M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 20

(2) Date of repair 20-6-42

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 554 Press ~~Mis.~~

443-444.

Dated 25—3— 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 25th March 1862.

No. 443. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th February 1862, No. 771.

Read again letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 8th November 1861, No. 386, in Board's Proceedings dated 19th idem, No. 6,382.

Read also the following letter from the same Officer, dated Sydapet, 17th January 1862, No. 19:

As requested in the Board's Proceedings of the 19th November last, No. 6,382, I have the honor to annex an amended specification of the land at Kotúr required to be taken under Act VI of 1857:—

SPECIFICATION.

A piece of land in the village of Kotúr in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement, Cawnies 16-10-12, bounded on the north by Government land and the Adyár river, on the south by the Nabob Aziyulmulk's garden, and land in the occupation of Thomas Jurain, on the east by the Aydár river, and on the west by the embankment of the Eastern Coast Canal.

A piece of land situated in the Zamíndári village of Adyár in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Cawny 0-9-8, bounded on the north by the Adyár river, on the south-east by Venkatasami Naidu's land, and on the west by Ram Sing's garden.

---

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings dated 3rd March 1860, No. 475, Public Works Department *Public*, in paragraph 7 of which Government directed the Board in communication with the Chief Engineer to cause the proper boundary of the south bank of the Adyár river to be laid down, and the encroachments to be recovered.

In Cons. 5th March 1860, No. 1,047.

2. The land required is found on measurement to include Cawnies 22-10-10, of which Cawnies 5-15-14 lie in the village (Zamíndári) of Adyár, and Cawnies 16-10-12 in the village (Government and Taravary) of Kotúr.

3. Out of the former extent of Cawnies 5-15-14, compensation is claimed on Cawny 0-1-8 of Nunjah Sheigal, at the rate of Rupees 245 per Cawny. The remainder being river Porumboke and unoccupied, no compensation is claimed or necessary.

4. Of the land in Kotúr compensation is claimed at the rate of Rupees 140 per Cawny on Cawnies 3-4-4 Nunjah and Punjah, Lúk and Sheigal, and at the rate of Rupees 210 per Cawny on Cawnies 8-1-12 of land held on *Putta* out of the Cawnies 13-6-8 of the river Porumboke encroached on by the villagers. Out of the remaining encroachment Cawnies 3-10-12 were enclosed and planted with Cocoanuts in Fasli 1269 by a Mr. Jurain in contravention of the Collector's order subsequent to the receipt of the Government Proceedings, and Cawny 1-10-0 lies waste but is said to have been purchased by the same Jurain from the villagers, and compensation is claimed on it at the same rate of Rupees 210 per Cawny.

5. Mr. Cunliffe considers that no compensation whatever can be allowed for the Cawnies 5-4-12 of river *Porumboke* included in these two last items, and the Board concur in this opinion.

6. The extravagant rates of compensation claimed on the remainder, solely on the ground of similar rates having been paid for the land taken up for the East Coast Canal, being altogether out of reason, the Tahsíldár was directed in consultation with certain respectable inhabitants of the adjoining villages to propose a fair rate, and the result thus ascertained is Rupees 1,180-11-3 for the land, and Rupees 383-12-0 for certain trees growing thereon, or a total of Rupees 1,564-7-3 at the rate of Rupees 100, and Rupees 110 per Cawny, against Rupees 2,052-6-9 as claimed by the Ryots on the same admitted area of land.

7. As there is no prospect of the villagers coming to these terms which appear to the Board to be very liberal, the Collector recommends that the land be taken for public purposes under Act VI of 1857, and the Board beg to support his recommendation.

8. An amended specification of the land in question is given in the second letter above recorded.

9. The land occupied by Mr. Jurain in contravention of the Collector's orders, and the waste river *Porumboke*, will of course be placed at the disposal of the Engineer Officers equally with the land to be taken under the Act.

10. The excuse given by the Village and Táluq servants for their neglect in allowing these encroachments, that they were not aware the cultivation of river Porumboke was objectionable or prohibited is altogether inadmissible, but the punishments awarded by the Collector are deemed sufficient for the occasion.

11. The Collectors of all Districts will be instructed to notify through their Gazettes that all encroachments on beds of rivers are prohibited as tending to limit the water-way and mischievously divert the stream, and that breach of the rule will on conviction be punished as a criminal offence. The village Officers will be held answerable for neglect to report any infringement of the rule.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 444. ORDER THEREON, 25th March 1862, No. 554.

