

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1225	Press Mis.
183-85	Dated 10-8-1870	19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

112

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th August 1870.*

No. 183. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th August 1869, No. 6,002 :—

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 22nd May 1869, No. 1,072-32.

I HAVE the honour to submit a memorandum explanatory of the different systems of survey and demarcation that have been tried in Wynaad and their results. The first portion, embracing a period of nearly eight years, (from 1861 to 1866 inclusive,) merely details measures that have a place in the Proceedings of Government and of the Board; the latter portion may be viewed in the light of a summary of the correspondence which has passed during 1867 and 1868 on the same subject. This correspondence is also given in full, and I would invite attention more particularly to the following papers :—

From the Deputy Superintendent, No. 1 Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, No. 749-261, of 31st August 1868.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Malabar, No. 1,507-218, of 22nd September 1868.

From the Collector of Malabar, No. 3,505, of 15th December 1868.

2. I beg now to lay before the Board for consideration two plans of operation for the future.

3. I have to point out that the question of survey in the Wynaad may be said to hinge altogether on its being deemed necessary or not to survey each year the patches of new coffee cultivation. If the annual measurement of these extensions of cultivation is imperative, I fear it will be almost impossible to combine with that process any general scheme of survey. That marked No. II. is the one which in that case I would recommend. It will be observed that it is in a measure

Paragraph 4. similar to the proposal of the Collector of Malabar, in his letter of the 15th December 1867, No. 3,505. Major Hessey, of whose presence in Madras I have taken advantage to consult him, advocates it in the event of the annual survey of the coffee extensions being required.

4. No. 1 refers to a survey similar in most respects to that performed under Major Barber in the latter part of 1861. The work then executed was excellent, but nearly all traces of demarcation have passed away.

5. Whatever system be determined on, one thing admits of no dispute, that without permanent demarcation the money spent in carrying it out is money thrown away.

6. The survey of swamps, bogs, outlying estates, waste land, etc., on the Neilgherries can be performed by the same agency as the Wynaad Survey during the months in which the latter locality is unhealthy.

Memorandum explanatory of the systems of Survey and Demarcation in the Wynaad.

EVER since survey was commenced in Wynaad it has been attended with no ordinary difficulties, which are, however, too well known to require enumeration.

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2. A statement, in an abridged form, of the measures from time to time adopted and discarded would seem necessary to decide on those most suitable at the present time.

From 1859 to 1866.

3. From the various Proceedings of Government and the Board of Revenue and from other official letters we find in the year 1859 that Government, being fully convinced of the necessity for a Revenue Survey in Wynaad to ascertain and record existing rights and to fix the boundaries, ordered immediate measures to be adopted, and sanctioned the requisite establishments.

G. O., No. 822, of 22nd June 1859.

G. O., No. 1,132, of 25th August 1859.

Proposals were also made and approved of for surveying Government lands and the boundaries of estates, for laying down the main topographical internal divisions, and for showing the blocks of cultivation. Accordingly both survey and demarcation operations were carried on during the working seasons of 1860, 1861, and 1862, and a small detachment was sent early in 1863 to complete the unfinished surveys.

G. O., No. 789, of 16th May 1860.

G. O., No. 407, of 25th February 1863.

4. In July 1860 a proposal for the survey of coffee extensions by the regular Revenue Survey Department having been strongly deprecated by the Director of Revenue Settlement, Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, declined to sanction the scheme, but the question was again revived. Information as to what was likely to be the total cost of the survey of the talook, etc., was called for, and, learning from the report of the Director of Revenue Settlement that it would probably cost four lacs of rupees and afford no assistance to the Collector in ascertaining annually the extent of land actually under cultivation, Government resolved merely to carry out—

Procs., Board of Revenue, No. 3,514, of 31st July 1860.

G. O., No. 1,667, of 20th September 1860.

G. O., No. 1,779, of 7th September 1861.

G. O., No. 2,015, of 21st October 1861.

1st.—The survey of Government lands;

2nd.—The survey of private estates on payment; and

3rd.—The measurement of cultivated areas, from time to time, for the purpose of taxation.

5. Reductions were ordered, but not before the completion of the European coffee plantations, for which a period was fixed. Opinions were also sought as to whether the establishment proposed for ascertaining annual coffee extensions could not be made available for the survey of properties on the Neilgherry Hills.

G. O., No. 2,300, of 31st December 1861.

G. O., No. 1,097, of 19th May 1862.

6. A scale of survey charges at 4 and 5 annas per acre for private properties and of an establishment for the annual measurement of cultivation at a monthly cost of Rupees 1,498, was submitted; the former received the sanction of Government, but a reduction was insisted on in the latter.

G. O., No. 289, of 12th February 1862.

7. Rules for the survey of unassessed waste lands having come into force, scales of establishments for the purpose of surveying lands applied for, submitted by the Collectors of the various districts, (inclusive of Malabar,) were approved of by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and received the sanction of Government. A temporary Survey establishment, at a monthly cost of Rupees 907½, was included among them, and placed at the disposal of the Collector of Malabar for this purpose; and, for determining the yearly augmentation in the cultivated area of each estate, Surveyors were appointed from Madras and sent into the talook, equipped with the necessary instruments. The duty of defining the

G. O., No. 407, of 25th February 1863.

G. O., No. 1,077, of 19th June 1863.

G. O.s, Nos. 1,334 and 1,614 of 12th July and 3rd Sept. 1863.

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G. O., No. 2,501, of 23th November 1862.

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Government properties remained with the Settlement Department; but, on the report of the Collector, the small Demarcation establishment was abolished and the work transferred to the District Survey establishment.

8. The Board of Revenue having expressed their opinion that the Survey establishment under the orders of the Collector should be supervised by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the work performed by the Surveyors was examined by him. He reported at length that the system then in force was objectionable to the last degree for the reasons named below:—

1st.—The labour is immense;

2nd.—It is irksome to European planters; and

3rd.—It affords to Surveyors opportunities for illicit gains,

and proposed certain changes which were approved of by the Collector and the Board of Revenue. The modifications were that the working season should be limited to favourable months in a year, after which the Surveyors should be bodily removed to the Central Office; that a competent and responsible person should be placed at the head of the Surveyors, who would act merely as executives; that, for the purpose of reporting on planters' complaints, the Collector or his Deputy should go with a small party detached for the purpose on a tour round such estates as might be pronounced by their owners incorrectly surveyed; that an acknowledgment of the correctness of the same should be taken from the planters or their agents; and that they should be called on to put up durable marks.

