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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1869	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	31-5-1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

31st 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 Ankupilli 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, Vizianagram, and of the Jeypur Taluqs of Koraput, Navarungapore, Kotapaud, Silaru, Rangapani, Garin, Palaru, Indravati, Kima, Birrie, Telingiri, 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, Kirlea, Birrie, Telingiri, 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 at this time of year, and although, in accordance with annual custom, it may be expected that several villages in the 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.

From T. 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 is not the case, 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.

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 geddas 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-nagrum 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 them 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. have never before seen anything like so much water about this time of year. A well is, however, badly wanted in Mantala Belgachanahalli, and, with great advantage, be sunk in Sarasiddhi, Rayapetta, Antempetta, and Kamsudoravala. The Deputy Tahsildar recommends the wells be sunk in these at a cost of Rs. 10 each. 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 proximity to the irrigation canals which supply the water for the hot weather crop, and as supply from the Nagavalli 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 kourus and tanks which have received fresh supplies on several occasions since the commencement of the year, or by nullahs or wells, except towards Rajam, where the Bobbili irrigation system supplies their place. A well is, 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. ROUPPELL, 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 subjoined 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	3	24	80	118	105	350
Sarvasiddhi	21	3	13	125	130	197	489
Ankapilli	312	8	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 conditions 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
Mazaghatam District
Collector's Office

No 500

18th May 1877

From

H. H. Goodrich Esquire,
Rajahmundry Collection.

To J. S. Garstin 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 Talugs of Golconda
and Saravaddi and the Zamindari
Talugs of Viranelli and Akapalli 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 1913 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 Viranilly Taluk 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 Taluk of Palconda and in the Zamindari Taluks of Viranagum and in the Zamindari Taluks of Bobbili, Parva, Gajaputnagum, Salur, Bobbili, Parva, Lapur, Moyagbadu and Gumpur 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 Taluks 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, Janghanali & Vaganali rivers with

their tributaries flow through these Taluks 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 Taluks. The principal sources of supply in Viranagum and Gajaputnagum Taluks 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 Parantipore Taluk 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 feeling 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 Rayaghadra and
Talaga depend almost entirely
on rivers and nullahs and in these
water is usually abundant at
present.

6. The Taluqs of Vizagapatnam, Bunt
Ghat, Sringarapeta and Chapa
supple 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 Sringarapeta 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 mountainous tracts
of the Zaminidaries of Masgole, Pach
penta & Vengimuram and of the Sarpur
Taluqs of Harapat, Navarungapone,
Kotapone & Multhamagiri. The principal

3
rivers that traverse these Taluqs are
the Kholab, Selaru, Rangapuri, Garin
Paluru, Indravati, Kirta Berie,
Telungere, Kobra Bhaskara and Turi
These are supplemented with numerous
tributaries. Nearly all the villages
in the Multhamagiri Taluq are situated
on the banks of either the large
rivers or their tributaries. In Kotapone
and Navarungapone 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 break
but

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 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.

Hyndes

Acting Collector

The Principal & Co. (London)

2. Drinking water is obtained from the sources particularized below:

Saline	No. of wells	Area, Acre	Value	Streams	Total
Calumet	233	21	221	108	350
Perraville	150	94	388	8	486
Winapelle	151	64	381	1	446
Vinaville	262	94	289	86	449
	796	273	1257	203	1734

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

Sh

1879
Part of September sent
you \$100.3900
The Collection
of Dr. J. G. Johnson
the Adell Society before
Reverend Dr. Johnson
at John Lewis Jones
Dec 18th & Jan'y 1875
New 25th Aug 1875

Dec 30. 1893

Reporting on the
the progress of the
District and of its
wandering beyond of
the District of
Cass. Feb. 19. 1869.

Dec. 1869
Second.

31 January 1879

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2200/1231-53

3. The cultivation of various sources of drinking water

Salus	1 year supply	2 months supply	3 months supply	4 months supply	5 months supply	Total
Golugonda	123	33	51	22	12	300
Salvaiddi	343	33	29	27	11	489
Annapalli	383	33	27	5	1	446
Viravelli	322	12	56	19		449
	1183	113	201	153	84	1734

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

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

Salus	1 year supply	2 months supply	3 months supply	4 months supply	5 months supply	Total
Golugonda	23		24	81	118	250
Salvaiddi	21	3	13	125	180	489
Annapalli	312		10	41	52	446
Viravelli	122	8	74	19	69	449
	458	11	121	273	360	1734

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

21 Aug 1877

water 1248 are well in working order and contain an abundant supply.

There is therefore no cause for apprehensions on this score.

This Sub-Division has in fact since the commencement of the year been visited by several thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rains, while in parts of the Viravelli Taluk for 10 or 12 days in February regular monsoon weather with steady rain prevailed.

It is therefore probable that 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. C. Vinayak
Ag. Civil Asst. Commr.

Submitted
Compd. H. V. K.

C 25079/10 10-10-1911

Letter of the Revenue
Collector, Vizianagaram
dated 28/10/1911
No 131.

