M.R.O. 14—15,000—27-3-44

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1243 Press ~~Mis.~~

253. 254

Dated 15-7- 1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15th July 1864.

No. 253. 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 Ootacamund, 20th June 1864, No. 970:—

SIR,

Agreeable to paragraph 15 of the Government Order No. 1,191 of the 4th of July 1863, and to paragraph 27 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State (No. 14 of the 24th of April 1863), I have the honor to forward a sketch Map of the Presidency in which all the tracts of forest now under conservancy are marked. As almost all our tracts of forest are composed of many different sorts of timber trees, Black-wood, Vengay and other valuable trees growing abundantly in even the best tracts of Teak, I did not think it expedient to attempt to use different colors to show the different timber trees, all the forests therefore are colored green. A separate Memorandum for each District, however, accompanies the Map, and these contain notes of the products and extent of each forest.

No. 254. ORDER THEREON, 15th July 1864, No. 1,243.

Forests, No. 3.

1. Forwarded together with the enclosures to the Secretary of State, with reference to paragraph 27 of his Despatch 24th, April 1863, No. 14.

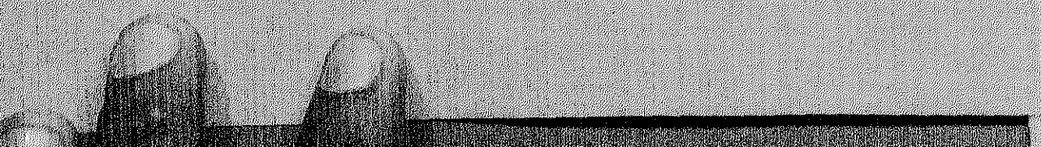
2. Captain Beddome will forward two more copies.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Conservator of Forests.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.



Notes on the forests of South Canara District.

The District is divided into 5 Talugs. Coondapore, Barcoor, Mangalore, Udipee and Soondapore.

All the valuable forests are situated on the slopes or at the foot of the ghauts running from Malabar into North Canara.

The chief forests in the different Talugs are as follows.

Coondapore. There is but little in this Talug in the jungles north of Soonabuch which are called the Alabat jungles, all the trees of fine growth however have been taken out before conservancy came into force, there are about 1000 large teak & sy but they are what are styled "Jalakee" or hooked knotted or more or less damaged by fire and were not considered worth cutting by the merchants, these trees they are now however worth about 12 annas and one Rupee per cubic foot. Saplings are coming on which will be of value in future years.

The forests on the face of the Ghauts contain Poonga tree (Calophyllum tracteatum) Elengy (Dysoxylon spf) Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia) Bebalee (wild Jack) (Artocarpus hirsuta) and Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia) and some of the finest jungle timber in the District

the Kadur. The forests on the Sahyadry hills are generally in the Sadness from Sunda, the South and Eastern parts of Bluckwood and Poon abound in Jack and Bibalam timber except from Sorabay.

Chikmagadi.

Canara pepper jungles. There is some Teak from these parts the Malabar jungles, all the finer large trees have been cut there are about 10 000 Jack trees and about 2 thousand very fine growing Thingo of from 1 to 3 feet in girth.

Sorabay. There is a good Teak forest there all the fine trees have been cut the Jack trees may be taken advantage of the Thingo which are very flourishing of 2 to 3 feet.

Coorgmurray Forests on the ranges of hills. In these forests are Sonicha indifferent quality and small girth Blackwood and Poon abundant for small amount of Jack and a considerable quantity of Mild Jack (Bibalam) Jungle timbers superior and very abundant. These are the jungles which supply to Mangalore market. Elephants are now following are there on the Poochera and Cussa systems.

Mangalore.

Kudra Mukh jungles in Chiny Ghauts. Teak, Poon, Mild Jack (Bibalam) and Blackwood tolerably plentiful. Jungle timber very abundant.

N.B. These jungles are difficult of access and would hardly pay to get the timber on at the present market rate.

Ludchee.

Sandalwood jungles on the Ghauts. Teak.

Blackwood and Poon plentiful and tolerably straight. Mild Jack (Bibalam) in very fine trees. Jungle timbers very abundant and fine. In better sorts Poon (Calophyllum) Mutti (Vateria indica) Poon murray Teak (Tectona) Cashue (Anacardium) Mo (Bassia) Jungly Godsal (Xylia) very particularly fine.

Coondapore.

Trees of Ghauts.

