M.R.O. 14-5,450—22-10-25.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

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## Government of Madras.

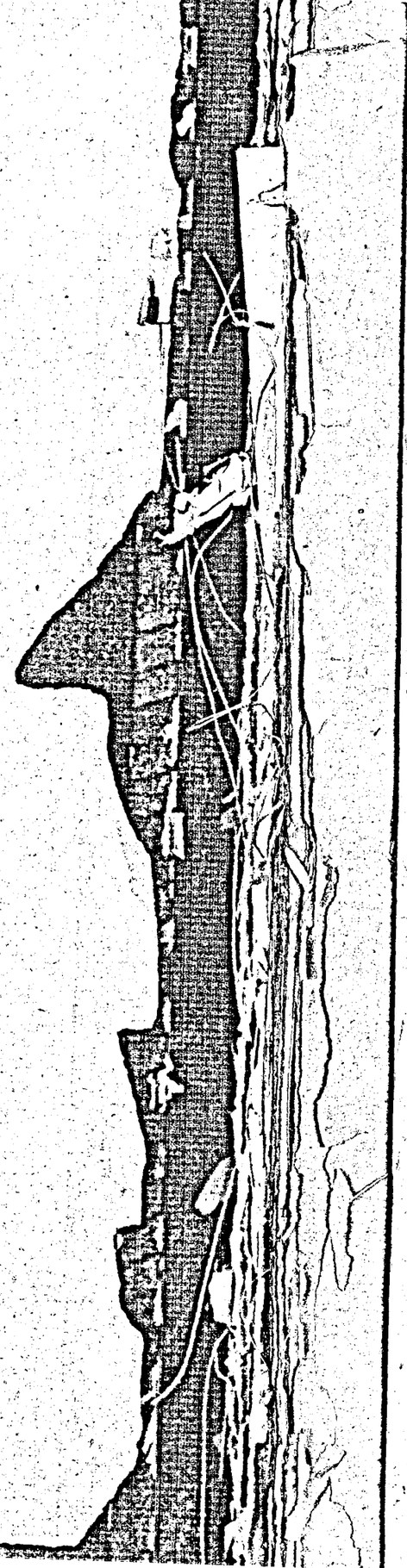
Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 689 Press ~~Mis.~~

331.332

Dated 21-3-1866.

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***



*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21st March 1866.*

No. 331. Read the following letter from the Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Viruru, 20th February 1866, No. 7 :—

1. I have the honor to report, for the consideration of Government, the steps I have taken, towards carrying out the Order of the 10th November 1864,* to take up 200 acres of suitable land in the neighbourhood of Nellore, and commence at once a series of systematic experiments as to the best mode of planting wood.

* Revenue Department, No. 2,061.

2. I also beg to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt, in due course, of a copy of the Despatch of the 25th April 1865 from the Secretary of State for India, approving of the experiment the Government had ordered to be made, and observing that there should always be reserved, in the Forest Department, a sufficient extent of wood that it may have taken generations to grow, and it is, therefore, the duty of Government in some measure to husband.

3. In the same Despatch the Secretary of State observes, that I have not very clearly explained, why I am of opinion that the Casuarina plantations near Madras do not affect the question of the supply of firewood.

4. And in submitting what has been done towards carrying out the experiment ordered by Government, I will do myself the honor to report, with reference to the Despatch from the Secretary of State, the steps that have been taken towards husbanding wood, as well as explain in detail why I think Casuarinas do not affect the general question.

5. In planting I have kept the following objects before me:—

I. To determine the best tree for the purpose.
II. The best mode of preparing the ground.
III. The best mode of planting.
IV. The best time for cutting.
V. The best distance at which to cut.
VI. The expense per acre of each kind of woo
VII. The produce per acre.
VIII. The net profit per acre, all expenses being shewn in full

detail for this purpose for each experiment, and the people being encouraged to come and see the experiments, and learn the expense and results as the work progresses.

6. On the receipt of the Order under acknowledgment, I lost no time in selecting the land, but before I could begin planting it was the first week in December, and the rains were nearly over for 1864-65. I have, however, had the whole of the current season to date; and this report embraces the operations of fifteen months.

* A.

it is to the west of a drainage into the Nellore tank, and it forms part of a large extent of copse that belongs partly to the township of Nellore, partly to five villages† that bound with Nellore to the southward and westward, as shewn in the accompanying sketch.

† 1. Chemudugunta.
2. Dontali.
3. Amancherla.
4. Komarapúdi.
5. Kondlapúdi.

7. The land* selected for planting wood is about four miles from Nellore;

8. I had observed on one occasion in Nellore, that a quantity of young wood had come up in a piece of ground round a gentleman's house that had been cropt with jonna, ‡ and then left to itself. The little time left me in the first instance suggested the trial of a similar plan for the plantation; and turning up roughly one hundred acres with the plough, I sowed 50 acres with jonna, green gram, and jungle seeds, and 50 acres with jungle seeds alone. There were a few showers whilst the ploughing was going on, but the rain then stopped; and the result of this attempt to plant wood was that the jonna and green gram made a small shew for a time, and then withered away, whilst the jungle seed, put down as shewn in the margin, did not come up at all. There were seven kinds of firewood, one of timber. The cost of this experiment may be estimated at ploughing Rupees 167, seed Rupees 23, in all Rupees 190, which is however only an estimate, as the experiment was made by the Ryots of the villages already referred to, and others at my request, and their own expense.

‡ Sorghum vulgare.

| Names. | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Telugu.* | | *Botanical.* |
| 1. Gouchi ... | ... | Glycosmis Pentaphylla. |
| 2 Musti ... | ... | Strychnos Nux Vomica. |
| 3. Moduka | ... | Butea Frondosa. |
| 4 Munukudu | | ..... ..... |
| 5. Nalla valudu | | ..... |
| 6. Nervali Adugu... | | Vitex Arborea. |
| 7. Uti ... | ... | Maba Buxifolia. |
| 1. Bira ... | ... | Elxodendron Roxburghu. |

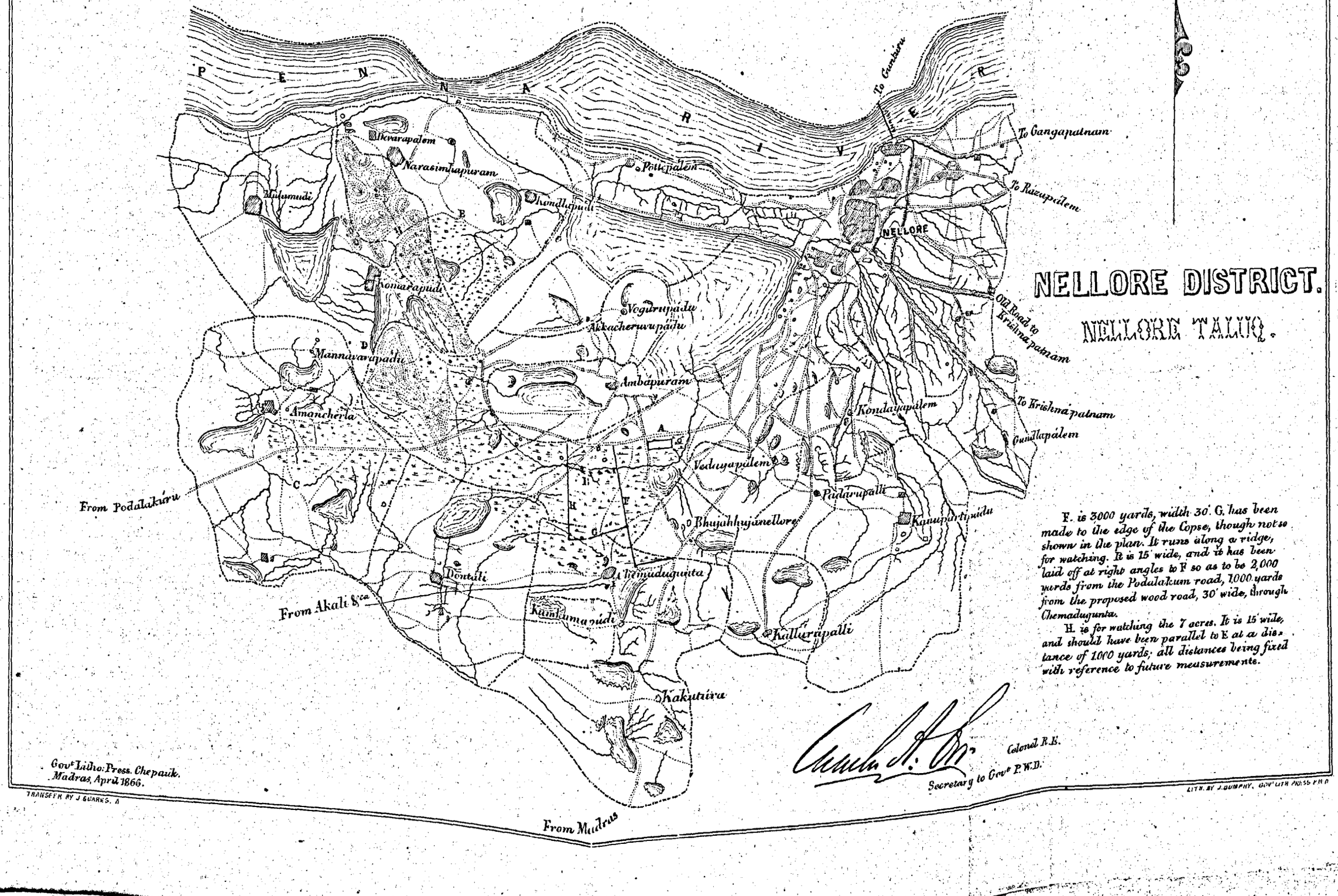
9. Last May two gardeners § were sent from the Agri-Horticultural Gardens in Madras to carry out the experiment with the aid of nurseries, and in a more systematic manner; and when half an inch of rain fell in July, operations were commenced.

§ On a monthly pay of Rupees 10 and 8, respectively.

10. On the land that had been already broken up, we laid out 30 acres and spent Rupees 132 in clearing the ground and forming roads and paths so as to divide each acre into two parts, half to be cultivated by ploughing, half by digging, and during the early rains, I may add, the ploughing was again done by the Ryots at their own expense.

11. To trench the land would have been so expensive, and so difficult for want of labor when the rain falls, and crops are being put down, that I did not attempt it. The digging was confined to loosening the earth at a cost of Rupees 10, and stippling in the seed, a small expenditure, which was further increased by ploughing a portion of the land again in November.

12. For the nurseries it was requisite to have a well which was sunk in August at a cost of Rupees 117.




# NELLORE DISTRICT.

## NELLORE TALUQ.

F. is 3000 yards, width 30'. G. has been made to the edge of the Copse, though not so shown in the plan. It runs along a ridge, for watching. It is 15' wide, and is has been laid off at right angles to F so as to be 2,000 yards from the Podalakum road, 1000 yards from the proposed wood road, 30' wide, through Chemadugunta.

H. is for watching the 7 acres. It is 15' wide, and should have been parallel to E at a distance of 1000 yards; all distances being fixed with reference to future measurements.

Colonel R.E.
Secretary to Govt P.W.D.

Govt Litho: Press. Chepauk.
Madras, April 1866.

TRANSFER BY J. BURKE. A

LITH. BY J. DUMPHY, GOVT LITH PRESS MAD

13. And I may conclude this portion of the report in a few words. We have not been much more fortunate this year than last. After some twenty different attempts in the 30 acres, we have scarcely any thing above ground; and in the nursery it is the same. The season it is true has been against us, and the seed was also too old. But the principal reason is probably that, under the most favorable circumstances, it is a difficult matter to plant wood successfully in the plains of India, save at a heavy expense, and the longer we neglect the wood we have, the more difficult we may infer will be reproduction. There is nothing to prevent the sun burning the rain out of the ground as soon as it falls, and with no moisture vegetation becomes impossible.

14. I give as an Appendix * a Memorandum shewing the kind of seed sown in each half acre, when it was sown, whether it germinated and if so when, and what has been the subsequent progress. The Korakapillai (Inga Dalcis), Parkinsonia, the different kinds of Tumma, (Acacia) and the Vepa (Azadirachta Indica) came up, and are now growing, but the growth is very slow; and the water in the well being brackish will, I fear, try the young plants in the nursery. We, however, may hope for better seasons; I will see to the seed being fresher this year: and although I feel reluctant to go to any expense, the ground shall be this year tilled more carefully, and it is possible the water in the well may improve, and results be more favorable than hitherto.

* Appendix *I*.

15. There is one exception to the difficulty I have experienced in attempting to plant wood, and that is the Casuarina, when the plantation is on the coast. I have not attempted to grow Casuarinas in the experimental plantation, as the ground is not favorable; but at Krishnapatnam, and at Kottapatnam near Ongole, they have been put down in large numbers; in the latter case at the cost of the Conservancy Fund, and are coming on wonderfully well. At Kottapatnam, we only commenced last year, and part of the trees, about 3,000, have been put down as a tope three feet apart, so as to be removed as they grow up by alternate trees for firewood, and finally left to grow, with the aid of pollarding,† as timber and firewood together. The rest of the trees have been put down as an avenue, and I am sorry to add, by a mistake, at the same distance apart. At Krishnapatnam, the experiment dates from 1860, in which year it was, I think, that I brought from Madras some young trees that are now giving us the seed from which the Kottapatnam trees have been grown, and this year the fishermen opposite to Krishnapatnam‡ have raised, they tell me, some sixty thousand more young trees in rice beds. These fishermen have taken to the cultivation freely; they are covering the sands with young plants they raised similarly last year, and the deposit from which will in time prevent the sand drifting; and these same men are ready to sell me as many young trees as I require for distribution, at 20 Rupees the thousand.

† I have seen the Casuarina sprouting again when it had been cut down at Krishnapatnam, and presume it can be pollarded with success.

‡ Midda, a hamlet of Tammenapatnam.

16. The Casuarina does not, however, thrive inland so far as I have tried it; and whilst I will continue the experiments, and endeavor to ascertain, by actual

planting, what is the best mode of preparing the ground, and planting other descriptions of wood, it is from the preservation of the copse we have, that I hope correct information may before long be gathered, and submitted for the consideration of Government, as to the points to be attended to independent of planting, viz., the best tree for firewood; the best time for cutting; the best distance at which to cut; the expense per acre so far as preserving is concerned; the produce per acre; and similarly the profit.

17. As I have already stated, the 30 acres selected for planting, form part of a large extent of copse. In this copse I have marked out, to the westward of the plantation, seven acres* as also shewn in the sketch. In these seven acres, the number of different kinds of indigenous wood were found, on counting, to be forty-four; and we have merely to protect this wood, and thin systematically to obtain, very shortly, a clear idea of what woods grow most rapidly, and in due course what is the proper mode to treat them, and what is the return to be expected.

* B.

18. With such a fine stretch of wood ready to hand, it seemed unwise to allow it to be any longer neglected, and, in the language of the Secretary of State, unduly destroyed. In August last, when the early rains had begun, I put on four woodmen as watchers. The area† is said to be some 6,000 acres. It includes the hill to the westward of the Nellore tank, save that portion on which the Narasimmakonda temple stands, and a portion that is held as Inám; and the land is so situated that, with the aid of the village authorities, I trust the four woodmen will be able to watch it successfully.

† A, I, C, D, E.

19. When the cattle tax is abolished on the introduction of the new settlement, and we are able to exclude cattle so far as necessary, the experiment will be still more complete. I have made wood roads thirty and fifteen feet wide to facilitate watching, as well as hereafter be available for the measurement and removal of the wood. These roads are marked in the plan,‡ and have been formed simply by cutting down the wood, stubbing up the roots after the rains, and levelling.

‡ F, G, H.

Conservancy.

