M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 192

(2) Date of repair 15-10-1966

(3) Initials of the Referencer [illegible]

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	796	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.

Dated 26th June 196 1874

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 257. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th March 1873, No. 171.

Read the following letters:—

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. CROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 20th December 1872, No. 2,512/83.

I have the honor to reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 27th ultimo, No. 7,802.

2. The present correspondence and the present complications arise solely from Colonel Priestley not having acted upon the orders of the Board and Government. About the middle of 1870,* Government pointed out to Colonel Priestley that his work should be concentrated, so that Settlement operations might be facilitated; but instead of meeting these views, Colonel Priestley was bent upon beginning Bellary,—an altogether new district,—with Survey hands from Coimbatore, although much remained for them to do in the latter province. Correspondence ensued, and the Board of Revenue supported my recommendations that there was no hurry as regards Bellary, but that the Survey work in Cuddapah should be first completed, the party there being augmented as employés became available from Kurnool; and this course was approved of by Government. After nearly a year and-a-half had elapsed without the Cuddapah Party being strengthened as ordered, Colonel Priestley wrote direct to Government stating that he was unable to expedite matters in Cuddapah by transfer of hands from Kurnool, and again urging that he must send the Kurnool men to Bellary,—a course the Government, apparently with some hesitation, sanctioned. No sooner, however, has work commenced in Bellary than all the visionary difficulties as regards Cuddapah disappear, and Colonel Priestley writes to Government the letter now under reply, stating that he can push on work in Cuddapah provided he is furnished with men and money from this department. I may be in error when I say "visionary difficulties," but I say so, because Colonel Hessey shows that there is next to nothing in them; because the Government apparently entertained some doubts about them, and because they vanished immediately the occupation of Bellary had been effected.

* Vide Government Proceedings of 30th June 1870.

Board's Proceedings, 14th July 1870, No. 4,665.

G. O. 26th April 1870, No. 735.

Letter dated 15th June 1872, No. 1,193.

G. O., 28th August 1872, No. 1,200.

Letter, dated 28th October 1872, No. 2,260.

3. It will naturally appear a matter of some surprise why Colonel Priestley should thus ignore the Director, set aside the Board, and not carry out the instructions of Government; but apparently the object is gradually to allow out this department, and thus increase the Survey Establishment in equal ratio to our decrease. The means by which this end is to be attained would seem to be the dispersion of the Survey work and the condemnation of the demarcation performed by the Settlement. By the letter under reply, it will be seen that both these means to quickly edge us out have been employed in the present instance, and I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to show that, in reality, there should be nothing to prevent the harmonious action between the two departments as desired by Government in paragraph 8 of their Proceedings, dated 28th April 1871, No. 754.

4. *First, as regards the Cuddapah arrangements.*—The taluqs of Vonipad and Muddenpally are complete as regards demarcation and classification, and the records of the former taluq have been handed over to the Survey. The records for Muddenpally are ready for delivery, as well as 50 villages of Kadiri, the rest of which taluq will be ready in about 2½ months. The remaining taluq of Timmendla will be completed by the end of the fasli or revenue-year, unless some unforeseen delays occur. As there is now, by Colonel Priestley's own showing, nothing to prevent

the Cuddapah Party from being strengthened, the original orders of the Board and Government to this effect should be carried out, and the Kurnool Party be instructed not to extend operations to Bellary, but prosecute their trusts with matters in Cuddapah without further delay. There is certainly no hurry about Bellary, as after Cuddapah is finished the Survey should pass on into North Arcot. As Mr. Baker was early lent to us during Mr. Mayer's absence on sick leave, Colonel Priestley can certainly have him back again as soon as Mr. Mayer returns from England, provided Government do not wish for Mr. Baker to be temporarily employed in Cuddapah. Mr. Cook can similarly return to his substantive first appointment for the Survey as soon as

Board's Proceedings, dated 30th November 1872, No. 2,870.

Major Stuart, for whom he is acting, reverts to his own appointment. These observations are not taken by me for swelling the ranks of this department, but to fill up temporary vacancies in long existing posts. As regards Colonel Priestley's proposal that I should furnish funds for the Survey in Cuddapah, I must answer that my budget was only framed to meet the legitimate requirements of the Settlement, so that nothing remains for transfer to the Survey Department. With regard to this last point I may remark it would have been only ordinary courtesy on Colonel Priestley's part had he consulted me about the transfer of a portion of my establishment and of my budget to the Survey, instead of endeavouring to obtain the end in view by a kind of "*coup d'état*" as the first I heard of the scheme was from the Colonel's letter direct to Government, but not communicated to me by the Board.