Are Ligny of Teak, Blackwood and Poon a considerable very fine, Mild Jack (Bibalam) in very fine jungle timbers much abundant and of exceedingly fine growth, in these Poon Bibalam abundant.

There are 4 parcels of Sandalwood in the District.

1. In the Subramangadi Taluq about 6 miles from the Ghauts of that name, there are about 2000 trees.

2. In the same Taluq 4 or 5 days there are 500 trees.

3. In the Kodipee Taluq 24 Kandies there are 2000 trees (registered in the Collectors office).

4. In the same Taluq about 12 Gantes from Kodipee 500 trees all these trees are young and must get fro ever thing the climate is against too much to grow good Sandalwood and I am afraid that the trees will never produce much Heart Wood which alone has the fragrant properties.

Res-1903/69

84

Notes on the Forests of the Madura District.

The only Government forests of the Madura District are situated on the Northern and Southern slopes of the Palnies and in the Southern portions of the Amaravati valley.

On the Northern slopes of the Palnies the forests of the Periyakarry valley and the forests on the slopes of Periyakulam belong to Government, there are considerable tracts of forest between these two portions which belong to Zamindars.

The forests on the Eastern slopes of the Palnies belong to Zamindars.

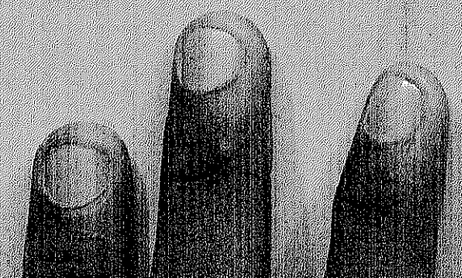
Most of the forests on the South are very good and almost the whole of the forest on the Eastern side of the Amaravati valley are the property of Zamindars. The Government forests are situated in the Southern portions of the valley and the extreme South West and South East Corners.

Ranges of Peria can here Parasnathas in the forest districts are thin and the trees tolerably abundant in all the forests. Blackwood is met with in the Government forests of the Amaravati valley. There is also a quantity of young Teak in these forests but most of the fine trees had been felled before the forests were put under Conservancy.

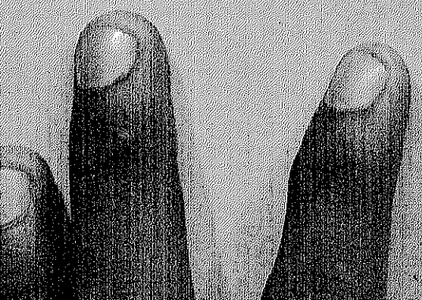
There is a very small quantity of Sandalwood on the Southern slopes of the Palnies.

Numerous jungle timbers are abundant in the
forests of the Pulney Hills and of the Travancore valley.

Rec. 1903 Ma



Rec=1703/66



Notes of the Machmallay Forests by Major H. Le Marjoram. Assistant Conservator.

Machmallay Forest. The best Teak Forest covers a space of more than one hundred Square miles, the Teak in this Forest is of small size, but large enough for ordinary house building purposes, most of the ripe Teak has been cut, but there is a considerable amount of young Teak coming on, and in five or Six years it will be fit to cut.

Black Wood of large size is to be found in all the ravines but not in great numbers.

Almost generally of the Teak consists of Shoots from stumps and the Suckers from the roots, this is due to two causes, the annual fires destroying the seedlings, and the system pursued by the natives of felling Teak trees at 30 years of age before they were ripe. If these at which a Teak tree should be cut in these Forests may be taken at 60 years of the tree is cut at 30 years of age, being still young Shoots and shoots from the stumps or suckers from the roots. The trees on the Machmallay being cut at abt. 40 years of age & fully ripe rarely send out shoots from the stumps.

The Teak tree is rarely found solitary, or one Square mile hundreds may be seen, in a two mile area. Where the Teak grows Jeegay and Saria &c.

Dhaw &c.

Sir Charles Allen found there a large amount of Timber, Teak, and Sandal wood also small amounts of Lac. Elephants are not employed, as all over labor is required for Teak, the villagers and others cut and carry away the timber, paying 2 Rupees per tree Seigniorage. There is merely an establishment

Sir Gin Forest. There is a small belt of Teak along the banks of the river on the west. At present it is not worked as the Forest Inspector does not attain the age of Maclean's Teak in sufficient numbers at a place as it had only been lately discovered, for though the Teak trees are very small numerous Timber, Calla Tagah and Kurrah Kurdah trees may be seen growing along side. Blackwood of medium size may be found scattered about. The sandalwood has been cut and carted to Pakkanaud, but the price obtained being only two thirds of Teak, it does not pay to embarrass large quantity.