20. I give, in the subjoined Statement, the names of the various kinds of wood we found in the seven acres, distinguishing those that are thorny as forming, it seems to me, a much larger portion of the copse than is usual in other countries; and having removed some vegetation, of the propriety of removing which there could be no doubt§, the remainder of the wood I had also separated, and arranged, for preservation in the several acres as the thinning goes on. As I, however, now am to have the pleasure, in a day or two, of a visit from the Conservator of Forests, I will go by his opinion in the matter, and submit, in my next Report,

§ 1. Euphorbia Antiquorum.
2. Kantura.
3. Korinela, Acacia Intsia.
4. Prickly Pear, Cactus Indicus or Rhinacanthus Communis.
5. Parike, Trapa Bispinosa.
6. Piligaddula.
7. Todinda.
8. Yada.



the decision come to which is, perhaps, the wiser course in other respects; for the thinning has decidedly as yet had an unfavorable effect on the wood left, and the result has so far illustrated the advantages of keeping the land covered:—

| Names of the Tree. | | Description. | Total Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local. | Botanical. | | |
| Are ... ... ... | Bauhinia Racemosa ... | Timber ... ... ... | 189 |
| Balusu ... ... ... | Canthium Parviflorum ... | Firewood, thorny ... | 450 |
| Bandari ... ... ... | Hymenodyction Excelsum... | Firewood ... ... ... | 92 |
| Bira ... ... ... | Elxodendron Roxburghii ... | Timber ... ... ... | 13 |
| Chikiréni ... ... ... | ..... | Firewood ... ... ... | 35 |
| Dirasana ... ... ... | Acacia Speciosa ... ... | Timber ... ... ... | 2 |
| Gara ... ... ... | Balanites Aegyptidca ... | Firewood ... ... ... | 4 |
| Gotti ... ... ... | Zizyphus Xylophyrus ... | Timber, thorny ... ... | 79 |
| Gottéti Chippa ... ... | ..... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 510 |
| Gabbu Tumma ... ... | ..... | Do. ... ... | 20 |
| Gummadi ... ... | Genelina Asiatica ... | Do. ... ... | 42 |
| Gunnangi ... ... ... | Peltandra ... ... | Firewood ... ... ... | 2,420 |
| Jala ... ... ... | Vatica Laccifera ... ... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 106 |
| Jammi ... ... ... | Prosopis Spicigera ... ... | Timber, thorny ... ... | 9 |
| Jana ... ... ... | Grewia Rotundifolia ... | Firewood ... ... ... | 72 |
| Kakibira ... ... ... | ..... | Do. ... ... ... | 419 |
| Kal ya ... ... ... | ..... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 1,125 |
| Koyi ... ... ... | ..... | Timber ... ... ... | 811 |
| Kunkudu (soap-nuts) ... | Sapindus Emarginatus ... | Fruit ... ... ... | 62 |
| Manga ... ... ... | Randia Dumeterum ... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 618 |
| Murikomma ... ... | ..... | Firewood ... ... ... | 454 |
| Nakinda chettu ... ... | ..... | Do. ... ... ... | 3 |
| Nallapalugudu ... ... | Anisonema Multiflora ... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 928 |
| Pachari ... ... ... | Dalbergia Paniculata ... | Timber ... ... ... | ... |
| Pala ... ... ... | Mimusops Hexandra ... | Timber, thorny ... ... | 116 |
| Palle Mirapa ... ... | ..... | Firewood ... ... ... | 60 |
| Pedda Malle ... ... | ..... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 1,242 |
| Pichika Bira ... ... | ..... | Firewood ... ... ... | 430 |
| Pikajala ... ... ... | ..... | Do. ... ... ... | 4 |
| Tangédu ... ... ... | Cania Auriculata... ... | ..... | 185 |
| Tega ... ... ... | ..... | Firewood ... ... ... | 54 |
| Tellapalugudu ... ... | Phyllanthus ... ... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 290 |
| Tella Tumma ... ... | Acacia Lencophead ... | Do. ... ... | 89 |
| Ulinda ... ... ... | Diospyros Chloroxlyon ... | Do. ... ... | 898 |
| Uti ... ... ... | Maba Buxifolia ... ... | Firewood ... ... ... | 7,604 |
| Yapa ... ... ... | Azadirachta Indica ... | Timber ... ... ... | 7 |
| Yelaturu ... ... ... | Dichrostachys Cinerea ... | Firewood, thorny ... ... | 110 |
| | *Abstract.* | Total ... | 19,582 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber | 9 | Thorny | 3 |
| Firewood | 26 | ,, | 13 |
| Fruit, &c. | 2 | ,, | ... |
| | 37 | | 16 |

21. The cost of making the wood roads has been Rupees 393; the marking out the seven acres, forming roads to them, and clearing away useless vegetation, has cost Rupees 52; the woodmen's pay has been Rupees 93; and with sundries, which includes paintings* of the different kinds of trees to be kept, the total expense for preserving what we have got,

* Appendix B. 29 are forwarded herewith, the remainder (8) will be sent subsequently.

has been Rupees 460. Including the pay of the gardeners, and the charges for sinking a well, the total cost incurred in planting has been Rupees 450; and thus, as shewn in the annexed Memorandum,* the total expenditure incurred, for both experiments to date, has been Rupees 1,004-5-0; and in requesting that the Government will be pleased to sanction the said expenditure, I beg to state that, at the close of the current official year, I will submit a Supplemental Memorandum of expenditure to date, and show to what extent recoveries have been made by the sale of the copse cleared to make wood roads, &c.

* Appendix C.

22. The pay given to the woodmen is Rupees 4 a month. The cost a year therefore, for watching for four men, is Rupees 192, in round numbers Rupees 200, or Rupees 1,400 for the seven years in which the copse may be expected to become fit for cutting; and supposing that the 6,000 acres yielded only a cart-load an acre, at eight Annas the cart-load, the present selling price, the return would be more than twice the cost of conservancy. Ten cart-loads, or 5 Rupees an acre, is probably nearer the mark as regards produce and net profit; and the result of the experiment, as regards the town of Nellore, would simply be that, paying eight Annas the-cart load, wood could be bought, say 60,000 loads, within five miles of the town, instead of having to send for it 20 miles, and pay an additional Rupee for cart-hire. The towns-people would, in fact, save 60,000 Rupees.

23. It would of course be advisable only to cut a portion of the 6,000 acres at the end of the seven years. When the area is carefully measured, it may probably be found to be 7,000 acres. In that case 1,000 acres could be set apart for consumption each year, so that the whole block should never be denuded at the same time, and the wood on the land should help the re-production of what has been cut; and I merely suppose the case of the whole of the wood being cut, to shew what could be reckoned on as capable of being realized by preservation with reference to expenditure. I have not alluded to assessment for, with such a margin by the sale of the firewood, it seems scarce necessary to enter into details; and in like manner, I refrain from forming any estimate as to the increase in the produce per acre for those portions that are left on the land a longer period than seven years.

24. I was asked yesterday by a native, whether the wood was for the natives after I had preserved it. I said yes, paying for the same; and I pointed out that the difference was, by preserving I could give him, paying for the same, what, without preserving, he could not get though willing to pay, and I could give him at his door, what it is contrary to the experience of the past to suppose that he could then obtain at a distance of over 20 miles as at present.

25. To ascertain what is the actual extent of copse as well as timber now available in this District, I am having a systematic inquiry made at the cost of the Jungle Conservancy Fund. I am also setting apart in the settlement what wood can be apparently husbanded for the general use. As soon as I have got in the details, I propose to address the Board of Revenue on the subject, and submit such measures as I can for conservancy, in accordance to the views laid down by the Secretary of State; and south of the Pennair it will be found, I believe, that we have tracts of firewood that could be made available for the Madras market when the



18 miles of canal to Krishnapatnam is completed, and the Krishnapatnam backwater brought into communication with the Pulicat lake.

26. Making wood roads through the wood tracts I refer to, as I have made them in the 6,000 acres, is one way in which, I trust, much may be done towards conservancy, whilst facilitating the carriage of the wood itself. With a proper distribution and lining out of these roads, it is possible to obtain a precision in restricting the cutting of wood to the area in which leave has been given, that is difficult to obtain otherwise. Those who receive permission to cut can be required similarly to bring in the wood by these roads, which thus afford facility of watching as well as of carriage; and, trusting that the measure will have the Board's approval, I have commenced a wood road 30 feet wide from Chemadugunta to the eastern Ghâts which passes through the southern portion of the 6,000 acres, as shewn on the sketch,* and is now I find becoming of use for the traffic of the village generally, as well as marking out the wood to be preserved, &c.

* I.

27. It now only remains for me to explain in detail why I am of opinion that the plantations of Casuarina, that have been formed near Madras by private individuals, do not affect the general question, and why I believe that private individuals will not undertake to supply the public with fuel. In my letter of the 23rd September 1864, forwarded to Government with the Board's Proceedings of the 12th October of the same year, I gave the chief reason on which my opinion was based, viz., the fact that, in other countries where the people depend on firewood for their fuel, it is on the Government that the duty devolves of preserving a sufficient supply. If in France and Germany, where there is more moisture and wood can be grown more easily, the Government forests are the chief sources of supply, it seems little use to hope that this Government can, with safety, avoid a similar responsibility; whilst, as regards the particular instance brought forward as a proof to the contrary, I was of opinion that the rapid growth of a particular kind of tree did not affect the general question, first, because the tree specified only grows so rapidly on the coast; secondly, because the price it will fetch as timber places it out of the reach of the bulk of the population as fuel; and thirdly, because grown in the neighbourhood of Madras it may be with the avowed object of being used as fuel, it by no means follows that similar steps will be taken where there is not so large a demand, and in such neighbourhoods the question of re-production, if neglected now, may have to be taken up hereafter, under such adverse circumstances, as may baffle the attempts of either private enterprize or Government.

28. It is needless for me to refer to the effect of wood in preserving moisture in the ground; and, in submitting in detail the reasons why I am of opinion that the Casuarina movement in the neighbourhood of Madras, and on the sea-coast, does not affect the general question, especially when no such rapid growing tree has been found inland, I would respectfully submit, as an additional reason for husbanding the wood we have got, the effect that such a measure must have on the country at large, and more than all on our irrigation works. That the Ryots, when they see that the wood is brought nearer to their homes, will thank us for the exercise of an authority that prevents every one cutting what remains as they like is, I think, a matter of little doubt. That those who do wish to plant trees, and that crops

generally will be benefited by wholesome restrictions on the present system of denudation, is perhaps equally clear; and that more moisture being retained in the ground, the channels and tanks for irrigation will be better supplied and kept running longer, seems to follow as a matter of course, and is an additional reason for immediate action, if such were required, when the question at issue is of such vital importance as the supply of fuel.

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No. 332. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1866, No. 689.

| Forests, No. 8. |
|---|

1. The Government regret to learn that Mr. Dykes' planting experiment has been a failure. The season however was adverse, and no correct conclusion can be formed from a single year's trial.

2. The experiment of simply preserving jungly tracts promises to be very successful as well as economical, and Mr. Dykes' account of the spread of the Casuarina along the coast, and the extensive manner in which the villagers have commenced growing it, is most satisfactory.

3. Payment of Rupees 1,004-5-0, the expenditure incurred in Mr. Dykes' operations, is sanctioned.

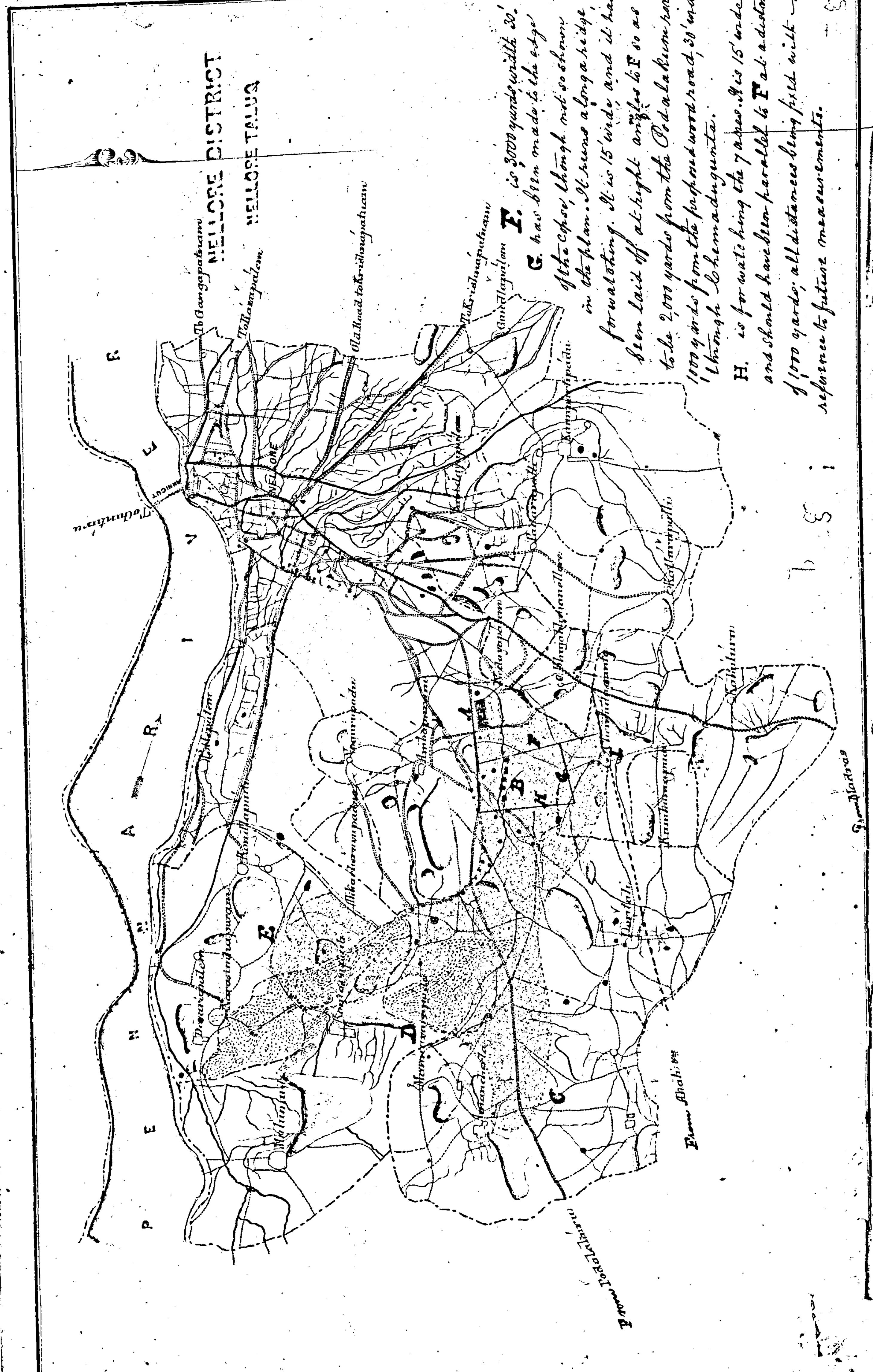
4. Mr. Dykes' report will be forwarded to the Secretary of State. His future reports should be submitted through the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Collector of Nellore.
,, the Conservator of Forests.
,, the Accountant General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.



1

## Appendix A

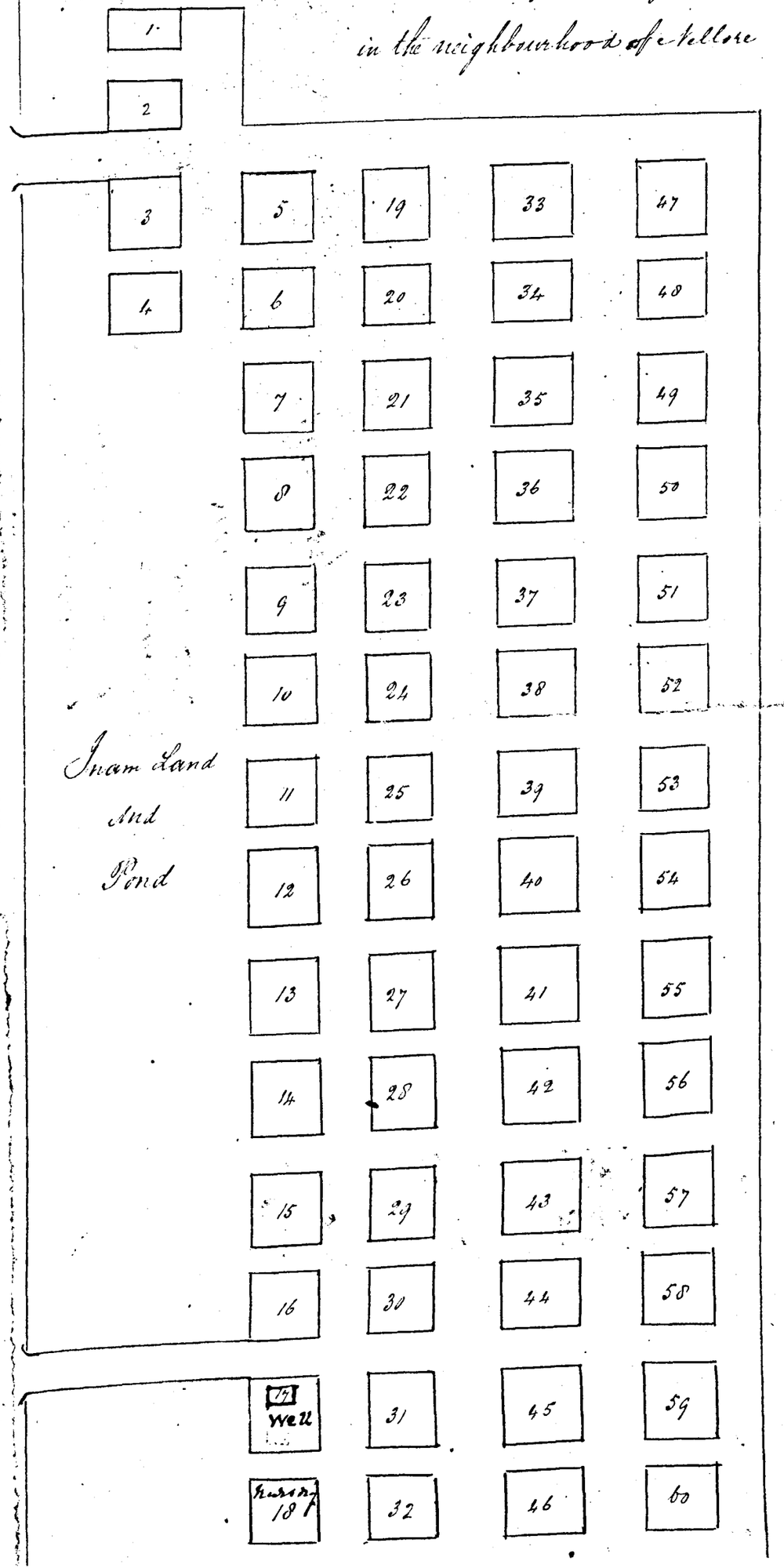
### — Planting —

| Number of the Half acre | Name of the seed | | Date of | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local | Botanical | Sowing | Germination | |
| 1 | Korakapilli | | 5th August 1865 | 27th August 1865 | Is growing |
| 2 | ——— ditto ——— | | 7th August 1865 | | Did not come up |
| 4 | Parkinsonia | | 7th August 1865 | 14th August 1865 | Is withering from want of rain |
| 6 | Pèra | Elaeodendron Roxburghii | 7th August 1865 | | |
| 8 | Vèli | Naba Burserifolia | 15th August 1865 | | Did not come up |
| 10 | Karèpáku | | 16th August 1865 | | |
| 12 | Kasturi Summa | Vachellia Farnesiana | 16th August 1865 | 23rd August 1865 | Is growing |
| 14 | Munukudu | | 17th August 1865 | | |
| 16 | Illinda | Diospyros Chloroxylon | 17th August 1865 | | |
| 5 | Pèra | Elaeodendron Roxburghii | 19th August 1865 | | |
| 7 | Vèli | Naba Burserifolia | 19th August 1865 | | Did not come up |
| 19 | Peruli Adugu | Vitex arborea | 22nd August 1865 | " | |
| 20 | Peruli Adugu | Vitex arborea | 22nd August 1865 | " | |
| 33 | Adaga | Alangium Decapetalum | 22nd August 1865 | " | |
| 47 | Vepa | Azadirachta Indica | 22nd August 1865 | 25th October 1865 | Is growing |
| 13 | Munukudu | | 23rd August 1865 | " | Did not come up |
| 34 | Adaga | Alangium Decapetalum | 23rd August 1865 | " | ditto |
| 11 | Kasturi Summa | Vachellia Farnesiana | 23rd August 1865 | 4th September 1865 | Is growing |
| 26 | Gonedi | Cycommis Pinnatifolia | 24th August 1865 | " | Did not come up |
| 28 | Alli | Memecylon Capitellatum | 24th August 1865 | " | ditto |
| 30 | Inuste | Strychnos Nux Vomica | 24th August 1865 | " | ditto |
| 22 | Gabbu Summa | | 26th August 1865 | 4th September 1865 | Have withered |
| 24 | Ladi | Terminalia Belerica | 25th August 1865 | " | Did not come up |
| 40 | Karakkaya | Terminalia Chebula | 25th August 1865 | " | ditto |
| 48 | Vepa | Azadirachta Indica | 26th August 1865 | 28th October 1865 | Is growing |
| | | | 28th August 1865 | " | Did not come up |

| Number of the self sown | Name of the Tree | | Date of | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local | Botanical | Sowing | Germination | |
| 4 | Parkinsonia | | 25th November 1865 | " | Did not come |
| 5 | Korakapilli | | 7th December 1865 | " | ditto |
| 22 | Ladi | Terminalia Bellerica | 12th December 1865 | " | ditto |
| 25 | Jonna | Sorghum vulgare | 14th December 1865 | 20th December 1865 | Is growing |
| 27 | Jonna | Sorghum vulgare | 14th December 1865 | 20th December 1865 | Is growing |
| 29 | Jonna | Sorghum vulgare | 14th December 1865 | 20th December 1865 | Is growing |
| 7 | Korakapilli | | 18th December 1865 | " | Did not come |
| 8 | Alli | Nerium Oleander Caput Bellatum | 18th December 1865 | " | ditto |
| 3 | Jonna | Sorghum vulgare | 19th December 1865 | 3rd January 1866 | Is growing |

