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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

1507

Press
Mis.

Dated

5. 12. 1874 ~~1916~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 68. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th July 1874, No. 1,967, Forest No. 114:—

Read the following letter from Captain C. WALKER, Officiating Inspector of Forests, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 19th May 1874, No. 97:—

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of G. O., No. 595, dated 13th instant, I have the honor to report that I would first employ Mr. Ross in demarcating, surveying, and mapping existing reserves and plantations in which the rights of Government are unquestioned. I would instance the fuel reserves in Salem, North and South Arcot, Madura, etc., and the plantations in these districts and at Nelambur, some of which have been already surveyed, but not divided into blocks for the purposes of forest valuation and systematic working during a term of years.

2. The want of such surveys is much felt with regard to the plantations on these hills at the present moment, where Government require valuations and accurate statements of area planted each year, probable financial results, etc.

3. The Forest Officers in charge of districts have not the time, even when they possess the knowledge, to devote to this work, except to the detriment of their other duties and consequent sacrifice of conservancy and revenue. The measures which I have taken, as reported in my letter, No. 44, dated 29th April 1874, will, I trust, serve ere long to supply forest maps on a comparatively small scale, showing the situation and general character of our principal forests and plantations, sufficiently accurate for general reference, but they do not profess to provide the want of detailed surveys and plans, which will enable us to say what we have got in the shape of timber-producing area and annual yield, without which any attempts at forest conservancy must necessarily be crude, and based on no reliable data.

4. The first step towards arriving at this knowledge appears to me to be the formation of a special branch of the department to undertake the duty of demarcating all Government and communal forests—a work which is now progressing rapidly in every other province of India, after which it would be decided by Government what rights the people of neighbouring villages have in the State forests, and village jungles.

This would be the duty on which I would employ Mr. Ross after he had finished with the existing reserves and plantations, by which time it is reasonable to hope that a forest law for this Presidency may have been introduced by the legislature.

5. Desultory attempts have been made from time to time in the Wynaad, Salem, Tinnevely, and other districts to demarcate Government forests, and considerable sums of money have been expended to little or no purpose, notably in the Wynaad when Lieutenant Fullerton was supposed to have carried out a demarcation in 1867-68 and laid down the boundaries by means of paths and pillars—a work which occupied much time, and for which a special establishment was sanctioned and employed, but which, as the officer acted under no legal authority, and on no proper system has, I am informed, proved quite abortive.

The Collector of Malabar now proposes to employ Mr. Peet on a similar duty which I deprecate, as it will only divert that officer from his other duties, and prove, I fear, equally as useless as Lieutenant Fullerton's demarcation, unless he be invested with certain powers similar to those under which the officers of the Revenue Survey Department act.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th December 1874.*

Again, Mr. Puckle in Tinnevely has demarcated and constituted certain so-called forest reserves, and issued most stringent regulations with regard to them. I much doubt if these are really observed, and I am certain that within six months of Mr. Puckle's permanently leaving the district, they would be completely set at naught, and could not be enforced by law.

6. The special branch which I propose would work systematically, and under the provisions of regulations (either existing or to be drawn up) in the same manner as the Revenue Survey, whose maps, so far as the forests are concerned, they would complete and fill up. District by district would be taken up and settled in communication with the Collector and local authorities. It would be a work of time and great labor, but, without it, no efficient forest conservancy is possible, and it would prove the best safeguard against annoyance to the people, or ignoring their rights, which would all be registered and clearly defined on a liberal basis as the work progressed, whilst, at the same time, it would protect Government against illegal encroachments by landed proprietors or communities.

7. In conclusion, I would beg respectfully to refer the Board and Government, to my remarks on this important subject in the volume of "Reports on Forest Management," published by order of the Secretary of State for India, pages 5, 31, 61, and 64, which contain an exposition of what has been done elsewhere, and found advisable both in the interests of the State and the people; there is no wish to ignore or set aside rights of any description, merely to define them and arrive at a clear understanding as to what they are, and whether they may be commuted in the interests of all parties.

8. At present the proposal, as contained in my letter, No. 20, of 17th April, is merely to employ Mr. Ross, or any other Forest Officer possessing the requisite knowledge whom the Government may prefer in demarcating, surveying, mapping, and valuing the Government reserves and plantations already formed; but it is hoped that the labors of the special branch would eventually extend to all forests in which Government has rights, and be supported by the necessary legal enactment.

The Inspector of Forests having proposed that a special Forest Officer and establishment should be employed in demarcating and surveying imperial, local, and private forests, Government directed him to submit a clear statement of the work to be done, and observed that, as there is no law on the subject, any investigation of forest rights must be regulated by distinct instruction.

2. The Inspector now reports that he would first employ the special officer in demarcating, surveying, and mapping the existing reserves and plantations in which the rights of Government are unquestioned, and afterwards in demarcating all Government and communal forests, in view to the regulation of forest rights. He demonstrates the importance of the first set of operations, and expects that a forest law will be passed before the second set are undertaken.

3. The Board doubt whether a special officer is necessary. After a time the Deputy Conservator of each district, as belonging to, and assisted by, the Revenue Establishment, will be able to mark out on the ground and in the district map what are and what are not undisputed, Government forests better than any special officer

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th December 1874.*

new to the district; and, if he does the work under the collector's orders, he is not likely to go far wrong.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 69. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1874, No. 1,507.

Forests, No. 6.

The services of any special officer are not likely to be available, and the performance of the work specified in paragraph 1 of the Inspector's letter must be arranged for locally. There are, as the Board remark, certain advantages in this course, though the work may not be got over so expeditiously as if conducted by a special agency.

2. The more extensive scheme suggested by Captain Walker must be reserved for future consideration.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Inspector of Forests.

Exd. A. Grubert.

150/3

FOREST No. 114.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th July 1874, No. 1,967.