9. These arrangements were continued during 1865 and 1866. A report was made by the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the unsatisfactory nature of the surveys, and the inadequacy of the Surveyors' work was admitted by the Collector. He ascribed the failure to the following, namely, that the superintendence, which the Deputy Collector was in a position to give was not found sufficient to keep the Surveyors up to their work, and that they were a good deal delayed by having to demarcate the coffee extensions for themselves. The Board of Revenue, therefore, directed that the partial surveys in Wynaad should be carried on by detaching men from the Neilgherry Survey party, and that work should be got ready for the Surveyors by the Deputy Collector. A small Demarcation establishment was placed at his disposal.

G. O., No. 3,236, of 27th November 1866.

Procs., Board of Revenue, No. 5,506, of 9th August 1866.

G. O., No. 790, of 4th April 1867.

From 1867 to 1869.

10. In the beginning of 1867 a Surveyor was sent down. He reported that the demarcation was imperfect. Towards the close of the year, Captain Sargeant with a party of Surveyors proceeded to the place, and found that the report of the Surveyors regarding the state and nature of the demarcation was nothing but the simple truth. Three-fourths of the time of the Surveyors were lost in rendering serviceable the demarcation said to be complete and efficient.

Annual Report of 1867, paragraph 89.

Paragraph 23 of Major Hessay's letter, No. 749-261, of 31st August 1869.

Deputy Collector's letter, No. 541, of 19th August 1868.

Demi-official, dated 23th August 1868.

When the next field season approached, Major Hessay represented the desirability of abstaining from touching Wynaad during the season. The chief officer of the talook suggested that the work of demarcation should be transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, and the Collector agreed with him. The

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12. Information was also sought for by the Superintendent regarding the facilities for obtaining stones and labour, the best season for demarcation, and the assistance to be expected from planters.

14. It appears that demarcation may be carried on at most seasons of the year, and that no great difficulty exists in procuring stones. In defining the limits of properties no opposition is likely to be met with from the owners, as they will probably be glad to free themselves from boundary disputes : village labour is scanty, and the servants are as a class far from intelligent.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Memorandum of Arrangements for Survey in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherry Hills.
 ONE set of men, to be detached from No. 1 Revenue Survey party, to be set apart for work in both localities.

2. The direction of work to be under the Deputy Superintendent of No. 1 party. An Assistant to be in immediate charge of the detachment, to be invested with powers under the Act.
3. The demarcation marks should be, for the most part, of squared stones; direction lines and the broad arrow should be cut on each stone.
4. Supplies of stones should be got ready before hand.
5. The five months, from October to February, would be the working season.
6. At the close of the season the Surveyors return to the Neilgherry Hills and work there. The natives should return to Coimbatore.
7. If anything is to be done next season, orders should be issued at once. Ten Surveyors and twenty Demarcators cannot be got ready at a moment's notice.
8. It is to be remembered that of the 1,100 square miles comprised in Wynaad 120 have already been surveyed, and of the remainder a large tract of dense forest to the north and east of the talook, containing somewhere about 500 square miles, need not, certainly for many years to come, if ever, be brought under the operations of this department. This reduces the area under consideration to about 500 square miles, of which doubtless a considerable extent will not require minute detail on a large scale.

Estimate of Establishment.

9. The Demarcators and Surveyors should be granted an allowance according to the quantity of work done correctly—for Demarcators, at the rate of 1 rupee for 50 demarcation stones; for Surveyors, 1 rupee for every 12 angles with chain lines and offsets found correct.

10. Travelling allowance also should be granted.
 11. An advance of 5,000 rupees will be necessary to provide stones, carriage, etc.
 12. Experience has shown the necessity for good pay and the supply of tents to Surveyors.
 13. In the Department Public Works, salaries in the Wynaad are raised fifty per cent. above those given elsewhere.
 14. Much suffering from fever, and doubtless not a few deaths, would have been avoided by liberality in these matters. Major Hessey justly remarks that a man who has worked one season in Wynaad and who escaped without illness, is doubly valuable. He not only works with greater confidence, but he understands better how to provide himself with the comfort and necessaries of life.
 15. The above establishment is fitted to lay down the boundaries of amshoms, deshoms, and estates, the course of roads and streams, the site of villages and other topographical features, or to merely undertake the survey of boundaries of estates and cultivated area of them.
 16. If a systematic topographical survey including the delineation of amshom, deshom, and estate boundaries and extent of cultivation be determined on, Work must be done by deshoms and by amshoms.
 17. Boundaries should be finished in one year, and the details filled in the next year.
 18. An exact list of the properties in each amshom should be obtained from the Collector, who should be invited to co-operate in the work.
 19. Notices should be served on all holders of land in each amshom without delay.
- The above arrangements must be modified if the system of taxation according to extent of planting is to be continued.
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20. The survey of the whole of an amshom or dethom cannot be completed at once.
21. Instead of surveying the boundary of the additional planting only, the real boundary of each estate in which any work for Revenue purposes is required should be settled, demarcated, and surveyed.
22. The survey of the cultivation must be connected with the boundary of the estate, and the boundary of the estate connected with the boundaries of the nearest estates and with G. T. points.
23. If this be done, we shall, whilst doing nothing that is not absolutely necessary for Revenue purposes, be laying a good foundation for an accurate survey of the whole country.

Neilgherry Hills.

24. With regard to work on the Neilgherry Hills, no modification of the system at present existing there is required.
25. The two settlements, Ootacamund and Kotagherry, will provide employment for some of the best detail Surveyors. The remainder will be elsewhere employed.
26. To cover the expense of these surveys, no special grant need be made owing to the absolute necessity of revising the demarcation of the Coimbatore District.

CHEPAUK, (Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
22nd May 1869. Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From W. E. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Deputy Collector, Wynaad, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Manantoddy, 19th August 1868, No. 541.

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit two statements, one showing the work performed by the Demarcation party employed in this division for 1867-68, the other showing the acreage remaining to be demarcated; this latter statement is merely an approximate estimate made by the Inspector, but which, if native coffee were also taken into account, I think is considerably less than the actual acreage required to be demarcated.

2. As regards the demarcation of estates, the surveying party have always hitherto deprecated the work done, and always will, except done departmentally by their own party. There are various reasons why this should be. The survey does not often take place for months after the demarcation stones put down have been removed either wilfully or through carelessness by the planters, or washed away as covered by landslips or a portion of the land under cultivation when demarcated has been abandoned, and the brushwood rapidly grown has covered the stones put up. These are not sought after, and the demarcating party blamed for accidents beyond their control. I have no doubt it is far easier for a Survey party to demarcate and survey an estate together than to survey on a demarcation previously made, subsequently condemning the work done, first because some stones may be missing or a great portion demarcated being abandoned, the land within the abandoned line having to be demarcated. The whole might as well be done by the Survey party. I doubt from what Lieutenant Sargeant told me if the demarcation done was of the slightest benefit; I mean as to the extent of acreage surveyed in the few weeks the party were down here.