John Dry Rev
Collector

Sketch of the 30 acres laid out for planting in the neighbourhood of Vellore



Enclosure No 1 to Letter

From the Collector of Malabar
to Secretary to the Government
Revenue Dept. Dated 20th
February 1866 No 7

Rec'd 6th/68

Read 3rd March 68
221-232

Appendix No 6

Memorandum of Expenditure incurred in the District of Malabar in the experiments made for growing Firewood and preserving Existing wood tracts.

| Particulars | Amount Rs | as | p | Total Amount Rs | as | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Charges for Planting** | | | | | | |
| Pay for two Gardeners | 155 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Clearing the ground and forming Roads & Paths | 132 | 4 | . | | | |
| Ploughing | 4 | 8 | . | | | |
| Loosening the Earth | 10 | 9 | . | | | |
| Sinking a well | 117 | 5 | . | | | |
| Stiffling in the seed | 2 | . | . | | | |
| Clearing branch Roads | 7 | . | . | | | |
| Removing prickly pear | 9 | 8 | . | | | |
| Sundries | Rs as p | | | | | |
| Cheds (inclusive of Charges for Collection & Carriage Hire | 10 – – 10 | | | | | |
| Ropes | – 2 – – | | | | | |
| Earthen pot | 1 – – – | | | | | |
| Pots | – 5 – – | | | | | |
| Coolies employed while measuring the works | – 8 – – | 11 | 15 | 10 | 450 | 11 |
| **Charges for Conservancy** | | | | | | |
| Preserving 6000 Acres of Coppice | 392 | 7 | . | | | |
| Making wood Roads | 15 | 4 | . | | | |
| Marking out the seven acres | 37 | . | . | | | |
| Clearing away useless vegetation | 9 | . | . | | | |
| Painting of the various kinds of trees to be kept | Rs as p | | | | | |
| Sundries | 1 – – – | | | | | |
| Demarcation Stones | 2 – 2 – – | | | | | |
| Fixing in the Stones and drawing Figures on them | 2 – – – | | | | | |
| Pickaxe | 1 – 8 – – | 6 | 10 | . | 460 | 5 |
| Coolies employed in measuring the works | | | | | | |
| **Watching** | | | | | | |
| Pay of four Woodmen | | 93 | 4 | 4 | 93 | 4 |
| | Grand Total | | | | 1004 | 4 |

H W Dr Rs
Collector

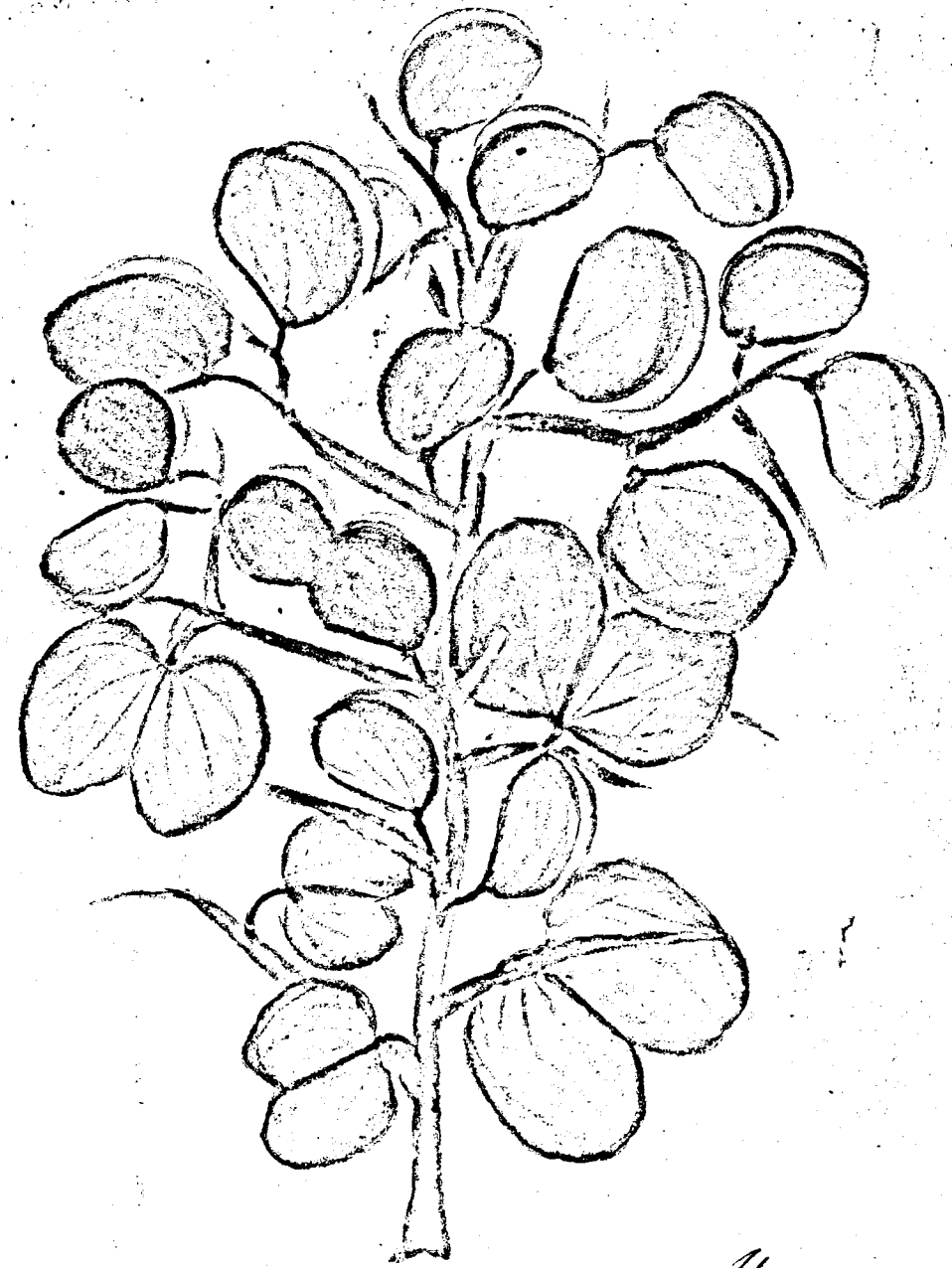
L R 1652
F 1866.

Appendix B.

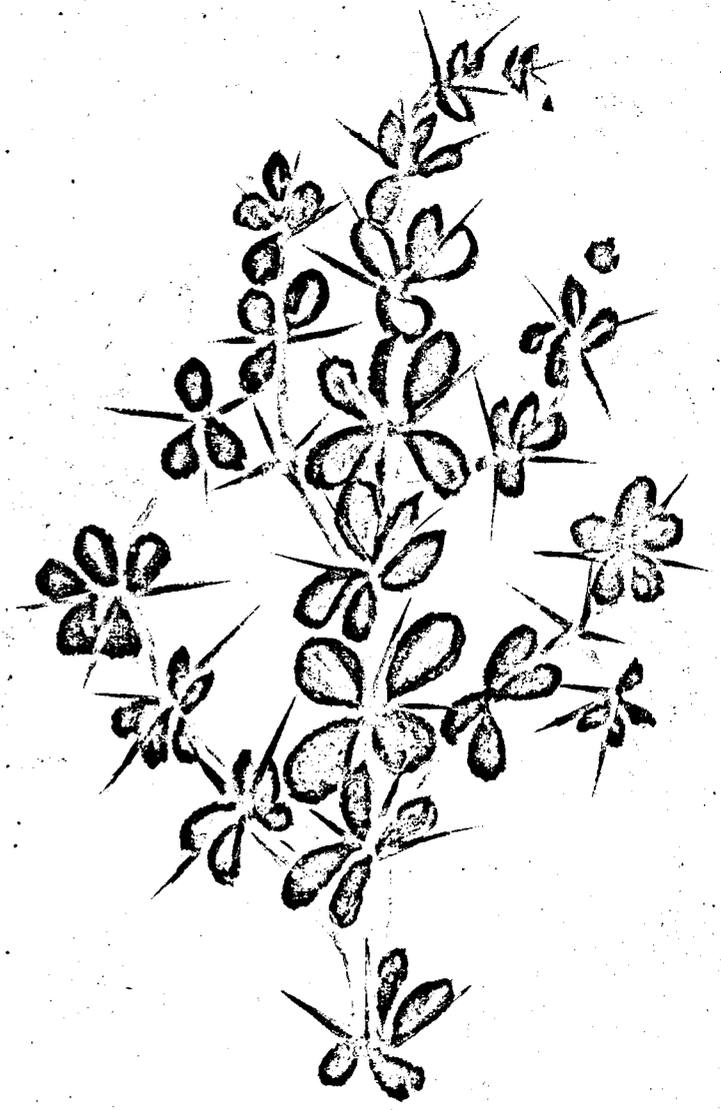
In a letter from the Collector of Nellore to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 20th February 1866, No. 7.-

Paintings of the different kinds of Trees to be watched and conserved in the neighbourhood of the Towns of Nellore for the supply of timber and firewood for the use of the inhabitants.

11

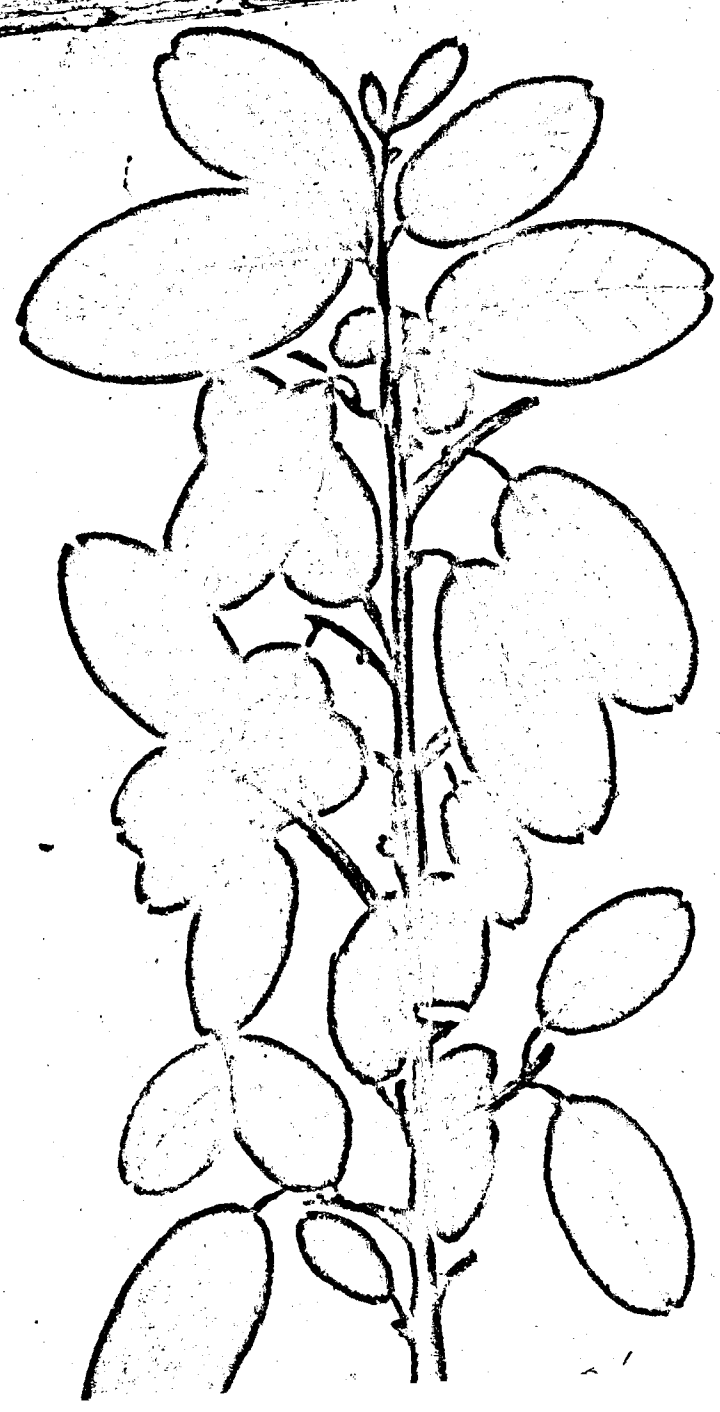


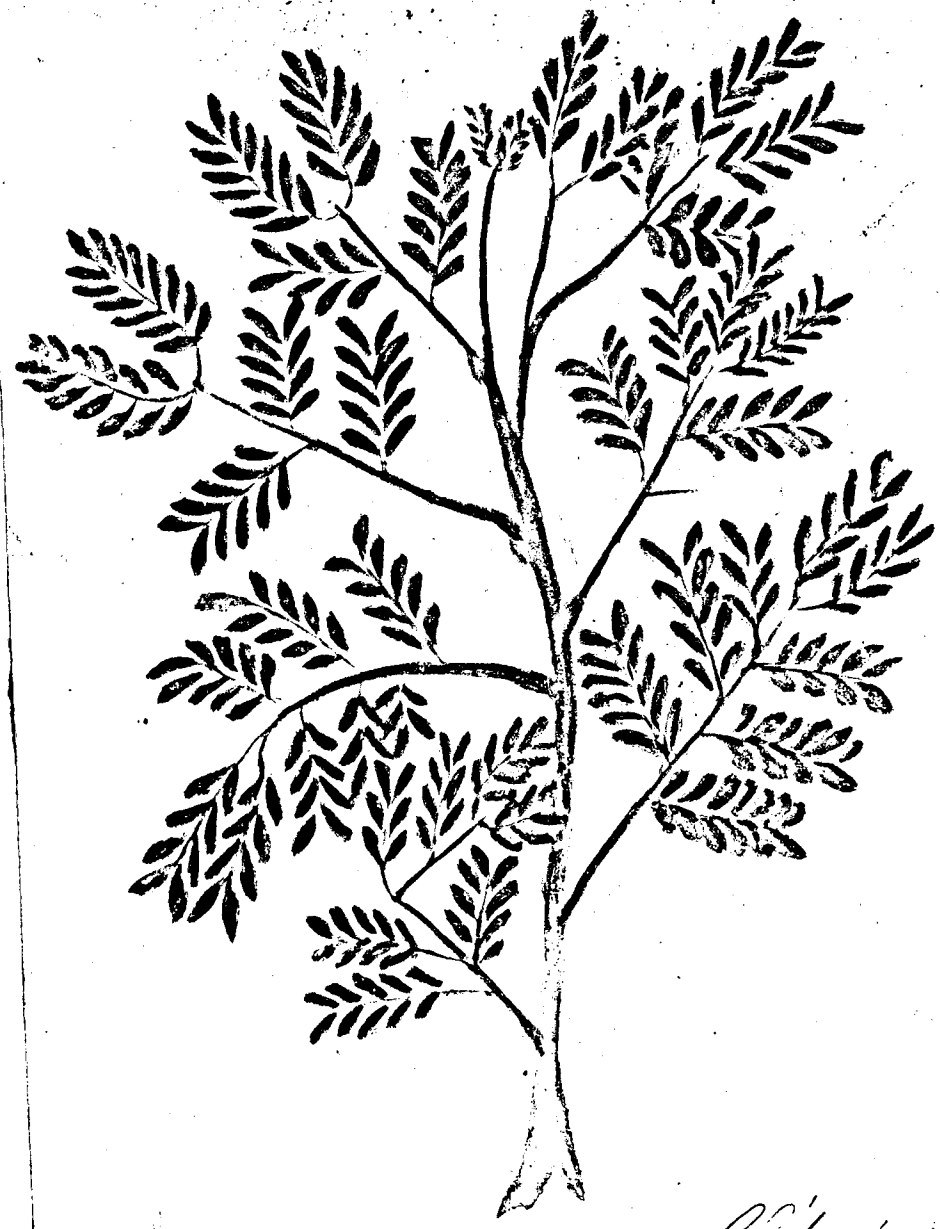
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Balusu