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2. The want of such surveys is much felt with regard to the plantations on these hills at the present moment, where Government require valuations and accurate statements of area planted each year, probable financial results, etc.

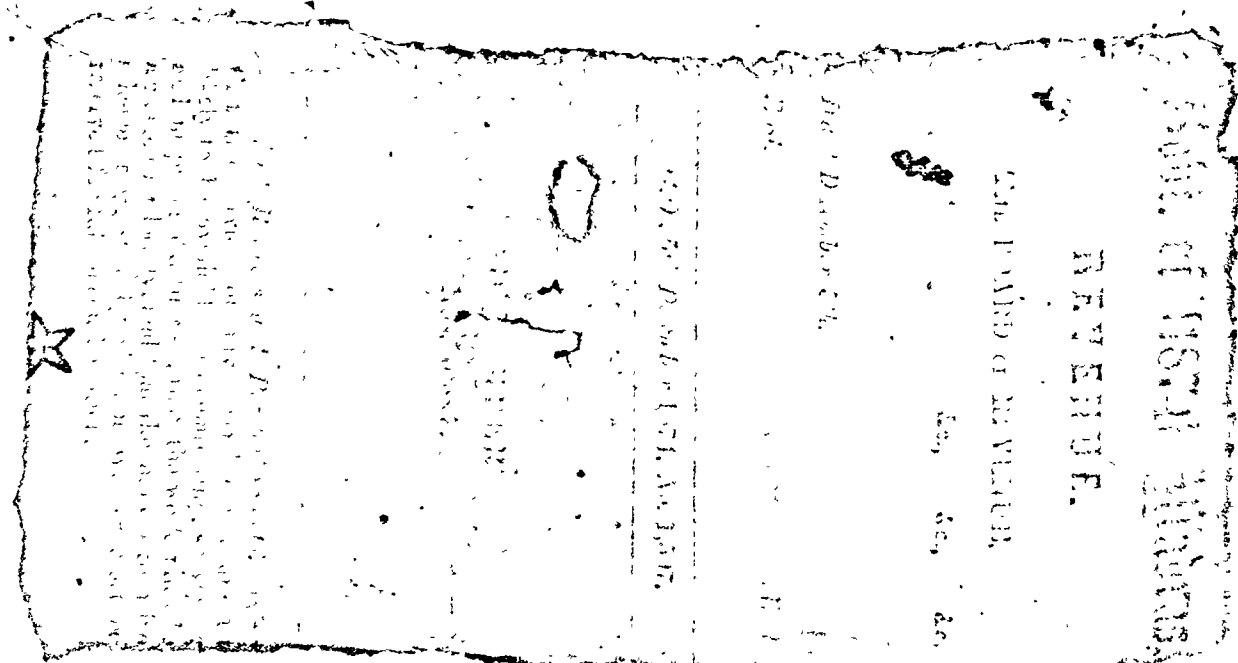
3. The Forest Officers in charge of districts have not the time, even when they possess the knowledge, to devote to this work, except to the detriment of their other duties and consequent sacrifice of conservancy and revenue. The measures which I have taken, as reported in my letter, No. 44, dated 29th April 1874, will, I trust, serve ere long to supply forest maps on a comparatively small scale, showing the situation and general character of our principal forests and plantations, sufficiently accurate for general reference, but they do not profess to provide the want of detailed surveys and plans, which will enable us to say what we have got in the shape of timber-producing area and annual yield, without which any attempts at forest conservancy must necessarily be crude, and based on no reliable data.

4. The first step towards arriving at this knowledge appears to me to be the formation of a special branch of the department to undertake the duty of demarcating all Government and communal forests—a work which is now progressing rapidly in every other province of India, after which it would be decided by Government what rights the people of neighbouring villages have in the State forests and village jungles.

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6. The special branch which I propose would work systematically, and under the provisions of regulations (either existing or to be drawn up) in the same manner as the Revenue Survey, whose maps, so far as the forests are concerned, they would complete and fill up. District by district would be taken up and settled in communication with the Collector and local authorities. It would be a work of time and great labor, but, without it, no efficient forest conservancy is possible, and it would prove the best safeguard against annoyance to the people, or ignoring their rights, which would all be registered and clearly defined on a liberal basis as the work progressed, whilst, at the same time, it would protect Government against illegal encroachments by landed proprietors or communities.

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3. The Board doubt whether a special officer is necessary. After a time, the Deputy Conservator of each district, as belonging to, and assisted by, the Revenue Establishment, will be able to mark out on the ground and in the district map what

are and what are not undisputed Government forests better than any special officer new to the district; and, if he does the work under the Collector's orders, he is not likely to go far wrong.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. G. Mee

Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
the Inspector of Forests.

Ed. A. Grubert.

*from having the collector in it
time, it is my duty to have the
work in the special branch
and II. It is the same as
the one before the collector in
the district. If the collector
is advised for the time being
discretion. I am, Sir, your
obedient servant, 27/11*

Memo: for Orders on No 2608

Pres Board of Revenue

Submitting letter from Inspector of Forests reporting that he would first employ the special officer in demarcating, surveying & mapping existing fuel reserves & plantations & afterwards in demarcating all communal forests, in view to regulation of forest rights.

27 July 1874, No 1967

1. The Military Board, having in 1855 forwarded to Govt a letter from the Executive Engineer on the Nilgiri Hills on the subject of restricting the destruction of timber and planting an extensive tract with young trees the Govt remarked that they had had the subject under consideration at different times between 1849 and 1854 and had sanctioned various remedial measures including the formation of nurseries and

12 Aug 1874 No 159, 160.

No 2608.

Revenue 1874.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 27th JULY 1874, No. 1,967.

Depy July 14

Encl.

Recd. 1507.5 Dec 1874

Received 31 Aug 74

JULY.

Forest No. 114.