5. *Secondly, as regards the disparagement of the Demarcation performed by this Department*—Colonel Priestley's perusal (apparently) of the demarcation must be taken "*cum grano*," as not only is this apparently one of the points by which we are to be, as I already said, practically extinguished, but, as Mr. Master remarked

Annual Report for 1869, dated 20th April 1869, No. 321.

many years ago when writing upon this point, "it would be too much to expect from the Survey or, indeed, from human nature, that with so convenient a quarry at which to lay their own shortcomings, the Settlement Department should not occasionally receive undeserved blame." Again, in later and more measured language Colonel Priestley says "*only those words*" asked Mr. Master to undertake the demarcation of a new district, but he was hard enough to offer his aid in commencing the demarcation of North Arcot. Moreover, Colonel Priestley now abuses work that neither he nor any of his subordinates has ever seen, except, by the way, one of those gentlemen temporarily transferred to this department, and who, after speaking of the very good quality and shape of the stones, remarks that the work shows "only a mere pass muster with the sister department." Finally, in connection with this subject, the Board may remember that when I obtained sanction for our demarcation work being carried out in conformity with the Survey Demarcation Rules,

vide Board's Proceedings, dated 1st December 1871.

Colonel Priestley strongly opposed the measure, although it was through most likely to avoid any future room for fault finding.

6. It is now necessary that I should briefly answer Colonel Priestley's present disparagements, as some points have been overlooked by him when urging his case against the department.

7. *First, that the Khandums are never then 50 Acres in Extent*—By Mr. Nevill's rules, which were the foundation of the present system, villages when large were ordered to be marked out in khandums or sub-divisions of 100 to 300 acres; and this rule has accordingly been followed in this department up to the present day. It is true Colonel Priestley's revised rules reduced the khandums to 60 acres, but as the G. O. referred to in the letter under

G. O., 15th December 1864, No. 2,588, paragraph 23.

reply stated that in all other districts noted in paragraph 4 matters will remain as they are.

Mr. Master made no alterations, and as the Survey have been working upon our demarcation for some years past, it seems somewhat remarkable that it is now found that



It is hopeless to draw the plot. I am not aware that the size of the khandums has ever been

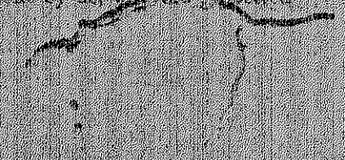
before objected to, although nothing that could be found fault with has, I think, escaped notice. Colonel Priestley would imply that all the khandums in his demarcation are "of about 50 acres in extent." But such is not the case. In Chingleput they are very frequently far above this standard; in Coimbatore they run up to 150 acres; and in North Arcot to 200 acres. In fact, this is a case of doctors differing, as Colonel Hessey appears inclined to adhere more to the old plan of large blocks, which is certainly cheaper, as the Government have, under the more recent system, to find the khandum stones. Although the Survey rules mention about 50 acres as the size of the khandum blocks, the invariable adherence to this, as apparently now desired by Colonel Priestley, would hinder the Survey and increase the outlay as pointed out by Colonel Hessey. For although where fields run small the 50-acre khandums no doubt facilitate the plotting, there is no occasion for such restricted divisions where the fields run large, as in this case the number of khandum circuits would be only fruitlessly multiplied. Such is most probably the cause of the Survey khandums running up to 200 acres as above shown, although this alteration does not appear in the printed rules supplied to this department. Mr. Rundall's demarcation in North Arcot is conducted in conformity with the printed survey Demarcation Rules just referred to, but should any of the khandums laid out under the old regime be found too large, they could, no doubt, be divided without difficulty by the Surveyor with his Theodolite.

8. *Secondly, large blocks of Jungle are selected and enclosed as Fields in cultivation Khandums*—According to the existing rules our khandums are not to be less than 150 acres, it has been necessary, in some cases, to chil waste tracts with cultivation to make up the area to the requirement. But I do not see how if the khandums are to be uniformly laid out in 50-acre blocks, this outside extra work, as in that case the Survey will have to run khandum instead of minor circuits.