Recd 4/11/1911
No 1650

7/10/3920

1891
Deposited in
Revenue No 1
No 1650
Collector, Vizianagaram
dated 28/10/1911
No 131

Received
8/11/11

No 119

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The Collector
Vizianagaram

As directed in your endorsement
on Board's Proceedings No 407, dated 30th January 1911,
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 good
water being experienced by the inhabitants
were Vizianagaram, Gajapattanam and
Salur. Even here this was only to be
expected in villages dependent solely
for their supply on tanks and ponds,
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.

Vizianagaram

The principal sources of water
in Vizianagaram Taluk are tanks, ponds,

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 Virianagaram 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 Choolavaram
- 3 Birlapett, ^{in Taluk} of Guadine
- 4 Pandinalsa
- 5 Pedatarimi
- 6 Ullaligaida
- 7 Venemakabm
- 8 Hanemella
- 9 Namanaram
- 10 Konada.

exists 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 Gajapatnagram - Purnpilly Road 3 wells, on the Gajapatnagram Road 2 wells, on that to Maradam 4, and on the track to Konada 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 of this nature of the sort.

Gajapatnagram.

Gajapatnagram is not quite so well supplied with Koneris as Virianagaram, 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 taken of the possibility of villages dependent wholly on wells being hard at work this

have obtained the following list from ¹ one near Bondapelli
 of villages in which this is to be ² one near Madhapada
 however see no reason to apprehend any ³ one near Maripelli
 unusual scarcity even in these

In Salur the greater number of ⁴ one near Chinn on the way Chicargunge
 villages are close by rivers and nullahs in the beds of which excellent water is ⁵ one near Buggane the way to Andragan
 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 Maripelli river, and the large gaddes of Thonam and Lauiki. 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.

Salur

The villages of Bobbili also are ^{Bobbili}
 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

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 permanent 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, Rajaspetta, Bitcherpetta, and Nanapudoravolam. The Deputy Tahsildar recommends that wells be

went in there at a cost of Rs 30 each, but I
am not satisfied of their being any ab-
solute necessity for doing so.

In Palconda, the most important
villages are along the riverside, or in near Palconda
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 oc-
casions since the commencement of the year,
or by mullahs or wells, except towards Rajam
where the Bobbili irrigation system sup-
plies their place. A well is however
required at Madduralsataram,
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 mullahs, 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. N.
at Secy asst Coll.

Camp Meigs
25th February 1877

The Sp. Special Assistant Agent
Vizagapatam

H^o J. T. R. Currier
 J. or L. 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 contained to send you a full report on the supply of drinking water in this Division under my charge.

I commenced with the Mulang river which today
I have just inspected. It then divides into the long
Kholah Sibem Mangapan Gana and the latter
rivers which near ran dry and the course in all
directions smaller number of tributaries to these
which dry up in the hot weather in the pools
and no trace of the very smallest tributaries
water can only be found in the very hot weather.

Shew Spence

1879
Baptism
East side str 2.
Charles from the
College of Niagara
- born about Aug 18
1879, at 500

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7/10 3900

Recd 10 x May 1777
L 2830

Wishes of the Society
of the Friends in
April 1877, No. 119

Samuel 1163
from

My Dear Mother

to the collector
Virginia

Ms. A. 9. 2. 119
dated 4th April 1771
Price April 2/13

Report on the water supply in this Division is directed in this endorsement on Board proceeding No 407 dated 30th January 77.

by digging in the Sand: nearly all the villages
in Maleangere are situated on the banks of
either the larger rivers or their Tributaries or
artificially supply there: very little in the
Taluge I think I am right if I state that
the only Tanks are at Maleangere: Potamela.
Moodegooda. Pulmela. Sivanta pilli. Podai
and Irwan pilli.

In Nolepad are the Indravati. Scholab.
Kileo Birrio Telingiri 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
has a great number of wells.

In Kourna Door proper are the Indravati
Bhaskel and Suro rivers supplemented by a
large number of Tanks and wells.

In the Taluge to the North viz: Paraghar.
Comercoto &c the people live as in Maleangere
on the banks of rivers and their Tributaries
and there are scarcely any Tanks and no wells.

Director
of
the
Division
of
the
Taluge
No. 407
on 30th
May 1877

5-15
Are are N. S. Bhaskel and Suro which
run dry and numerous Tributaries such
as the Banjar. Dolbeh. Barai. Bakkali.
Aurathi. Chahungi. Barai. Belan. Oge
Norenga. Porindi &c in the Sands of which the
villagers are able to find water in the hot
weather although in rather scanty supply.
Although the country is intersected in
every direction by a perfect labyrinth of
nullahs containing swamps & springs at their
heads which supply the different
different rivers in the district
are running all the year round and the
villagers have plenty of water for drinking
and for irrigation.
Such is the supply of the Taluge that the
inhabitants of these Taluges are not
deaf of their distance to drinking water
which is stagnant water in the Taluges
and the district is well supplied with water
with 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 2 or 3 months
 before so that we have more water now than
 usual and, although, in accordance with
 annual custom it may be expected that
 several villages in the very North and in Mal-
 -congers will drink up the particular puddle
 of water near which they have settled, and,
 will move to others there ought to be plenty.

Received from
 726
 6/11

for every day till the next rains
 are due.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

J. S. Blackwood Captain

As Special Assistant

Victor
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 will
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