Fuel Reserves and Plantations—in Madras Presidency in which rights of Government are questioned.—Letter from Inspector of Forests reporting that he would first employ the special officer in demarcating, surveying and mapping existing reserves and plantations and afterwards in demarcating all communal forests, in view to regulation of forest rights submitted to Government with remark that Board doubt whether a special officer is necessary.

To order

El M

I by Secretary

that the letter will be

informed that as the Secy.

will be at once

will be at once

will be at once

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will be at once

and plantations of large dimensions. The present proposal to raise a Forest of Australian Acacias was referred through the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Coimbatore for report.

2. On the receipt of a reply the Govt sanctioned an outlay of Rs 10,000 for an experimental plantation to be carried out by the Collector and Executive Engineer, pointing out at the same time "the essential

"importance of securing
"young plantations on the
"Hills by fencing from injury
"by buffaloes and other animals,
"without due care in this
"respect no enterprise of the
"kind can succeed."

3. A report on this plantation was made in

E. M. C. 28 Augt 1855,
No 991, Rev. Dept.

E. M. C. 7 Feby. 1856,
No 129.

E. M. C. 3 June 1858,
No 748.

G. O. 20 March 1860,
No 425, Rev. Dept.

1858 by Dr. Cleghorn, the Conservator of Forests. The land, 600 acres in extent, was purchased from the Burghers for 700 Rupees. Recommendations for additional planting were made and the Govt sanctioned the ornamental planting of 10,000 trees in the neighbourhood of Cotacamund.

4. The following Rules were sanctioned for the preservation of Sholas on the Hills and to perpetuate the supply of firewood-

(1) The whole of the Sholas, or natural woods, in the neighbourhood of the station to be absolutely reserved, not only for their beauty, but also from fear of injuring the water springs; their limits to be marked;

no private cutters to be allowed inside; old trees to be felled by servants of the Department and brought outside, and to be sold there by public auction. Trees to be planted where required in vacant places."

"(2). Suitable woods at a distance from the station to be selected and marked out in lots of moderate size; and a number of these lots, amply sufficient for a year's supply, to be put up to auction annually. The Contractor to be permitted to clear the ground entirely within his lot or lots, with the exception of such trees as may be marked by the Conservancy Dept. previously to the sale."

"(3). The cleared lots to be planted, as required, by the

To Secy. of State, 4 June/60.
No 57.
From - Ditto — 16 Augt/60,
No 58.

the Conservancy Department.
"(4) No private felling of any kind, or for any person, to be allowed in woods or on land belonging to Govt. and were approved of by the Secretary of State

5. The Board of Revenue having brought to notice a doubt as to whether the system in vogue in the Forest Dept. in Salem really effected the object intended viz. the conservancy of the invaluable stores of fuel and timber which the jungles ought to afford the Govt. recorded the following remarks. — "The planting of firewood by the Forest Dept. is a question of some difficulty. It would never answer for the Govt. to undertake this obligation generally, and

"their

" their operations would only
" deter the people from planting
" on their own account. But
" in particular localities the
" Department may, with ad-
" vantage and propriety, re-
" plant the jungle as it is
" felled; the operation would
" be comparatively inexpensive,
" and a store of firewood for
" future years be thus main-
" tained. As a general rule
" however, the growing of
" more firewood had better
" be left to the people. The
" Jungle Conservancy Fund,
" regarding which the Collected
" of Salem is silent, is, the
" Govt. presume, applied in
" restoring the Govt. jungles
" which are not under regular
" conservancy. As regards
" large Timber which require
" many

many years to come to maturity,
the Govt. consider that the
re-planting of denuded tracts
should be undertaken by
the Forest Dept as a branch
of their conservancy of
such tracts. Capt. Beddome
will state what his Dept.
has done of late years in
the way of restoring the
Forest tracts of Salem and
other Districts."

b. With reference to this
order Capt. Beddome observed
that at Nellumbur there
were very large Teak
Plantations, that plantations
of Teak and Blackwood
had been commenced in
Mudumalai and Souh Canara
and Sandalwood plantations
in Sejoor, that large
plantations of Australian
trees

Trees, both firewood and building-timber yielding trees had been commenced on the Nilgiris, and smaller ones on the Pulnis; that in Cuddapah plantations of Red-sanders, Maddi, and wild Mangoe had been commenced and also of Juma for firewood. The Govt desired that the Department should keep steadily in view the renewal of the forests from which a revenue was derived, and that nurseries of rare and valuable trees should be formed. With reference to some remarks of the Conservator upon the immense consumption of wood by Ryots they observed that they could not

G. O. 21 July 1885,
No 1689

not permit any withdrawal of the common rights of villagers in the unreclaimed portions of their villages. "Any attempt of the kind would be as impolitic as unjust."

7. In connection with Mr. Dyker's fuel plantation experiment in Nellore the Govt in reviewing a report from the Conservator of Forests on that District and in allusion to a remark that "it seems incumbent upon the State to manage the jungles so that they may yield in definitely an adequate supply of fuel and to allot lands specially suited for the growth of fuel

"fuel" observed that they would be prepared to take into consideration any recommendations from the Conservators and Collectors for the reservation of jungle tracts.

8. The Govt of India also thought it desirable to circulate the correspondence on the Nellore experiment with the remark that "there are large towns especially near Railways where it is probable that the formation of reserves judiciously selected and of an area proportioned to the population might be attended with great benefit in securing a supply of firewood for the people."

9. The Secretary of State in reviewing the same subject

G.O. 15 May 1866,
No. 1154, A. 15.

Circular from Govt of India
(Rev. Forests) 26 Sept. 1866,
No. 13 - recorded in G.O.
15 Nov. 1866, No. 3104, Rev. Spt.