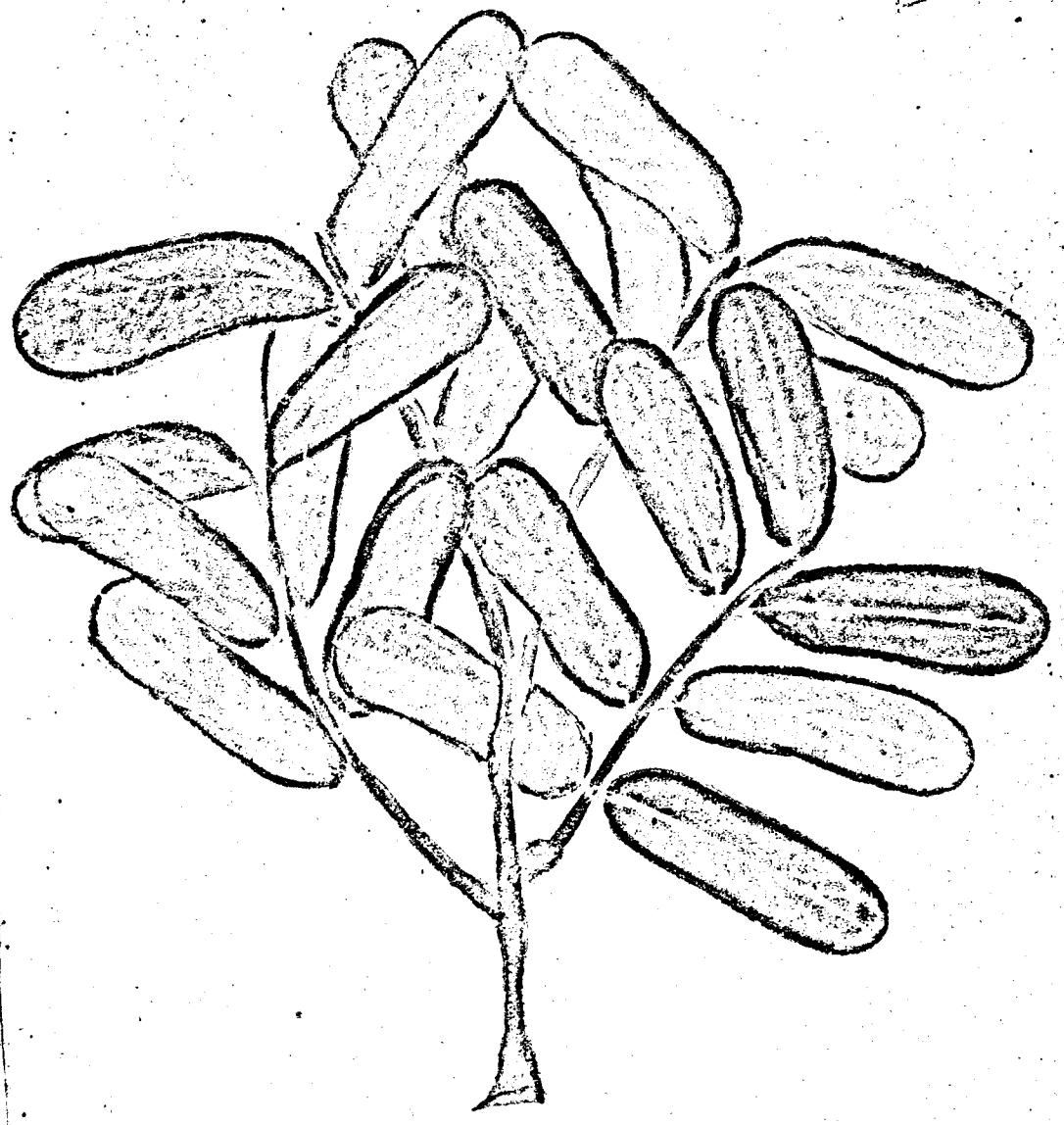
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Chikireni.

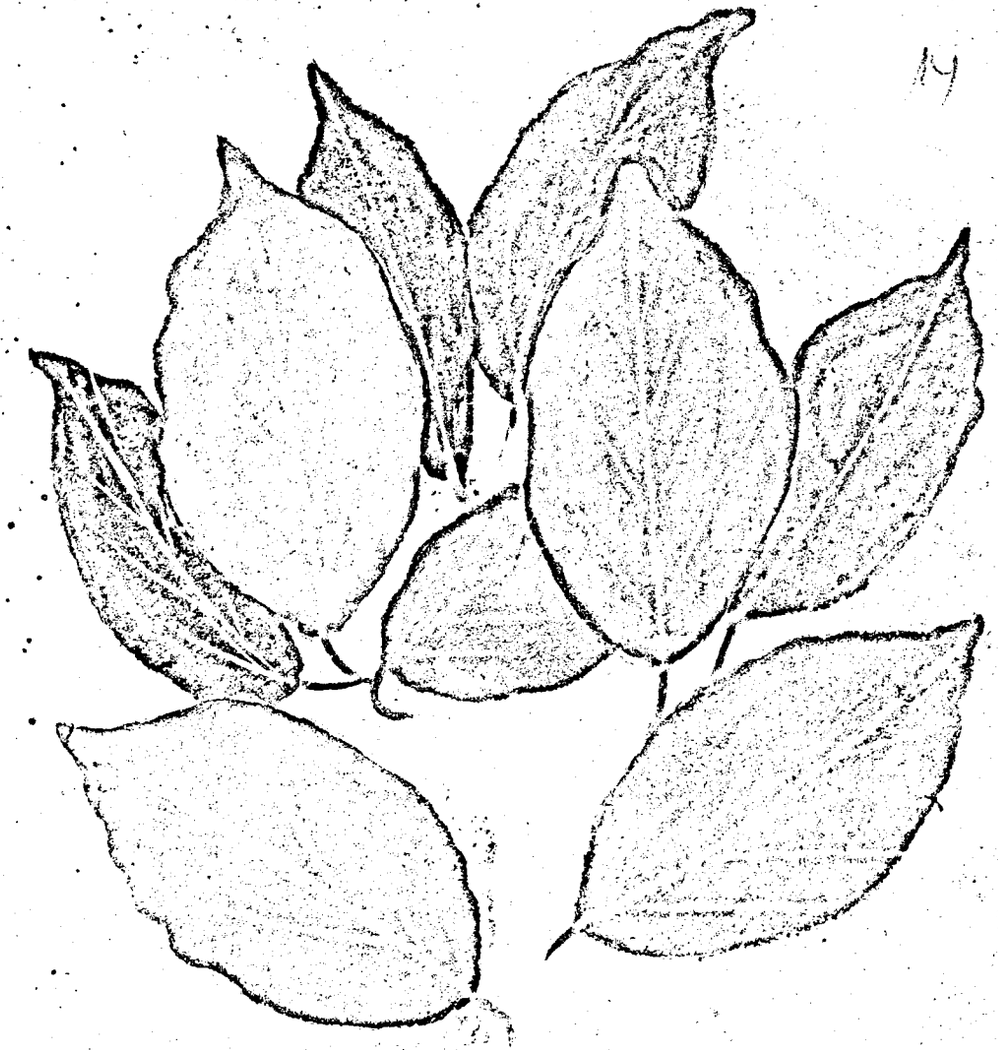
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*Dirasana.*

ధరసన

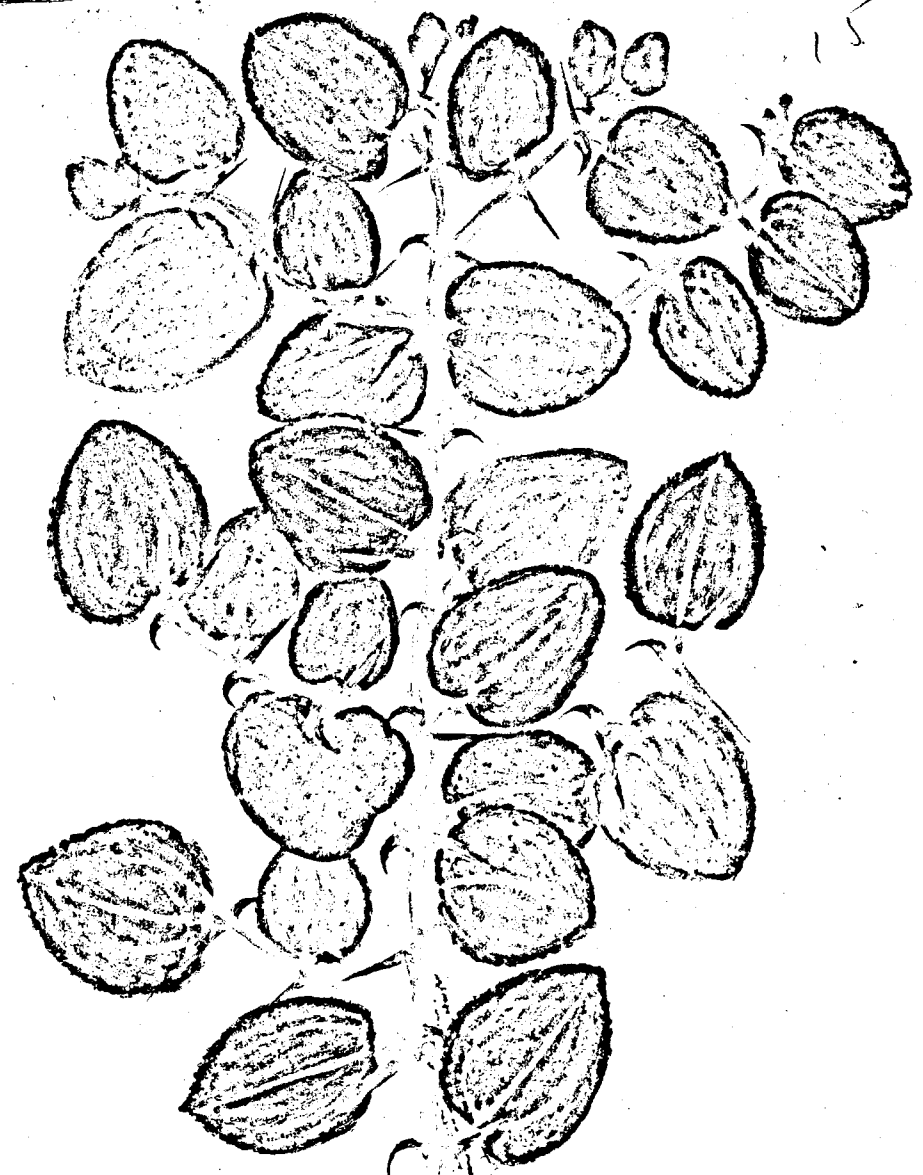
*Acacia speciosa*



14

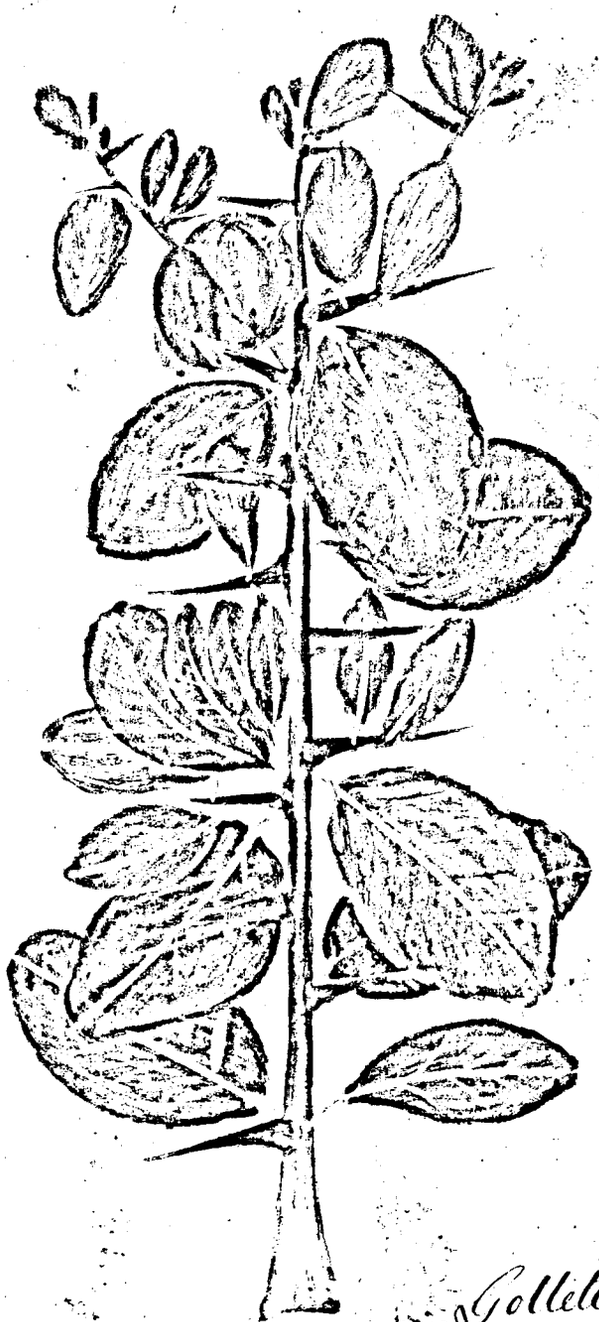
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π 6



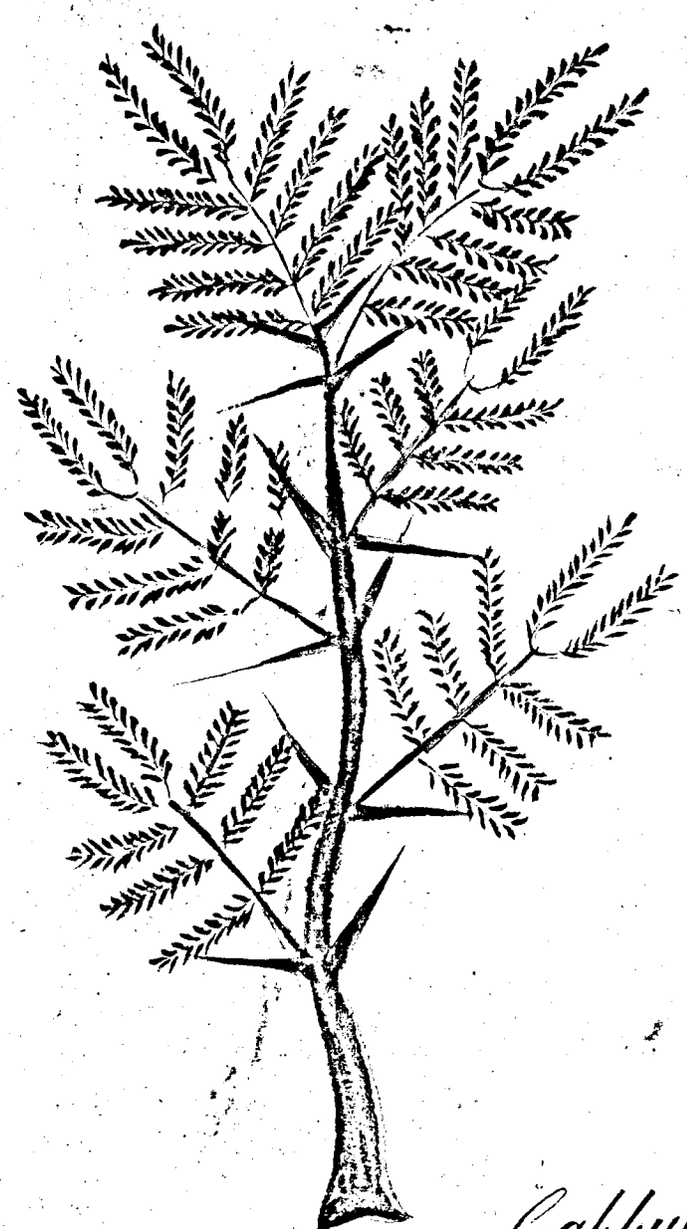
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Gollelichippa