3. The Demarcation Goomastahs have also a good deal to contend with among the planters. I cannot say why, but coolies are often most unwillingly supplied, and frequent change of men necessarily increases the difficulty, and other than estate labour is not easily had. The party, however, is very useful as a check on returns, or to enable an approximate estimate of the acreage of estates to be made, and have in this been of considerable service. I find a few mistakes have been made, the actual extent computed being considerably in excess of the whole actual extent of the land; but this was only to be expected with the rough means of measurement by a pole, and also probably by the carelessness of the Goomastahs or party counting. I have, however, endeavoured to remedy this by giving the Goomastahs the use of some chains I had in this office. The climate

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is another difficulty with which we have to contend, some of the party every now and then being laid up with fever. Stones for demarcation in some places are hardly obtainable. The party, I think, have done pretty well this year, and I hope the work done may be of some use to the Survey party, which should now soon be down here. I have as yet had no returns of the estates surveyed last year.

4. A Mr. Hughes, a Civil Engineer and Surveyor, residing in Wynaad, has surveyed a great number of estates, is a constant resident, always at the work. Could not the work done by this gentleman be utilized, and with considerable survey?

5. Mr. Hughes, if it were made worth his while, might devote the whole of his time to the survey, but say from 200 to 250 rupees a month would send in a very fair acreage of work. I believe there is considerable loss at present in revenue by merely the approximate estimate of acreage we have returned, taking into consideration the extents now returned of abandonments and acreage of extension. The tax is not a popular one, and seasons of late have been far from favourable. I take the liberty of suggesting that the employment of a person like Mr. Hughes, I think, would more than pay his salary in a short time. If placed directly under the Survey Department the correctness of his work would be tested, and more rapid survey of estates completed. The present demarcation party, if employed under him, would have better and professional supervision. A more actual return by the men employed under him or by himself would be insured of extensions or abandoned portions made to this office, and the yearly survey party be enabled to do a greater amount of work, the demarcation being satisfactory.

6. I have not seen Mr. Hughes on this subject. I have seen some of his plans of estates, and infer that he would have no objection, either in allowing the work he has done or work he may yet do, to be utilized for the benefit of Government on a consideration. The planters themselves I fancy would prefer having an official certified copy of the plan of their estates.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. H. HESSEY, Major,
Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Major W. H. HESSEY, Deputy Superintendent, No. 1 Revenue Survey, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Coimbatore, 31st August 1868, No. 749-261.

THE time for the re-commencement of the Wynaad survey approaches. I have received no orders regarding preparations for the coming season.

2. I have the honour to solicit your attention to the lengthy report I drew up on last season's work. I particularly request your attention to the "preliminary remarks" to my remarks concerning the "progress of work, paragraph 3," "the time required to complete the talook, paragraph 9," and to the "general remarks and suggestions" at the close of the report.

3. I earnestly solicit consideration of the importance of defining the actual boundaries of properties. If that be done Naad by Naad, it will be possible to see an end to the survey, and it will be possible to anticipate a connected map of the country being actually constructed.

4. I mentioned that last year all the estates were connected together and by road traverses, and that the whole was connected with G. T. points; this is a slight beginning for a connected map.

5. Lieutenant (now Captain) Sargeant carried out most carefully the instructions I gave him. He has unfortunately been obliged to go home on sick certificate in consequence of illness contracted in Wynaad. I do not know where to look for his successor.

6. The survey of Hill tracts would appear alone sufficient charge for a Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey. With so many calls on my time, I was able to visit Wynaad for a few days only during last season.

7. The Act fixing the tax on coffee on the ground cultivated and not on the produce exported, is at the bottom of all our difficulties. The area planted in each year is demanded directly instead of the area of properties first and then the taxable areas within these properties.

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8. The boundary of the talook is as yet undetermined on the side of the Neilgherries, and the Ochterlony property boundary is still a vexed question. The rights of Government have never been ascertained.
9. Did the Commissionership of the Neilgherries extend over the Wynaad, and were an officer of the Revenue Survey attached to the district so constituted, a regular survey might be carried out with comparative ease.
10. Working in the Wynaad is not child's play; but with care, fever and dysentery may be almost as well guarded against as in the plains.
11. Carriage must be provided: some of the Government elephants which pass the greater part of the year in idleness at Hoonsoor might be sent. It would then be possible to carry tents with double flies and double walls for the lodging of Surveyors, and to send Surveyors and their men some miles to work in the morning and bring them back again in the evening when the scene of their work lay in unhealthy places.
12. There is a common saying, "No fever, no good coffee." I am afraid that the saying, like most proverbs, has a good deal of truth in it. If I were to enumerate the men who have suffered from the privations they endured whilst surveying in Wynaad, you would be astonished. The worst of it is that we have nothing to show for all these men killed or crippled.
13. The demarcation began under Mr. E. C. G. Thomas with a large establishment. His men went about the district demarcating as they called it, sticking in little twigs as demarcation marks; afterwards they advanced so far as to put in stones varying from the size of a man's fist to the size of a man's head; in rare instances the stones were a little larger.
14. Where these marks are, neither the men who made them, the Surveyors who observed them, nor the planters who neglected them, can say.
15. We have had a severe lesson as to the mistake of imperfectly demarcating land. The Trichinopoly District will have to be re-demarcated, and a great part of Salem and Coimbatore will also have to be re-demarcated. The Godavery District I cannot speak of from actual inspection, but I believe that it will also have to be marked out again. A great part of the Kistna District will have to be re-demarcated and the whole examined. In Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, there is demarcation of some sort, but not such as is likely to be permanent. The same remarks apply to Tinnevely.
16. The wilder the country, the better the demarcation should be; the converse appears to have been held to be the rule in Wynaad.
17. It is perfectly impossible that I can work, as I should wish to work, in Wynaad, unless I have an Assistant. An Army Officer should be sent. An Uncovenanted Civil Servant may be successful, but Army rank carries a sort of passport with it.
18. If Captain Sargeant were available, I could again carry on work as in last year, contenting myself with representing that, unless the boundaries of estates be settled and surveyed, (as on the Neilgherries within the three settlements of Coonoor, Ootacamund, and Kotagberry,) the work is hardly worth the labour expended on it; that, until the Officers and Surveyors employed in Wynaad be paid in the same liberal manner as the employees of the Public Works are paid in Wynaad, they will suffer in pocket from the enormous expense of provisions; and that, until carriage be provided, they will suffer in health from the necessity of living in cattle-sheds, native huts, or in flimsy tents in unhealthy localities.
19. Captain Sargeant is an enthusiast in his work, but enthusiasm will not carry a man much beyond a year when he finds that he is a positive loser by his exertions.
20. I have selected six Surveyors for work in Wynaad in the event of your thinking fit to order them there; but I again most respectfully represent that with No. 1 Revenue Survey party in the plains, No. 1 Revenue Survey party detachment on the Neilgherry Hills, and No. III. Demarcation party to look after it, it is quite impossible that I can do any satisfactory work in Wynaad without an Assistant.
21. The maps of estates surveyed last season will be sent to you in a few days.
22. In Coorg the whole of a man's estate is surveyed and he is taxed for the whole area, less a certain proportion of land allowed rent-free for grazing purposes and such land as he may point

