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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	1426	~~Press.~~ / Mis.
Dated	13-3-1877	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives 1—10,006—19-4-79.

1426
1

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
20th November 1876.

No. 339. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th November 1876.

Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 28th October 1876, No. 3,571.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of report* just received from Mr. Grahame, Acting Principal Assistant Collector, giving a detailed account of the storm which devastated Chicacole and its neighbourhood early this month, as telegraphed briefly by me on the 11th instant.

* Dated 23rd October 1876, No. 266.

2. In regard to that portion of paragraph 2 which speaks of the almost total destruction of the ragi crop, I have subsequently learnt demi-officially from Mr. Grahame that a part of the ragi crop north of the Vamsadara was not destroyed; but he has not been able to ascertain precisely how much has been saved.

3. The destruction of private property has been so complete and so many poor people deprived of their all, that I agree with Mr. Grahame as to the propriety of seeking the aid of Government in rebuilding the houses of the poorer classes. Mr. Grahame estimates the cost at Rs. 10,000, and asks that a grant to that amount may be made. This is only a rough estimate, and it remains to be seen whether it will be exceeded when a careful inquiry has been made into each case. Such inquiry I am asking the Principal Assistant Collector to institute. In the mean time, a subscription list has been circulated throughout the principal division of the district (copy of Circular enclosed), besides the one set on foot by Mr. Grahame in the subdivision, and up to date Rs. 580 have been promised here. This sum and any further receipts will be utilised by the Principal Assistant Collector in such manner as he may think most necessary, and the most will, I hope, go to the Building Fund. As we cannot, however, expect to raise the full sum required, I would ask the Board to obtain a grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government in the first instance.

4. Paragraph 20 and the enclosures to Mr. Grahame's report relate to the Parlakimedy Estate, which will form the subject of a separate report as soon as the Principal Assistant Collector is able to visit the taluq.

5. The damage done to works under the Local Fund Board is very great, as has already been brought to notice in my communication of the 24th instant, No. 3,537. Mr. Grahame writes me that the roads alone will cost Rs. 18,000 to put in order. This will be a heavy tax on local resources. There remains the damage to the bridge over the Langulia. Mr. Harris, the District Engineer, is said to have mentioned Rs. 30,000 as the cost of restoration. Mr. Grahame thinks it will be greater. In any case, considering the unprecedented nature of the calamity and the fact that the Circle Board has been deprived, in common with other Boards, of any assistance from Provincial Funds, I venture to hope that the restoration of this most necessary connecting link may be undertaken by the Government who have already (G.O., dated 26th June 1876, No. 1,168, Financial Department) pointed out that "the responsibility for trunk roads rests primarily on the Provincial Services, and can only be shifted to Local Funds in consideration of the assignment to them

of the Imperial allotment for the purpose. This assignment has now been almost entirely withdrawn from Local Funds.

6. I have, in conclusion, to solicit the favorable notice of the Board and Government to the exertions made by Messrs. Grahame and Leggatt in restoring communications and doing what was possible to remedy immediate distress. The former officer has, I know, been for some weeks a martyr to fever.

ENCLOSURE No 1.

From W. F. GRAHAME, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam District, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 23rd October 1876, No. 266.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 10th instant, I regret to have to inform you that a storm of unprecedented violence raged over Chicacole and the surrounding country on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, and has done an enormous amount of mischief.

2. Among the items of damage the following are the greatest :—The almost total destruction of the ragi crop, which is the chief food of the poor classes in this taluq, and which was just ready to be reaped when the storm came ; the utter destruction of nearly 1,300 houses in Chicacole town, which has deprived at least as many families of their homes ; a breach in the bridge over the Langulia at Chicacole, five arches of which were carried away by the river ; damage to the Calingapatam road, a portion of which, half a mile in length, which ran along the bund of the Babât Khan Tank (near Oppangi) has been completely carried away with the bund, and breaches eighteen and twenty feet deep now mark where the road formerly ran ; a large breach in the road from Calingapatam to Parlakimedy where the Aludu Tank burst through its bank along the top of which the road passed.