1. It having been brought to the notice of Government that encroachments had been made on either bank of the Adyár river, and that it was necessary to recover these encroachments, for the conservancy of the river banks, Government passed orders in their Proceedings of the 3rd March 1860, No. 475, under which the encroachments, on the north bank, consisting of two plots in the possession of Mr. J. B. Norton, were recovered ; one plot being simply resumed, as it had been given to Mr. Norton on the express condition of its being restored whenever it might be required for public purposes ; and the other plot of four Cawnies and five Grounds being ordered to be recovered by payment of a compensation of Rupees 305-2-8. The encroachments on the south bank consisted of more than 22 Cawnies situated in the Zamíndári village of Adyár and the Government village of Kotúr, a small portion of which had been irregularly assessed and included in the Ryots' Puttahs, and the remainder encroached upon by the villagers through the negligence and connivance of the Village and Táluq officials. Government ordered the recovery of these lands also, compensation being given where it might seem to be called for. The village officials were to be punished ; and the river boundary being properly laid down on the map originally prepared by Mr. Kennedy, the portion within such boundary and the river was to be made over to the Engineer Department.

2. From paragraphs 2 to 4 of the present report from the Board of Revenue, the Government learn that the land required on the south bank of the Adyár river measures Cawnies 22-10-10, of which Cawnies 5-15-14 lie in the Zamíndári village of Adyár, and Cawnies 16-10-12 in the Government and Taravary village of Kotúr. Of the Adyár land, compensation is claimed on Cawny 0-1-8 at the rate of 245 Rupees per Cawny, the remainder being resumable without compensation as river Porumboke and unoccupied. Of the Kotúr land, compensation is claimed on Cawnies 3-4-4 at the rate of 140 Rupees per Cawny, and on Cawnies 8-1-12 (held on Puttah) at the rate of 210 Rupees per Cawny. The Collector of Madras and the Board do not consider any compensation to be necessary for the remaining Cawnies 5-4-12 of river Porumboke.

3. The total compensation thus claimed amounts to Rupees 2,052-6-9 ; but according to the valuation of the Tahsíldár in consultation with certain respectable inhabitants of the adjoining villages, the total sum admissible would appear to be no more than Rupees 1,561-7-3, at the rates of 100 and 110 Rupees per Cawny. The compensation claimed is considered by the Board of Revenue to be extravagant ; and as there is no prospect of getting the villagers to come to terms, they support the Collector's recommendation of taking the land under Act VI of 1857 for public purposes, and with that view submit a specification of the lands to be thus taken up.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
25th March 1862.

4. The Governor in Council accordingly resolves that the following Declaration be made and recorded under Section 2 of Act VI of 1857 :—

"Whereas certain lands situated on the south bank of the Adyár river, in the villages of Adyár and Kotúr in the District of Madras, are required by Government for the purpose of conserving the banks of that river, viz. :—

(1.) A piece of land in the village of Kotúr in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Cawnies 16-10-12, bounded on the north by Government land and the Adyár river ; on the south by the Nabob Aziyulmulk's garden, and land in the occupation of Thomas Jurain ; on the east by the Adyár river ; and on the west by the embankment of the East Coast Canal ;

(2.) A piece of land situated in the Zamíndári village of Adyár in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Cawny 0-9-8, bounded on the north by the Adyár river ; on the south-east by Vencataswámi Naidu's land ; and on the west by Ram Sing's garden ; the Governor in Council, in the exercise of the authority vested in him by the provisions of Act VI of 1857, does hereby declare the said grounds to be lands required for public purposes."

5. The Governor in Council also resolves under Section 3 of the said Act, to direct Mr. B. Cunliffe, Collector of Madras, to take the necessary measures for the acquisition of the said lands, and to adjust the claims to compensation on account of them in the manner provided by the Act.

6. In respect to the land in the Zamíndári village for which compensation is claimed, the Government deem it proper to call attention to paragraph 10 of the Revenue Board's Proceedings of the 13th February 1860, No. 771, wherein they state that "all the land that is necessary "should be resumed, but the occupants should be referred to the recipient of their assessment for "compensation."