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- out and as may be decided by the Revenue Officers to be incapable of, or unprofitable for, cultivation. This is a simple system; if it were adopted in Wynaad, the trouble to Government and the annoyance to the planters from annual survey of extensions would be done away with.
23. For convenience of reference I have annexed copies of such parts of my annual report as I have referred to.
 24. Since writing the above, I have observed in a Neilgherry newspaper, the *South of India Observer* which is generally considered to be the organ of the coffee-planting interests, a proposition that the old system of taxing produce though an export duty should be revived, and that the tax on land cultivated with coffee should be done away with.
 25. The system now in force cannot, I think, be held to have worked well, and can, I fear, never be made to work well.
 26. The re-imposition of the export duty would not do away with the necessity for a general survey. Land is becoming more and more valuable every day, and it is desirable that the Government interest should be ascertained and protected.
 27. There is probably no portion of the whole of India more in need of a survey than Wynaad, for in that province, lands, the property of Government, and lands belonging to natives are much intermixed. Comparatively few estates are situated on land purchased from Government. The majority of the coffee estates have been opened on land supposed to have been the property of natives. The Government forests belonging to the Forest Conservancy Department also need definition and survey.
 28. I have been directed by you to undertake the survey of the Government Teak Forests at Nellenboor and also the survey of several coffee estates situated on the Ponachy Hills, Coimbatore District. After sending men away for the above-mentioned survey, my detachment on the Neilgherries will be very much reduced. Perhaps it may appear to you advisable to abstain from touching Wynaad during the next season and to defer all surveys in that locality till the subject has again been fully considered.
 29. It is possible that a survey of the whole of the Neilgherry Hills may be considered advisable, and that one party may be set apart for work in Wynaad and in the Hills: men who can work on the Hills can work in Wynaad and *vice versa*; but it has been shown by the experience of No. 4 party that changing a survey party from Wynaad to the plains does not answer.
 30. You are aware that there is no demarcation to be depended on ready for my Surveyors in Wynaad. Last season the demarcation of the estates took up at least two-thirds of the Surveyors' time.
- (True Copy.)
(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Revenue Survey Office.
- CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.
- ENCLOSURE No. 4.
- EXTRACT from Report on Survey and Demarcation in Wynaad during the season 1867-68.
Preliminary Remarks.
- THE Revenue Board directed that surveys of extensions of coffee estates should be carried on under the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the demarcation of these extensions being performed under the orders of the Collector. In the last annual report it was stated that up to the close of the year so few sketches had been received that one Surveyor only had been thought necessary for the survey.
1. In the beginning of 1837 a Surveyor was sent down. He surveyed some five estates. He reported the demarcation as being so imperfect that it was necessary to do it all over again. He was twice obliged to return to Ootacamund from sickness.
 2. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey did not consider it worth while, as the season was then far advanced, to send down another man to complete the trifling amount of survey work reported by the Deputy Collector to be ready.

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4. During 1867 sixty-six sketches of extensions were received from the Deputy Collector.
5. Orders were requested as to the steps to be taken for the survey of these extensions in letter No. 862-401, dated 27th September 1867.
6. The Deputy Superintendent of No. 1 party represented that to send down a party of Surveyors without the superintendence of an European Officer would be only a waste of public money; that an increase to the pay of the Surveyors to be employed in Wynaad was absolutely necessary; that arrangements would have to be made for supplying Surveyors and their men with the necessaries of life; and that a sum should be placed in the hands of the officer in charge of the detachment to enable him to purchase supplies, etc. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey admitted the necessity of all these propositions; he directed that Lieutenant Sargeant, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, should proceed with the detachment, and ordered the Deputy Superintendent to draw up a set of instructions for that officer's guidance—(see letter No. 1,933-283, dated 14th October 1867.)
7. III. PROGRESS OF WORK.—Lieutenant Sargeant found that what had been reported by the Surveyor sent to Wynaad in the beginning of 1867 regarding the state and nature of the demarcation performed under the orders of the Deputy Collector was nothing but the simple truth, and that nothing worthy of the name of demarcation had been performed.

8. The first thing he had to do, therefore, was to undertake the re-demarcation of these extensions of cultivation; three-fourths of the time of the Surveyors has been employed in work that was supposed to have been completed before their arrival. The orders given to Lieutenant Sargeant by the Deputy Superintendent, and approved of by the Superintendent, were that all his work should be permanent. If to demarcate permanently will be a difficult matter on the Neilgherry Hills, it is doubly so in Wynaad. Owing to the personal influence of Lieutenant Sargeant, the planters assisted him in every way. Had an officer of less tact and more hasty temper been sent there, not a tithe of the very small amount of work turned out during the season would have been performed.

Demarcation and Survey.

			Square Miles.
Boundaries of extensions	in 1867...	...	9 18 3-30
Do.	in 1868...	...	9 18 3-30
Circuits within the above	in 1867...	...	19 39
Do.	in 1868...	...	20 39
			Linear Miles.
Roads connecting estates	in 1867...	...	13 30 20-94
and connecting line	in 1868...	...	17 30 20-94
Demarcation stones for boundaries	...	...	No. 3,735.
Do. for roads	...	...	757.

9. All the estates have been connected one with another. Observations for Azimuth have been taken at twenty-seven places: the work has been connected by triangulation with G. T. points. All the stones on boundaries are 2 feet long $\times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$, and are firmly fixed in the ground. Every stone bears the broad arrow and direction lines. Stones have been sunk flush with the ground to mark the stations for road traverses: these stones are marked with circle and plummet hole and direction lines.

10. The chaining is more difficult than on the Neilgherry Hills. The Deputy Superintendent hearing from Lieutenant Sargeant of the difficulty he experienced from the utter want of demarcation, visited Wynaad in January 1868, and went through several estates. He inspected the estates said to have been demarcated by the Deputy Collector and those demarcated by Lieutenant Sargeant's men.

11. The demarcation in the former was in most cases invisible, and in the latter it was good and permanent: a report of the result of the inspection was sent to the Superintendent, (see letter

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No. 60-21, of 22nd January 1868;) a diary kept by the Deputy Superintendent is appended for reference if necessary.

12. If the progress made this year be small, at any rate there is this to be said, that a beginning of a survey has been made.

13. The utility of a survey of a wild country like Wynaad, where no marks are left, is not apparent to the Deputy Superintendent.