3. The weather had been dirty-looking and threatening for some ten or twelve days before the 6th instant, but this caused no surprise as rain generally falls at the end of September and beginning of October. On the morning of the 6th Mr. Leggatt, the Range Officer, wrote to me to look at my barometer. On looking about 9-30 A.M., I saw that it was falling, but had not fallen much, but in half an hour went down about a quarter of a degree to 30°, and continued to fall with great rapidity, and by 10-30 it had fallen to 29·55. Coincidently with this fall a strong wind began to blow from the north, and rain began to fall, and both continued the whole of the 6th.

4. When I got up on 7th, I found that the wind had during the night veered round to the south-east, from which quarter a regular hurricane seemed to be blowing. On inquiry I found that the wind had gone round from north to south-east about 4 A.M. of the 7th. The rain continued to fall and matters had changed very much for the worse. I knew that the wind at south-east would prevent the waters of the river from escaping freely into the sea. I saw that, although the river had not begun to rise, it was being dammed back by the wind which had already caused great waves to form, and I feared that the results would be most disastrous if the wind continued, for the usual freshes would be added to the great body of water kept back in the bed of the stream by the wind. Our great hope was that the freshes this year would be smaller than usual, for the rain though continuous was not heavy ; the total rain-fall for the first twenty-nine hours of the storm (from 10 A.M. 6th to 5 P.M. 7th) being only 1·50 inches.

5. The rain-fall of the next thirteen hours was very different. Between 5 P.M. 7th and 6 A.M. 8th 6·90 inches of rain fell. Then it abated, and between 6 A.M. of 8th and 4 A.M. of 9th 2·25 inches fell. On the morning of the 8th the wind was still blowing with undiminished force ; in fact, the wind blew unceasingly and apparently with greater and greater force from 4 A.M. on the 7th when, after having blown for eighteen hours from the north, it had veered completely round to south-east till 2-30 A.M. on the 9th,* when it ceased with as great suddenness as it had begun.

* The wind blew 46½ hours from the south-east and not 42 hours as I wrongly said in my telegram. I cannot say now how I made the miscalculation.
(Signed) W. F. G.

6. The river began to rise on the 8th. At 6 A.M. the guage showed six feet of water, at 7 A.M. six feet ten inches, and from that time till after midday the water rose about a foot an hour. At 1-30 the guage reading was twelve feet three inches, after which the rise was slower. At 6 P.M. the river had risen no higher than fourteen feet nine inches. This rise was caused by what are known here as the local freshes which some times have time to flow away before what the people call the "hill" freshes came down. On this occasion neither local freshes nor the ordinary flow of the river could get away to the sea. The continued force of the wind had so dammed back the river, that at 6 P.M the water was twenty inches higher than it was at its highest in 1875 ; and before the hill freshes had begun to come down, the river presented an appearance similar to that which it usually presents after the hill freshes have come down.

7. At 6 A.M. on the 9th the guage showed that the river was twenty feet high. It was then tossing water on to the roadway of the bridge. It is impossible to say at what time the hill freshes came down ; some natives said 4 A.M. of the 9th, and some said at midnight of the 8th. My own opinion, for which I shall give the reason further on, is that the said freshes came down between 8 and 9 P.M. on the 8th. At 5-30 A.M. on 9th the Head Accountant of the Range Office saw that part of the bridge had been carried away. Later in the day he saw that five arches had been carried away. He tried to persuade Mr. Leggatt and me that the bridge was quite safe at 5 A.M., as he had come down to see it at that time with a candle ! Mr. Leggatt and I are quite sure that not a man in the town would have gone on the bridge when the water had risen to the crown of the arches, and in this case the water was nearly up to the roadway. It would have been impossible for any one to tell that the bridge was safe, unless he had walked from one end of it to the other, which was too dangerous a thing to do with a raging torrent beating against the bridge and almost on a level with its roadway. Now on the evening of the 8th at about 11 P.M. or a little later Mr. Leggatt, Mr. Maltby, and I each distinctly heard a dull noise like the discharge of a cannon at a considerable distance. The next day talking of what we had seen and heard, it came out that we had heard this sound, and that each of us at the time thought that the bridge had been carried away, and that this was the noise of the arches bursting. Mr. Leggatt and I are convinced therefore that the bridge was carried away about 11 P.M. on the 8th, and that has led me to the conclusion that the hill freshes came down between 8 and 9 P.M. on the 8th, as it would take the hill freshes from two or three hours to raise the river from fourteen feet nine inches to twenty feet. After the storm a sixth arch came down on the 12th. Mr. Leggatt says the rest of the bridge is quite safe.