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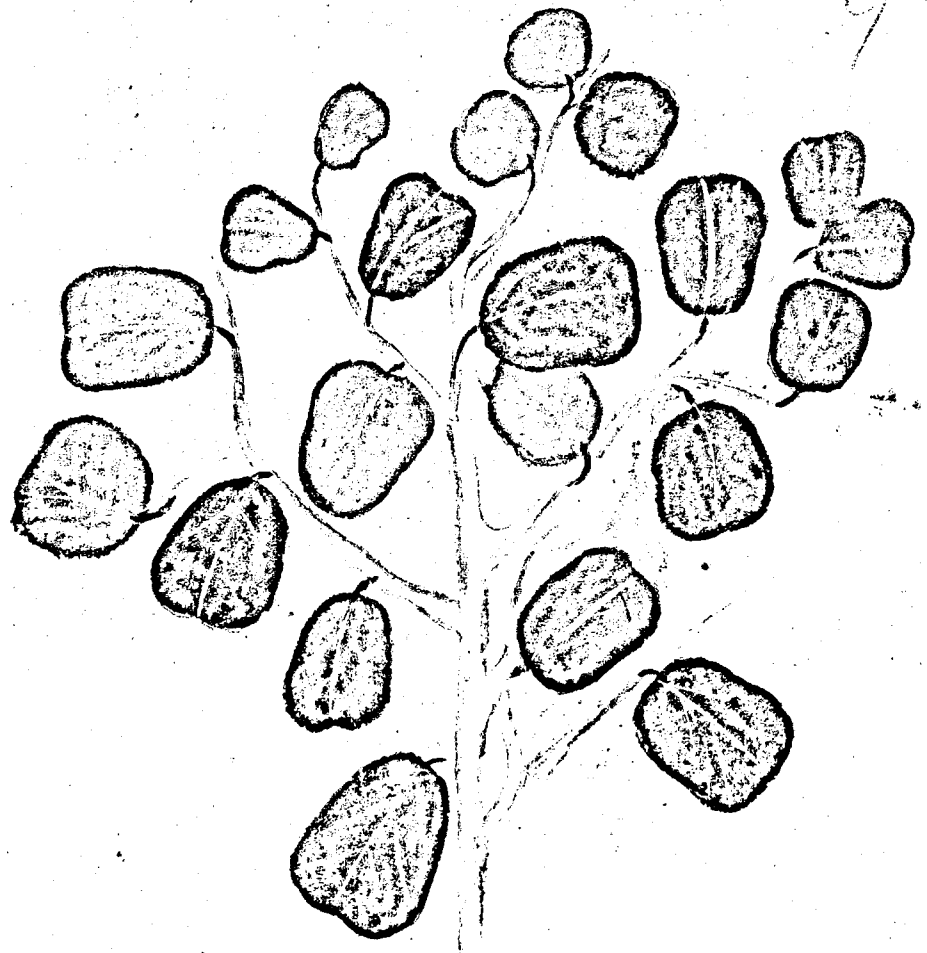
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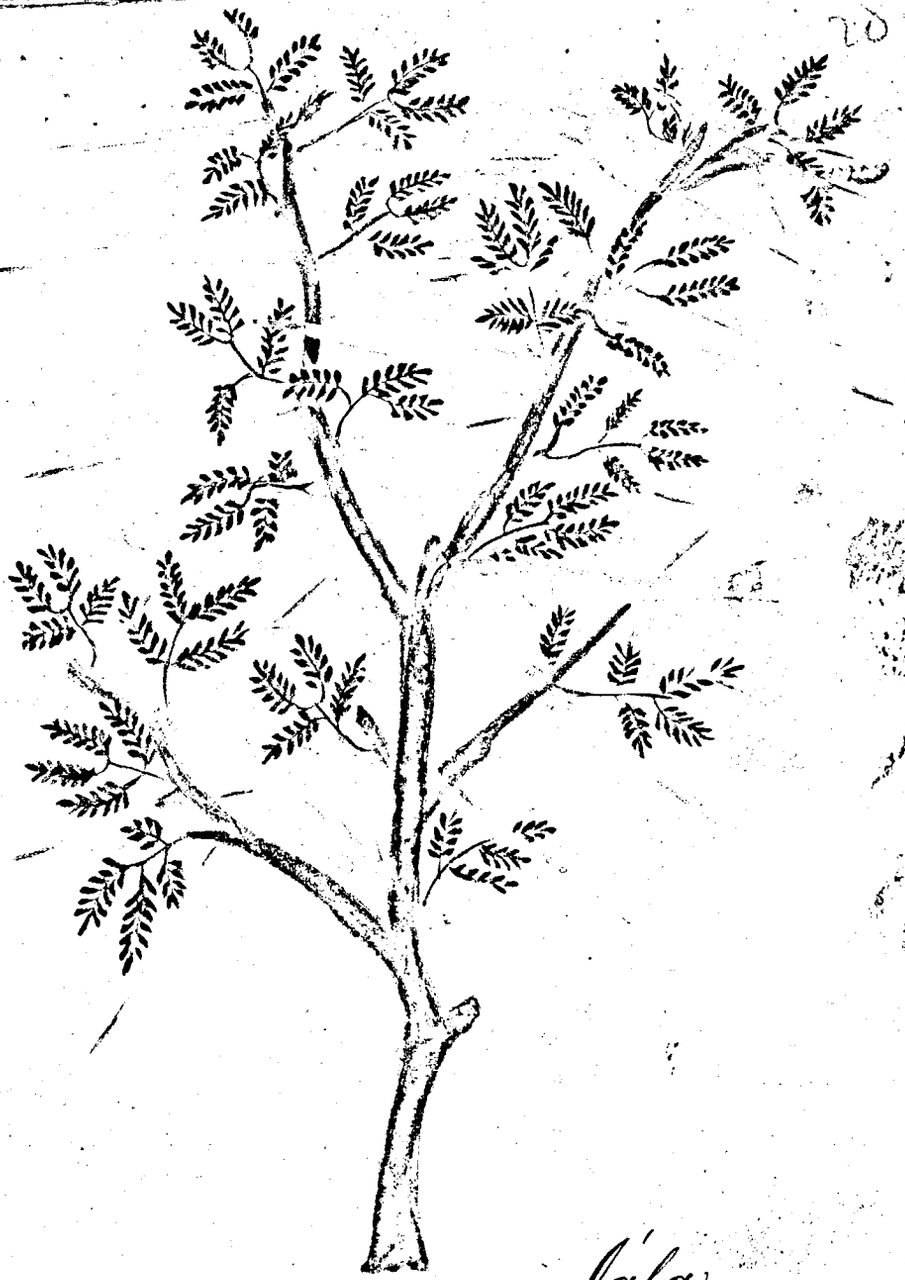


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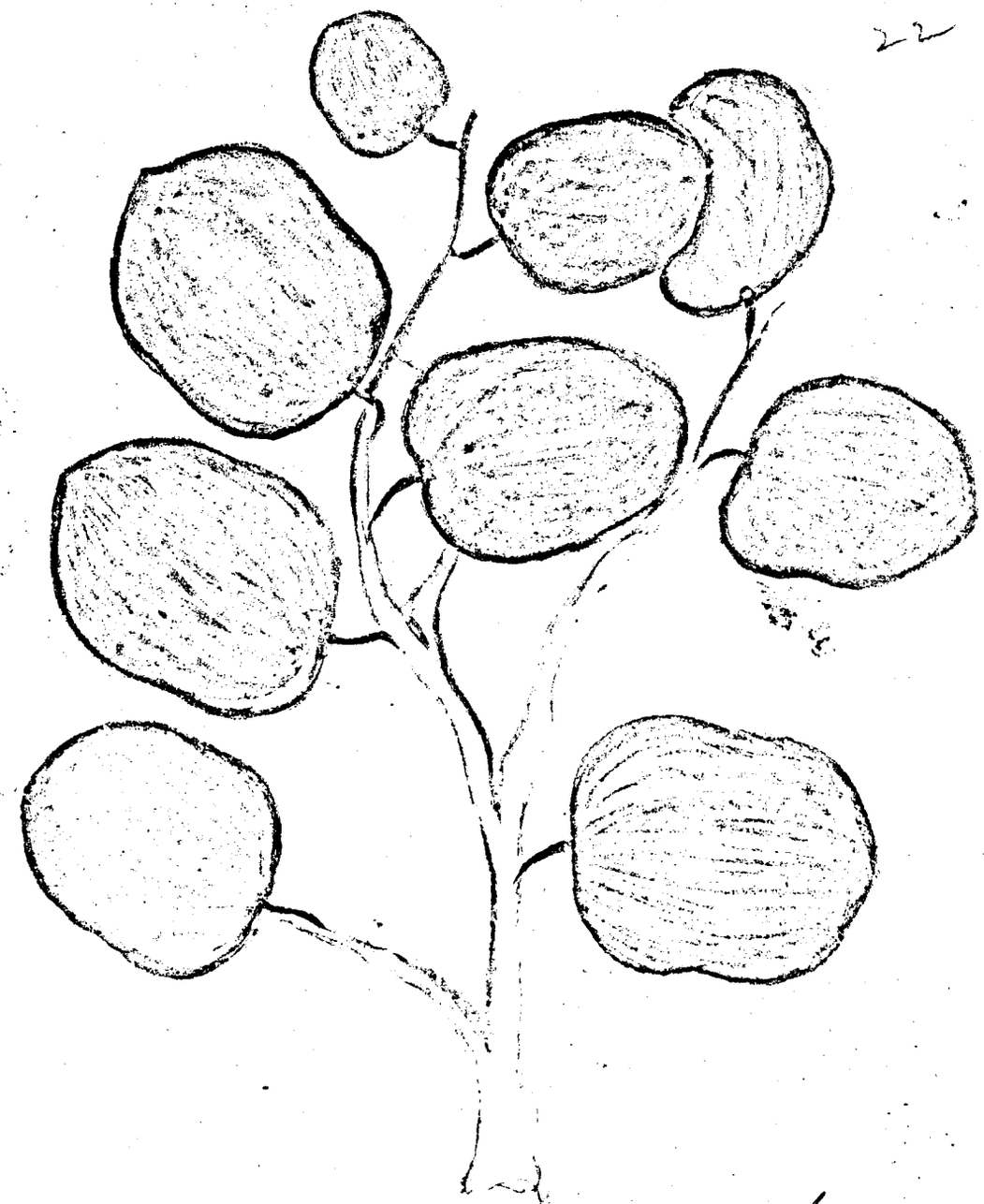
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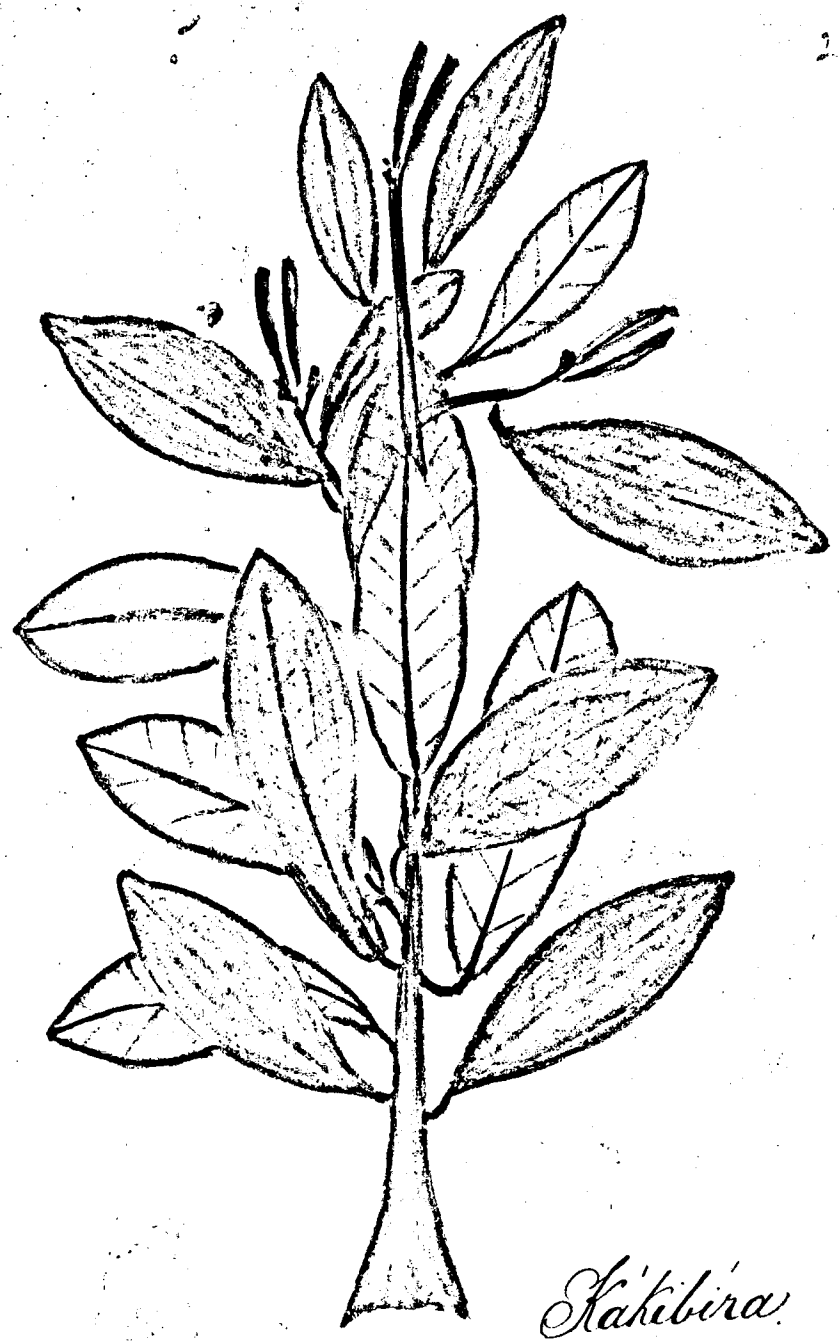
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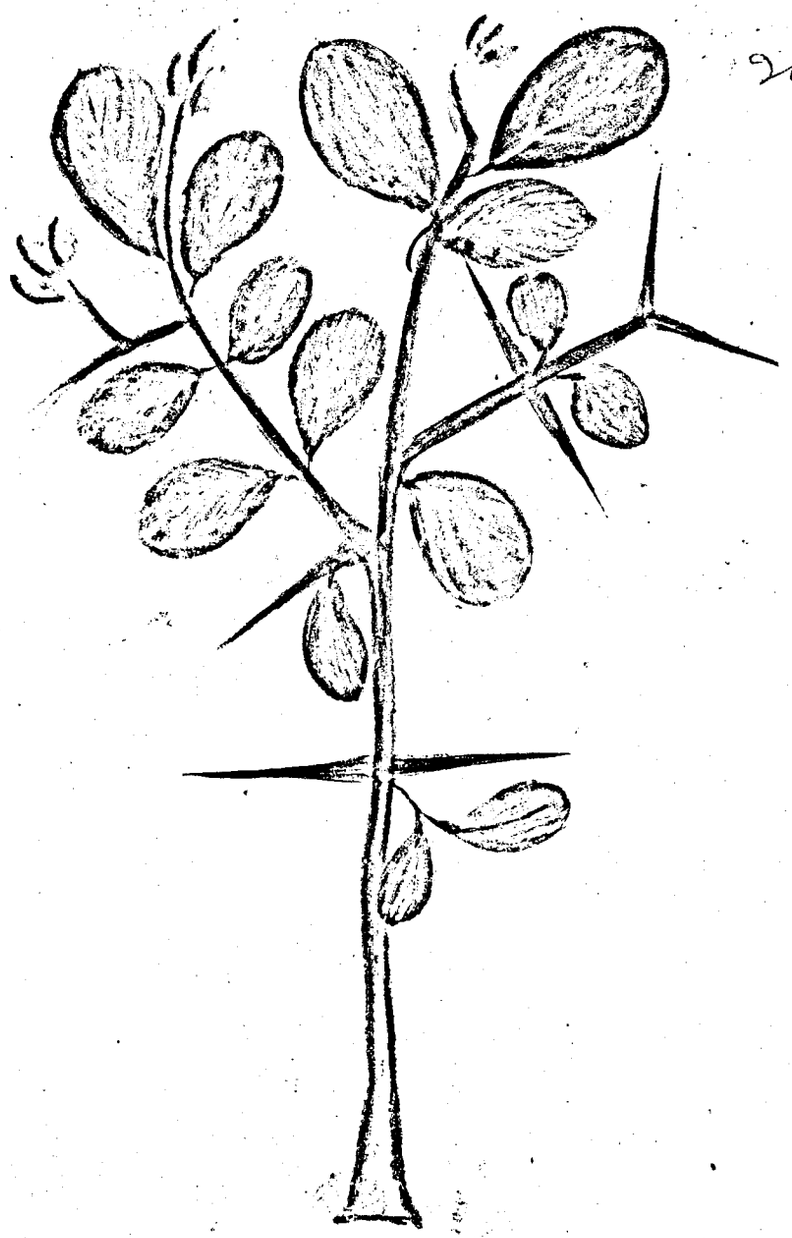


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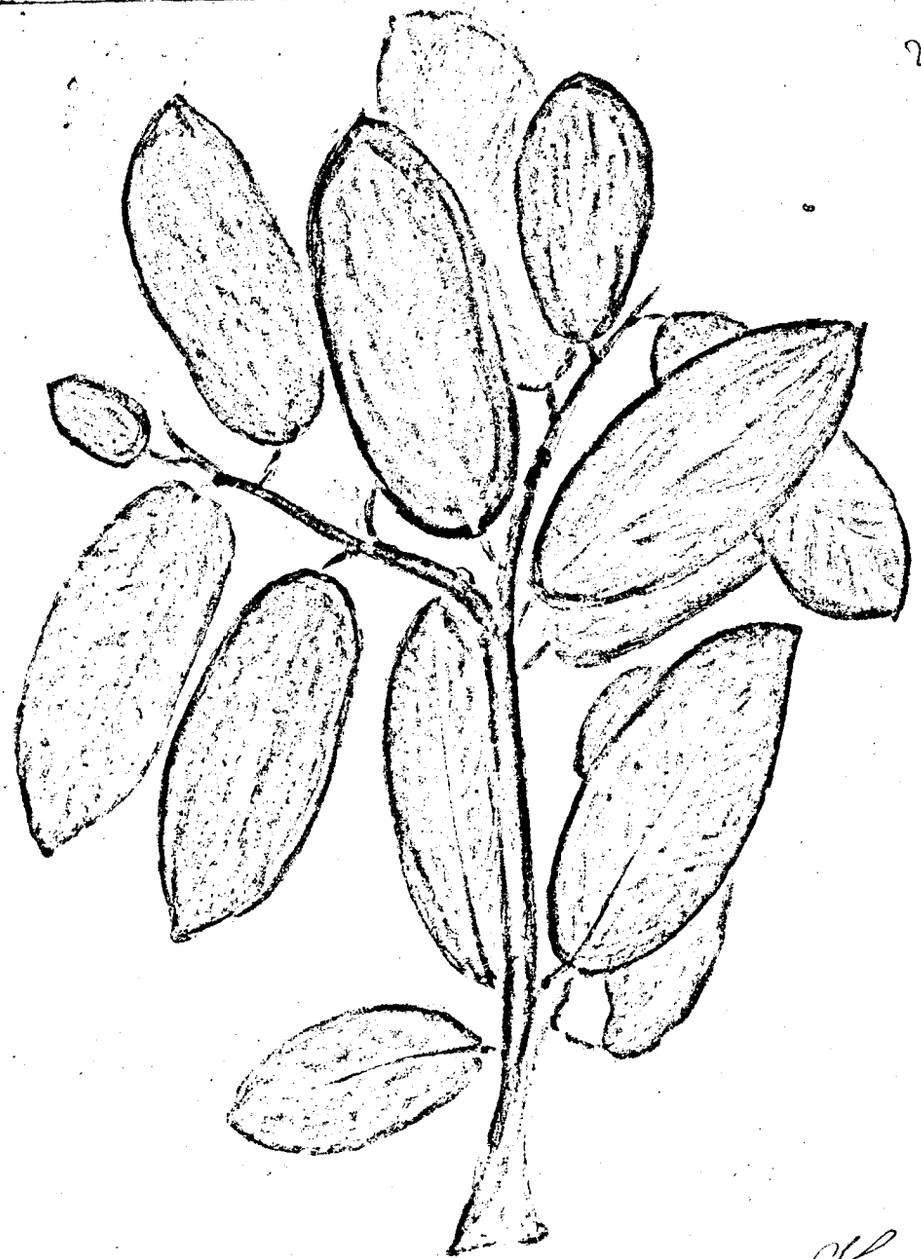