14. IX. TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE TALOOK.—All the coffee estates (or, at least, the cultivated portions of the estates) were supposed to have been surveyed years ago, under the old system of no demarcation; it was a never-ending, always beginning, piece of work. The surveys were not surveys of entire estates, but of portions of estates liable to tax. When the proprietors of coffee estates leave off abandoning unprofitable land and desist from taking up better land, it will be possible to see an end to the survey; at present no time can be named. The unsurveyed yet taxable area in Wynaad is not known, but it is known by residents to be very much greater than the area of which the Revenue authorities have any official knowledge.

15. Probably the next season would clear off the greater part of the arrears; but, as soon as the arrears had been disposed of, the former surveys would have to be gone over again: unless the system of taxation be altered, there will never be an end to the survey, and, unless the boundaries of properties are settled and surveyed instead of the limit of cultivation only, there will be no assignable date for the completion of a map of Wynaad.

16. XVI. GENERAL REMARKS, SUGGESTION, ETC.—That anything that by any stretch of imagination can be called a survey will serve for the purposes of taxation is possible, but that an immense amount of revenue is sacrificed under the former system there can be no doubt. There was nothing to prevent a native coffee planter from extending his cultivation far beyond the limits of the survey, and without fear of detection escaping the payment of the coffee-tax for years. A separate establishment for the survey of Wynaad is not necessary. One for the survey of the Hill tract, namely, the Neilgherries, Koondahs, and Wynaad, should be framed. The demarcation should be placed under the orders of an European Officer. No native can be depended on to inspect field work in such a climate as Wynaad. The demarcation should go on all the year, and the survey should be confined to the healthy months only. The actual boundary of a man's property should in every instance be ascertained and defined before the survey of actual plantings is taken in hand.

17. The boundary should be marked in a really permanent manner. The vague way in which proprietors in Wynaad speak about their boundaries is very curious. Mr. P. Grant, who is well-acquainted with the Wynaad, and who was for several years Collector of Malabar, stated that he thought there was hardly a single coffee estate which had a clearly defined and undisputed boundary.

18. To settle and demarcate boundaries would be a very troublesome and thankless task; as far as the Deputy Superintendent has observed, there is no general wish to have boundaries settled. What land belongs to Government and what to native landholders has never yet been clearly ascertained. If it should be desired, a scheme for the survey of the Hill tracts shall be submitted.

(Signed) W. H. HESSEY, Major,
Deputy Supt., No. 1 Revenue Survey.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. HESSEY, Major,
Deputy Supt., No. 1 Revenue Survey.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Rev. Survey Office.

CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.

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ENCLOSURE No. 5.

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Chepauk, 22nd September 1868, No. 1,507-218.

By your desire Major Hessey has handed me for perusal your demi-official of the 28th ultimo and an official communication from the Deputy Collector, Wynaad, on the subject of demarcation and survey of that talook.

2. I am fully aware of the difficulties under which the Deputy Collector has to perform the duty of supervising demarcation, and, when it is taken into consideration that in the plains even the undivided attention of an energetic European Officer is required to superintend this work, it can hardly be expected that an officer with the numerous calls on his time and attention that the Deputy Collector in Wynaad has, can even by any efforts, however great, satisfactorily look after demarcation.

3. It is not, therefore, with any wish to disparage his exertions, which I feel sure have been unremitting, that I beg to state that the result of last season's work shows the demarcation thus performed is, for the purposes of survey, valueless. Three quarters of the short season in which survey work was possible was taken up in performing demarcation. Thus the amount that might be got through this season under like circumstances would be but very small.

4. I have the honour to inform you, moreover, that the numerous requisitions for surveys requiring the services of Surveyors of a similar class to that which is employed in Wynaad have cut out work for every available Surveyor during this season. In addition to this no Assistant Superintendent can be spared, Captain Sargeant, who was last year in charge, having been driven Home by Wynaad fever. Among the requisitions above referred to, I may mention one from the Commissioner of the Neilgherries for aid to demarcate and survey waste-land blocks; one from the Collector of Coimbatore for the survey of coffee estates on the Ponachy Hills; and one by order of Government for the survey of the Nellore Teak Forest.

5. For these reasons I am of opinion that it is not advisable to attempt anything this year in Wynaad.

6. With regard to Mr. Underwood's proposition to employ a hired Surveyor, I have to state that I am averse to employing such agency. I could not feel responsible for the work thus performed until I had had it tested, which process would probably be nearly as costly as the original survey.

7. The Wynaad survey is one *sui generis*, and, in my opinion, is not on a satisfactory basis. The small isolated patches measured each year at a considerable cost serve very little purpose but that of fixing for the time being the amount of tax on coffee.

8. I am inclined to believe that a complete estate survey to begin with—which should, at the same time, be connected with the known Trigonometrical stations and should lay down all roads and boundaries of local sub-divisions (such as Naads, amshoms, etc.) as was, in fact, at first attempted under Major Barber in 1861—would be a far more satisfactory piece of work, and would, I firmly believe, not be more costly than the patch-work survey now yearly effected.

9. The survey in Coorg is at present carried on much in the way I have described. I enclose the general rules in force there, and specimens of maps. Before making formal application for permission to make a similar survey in Wynaad I shall be glad to have your opinion.

10. I shall also be glad to learn from you whether demarcation might not be performed during a great portion of the year, and likewise whether there are any Government or rather village officials, such as the Parputtigars in Coorg, who might be called on to assist in and supervise the demarcation.

11. I requested Major Hessey when in Madras a few days ago to furnish you with a copy of the report on the Wynaad survey for last year.

(True Copy.)

CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.

(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Revenue Survey Office.

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ENCLOSURE No. 6.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Calicut, 15th December 1868, No. 3,505.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd September 1868.

I regret to learn that the demarcation in Wynaad is still found so unsatisfactory by your department. I do not see how it can be improved under the ordinary Revenue agency, and consequently I think the only plan will be to make the demarcation, as well as the survey, over to your department. For this reason, and as you will not, it appears, be able to send Surveyors to Wynaad this year, I propose discontinuing the demarcation operations from the end of this Calendar year.

2. Adverting to paragraph 8 of your letter, I would observe that such a survey as you there describe will be a very useful piece of work in itself, and doubtless more interesting and satisfactory to the Survey Department than, to use your expression, "the patch-work survey now yearly effected." But then it would not supply the information to the Revenue Department, which it is one main object of the survey as now effected to supply. In fact, the only object of the troublesome duty of surveying the yearly extensions of plantation is to give the Revenue Department the area on which they are to assess. The estate survey you propose would not give this. Connected, as you propose, with the Trigonometrical stations, and showing the boundaries of the local fiscal divisions, and the roads as well, I presume, as other topographical features, such survey would produce very valuable maps; but, as above said, would not supply one of the great objects of the present surveys, namely, the correct assessable areas.