8. The river began to enter the town at 1 P.M. on 8th, and rose steadily till 6 P.M. The people in the low-lying parts of the town, Bondilipuram, Balaga, Elisipuram, Baker Sahibpeta, got frightened at the steady rise of the water and moved to high places in Balaga, to my Office (where as in 1874 some 800 people took refuge), to the little bazaar, and other high places which the experience of former floods had shown to be safe. It was most fortunate that they did so for an enormous number of houses came down during the night. Through some streets, chiefly smaller streets and lanes near the river the water flowed with great speed, and where this was the case the flood washed away the houses just as the tide washes away castles built by children in the sea-shore. In other places, as in Balaga, in Bondilipuram, and Elisipuram which were protected against the rushing of water, and when the water rose quietly and undermined the walls, the roofs and upper part of the walls just collapsed and settled down on the sites of the houses. So that in many cases it looks as though the people had set up the roofs of their houses first before building any walls.

9. We have cause to be most thankful that the water did not enter the town at night, for there would most certainly have been a great and most lamentable loss of human life. As matters turned out not a single life was lost. On the Palcondah road at Chinta Jagannatham choultry the water rose over nine feet and poured over the walls which run by the roadside and which are nine feet six inches high. The water rose over three feet in the jail—on a rough measurement I made it three feet five—inches and Taluq Office. According to the statement of the constables on guard, they and the prisoners got on the roof of the treasury till the flood subsided. Even in the little bazaar which is usually far above any flood, the water stood one and two

feet deep. I believe that the only parts of the town which were out of water were the big bazaar, the roads leading east and west from it, a small part of the Berhampore road near the church, and about half of the parade ground. The other half of the parade ground was under water which entered the Telegraph Office. The Telegraph Master had to escape in the middle of the night with his wife and child and a single suit of clothes for each.

10. Swelled by the hill freshes the river rose over its left bank between the third and fourth mile stones on the Palcondah road at 4-30 A.M. on 9th, and made its way to the Berhampore road, crossing which it went along the fields to the Calingapatam road, crossing which it finally in part made its way back into its bed through a channel beyond Mr. Leggatt's house, and partly remained to flood the villages of Badullapeta and Keatenspeta and the fields immediately in front of my house. The houses in these two villages began to give before the flood after daylight, and the people all moved to a rocky hill in my compound to which they removed their property. Mr. Leggatt and I, from an early hour on 9th, were going about; it had been impossible to do anything while the rain and wind had been going on, and told these people that as the wind had now ceased the river must go down, but they were not convinced. Mr. Leggatt and I were afraid that the river would cut a new channel for itself, and that the water which was rising fast would at last reach our houses, although they are on high ground, and rejoin the river. Over the bank on which our houses are built, in which case the two houses must have fallen, a part of Mr. Leggatt's house has already come down with the wind and the rain. We, therefore, partly to let the water off, and partly to employ the people, wished to have a channel dug from the fields round the hill into the river. We could not find tools for some time, but at last found some mamotees in our gardens, but we had to set some of our own servants to work, and they dug a small channel which led off a good deal of water from the fields. From that time the water began to subside, and in the afternoon the people returned to their villages.

11. For 24 hours from midday (Sunday) Mr. Leggatt and I were completely cut off from Chicacole. No communication was possible from either side. The new skew-bridge on the Pata Chicacole road, raised ten feet over the former bridge so as to be quite above all possible floods, was entirely submerged. The water was four feet deep over the parapet walls. "Such a flood has not been known for over eighty years," I have been told by old men. I heard an old woman, who cannot have been far short of 80, say that she had never seen such a thing in her time, nor heard of it in her father's. From the top of the hill I have mentioned the country for miles round can be seen, and it was simply one sheet of water. There was not so much water on the Vizagapatam side, but, as far as I could see on the Chicacole side (about five miles in a semi-circle from west to east), there was nothing to be seen, but water with trees standing out of it, and in Chicacole and near the hill island with houses. The Berhampore road was under two feet of water for two miles. The Calingapatam road was under two feet of water for two miles. The Palcondah road was under water for four miles, part of it in Chicacole under nine feet of water, though outside the town the depth was probably two feet as on the other roads.