From Secy. of State,
25 April 1865, No. 18.

subject at an earlier date approved the principle that no action should be taken by Govt which would effectually stop private enterprise, but observed that "the increasing want of fuel and the destruction which had taken place among the Govt woods from which it was formerly supplied are, however, very serious matters which at the present moment can hardly be left to private enterprise entirely to rectify," and after sanctioning a limited experiment in Nellore he went on to say "Should this experiment have the desired effect of producing private enterprise your Govt will always have it in your power

"power and be willing to
"make over the plantations
"to individuals or Companies
"on proper terms reserving
"always a sufficient extent
"in the Forest Dept. to prevent
"an undue destruction of
"material which it may have
"taken generations to grow
"and which it is therefore
"the duty of Govt in some
"measure to husband."

10. In 1866 the question
of fuel for the Railway Com-
panies came into prominent
notice. The Madras Railway
Company had applied to
the Secretary of State for
permission to form plantations
of their own. So had the
Punjab Railway Company.
The permission sought was
not granted but the Secretary
of State approved of the
measures reported by the
Govt.

Govt of India for the formation
of strict reserves and planting
and was ready to "sanction
"any well considered outlay
"with the object of increasing
"the means either by working
"the forests now existing or
"by forming new plantations
"of enabling the Forest Depts.
"of India to meet the demands
"for timber and fuel which
"the wants of the population
"and of the railway and
"Steam-boat Companies are
"certain to make upon them."

Despatch dated 9 May/66,
N^o 15, recorded in G.O.
20 June 1866, N^o 1570.

In regard to Madras he
said "should you be of
"opinion that that the emer-
"gency is not likely to be
"met by private enterprise
"and that you can take
"any measures which will
"legitimately increase the
"general supply of fuel
and

and timber," consistently
with non-interference with
private trade and with
the retention of an open
market to the public)

I shall be ready to
sanction any expenditure
that you may deem
requisite for the attain-
ment of the object in
view "

11. In accordance with
these instructions the Govt.
on the motion of the Con-
servator of Forests authorized
the Collector of Coimbatore
to mark off and reserve
a compact block of 8000
acres of jungle on
the western limits of the
Coimbatore District near
the Walliar station (not
for skilled and expensive
planting

G.O. 8 March 1866, No 596 A.D.

* The full extent does not seem
to have been obtained at once.
It appears from G.O. 19 Nov. 1867,
No 2739 that 600 acres were
first acquired. From the Con-
servator's letter recorded in G.O.
27 Feb. 1871, No 344 it appears
that the reserve then consisted

of 963 acres of which 240 1/2
had been purchased for Rs 1280.
The whole had been enclosed
by trench & embankment and
9000 seedlings planted out.
The purchase of 3500 acres con-
taining 45000 young teak trees,
upon it (among others) near the
Railways at Walliar for Rs 25000
was sanctioned & approved by the
Govt of India: An addi-
tional sum of 5000 Rs
was subsequently paid
for the jommi right to the
land. A further extent
of 2000 acres adjacent to
the Walliar Fuel Reserve
was purchased for
Rs 22,500.

* G.O. 10 July 1866
No 1709, R. D.

planting but for the spontaneous
and unrestrained repro-
duction of wood" as observed
by the Conservator). They
thought it desirable to
have similar reserves in
other suitable localities,
and authorized the reserva-
tion of tracts in the neigh-
bourhood of Arcotum,
Cuddapah and Erode.

12. It was agreed by all
Collectors consulted that it
was hopeless to expect
anything from private
enterprise - Chingleput
only excepted. Reports from
eight Districts were received
in G.O. 15 January 1867, No 157.
The following specific
instructions were issued -
Madras. Scrub jungles
hitherto let at nominal
rents.

rents & villagers to be reserved and brought under careful conservancy on the understanding that the prescriptive rights of the villagers to wood for agricultural purposes and leaves for manure and fuel were expected.

Salim - Scrub jungles near the line of Railway in six blocks aggregating 12 square miles to be fenced in at a cost of Rs 7000 the first year and 500 Rs thereafter; (nothing was said about it in the order but the Collector in his report proposed to "fence large tracts" of

G.O. 22 Aug 1886,
No 2171.

"of jungle contiguous to the line of Railway by means of trenches and earth embankments and put a stop to all felling in these reserves and also exclude cattle, sheep and goats from grazing.")

Coimbatore. Besides the reservation already ordered near Walliar "the same course may be adopted elsewhere."

Tanjore. Formation of a small experimental plantation of Casuarinas and the planting of channel and canal banks.

It was also noticed that the Home Govt had permitted the Railway Company to commence two experimental plantations.

This

This, however, was not carried into effect, the Railway Committee assembled at Madras in March 1867 having come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient, at any rate for the present, to embark in the cultivation of firewood.

13. Sanction was accorded for fencing in a firewood reserve in the Balapilly jungles in the Cuddapah District close to the N.W. Line. No extent was mentioned, but in Capt. Beddome's previous application he had proposed to reserve 5,000 acres of forest "the same to be fenced in and cattle and the annual fires carefully excluded."

G.O. 17 April 1867,
No. 895. R. D.

G.O. 30 April 1867,
No. 970. R. D.

G.O. 15 Jan. 1867, No. 159.

G.O. 15 Feb. 1868,
No. 427. R. D.

G.O. 8 April 1868,
No. 949, R. D.

G.O. 28 Jan. 1869,
No. 248. R. D.

14. The Conservator of Forest was also authorized to obtain on lease certain Jungle Tracts in Malabar adjoining the Chenai Nair Escheat forests and other similar jungles in the vicinity of the Railway as it may be desirable to secure for fuel reserves.