Sandalwood Forests. These Forests may be said to cover an area of some 600 square miles. The Sandalwood is chiefly found in ravines, on banks of rivers & in Collegal and Coimbatore Talooqs only a small portion of the country has been explored, so that only small

patches of Sandalwood have been marked. No further exploration could more prejudice the Revenue, as the Sandalwood Forests become gradually illegal whenever Timber and Blackwood will in future years be valuable, & present is not worked.

Collegherry Shola. There is no need of any notice for forest building, their place on the hill plantations, the woods are chiefly valuable for preserving the streams which maintain a constant supply for the Cauvery and Bhowany rivers.

Rec-1911/66

Mysore Wynaad Forests Log Book for the year ending 30th June 1866

The Wynaad Forests are contained in about 200 square miles. All this is hilly country covered with dense forest and full of water courses and ravines. Roads lead through these Forests in every direction and along each of these roads generally all over it bungalows erected for the Executive Officers of the Forest Department. These roads are of various widths and kinds of surface. There are some very steep parts to these roads which are the most troublesome.

The Coorg Forests containing about 150 square miles were originally given up by the Mysore Government to the Coorg Barrage Manufactory from which they were transferred to the Commissariat Department and in November 1862 they were handed over to the Forest Department. Like the Wynaad Forests they have never been practically conserved. Fuel Wood has been unmercifully carried off, young trees have been felled instead of pipsa ones and large portions of logs have been wasted and left to burn in the Forests after the annual conflagrations. The Southern boundary of these Forests is called indiscriminately the Kaigoor & Pandaram Gopers Gudda Forest & the boundaries have been so fixed

some

from an old Native Law for keeping the Regulations of the late Second Conservator over the Woodlands in Wynaad.

Before the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests it was usual to have the Superintendent of Wood Merchants send a Perwanah from Court to the Zemindar containing Order to permit Cutting and Carrying away Timber for the Use of Government, and to give every Assistance in the Forests which had no Right or Authority to cut. By this the finest Trees having the best Grain and Colour were cut in every Part of the Forest, and being unwieldy and ill shaped for Masts, were left to rot on the Ground, or to be burnt. As the Timber was thus wasted, they were frequently obliged to have Recourse to Trees growing in Places very distant from Water, and which could not be brought to the Coast but at a very great Expence. By this Method of Cutting Timber, the Forests were in a few Years entirely destroyed, and the Country deprived of a valuable Resource.

Since the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests, Timber has been cut in Places more convenient for Carriage to the Rivers, and the Trees marked for Cutting are chosen with Judgment, so as to be the most easily got at, and the least injurious to the Forest. Many Trees are left standing which are not arrived at Maturity, and others which are Cankered, Crooked, or Defective, are cut down, by which Means the Forests are much improved, and the Timber rendered more valuable.

Before the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests it was usual to have the Superintendent of Wood Merchants send a Perwanah from Court to the Zemindar containing Order to permit Cutting and Carrying away Timber for the Use of Government, and to give every Assistance in the Forests which had no Right or Authority to cut. By this the finest Trees having the best Grain and Colour were cut in every Part of the Forest, and being unwieldy and ill shaped for Masts, were left to rot on the Ground, or to be burnt. As the Timber was thus wasted, they were frequently obliged to have Recourse to Trees growing in Places very distant from Water, and which could not be brought to the Coast but at a very great Expence. By this Method of Cutting Timber, the Forests were in a few Years entirely destroyed, and the Country deprived of a valuable Resource.

Since the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests, Timber has been cut in Places more convenient for Carriage to the Rivers, and the Trees marked for Cutting are chosen with Judgment, so as to be the most easily got at, and the least injurious to the Forest. Many Trees are left standing which are not arrived at Maturity, and others which are Cankered, Crooked, or Defective, are cut down, by which Means the Forests are much improved, and the Timber rendered more valuable.

Before the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests it was usual to have the Superintendent of Wood Merchants send a Perwanah from Court to the Zemindar containing Order to permit Cutting and Carrying away Timber for the Use of Government, and to give every Assistance in the Forests which had no Right or Authority to cut. By this the finest Trees having the best Grain and Colour were cut in every Part of the Forest, and being unwieldy and ill shaped for Masts, were left to rot on the Ground, or to be burnt. As the Timber was thus wasted, they were frequently obliged to have Recourse to Trees growing in Places very distant from Water, and which could not be brought to the Coast but at a very great Expence. By this Method of Cutting Timber, the Forests were in a few Years entirely destroyed, and the Country deprived of a valuable Resource.

