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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

1869

Press
Mis.

Dated

31- 5- 1877

197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

31 May 1877, No. 1,869.

Famine Relief.

Read the following papers:—

No. 630. From H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 18th May 1877, No. 500.

REFERRING to the Circular of Government, Revenue Department, dated 30th January last, No. 407, I have the honor to report upon the present supply and future prospects of drinking water in the various taluqs of this district.

2. The Government taluqs of Golconda and Sarvasiddhi and the Zemindari taluqs of Viravilli and Anapilli form the charge of the Principal Assistant Collector. These taluqs are supplied with drinking water from 273 tanks, one lake, 1,257 wells, and 203 streams. The water in 151 of the above wells is brackish, while that in other sources is more or less good. Out of the above 1,734 sources of drinking water, 1,243 are still in working order, and contain an abundant supply. The sub-division has, since the commencement of the year, been visited by several thunder-storms, accompanied by heavy rains, while in parts of the Viravilli Taluq, for ten or twelve days in February, regular monsoon weather, with steady rain, prevailed. The condition of this part of the country in respect of its drinking water-supply leaves nothing to be desired.

3. In the Government taluq of Palconda and in the Zemindari taluqs of Vizianagram, Gajapatinagrum, Salur, Bobbili, Parvatipur, Rayaghada, and Gunpur, which form the division of the Senior Assistant Collector, the supply of drinking water is abundant. The most important villages in the Palconda, Bobbili, and Salur Taluqs, are close to rivers and nullahs, in the beds of which excellent water is always obtainable by removing the sand for a foot or two. The Nagavalli, Janghali, and Vagavati rivers, with their tributaries, flow through these taluqs, and afford abundant supply of water at all times. The villages which are situated at a distance from the above sources are well supplied either with tanks or wells, and there are no grounds for apprehending scarcity in any of the villages of these taluqs. The principal sources of supply in Vizianagram and Gajapatinagrum Taluqs are tanks, wells, and reservoirs. Wherever actual scarcity for water is felt, the Local Fund Board have been adopting means to alleviate the distress.

4. Parvatipur Taluq is intersected from north-west to south-east by the Nagavalli into which numerous nullahs discharge themselves from the hills on the northern side. The heavy showers of rain which have fallen since the commencement of the year will prevent these from failing before the advent of the monsoon, and have also half filled most of the tanks. Greater part of the taluq is supplied with tanks and wells.

5. The villages in Rayaghada and Gunpur Taluqs depend almost entirely on rivers and nullahs, and in them water is unusually abundant at present.

6. The taluqs of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Srungavarapucotta, and Chepurapilli, which are under my own immediate supervision, are well supplied with drinking water. Each village has its supply from tanks or wells belonging to it. Some of the important villages in the Bimlipatam and Srungavarapucotta Taluqs are situated on the banks of rivers, and are well supplied with drinking water.

The Jeypur country, within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant Agent, consists of mountainous tracts of the Zemindaris of Malgole, Pachiperia, and Vizianagram, and of the Jeypur Taluqs of Koraput, Navarungapore, Kotapaud, Silaru, Rangapani, Garin, Palaru, Indravati, Kima, Birrie, Telugiri, Kolra, Bhas, karu, and Turi. These are supplemented with numerous tributaries. Nearly all the villages in the Malcangiri Taluq are situated on the banks of either the larger rivers or their tributaries. In Kotapaud and Navarungapore the rivers and their tributaries are supplemented by a large number of tanks and wells. There was sufficient rain throughout the country a few months ago, and there is at present a sufficient supply of water. The rain-fall in the Special Assistant's Division usually exceeds 100 inches.

9. In conclusion, I beg to state that the present supply of drinking water throughout the district is, on the whole, good. No doubt, the cyclone and heavy rain of October last caused a large number of tanks to breach, but the Zemindars, in whose estates they are situate, have already repaired the greater portion of them, and the rains that fell since October have revived the supply. The Local Fund Board are doing much by sanctioning grants for construction and repair of drinking wells and tanks, and where real want exists, or hereafter threatens, measures will be taken to secure the people a fresh supply, either by sinking new wells or by deepening the existing sources of supply.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Captain J. S. BLAXLAND, Ag. Special Assistant Agent, to H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, dated Malcangiri, 25th February 1877, No. 33.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular No. 407 of the Board of Revenue, and in accordance with the orders therein contained, to send you a full report on the supply of drinking water in this division under my charge.