3. Adverting to paragraph 9 of your letter, I think that demarcation might be carried on at most seasons of the year, and you are aware is so carried on by the Deputy Collector's party, though, as we have seen, with but little satisfactory result. I fear the village servants could give but little real assistance. The paid and recognized servants are locally termed Adigaries (Headmen) and Menons (Curnums). Each amshom has one Adigari and one Menon. The 1,160 square miles of Wynaad is divided into sixteen amshoms only, and you will perceive that the size of each is so great that but little can be expected from the village servants, who, moreover, are as a class far from being intelligent men.

4. If the cultivated areas as now existing were once permanently demarcated and surveyed, I do not think that the annual surveys of extensions need be at all difficult.

5. I take this opportunity of requesting that you will be good enough to let me have as soon as possible the results of Captain Sargeant's surveys of last season, as the Revenue demands should be made upon them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Revenue Survey Office.

CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

COORG SURVEY.

Extract from General Rules.

NOTICE to landholders to accompany the Surveyor round the boundaries of estates and to afford the labour necessary to place the additional marks if necessary, and to clear the boundaries for survey. Form appended.

2. The boundaries of estates and all deductions from the assessable area on account of grass land, rocks, etc., to be surveyed.

3. The survey of estates to be carried on by villages.

4. The estates situated in a village are to be connected together.

5. The survey of no estate must be commenced till it has been reported properly demarcated.

6. Written authority must be given to a Surveyor before he commences the survey of an estate.

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7. Surveyors will obtain from the Planters and Village Officers certificates that they have observed the boundaries laid down by the Demarcators. Form appended.
8. The survey of estates to be examined and checked in the field.
9. Groups of small estates may have traverses run round them.
10. The topographical details of estates to be surveyed and plotted on the scale of eight inches to the mile connected map of Villages and Naads.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

(True Copy.)

CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.

(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Revenue Survey Office.

COORG DEMARCATION.

Extract from General Rules.

NOTICE to landholders to accompany the Parputtigars round the boundaries of estates to satisfy themselves that stones are placed at each land. Form appended.

2. Three stones touching one another must be placed at each bend or Theodolite

station in the boundary of a coffee estate as customary in marking out Banay (grass land) or rice lands in Coorg.

3. Where three estates meet, four stones must be placed, one in the centre and the other three to indicate the direction of the boundaries.

4. Instead of clearing jungle along the boundary, chain lines may be cleared from one bend to another, provided that a straight line drawn from one bend to the other pass within 200 feet of the bends passed over, and that one boundary mark be distinctly visible from the other.

5. Parputtigars will obtain from the Planters and Village Officers certificates that they have placed the authorized demarcation marks at each bend in the boundary, and that there are no disputes unsettled. Form appended.

6. A rough sketch of each estate to be made by Parputtigars while demarcating it.

(True Copy)

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

(Signed) W. STARR,
Assistant, Revenue Survey Office.

CHEPAUK,
22nd May 1869.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 8 to 11.—Blank Forms.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 12 to 16.—Plans.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 17 and 18.—Statements.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 19 to 25.—Correspondence.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. In this letter the Superintendent of Revenue Survey submits for selection two plans of operation for the survey of the Wynaad Talook preparatory to the opening of the season in September next, and gives a sketch of what steps have been taken up to this time.

3. It appears that in 1859 the survey of Wynaad was ordered with a view to ascertain and record existing rights and fix boundaries; the boundaries of estates

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were to be laid down with the main topographical internal divisions and all blocks of cultivation, the detailed measurement necessary for the purposes of a field settlement being left to be made afterwards by a separate establishment. Accordingly the regular topographical survey and demarcation was commenced and carried on during the years 1860—1862, and about 120 square miles were thus surveyed under Major Barber.

4. In 1862 the operations of the Survey Department were modified and restricted to—(1), the survey of Government lands and forests; (2), of private estates on payment; and (3), the measurement of cultivated areas and extensions for assessment purposes. And finally the whole operations were placed under the Collector's management by amalgamation with the Revenue establishment then sanctioned to give effect to the Waste Land Rules and to ascertain the annual extension of coffee cultivation for revenue purposes.

5. Results proved very unsatisfactory, and the operations were as costly as the much more complete survey of 1860—1862. The survey (in the modified form as above stated) was, therefore, again transferred in 1866 to the Survey Department to be conducted by the Neilgherry party, a small Demarcation establishment being retained under the Collector to prepare the work for the survey of the succeeding years.

Government Order, 4th April 1867, No. 790. The demarcation thus conducted under the Deputy Collector was found defective by the Survey party at work in 1867; time was lost, and no field operations were apparently undertaken in 1868, pending correspondence as to the plan to be pursued.

6. The demarcation thus conducted under the Deputy Collector was found defective by the Survey party at work in 1867; time was lost, and no field operations were apparently undertaken in 1868, pending correspondence as to the plan to be pursued.

7. The Collector now proposes that the work of demarcation should, in like manner with the survey, be made over to the Revenue Survey Department, for experience has shown that in Wynaad, as elsewhere, the demarcation can only be efficiently and with permanence executed by the Survey Department. The Board approve of the transfer proposed, and recommend that it be sanctioned.

8. Colonel Priestley requests instructions as to what is to be the character of his future operations. Under the Collector the survey has been confined to surveying and mapping the annual extensions for revenue purposes, and there is reason to believe that the work so done, costly as it has been, will be of no use in a general survey, into which such patch-work executed without the close supervision of departmental officers cannot be fitted.

9. The alternative plan is to revert to the system at first inaugurated, and to survey village (deshom) by village and Naad by Naad, the boundaries of each estate being carefully laid down. Much of the talook may remain unsurveyed for the present, and it is calculated that the whole area to which the survey must indispensably extend does not exceed 500 or 600 square miles. This latter plan commends itself to the Board, and they accordingly suggest that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey may be instructed to revert to it.

10. The Collector, however, states that such a system will not be useful for immediate revenue purposes, for which he wants the annual extensions of plantations only. But it is obvious that the plan of systematic and consecutive survey

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and mapping is that which will prove of permanent value, while what has hitherto been done under the Collector is of ephemeral value. The annual extension can be easily ascertained by comparison with the additions when each estate is surveyed and the existing plantation demarcated and surveyed, care being taken when an estate is under survey to demarcate it so that each year's planting may be easily ascertained.

11. For temporary purposes it will be sufficient to require each planter to return the extent opened from year to year and have the same approximately tested, or Mr. Hughes might be employed to survey and measure sufficiently accurately for temporary purposes any tract in regard to which the planters' returns are of doubtful accuracy. Mr. Hughes, as certain of the enclosures in Colonel Priestley's letter show, is an applicant for employment under Colonel Priestley as Surveyor in Wynaad, and has submitted testimonials from several professional gentlemen in England, and Mr. Latham, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Madras Presidency, as to his qualifications as Architect and Surveyor.