15. Major Beddome's attention was also drawn to localities in the neighbourhood of the N.W. line between Cuddapah and Pampunee River, and near Gooty and Adoni, which seemed to the Consulting Engineer for Railways to be suitable for the growth of firewood. On his report the Govt. authorized three large tracts

tracts to be occupied -
two in Cuddapah and
one in Bellary. The first
(Cuddapah) was already
in the Collector's occupation
for planting. The second
(Bellary) was half Govt
waste and half held as
Inam or on Puttah. The
third (Cuddapah) was
reported by the Collector
to be 497 acres in extent,
Shrotrum property, and
not to be had under
Rs 2000 if purchased.
The purchase was sanction-
ed from the Forest Budget

16. The formation of
large firewood plantations
on either bank of the
Cauvery above Erode was
also authorized. The
Conservator

* The land near Gysty
taken up for a fuel plan-
tation appears to have
been 227 acres in extent
(G. O. 9 Decr. 1869, No 3143)

G. O. 29 Oct. 1869, No 2875,
" 17 Decr 1869, No 3205, A.S.

G. O. 21 May 1869,
No 1436.

Conservator, however, depre-
cated action in this direction
considering that it would
be better to tap the in-
exhaustible forests within
short distances on either
side of the line by tram-
ways. Major Beddome
was told however to visit
the locality and consult
the Collectors of Salem
and Coimbatore. Major
Beddome and Colonel
Morgan found that
the only good land
available for planting
on the Coimbatore side
without taking up
puttah land was a
tract of 300-400 acres
24 miles above Erode,
to be watered eventually
by

by a proposed amendment
at Veringjapettah. The Collector
on this account did not
wish to give it up. The
Govt then called for in-
formation as to the pro-
bable annual revenue
which would be derived
from this area. The
project was eventually
abandoned.

The Conservator found
no good waste land
available on the Salem
side. He arranged with
the Collector that tracts
of jungle above Sholapady
and opposite Camerapoo-
ram should be reserved
and if necessary fenced
and fenced.

Major Beddome

G. O. 15 Nov. 1869,
No. 2959, R. D.

G. O. 19 Aug. 1870, No 1297

calculated that each mile of
Railway to be permanently
supplied with fuel should
be represented by 50 acres
of forest or plantation.
Reserves undoubtedly to
be preferred to plantations.
"Our present fenced in
reserves are a great success."

17. In 1870 an important
order was passed on the sub-
ject of Railway Fuel Reserves.
In consequence of a complaint
on the part of the Railway
authorities that they were
charged too high for their
wood the whole subject
came under review.

The state of existing
Reserves and general
prospects of Railway
fuel supply was
fully discussed and
the Conservator having
stated

stated that he was un-
-able to push on the
formation of reserves with
the means at his dis-
-posal he was directed
to submit a plan of opera-
-tions.

Major Beddome report-
ed that there were in April
1870 about 26 sq. miles of
railway fuel reserves and
plantations in Cuddapah,
North Arcot, Salem and Coim-
batore as entered in the fol-
-lowing statement.

District	Name of Reserve or Plantation	Acres	Remarks
Cuddapah	Balapilly	1000	Reserve of jungle, fenced round.
	Valacantloo	2000	do. unfenced.
	Kondapooram	497	Plantation site now being handed over.
	Kamalapuram	249 1/2	Plantations commenced in 1869 now being fenced in.
North Arcot	Reddipilly	500	Plantations commenced in 1869 not yet fenced in.
	Trevellum	358	Casuarina plantations nearly all planted up, ^{also} fenced.
	Thellay	5,000	Reserve of jungle not yet fenced in.
	Reserve A	Mont 2,500	Reserve of jungle fenced in.
Salem	do. B	do. 640	do. do
	do. C	do. 640	do. do
	do. D	do. 1,280	do. do
	do. E	do. 1,280	do. do
Coimbatore	Malapuram plantation	100	Planting lately commenced, partially fenced in.
	Walliar Reserve	1,000	Reserve of jungle & forest all fenced in.
	Total	17,104 3/4	

The

G. O. 28 July 1870,
No. 1124, R. D.

The Government
authorized the re-
-servations of a
further area of
75 square miles
of which 14 were
to be in Cuddapah
and Billary, 33 in
North Arcot, Salem
and Coimbatore, 8
in Tanjore and
Trichinopoly and
12 in Madurai
and Tirunelveli.
The

The Conservator was
instructed to for-
ward quarterly Pro-
gress Reports un-
til all these tracts
had been proper-
ly demarcated
and fenced in. The
Superintendent of
Revenue Survey was to
survey and map the
most important reserve
Additional Forest
subordinates were
appointed

G.O. 27th October 1870 N^o. 1652
- 23rd Jan'y 1871 N^o. 141.

G.O. 16th July 1870 N^o. 1097 R.D.

appointed to meet the
increase of work thus in-
volved and the proceedings
reported to the Secretary
of State and the Gov^t of
India and approved of.

18. The (then) contem-
plated extension of the
Railway from Pothanore
to Mettupallicam induced
the Gov^t to call on the
Conservator of Forests to
"report fully on the sources
"from whence a sufficiency
"of fuel can be drawn
"to meet its requirements
"and the arrangements
"necessary to ensure a
"sufficiency for the future
"both for the Railway
"and the people." Colonel
Morgan made a report
in November 1870 which
was forwarded on by
Major Beddome on cer-
tain blocks aggregating
20 or 21 square miles of
jungle

jungle in the vicinity of
Mettapollim. He pro-
posed to blast in the bed
of Bhawani so as to float
timber down. Govt. observed
that the Collr. of Coimbatore
had not been consulted
and from the map it ap-
peared that they desired
to appropriate as reserves
nearly the whole of the
unoccupied land in the
neighbourhood "without
any reference to the
requirements of the people
in the way of pasturage,
fuel, or leaves for manure".
After hearing from the
Collector of Coimbatore
and the Commr. of the
Nilgiris the Govt. decided
that one portion, 2 square
miles in extent (A) was
required by the adjacent
villagers and could not
be spared for a railway
fuel reserve. The other
portions C. D. & E, 18 square
miles in extent, on the north
of the Bhawany were to
be

G.O. 2nd March 1871 No 348 RD

G.O. 11th June 1871 No 1055.