2. I commence with Malcangiri, which taluq I have just inspected. There are in this taluq the Kholab, Silaru, Rangapani, Garin and Patairoo rivers, which never run dry, and there are also in all directions smaller nameless tributaries to these which dry up in the hot weather into pools, and in some of the very smallest tributaries water can only be found in the very hot weather by digging in the sand. Nearly all the villages in Malcangiri are situated on the banks of either the large rivers or their tributaries. Of artificial supply there is very little in the taluq. I think I am right if I state that the only tanks are at Malcangiri, Kotameta, Moondegooda, Kulmela, Anantapilli, Podai, and Irwanpilli.

3. In Kotapaud are the Indravati, Kholab, Kirlee, Birrie, Telugiri, and Potra, which do not run dry, and their very numerous tributaries which seldom run dry. These are also supplemented by a large number of tanks. Every important village has one, and by a great number of wells.

4. In Navarungapore proper are the Indravati, Bhaskel, and Turi rivers supplemented by a large number of tanks and wells.

5. In the taluqs to the north, viz., Purughur, Oomercote, &c., the people live, as in Malcangiri, on the banks of rivers and their tributaries, and there are scarcely any tanks and no wells. Here are the Tel, Bhaskel, and Turi, which never run dry, and numerous tributaries, such as the Banjari, Dolbebra, Barai, Bakuli, Amrathi, Chatringi, Karia, Belari, Ongi, Korenga, Korondi, &c., in the sands of which the villagers are able to find water in the hot weather, although in rather scanty supply. Above ghauts the country is intersected in every direction by a perfect labyrinth of nullahs containing swampy springs at their heads; which are really the head waters of the different rivers in the district. Most of these are running all the year round, but in some the villagers have to dig annually for water. Tanks and wells are scarce.

6. Such is the supply of the water drunk by the inhabitants of these hills, and they do a great deal of their sickness to drinking it, especially when it is stagnant water. The present desideratum for the district is wells. Such as it is, there is still no chance of any unusual deficiency of water, and there has fallen a good deal of rain throughout the division during the last month, which was due some two or three months before; so that we have more water now than we had, and although, in accordance with annual custom, it may be expected that several villages in the very north and in Malcangiri will drink up the particular puddle of water near which they have settled, and will move to others, there ought to be plenty of water for every body till the next rains are due.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. A. WILSON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, to H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated Parvatipore, 14th April 1877, No. 119.

As directed in your endorsement on Board's Proceedings, No. 407, dated 30th January 1877, I have the honor to report on the water-supply of my division.

2. The only taluqs in which the features of the late season were such as to give rise to any apprehension of want of good water being experienced by the inhabitants were Vizianagram, Gajapatinagrum, and Salur. Even here this was only to be expected in villages dependent solely for their supply on tanks and konerus, which had been breached by the heavy rain which accompanied the cyclone. There were no particular reasons to fear an unusually short supply in the wells, as, although the total rain-fall of last monsoon was below the average, it was not so to any very serious extent.

3. Vizianagram.—The principal sources of supply in Vizianagram Taluq are tanks, konerus, and wells. By far the greater proportion of the villages draw their supply from artificial reservoirs, but the greater number of these are konerus. As the Vizianagram and Lakidam tanks are the only agricultural ones in the taluq which contain water all the year round, the villages in which the water of such tanks is generally used always have to depend on wells in the hot season. The konerus from their construction suffered comparatively little from the flood. They consist of square excavations surrounded by a bund formed of the earth which has been removed from the centre. The thickness of the bund, depending as it does on the amount of earth excavated, is invariably very much stronger than that of an ordinary tank, and in most cases the flow of water ceases when the contents have risen to the level of the surrounding ground. In consequence, they are rarely breached, and the cyclone left a good supply of water in most of them, which has been supplemented by the numerous heavy showers we have had since the beginning of the year.

4. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that no trouble on this head need be apprehended, except in ten villages, the names of which are mentioned in the margin. No difficulty is experienced in striking water reasonably close to the surface any where in the taluq. He estimates the cost of wells for these villages at Rs. 15 each, and further recommends that ones be dug on the roadsides for the use of travellers, at a cost of Rs. 15 each as follows. On the Cheepurupilli road three wells, on the Gajapatinagrum road two, on that to Maradam four, and on the track to Conada one. Those proposed on the first two roads would be a great help to travellers; but I do not think the traffic on the others sufficiently large to require any expenditure of the sort.

5. Gajapatinagrum.—Gajapatinagrum is not quite as well supplied with konerus as Vizianagram, but here also the recent rains have placed a supply in most of the tanks, which the Sub-Magistrate estimates as sufficient to last until the beginning of May. Where this has occurred the villagers are digging wells in the low-lying fields, and have no difficulty in meeting water. The Sub-Magistrate having spoken of the possibility of villages dependent solely on wells being hard up next May, I have obtained the following list from him of villages in which this is to be feared. I however see no reason to apprehend any unusual scarcity even in these.

1. One near Gondapilli.
2. One near Marapada.
3. One near Marapilli Top.
4. One near Chinakada on the way to Shicargungi Fair.
5. One near Bagamon, the way to Andra Fair.

6. Salur.—In Salur the greater number of villages are close by rivers and nullahs, in the beds of which excellent water is always obtainable by removing the sand for a foot or two. The Salur and Kottaki rivers run nearly parallel to each other through a great portion of the taluq, and it is also intersected by the Maripilli river and the large geddass of Thonam and Sanriki. All these have numerous tributaries, from which water is also procurable. The remaining villages are always dependent on wells in the hot weather, and in them the supply is not likely to be worse than usual this year. I can find no grounds for apprehension of scarcity in any of the villages of this taluq.

7. Bobbili.—The villages of Bobbili also are largely dependent on the Salur and Seetana rivers which flow along its southern and northern boundaries. Between them there is an extensive system of tanks which draw their supply from these rivers, and though many of them were breached by the floods of October, they were repaired without delay, and partially refilled from the river-channels. The Deputy Tahsildar of this taluq reports that new wells are nowhere required.

8. Parvatipore.—Parvatipore is intersected from north-west to south-east by the Nagavally, into which numerous nullahs discharge themselves from the hills on the northern side. The heavy showers of rain which have fallen since the commencement of the year will prevent these from failing before the advent of the monsoon, and as also put a considerable amount in all the tanks which, though not enough to last through the hot weather, will render water much more

easy to find in shallow wells than usual. I have never before seen anything like so much water about this time of year. A well is, however, badly wanted in Chintala Belgam and others might, with great advantage, be sunk in Parasuradu, Rayapetta, Intchempetta, and Kamaudoravalsa. The Deputy Tahsildar recommends that wells be sunk in these at a cost of Rs. 50 each, but I am not satisfied of there being any absolute necessity for doing so.

9. *Palconda*.—In Palconda the most important villages are along the river side or in near proximity to the irrigation canals which supply the water for the hot weather crop, and as the supply from the Nagavally never fails, and is rather larger than usual; at present, no grounds for apprehension exist amongst these.

10. The remaining villages are well supplied, some by koverus and tanks which have received fresh supplies on several occasions since the commencement of the year, or by nullahs or wells, however, required at Meddivalsa Sitarampuram, the cost of which is estimated by the Deputy Tahsildar at Rs. 25.

11. I do not know whether this report is meant to include the agency tracts or not. Regarding them there is but little to be said. The villages here depend almost entirely on the rivers and nullahs, and in them it is unusually abundant at present, the season having been what would best foster a supply in the smaller geddass.

Enclosure No. 3.

From N. A. ROUPELLI, Esq., Ag. Principal Assistant Collector, to H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated Kondakirla, 28th April 1877, No. 131.

I have the honor to report upon the present supply of drinking water in the sub-division, with reference to your foot-note to the Circular of Government, dated 30th January 1877, No. 407, Revenue Department.