9. *Thirdly, that minor Circuits are excessive*—Tanks, village-sites, hotel-gardens, irregular streams, Jungle Hedges etc., are shown in the plans as requiring to be measured by minor circuit; and whether the khandums be large or small, these items are accordingly measured in this manner, the number of these minor circuits thus depending a good deal upon the face of the country. But if the Survey prefer measuring the above by the cheaper method of Kuzah, there is nothing whatever to prevent their doing so.

10. *Fourthly, number of Fieldstones put down greater than necessary, as mentioned in Annual Report*—This relates to the long-pending question of straightening bends in existing fields, thus making the field-banks free from zigzags, and consequently diminishing the number of stones. Mr. Nevill enjoined the observance of this point in his early rules, but it has often been found that the ryots are so tenacious of their property that they refuse to interchange portions of their holdings for Survey convenience, and this was the case in Cuddapah. For a long time past, I have been endeavoring to mend matters in this respect, but we cannot, *force* the ryots into compliance, and in truth, the time spent in making them consent to the transfer and in taking the necessary "*kyfiats*" for agreements even raises the question whether, in reality, the results are worth the trouble. A fair measure of success has, however, attended our efforts, and now in Cuddapah the large number of stones cannot be complained of, as they have come down to one stone for every one and-a-half acres dealt with. Mr. Rundall has moreover, paid considerable attention to this matter in North Arcot, and I enclose a sketch of portion of a village I visited some time back with him, from which the Board will see that by the straightening subsequently carried out, the stones are reduced one-third. Surveyors in England must meet with this difficulty, as an English farmer would but rarely alter gratuitously the line of his field to please any one, even supposing the moving of the hedge or fence cost but little.

11. The zigzags are similarly found in the Survey demarcation, and I am given to understand that the numerous stones put down in Ganjam necessitated the same method of Survey as in Cuddapah; but as the latter district demarcation was done by us, we are not affected



in Annual Report, whilst nothing was mentioned as to Ganjam where the work was done by the Survey. This was hardly fair, and I find Mr. Master, some years ago, calling the Board a "hyper-critical."

Letter, dated 23rd April 1868, No. 521, paragraph 41.

we are not likely to hear much of Survey demarcation.

12. Colonel Priestley is in error when he says the boundary lines are marked with red posts. Next the broad arrow is cut and on Chattapah the direction lines are marked with red posts which boils certainly two years, and in some instances more than three. Moreover the Posts are all quarried by fire, so it is not easy to see what there is to complain of. While regretting the usual return not having been sent in [illegible] days, the fact was already [illegible] was a step up [illegible] wished to have [illegible] which was a step up [illegible] new [illegible] Collector [illegible] Collector represented these objections to [illegible] Board on the score of putting the cycle of [illegible] prior claim to necessary expense, and [illegible] under the Board's orders the cutting of [illegible] mark was disposed with, but Colonel Priestley did not appreciate this, as well be seen by the marginal extract from the letter contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 31st December 1873.

Board's Proceedings, 1st Nov. 1870, No. 4,978.
" 2nd Dec. " " 5,772.
" 13th " 1871, " 4,097.
" 31st Aug. " " 6,780.

With reference to the remarks of Messrs. Shaw and Hannyngton, I can merely say that it was considered to be for the good of the service to keep entirely to the Survey Department the demarcation of the boundaries in the Ceded districts, and I have little doubt but that they will be prepared to adopt the same conclusion with regard to the Kurnool Party, as the reservation of any proposals for modifying or innovation in some minor respects existing at the time by which the Survey is guided.

13. *Extra clearings of Villages not made during progress of Demarcation.*—The Board have nowhere else previously for the clearing of 161 villages near Pt in the Chandragherry Taluk, and simultaneously, to a similar extent, are being prepared for Chittoor Taluk. These necessary steps were made pari passu with demarcation.

14. *Survey* in paragraph 6 Colonel Priestley asks when the Government can clear off the hopeless arrears of demarcation? The answer is certainly "not for years" if the Superintendent will not follow Government orders and will pursue his own course of expending also work [illegible] of [illegible] necessity. In fact, Captain Chaine, the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, was not wrong when he said that if the Chittoor Survey Party was strengthened, as ordered by Government, they would not only work off all arrears of demarcation, but would register more work than the Settlement could [illegible] so that had Colonel Priestley attended to the orders of Government instead of there being any arrears, we should have been to put on pressure to finish him with demarcated villages.

