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M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 789	Press
79-80	~~Mis.~~
Dated 6-5	18 60.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, for the month of May 1860.

Proceedings of the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Ootakamand, 17th March 1860, No. 236.

Read the following letters :—

No. 79. From Captain F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated the 24th December 1859 and 14th January 1860.

(Here enter Nos. $\frac{1033}{193}$ and 31.)

From the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Wainád, dated the 14th, 15th, 24th and 26th December 1859 and 14th February 1860.

(Here enter Nos. 16, 17, 20 and 21 of 1859 and 5 of 1860.)

Paragraph 1. In these papers are described the process which the Superintendent of Revenue Survey proposes to adopt in the Survey of the Wainád country, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be found necessary from further experience, and also the mode which the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement proposes for conducting the Demarcation of this tract for the Survey. Some other points are touched upon in the Deputy Director's letter quoted, but it is desirable to confine attention in the present Proceedings to the Demarcation and Survey, and to leave the other questions to separate treatment, except so far as they are involved in the subject on hand.

2. It may be premised that the above topics came under discussion at the "Wainád conference," held by His Excellency the Governor at Ootakamand on 25th ultimo, at which were assembled the Revenue and Engineering Officers, and several of the Coffee Planters, as well as the Officers of the Survey and Settlement Departments. On this occasion the Honorable the Governor suggested that the present Survey should be one of Estates and Properties, and be subservient only to the definition of rights and claims according to the registry of the same conducted by the Settlement Department, and that it need not be arranged as regards detail so as to form the basis of the actual taxation, which His Excellency considered should be limited to cultivated or otherwise productive lands, and be regulated by a separate agency from year to year, according to the spread of cultivation. In short, that the Survey should not be a *Revenue Survey* in the strictest sense of the word, or attempt to define the limits of liability to assessment by any measurement of fields or blocks in detail, except in the case of Government lands; the map and area of the Estates in their integrity being the only aid afforded by the Survey to the Revenue authorities in ascertaining from year to year the portions of the same to be held liable to taxation.

3. The Survey of Estates in the above manner would fulfil one primary object as prescribed in the Order of Government dated 22nd June 1859, No. 822, but it would entirely fail to attain the further purpose therein contemplated of imposing also a tax on cultivated lands according to the custom of the country. That the former alone would prove a great boon to the Wainád country will be universally admitted. It is certain also that the magnitude of the task thus defined will tax the utmost efforts of the Survey and Settlement Departments to accomplish its completion under the special difficulties to be encountered within a moderate period. While for these reasons, as well as on account of the objection to be presently noticed of laying out proprietary Estates in sub-divisions for taxation, the Director would not press the extension of the present operations to the details of all existing fields, and to the laying out of waste in fields or blocks with the view to their forming the arbitrary basis of annual taxation, he at the same time thinks it desirable to ascertain the naturally defined features, and also the cultivated portions of Estates in a general way, that is, where a large property may be divided by a stream or ridge of a hill or other natural line, the extent of such natural divisions should be approximately laid down, and where several cultivated fields of one property lie together, they should be taken in the mass, and their exterior boundary, as well as those in the preceding instance, should be shown in the map by dotted lines, the respective areas of the same being recorded. Any isolated patches of cultivation should in like manner be put into the maps approximately by dotted lines. Without this approximate delineation, the Survey Map would be wanting in what appears to be necessary topographical details, while with this addition and the corresponding approximate areas recorded, it would form a help to, or at least a check on, the areas to be subjected to the imposition of taxation.

4. The mode of Survey to be pursued may, however, be considered with reference to the principles of taxation which are practicable of adoption, and these again will depend upon the light in which the Wainád tenures are viewed, and will probably be confined to the four following descriptions :—

1st. The taxation of all Estates to their full extent.

2ndly. The exemption of all old hereditary proprietors, and the imposition of a very light quit rent on all lands alienated by them to others without the original conditions of the tenure; excepting, however, all lands whether in the hands of these proprietors or others, which are productive, either from cultivation or from containing remunerative forests, which should be taxed according to local usage.

3rdly. The taxation of all land occupied for the purposes of cultivation, including pasturage and productive forests, although in the former case not always fully cultivated, whether in proprietary or Government lands. If this is adopted, the second proposal might, or might not, be applied to unproductive alienated lands which do not fall under this head.