2. Drinking water is obtained from the sources particularised below:—

Taluqs.	Number of Villages.	Lakes.	Tanks.	Wells.	Streams.	Total.
Golgonda	233		21	221	108	350
Sarvasiddhi	150	1	94	386	8	489
Ankapilli	151		64	381	1	446
Viravilli	262		94	269	86	449
Total	796	1	273	1,257	203	1,734

The water in 151 of the above wells is brackish, while that in other sources is more or less good.

3. The capabilities of the various sources are hereunder given:—

Taluqs.	Supply all the Year.	Nine Months' Supply.	Six Months' Supply.	Three Months' Supply.	One Month's Supply.	Total.
Golgonda	103	32	51	92	72	350
Sarvasiddhi	345	39	47	47	11	489
Ankapilli	363	30	47	5	1	446
Viravilli	372	12	56	9		449
Total	1,183	113	201	153	84	1,734

The above results are obtained in a year of ordinary monsoon.

4. The abjoined statement shows the present supply of drinking water in the sources under reference.

Taluqs.	One Year's Supply.	Nine Months' Supply.	Six Months' Supply.	Three Months' Supply.	One Month's Supply.	Sources at present dry.	Total.
Golgonda	23	...	24	80	118	105	350
Sarvasiddhi	21	3	38	125	130	197	489
Ankapilli	312	...	10	49	52	23	446
Viravilli	122	8	74	19	60	166	449
Total	478	11	121	273	360	491	1,734

5. You will observe from the above that out of the 1,734 sources of drinking water, 1,243 are still in working order, and contain an abundant supply.

There is, therefore, no cause for apprehension.

This sub-division has, in fact, since the commencement of the year, been visited by several thunder-storms accompanied by heavy rains, while in parts of the Viravilli Taluq, for ten or twelve days in February, regular monsoon weather, with steady rain, prevailed.

In five or six weeks the rains of the south-west monsoon may be expected. The condition of this part of the country in respect of its drinking water-supply leaves nothing to be desired.

No. 631. ORDER THEREON, 31st May 1877, No. 1,869.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
the Board of Revenue.
the Financial Department.
the Public Works Department.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

4
Vizagapatnam District
Collector's Office
18th May 1877

No 500.

From

Mr H. T. Goodrich Esquire,
Acting Collector.

To

J. S. Garston Esquire,
Additional Secretary to
Government of Madras,
Revenue Department,
Madras.

Sir

Referring to the Circular of Government
Revenue Department dated 30 January
last No 407, I have the honor to report
upon the present supply and future pros-
pects of drinking water in the various
Talugs of this District.

2 The Government Talug of Gogonda
and Sarwasidhe and the Zemindari
Talugs of Viranella and Ankafelli form
the charge of the Principal Assistant
Collector. These Talugs are supplied with
drinking water from 273 tanks, 1 lake
1257 wells and 203 Streams. The water
in 151 of the above wells is brackish
while that in other sources is more or
less good. Out of the above 1736 sources

of drinking water 1243 are still in working order and contain an abundant supply. The Sub division has since the commencement of the year been visited by several thunder storms accompanied by heavy rains while in parts of the Viravilly Talug for 10 or 12 days in February regular monsoon weather with steady rain prevailed. The condition of this part of the country in respect of its drinking water supply leaves nothing to be desired.

3. In the Government Talug of Paleonda and in the Zamindary Talugs of Viganagrum and in the Zamindary Talugs of Bobbili, Parva, Gagaputnagrum, Salur, Bobbili, Parva, Tepar, Moyagbadu and Gunpar which form the division of the Senior Assistant Collector, the supply of drinking water is abundant. The most important villages in the Paleonda, Bobbili and Salur Talugs are close to rivers and nullahs in the beds of which excellent water is always obtainable by removing the sand for a foot or two. The Nagavali, Janghavali & Vaganavali rivers with

their tributaries flow through these Talugs and afford abundant supply of water at all times. The villages which are situated at a distance from the above sources are well supplied either with tanks or wells and there are no grounds for apprehending scarcity in any of the villages of these Talugs. The principal sources of supply in Viganagrum and Gagaputnagrum Talugs are tanks wells and reservoirs. Whenever actual scarcity for water is felt the Local Fund Board have been adopting means to alleviate the distress.