Letter to Superintendent of Survey, 4th December 1871, No. 1,289.

Letter, dated 23rd December 1873, in Board's Proceedings, 12th March 1874, No. 1,289.

15. *Survey* [illegible] the next [illegible] which relates to the hill-boundary work for topographical purposes has hardly fairly put by Colonel Priestley, as it would seem that the demarcation of Government land had been wrongly omitted by us. But this work formed no part of the original scheme, and was only sanctioned by Government in 1865 by which time our employés had completed according to the then requirements the districts referred to by Colonel Priestley and passed elsewhere. Thus in Tadicherla the demarcation was completed in 1860, and Colonel Priestley would find that for our last having done work which was not ordered to be executed until 1865. In Cuddapah and North Arcot, although the hill work is complete and a few [illegible] are remaining to [illegible] the Government orders were received in the one case, while we were in the district and in the other, before we began to demarcate at all.

G. O. 26th April 1875, No. 734.
G. O. 28th May 1868, No. 1,077.
Letter, dated 13th October 1874, No. 1,008.

G. O. 6th February 1873, No. 289.

Letter, dated 17th July 1873.

It is necessary to say a few words as regards the hill demarcation in Ganjam and Vizagapatam brought forward by Colonel Priestley. After the receipt of Government orders sanctioning hill work, Colonel Priestley asked for Madras to carry out this above work, but the latter, in reply, [illegible] this field [illegible] left and [illegible] and went on to survey. The demarcation of the Ganjam hills has been completed according to the letters existing Rules, and to the full [illegible] Revenue or Settlement purposes. What [illegible] required to be done has no

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th June 1874.

connection with the Revenue or the Settlement, but is purely for Survey purposes in order that topographical details may be filled in, in the gaps of the discard maps and the latter made perfect. This being so, and the demarcation generally having been transferred to the Survey Department, which department must be for the best judges of the kind and extent of demarcation necessary for the execution of the topographical work required, and consequently must be best able to perform it, I consider that the task naturally and appropriately falls to that department aided, if necessary, by the local officers." Colonel Priestley appears to have accordingly ordered the task to be undertaken by his department; but although he states that the Survey are always ready to "perform demarcation wherever it may be deemed necessary without calling for extra establishment or extra remuneration," the Colonel now asks for my men and my funds wherewith to complete operations. It can hardly be said that demarcators were not forthcoming in the Kurnool Party, as they were found readily enough when Bellary was ordered to be taken up. The real truth is that the work is most laborious and difficult, and what with the distances to be travelled to erect the cairns, the fever, the diarrœa, and the very natural unwillingness of villagers to furnish gratuitous aid, the undertaking has turned out far more arduous than was contemplated. Then again disputes hitherto quiescent crop up plentifully when we endeavor to define the real lines.

17. It would, therefore, almost seem worth while for Government to consider whether with the legitimate work of the Revenue Survey so far behind hand, and with funds inadequate to carry out work in the plains, so much time and money should be expended upon work on the hills, and whether, in fact, the boundary lines should not be laid down as in former Surveys. Although however, this extra branch of work will most probably be carried on as now ordered, it seems hard that the one thereof should be borne by the *Revenue Settlement* or by the *Revenue* Survey, as it is not wanted for their requirements, was never originally contemplated, and is, in fact, an after thought. It will thus be seen that it would be by no means fair to have those details for topographical work in the hill districts carried out by a demarcator or funds transferred from the Settlement" as suggested in the letter under reply; for, in point of fact, Major Branfill might almost as fairly ask me for men and money for his Trigonometrical survey.

18. It is not clear how Colonel Priestley says the demarcation has advanced "with such rapid strides," because we did not do hill demarcation before the measure was sanctioned. If we had done this, the Survey must have measured what we had prepared for them, so that the distance between us would have been unaltered. The topographical work done by the Survey after the receipt of the Government orders as shown in paragraph 8 of Colonel Priestley's letter was in accordance with those more recent instructions; thus delay on this account cannot possibly be laid at our door.