G.O. 25th Sept 1871 No 1671

be handed over, the forest
rights of the 19 villages of
Imlur therein being first
defined and regulated.

After receiving a detailed
report drawn up by Mr.
Galton upon the proposed
reserves at Mettapollim
the Govt. withdrew their
former sanction and al-
lotted three fresh tracts
(H. K. & M) on the understand-
ing that the Sauters were
not to be excluded from
them. The others (C. D. & E)
were required for cultiva-
tion &c.

19. The Govt. of India
expressed the following
opinion on the subject
of Railway fuel Reserves.

"The Govt. of India are
aware that much of the
"jungle land whence the
"railway draws its supplies
"is in estates where the
"Govt. have no control over
the

"the waste land; but some
"of these jungles are situated
"on Govt. lands, and whether
"they are now under the
"charge of the Collectors
"or of the Forest Officers,
"they should, in the opinion
"of the Governor Genl. in
"Council, be demarcated,
"reserved from being alien-
"ated, and worked on a
"regular and systematic
"plan."

"In a dry climate the
"success of plantations,
"without the aid of irriga-
"tion, is sometimes uncertain,
"but there is no doubt that
"jungles may be much
"improved by the prevention
"of fires and the exclusion
"of cattle."

20. In August 1870
orders were issued to work
the Barghor (Coimbatore)
and Sholapady (Daleu) G.C. 19th August 1870 No. 1297
Forests floating the timber
down the Barghor and
Cauvery

2nd Decr/70 No. 1988
2nd Jan/71 — 116.

21st Aug/70 No. 1297

150/70
Cauvery rivers. An ex-
amination of the rivers
was ordered in view to
the removal of any ob-
stacles. Mr. Nordmann
estimated the cost of
making a channel round
the Seringpett ancient
and rendering the river
between Cauverypoorum
and Erode navigable by
boats and rafts. He also
suggested tramways from
Barghor Hills to Cauvery
poorum. Operations on the
river were ordered to be
commenced.

21. An experimental
plantation on irrigable
land in the vicinity of
the Cauvery river and the
Erode and Trichinopoly
line was also ordered to
be undertaken. This was
to be not less than 50
acres in extent.

Order.

22. Orders were also issued that no forest or jungle land situated within 10 miles of any existing or projected line of railway was to be granted for any purpose until the sites of the several reserves had been determined upon. The Secy. of State approved proposals that where suitable waste lands cannot be found for reserves private lands should be purchased or leased and that forest and jungle lands situated near railways (and in other localities where fuel may be required) should not be alienated until requisite fuel reserves have been finally set apart.

G.O. 19th Aug. 1870, No 1298, N. S.

G.O. 22nd July 1871 No 1257

23. Plantations were ordered to be formed to meet the wants of the line from Palamcottah to Madurai

and

G.O. 19th Aug. 1870, No 1299

G.O. 27th Feb'y, 1871 No 344

G.O. 21st March 71 No 502 R.D.

^{1507/21}
and reserves to be chosen between Madurai and Trichinopoly. The Forest Dept. were also directed to take over the Casuarina plantations near Megapattam and extend them. It subsequently appeared that these plantations were useless.

On the Conservator's report Govt. sanctioned the planting of 1100 acres of padukay land on banks of Cauvery in the Trichinopoly and Kalatalai Taluqs close to the line. All but 133 acres was Govt. waste. This was to be purchased, and the tracts fenced in. There were also 264 acres of joint puttah padukay land which might be planted if purchasable at moderate rate.

rate. He also recommended taking up the tank spread of the Geddammallay Putti Tank close to the Trichinopoly station 200 acres of which 150 would have to be purchased.

24. On the report of the same Officer Govt sanctioned the planting of Babul trees G.O. 24th March 1871 No 541 RD for railway fuel within the waste water spread of the Govt Tanks in the

Satur and Tirumungalam Taluqs of the Tinnevely and Madurai Districts.

From Lieut. Walker's report it appeared that there were 65 tanks in the Satur Taluq with an estimated area of 4500 acres of which 2000 could be planted.

In Tirumungalam Taluq (Madurai) there were 55 Govt tanks containing 8000 acres of which 4000 were available for planting.

In

recorded in G.O. 27th
Feby. 1871 No 344)

In all these tanks there were already a considerable number of trees growing. In the Tirumungalam tanks there were already 35000 trees. Major Beddome considered these areas ample for the supply of the Rail and for local demands. In a previous letter he had expressed considerable doubt whether such an arrangement would not interfere with grazing rights and rights to water "and it would of course be useless to attempt to plant where we could not exclude cattle".

25. The Col. of the Arcot reported the selection of Railway fuel reserves in 5 localities.

(Amboor

(Ambur, Virungipuram,
Chennur, Gazulamanchin
and Moamandur) 4722
cawnies or $10\frac{1}{2}$ square
miles. The sites at Ambur
and Moamandur (6 and 4
square miles respectively)
were covered with thick
jungle and were to be
enclosed and all cutting
prohibited. In 2 of the
other sites occupants were
to be compensated for
their land. All the sites
were made over to the Forest
Dept. to be enclosed and
conserved. The Board thought
that sufficient enquiry
had not been made as
to whether there were com-
munal or other rights for
which it would be ne-
cessary to give compensation
but the Govt. noticed that G.O. 30th May 1871 No 954 R.D.
the Village authorities
were every where present

and

and as no complaints
were recorded they
presumed none were
made.

The Conservator of
Forests reported upon
the same reserves. In
the case of the two
larger areas he pro-
posed to employ garden-
ers for planting, to fence
in, and to exclude cattle
and fire. The small
lots were to be planted
with Casuarinas, Acacia
&c. The Govt. approved.
Colonel Priestley was
desired to survey the
reserves and the Collector
to notify that all per-
sons trespassing or al-
lowing cattle to do so
would be prosecuted.

