area is about 1,000 square-miles, and although it rises in the Western Ghauts it is only in a small degree affected by the south-west monsoon. The principal stream falls into the low country, at the well known falls of Courtallum.

11. There are four anicuts on the Chittaur but, except the Marantha, are not of much importance. It is, however, proposed to repair an old ruined anicut, and thus fill a very large reservoir near the town of Sivilperri. This is now under consideration, and will be reported on directly an Officer can be spared to investigate it.

12. The Government are aware that there has been a project for making a large reservoir in the hills above the Paupanassum falls, but I do not see that it is required unless all the channels in the district be made for navigation, an expense not likely to be made with doubtful results, and without the problem being solved of the possibility in India at a moderate expense of making reservoirs that shall keep up the supply of water in rivers.

13. The following are the names of the anicuts and channels on the Tambrapoorney. They are old works, built before the British were in possession of the country, and I have entirely failed in getting information as by whom they were founded, though each one has its tradition:—

1. Codymalaligien anicut and channels (2).
2. Nethyooney anicut and channel, north side.
3. Cannadien do. do. south side.
4. Kodagun do. do. north side.
5. Pallyoor do. do. south side.
6. Sutamullay do. do. north side.
7. Murdoor anicut with channels on both sides of the river.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
28*th September* 1868.

There are also four channels without anicuts for supplying tanks in high freshes, all below Murdoor.

Keelpadagay channel	}	on north side.
Coorkay do.		
Tendripairy do.	}	south side.
Authoor do.		

14. Codymalaligien or Thalay anicut.—This anicut, situated close to Paupanassum, can hardly take the name of more than a "Vaganai," as it is re-built every year with strong jungle-wood stakes and brush-wood fixed in large holes cut for the purpose in the rock. It has, however, two good channels, one on the north ten miles long, and the other to the south, six miles, ending in tanks. As a great deal of the land under them is Inam, I have not obtained the necessary information as to amount of cultivation or revenue under them.

15. Nethyooney Anicut.—This anicut, about six miles below the Paupanassum falls, is constructed across the stream at a very oblique angle, as most ancient works of the kind are, and has only one channel. The anicut consists of a row of large blocks of stone, many of them ten feet by four feet by three feet, and is evidently a very old work. It puts me much in mind of the several anicuts built, chiefly by Deewan Purneah, in the Mysore country, across the Hennavutty, Lutchmatert, and Lockanny, all branch rivers to the Cauvery. The length of the anicut proper is 468 feet, though it is difficult to distinguish where the anicut ends.

The channel is about twelve miles long, and revenue derived from it about Rupees 12,968 from 1,119 acres of land.

16. Cannadien Anicut.—A mile and a half below comes the Cannadien anicut, a carefully built cut-stone work nine feet high with a top width of six feet, and with a large rough stone apron which varies in width from thirty-five feet to 160 feet. A small portion has a cut-stone curved section, as if repaired at a breach, but I can find no record of the same. It is divided into two portions by a rocky island, and just above the anicut the Munnemoottaur falls into the river. The channel is a noble stream, and can, I hope, be still improved. Its length is twenty-two miles, and the land so good under it that at Shermadavi, the residence of the Sub-Collector, the land sells at Rupees 2,500 to Rupees 3,000 an acre.

Revenue on 9,574 acres is Rupees 1,79,812, or Rupees 18$\frac{3}{4}$ per acre.

17. Kodagun Anicut.—Six miles below is Kodagun anicut, and is of cut-stone, but very roughly put together. It is oblique to the river, and has one channel on the north bank. Length of anicut 2,289 feet. The channel is about ten miles long, and the revenue is, on 1,131 acres, Rupees 18,043, or Rupees 16 (nearly) per acre, in the Sub-Collectorate, and 4,302 acres under the Collector, of which I have not the assessment, but say Rupees 10 per acre, which would be 43,020 Rupees, or a total of 61,063.

18. Palyoor Anicut.—Seven miles below. This anicut is formed with several different sections of cut-stone, the original section having a perpendicular drop on the apron. I found an inscription cut on a stone, showing that very extensive repairs had been carried out by a Collector named Hudleston in the year 1829. The length of the anicut is 2,532 feet. It has a very fine large channel twenty-six miles long, and supplies water to fifty-four tanks, terminating below Palamcottah.

The cultivation consists of 2,865 acres, Revenue Rupees 54,688.

19. SUTAMULLAY ANICUT.—One and a half miles. This anicut is in two portions divided by a rock, and has one channel on the northern side. I am rather inclined to think that, at first, the northern portion from the rock was the original anicut, and that in some high flood the water made its way to the south of the rock. The southern portion, as may be seen from the plan, has quite a different section from the northern, which is more of the native form, with upright stones like a calingulah. A very large breach was repaired in 1855, at a cost of Rupees 2,527 in the southern portion. The channel is fourteen miles long, it then branches into two, one flowing for two miles further, the other supplying several tanks. This channel runs into the town of Tinnevelly.

The acreage under the channels is about 1,806 acres, with a revenue of Rupees 32,995.