4thly. The taxation of the actual cultivation only, which varies every year, without reference to the area of occupation, whether in hereditary or alienated land.

5. With regard to the first of these, it may be remarked that it is opposed to the immemorial usage of Malabar, and would be harsh and unpopular in the extreme, and farther, that the tenure of these proprietary Estates is quite distinct from that of Zamíndárís in other parts, and that they may be viewed in the light of Ináms granted by Government for services to be rendered, or for the personal benefit of the grantees. Under this view the hereditary proprietors appear entitled to exemption from any taxation, except such as has been the immemorial and recognized custom, and consequent condition of such grants, viz., the levy of a Government tax on all cultivated lands and productive forest tracts.

6. With respect to the second proposal, it is to be observed, that the imposition of a light quit rent on lands alienated without the attendant conditions of the original grants, and out of the original family for whose benefit they were assigned, is in accordance with the treatment of Ináms, as in such cases a compulsory quit rent would be imposed under the Inám Commission Rules on lands whether cultivated or not. In this case as in the preceding one, all cultivated and productive lands would be taxed in accordance with local usage, and a very light quit rent would be imposed on the remaining area of alienated properties.

7. In the third case, the provision seems to be in entire accordance with all recent principles of revenue assessment, it being now a recognized general rule that all lands occupied for cultivation, pasture or other purposes, must be subjected to assessment whether cultivated or not. In this case the tax would be fixed with reference to what the land would bear under cultivation, pasture, or forest, and be moderate on consideration of the whole not being equally productive. It would differ from the second case in the tax being somewhat higher, though still moderate, and in its excluding from the tax large tracts of land not immediately productive, which, however, might or might not be subjected to the quit rent under the second proposal. For instance, a Coffee Planter may have in one or more positions 500 acres for the immediate purposes of Coffee planting, of which half is planted, a quarter forest under process of clearing, the remaining quarter pasturage. This would generally be inconvenient blocks or divisions. Besides this, he may have several hundred acres, which cannot be termed Coffee Estates or be turned to immediate account, except perhaps by sale to others for Coffee plantations. The 500 acres only would be chargeable under the third proposal, while the whole would be chargeable if the second proposal is adopted, though at different rates for the cultivated and the unproductive portion. Under the combined proposals 2nd and 3rd, the 500 acres would be chargeable at the rate of assessment, and the rest at a still lower quit rent.

8. The fourth proposal, of ascertaining every year the exact area of actual cultivation, and charging that alone without reference to occupation for pasturage or other purposes, is opposed to the recognized rules of revenue administration alluded to in the preceding paragraph. Although it is not in itself *theoretically* impracticable to measure every year the exact area of cultivation for the imposition of the tax, it will be found so in *reality*, for first the establishments required for this work must be large and out of proportion, as regards cost, to the revenue to be derived, considering that the extent of 1,160 square miles would have to be annually gone over, as Native

Estates scattered throughout the Wainád would be treated in the same way, while there are only six working months and some of these also feverish. Execrable roads; want of cooly labor for conveyance, and the horror entertained by Natives in the lowlands of the Wainád climate, as well as the very inquisitorial duty of measuring every man's cultivated portion of his holding, would present no trifling obstacles, and the annual visitation of these officials may be expected to be attended with no small degree of intrigue, fraud and vexation.

9. There seems also some difficulty in fixing the amount of tax on the actual cultivation, as it should be considered with reference to the produce, and if so, what produce? If Coffee is taken, a tolerably high rate per acre may be demanded; but the dry grain lands which are mixed up with Native Coffee Plantations will not bear this, so that recourse must be had to taxing according to the crop grown, which is a principle now entirely condemned. A moderate tax on the principle of occupation under the third proposal may be made to suit all cases.

10. The plan of Survey above proposed in paragraph 3 accommodates itself to the second proposal, and in a great measure also to the third, though in the latter case it will be necessary to provide for transfers of *occupation* from time to time, which, however, are only a minute fraction of the changes of *cultivation*, which would require to be ascertained under the fourth proposal, to carry out which nothing short of an annual Revenue Survey unconnected with the present Estate Survey would be requisite.

