M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1538 Press
Mis.

222.223

Dated 16-7- 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16th July 1862.

No. 222. Read the following letter from Captain R. H. BEDDOME, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Camp Cuddapah, 6th June 1862, No. 29:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to report that I have explored the Nullamallay range of hills in the Kurnool District. This range is about 70 miles long, extending from Chagulmarry (about 40 miles north of Cuddapah) to the southern bank of the Kistna river, its breadth is nearly 20 miles in the broadest parts.

2. I first ascended the range by a pass near Diggoo Ovalum, and explored the forests to the south of the Nundi Canama Ghát, descending again into the plains, I proceeded along the western side of the hills to Nundial, from this place I again ascended the mountains to the north of the Nundi Canama Ghát and spent a week in exploring the forests to the north of the Ghát, I then crossed the range to Ankeveed on the eastern side; I again ascended the range to the north near the village of Bolapillay, and finally returned to Cuddapah by the eastern side of the range.

3. There are fine plateaus of table land upon these hills, which are singularly flat in some parts.

4. The Collector of Kurnool has a bungalow on the Yera Chalma, a hill not marked upon the Trigonometrical Map, but which is close to the Munty Conda, the climate here is healthy all the year round, and the temperature twelve to fifteen degrees lower than in the plains: the elevation is 2,850 feet above the sea. Water however is only procurable at some distance.

5. The Gul Brumeshwar hill, close over and north-west of the ruined temple of that name, appeared to me to be the best locality for a sanitarium, there is a considerable plateau there, and water is procurable much nearer than on the Yera Chalma, it is also considerably higher than that hill.

6. The highest peak on these hills is north-east of the Gul Brumeshwar temple, and is 3,300 feet high.

7. There are no Sholas or moist woods on these hills, and they are in no way adapted for the cultivation of Coffee, Tea or Chinchona.

8. The Chensoowars, a tribe inhabiting these hills, are a most indolent thievish race, and I found them quite useless as far as any aid in exploring went, nor could I get any information from them. The Maddewars a class of people, who extract the dye from the Maddi Chettoo (Morinda citrifolia), I found very useful, they live at the foot of the hills, and are constantly in the forests all over the hills, they are well acquainted with the forest products and their native names.

9. The higher portions of these hills appear to be healthy all the year round. Mr. Arbuthnot, Head Assistant Collector of the District, has a bungalow on a part of the range near Cummum, he informed me that he has been on the hills at all seasons, and has never caught fever. The natives do not appear to suffer from it, the jungles at the foot and the bamboo jungles on the hills are, I have no doubt, feverish.

10. These hills are covered from their base to their summits with forest trees. In some parts the hills are very rocky and the trees much stunted, but there is a very great extent of valuable forest land in which the trees grows to a fine size. The jungles north of the Nundy Canama are finer than those to the south.

11. The following are the most valuable timber trees found on these mountains:—

1. Tek	.....	The Teak.
2. Yeggi	.....	Pterocarpus marsupinum.
3. Nulla Maddi	.....	Terminalia tomentosa.
4. Jitegee	.....	The Rose-wood.
5. Billoo	.....	The Satin-wood.
6. Yerra Maddi	.....	Terminalia Arjuna.
7. Tunki	.....	The Ebony.
8. Naryapa	.....	Hardwickia binata.
9. Chiriman	.....	Conocarpus latifolius.
10. Goomer Tek	.....	Gmelina arborea.

12. Of these, the first four are the most sought after by the wood cutters.

(1.) *The Teak* is found in considerable quantities on these hills; and seems to be of very superior quality, but except in the more inaccessible places it is felled before it attains six inches in diameter. I have seen numerous fine young trees only four to five inches in diameter, lying ready to be carted, sixteen of these are placed on one cart, which is charged a seigniorage of Rupees 2. Government thereby only receiving a seigniorage of 2 Annas per tree. I saw no trees or stumps of a greater circumference than eight or nine feet and the tree probably does not attain a larger size on these hills. Most of the larger trees have been cut, though here and there good sized trees are still to be met with, in some cases, where they have been felled, the whole tree has been left and has been more or less destroyed by fire, in some cases only the half of the timber has been removed and in no case more than two-thirds.