12. The waters began to go down on the afternoon of 9th, and that evening we saw the parapets of the skew-bridge. Mr. Leggatt and I had not expected the bridge to stand, but it stood well, the approaches only being damaged. Communication with Chicacole had been renewed by men with "teppas" (light floats of wood on which they straddle and paddle themselves along) and on Monday evening 9th we heard that the bridge had gone. We were very anxious to go down to the town, but it was impossible owing to the depth of water and currents. On the 10th at midday Mr. Leggatt managed to get across. He sent his clothes over first, then got on two teppas and got a man on either side also on teppas and partly pulled and partly swimming got over. I could not follow his example, as I was suffering from fever brought on by exposure and getting wet the previous day when I had been going about seeing what could be done for the people in the villages within reach and to get rid of the water. I had to wait till the evening when I was able to walk down and see the bridge and part of the town. On the following days I went round the whole of the town, and I have seen almost every square foot of it. The scene of ruin and desolation in some places is most pitiable. Where long lines of comfortable houses stood one now sees

nothing but heaps of straw which was the thatch. The owners hover round the sites of their former houses. Some sit apathetic and silent on the thatch; others dig into the debris in the hope of recovering some article of property; others,—and I am happy to say I saw many of this class,—energetically pull off the old thatch, spread it out to dry, and prepare to make themselves a new place of habitation. In other places, the houses had been washed entirely away, and there was a blank space where houses had stood.

13. I held a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, and we voted Rupees 500 for the feeding of such poor persons as are unable to get food for themselves. This sum will carry us into next month, by which time the harvest will probably begin and give work to some, and the Department Public Works will have plenty of work for many hands for months to come. We further ordered 100 coolies to be employed to clear away rubbish from the streets, &c., and I have since ordered 100 more to be employed on the same work, making 200 in all; I also opened a subscription list and started it among the well-to-do inhabitants of the town. This last, however, I intend more as a fund from which the poor who have lost their all may be supplied with the means of rebuilding their houses and buying the simple household articles they require. I fear, however, that private charity will never provide the sum which, I am told by competent judges, will be wanted, and which they estimate at Rupees 10,000 at the least. I have, therefore, to beg that you will ask the Board of Revenue to move Government to make a grant of that amount to relieve the poor here, to enable them to rebuild their houses and start themselves again in life. The expenditure will be most carefully watched, but the necessity for the grant is great, and the urgency of the case equally so.

14. One effect of the storm was to break telegraphic communication both with the north and the south, and at first I could not telegraph to you. I have mentioned that the Telegraph Master escaped in the middle of the night. He saved all his instruments; indeed, the Office did not come down, but he could not stay in it, and moved into a small house formerly the Post-office, near the Range office, in which he now carries on his work. Three days' post came in from the north together on the 10th. In consequence of the breach in the bridge the tappal from the south also was delayed, and could not cross till the 11th, on which day Mr. Leggatt succeeded in getting the tappal across both ways, and also in bringing over an officer who had been on the other side two days waiting to muster pensioners. Mr. Leggatt and I both sent different messengers to Mafuzbunder for boats, and in the end succeeded each of us in getting three boats sent up, so that there were six boats plying with passengers from one side to the other. At first we thought we would let passengers cross free and pay the boatmen daily wages, but all the scum and idlers of the town came down to go backwards and forwards for a joke, so we had to give up that idea and allowed the boatmen to charge 3 Pies for each passenger. This drove away the idlers, but such a number of *bona fide* passengers came, and so many insisted in getting into each boat that it got dangerous, and one boat, in fact, split in two before it started. I then stationed four Policemen with muskets and bayonets two on each boat, and told them before several hundreds of people who were yelling to be allowed to overcrowd the boats that no more than twenty (the number which the boats could safely carry) were to be allowed to cross in a boat. Since then there has been no trouble. Another thing I had to stop was, the sale of damaged grain which the owners were trying to sell cheaply to get off their hands, though it was then valueless, and as part of it had already sprouted, I believe it was unfit for human food. It was on that ground I stopped the sale.