11. It was not intended to enter into the subject of the taxation before sufficient information could be obtained for the proposal of definite rates of assessment, but the intimate connection of this subject with the Survey and Settlement operations has led the Director to put forward these general principles for consideration in this connection; the same may thus be conveniently summed up.

1st. All hereditary property (including 50 years, actual enjoyment) to be exempt from taxation as hitherto, except that it should be liable to a moderate tax, according to immemorial usage, for portions brought under cultivation or otherwise productive.

2ndly. Property alienated, without the original conditions of service and out of the original family, to be subjected to a light quit rent to be levied on all lands not under immediate occupation for cultivation or other productive purposes.

3rdly. All lands *occupied* for the purposes of cultivation or other productive purposes to be taxed at a moderate rate without reference to the exact area under actual cultivation.

12. With consideration for past arrangements, Kaul privileges in the third case, and exemption for a moderate period in the second case, the taxation may be established without difficulty. No attempt is made in the present stage to fix the rates definitely, but it may be observed that paddy valleys, as having a good natural supply of water and being in themselves very fertile, will bear a higher assessment than the dry lands generally considered without reference to the special product of Coffee.

13. To proceed further into detail than is now proposed by laying out Estates in fields or blocks so as to form the basis of assessment, and to make the Survey strictly a "Revenue Survey" is liable to the objection of enforcing the demarcation of these sub-divisions in proprietary Estates, though, on the other hand, where this demarcation follows natural or artificial boundaries now existing, and is arranged as regards the sizes of the sub-divisions in the best way suited for the transfer of property, there would be great advantages to the proprietors, and it may be questioned whether the Government are not authorized in adopting this arbitrary mode in determining the liability to taxation on definite limits, in the same way as in Raiyatwár districts. It may be further observed, that in the case of a Revenue Survey by fields or blocks, it would be sufficient for the Annual Settlement to ascertain by inspection those which are cultivated and liable to assessment, a process simple, rapid and open to immediate check, while the actual measurement is a tedious process, and not easily subjected to sufficient test.

14. Adopting for the present the Estate and Property Survey as above described, the Director would propose that any after measurements of details should be conducted on a systematic plan by suitable agency, and that existing fields should be perpetuated with the requisite marks, so as to form a definite basis of assessment, and to prevent the necessity of measuring

the same ground each year; without such marks the measurements must necessarily be only of ephemeral value, and, if trusted to for more than the current year, afford unlimited scope for encroachment and fraud. In short, the detail Survey of land formed into fields or blocks of cultivation with a proper perpetuation of these in such forms as they may assume according to the requirements of the cultivation should follow in due course upon the outline Survey of Estates now proposed.

15. To proceed to the mode of operations:—first, as regards the Survey, Captain Priestley states that the triangulation in the Wainád, deduced by Captain Ward in 1826 from the great Trigonometrical Survey, consists of only 16 stations, which are quite insufficient for correcting the present Survey, and further, that the sites of villages, pagodas and other objects are so loosely laid down in Captain Ward's topographical Survey, that no dependence can be placed upon them as a check to the present operations. In short, the triangulation itself appears from a Statement appended to the Memorandum alluded to, to be very imperfect.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Memorandum in letter dated 24th December 1859, *No.* $\frac{1033}{93}$.

16. Captain Priestley, therefore, proposes that a secondary triangulation should be formed from the 16 points determined by Captain Ward (the palpable errors in these being, it is presumed, corrected at the same time), and that again from the points thus fixed there should be deduced a tertiary series of triangles connected with the Revenue Survey operations. From every station all objects of topographical interest are to be intersected, while the plane table is to be employed for filling in details not included in boundary measurements. It is further proposed to form grand circuits by taking several cultivated valleys, which may be connected by lines over the easiest slopes, and thus to secure this check of the smaller traverses.

Paragraph 16.

Paragraph 21.