7. As to the negligence or connivance of the village and Táluq officials by which the encroachments in question have been allowed to take place, the Government note from paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter of the 8th November 1861, No. 386, that he has suspended the village officials and the Adyár Munsiff for six months, fined the Táluq Gumáshtas in the sums of 10 and 5 Rupees and severely warned the Tahsíldár. The Board of Revenue consider the punishments to be sufficient ; but the Government observe that the Board do not notice the Collector's remark that he cannot punish the late Sarishtadár Shama Ráu, as he is no longer under his control.

8. The Government approve the step adopted by the Revenue Board, as reported in paragraph 11, for preventing encroachments on river beds.

(Signed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel
Secretary to Government.

No. 6,382.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th November 1861.

Read the following letter from B. CUNLIFFE, Esq., Collector of Madras, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Saidapet, 8th November 1861, No. 386:—

1. Adverting to the 7th paragraph of the Government Proceedings of the 3rd March 1860, No. 475, communicated by the Board on the 7th idem, No. 1,169, I have the honor to state that the District Engineer, Captain Moberly had, in consultation with the Chief Engineer, directed Mr. Kennedy to mark on the accompanying plan by a red line the land required for the bed of the river on the south side of the Adyar, in company with the Tahsildar of Saidapet. The land was measured and found to contain Kanis 22-10-10, of which Kanis 5-15-14 belong to the Jari Zamin village of Adyar, whilst the remaining Kanis 16-10-12 appertain to the Taravary village of Kotur.

2. Out of the Kanis 5-15-14 belonging to the village of Adyar, compensation is claimed on Kani 0-1-8 of Nunjah Sheigal at Rupees 245 per Kani. The remaining Kanis 5-14-6 being river Porumboke and not occupied, no compensation is necessary.

3. Out of the Kanis 16-10-12 appertaining to Kotur, compensation is claimed on Kanis 3-4-4 of Nunjah and Punjah Sheigal, and Laick, as also on Kanis 8-1-12 of lands held on Patta, out of Kanis 13-6-8 of the river Porumboke encroached upon by the villagers, at Rupees 140 and Rupees 210 respectively per Kani, without any distinction as to wet or dry, on the ground of their having received similar compensation when their lands were taken for the Eastern Coast Canal. Deducting Kanis 8-1-12 held on Patta out of the Kanis 13-6-8 above quoted, there will remain Kanis 5-4-12, of which Kanis 3-10-12 are enclosed and planted with cocoanut trees, while the remainder Kani 1-10-0 lies fallow.

4. The compensation claimed at the exorbitant rate of Rupees 245 on Kani 0-1-8 at Adyar, and at Rupees 140 and Rupees 210 on Kanis 11-6-0 at Kotur, excluding Kanis 3-10-12, on which cocoanut trees were planted at Kotur in Fasli 1269, by the late Mr. Thomas Jurain, in contravention of the order of the Collector subsequent to the receipt of the Government Proceedings, as also on Kani 1-10-0 of waste land, for which also compensation is claimed at the same rate, on the ground of Mr. Jurain having purchased it from the villagers, but which I conceive to be inadmissible, the land being Porumboke, the Tahsildar was directed to propose a fair remuneration in consultation with certain respectable inhabitants of the adjoining villages, and the result has been that a compensation of Rupees 100 per Kani for Adyar, Rupees 100 and Rupees 110 for Kotur respectively, has been arrived at. There are also certain cocoanut and other trees on the Kanis 8-1-12 of river Porumboke, and on Kanis 3-4-4 Nunjah and Punjah, Sheigal and Laick, for which the Tahsildar and the arbitrators have likewise proposed a compensation of Rupees 383-12-0, as shown in the accompanying list.

5. The compensation demanded by the Ryots on Kanis 11-7-8, excluding Kanis 3-10-12, and Kani 1-10-0 at Kotur, for reasons assigned, amounts to Rupees 2,052-6-9, and that proposed by the arbitrators to Rupees 1,180-11-3, and together with value of the trees 1,564 Rupees 7 Annas and 3 Pice.

6. As there is no probability of the Ryots acceding to these terms, I have the honor to request the sanction of Government for my taking possession of the land under Act VI of 1857, and disposing of the matter under it. In this view a specification of the land is enclosed.

7. Out of the Kanis 22-4-8, reported upon by the late Collector, Mr. Shubrick, as having been encroached upon from the river Porumboke, Kanis 2-4-4 have since been reported to be submerged. The extent of land reported to have been partly occupied and partly hedged and planted with cocoanut trees, also differing, as may be seen from the corrected list A now submitted, the particulars contained in the 4th paragraph of the Government Proceedings will be found not to correspond.