19. Having thus answered all the objections urged against our demarcation, it only remains for me briefly to mention how matters now stand with regard to the future conduct of this work. After much discussion and after what the Government truly call "a voluminous correspondence," it was more than a year and-a-half ago decided by Government that a share of the demarcation should be entrusted to this department which had been ordered once more to be placed upon an "effective footing." But when about six months after the issue of this order I showed that it was necessary for us to think about a new series of work, the Government said that I was wrong in thinking demarcation should be undertaken by this department. As this latter order was at variance with what had been

decided by the Board and Government after lengthened consideration. I addressed Government on the matter, and the question is apparently still undecided. During the recess, moreover, which ensued before Government decided in favor of a system of the demarcation being given to the Settlement, I noted that if this decision was "the thing would look up the Settlement," and from Colonel Priestley's letter that I have now been asked to report upon, it would not seem to be in motion to begin the work.

20. A good illustration of the satisfactory result of the first of the Government orders, a letting on to a portion of the demarcation to the case of Mr. Bennett and his people. Had he not been allowed to keep North Arcot, he and his natural hunting-ground have been subject to a long halt on doing comparatively nothing. By the Government order, however, he was able to carry on classification and demarcation in two Taluks, to gain much local knowledge for Settlement purposes in a new district, and to set right an account with the Collector of the revenue (rather that waited looking to in Chingleput). He, moreover, took steps, as soon as Government orders were passed, to begin introducing young men in Sangamner taluk for which he is so eminently qualified owing to his thorough knowledge of the district. In Rasipur and having a portion of demarcation, all right as on assembly, the people gave the Survey work, and they would give no worry but there was no need to demand steps of allowing work and send to the superintendent of the latter department.

21. In paragraph 10, Colonel Priestley says that the Board of Revenue have not the department to propose by ordering the removal of demarcation to Kurnool to be undertaken by the employés. I regret to observe that there are instances in which we have been asked to do things by the Board which I can no object to this initiative, and which I must remark have hardly been used during future construction, whether done by the Survey or by us, and that we can lead both Kurnool and the Survey were on the spot, the Board asked them to undertake the work of restoration.

22. In paras. 4 and 5 reference to the Board and Government that I am entirely concurring with Colonel Priestley, and that although I have taken the matter up and have authorized from interest with rather superior officers, I have learned to look at the close of my official life. But in this result of demarcation I have done from first the appointment, as which I had to apply for increased numbers made by Colonel Priestley of his own demand upon my letters to the Board and Government. Nobody was more surprised at the Survey "habitudes" among Between the Superintendents above than I do, but several districts, with local responsibility, would require many degrees warmer than any I have yet been in.

23. Upwards of six years ago, Mr. Pringle, the Collector of Tinnevelly, who necessarily knows a good deal about both departments, expressly advocated the transfer of assistants in the Survey to the Collectorate, so that different grades of work might be done by different grades of men, and the Survey be relieved of the duty of keeping those who, though well organized for office subordinates, were useless, or rather the reverse, as Survey officers. The Survey, as Mr. Pringle put it, "would then be a training school for the Revenue Service, and the men at present employed in the Survey would be available for the Revenue duties, and a department which is now unpopular would be popular." Mr. Pringle's proposal was not carried out, but the Survey "habitudes" complained of by Colonel Priestley have not been developed since.

From the same officer, dated 6th February 1873, No. 2207.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Priestley, Collector, Salem, dated 20th December 1872, No. 2207.

Letter to Government, Revenue Board, dated 20th December 1872, No. 2207.

Letter regarding proposal to have demarcation carried out by Revenue Department.

Letter to Government, dated 6th February 1873, No. 2207.

Letter regarding proposal to have demarcation carried out by Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward, for the orders of the Board, the correspondence regarding the size of the limitations or sub-divisions of villages in Cuddapah.

2. This subject has already been discussed in paragraph 7 of my letter to Colonel Priestley has now directed the Deputy Superintendent of Survey to return the demarcation records of Vellod as the limitations may be made smaller, I must

3. According to Mr. Newill's rules, which were framed when demarcation first commenced, the limitations were ordered to be laid out in blocks of from 160 to 300 acres, with that practice has been observed in this department up to the present time. The Board will remember that the Government, in their Proceedings, dated 12th December 1871, No. 2,185, approved of Colonel Priestley's revised procedure that the limitations should, for survey convenience, be reduced to 50 acres; but, at the same time, the Government added that "in all other districts noted in paragraph 4 matters will remain as they are." As Cuddapah came under this category, Mr. Master made no alterations, and the old practice has consequently continued in that district to the present date. It was consequently a matter of considerable surprise to me that Colonel Priestley should, after the lapse of eight years and after having during that period surveyed large tracts of country under the old system, suddenly say that the records of several villages will require to be altered under the old system, and that Government orders have been disregarded, and that he must return the demarcation records for correction in conformity with those orders.