15. Before the boats came, Mr. Leggatt made many efforts to get the tappal across. He tried to get a wire across the gap on the bridge, and burned his hand severely in trying to send rockets across with a light string by which he hoped to send a stronger twine and so to get his wire across. Then he tried to float a teppa down with a long string fastened to it, but the teppa always went wrong, and it required far more string than was available. All this time not a man would venture on the river with a teppa, though, in ordinary floods, the boys of the town think as little of shooting the bridge as they do of eating a handful of rice. At length, however, by persuasion and bribery, and pointing out the advantage of having two teppas fastened together,

Mr. Leggatt succeeded in getting some men to cross, to bring the post-runner from that side and the officer already mentioned, and to take the post-runner from this side. Mr. Leggatt deserves credit for his unsuccessful efforts and for his final success. He has worked like a horse, to use a proverbial expression, and is a most persevering and clever man. I really do not know what I should have done without him. He never loses courage, but if he fails once, tries again. He had to give in for a time when he burned his hand, but the next day he began again, and finally succeeded in getting his wire across the gap. He did more than that, for he improvised a platform on casks to take bandies across the river, for they could not go in the boats we got from Mafuzbunder. We have now one of the Bhyree platform boats coming in, which can take bandies across easily.

16. I have mentioned that the three roads leading from Chicacole were under water. Of the grand trunk road, three miles have been very much damaged, or as Mr Leggatt says "are gone;" of the Palcondah road four miles have been very much damaged, and in the 3rd mile there are many large breaches. The road will not be fit for traffic for some months. Of the Calingapatam road two miles are gone, half a mile being that part of the road on the bank of Babât Khan's Tank which I mentioned in paragraph 2. Many tanks must have been damaged all over the country, but I have only received a list of damaged tanks in the Kimedy Estate so far. I have mentioned in paragraph 2 the total loss of the ragi crop. The early paddy, about one-eighth of the year's sowing, was also lost. I hope that the damage to the regular paddy crop will be only slight; some of the fields I have seen look much knocked about, but it will not be possible to give an opinion on the harvest for two or three weeks yet. It is late this year.

17. In the Taluq Office the current records, village maps, survey area books, and registration books were damaged; of the arranged records those up to the end of 1866 were on the upper part of the stands and escaped without damage, but the records of subsequent years got wet. They are being dried now in the sun every day, and will be arranged again as they were. The records to be destroyed were also wet. Rupees 3,179-15-0 of stamps were wet, of these stamps Rupees 2,211-14-0 worth of non-judicial and Rupees 2-14-0 of Court Fees stamps have been damaged, so that they will have to be returned to the Treasury Deputy Collector and fresh stamps got in their place.

18. The following list shows the villages, districts, or streets which have suffered, and the number of houses which have been destroyed:—

No.	Name.	No. of Houses destroyed.	——
1	Balaga (village) and its hamlets	179	
2	Boudilipuram (village)	192	
3	Elisipuram (district*)	88	
4	Palcondah road from the dispensary to the Principal Assistant Collector's Office and its side lanes...	340	
5	Baker Sahib petah (district*)	128	
6	Kotaswara street	30	
7	Chinna bazaar street (from the chowk to Elisipuram)	127	(Including side streets and lanes.)
8	Dancing Girl's street...	1	
9	Badullapeta (village)...	17	
10	Gunguvallapeta (do.)...	18	
11	Malavidhi (do.)...	10	
12	Godar street	9	
13	Yelama street	6	
14	Nakka street	10	
15	Mandala street	17	
16	Dandasis street	13	
17	Tammiahpeta or Kuthri street	33	
18	Thoomah street	28	
19	Karapad street	15	
20	Narasimha Mutam street	11	
21	Sana street (village where pariahs reside) ...	12	
	Total ...	1,284	

* A particular part of the town known by that time.