20. MURDOOR ANICUT.—Eighteen miles below and twenty-seven from the sea, the is last and much the largest anicut on the river. It is of a curious horse-shoe shape, with curve up the river, and is of several quite different sections, I suppose owing to repairs being made at different times. There is an east as well as a west channel, and the former one has a head sluice to it. At the head of the south channel is a very large calingulah of beautifully cut-stone work. The whole length of the anicut is 4,028 feet. There are nine sand sluices on the body of the work. The channels can hardly be counted by length, as they run in and out of several of the largest tanks in the Collectorate, both on the north and south side. The last tank on the south side being the Katumba, and on the north the Peruncollum. The total number of acres under cultivation on both sides is 14,400, giving a revenue Rupees 1,77,000.

The four channels below Murdoor Anicut.

21. KEELPADAGAY CHANNEL on the north side has a head sluice in position where the head sluice of the Streevygoontum north channel will be, and the new channel follows the same course for about two and a half miles. It supplies the large tank of Aroomoogamungalum, and has a cultivation of about 1,347 acres, and a revenue of Rupees 16,611.

22. COOROOKAY CHANNEL.—The head sluice of this channel is nearly opposite to Yeral. The channel supplies the tank at Coorookay. Revenue about Rs. 10,856, acres 1,064.

23. TENDRIPARI CHANNEL.—Rupees 1,860, acres 115.

24. AUTHOOR CHANNEL.—Head sluice six miles below Streevygoontum on the southern bank, and the channel supplies the Authoor tank. Revenue 20,429, acres 1,854. When the Streevygoontum project is carried out, these channels will all be supplied from the anicut.

25. The revenue under the anicuts and channels is as follows, amounting in a total to Rupees 5,68,282. These amounts have been taken chiefly from records in my office, and only show the revenue for one year, but I am inclined to think that seven lacs is nearer the average yearly revenue, at least that is the amount Colonel Horsley calculated it at, and in the last revenue report on the district, I see that the number of acres under the Tambrapoorney river works were in Fusly 1274, 24,962 in the Sub-Collectorate, and 93,426, or a total of 1,18,388 acres, the

assessment of which at 10 Rupees an acre is nearly double what I have put it at. The revenue returns of each work are now under preparation in Tinnevelly, and will be shortly printed.

			Revenue.
1. Codymalaligien Anicut and Channels			No record.
2. Nethyooney	do.	do.	Rs. 12,968
3. Cannadien	do.	do.	„ 1,79,812
4. Kodagun	do.	do.	„ 61,063
5. Pallyoor	do.	do.	„ 54,688
6. Sutamullay	do.	do.	„ 32,995
7. Murdoor	do.	do.	„ 1,77,000
			5,18,526
Channels.			
Keelpadagay			Rs. 16,611
Coorookay			„ 10,856
Tendripari			„ 1,860
Authoor			„ 20,429
		Rupees	49,756
		Grand total Rupees.	5,68,282

The average repairs for five years of the six anicuts and channels amount to only Rupees 7,264, while the revenue for one year is Rupees 5,18,526, or the repairs have only cost 1·4 per cent. on the revenue.

MADURA, (Signed) C. V. WILKIESON, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
1st *August* 1868. *Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.*

1. Submitted to Government with a recommendation that Colonel Wilkieson's proposal to re-constitute the Ranges in the Tinnevelly District, so as to give the charge of all the irrigation works under the Tambrapoorney river to one Executive Officer, may receive the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Colonel Wilkieson in the accompanying Memorandum gives a full description of the works in question, and shows that the revenue dependant on them reaches the very large amount of five and three-quarter lacs of Rupees. The Tambrapoorney has for ages past been in possession of a complete system of dams and channels. Its supply is certain, and the cultivation can be carried on without the risks attendant on by far the greatest portion of the agricultural operations in this Presidency. The cultivation has in consequence reached a pitch of perfection unapproached in any other district, and probably in any part of India. It is certainly as far superior to that in Tanjore, as the latter is to the cultivation in the Northern Deltas. The value set upon the land by the Natives is evinced by the extraordinary high rate at which it sells, quoted by Colonel Wilkieson at 2,500 or 3,000 Rupees an acre, and when in Tinnevelly I was informed that the ordinary produce of an acre of the irrigated lands was as high as four tons of paddy, or about four times as much as the yield of ordinary land in other districts. The assessment of the land under several of the channels is as much as 18 or 19 Rupees per acre.

3. The anicuts across the Tambrapoorney are curious old works. They are carried very obliquely across the channel, and the Native Engineers appear for a long time to have been under the impression that they could not have secured

the proper supply in any other way, for they built two separate anicuts within two miles of each other, one running obliquely to the south bank, and the other to the north, when one would have answered their purpose equally well. In building the anicut at Murdoor, the last and probably the most recently constructed of the series, they however hit upon the novel idea of giving the work a horse-shoe shape, by which they were able to give the obliquity, which to them appeared to be necessary, to secure a supply to channels on both sides of the river.