17. Captain Priestley considers that the obstacles to an accurate measurement and delineation of the Táluq and Amsham limits are in many places insuperable. Although one Amsham boundary in the more open country has been cleared and marked out, this conclusion seems elsewhere to hold good; but there seems no necessity for minutely marking these boundaries, as they are mostly of an official character only, and are not necessarily coincident with rights of occupation, and may, therefore, be roughly described in the maps by the aid of the plane table where they run through wild jungles, occasional marks being placed on convenient points, determined in detail where such is practicable. Although the maps will not thus give these lines with minute correctness, there will be generally no doubt and uncertainty with regard to them practically, as they often run along a stream or a ridge of hills, which are unchangeable natural features, that cannot be mistaken. The Désham boundaries are still less important as they do not indicate any separate Police jurisdiction, as in the case of Amshams, and it will be sufficient to lay these down in a still rougher manner, or they may be neglected altogether without much loss.

18. The alternative of clearing many hundred miles for making a traverse of each Désham and Amsham is a costly process, which will also involve great delay, and after all be of little practical use. The cost would also fall almost entirely on the Government.

19. The Director concurs in the scheme of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey as far as it is above described; and, in accordance with the view already expressed, the Estates or properties will for the present be taken in their integrity as the basis of operations, the cultivated portions being approximately given by the Survey Department, and being also separately demarcated for the purpose, where they have assumed a definite character, in recognized fields or divisions.

20. Captain Priestley in his letter of 14th January 1860, proposes to confine the Survey to cultivated lands and portions now likely to be taken up, and to leave the connection of these together, and the formation of a general map by the aid of triangulation, to some indefinite future period. This course would utterly fail of fulfilling the primary object of the Survey in defining all rights and claims to properties in their integrity.

21. It here seems necessary to define what is to constitute a property for the purposes of demarcation. In the Wainád, as in other parts of Malabar, there are numerous rights of

property acquired of a substantial and durable character, and yet coming short of the Janmi or proprietary right, which is generally reserved, though often only nominally. Ten descriptions of these tenures of property are given in Mr. Thomas' letter of 26th December last, No. 21; they include the alienation of the Janmi right wholly or partially, leases and mortgages in various forms, and the whole appear entitled to separate registry and survey. In short, any person who cannot be ousted without formal proceedings, and any thing above the annual tenancy at will, should be taken as coming within the scope of the rule for registry and survey.

1. *Jenmom (Proprietary right).*
2. *Kuduma Jenmom.*
3. *Kohoo Jenmom.*
4. *Advomary Jenmom.*
5. *Arakani Jenmom.*
6. *Adoo.*
7. *Otty.*
8. *Kanom.*
9. *Katakanum.*
10. *Nayatto.*

22. There is not the same objection to marking out Government lands in arbitrary blocks or fields to meet future requirements; but, before laying down rules for the purpose, it will be well to take a brief view of these requirements. Land is now in great demand for Coffee plantation both by Europeans and Natives; the former have acquisitions to their numbers every month, while the latter have entered fully into the enterprise, and numerous small plantations of five or ten or sometimes 20 to 50 acres are being cleared by them in many parts of the country. The European planter almost invariably selects the heavy forests for his Coffee farm, and these are found all along the inner slopes of the ridges bounding the Wainád on the eastern side adjoining the Nílgiri plateau, or the southern, south-western and north-western limits, while the north-eastern boundary is occupied mostly with dense teak forests, which will be preserved for the timber. The great demand appears now to be towards the north-western limit, which lies conveniently for the Settlement party to take up first. The Native planters are content with the slopes which are most conveniently situated as regards proximity to their habitations, and shrink from the more distant forests; and small plantations are seen everywhere opening up in grass hills, as well as in jungle and light forest, the smallness of the plantations enabling the Native planter to supply by manure the deficiencies in these less fertile soils of the plateau.

23. Mr. Thomas, in the scheme he has drawn up for the Demarcation and Survey of the whole of the Wainád in detail, purposes to mark out blocks of forest lands in 50 acres each, chiefly to suit Europeans who seldom take up less than from 100 to 200 acres for their farms, and to demarcate the grass hills and other dry lands in smaller blocks of four acres, as the most suitable size, in consideration of both the Government interest and Native requirements. The paddy flats he proposes to mark in fields of about two acres each, which is the usual extent of holding of the cultivators.