No. 184. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th July 1870, No. 5,034:—

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 14th June 1870, No. 223.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 7th instant, No. 1,412-224. I approve the proposal to commence with South-East Wynaad; but, not having received any final orders on the subject discussed in Board's Proceedings of the 13th August 1869, No. 6,002, I am not aware what system is to be pursued, and cannot, therefore, reply to Colonel Priestley's queries as to what lands should be surveyed.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Chepauk, 7th June 1870, No. 1,412-224.

In order to facilitate supervision I purpose during the next working season in Wynaad concentrating the Surveyors employed there in one locality, and have selected South-East Wynaad both as the most accessible from the Neilgherries and as containing the greatest number (59) of estates reported ready for survey.

2. I have the honour to request you to favour me with your views on the subject. If favourable, I should wish some notice of the arrangement being published in the *Gazette* of your district. It seems to me also desirable that a limit should be fixed to the reception of applications for survey during the next working season, and would, therefore, intimate in your *Gazette* that no lands in Wynaad can be surveyed next season unless application is received at the Revenue Survey Office, Coimbatore or Ootacamund, before the end of August 1870.

From the Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 7th July 1870, No. 248.

In continuation of my letter of the 14th ultimo, No. 223, I have the honour to forward copy of a further communication received from Colonel Priestley, in

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which he states that his object in sending the survey party to Wynaad is to have waste lands applied for under the rules demarcated and surveyed.

2. I have informed him that Mr. Schmidt's application, disposed of in Government Order, dated 29th April 1870, No. 618, was the only application for waste lands in Wynaad received last year, and that no others have been received since, and that no likelihood appears at present of the demand increasing.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Chepauk, 16th June 1870, No. 1,512-249.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant I have to honour to point out that my communication of the 7th instant had special reference to the surveys made for applicants of waste land blocks, though, of course, estates and extensions of cultivation would also be surveyed in their neighbourhood if the services of Surveyors were available. My object is to discover in good time the number and situation of the waste land blocks for which application may be made.

2. Major Hessey, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, suggests that applicants should be called on to deposit 4 annas per acre on the estimated extent of the block they desire to have demarcated and surveyed. I shall be glad to know whether you think the suggestion a good one.

THESE letters will be submitted to Government, whose orders on Board's Proceedings, dated 13th August 1869, No. 6,002, have not yet been received.

No. 185. ORDER THEREON, 10th August 1870, No. 1,225.

Land Revenue.

THE Government concur with the Board of Revenue in considering that the unsatisfactory nature of the demarcation and survey carried out under the surveillance of the Revenue authorities together with the peculiar difficulty attaching to operations in the Wynaad, indicate the necessity of transferring the work both of demarcation and survey to the Revenue Survey Department.

2. The other question for disposal relates to the system of survey to be followed. As observed by Colonel Priestley, the Wynaad survey is *sui generis*, not the least of the difficulties attendant on it being the constant extensions of coffee estates. On the other hand it must be remembered that in all Government lands taken under the new rules, the assessment is on the entire area, and consequently all that is required is the demarcation and survey of the estate as a whole. If in any case the proprietor is entitled to a deduction from the gross assessment on account of absolutely unculturable land, the area of this can, of course, be measured and entered on the plan, but need not be demarcated and delineated on the map, except in special cases.

3. In the case of Government land acquired before these rules and also in the case of all lands acquired from private proprietors (jenmics), the assessment is payable only on the area brought under cultivation in and from the third year of cultivation. In these cases consequently the survey of the entire estate is not immediately, and, for revenue purposes, may never be necessary, but periodical measurements of the new cultivation are requisite to admit of the revenue being

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assessed, and these measurements must be made by competent persons or they will be disputed by planters.. It is also of the first importance that the marks laid down should be durable, and nothing but stone should be employed for the purpose.

4. The Government, therefore, resolve to order the adoption of the alternative suggested by Colonel Priestley and advocated by the Board in paragraph 9 of their Proceedings as the only course likely to produce results sufficiently durable and accurate to justify the expense of a professional survey in such a locality as the Wynnad, with the following additional provision—Where an estate is assessed on its cultivated area, (as in the case with those estates purchased from private proprietors,) its plan should exhibit not only its actual extent, but also the area liable to assessment at the time of survey as well as that in process of becoming liable; or, in other words, the cultivated area which has not been three years under cultivation. These areas should also be durably demarcated, and thus a starting point for future measurements involved by the peculiarity of tenure will be provided. All Government forests should be carefully marked and mapped, and the position and extent of large private forests might also be approximately shown with such other topographical details as Colonel Priestley's experience may suggest.

5. The survey will thus be one of estates, with inner details of cultivation in certain cases. Some difficulty may be experienced in defining the boundaries of private estates, and the same degree of aid cannot be expected from the planters as in the plains, where labour is abundant. But, with the aid of the Revenue and Forest Departments, the Government believe that this obstacle will be to a great extent overcome.

6. The measurement of future extensions of cultivation in private estates must be left for future consideration. It need not be undertaken annually and simultaneously throughout the taluk. The Village Officers should report the extensions as they occur to the Collector, and the latter should keep a register of them; but formal measurement may be postponed until the Collector considers that sufficient extension has taken place to justify the expense of survey. Where the additions are petty and scattered, it will be more economical to measure them every second or third year—sacrificing a petty revenue to escape a disproportionately heavy expenditure.

7. The attention of the Board of Revenue is called to paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 of Major Hessey's letter, dated 31st August 1868. The Government cannot allow such grave strictures on the results of a costly demarcation to pass unnoticed, and the Collector should be called upon to give his opinion on the point referred to by Major Hessey.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
.. the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
.. the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.
.. the Accountant General.
Ed. A. S. Rodgers.

See the Enclosure

these rules / I believe / and certainly
in the case of all lands acquired from
private proprietors (specimens) the as-
sessment is perhaps the only one the area
bring it under cultivation - in 2
from the third year of cultivation - in
these cases can depend on the survey of
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quired to ascertain if the land was
being a blessing and then measure.
-ments must be made by competent
persons or they will be distorted by
the planter.