Complete

G.O. 1st June /71 No 971 R.D.

Complete fencing was to be provided.

On the report of the Collector of North Arcot forwarded by the Board the Govt. with reference to a petition from certain villagers in North Arcot it was ordered that the "Anubor G.O. 11th June 1873 No. 591 R.D.

Fuel reserve" should be restored to the villagers and a new reserve be marked out in the neighbourhood where it was reported that there were thousands of acres of open forest. The matter is still under consideration.

26. For Trichinopoly, Madurai and Trinnevelly the following arrangements were sanctioned. An experiment in growing fuel on irrigated land at an outlay of Rs 5000 near Trichinopoly was entrusted to Mr. Morgan. 5 blocks of open land near Palamcottah aggregating 1090 acres

acres were to be planted. Another block of 1000 acres near Panacoolam in the same vicinity was to be purchased for 4000 Rs and treated similarly. Between Trichinopoly and Dindigul the following reserves were to be formed.

- (1) 1 Square mile on the Tanimallay Hill - close reserve.
- (2) 2000 acres near Cullipatty - called the Manmakaradu and Panjanlangemullay reserves. Close reserves.
- (3) Karandamullay (low hills) open reserve.
- (4) 1 Square mile on northern slopes of the Sirumallay Hills - close reserve.

Between Dindigul and Madurai

- (5) 1000 acres on southern slopes of Sirumallay range near Kuchakatty.
- (6) 1000 acres on the Mayaricovil range.

The

The Annamely fuel reserve in 1871 were making good progress. There were 10,000 trees coming on well in 441 acres on the banks and padugay lands of the Tanbrapoorney and on channel banks and tank beds. The open land sites were considered failures.

G.O. 23rd Oct. 1871 No. 1833 R.D.

27. The Secy of State in noticing the correspondence hoped that the rights and requirements of the ryots were always considered and that no step on the part of the forest officers is ever sanctioned without reference to the Collector of the District. Such precautions were particularly incumbent on the Forest Department in long settled Districts and where such sites are selected as tank beds and banks of rivers where the people

G.O. 23rd Feb. 1872 No. 339

people probably have rights of pasturage and of taking fuel or leaves for manure"

28. The progress of the Plantations generally and of Railway fuel Reserves has been noticed in the annual reports of the Inspector of Forests (vide reports for 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72 *supra*)

The quarterly reports called for in G.O. 25th July 1872 No. 1124 para 21 seem to have been received irregularly. The orders marginally noted refer to this subject.

G.O. 23rd March 1871 No. 539

- " 14th Oct. 1871 — 1798
- " 16th Aug. 1873 — 862
- " 13th Dec. 1873 — 1417
- " 27th Feb. 1874 — 269
- " 17th March 1874 — 350
- " 10th June 1874 — 715.

Memo for C. D. D.
J. L. P. 1874

Office of Inspector of Forests
Cotacamund 17th April 1874

No 20.
From

To,

Captain Campbell Walker
Off^r Inspector of Forests.
C. G. Master Esq^{re}
As^t Secretary to Government
R. D.

Sir,

With reference to your demi-
official under date 31st March 1874,
I have the honor to report that I have
been in communication with Mr Macgregor
and Mr Ferguson with regard to
Mr Ferguson's furlough, and the
acting appointment during his absence.
There is no objection to Mr Ferguson's
furlough being granted for one year
in accordance with the uncovenanted
Civil Service rules, and with Mr Macgregor's
approval

For
21/11
11/21/11

has been
allowed
Sargott

approval. I beg to recommend that
Mr. Stanbrough Assistant Con-
servator of Forests now at Velambur ⁷¹⁰⁰⁻⁰⁰⁻
be appointed to act for him.

2.- Mr. Stanbrough has now been
upwards of 18 months in the Depart-
ment, during the whole of which time
he has been employed under Mr.
Ferguson at Velambur, and should
therefore have an excellent practical
knowledge of the manner in which
the planting operations have been
so ably carried on by Mr. Ferguson.

3.- Mr. Morgan's Furlough ex-
pires early next month, and it will
be necessary to provide a range for
him, as it is not desirable that he

should return ~~either to Stannool or~~
Trichinopoly.

4.- I am very anxious to initiate
the demarcation and survey of the
Imperial, local, and private Forests
on a uniform system which can only
be carried out by the employment
of a qualified Forest officer aided by a
small establishment being detailed for
this special duty which is of the
greatest importance, & progressing rapidly
in every other Province of the Empire.

5.- I beg therefore to recommend that
the services of Mr. Ross Deputy Con-
servator of Forests now in charge of
the Mettaspiliem and Bolampittly
Range, who has been trained in survey-
ing

ing, ~~making~~ ⁱⁿ Germany, he
availed of for this work, and that

Mr Morgan be appointed to the
charge of the Metropolitan ^{State} Forests.

6.- If this proposal is approved
of, Mr Ross should, on being re-
-lived by Mr Morgan, and, after
handing over charge and thoroughly

explaining the circumstances of the
range contemplated operations &c.
be placed under my immediate orders,
and I shall be prepared to submit a
sketch of how he will be employed
and what Establishment he will require.

This will be a great step towards effi-
-cient forest Conservancy both Imperial
and local; operations would of course

be carried on in concert with the local
Forest Officer and the Collector, and
in accordance with their views, in
whatever District the special branch
might be at work.

7.- I have made the matter of acting
appointments & allowances consequent
on these changes subject of a separate
communication.

8.- I venture to submit that in
future all applications for furlough,
leave &c. should be submitted through
my office, which would save much
delay and reference, and keep me
informed of what was going on. At
present I learn from the Gazette that
the Madura Forest Officer is on
privilege

privilege ~~to~~ with regard to the
grant of which I was never consulted,
and am not even aware who is act-
ing for him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.

