

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

1911

Press
Mis.

Dated

2. 12. 1870 . 19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 42. Read the following letter from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 28th October 1870, No. 2,527-69:—

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government, the accompanying copy of a memorandum on demarcation.

2. The result of the experiment referred to in it will be reported after completion.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

MEMORANDUM OF PROPOSED SYSTEM OF DEMARCATION WITH PICKETS.

Village boundary demarcation and survey as at present.

Khandams as at present, 50 acres in extent, and demarcated as now.

Fields to be demarcated with pickets 2 feet long, and between 2 and 2½ inches diameter, well driven into the ground with a mallet.

Fields to be demarcated by Survey Ameens, and measured by them immediately afterwards.

To assist identification in each khandam, a few (say from one to three) stones are to be fixed in any important or conspicuous position, such, for instance, as the junction of 4 fields, the point where an Inam and Government field, or where waste and cultivated land touch one another, etc.

These stones are to be connected with two or more stations on the khandam boundary by bearing and distance, and will carry some distinguishing mark or number.

The advantages are:—

- I. Economy in cost of material.
- II. Economy of labour and supervision.
- III. Economy of time.

Economy in cost of material hardly needs demonstration in the districts to which this plan is applicable.

In Bellary, for instance, however, on the other hand, stone will be a cheaper material than wood, but where forest is abundant, the saving both to the ryot and to Government will be immense.

It stands to reason, that if the Ameen demarcates for himself, any errors or omissions in his field demarcation will be at once rectified by himself, to enable him to measure the fields. Thus all the vexatious delays formerly complained of must cease. The combination of demarcation and field survey in the Survey Ameens will, of course, render supervision easier by the necessary concentration of work within a smaller area.

Economy in time naturally follows on the delays formerly complained of ceasing, and on the facility of supervision.

The one objection is want of durability. The weight of this objection can only be tested by experiment. This has been already ordered.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd December 1870.*

Considering that demarcation is wholly and entirely a survey requirement, the Surveyors are the best judges of the length of time the marks set up for survey are required to remain for survey purposes.

In a memorandum written for the information of the late Governor Sir W. Denison, I fixed this period at one year.

With khandams durably marked, and only 50 acres in extent, and with one or more special guide marks to assist identification, I cannot myself see that difficulty in finding any field sought for ought to exist to any person, however ignorant of surveying, even if every picket had disappeared.

Each 50-acre block, moreover, could, on necessity arising, be again laid out as before with the aid of the field book, or divided in any manner desired by the Collector, by any ordinary Ameen in one day.

The necessity for permanent field demarcation arose from two causes:

- I. The length of time elapsing in many cases between demarcation and survey.
- II. The absence of minor divisions of a village in the first instance and their excessive extent till demarcation was undertaken by the survey.

Both resulted from demarcation being performed by a department other than the survey, and without reference to the convenience of the survey, or to the time at which it would be in a position to survey the lands demarcated.

At first, the survey attempted to form sub-divisions itself, but when demarcation was declared to be the work of a separate department, and as being a Revenue affair, improper for the survey to deal with, it had blindly to follow whatever lines the demarcators might please to mark out, being permitted to take notice of neither more nor less than what was provided for it by the demarcators.

CHEPAUK,
17th September 1870.

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

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 2nd December 1870, No. 1,911.

Land Revenue.

THE Government will await the report of the result of the experiment.

2. Colonel Priestley's letter should have been submitted through the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement. It will now be communicated to Mr. Banbury.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

„ the Board of Revenue.

„ the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3338

From the Supdt of Revenue Survey
Dated 28th October

1870.

FOR ORDERS.

I would assist the work
of the Ex perim Int.
Col Priestley should have been
added to the staff through the
Director of Revenue in the
event.

J. D. L.

420

Obdt. of 1870: 31/10/70.

REVENUE.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
REVENUE SURVEY.

Re. de. de.

Dated December, 2nd.

Recd.

Per.

G. O., 2nd December 1870, No. 1,911.

Yours &c. J. D. L.

DECEMBER.
Nos. 42-43.

Memorandum on demarcation.—Colonel
Priestley's letter on this subject, communicated to
the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

1911
 Proceedings of the Madras Port
 Under date the 22nd Decr 1911
 1911 Read the following letter
 from the Supd. Rev. Survey
 H.E. 20th Oct. 1910, H.E. 2527
 69.

The Govt will await the
 report of the result of the
 experiment

Col. Presley's letter
 should have been sub-
 mitted through the Off.
 Secy to Govt. It
 will now be communicated
 to Mr. Banting.

G. A. J. O. L.
 N.

The Supd. of Rev. Survey
 The Board of Rev.
 The Off. Secy of Rev. Secy.

M.D.
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