4. Parvatipore Talug is intersected from North west to South east by the Nagavali into which numerous nullahs discharge themselves from the hills on the northern side. The heavy showers of rain which have fallen since the commencement of the year will prevent these from failing before the advent of the monsoon and

have also half filled most of the tanks
greater part of the Taluq is supplied
with tanks and wells.

5. The villages in Rayagada and
~~Rayagada~~ Taluqs depend almost entirely
on rivers and nullahs and in them
water is unusually abundant at
present.

6. The Taluqs of Vizagapatnam, Bunt
Kalam, Sringavarapotha and Chapa
supplies which are under my own
immediate supervision are well
supplied with drinking water. Each
village has its supply from tanks
or wells belonging to it. Some of the
important villages in the Bunt
and Sringavarapotha Taluqs are
situated on the banks of rivers and
are well supplied with drinking water.

7. The Sarpur country within the
jurisdiction of the Special Assistant
Agent consists of numerous tracts
of the zamindari of Masole, Pach
penta & Vengunnam and of the Sarpur
Taluqs of Moraput, Navaarungapone
Kotapone & Mulhanagiri. The principal

3
rivers that traverse these Taluqs are
the Kholab, Salaru, Rangapuri, Garin
Paluru, Indravati, Kirta Berie,
Telungrie, Kolsa, Bhaskara and Turi.
These are supplemented with numerous
tributaries. Nearly all the villages
in the Mulhanagiri Taluq are situated
on the banks of either the large
rivers or their tributaries. In Kotapone
and Navaarungapone the rivers and
their tributaries are supplemented by
a large number of tanks and wells.
There was sufficient rain throughout
the country a few months ago and
there is at present a sufficient supply
of water. The rainfall in the Special
Assistant's Division usually exceeds
100 inches.

9. In conclusion I beg to state that
the present supply of drinking water
throughout the District is on the whole
good. No doubt the Cyclone &
heavy rain of October last caused
a large number of tanks to breach
but

and the Zemindars in whose Estates
 they are situate have already
 repaired the greater portion of them
 and the rains that fell since October
 have renewed the Supply. The Local
 Fund Board are doing much by
 sanctioning grants for construction
 and repair of drinking wells and
 tanks and where real want exists
 or hereafter threatens measures will
 be taken to secure the people a
 fresh supply either by sinking
 new wells or by deepening the
 existing sources of supply.

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Your most Obedt Servt

J. D. V. P.

Hyndes

Acting Collector

1231-53

Whole Collection Viragapalam
35 the 10th of Sept 1877
5 the 10th of Sept 1877
21 the 10th of Sept 1877

1877
The Collector
Viragapalam
The Adal Sany
Koonam
Viragapalam
1877
25th Aug 1877
Rs. 500
Viragapalam
13
Representing the
in the supply of the
District and of its
working of parts of
the Division of off.
case of 1877
1877

Principal Viragapalam
No 131 10
8
Camp Viragapalam
28th April 1877

The Principal & first Director
Viragapalam
The Collector of
Viragapalam

Sir, I have the honor to report upon
the present supply of drinking water in
the Sub-Division with reference to your
forward to the Circular of Government in
dated 30th January 1877 No 407. No Sept.
2. Drinking water is obtained from
the sources particularized below.

Salut	No of villages	Lake & Tank	Wells	Streams	Total	
Chavara	238	21	221	108	350	
Saravathi	150	1	94	386	8	489
Annapalli	151	"	64	381	1	446
Viravilli	262	"	94	269	86	449
	796	1	273	1257	203	1734

The water in 151 of the above wells is
crackish while that in other sources is
more or less good.

The

3. The capabilities of the various sources
are here-under given.

Taluk	Supply all the year	9 months supply	6 months supply	3 months supply	months supply	Total
Golugonda	103	32	51	92	72	350
Sarasiddhi	343	39	49	27	"	489
Anknapalli	383	30	27	5	1	446
Viravilli	372	12	56	9	"	449
	1183	113	241	153	84	1734

The above results are obtained
in a year of ordinary monsoon.