4. The anicuts all show signs of having been repaired, and a reference to the sections of the Murdoor anicut will show the diversity of strength allowed at different sections. No two portions of wall, indeed, appear to have been re-constructed on the same pattern. It is difficult to decide what portions of the works belong to the original design, but I am inclined to think that they were built, in the first instance, of rough stone, that brickwork was subsequently added to bond the stones along the front of the work, and finally that as breaches occurred a masonry wall was built along the front, as a screen to the rough stone sloping away from it to the rear. The solid masonry has now in a great measure superseded the rough stone work, and although the latter is still used, it does not everywhere add much to the security of the work.

5. With one exception, at the north flank of the Murdoor anicut, the channels are not furnished with head sluices. Consequently in high freshes a great body of water must be admitted which is not required, and which must either occasion injury, or necessitate the maintenance of a number of escapes which could be dispensed with if the supply were under regulation.

6. The channels also are very imperfect in many respects. There are numerous rocky ledges which impede the discharge, and the fall is not economised. It is a common practice for the cultivators to lower their fields as much as a yard, in order to bring them under command of the water, and they have carried on this alteration of the natural level of the country to such an extent that, instead of a plain, it has in some places more the appearance of a succession of pits and dykes. I need hardly say that this practice is a great waste of labor, and that with the considerable fall possessed by the country along the margin of the river (three feet and upwards per mile) there would be no difficulty in conveying the water to every field within the limits of the valley. As a great body of water passes uselessly away to the sea every year, it may also be presumed that tracts of land which are now considered beyond the reach of the river water, might be brought within its influence by means of well designed channels.

7. With a view to these and other improvements being made the subject of enquiry and report, I would recommend, that, in the first instance, an Assistant Engineer (with complement of Survey Lascars) be added to the establishment of the proposed new Range, also that he may be authorized to entertain Native subordinates to assist him in surveying and levelling, at a monthly cost not exceeding 100 Rupees.

8. This establishment would of course be distinct from that required for the construction of the new works at Streevygoontum, in the event of their receiving the sanction of the Government of India.

(Signed) J. C. ANDERSON, Colonel, R. E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No. 516. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1868, No. 3,052.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 48.

1. The Government will be prepared to take into consideration any recommendation which the Superintending Engineer may make for the re-arrangement of the Ranges in the Tinnevelly District so as to constitute the Irrigation works under the Tambrapoorney into a separate charge; but His Excellency in Council is not disposed to apply to the Government of India for sanction to the large addition to the permanent Executive Establishment which the proposal of the Superintending Engineer involves.

2. The Superintending Engineer will take an early opportunity, after the Tambrapoorney Irrigation Range has been constituted, of reporting what special or temporary establishment will be necessary to enable the Officer in charge to prepare and submit definite proposals, accompanied with plans and estimates, for the improvements referred to by Colonel Anderson.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.
,, Revenue Department, with Note by the Honorable H. D. Phillips.

Cd to the Board of Revenue.
The remarks in Colonel Anderson's docket should not be lost sight of when the Board have Mr Parker's proposals for revision of the amen.t of the Tinnevelly District under their consideration

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Rec'd 1868. Sept
Pro of Court 3114 Detn

Govt. of {1868} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Orders

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR

IRRIGATION.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated September, 28th.

Recd. 1st Oct. 1868. Encl.

G. O., 28th September 1868, No. 3,052.

D

SEPTEMBER.

Nos. 515-516

Dr B.C.
Dr Thos

S. Ans 2558. 6 Oct.

Ranges.—The Superintending Engi- of the 8th Division informed that any re- commendation for the re-arrangement of the — in the Tinnevelly District so as to constitute the Irrigation works under the Tambrapoorney into a separate charge, will be taken into consideration.

Wth. Orders

Pl. 102

Duties

Noted by the Hon: W. D. Phillips.

It will be well to send to the Revenue Department, a copy of Colonel Anderson's docket on Colonel Wilkinson's letter, to be put into the packet of papers relative to the Assessment to be applied generally to the Tinnevelly District, & particularly to those lands which are under the new Sreevaigoontum Anicut.

(Signed) W. D. P.

Revenue Dept.

№2368

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Under date the 6th October 1868

Read the following Proceedings of the Public Works Department.

The Supt. Engr. 8th Dn. informed that any recommendation for the re-arrangement of the Ranges in the Tinnevelly Dist. so as to constitute into a separate charge will be taken into consideration.

(Here enter 28th Sept. 68 ft. 3052)

Communicated to the Board of Revenue. The remarks in Colonel Anderson's docket should not be lost sight of when the Board have Mr. Nuttall's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Tinnevelly District under their consideration.

W.D.N.

A.P.A.

To Copies to Mr. Secy. of Revenue Bd. No. 3052 Dec. 7

Nuttall

102–103

About Transfer of Rangoon Municipality Post

Revenue 1868 Deptt.
Proof Govt. of on Octr.

No. 2568

Proof the Madras Govt.
Dd 6th October 1868.

Cir
Dr Colvy

No. 102-103.

102—103