24. In the case of Government lands under occupation, the Director considers that the general rule* of demarcation according to properties should be observed, but where there are tracts of Government forest land, grass hills, or paddy valleys not thus taken up, the former should be marked out in convenient blocks of, say 50 to 100 acres, according to the convenience of occupation, the dry lands in fields of four to ten acres, or even 20 acres where this size would not be inconvenient for occupation, while for the paddy flats the old traces of permanent fields should be followed, two acres, the usual size of a holding, being taken as the minimum and about four as the maximum.

* *Described in paragraph 3.*

25. It appears to the Director that this detail of demarcation should not proceed indiscriminately to all Government lands, but that it should be confined to such tracts as are in immediate demand, or where cultivation is likely to spread at an early period. This must be left to Mr. Thomas' discretion.

26. The field of operations will be regulated so as to accommodate the European Coffee planters as far as possible, and, as there appears a demand for land about the Barvally and Bargiri forest, in the north-western corner of the Wainád, these can be conveniently selected for the starting points after the recess, the line of forests along the western and southern boundary being followed as far as Devala, intermediate parts in the interior at the same time not being overlooked, and regard being had as far as possible to laying out the work compactly without isolated blanks left unfinished.

27. The Demarcation required for the above purposes will be for

1st. The trigonometrical stations.

2ndly. The occasional marks on Amsham and Désham boundaries, and also those to mark the natural features of Estates. *Vide paragraph 3.*

3rdly. The theodolite stations of traverses of Estates where they are of large extent, and also of the paddy flats where necessary.

4thly. The smaller properties in paddy flats or elsewhere.

5thly. The smaller blocks or fields in waste, grass hills or paddy flats belonging to Government.

6thly. The large blocks of Coffee plantation for Europeans, or Government lands.

As regards the first of these, it is to be observed that they belong purely to the professional part of the Survey, and are not directly connected with any Revenue arrangements, and consequently the whole duty both of selecting the stations and marking them with stones should devolve upon the Survey Department, to which some suitable funds can be allowed for the purpose.

28. The occasional marks, under the second head, define Revenue boundaries, but at the same time their position must necessarily be determined by the Survey Department in carrying on the details of its work, and as these Amshams and Déshams, and natural divisions of Estates will be clearly described in sketch maps and other papers supplied by the Demarcation Department, the erection of these occasional marks may, with advantage to all parties, be left to the Survey Officers, *one condition*, however, being strictly observed, that the marks are to be *on* the boundary and not at a distance from it.

29. Where, under the third head, traverses are found necessary round large Estates and paddy valleys, stones should be universally used for the Demarcation, in accordance, as far as possible, with the Demarcation Rules for village boundaries. This will devolve on the Settlement Department, who will pay particular attention to having the prominent bends marked distinctly and permanently, while the minor bends can be marked with temporary marks of small stones or mounds for the Survey Officers, it being impracticable to perpetuate all these minor marks. In the paddy vallies already demarcated no theodolite station marks have been set up, but those belonging to the fields will answer for the theodolite stations, the stones on the exterior lines on the edge of the hills being selected according to the discretion of the Survey Officer, both for stations and offsets; and a suitable mark being inscribed on them at the time to distinguish them. This will leave the Survey Officers quite unfettered and be far preferable to the Settlement Department attempting to lay out the stations, which are not, as in the case of the village traverses in the plains, tri-junction points of different Revenue divisions. The stones for field marks are, however, rather small, but what have come under the Director's observation are firmly fixed in the earth and not likely to be disturbed, though not much more than six or eight inches above the surface. It would take a great expenditure of time and money to replace all the marks selected for the theodolite stations by larger stones in the paddy flats now demarcated, and this is not absolutely necessary, so that existing stones can be taken as they are, while the case will be met in future by selecting larger-sized stones for prominent points on the exterior limits of each valley where it constitutes one or more properties and is not included along with the adjacent hills.

30. In the fourth case, of smaller properties included within traverses, and also in the fifth case, of fields to be laid out in Government lands, stones should be placed on all the prominent corners, minor ones being temporarily marked sufficient only for the Survey Officers to trace them. The sixth case, as well as the two preceding ones, falls to the Settlement Department, and suitably sized stones with a clearing along the lines of the forests, blocks will be found to answer.

31. The above instructions seem to meet all the circumstances which the present experience suggests, and to form a definite foundation for the conduct of the work by the Demarcation and Survey Departments, and to clear up doubts which have existed on several points, owing to the peculiar local circumstances of this tract. Any special points which may arise, can be submitted for further instructions.