4. The culminated statement shows
the present supply of drinking water in
the sources under reference.

Taluk	1 year supply	9 months supply	6 months supply	3 months supply	months supply	months at present supply	Total
Golugonda	23	"	24	80	118	"	350
Sarasiddhi	21	3	13	125	130	197	489
Anknapalli	312	"	10	49	52	23	446
Viravilli	122	8	74	19	60	166	449
	478	11	121	273	360	491	1734

5. You will observe from the above
that out of the 1734 sources of drinking
water

water 1242 are still in working order
and contain an abundant supply.
There is therefore no cause for ap-
prehension on this score.

This Sub-Division has in fact since
the commencement of the year been
visited by several thunder storms ac-
companied by heavy rains, while in
parts of the Viravilli Taluk for 10
or 12 days in February regular
monsoon whether with steady rain
prevailed.

In view of the nature of
the South-West Monsoon may be expected.
The condition of this part of the country
in respect of its drinking-water supply
leaves nothing to be desired.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most Obedt Servant,
A. A. M. S. P.
Ag. Civil Asst. Commr.

Sd/-
Comp. N. V. K.

02005912000000

Letter of the House
just before the
last of April 1871

1871
No 131
No 132
No 133

1871
No 134
No 135
No 136

1871
No 137
No 138
No 139

No 119

1871

1871
No 120
No 121
No 122

The Collector
Viragapatam

Sir,

As directed in your endorsement
on Board's Proceedings No 407, dated 30th January
I have the honour to report on the water
supply of my Division.

The only Taluk in which the features
of the late Monsoon were such as to give
rise to any apprehension of want of water
being experienced by the inhabitants
were Virianagram, Gajaganam and
Salur. Even here this was only to be
expected in villages dependent solely
for their supply on tanks and kenerus,
which had been breached by the heavy rain
which accompanied the cyclone. There were
no particular reasons to fear an unusually
short supply in the wells, as although
the total rainfall of last Monsoon
was below the average, it was not so to
any very serious extent.

Virianagram

The principal sources of supply
in Virianagram Taluk are tanks, kenerus,

and wells. By far the greater proportion of the villages draw their supply from artificial reservoirs, but the greater number of these are Koneris. As the Virianagar and Lapidam tanks are the only agricultural ones in the Taluk which contain water all the year round, the villages in which the water of such tanks is generally used always have to depend on wells in the hot season. The Koneris from their construction suffered comparatively little from the flood. They consist of square excavations surrounded by a bund, formed of the earth which has been removed from the centre. The thickness of the bund, depending as it does on the amount of earth excavated, is invariably very much stronger than that of an ordinary tank, and in most cases the flow of water ceases when the contents have risen to the level of the surrounding ground. In consequence they are rarely breached, and the cyclone left a good supply of water in most of them, which has been supplemented by the numerous heavy showers we have had since the beginning of the year.

The Deputy Tahsildar reports that no trouble on this head need be apprehended.

- 1 Kella
- 2 Chodavaram
- 3 Burlapett, ^{and} ~~sub~~ ^{of} Gushini
- 4 Pandinalsa
- 5 Pedatarimi
- 6 Malliyaida
- 7 Venannapalem
- 8 Hanimella
- 9 Ramanarum
- 10 Kovada.

exist in 10 villages the names of which are mentioned in the margin. No difficulty is experienced in striking water reasonably close to the surface anywhere in the Taluk. He estimates the cost of wells for these villages at Rs 15 each, and further recommends that ones be dug on the road sides for the use of travellers at a cost of Rs 15 each as follows. On the Cherpully Road 3 wells, on the Gajapatinagar Road 2, on that to Maradam 4, and on the track to Kovada 1. Those proposed on the first two roads would be a great help to travellers, but I do not think the traffic on the others sufficiently large to require any expenditure of the sort.

Gajapatinagar.

Gajapatinagar is not quite as well supplied with Koneris as Virianagar, but here also the recent rains have placed a supply in most of the tanks, which the Submagistrate estimates, as sufficient to last until the beginning of May. Where this has not occurred villagers are digging wells in the low-lying fields, and have no difficulty in meeting water. The Submagistrate having spoken of the possibility of villages dependent solely on wells being hard up next May.

have obtained the following list from him of villages in which this is to be feared. I however see no reason to apprehend any unusual scarcity even in these.