(2.) *Nulla Maddi* is the most abundant and the largest timber tree on these hills. It grows to a very large size, I have measured trees ten and eleven feet in circumference, with a straight trunk thirty to forty feet high without a bough; this is a most valuable timber tree, with a little inferior to Teak for house building. Indiscriminate felling prevails and the destruction of this valuable timber annually must be enormous, as every young tree on the outskirts of the forests and in the places easiest of access is felled when it attains five or six years' growth, I saw hundreds of such cut of only five or six inches in diameter.

(3.) *Yeggee.*—This fine timber (the Vengay of our Western Coast) is plentiful on these hills and attains a fair size, it is perhaps the most sought after of any, and is rarely allowed to grow to any large dimension. The wood cutters after felling the trees often work the wood up into naves, felloes, &c., in the forest, and carry out the worked up timber on donkeys and bullocks and load their bandies with the same at the foot of the hills, much seigniorage is thereby evaded, as the worked up timber pays the same seigniorage per bandy load, as timber in the rough. When carried away by coolies or on donkeys seigniorage is probably altogether evaded.

(4.) *Jitegee.*—(Black-wood or Rose-wood).—This valuable timber is not nearly so abundant as either Nalla Maddi or Yeggee, it is eagerly sought after and felled long before it attains a fair size.

13. The Satin-wood grows to a large size. Chiriman and Gumer Tek, are abundant and grow large. Tunki is found in considerable quantities. Yera Maddi is common near water both on the hills and round the foot of the hills. Naryepa is abundant round the skirts of the hills and in some of the lower vallies.

14. Seigniorage being only levied on the bandy load, young Teak and other trees are constantly carried out on men's heads and the tax thereby evaded.

15. Valuable trees of Naryepa (the Acha of commerce) are sometimes cut down only for their bark, which yields a valuable fibre, the tree being left to rot or to be destroyed by fire.

16. The seigniorage is too low in this District, and timber consequently much cheaper than in other Districts. The natives often use Teak in building their houses, and make their carts of it and even their ploughs, when other timbers would answer equally well.

17. Red Sanders (Pterocarpus santalinus) is only found on the most southern portion of the range, as it has been almost eradicated with the exception of saplings all felling should cease for the present. Sandal-wood (Santalum album) is not found on these hills.

18. Government will now perceive that most wholesale destruction prevails in these forests, and it has been rapidly increasing during the last three years; I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of putting these valuable forests under a systematic conservancy, the ultimate benefit would be enormous. The requirements of the District are on the increase. The Railway and Irrigation Company require timber, and when the system of Canals is finished a valuable trade will be opened with the coast and Madras.

19. I am of opinion that all felling of Teak should be put a stop to for several years, that then a seigniorage of 3 Rupees per tree should be levied, this would entirely stop all felling of saplings, which is so ruinous.

20. Nalla Maddi, Yeggi and Jitegee and other specified valuable timber trees should never be cut under one foot in diameter; that in every case where trees of a less diameter are cut it should entail a forfeiture of the license and confiscation of the timber. With the small establishment that I intend proposing for the conservancy of these forests, it will be impossible at first to charge seigniorage upon these timbers by the tree, the forest cover far too great an area for this system, when however, these forests begin to recover themselves, and an increasing revenue allows of a considerable increase in the establishment then the stump fee system should be introduced. For the present, however, the seigniorage must be by the bandy load, and it must be the duty of the establishment to stop all clandestine felling, and to do all in their power to prevent the felling of young trees for which there is no excuse, as there are plenty of large trees in the forests, which are now cut whenever large timber is wanted, the saplings only being felled because they are easier to transport or because they are much nearer the plains.

21. I propose the following rules to be observed in Conservancy Department in this District:—

Rules for the Conservancy of the Kurnool Forests.