8. Adverting to the 5th paragraph I beg to state, that the Village and Taluq Officials through whose negligence and connivance the encroachment seems to have been allowed in Fasli 1267 and 1268 are the parties* named in the margin. The above officials generally plead that they are not aware of any order prohibiting the cultivation of the river Porumboke, and in the absence of all positive orders on the subject, I have deemed it sufficient to suspend the village Officials for a period of six months, and to levy a fine of Rupees 10 and 5 from the Taluq Gumastas, with a severe warning to the Tahsildar. As the late Serishtadar Sama Rau is no longer under my control, I cannot see how I can punish him. As regards the Adyar Munsiff, I have suspended him also for six months, and trust that this example will deter others from committing themselves in the same way.

* Pattamaniagars, Subba Naick, and Rungapa Naick.
Munsiff, Muttial Naick.
Karanam, Kanda Pillai.
Zilladar, Seshiah, removed at the amalgamation.
Taluq Gumastas, Runga Rau and Rama Rau, who azmaished the village in Faslis 1267 and 1267 respectively.
Tahsildar Swami Nayudu in Faslis 1267 and 1268.
Huzur Serishtadar Shama Rau.
Adyar Karanam, who wrote the accounts 10 and 15 years ago, is dead.
Munsiff, Vencatasami Naick.

9. I regret the delay that has occurred in replying to the Board's Proceedings under acknowledgment. Several references were made to and from the Taluq in the matter, which is not one of easy settlement.

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE, Collector.

A piece of land situated in the village of Kottur in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Kanis 16-10-12 bounded on the north by Mr. Kennedy's land and the Adyar river, on the south by the Nabob Azizulmulk's garden and Thomas Jurain's land, on the east by the Adyar river, and on the west by the embankment of the Eastern Coast Canal.

A piece of land situated in the Zemindari village of Adyar in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Kani 0-9-8 bounded on the north by the Adyar river, on the south east by Vencatasamy Naidu's land and on the west by Ram Sing's garden.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Statement of the lands encroached upon of the Adyar river, and the compensation proposed to be paid to the present occupants in the District of Madras.

The Board observe that in the specification of the land in the Kottur village it is stated to be bounded on the north by Mr. Kennedy's land, on the south by Thomas Jurain's land, while from the map the land called Mr. Kennedy's appears to be Government land reserved for a Lock, and the Collector states that Thomas Jurain's occupation of the land on the south was unauthorized, and in contravention of orders of Government. Under these circumstances it appears to the Board that the specification must be amended before it can be published as a Government description of boundaries.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To C. W. Reade, Esq., Acting Collector of Madras, with a plan returned.

Exd, J. Wright.

Cutting the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 4th February 1862

1861 Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 19th November 1861.

E. A. Elmore

No. 6382.

Stating that the specification of lands encroached upon by the Adyar river should be amended.

9

No. 771.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th February 1862.

Read again letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 8th November 1861, No. 386, in Board's Proceedings, dated 19th idem, No. 6,382.

Read also the following letter from the same Officer, dated Sydapet, 17th January 1862, No. 19 :—

As requested in the Board's Proceedings of the 19th November last, No. 6,382, I have the honor to annex an amended specification of the land at Kotur required to be taken under Act VI of 1857 :—

SPECIFICATION.

A piece of land in the village of Kotur in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement, Kanis 16-10-12, bounded on the north by Government land and the Adyar river, on the south by the Nabob Aziyulmulk's garden, and land in the occupation of Thomas Jurain, on the east by the Aydar river, and on the west by the embankment of the Eastern Coast Canal.

A piece of land situated in the Zemindari Village of Adyar in the Madras District, and containing by a recent measurement Kani 0-9-8, bounded on the north by the Adyar river, on the south-east by Vencatasami Naidu's land, and on the west by Ram Sing's garden.

In Cons. 5th March 1860, No. 1,047.

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings dated 3rd March 1860, No. 475, Public Works Department, *Public*, in paragraph 7 of which Government directed the Board in communication with the Chief Engineer to cause the proper boundary of the south bank of the Adyar river to be laid down, and the encroachments to be recovered.

2. The land required is found on measurement to include Kanis 22-10-10, of which Kanis 5-15-14 lie in the village (Zemindary) of Adyar, and Kanis 16-10-12 in the village (Government and Taravary) of Kotur.