The census which experience
dictates as the only one likely to
produce results, lasting and worth
the expense is a periodical survey.

tails in such a locality and under such
circumstances is the alternative one sug-^{HE}
gested by Col Priestley & advocated by the
Board in para 9 of their pros: with the ad-
dition viz that in those cases where the ~~sub~~
assessment is on the cultivation, the plan
of each such estate should show also
the area now liable to ^{assessment} ~~cultivation~~ & that
in actual process of becoming liable to it
or in other words ^{that which is} under cultivation but
has not yet been sown under it. There
should ^{also} be a dividing dam or contour on
the ground - and will be the starting
point of ^{the} future measurements which
the peculiarity of tenure involves. All
forest trees should be carefully marked
& numbered - and the position & extent
of large private forests might be a
provisionally known - with such other
topographical details as Col Priestley's
experience may suggest. The ~~land~~ ^{Survey}

will then be one of estates - in the
inner details of cultivation in certain
cases. Some difficulty may be ex-
perienced in defining the boundaries
of private estates & the same degree
of aid can not be expected from the
planters as in the plains where labor
is abundant. The entire business
should be devolved on the survey Dept.
the Govt. & Govt. Dept. being directed
all the assistance they can.

The measurement of future
cultivation in private estates must
be left for future consideration - It
need not however be undertaken
annually & simultaneously throughout
the District. The village officers must
report ^{the extent of} to the C. O. as they occur - without
having any formal measurement. It
must apply for the means of surveyors
then, when & where required - where the ad-

Rev. Department
H. E.

Memo. for orders
on No. 2858.

The question before
Government is summarized
in the Board's Proceedings,
and given in more detail
in Colonel Priestley's let-
ter and enclosure. There
appears to have been a
sad waste of time and
money on survey operations
in the Wynnad, and, under
the circumstances, the
best course would seem to
be to sanction the arrange-
ment proposed in para. 9 of
the Board's Proceedings.
St.

It would probably be
as well to leave the as-
certaining of the annual
increase of cultivated area
entirely to the Rev. Depart.
The plan suggested in
paras 10 and 11 of the Proceed-
ings might perhaps therefore
be also approved, but the em-
ployment of Mr. Hughes on
a high salary, independent
of the Survey Department,
seems to be an unwarrantable
expense.

2 Attention is requested
to the sweeping assertions
made in paras 13, 14, & 15 of
Major Hefsey's letter dated
31st August 1868, which

We have the trouble
here - unpleasant as
it is! Nothing but
stone marks are de-
rable. & they are ex-
pensive in belt &
tracts. The W. H. Wright
looked to a certain
low water stand
but I desire to re-
medial measures
in the Col. P.

L. B. L.

E. D. A. J.

13E
are not noticed by the
Board, and it is suggested
that the Board's special
attention be drawn to para-
graph 15, and report on the ^{actual} true
state of affairs, called for.

No. 2858

Dated 13th August 1869.

FOR ORDERS.



One of Colonel Pridg's objections is that
the patch work system of demarcating
yearly what has been newly cultivated
with coffee, is radically bad. Very recently
the Govt determined, as I recollect, (I was in
a minority) that coffee cultivation should
not be interfered with in any way for a
period of 4(?) years - Those papers are
now ready for despatch of their packets. Please
send them -

11 Sept 69.

Robert Pridg
11th Sept 69

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 10th August 1870.

Read the following. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue*

Subm: for order letter from Capt. of Rev. Survey forwarding plans of operation for survey of Wynad Taluk in Malabar District, with recommendation to sanction transfer of demarcation work in that taluk to Rev. Survey Dept. &c.

H.E. 13 Aug. 1869. No 6002

Recd. No 7371 1870

L. D. S. M. A.

The Govt. concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering that the unsatisfactory nature of the demarcation and survey carried out under the surveillance of the Revenue authorities together with the peculiar difficulties attaching to operations in the Wynad, indicate the necessity of transferring the work both of demarcation and survey to the Revenue Survey Department.

2. The other question for disposal relates to the system of survey to be followed. As observed by Col. Priestley, the Mysnad Survey is "sui generis" not the least of the difficulties attendant on it being the constant extensions of Coffee estates. On the other hand it must be remembered that in all Govt lands taken under the new rules, the assessment is on the entire area and consequently all that is required is the demarcation and survey of the estate as a whole. If in any case the proprietor is entitled to a deduction from the gross assessment on account of absolutely unculturable land, the area of this ~~land~~ of course be measured and entered on the plan but need not be demarcated and delineated on the map, except

except in special cases.
3. In the case of Govt land acquired before these rules and also in the case of all lands acquired from private proprietors (Jimmies) the apportionment is payable only on the area brought under cultivation, in and from the third year of cultivation. In these cases consequently the survey of the entire estate is not immediately and for revenue purposes may never be necessary but periodical measurements of the new cultivation are requisite to admit of the revenue being apportioned, and these measurements must be made by competent persons or they will be disputed by planters. It is also of the first importance that the marks laid down

down should be durable
and nothing but stone
should be employed for
the purpose.

4. The Government
therefore resolve to order
the adoption of the alterna-
-tive suggested by Colonel
Priestley and advocated by
the Board in para 9 of
their Proceedings as the only
course likely to produce
results sufficiently dura-
-ble and accurate to justify
the expense of a professional
survey in such a locali-
-ty as the Wynad with
the following

additional provision. Where
an Estate is opened ¹⁹⁵ on its
cultivated area (as in
the case with those Estates
purchased from private
proprietors) its plan
should exhibit not
only its actual extent,
but also the area liable
to apportionment at the
time of survey as well
as that in process of
becoming liable or in
other words the cultivated
area which has not
been 3 years under cul-
-tivation. These ~~to be~~ ^{new} ~~maps~~
should also be durably
demarcated ~~on the same~~
~~principles~~, and thus a
starting point for
future measurements
involved by the pecu-
-liarity of tenure will
be provided. All Govt
Forests should be care-
fully marked and
mapped and the posi-
-tion and extent of large
private

private Forests might also be approximately shown with such other topographical details, as Colonel Priestley's experience may suggest.

4. The Survey will thus be one of Estates with inner details of cultivation in certain cases. Some difficulty may be experienced in defining the boundaries of private Estates and the same degree of aid cannot be expected from the planters as in the plains where labour is abundant.

But with the aid of the Revenue and Forest Departments, the Government believe that this obstacle will be to a great extent overcome.

5. The measurement of extensions of cultivation in private Estates must be left for

future

future

future considerations. It need not be undertaken annually and simultaneously throughout the State. The village officers should report the extensions as they occur to the Collector and the latter should keep a register of them, but formal measurement must be postponed until the Collector considers that sufficient extension has taken place to justify the expense of survey.

Where the additions are petty and scattered it will be more economical to measure them every second or third year - sacrificing a petty revenue to escape a disproportionately heavy expenditure.

6. The attention of the Board of Revenue is called to paras 13, 14, and 15 of Major

Adams

Mepey's letter dated
31 August 1868. The
Government cannot
allow such grave
structures in the re-
sults of a costly de-
marcation to pass
unnoticed, and the
Collector should be
called upon to give
his opinion on the
point referred to by
Major Mepey.

OK



11. Folio A of River with 18 miles Decpt 22

13 - Sept of River Survey 17

13 - A.D. of River 1811

65
- 24