Since the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests, Timber has been cut in Places more convenient for Carriage to the Rivers, and the Trees marked for Cutting are chosen with Judgment, so as to be the most easily got at, and the least injurious to the Forest. Many Trees are left standing which are not arrived at Maturity, and others which are Cankered, Crooked, or Defective, are cut down, by which Means the Forests are much improved, and the Timber rendered more valuable.

Before the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests it was usual to have the Superintendent of Wood Merchants send a Perwanah from Court to the Zemindar containing Order to permit Cutting and Carrying away Timber for the Use of Government, and to give every Assistance in the Forests which had no Right or Authority to cut. By this the finest Trees having the best Grain and Colour were cut in every Part of the Forest, and being unwieldy and ill shaped for Masts, were left to rot on the Ground, or to be burnt. As the Timber was thus wasted, they were frequently obliged to have Recourse to Trees growing in Places very distant from Water, and which could not be brought to the Coast but at a very great Expence. By this Method of Cutting Timber, the Forests were in a few Years entirely destroyed, and the Country deprived of a valuable Resource.

Since the Commencement of the Planted and Plantation Forests, Timber has been cut in Places more convenient for Carriage to the Rivers, and the Trees marked for Cutting are chosen with Judgment, so as to be the most easily got at, and the least injurious to the Forest. Many Trees are left standing which are not arrived at Maturity, and others which are Cankered, Crooked, or Defective, are cut down, by which Means the Forests are much improved, and the Timber rendered more valuable.

Rev=1703/66.

Menu of the forests of the Southafrican and Northwood Districts.

—Rapanfelt Falcy.—

Pinchelby
Skellgoorden — Finden that grows on the
Bindbergenska Skellby — Bergen the Skella Forest but
Ca Skala. — makes such Superfarias.

Skellenfelby. — Red Saunders, Skellfar
Ekelskar — Skel Pepla Saunders
Skefelskelby — Skefs.

Skella Saunders — Skefs Egenska Saunders
Ekeskel Vikaras — Skefs Red Saunders, Skella.
Skefs Pepla Saunders
Saunderska Skellaras.

Skella Skeras — Red Saunders ... berg Skeras
Saunderas ... superas.

Skellskel Vikaras — Red Saunders Skanska Skellberg.

Sedskeel Falcy

Polcraudak — Saunders, Skella Skanska
Skella, Skellberg, Skella Skeras, Skella
Saunders, Skefs Pepla Saunders
Skefs Saunders.

Mallaig ——— { Same as Polcondah besides
Swanbay, Feabra, Sandspurr.

Low Rar. Mallaig ——— Red Road Lapbuyd.

Portland Tabig.

Ellanbah. — { Same as Forests of
Sulla Mallais — { Ashburnt Tabig.

Glenbuchat Tabig.

Fine and Jungle wood, Bamboos, Thorns and roots of
Saunders.

Rev-1703/64

was getting so scarce that battery scales were procured to bring small handling on their heads from the interior and on the coast. Such supplies are found throughout the forest district without number, and are usually small and straight stems on the interior and rising the bole-marked by rough edges of bark close set from 20 to 40 feet in length and 3 feet girth at three feet from the ground is about 3000, and those of the second description are about 2000 and above 15 feet in length and 2 feet in girth at three feet from the ground is about 1200. The majority of the above number is to be found towards the north and the middle forming parallel to the Pappa and around the Cardamom hill.

Pappa. This species grows in many parts of the forest but the stems are not so suitable for building purposes as the former as they are usually short and crooked, and rarely straight for the first 20 feet, the bark is thick and rough and the wood soft and spongy. It is found in the Cardamom hills and on the Anamalai hills at an elevation of 3000 feet and upwards.

Vellaipoochi. This species grows to a great size and is much sought after for building purposes, the stems are usually straight and clear of branches for 30 feet and upwards, the bark is thick and rough and the wood is hard and durable. It is found in the Cardamom hills and on the Anamalai hills at an elevation of 3000 feet and upwards.

Vengay. This species grows to a great size and is much sought after for building purposes, the stems are usually straight and clear of branches for 30 feet and upwards, the bark is thick and rough and the wood is hard and durable. It is found in the Cardamom hills and on the Anamalai hills at an elevation of 3000 feet and upwards.

Poo Varee

western side of the hills and the forests contain from 70,000 to 80,000 trees of very fair size.