3. Out of the former extent of Kanis 5-15-14, compensation is claimed on Kani 0-1-8 of Nunjah Sheigal, at the rate of Rupees 215 per Kani. The remainder being river Porumboke and unoccupied, no compensation is claimed or necessary.

4. Of the land in Kotur compensation is claimed at the rate of Rupees 140 per Kani on Kanis 3-4-4 Nunjah and Punjah, Laik and Sheigal, and at the rate of Rupees 210 per Kani on Kanis 8-1-12 of land held on *Putta* out of the Kanis 13-6-8 of the river Porumboke encroached on by the villagers. Out of the remaining encroachment Kanis 3-10-12 were enclosed and planted with Cocoanuts in Fasli 1269 by a Mr. Jurain in contravention of the Collector's order subsequent to the receipt of the Government Proceedings, and Kani 1-10-0 lies waste but is said to have been purchased by the same Jurain from the villagers, and compensation is claimed on it at the same rate of Rupees 210 per Kani.

5. Mr. Cunliffe considers that no compensation whatever can be allowed for the Kanis 5-4-12 of river *Porumboke* included in these two last items, and the Board concur in this opinion.

6. The extravagant rates of compensation claimed on the remainder, solely on the ground of similar rates having been paid for the land taken up for the East Coast Canal, being altogether out of reason, the Tahsildar was directed in consultation with certain respectable inhabitants of the adjoining villages to propose a fair rate, and the result thus ascertained is Rupees 1,180-11-3 for the land, and Rupees 383-12-0 for certain trees growing thereon, or a total of Rupees 1,564-7-3 at the rate of Rupees 100, and Rupees 110 per Kani, against Rupees 2,052-6-9 as claimed by the Ryots on the same admitted area of land.

7. As there is no prospect of the villagers coming to these terms, which appear to the Board to be very liberal, the Collector recommends that the land be taken for public purposes under Act VI of 1857, and the Board beg to support his recommendation.

8. An amended specification of the land in question is given in the second letter above recorded.

9. The land occupied by Mr. Jurain in contravention of the Collector's orders, and the waste river *Porumboke*, will of course be placed at the disposal of the Engineer Officers equally with the land to be taken under the Act.

10. The excuse given by the Village and Taluk servants for their neglect in allowing these encroachments, that they were not aware the cultivation of river Porumboke was objectionable or prohibited is altogether inadmissible, but the punishments awarded by the Collector are deemed sufficient for the occasion.

11. The Collectors of all Districts will be instructed to notify through their Gazettes that all encroachments on beds of rivers are prohibited as tending to limit the waterway and mischievously divert the stream, and that breach of the rule will on conviction be punished as a criminal offence. The Village Officers will be held answerable for neglect to report any infringement of the rule.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to B. Cunliffe Esq., Collector of Madras.

Exd. J. Wright.

P.W.Pro 32 March 62 no 62-63

Dated 4th February 1862.

No. 771.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Submitting with remarks a letter from the Collector of Madras regarding certain land at Kotur required to be taken under Act VI of 1857.

C13 Mundkolly

No 3575 - 25 March

Public Works Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Government - Under date the 25th March - 1862.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Submitting with remarks a letter from the Collector of Madras regarding certain land at Kotur required to be taken under Act VI of 1857 ..... } dated 4th Feb 1862 No 771

1. Having been brought to the notice of Govt that encroachments had been made on either bank of the Adyar river, and that it was necessary to recover these encroachments for the conservancy of the river banks, for which orders in their Proceedings of the 3d March /60, No 475, under which the encroachments on the north bank, consisting of two plots in the possession of Mr. J. B. Norton, were recovered, one plot being simply assessed,

as it had been given to Sir Ja-
ter on the express conditions of
its being restored whenever it
might be required for public pur-
poses, and the other plots of four
Cawnies and five grounds being
ordered to be recovered by a Com-
pensation of Rs 305-2-8. The
encroachments on the south bank
consisted of more than 22 Cawnies situated in the
Zemindary village of Adyar and
the fort village of Kotúr, a small
portion of which had been irregularly
and included in the ryots' pattahs,
and the remainder encroached
upon by the villagers through
the negligence and connivance of
the village and
the taluq officials. Sort ordered
the recovery of these lands also,
compensation being given where
it might seem to be called for.
The village officials were to be punish-
ed; and the river boundary being
properly laid down on the map

originally prepared by Mr Cumine,
the portion within such boundary
and the river was to be made over
to the Engineer dept.