4. Had Colonel Priestley ever informed me he wished the size reduced, I could have at once given the necessary instructions; but, as he has been content with the arrangement for so long, he himself can attach no undue importance previously acted on he now wishes. Of course, in future all can be corrected, as the necessary orders have been given as regards Pulivendla, the taluq in which we are now working.

5. The request that we will take back the records of Vellod and re-divide the blocks is a matter of more importance than it would at first appear. Not only has Vellod been already demarcated, but the taluqs of Madhirapully and Kudjhoor have also been similarly completed and are now ready for survey. Again, the Board will have learnt from my letter of the 12th instant that Colonel Priestley, by

[illegible] not following the orders of Government as to strengthening the Cuddapah party, is more or less responsible for the present arrears of survey work in that district. If therefore, it can be shown that the whole demarcation now awaiting survey is due to the responsibility will be shifted to this department to a considerable extent. It is on these grounds that I now ask the Board whether I am to recall back the Vellod records and undertake this entire task of revision which, as I shall directly show, can be far more easily and speedily managed

by the Survey themselves, as they need only divide in those cases where the subsequent plotting will be simplest, difficulty thus being the main objection to the large khundums. Moreover, the present case, if admitted, would form a very inconvenient precedent, as Colonel Priestley might at any time raise new objections, refuse to receive records, and throw all arrangements out of gear.

6. In order really "to carry out the wishes of Government for the speedy completion of work" in Cuddapah the plan would be for the Surveyors themselves to divide the khundums by thumb-line, pari passu with their other work, wherever they thought fit to do so in the taluqs now ready for them. This would save time, and prevent any of the Survey hands from being withdrawn from more urgent work. No distortion need take place in the present condition of Taluq, and I cannot help thinking this division by the Survey where necessary was the plan the Deputy-Superintendent of Survey meant to adopt, as he was evidently prepared to go on with the Voilpad Taluq until denied by Colonel Priestley, to prevent the records to Major Stuart.

7. As regards the demarcation of minor circuits now practised in the same localities—the chain lines are claimed, but boundaries have grown up in the interim; and as to the records themselves there is, on the one hand, very little to complain of—the sketches are fair copies, and the registers carefully compared, although some clerical errors may perhaps now and then be found therein as in those of any other department.

Enclosure No. 2.

From Major C. F. STUART, Acting Deputy-Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts, to the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Cuddapah, 16th December 1873, No. 2,973/161.

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal copy of a letter received from the Deputy-Superintendent of Palmaner, and request you will be so good as to inform me how the alterations therein referred to are to be effected.

2. You will perceive that Mr. Parkin gives the average size of our khundums in the Voilpad Taluq as 262 acres, but by the calculations made in my office the average of the cultivation khundums is 412 acres.

3. The khundums have been laid out in accordance with paragraph 12 of your demarcation rules, and had a special permission been made by the Survey to reduce their size the plotting of lying cultivation would have been almost impossible, although it would have increased our work to the extent of 1,000 rupees to an additional expense.

4. In G. O. dated 6th October 1865, No. 2,161, based on Colonel Haverty's letter of 1st May 1865, the size of the khundums is to be taken and Colonel Haverty recommends that the area of the cultivation be left to the discretion of the Surveyor, and that the average of 250 acres be adopted.

5. If the khundums in Voilpad are to be sub-divided, similar instructions will have to be made to Kudapah, Kurnool and Tadpatrie, and a full report will be required before anything can be done. I need scarcely point out that this extra duty will retard the completion of the Pulivendla Taluq, and therefore request early instructions on the subject.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

From F. O. PARKIN, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent of No. 3 Revenue Survey, to the Acting Deputy-Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah, dated Palmaner, 26th November 1873, No. 1,091/219.

By direction of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that the average size of khundums containing fields in the Voilpad Taluq is, by demarcation, 262 acres.