32. Before proceeding to the review of Mr. Thomas' scheme above alluded to for the Demarcation and Survey of the whole extent of the Wainád in the detail of blocks of fields, it is convenient to notice the following statistics, which are, however, most vague, though taken from the Accounts, there being no reliable statements whatever of the extent of land under cultivation and subject to assessment, as the local measure of "pothy" is a seed measure (a pothy of land being what is supposed to produce a pothy of grain according to varying fertility), and the examination of the scattered cultivation is but imperfectly made.

		Acres.
The Paddy land cultivated and assessed, is estimated at.....		13,246
Do. Waste but cultivable.....		41,939
Coffee or other dry cultivation by Natives, unassessed.....	12,000	
Coffee plantations of Europeans.....	7,335	
		19,335
Total		74,520

The Land Assessment in Fasli 1268 was Rupees 29,715, including Rupees 66 on two Estates of European planters.

33. Taking the whole of the area above given as cultivated and immediately cultivable, it is only one-tenth of the whole extent of the Wainád. Mr. Thomas' proposal is to leave one-eighth of the whole tract consisting of teak forests, and to demarcate and measure the remainder in detail, of fields or blocks, viz., about half the táluq in fields for Natives and three-eighths in large blocks for planters, or in other figures:—

	Acres.
Teak forests.....	92,800
Forests to be demarcated for Coffee planters.....	2,78,400
Other land to be laid out chiefly for Natives.....	3,71,200
Total.....	7,42,400 = 1,160 sq. miles.

Or, again, there would be about eleven times the area of present reported cultivation demarcated chiefly for Natives, and Estates for about 700 European planters, supposing each to be 400 acres including pasture.

Cultivated.		
Paddy	13,246	
Dry	12,000	
	25,246	
To be Demarcated.	2,78,400	

34. Mr. Thomas roughly estimates the possible accomplishment of the demarcation of the whole by the monsoon of 1861, which would bring the Survey into the following season. His estimate, however, is much too sanguine, proceeding as it does on the supposition that as much work would be done in the Wainád with all the local difficulties as in the plains, and that about 14 forest blocks of 50 acres each, would be cleared by each Gumáshta per diem, which appears an impracticable task. The very low rate of work hitherto attained, notwithstanding Mr. Thomas' most energetic exertions, owing to numerous difficulties which it is unnecessary to describe here, and which will in a measure continue throughout the whole operations, forbid also the conclusion approximately arrived at by Mr. Thomas.

35. Supposing the difficulty to be got over of demarcating proprietary lands in arbitrary fields, and the question to be still open of making the present a Revenue as well as Estate Survey, as alluded to in paragraph 13, the Director would not be prepared to support the proposition for the entire demarcation of the whole country in detail as stated by Mr. Thomas, as he is convinced it would take a protracted period and a very large expenditure of money, while such a measure would probably far more than meet the requirements of the present generation. It would suffice for present requirements to confine the details to lands actually cultivated, and to those in localities likely to be taken up within an early period. The Director, however, realizes from personal observation in the Wainád, the difficulty stated by Mr. Thomas as to making a selection, particularly for future Native cultivation, which rises up in isolated patches in remote places and would probably escape being brought to account in a regular way from the details of the Survey, limited by such selection. But a discretion may be exercised to a certain extent in selecting the more populous localities such as the immediate neighbourhood of Manantoddi; a circle of some miles round Gonapattivattam (Sultan's Battery), the former flourishing centre of prosperity as indicated by remains of it still discernible in the more numerous hamlets and patches of cultivation in the neighbourhood, and the ruins of temples and other buildings. On the other hand, the light forest tract for many miles round Nelialum, except the immediate locality of that village, or rather hamlet, affords very little trace of cultivation, what there is being mostly isolated at a distance from the main road, or rather track. The wild bamboo jungles again to the west of Sultan's Battery, and between it and Pannamavam, are not yet being cleared except in few places, and would not be generally included in the selection.

36. Whatever limitation might be placed to the demarcation in detail, cultivation will doubtless spring up beyond such limits, and probably preference will be given to such undemarcated tracts to escape immediate inspection and assessment, but where this progresses to any considerable extent, attention would be drawn to it, and the remedy might be applied of bringing it under detail Survey.