2. - From paras 2 to 4 of the
present report from the Board
of Revenue, the lands taken at
the land required on the south
bank of the Adyar river measures
Cawnies 22-10-10, of which Cawnies
5-15-14 lie in the Zemindary
village of Adyar, and Cawnies 16-10-12
in the Fort and Tarawary village of
Kotúr. Of the Adyar land, com-
pensation is claimed on Cawny.
0-1-8 at the rate of 245 Rs per Caw-
ny, the remainder being resuma-
ble without compensation as
river Poramboke & unoccupied.
Of the Kotúr land, compensation
is claimed on Cawnies 3-4-4 at
the rate of 140 Rs per Cawny, and
on Cawnies 0-1-12 (held on pattah)

at the rate of 210 Rs per canney. The Coll.r of Madras and the Board do not consider any compensation to be necessary for the remaining Cannies 5.4.12 of river bottom lake.

3. The total Compensation thus claimed amounts to Rs 2,052.5.9; but according to the valuation of the Tahsildar in conjunction with certain respectable inhabitants of the adjoining villages, the total sum admissible would appear to be no more than Rs 1,564.7.3, at the rates of 100 and 110 Rs per canney. The compensation claimed is considered by the Board of Revenue to be extravagant; and as there is no prospect of getting the villagers to come to terms, they support the Coll.r's recommendation of taking the land under Act VII of 1857 for public purposes, & invite that view submits a specification of the lands to be thus

taken up.

4. The Govt in Council accordingly resolves that the following declaration be made and recorded under Sec 2 of Act VII of 1857.

"Whereas certain lands situated on the south bank of the Adyar river, in the villages of Adyar & Kotur in the district of Madras, are required by Govt for the purpose of conserving the banks of that river, viz;

(1.) A piece of land in the village of Kotur in the Madras district, and containing by a recent measurement Cannies 16.10.12, bounded on the north by Govt land and the Adyar river, on the south by the Nabob Azeezulmulk's garden, and land in the occupation of Thomas Juraim; on the east by the Adyar river; and on the west by the embankment of the said

coast canal;

(2) A piece of land situated in the Zemindary village of Adyar in the Madras district and containing by a recent measurement 3 g. 8, bounded on the north by the Adyar river, on the east by Vencatasawmy Naidu's land; and on the west by Ram Singh's garden;

the Govr in Council, in the exercise of the authority vested in him by the provisions of Act VI of 1857, does hereby declare the said pieces to be lands required for public purposes.

5. The Govr in Council also resolves under section 3 of the said Act, to direct Mr. B. Cumliffe, Collr of Madras, to take the necessary measures for the acquisition of the said lands, and to adjust the claims to compensation on account of them in the manner provided by the Act.

6. In respect to the land in the Zemindary village for which compensation is claimed, the Govr deems it proper to call attention to para 10 of the Revenue Board's Proceedings of the 13th Feb 1860, No 771, wherein they state that "all the land that is necessary should be resumed, but the occupants should be referred to the recipients of their respective pensions for compensation."

7. As to the negligence or connivance of the village and taluq officials by which the encroachments in question have been allowed to take place, the Govr notes from para 8 of the Collr's letter of the 8 Novr 61, No 386, that he has suspended the village officials and the Adyar Munsiff for six

months, fined the taluq gu-
mashtas in the sums of 10 and
5 Rs, and severely warned the
tahsildar. The Board of Revenue
consider these punishments
to be sufficient; but the Govt desire
that the Board do not notice
the Collr's remark that he cannot
punish the late Serishtadar
Shama Rau, as he is no longer
under his control.

8. The Govt approve the
steps adopted by the Revenue
Board, as reported in para 11,
for preventing encroachments
on river beds.

R.D. D. 19.12.

13 Copies
To
The Board of Revenue with Encls.
13. Dy Secy & Cos Sept 26"
3. Accts Genl "

9-6-93
11 ✓

Lands required on the South Bank of the Fraser River, under Act 6 of 1857

Public Works 1862 Dept.
Pro of Cash for March

No 554

Pro of the Colonial Bank
of $ 25th March 62

Resolving to take certain Lands situated on the South Bank of the Fraser under Act 6 of 1857 and directing the Collector of Customs to take the necessary measures for the acquisition of the said Lands and adjust Claims to Compensation for the same as also remarking that Crown Lands Board do not notice the Collectors observations regarding Christopher Chanas Rancho

No 4434 4444

No 17