19. The number of persons who have received food every day is as follows:—

13th October	400	19th October	800
14th ,, ...	700	20th ,, ...	700
15th ,, ...	700	21st ,, ...	800
16th ,, ...	800	22nd ,, ...	900
17th ,, ...	800	23rd ,, ...	900
18th ,, ...	900	Total ...	8,400

I have taken considerable pains to ensure that the food is good and properly cooked and fairly distributed. I nominated the members of the Sub-Committee which the Municipal Commissioners were appointed to look after the feeding arrangements. I put on it the Tahsildar and another Brahmin (E. Sanjivarao Pantulu) and two Komatis, all Commissioners, and I also put on my Acting Sub-Sheristadar, an active fellow whom I can trust and over whom, of course, I have authority. So far they have done their work well, and I have only heard two complaints in the beginning. I communicated them to the Sub-Committee, and there have been no complaints since. I have also taken pains that no one shall get food who is able to earn it for himself. At first numbers of coolies who were earning good wages came every day, and not only asked for food, but asked for several rations as they wished to take it home to their families. I gave them to understand that the food was not for such as they, and that no one who could earn a meal or the means to get a meal could get food gratis. We are not troubled with these applicants now, partly I suspect because the food is now distributed at an hour when coolies are at work.

20. Great damage has, I fear, been done in the Parlakimedy Estate where the rain was very heavy and the floods very great. The Manager has sent me a list of twenty-nine tanks which have breached, one being the large tank at Goppili, the Lakshmanasagaram, in which there is a breach forty yards long. To-day I hear from Mr. Leggatt that the Battesiripuram anicut has gone. As soon as ever I can move out I shall go up to Kimedy, and see for myself the state of the country. I fear that the bursting of all these tanks and now the destruction of Battesiripuram anicut will have a very bad effect on the crops. Last year was a bad year, and I fear this will be worse, and that it will be necessary to give large remissions. I enclose a translation of the Manager's list of damaged tanks, and also copies of his Telugu Arzi and list.

21. The two following tables show the rain-fall and the guage-reading during the storm:—

Rain-fall.

From 10 A.M. 6th to 2-15 P.M. 7th	·65
,, 2-15 P.M. to 5 P.M. 7th	·95
,, 5 P.M. 7th to 6 A.M. 8th	6·90
,, 6 A.M. 8th to when the rain ceased	2·25
	10·75

——	Height of the River.			
	6 A. M.	NOON.	6 P. M.	
6th	2′ 6″	2′ 6″	2′ 6″	* It stood at 20′ from 8 A.M. till after 11 A.M. This was three feet higher than the flood in 1874 which rose to a height of seventeen feet, and was the highest known till then for fifty years.
7th	2′ 2″	2′ 2″	2′ 2″	
8th	6′	10′ 6″	14′ 9″	
9th	19′ 4″	19′ 9″*	15′ 9″	
10th	11′ 9″	10′	9′	

22. I regret that I have not been able to send this report earlier; but I have been suffering severely from fever got by exposure and wet the first day I was able to go about, and I have

found knocking about the town in the sun followed by an ordinary day's work almost too much. I have, however, wished to see every thing for myself. This necessarily took time when the effects of the storm were spread over so large a space of country. I can now vouch for every thing stated in this letter, except the damage in Parlakimedy, and except that I did not myself count the houses or the number of those who have eaten food every day. This very day I got the last returns showing the total of houses destroyed.

List of Tanks damaged by the heavy Rain in Parlakimedy Estate.