Campbell ^{Captain}
Off^r Inspector of Forests

1507
29

Office of Insp^r of Forests
Cotacambund 30th April
1874.

No 54.
From

Dr.

Sir,

Captain Campbell Walker.
Off^r Inspector of Forests.
C. G. Master Esq^r
As^y Secretary to Govt
R. W.

I have the honor to state that Mr. R. Morgan Deputy Conservator of Forests 4th Class, has returned from furlough under permission of the Secretary of State for India, and reported himself for orders at this Office.

2. - I have to request instructions with-

1874-75. Debt
of much less than
\$1235.

The Office Inspectors:
Jno. J. Smith.

Wm Lloyd Garrison
228.

Dated 17th }
 Received 1785 } April 18th 1874.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 55-13 Aug 174.

Reports that he has been.

in communication with Mr.

Wheat near St. Louis, Oregon, with

Regard to Mr. Ferguson's party:

to the Acting Administrator

during his absence.

7-28-21

③

R⁸₇ W¹_{ay}/74 R.C. 8⁴₇ R₁₃³
C²² 2² W¹_{ay}/74 R₂₄⁴ R₂₄⁵

C 22 2 April 74 R24 R24⁺ R24⁺

C 22 2 April 74 R24 R24⁺ R24⁺

1507
32

There seems to me
was a broken line about the
position.

Years ago the pt. an-
-thorized certain letters in
Salem & other districts - but
generally but specifically - &
in style let I understand re-
ports about them - and you
after you for your best in-
line

No 1386
Revenue 1874-75. Receipts
from the Department

from the Office Inspector of
Forest

To, The Asst. Secretary to Govt.
R. D.

Dated 30th
Revised 1st May April 1874.

No 54.
No 595-1386 174-
enclosed find

Andreas Williams

Attacks that Mr. Morgan,
19th Census of Forest, has
returned from Springfield to
Europe & requests orders in
order that the Office Inspector may
direct him when to join the

159.8

C 8th May 1874 R 1386

been hammering at Hays
But I don't blame them for
being so & making out

next to nothing has been
done. Capt Walker has been
to do this first - if Mr. Veto
can be made available -

Then he has been to do the
little in the other World and

13
But this is in the far distance
and by that time the Frost
Law which is to cure all evils
will be out, he believes - With
this there for we need not
worry then the matter.

The existing reserves
have all been taken after the
pale can be destroyed - and
now proceedings - or rather
those of the other part - have
been

I have no objection

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C No. 2068

From - Pro. B. of Rev.
Dated - 27th July 1874
FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Voss is here, looking
after the Neilgherry plan-
tation, & I shall see - and
he must wait until
the question of the future
arrangement of these
is settled. Before we can
deal with this problem I. D. S.
I have no more to say.

approved by the Secy of State.
A reference to our records will
show that - and I think I satisfy
my fellow colleagues that the
late Mr. were not "there" &
others" in the matter of Punjab
& Fries.

Mr. Voss is not available
at his seat - so Capt Walker can
not do what he wishes.

I. D. S.
19/7.

lie over - Coll Walker plans will only add vibration the angle now so prevalent in the matter of these woodlands & appropriations of local officers - and I doubt as the Survey maps & plans provide all that is required.

As regards Page 3 of last letter the Revenue Dept. at Hyderabad is to begin demarcation.

I think that the action of the former Coll. of Malabar - the arbitrary and sanction operation of the District / I hope it may be short lived / Mr. Dyke's conduct & reserve is nothing of a warning against these desultory & arbitrary measures. What is going on in the part of Andhra - especially Borsly - is more imperatively a fundamental the ancient communal property of the land.

I think that Mr. Puckle will be

Called on to report - what he is doing & under what authority -
WFD W.N.

I spoke with Mr. Robinson, and with Mr. Puckle for full explanation. No ~~direct~~ ^{direct} new Forest Reserves are yet made without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the sanction of the Govt. -

I had idea to have a statement showing where, and in what authority, any walls of woodlands

C 84

are dealt with as reserves, the
 best ^{FOR ORDERS.} ~~represent~~ and what is
 the nature of the ~~best~~ reservation -
 i.e. what (if any) regulations are
 made, as regards ~~the~~ preserving
 the ~~same~~ trees, including any ~~regulations~~
 which in any way exclude or
 interfere with the free access of
 the public to such trees. It seems
 strange that (as is implied in
 Col. Walker's recommendation) our
 position in this respect ^{will be} is so ~~unpleasant~~
 known to ourselves. *M*

C 84 Aug 7/74 R. 13/4/74

12/8

No. 1507 Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 5th December 1874.

Read the following Pro:
of the Board of Revenue

Submitting letter from Inspector of
 Forests reporting that he would employ
 the special officer in demarcating,
 surveying & mapping existing reserves, *H.E. 27th July 1874, No 1967.*
 & plantations & afterwards in de-
 =marcating all communal forests,
 in view to regulation of forest rights.

Ed

1/12

The services of any
 special officer are not likely
 to be available, and the
 performance of the work
 specified in para 1 of
 the Inspector's letter must
 be arranged for locally.
 There are, as the Board
 remark, certain advantages

in

advantages in this course
though the work may not
be got over so expeditiously
as if conducted by a special
agency.

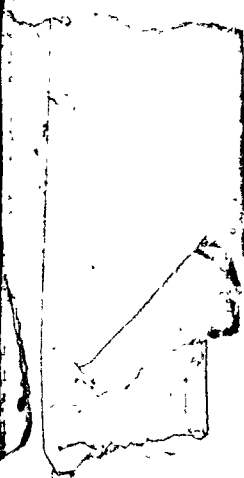
2. The more extensive
scheme suggested by Captain
Walker must be reserved
for future consideration.

Q. W.

14. To the Board of Officers &c.
in the Inspection of Forests &c.

1507

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]



68-69

30/1/74 to 1/12/74.