Nar Vepa. This timber tree (Hardwickia binata) is much sought after by parties for house building and is only used as posts and is seldom used to answer for beams &c &c. The Nar Vepa grows plentifully towards the north and along the banks of the Kistna, it is also found in the interior opposite to [illegible] but seldom met with in the southern parts of the range opposite to [illegible]. In the north it has a constant demand and much of it is carried into Bellary and [illegible]. The Nar Vepa is a hardwood of growth in immense size and is often found 11 and 12 feet in girt. The Saplings furnish a fibre (Nar Vepa [illegible]) which also is in great demand and sells at a very high rate viz [illegible] 1-8-0 per maund of 25 lbs. The estimated quantity in the northern parts of the range is not less than 70 thousand trees of mature growth and innumerable Saplings. The estimated quantity in the middle part of the range (opposite to [illegible]) and around the [illegible] is [illegible] thousand with a large number of Saplings. It however does not thrive so well here as in the north of the range.

Jittegee. This timber tree (Dalbergia latifolia) is seldom found of very large dimensions. It is found throughout the forest tracts but is seldom sought after for building purposes as a "fancy wood" the timber of these woods grows very irregular and therefore unlike the tree found in the western coast forests. It has a purple color and very fine grain which should adapt it in preference for Cabinet work. With a few exceptions the tree is found hollow and heart shaken. A limited quantity of large trees are found in the forests.

Billoo. This timber tree (Chloroxylon Swietenia) or Satin wood grows plentifully in the low land forests and is met with also in the interior. It furnishes naves for carts and when a Sapling (prior to the conservancy) shafts and poles &c &c. It is mainly cut now here for naves. It grows to a greater size in this district than to what it is found in others. Wholesale destruction was practised with this valuable timber prior to the conservancy and trees of large dimensions in the low land forests are rare. Innumerable Saplings cover the whole tract which in course of time will yield timber to an unlimited extent. The estimated quantity of mature trees exceeds 20 thousand.

Gummer Teak. This timber tree (Gmelina arborea) grows plentifully throughout the forests and is seldom used for other building purposes than posts &c &c. It is seldom converted into beams tho' it answers that purpose very well and the tree attains a great size in girt. The estimated quantity is over 40 thousand mature trees. Its principal localities are on the hill tops.

the top Length of feet for equal annual purposes for planting by person
Towards the north between Nuwara Eliya and Kandy the
timber is of better growth than that growing in the South
These hills are much frequented by Charcoal burners who do not
indiscriminately fell timber for to convert into charcoal
for the Kandyan market. The forests are under the supervision
of the Tahsildars, and the revenue collected therefrom is
carried to the "Local fund".

Rev. 1793 file

Notices of the forests of the Salem and South Arcot districts

The Dindigul teak forests. Most of Salem, extending
from Dindigul to the South down to the base of the Cavery
to the South and in a Westerly direction from Salem to the
Mysore frontier contains a valuable supply of Sandalwood—
Teak, Jellagong, Blackwood and Satin wood are found in
small quantities, and there is a large supply of valuable jungle
timbers.

The Yercaud forests. On the banks of the Cavery about
north Erkaiwood (Hardwickia binata).

The Javadis Hill forests. South of Salem near Tripatore
contains a small amount of teak and other jungle timbers
there is also a small supply of young sandalwood.

The Attoor forests East of Salem contains much valuable
jungle timbers and some Satin wood Bungay and Terminalia.

The Kotta Patty forests North East of Salem near Harur are
similar to those of Attoor.

The Coimbatore South Arcot and Combaconum adjoining Forests
of Salem and Kota patty and contains the same timbers

The Shevaroy Hill forests have been much wooded before
Conservancy came into force, they contain jungle timbers and
have been used a small amount of Jellagong Bungay

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

Gen. S/L 4th July 1863 No 2983

Copies & Letter to Govt
4th October 1864 No 2

Encl 1

186 . Forest Department.

From Conservator for Rly 1703.

The Conservator of Forests,

To

Dated
Received 29th } 186 .

No.

Enclosure.

No.

SUBJECT.

No 253 & 254.

28 July 1864 Rlt

Rly 1743
5

Forwarded together with
the enclosures to the Secretary of State with
reference to para 4 of his Despatch on
Forest Dept dated 2nd September 1863 No 14.
Captain Beddome will be
forward 2 more copies.

Govt of Bengal
15th July 1864

4 Conservator of Forests. Despts 15th July

97
3

15 July 1864

1149