37. The Director has thought it necessary to thus notice the thorough scheme of making the present a Revenue as well as Estate Survey, although, for the reasons already assigned, he proposes to limit the operations to be at present conducted (as suggested by his Excellency the Governor at the Wainád conference) principally to the registry and delineation of Estates and rights of property without entering into all the details required for the Government taxation, for which a separate agency may be employed in the manner above described in paragraph 8.

38. The furtherance of the progress of the operations will depend upon the early passing of the proposed new Act already* submitted, as little can be done in the way of registry without the provisions it contains.

* *To Board* 11*th May* 1859.

39. In conclusion, it may be observed that there seems no doubt that this part of the country so well suited for Europeans as regards climate, and offering such bright prospects in Coffee enterprize, into which also the Natives are now extensively entering, will be rapidly opened out to a large extent, and if, concurrently with this, there should be also an influx of Natives from the low country attracted to the spot by the remunerative returns, the defined rights and a moderate assessment, it is easily to see how the Wainád may, with the improvement of roads and other essential works, and the Railway communication on one side, and the proximity to the Western Sea Ports on the other, become one of the finest and best developed provinces of the Presidency and take a position similar to Ceylon.

40. The Director resolves to forward a copy of these Proceedings to the Board of Revenue and to Government, with the view to early orders being obtained on any points which may appear to require the decision of Government. Copies are also forwarded to the Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, Wainád, and to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for their guidance in the meanwhile.

(Signed) H. NEWILL,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

No. 80. ORDER THEREON, 16th May 1860, No. 789.

1. In this Paper the Director of Revenue Settlement submits, for the Orders of Government, the plan of operations proposed to be followed in carrying out the Wainád Survey.

2. Most of the subjects treated of in this Paper were, as Mr. Newill observes, brought forward and discussed at the Wainád conference at Ootacumund, at which Mr. Newill and his Deputy, Mr. Thomas, were present, and on several of them Orders passed in the Proceedings of Government, 4th April, No. 517, adopting the propositions in the Governor's Minute. It is not necessary, therefore, to go through the whole paper, in detail, but particular points will be briefly noticed.

3. In the latter part of paragraph 3, the Director proposes that the natural divisions of large Estates, and the general areas of their cultivated portions, should be ascertained and delineated on the Survey Map. The Governor in Council understood that this was approved at the Conference.

4. Paragraphs 4 to 12 discuss the mode of taxation to be adopted for the Coffee lands.

* *Dated* 16*th May* 1860, *No.* 788.

5. The Government approve the plan for the Survey operations proposed by the Director, viz., that the boundaries of Estates shall be surveyed by the Survey Department, and the main topographical internal divisions laid down, and the blocks of cultivation shown; but that the detailed measurements, necessary for the purposes of a field Settlement, shall be made afterwards by a separate Agency.

Paragraphs 14 *to* 20.

6. The principle that any person who cannot be ousted without a formal proceeding, and anything above an annual tenancy at will, should be taken as coming within the scope of the rule for Registry and Survey, was agreed to at the Ootacumund Conference at which the Collector of Malabar assisted, and is approved of by the Government.

7. The plan of Survey operations in the Government land detailed in paragraphs 24 to 26 is approved. The detailed arrangements proposed in paragraphs 28 to 30, respecting demarcation, are also generally approved.

8. Mr. Thomas' plan of laying out the whole of the proprietary lands in blocks was discussed at the Conference, and was negatived. The Governor in Council will not refuse to assent to Mr. Newill's proposal in paragraph 35, to survey such land in certain localities named, where it is likely to be shortly brought under cultivation; provided, however, that this is done only with the full consent of the owners.

9. The Government have now passed Orders on all the points in this lengthy paper, which seem to require their decision; should any have been omitted, Mr. Newill will bring them to notice. The Governor in Council cannot but add that in a document which notices in succession so many subjects, some requiring the Orders of Government and others not, it would have been convenient if the Director had briefly enumerated at the close on what points and in what paragraphs, he wished for Orders.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

CONTENTS.

Paragraphs.