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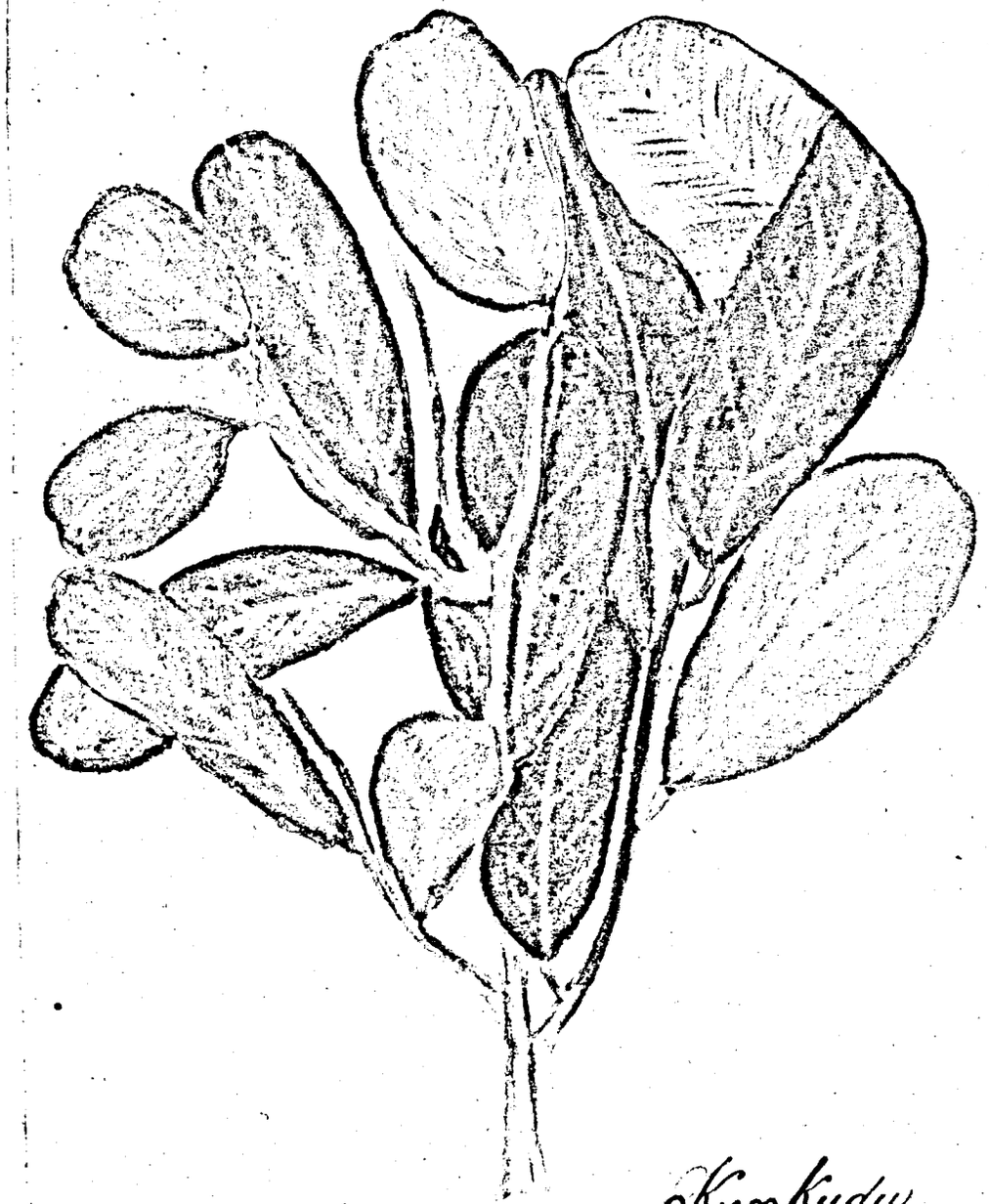


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sp.



Koyi.

35 av



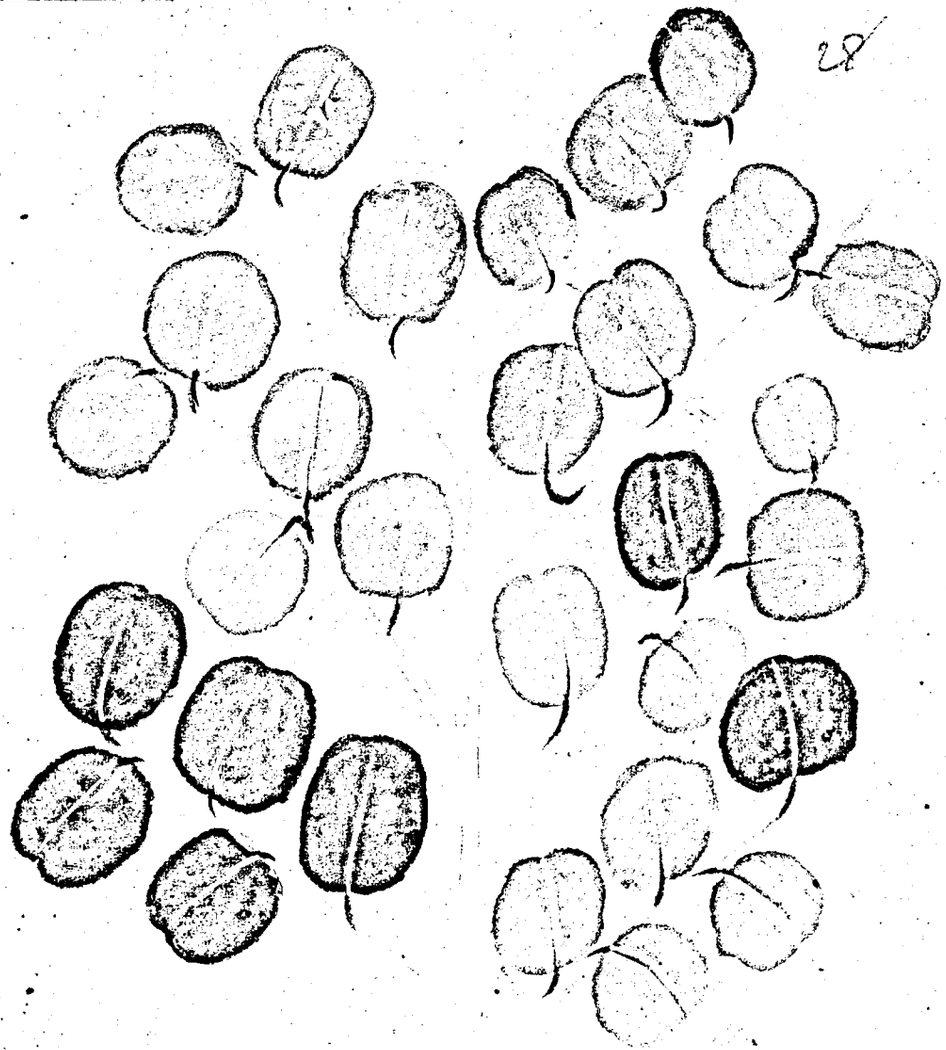
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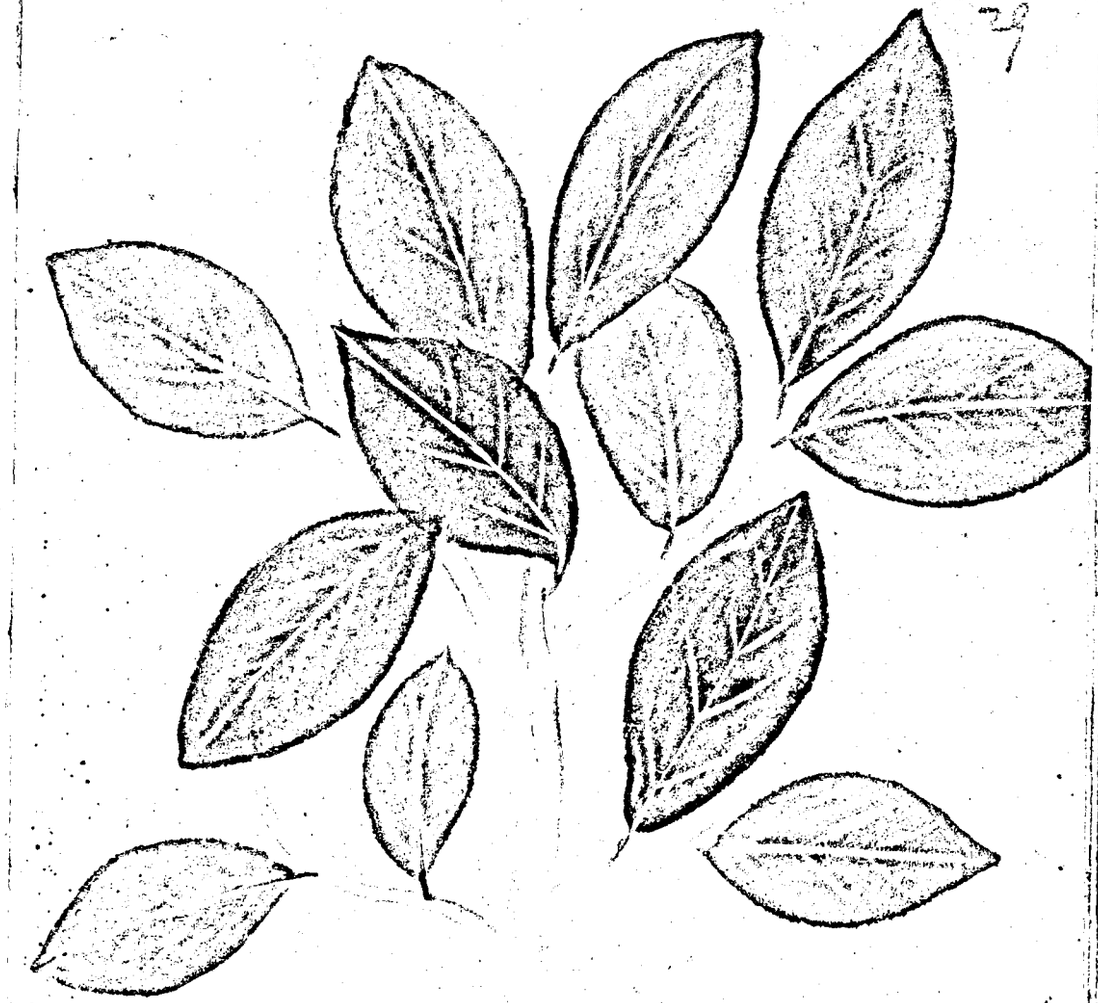
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*Pachari.*

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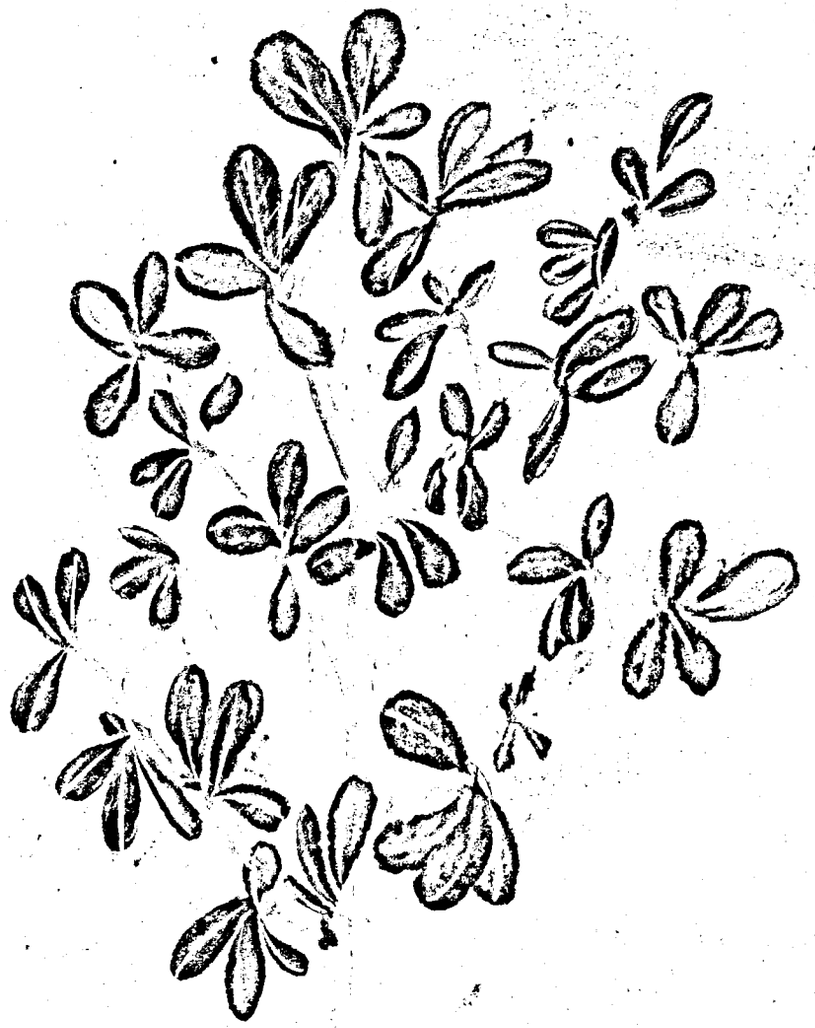
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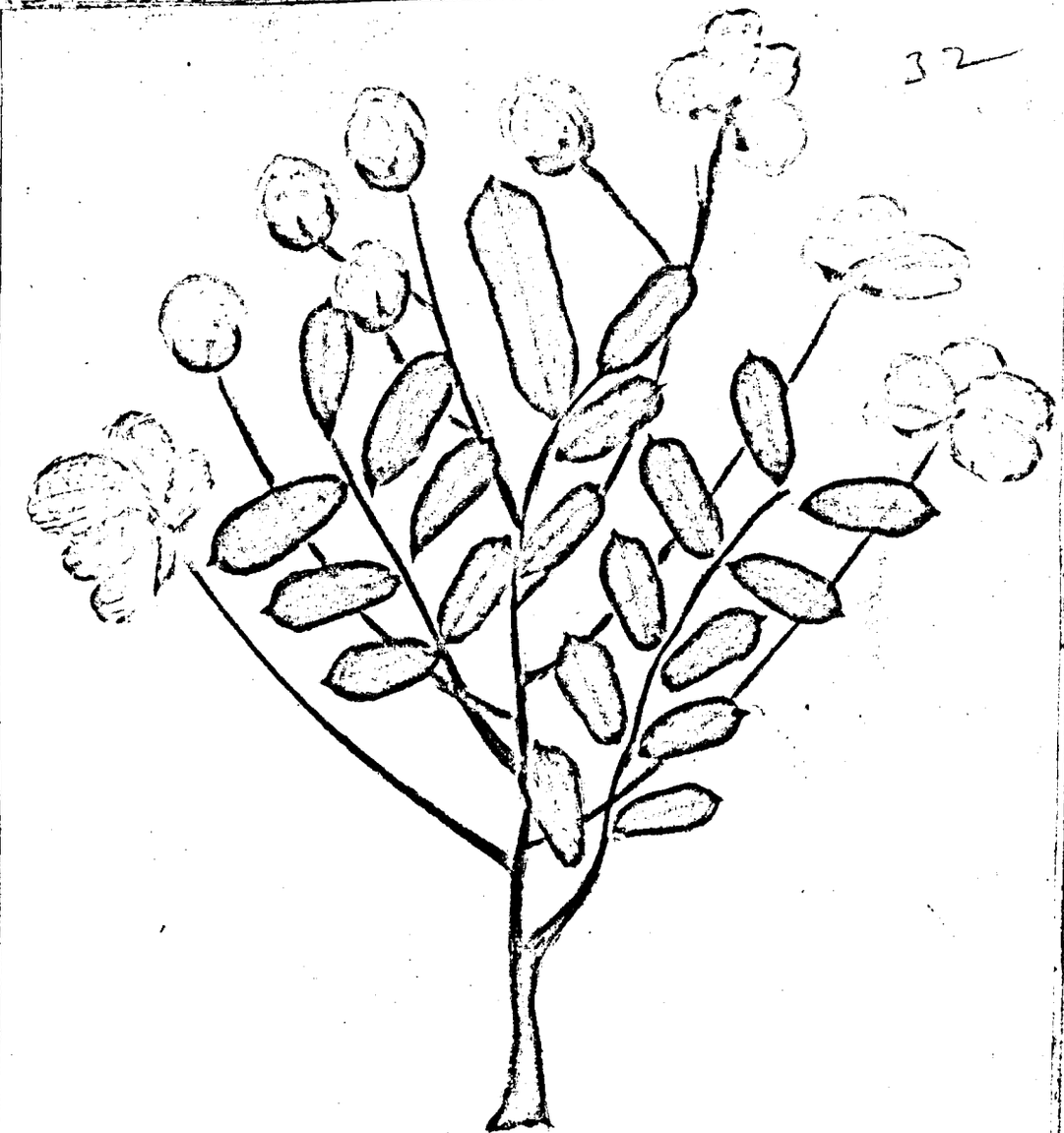
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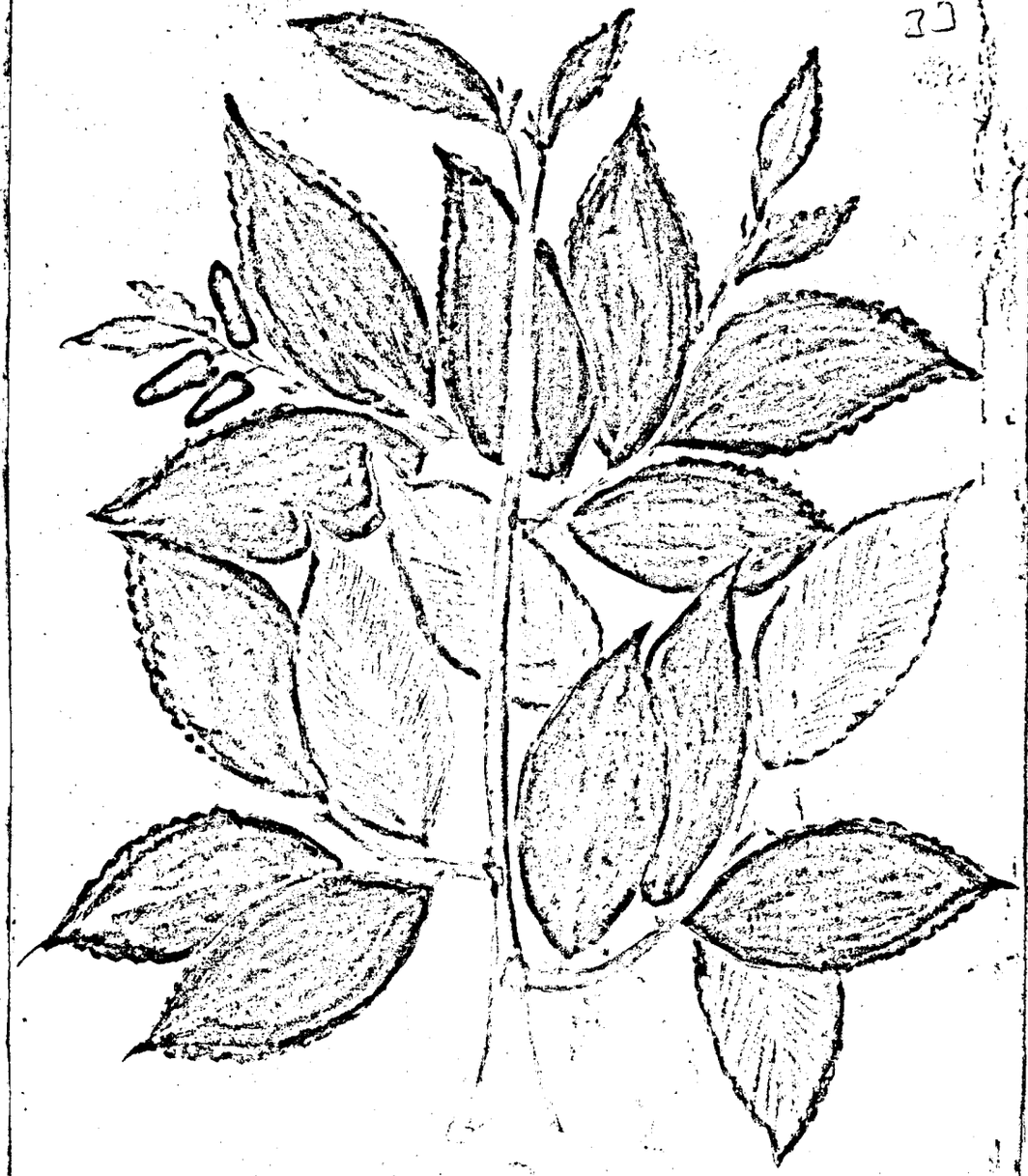