1. The Seigniorage upon Teak to be 3 Rupees per tree.
2. The Seigniorage upon the following timbers in the rough to be 2 Rupees per bandy load:—

1. Yeggi	.....	Pterocarpus marsupinum.
2. Nalla Maddi	.....	Terminalia tomentosa.
3. Yerra Maddi	.....	Terminalia arjuna.
4. Jitegee	.....	Dalbergia latifolia.
5. Naryapa...	.....	Hardwickia binata.
6. Billoo...	.....	The Satin-wood.
7. Chiriman...	.....	Conocarpus latifolius.
8. Goomer Tek	.....	Gmelina arborea.
9. Tunki	.....	Diospyros melanoxylon.

3. None of the above trees to be felled when the tree is less than three feet in circumference at three feet from the base.

4. All trees to be felled within three feet from the base.

5. Any of the timbers mentioned in paragraph 2, worked up in the forests into felloes, &c., to pay a seigniorage of 4 Rupees per bandy load.

6. Red Sanders (Chandam) is not to be felled until further orders.

7. The following timbers are not to be felled:—

The Mango.
The Tamarind.
The Wood apple.
The Bêl fruit..... .....Ægle Marmelos.
Ippie ....Bassia latifolia.

8. All timbers not specified in paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 to pay a seigniorage (as jungle timber) of one Rupee per bandy load.

9. Refused timber, branches and rotten wood, &c., when carted as firewood to pay no seigniorage.

10. No license to be granted for less than ten bandy loads. The time allowed to be four months.

11. Persons requiring timber to pay the money for the number of bandy loads required in advance into one of the Táluq Treasuries, and receive from the Tahsíldár a numbered voucher for the same, the Sub-Assistant Conservator or Overseer upon receipt of this voucher grants a printed license of a corresponding number to the voucher for the number of bandy loads required, the name of the wood being specified, or if not one of those named in paragraph 2, being entered as "jungle wood" the number of bandy loads are checked off on the back of the license as the bandies pass through the first village either by the Reddi or at the Tanah Station. When the number of bandies specified in the license have been checked off on the back of the license the document is to be detained and forwarded to the Tahsíldár, who submits them to the Collector.

12. Any one carting timber to be always able to produce his printed license.

13. The portion of the forest in which the felling is to take place will be entered in each license.

14. Time-expired licenses to be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

15. When the trees specified in paragraph 2 are found cut, or being brought out of the jungles of a less diameter than one foot, the license holder will be subject to the forfeiture of his license and the confiscation of the timber.

16. No timber to be carried away from the foot of the hills by coolies, or on the back of bullocks or donkies, this does not apply to bundles of firewood.

17. Persons requiring bamboos must take out a license for not less than five bandy loads, the charge to be one Rupee per bandy load.

18. The trees and ever-green shrubs which fringe the mountain streams are not to be felled.

22. The seigniorage at present paid upon Nulla Maddi, Jeggi and Jitegee is only one Rupee per bandy load, I have increased this to 2 Rupees, and for worked up timber Rupees 4, this is even a low rate. The Government will also perceive that all the financial parts will be in the hands of the Revenue Department, and the Forest Department will only have the interior economy of the forests to attend to. The printed license will reach the Collector through the Tahsíldár, and he will then know if more are ever issued than seigniorage has been paid for.

23. I propose to Government to place these valuable forests under one of our trained Overseers from our western forests and to promote him to the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator upon an increased salary, I shall then be able to nominate a man who has a good knowledge of forestry, and who has had some years' training in the Department. If I had to place them in charge of an untrained hand upon a salary of 80 or 100 Rupees I should not do so with any confidence.

24. The system of promoting deserving Overseers to the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator, and giving them a distinct charge will induce able men to enter our Department as Overseers and tend to lessen the difficulty we now experience in obtaining the services of good hands as Overseers.