Villages.	Tanks.	Remarks.
1. Korsavada	Racha Cheruvu	Breached in four places.
2. Arte	1. Sadebattechervu...	Do. in two places.
	2. Bapani Chervu	Do. do.
3. Labhara...	Nallachervu	Do. in one place.
4. Saryapalli	1. Yerrachervu	Both breached.
	2. Delitta Punu	
5. Sakkarapuram	Manda Chervu	Tank-bund washed away, and no water in the tank.
6. Sundarada	Veera Chervu	Breached in one place.
7. Goppili	Lakshmasagaram	One breach, 40 yards long.
8. Kottur	Kottur tank	Breached in one place.
9. Semboor	Sunnapu Gayir Chervu ...	Do. do., 15 yards long.
10. Aludu	Bandarivuni Cheruvu... ...	Breach 60 yards long, 15 yards broad, and 8 yards deep.
11. Lengapuram... ...	1. Pedda Naidu's Chervu ...	Each of these tanks breached in one place.
	2. Yerrabunda	
	3. Serjadi Chervu	
12. Gurandi	Kanapala Chervu	Breached in two places.
13. Bugadula	Woora Chervu	Do. in one place.
14. Peddalogidi	Dari Chervu	Do.
	Rai Chervu	Do.
15. Sengupuram...	Bujja Chervu	Do. in two places.
16. Chapra	Neelakanta	Do. in one place.
	Mahaata Chervu...	
17. Malapeta	Pedda Chervu	Do. do.
18. Bantulapolem	Tank	Do. do.
19. Rajapuram	Radhasagaram	Do. do.
20. Ranapuram	Ralla Chervu	Do. do.
21. Devupuram	Jakkara Chervu	Do. at the sluice.
22. Yengeti	Seddupatrum Chervu	Do. in two places.
23. Bavanapuram	Gajapati Chervu...	Do. in one place.
24. Peddahumsa...	Burugan Chervu	Do. do.
25. Talagam	Gadahavani Chervu	Do. do.

11*th October* 1876. (Signed) P. KRISTNAIYA,
Manager.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The loss of property in the town of Chicacole, as described by the Principal Assistant Collector, has been very great, and the condition of the poorer classes must be most grievous. The Board recommend Government to sanction, by telegraph, a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a first instalment to aid the needy in rebuilding their houses; and to promise more if necessary on report of the appropriation of the sum above named. 1,284 houses or nearly a third of the town* have been destroyed.

* The houses number 3,920 according to the Census Report.

3. The damage done to Local Fund roads is estimated at Rs. 18,000, and the cost of repairing the bridge over the Langulia at Rs. 30,000. The Board apprehend that further inquiry, the results of which are awaited, will show that these estimates are too low. The necessary repairs will certainly form a heavy drain on the Local Funds for some years, and the Board hope that it will be in the power of Government to assist by the restoration of the whole or part of the Provincial Grants which have been withdrawn.

4-5. The Board regret to hear that the Parlakimedy Estate has suffered so severely. Further report on this subject and as to the extent to which the crops generally have suffered is awaited.

5-6. The exertions of Messrs. Grahame and Leggatt seem worthy of all praise, and will, the Board do not doubt, be favorably noticed by Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)
(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 340. ORDER THEREON, 20th November 1876, No. 1,728.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government regret to learn that serious damage to property has been caused by the late storm.

2. They sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000 proposed by the Board of Revenue in view to its being distributed among indigent people for rebuilding their houses. The Collector will be informed of this sanction by telegram.

3. Paragraph 3 will be considered in the Financial Department.

4. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Leggatt and Grahame for their praiseworthy exertions.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Order in the Financial Department 10 March 1877. No 885

Para 3, must be considered hereafter.

(True Extract)

J. Thompson
Chief Secretary.

To,

The Revenue Department.

Govt. of Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 20th.

Read. Encl.

G.O., 20th November 1876. No. 1,728.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 339-340.

Floods at Chicacole.—Sanctioning the sum of Rs. 5,000 for distribution among indigent people for rebuilding their houses destroyed by the—and thanking Messrs. Leggatt and Grahame for their praiseworthy exertions on the occasion.

Revenue 1877 Dept.
No. 1684.

Rect. of the
Financial Dept.

Dated 10 Mar 1877
Rec'd. 10-4- 1877
No. 885

Dis. fo. 13-3-77 No. 1426.

Order on the Rect. of the Rev. Dept. sanctioning the sum of Rs. 500 for distribution among indigent people for rebuilding their houses destroyed by floods at Chicacole in Ganjam dist.

13th March 77

To the Hon'ble Board 14-3-77

No. 1426.

Commissioner of Revenue
Board of Revenue