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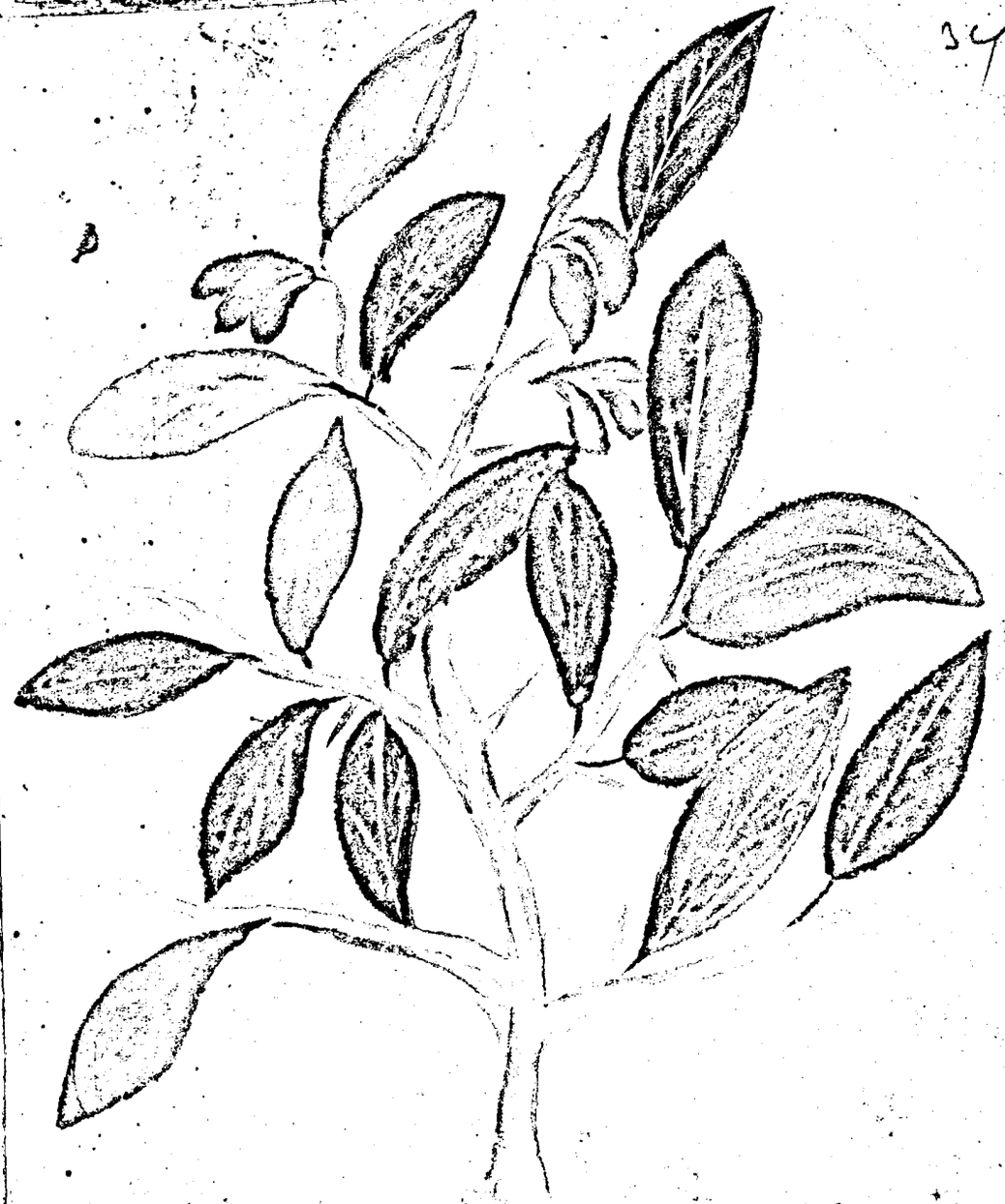
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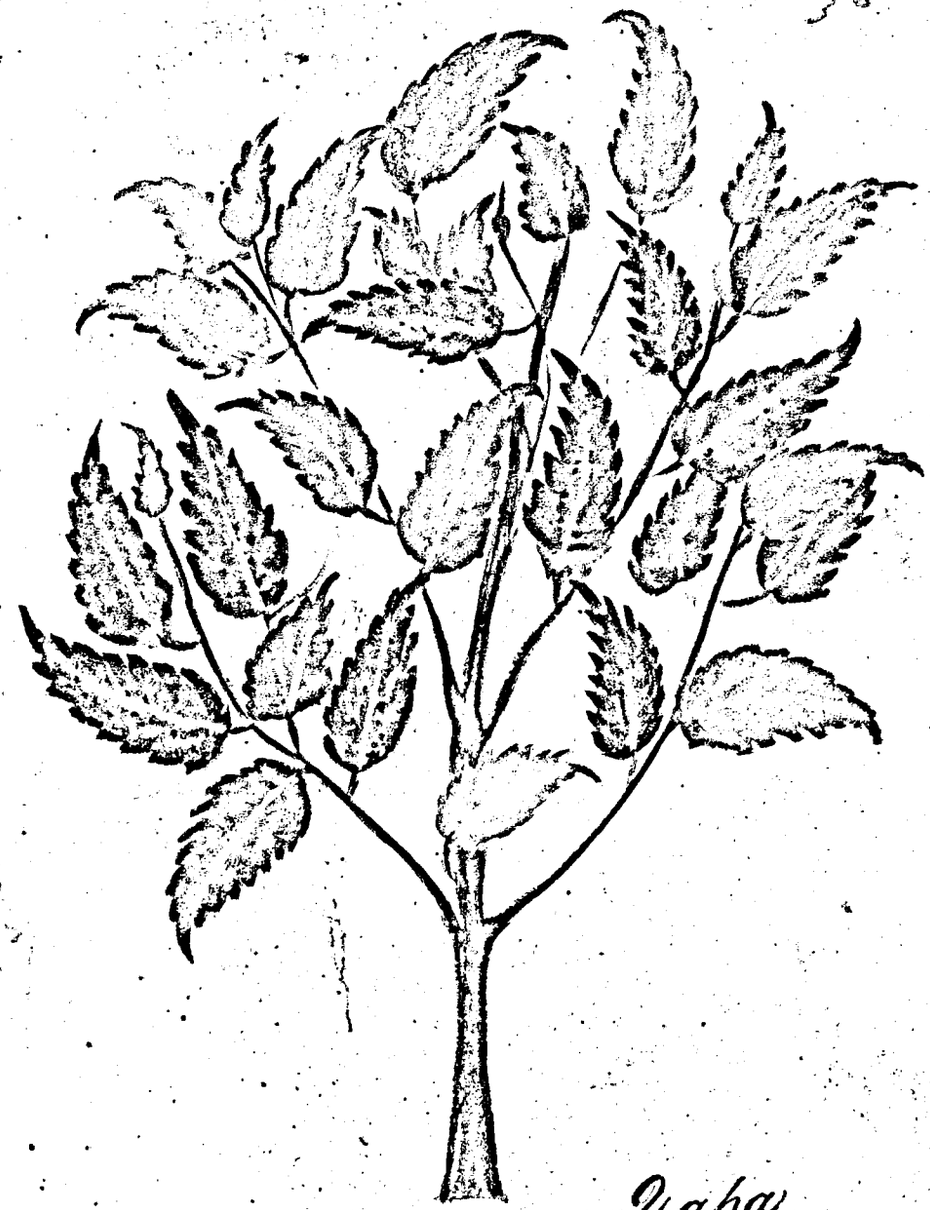


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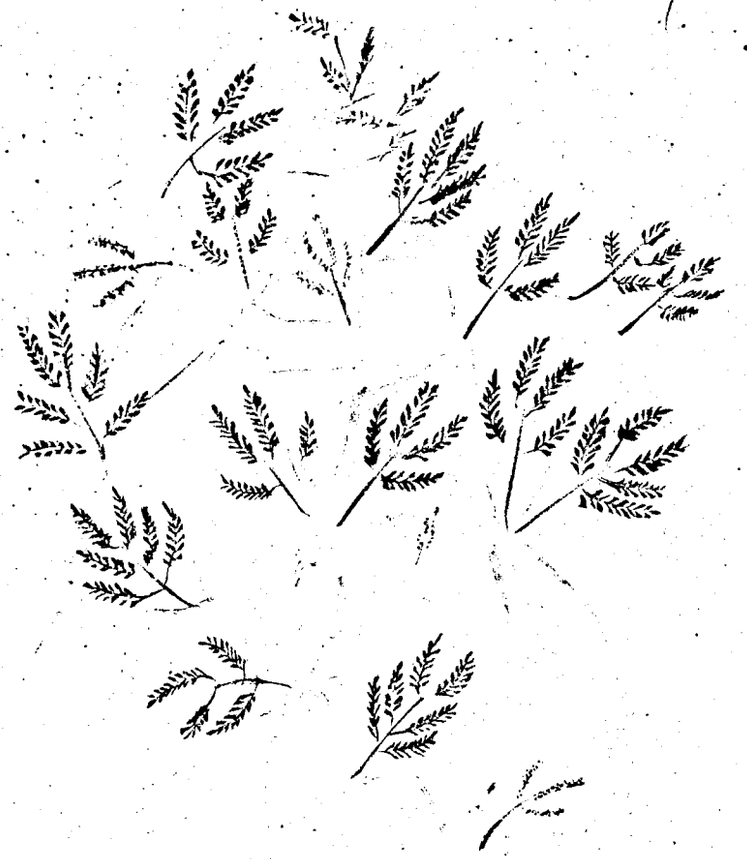


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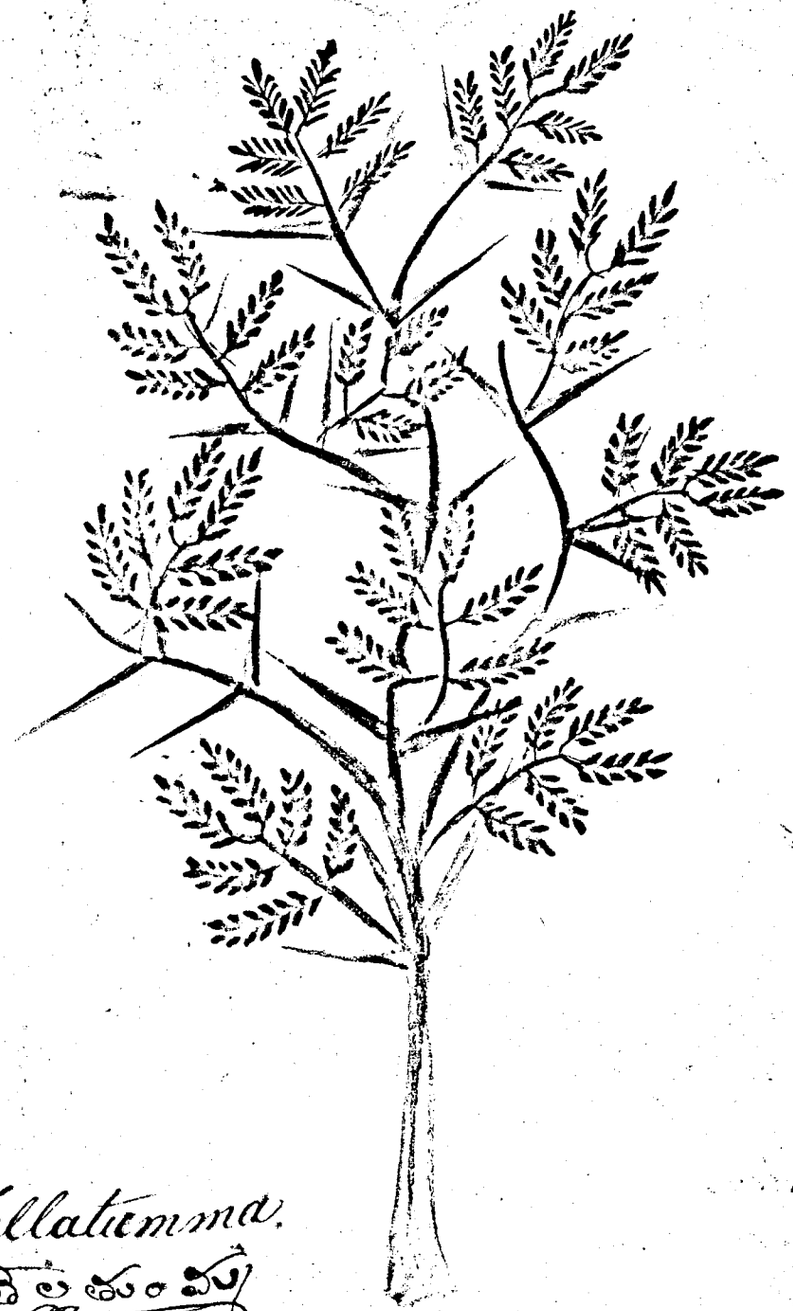


Yapa



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Yellatemma.