	Rs.
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator...	
Horse allowance..	150
1 Duffadár..	30
10 Peons at 6 Rupees each ...	15
.. ..	60
Total per monsem.. =	255

25. I propose an establishment as per margin, to commence operations with in these forests. I could not propose a smaller establishment and I trust that Government will sanction the same.

26. It is a little in excess of the amount sanctioned for these forests for 1862-63, but I can meet the excess from the amount sanctioned for Cuddapah, as that establishment is in excess of what I consider necessary.

27. The growth of some of our finest forest trees is so large on these hills, that the Nullamallay forests can hardly be overvalued, particularly when the paucity of large timber on the eastern side of this Presidency is taken into consideration. If indiscriminate felling is allowed to continue the immediate revenue for the next few years will of course be greater than it would under a conservancy system, but the forests must be eventually ruined. If, however, these forests are conserved and the felling of young trees, little more than saplings, be immediately put a stop to, they will year by year increase in value, and in a few years hence when the canals are open will be in a condition to yield a considerable revenue, and will then require and be able to afford a much larger establishment.

28. The stopping of all felling of Teak sapling will cause a decrease in the immediate revenue, but Government must bear in mind that they will be yearly increasing in size, and the timber will when ready to be felled, owing to improved means of communication with other Districts, be of greater market value. The increased seigniorage of 2 Rupees instead of one upon other valuable timbers, and the increased felling of the same owing to Teak felling being stopped, will nearly if not quite cover this decrease.

29. These forests in 1858-59 yielded a revenue of 4,000 Rupees, this has greatly increased in the last three years, and they are now giving a revenue of about 10,000 Rupees, this is owing to the great increase in felling, particularly in that of Teak saplings; no revenue would however be satisfactory if it is combined with the destruction of these forests; as I propose to stop all felling of Teak saplings the revenue at present derived from Teak felling will stop, if however we are able to prevent all clandestine felling, combined with the increased seigniorage upon other timbers I hope to nearly make up this decrease, and to show a revenue under conservancy principles after paying for the establishment of about 7,000 Rupees per annum.

30. A good cart road might be made at very little expense from the plains near Nundial up to the plateaus near the Gul Brumeshwar where the finest forests are situated,

31. The following is a list of the trees growing on the Nallamallays and the Native names by which they are known to the wood cutters and Maddewars:—

TIMBER TREES OF THE NALLAMALLAYS.

Botanical.	*Telugu.*
Acacia amara.	Sikkari.
,, Arabica.	Tumi.
,, speciosa.	Dirasan.
,, sandra.	Sandrà.
,, odoratissima.	Chensu.
,, stipulata.	Chindaga.

Botanical.	*Telugu.*
Azardirachta Indica.	Yepà.
Antidesma pubescens.	Nakà gadaru.
Ægle marmelos.	Màmedu.
Alangium hexapetalam.	Nallàudagu.
Ailanthus excelsa.	Pedàmàn.
Balsamodendron Agallocha.	Condaregi.
Butea frondosa.	Modagu.
Banhinia racemosa.	Âre.
" variegata.	Pedà àre.
Boswellia glabra.	Ándaki.
Buchavania latifolia.	Sàrà and Chàrà.
Briedelia spinosa.	Kàrartti.
" crenulata.	do.
Bassia latifolia.	Ippi.
" longifolia.	Ádavi Ippi.
Conthium parviflorum.	Balsu.
Cratœva Roxburghü.	Uskiàmàn.
Chloroxylon swietenia.	Billoo.
Capparis grandis.	Reygutti.
Careya arborea.	Dud Ippee and budà darmee.
Conocarpus latifolius,	Chiri màn.
Cavallium urens.	Yerrà pulkee.
Cluytia collina.	Vodishà.
Cathartocarpus fistulus.	Reylà.
Cordia myxa.	Irkee.
" tomentosa.	Condà irkee.
Caryota urens.	Màri.
Dillenia pentagyna.	Pàru.
Dalbergia latifolia.	Jitegee.
" frondosa.	Pachàri.
" paniculata	Yellàri.
Diospyros chloroxylon.	Illinda.
" melanoxylon.	Tunki.
Dodancœa Burmaniana.	Candaru.
Dichrostachys cinerea.	Vellatura.
Ehretia lœvis.	———
Emblica officinalis.	Usarika.
Erythrina Indica.	Modagu.
" sublobata.	Mulu modagu.
Elœodendron Roxburghü.	Niradi.
Ficus Indica.	Mari,
" tomentosa.	Kondakal Juvi,
" religiosa.	———
" Tsiela.	Juvi.
" glomerata.	———
Garuga pinnata.	Garuga.
Gmelina arborea.	Gumar tek.
" Asiatica.	Gumudu.
Gardenia latifolia.	Iri bikee.
" lucida.	do.
" turgida.	Gudi mangà.
Guatteria fragrans.	Chilkà dudagu.