In Salur the greater number of villages are close by rivers and nullahs in the beds of which excellent water is always obtainable by removing the sand for a foot or two. The Salur and Kottaki rivers run nearly parallel to each other through a great portion of the Taluk, and it is also intersected by the Maripilly river, and the large giddes of Thonam and Lauriki. All these have numerous tributaries from which water is also procurable. The remaining villages are always dependent on wells in the hot weather, and in them the supply is not likely to be worse than usual this year. I can find no grounds for apprehension of scarcity in any of the villages of this Taluk.

The villages of Bobbilly also are largely dependent on the Salur and Pectanayram rivers, which flow along its southern and northern boundaries. Between them and there is an excellent system of tanks which draw their supply.

- 1 one near Bondapilli
- 2 one near Madhapada
- 3 one near Maripilly
- 4 one near Chinnac on the way to Chicargunge
- 5 one near Ruggam the way to Andragan

Salur

Bobbilly

supply from these rivers, and though many of them were brooked by the floods of October, they were repaired without delay and partially refilled from the river channels. The Deputy Tahsildar of this Taluk reports that new wells are nowhere required.

Parvatipore

Parvatipore is intersected from North West to South East by the Nagavally, into which numerous nullahs discharge themselves from the hills on the Northern side. The heavy showers of rain which have fallen since the commencement of the year will prevent these from failing before the advent of the monsoon, and has also put a considerable amount in all the tanks, which, though not enough to last through the hot weather, will render water much more easy to find in shallow wells than usual. I have never before seen anything like so much water about at this time of year. A well is however badly worn in Chintala Belgam, and others might with great advantage be sunk in Parasapadu, Rajayapetta, Bittcheripetta, and Kanapudoravolu. The Dy Tahsildar recommends that wells be

sunk in them at a cost of Rs 30 each, but I am not satisfied of their being an absolute necessity for doing so.

In Palconda, the most important villages are along the riverside, or in near proximity to the irrigation channels which supply the water for the hot weather crop, and as the supply from the Nagavally never fails, and is rather larger than usual, at present, no grounds for apprehension exist amongst these.

The remaining villages are well supplied, some by koneris and tanks which have received fresh supplies on several occasions since the commencement of the year, or by nullahs or wells, except towards Rajm where the Bobbili irrigation system supplies their place. A well is however required at Madduralsa Sitampuram, the cost of which is estimated by the Dy. Tahsildar at Rs 25.

I do not know whether this report is meant to include the Agency tracts or not. Regarding them there is but little to be said. The villages here depend almost entirely on the rivers

and nullahs, and in them it is unusually abundant at present, the season having been just what would best foster a supply in the smaller geddas.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedt. servt.

W. C. M. K.
at Secy asst Coll.

Camp Mullangur
25 February 1877

Encl 1
Shree

The Sp. Special Assistant Agent
Vizagapatam
The Agent to the Quernor
Fort Saint George
Vizagapatam

Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of Circular No 407 of the Board of Revenue
and in accordance with the orders therein contain-
ed to send you a full report on the supply of
drinking water in this Division under my
charge.

I commenced with the Mullangur which today
I have just inspected. There are in this taluk the
Rholab, Sileru, Rangapane, Garin and Pattee
rivers which never run dry and there are also in all
directions smaller streams tributaries to these
which dry up in the hot weather in to pools
and in some of the very smallest tributaries
water can only be found in the very hot weather

1877
Department
Circular No 2
In relation from the
Collector of Vizagapatam
Circular No 18
1877, dated 30-10-77

2
7/12 3900

Rs 40 x 111
1850

Letter of the Secret
Agent to the Quernor
dated 4/1877, No 119

To
From
Dated 19/11/77

The Secy to the
Collector
Vizagapatam

To
The Collector
Vizagapatam

Report on the water
supply in this Division
dated 14th April 77
Rev April 2/77

Proceeding No 12-407
dated 30th January 77

In the Taluqs to the North viz: Paraghar -
Damerkot &c. the people live as in Mulcangur
on the banks of rivers and their tributaries
and there are scarcely any Tanks and no wells.

Received by
726

I have the honor to be

Per

Your most Obedient Servant

J. S. Blackland Captain

Ap. Special Asst. Genl