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652

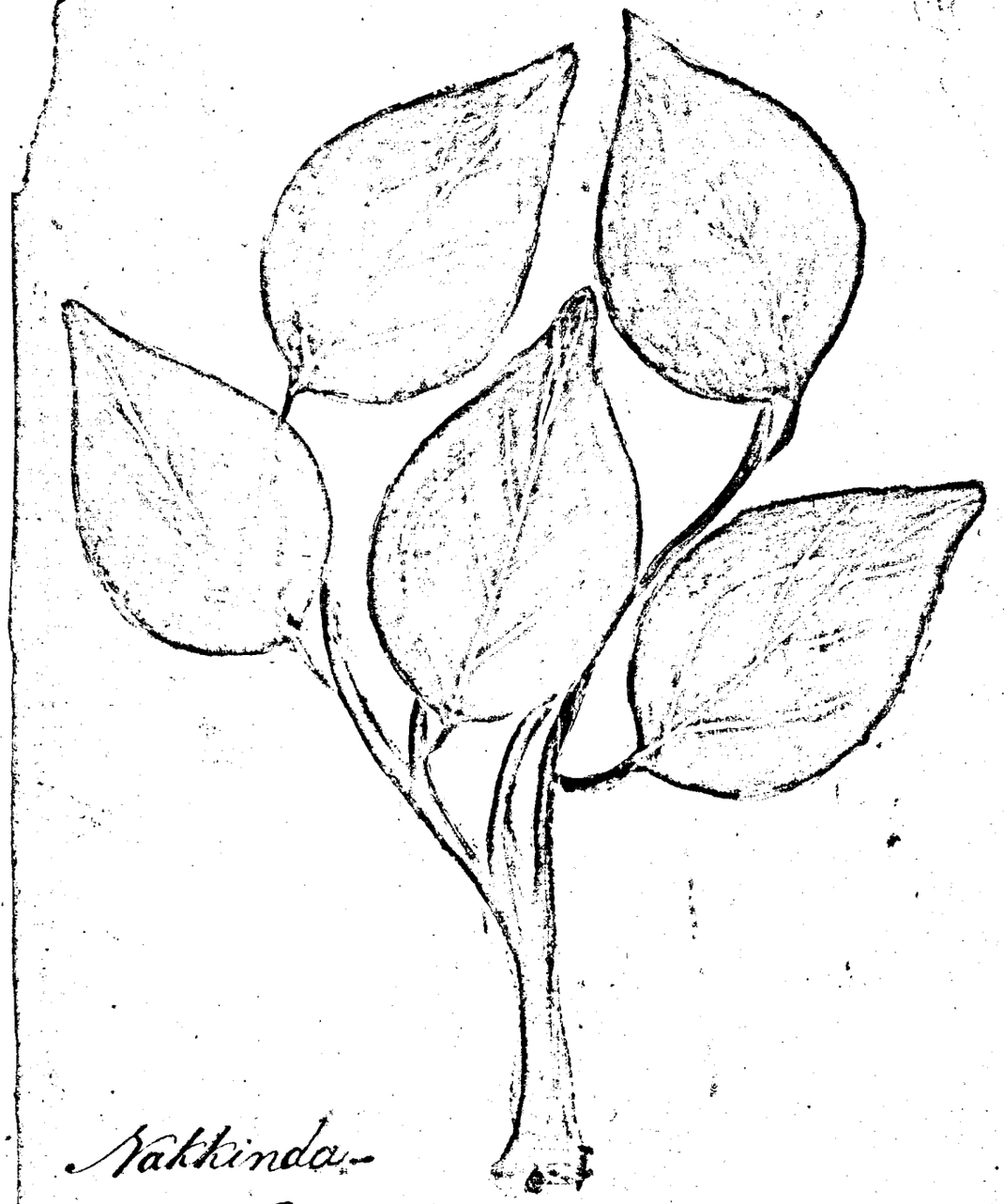
Rev. ~~1806~~/6



652

Rei- ~~1886~~

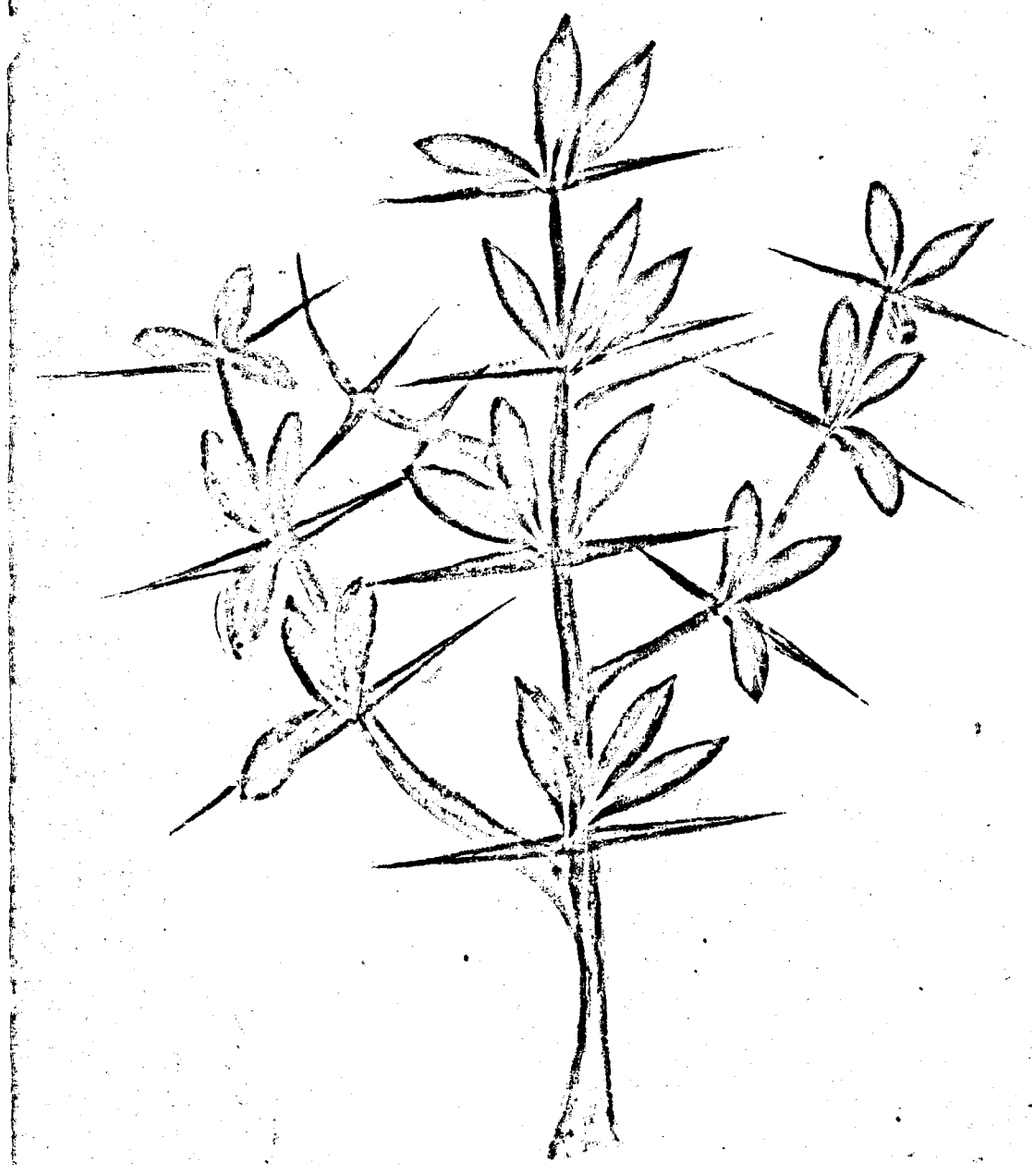




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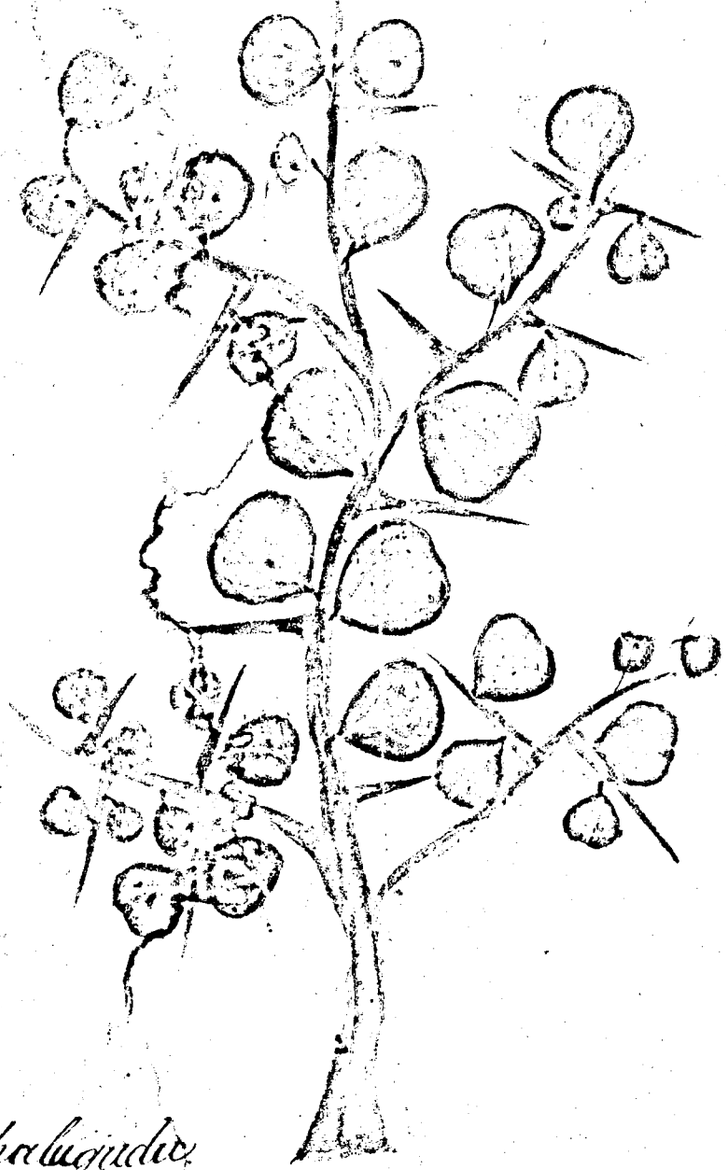
652
Rev. ~~1886~~ 10



Manga.

652

Rev. ~~1566~~/66

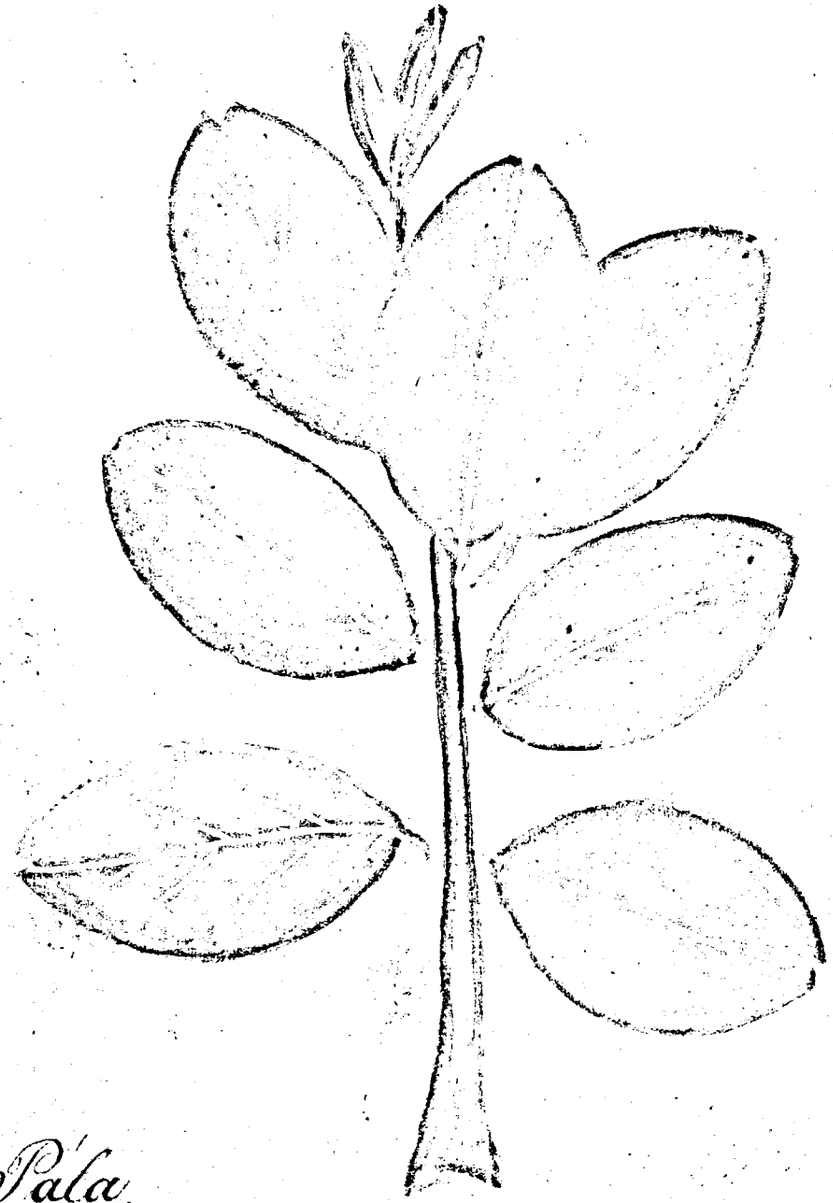


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తెల్లపాలుగుడు.

652.

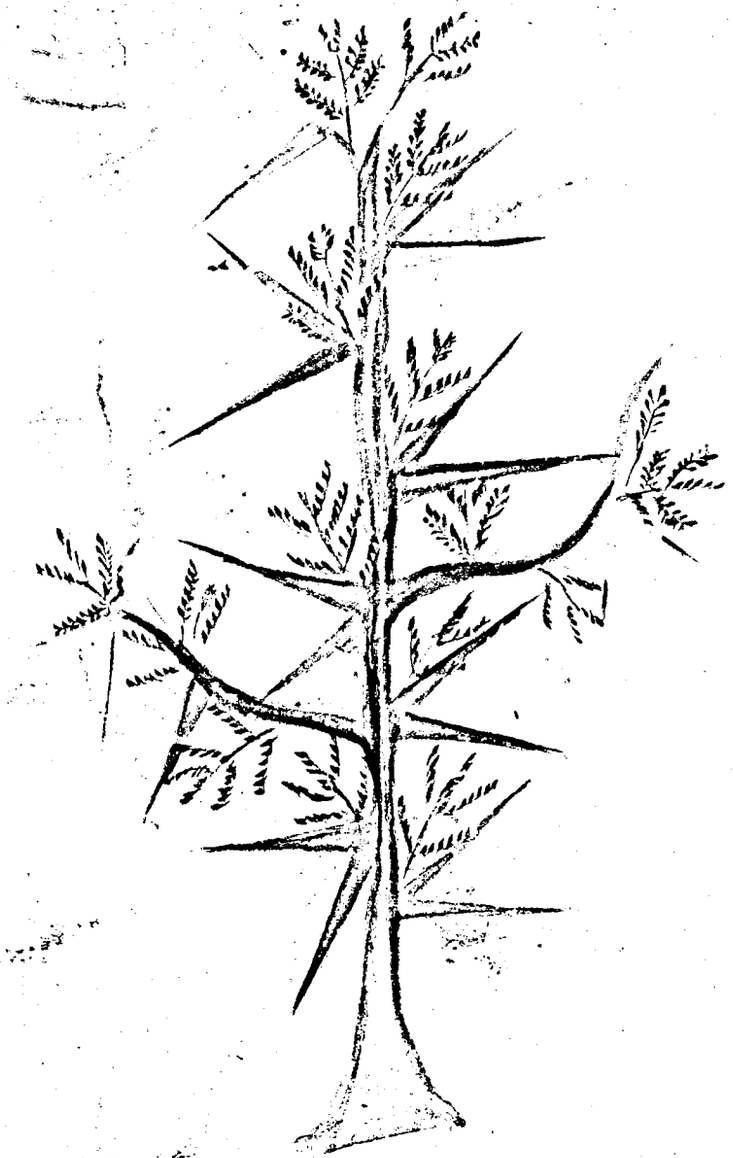
Rco ~~1580~~



Pála

652
Reo. ~~1586~~/66





Pikajála

652
Rev ~~1886~~ /66

Rec'd 21st March /66 No 331.



The pot expect to learn that His Dy Ks' planting Experiment has been a failure - the season however has adverse & no correct conclusion can be formed from a single year's trial.

2 The Experiment of simply preserving juicy Stacts Pre-mises to be very successful as well as economical - and His Dy Ks' account of the Spread of the Cadamba along the coast and the Extensive Manner in which the villagers have commenced growing it is most Satisfactory.

4 His Dy Ks' Report with the Forwarded to the Secy of State for His

11/66 12 113-115
Revenue — 1865 — 2-3-

Rec'd to Engd June 66.
Ex 2 Mins
Forty
2 future Reports
should be
submitted
through the
Bd of Rev

Payment of £1004-5-6
the expenditure incurred
14 Rev Bd in W. Ghats
Dec 2 Bd of formation
1 Coll of Nellore Sanctioned
4 Cuttack Coll
6 Agr and Land Revenue

W. D. warrant
order for money - June 21
11,071

No 331-332

cf March 66 R 15

Rev. 1866 Sept
Proof of Govt Order March
No. 652
652

The Collector of Nellore

To

The Secretary to
Government Revenue Dept
Madras

Dated 20th Feby
Recd 1st March 1866
Recd 3d
From the Coll. of Nellore
Dy 28 May 66 Ext. 1586.

Rev Con
No 7
Encl 3 V

No 689 21 March

Reporting the steps he has taken towards carrying out the Order of the 10th November 1864 to take up 200 acres of Cultivable Land in the neighbourhood of Pallair & Commence at once a series of Systematic experiments as to the best mode of planting wood.

With order