Botanical.	*Telugu.*
Gyrocarpus Jacquini.	Kumarpulki.
Grewia Rothü.	Jàuà.
" filicœfolia.	Tharra.
Givoytia rottleriformis.	Pulki.
Gelonium fasciculatum.	———
Hymenodyction excelsum.	Manà birà.
Hollarhena antidysenterica.	Kolà mukri.
Helicteres Isora.	Gavar dadu.
Hardwickia binata.	Nàr yepà.
Ixora parviflora.	Kori.
Jatropha n. sp. (a large tree.)	Garpà shulà.
Logerstrœmia parviflora.	Chinnangi.
Lemovia acidissima.	Torelagà.
Mimusops hexandra.	Nimmi.
Mangifera Indica.	Màmadi.
Milinsa velutina.	Nalla dudagu.
Morinda citrifoli.	Maddi.
Milnea Roxburghiana.	———
Microchlœna quinquelocularis.	Botkà.
Murraya paniculata.	———
Nauclea parvifolia	Butà kar.
Ochua squarrosa.	Kuka moyadi.
Odina Wodier.	Gumpini.
Pongamia glabra.	Kanigà.
Pterocarpus Santalinus.	Chandam.
" Marsupinum.	Yeggi.
Pterospermum Heyneanum.	Gubatarrà.
Premra tomentosa.	Nàgur.
Prosopis spicigera.	Jammi.
Randia n. sp.	Kondà manga.
Salmalia Malabarica.	Buragu.
Schrebera swietenioides.	Todele nor.
Strychnos nux vomica.	Mushti.
Soymida febrifuga.	Sumi.
Spathodea falcata.	Wodi.
Stereospermum Chelonoides.	Pulàkoil.
Semecarpus anacardium.	Jiri.
Sethia Indica.	Deodàri.
Sapindus emarginatus.	Kankudu.
Sclerostylis antalantioides.	Adivinim.
Syzygium alternifolium.	Manchi moyadee.
" Jambolanum.	Narer.
Terminalia tomentosa.	Nallà maddi,
" Arjuna.	Yerrà maddi.
Terminalia Belarica.	Thàni.
" Chebula.	Karakà.
Tectona grandis.	Tek.
Trophis aspera.	Pakki.
Tamarindus Indica.	Chintà.
Ulmas integrifolia.	Nowlee.

Botanical.	*Telugu.*
Vitex alata.	Neoali adagu.
„ lencoxylon.	Lukee.
Wrightea tinctorea.	Pàlà varki.
„ molissima.	
Zyzyphus jujuba.	Rengà.
„ xylopyrus.	Gotker.

Botanically I did not observe much novelty on these hills, the season of my visit however though the best for the trees, was the very worst for all the smaller vegetation.

No. 223. ORDER THEREON, 16th July 1862, No. 1,538.

1. In this letter, the Officiating Conservator of Forests reports on the Nullamallay range of hill and forest in the Kurnool District, embracing an area of about 70 miles in length, and nearly 20 in the widest part.