1. Submits proposal for demarcating Boundaries, and the Survey of Properties in the Wainád.
2. Discussion of these topics at the Wainád.
3. Mode in which the Survey is proposed to be carried on.
4. Considered in connection with the discussion of the general principles to be adopted for taxation.
13. Advantage of objection to laying out arbitrary fields and blocks in proprietary land considered.
14. Further details of measurement for Assessment from time to time should be made by suitable Agency and perpetuated by marks.

15 to 20. Details of mode to be pursued in the Survey described.

21. Definition of Properties for Registry and Survey.

22 to 25. Government lands to be Surveyed in more detail of fields and blocks according to the requirements of Europeans and Natives, which are described.

26. Order in which localities are to be taken up with reference to the convenience of the Planters.

27 to 31. Detailed instructions regarding the demarcasion of Boundaries for the Survey.

32 to 37. Statistics of area, cultivation and assessment and notice of the Deputy Director's proposal for Surveying the whole of the Wainád in detail, including waste, &c.

38. The passing of the Draft Act providing for demarcation of Boundaries and Begistry of Titles essential for the progress of work.

39. Concluding remarks as to the prospects of the Wainád becoming a flourishing Province.

P.P.

No. 789.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 16 May 1860

Read the following

Pro: of the Do. of Revenue

Settlement

Submits proposal for demarcating boundaries & the Survey of properties in the Wynad.

(Here enter 17 March 1860)

Wainad

In this paper the Director of Rev: Sett: submits, for the ~~consideration~~ ~~and~~ orders of Govt., ~~his opinion on the several questions involved~~, the plan of operations proposed to be followed in carrying out the Wainad survey.

2. Most of the ~~subjects~~ in this paper subjects treated of were, as Mr Neville observes, brought forward and discussed

discussed at the Waiuā conference at Ōtakamuru, at which Mr Rowell and his deputy, Mr Thomas, were present, and on several of them orders passed in the Prov: of Govt: 4th April 1877 adopting the propositions in the Governor's Minute.

3. In the latter part of para 3 the Director proposes that the natural divisions of large estates, and the generally areas of their cultivated portions should be ascertained and delineated on the Survey Plans The Executive Council understood that this was approved at the conference

4. Paragraphs 4 to 12 discuss the mode of taxation

It is not necessary therefore, to go thro' the whole paper in detail but particular points will be briefly noticed

Dated May 18th 1877

Paras 14 to 20.

to be adopted for the coffee lands. On this subject orders have been passed separately, and it has been determined that only the cultivated coffee land shall be assessed to the revenue.

5. The Govt: approve the plan for the survey of sections proposed by the Director, viz: That the boundaries of estates shall be surveyed by the Survey dept:, and the main topographical internal divisions laid down, and the blocks of cultivation shown; but that the detailed measurements, necessary for the purposes of a field settlement, shall be made afterwards by

by a separate agency.

6. Before giving his opinion on the proposal in para 21, the Govt would wish to have the opinion of the Coll. of Malabar on the subject.

7. The plan of survey operations in the Govt. land detailed in paras 24 to 26 is approved. The detailed arrangements proposed in paras 28 to 30 respecting demarcation are also generally approved.

8. Mr Thomas's plan of laying out the whole of the proprietary lands in blocks was discussed at the conference and it was negatived. It was therefore needless to bring it forward again

6. The principle that any person who cannot be ousted without a formal proceeding, and anything above an annual tenancy at will, should be taken as coming within the scope of the rule for Registry and Survey, was agreed to at the Ootacamund Conference at which the Collector of Malabar assisted, and is approved by the Government.

I suppose omitting this sentence as the conference at Ootacamund does not supersede consultation here GOH

The Govt. in Council will not refuse to assent to Mr Newill's proposal in para 35. to survey such land in certain localities named, where it is likely to be shortly brought under cultivation, provided however that this is done only with the full consent of the owners.

9. The Govt. have now passed orders on all the points in this lengthy paper, which seem to require their decision; should any have been omitted, Mr Newill will bring them to notice. The Govts. cannot but add that in so long and straggling a document, which notices in succession so many subjects, some requiring the orders of Govt and others not, it would have been convenient,

if

if the Director had briefly enumerated at the close on what points and in what paragraphs, he wished for orders.

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Dr Rev Settl
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