2. Captain Beddome states that there is still "a very great extent of valuable forest land "in which the trees grow to a fine size." The destruction of the forests has been very great, and he strongly recommends that they should be conserved without delay. The demand for timber is increasing, and when the canals of the Irrigation Company are finished, and means of access to markets thus afforded, a valuable trade with Madras and the Eastern Coast must spring up.

3. Captain Beddome proposes to prohibit the felling of Teak and Red Sanders for several years, and to raise the seigniorage on a large number of other valuable trees which he specifies.

4. The establishment required will cost Rs. 255* a month as in Cuddapah† and will work under similar rules.

	Rs.
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator 150 + 30 Rs. Horse allowance.....	180
1 Duffadár.....	15
10 Peons at 6 Rupees each.....	60
Total per mensem..	255

† G. O. 16th instant, No. 1,537.

5. Captain Beddome states that at present the revenue is about Rupees 10,000; but as he proposes to stop the felling of Teak saplings, he expects a *net* revenue of Rupees 7,000 for the present: the forests meanwhile yearly increasing in value, instead of decreasing, as they now are.

6. Captain Beddome's arrangements are approved.

7. The proposed rules, it is observed, provide for the payment of seigniorage on bandy loads only of wood. It seems to the Government desirable that in all Districts rates of seigniorage should be laid down, also for wood carried away by coolies or by any other means. Captain Beddome will attend to this.

8. As the requisite funds for the Establishment can be provided from the Budget of the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts, authority is granted for its immediate entertainment in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India. To enable the Government to apply for this sanction, they desire to be furnished at an early date with a tabular Statement in the prescribed form, together with a Memorandum containing information on the several points indicated in the Circular of the Supreme Government of 15th March, communicated with the order in this Department of 14th May 1862, No. 1,062.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

The demand for timber is increasing and where the Canals of the Irrigation Co. are furnished & means of access & markets thus afforded a valuable trade with Mombasa & the Eastern Coast must spring up.

Capt Reddome describes & sketches the felling of Teak and Red Sanders for several years and states that specimens of a large number of other valuable trees which he specifies. The establishment required with cash Rs 255 as in Cash.

6

detail & rule work under similar rules. The requisite funds can be provided from the Budget of the two Districts.

Capt Reddome states that at present the revenue is about 10,000 Rs as he describes & stops the felling of Teak Saplings, he expects a net revenue of Rs 7000. for the present. The forests meanwhile yearly increasing in value instead of decreasing as they now are.

These arrangements seem worthy of approval.

I.F.D.

Recommends

No. 1538.

Revenue Depart.t

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Under date the 16th July 1862.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Submitting his Report upon the Nullamullay Forests.

/Here enter 6th June 1862 No. 29/

1. In this letter, the Offg. Conservator of Forests reports on the Nullamullay range of Hills and Forest in the Kurnool district, embracing an area of about 70 miles in length and nearly 20 in the widest part.

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Draft accepted

24 June

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3. Captain Beddome proposes to prohibit the felling of Teak and Red Saunders for several years, and to raise the seignorage on a large number of other valuable trees which he specifies.

4. The establishments required will cost Rs. 255 as under:

	Rs.
1 Sub Assistant Conservator 150+30 Rs. House Allowance	180.
1 Duffadar	15
10 Peons @ 6 Rs each	60
Total per Annum	255

* G. O.

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J. D. S

4 Copies to the Conservator of Forests Dept. 18
14 " " Board
2 " " Asst. Genl.
3 " " Civil Paymasters

Conservancy of the Pullamallay Forests - Kurnool Distt.

Copy in a letter to England d/ 26th August No. 54 of 62.

Revenue 1862 Depttt.
Pro: of Govt for July.

No. 1538.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
D/ 16th July 1862

From the offg Consr Forests.
d/ 22d July/62 Cd No 2120 - inc
From Govt of India Cr 349/63 - inc
Further Cr 2348/62 - 26 Oct 63 - inc

Passing orders on
Forest Conservator's report
on the Nullamallay Forests.

No 222 & 223.

L