2. We have found it almost impossible to plot the minute measurements occasioned by the present very close system of field demarcation with khundums of such extent in the case of the Vellampore Taluq, and I am having such khundums divided by the Surveyors into suitable portions in Gurramcondah Taluq which will retard the completion of the latter taluq considerably.

3. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, has ordered me to return you the records of Voilpad Taluq to enable you to comply with the instructions contained in paragraph 30 of G. O., dated 12th December 1868, No. 2,161, and subsequent orders by reducing the size of the khundums.

4. I have the honor to request that you will inform me when you will receive the records, and to request that you will endeavor to get the work completed as early as possible.

Enclosure No. 2.

From C. BAYBLEY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Madras, 15th December 1873, No. 2,456/113.

I have the honor to inform you that Major Stuart has this day sent me copy of a letter from Mr. Parkin at Palmaner, saying I have ordered him to return the demarcation records of the Voilpad Taluq owing to the size of the khundums.

2. You are aware that our demarcation has all along been conducted under the old rules of khundums not more than 400 acres; that no representation has ever been made to us that we should decrease their size; and that, by the G. O., 12th December 1868, paragraph 30, it was ruled that "in the other districts noted" [* Cuddapah, Cuddapah] "in paragraph 4 matters should remain as they are," or, in other words, that the old system should remain in force, and thus Mr. Master undo no acts, unless as the needs of necessary.

3. You will thus see that it is hardly fair now to refuse to receive precisely the same records we have been receiving and wished rejected for years past. Moreover, arrangements have already been made between us for receiving, to a great extent, the difficulty of the number of heads, and so the khundums might be divided by your employés wherever they found it necessary to do so. I trust you will re-consider your orders to Mr. Parkin, and ask him to go on with the work as heretofore.

4. Mr. Birch's khundums in North Arcot are, of course, those of the Survey rules, and if you will let me know your wishes about Pulivendla, the alteration from old system to new can be immediately made as regards those villages yet to be demarcated. Please let me have an early answer.

Enclosure No. 3.

From Colonel C. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Director of Revenue Settlement, Head Quarters, 2nd January 1874, No. 30/14.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, No. 2,456/113, on the subject of the large khundums into which fields have been demarcated at Voilpad.

2. It is possible that Major Stuart has correctly interpreted the orders of Government in adhering to the old rules, but I understood a system of demarcation, if so, I must, of course, now adhering to the old rules. [illegible] to their decision. I myself, however, do not think that Government can have wished to [illegible] Board of Revenue, and [illegible] system which throws half of the demarcation on [illegible] Revenue Survey, Rules, para. 5, and [illegible] this department to be continued on a district [illegible] G. O., 30th April 1874, No. 714, paragraph 3.

The survey of which being on a backward class they have received to be ameliorated if possible.

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3. Were the fields, as a rule, large, the size of the khandoos would not offer any great obstacle to plotting; in fact, in Cuddapah, where the fields are large, and in North Arcot, since the issue of the order of Government to climb up to 12 acres, the minimum size of khandoos in unirrigated land has been enlarged.

4. In justice to this department and to enable it, as far as possible to carry out the wish of Government for the speedy completion of work, I feel bound to request that directions may be given as to whether the Survey may be divided into two areas in which demarcation may be completed, and the records prepared and submitted, before being handed over for correction, and that in the other area demarcation may be commenced, but that the records may not be prepared and submitted for correction until the demarcation of the whole area is completed. This would, I presume, be necessary since, before being handed over for correction, the records must be checked, and this is not to be considered work properly belonging to demarcation. That boys may be employed on demarcation records and such as do not agree may work the other should, I presume, be accepted as well as men.

From Colonel F. J. E. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 24th February 1874.

No. 559/27.

As one means of accelerating the work of No. 3 Party employed in Cuddapah, I directed (in August last) the Deputy-Superintendent to send down a number of village demarcation and survey records to be placed in Madras.

2. The process of plotting the villages from these records invariably brings to my notice the very little assistance derived from the duties of the demarcation establishment in Cuddapah.

3. On calling the attention of the officer in charge of No. 3 Party to the fact of these demarcation records having been accepted by the Survey instead of being returned for correction, and directing him to take this step with regard to the Veilpad Taluq, Mr. Dundas pointed out that those of the first-named taluq had been accepted by a former Deputy-Superintendent. He further stated the doubt he had in accepting of the demarcation records furnished by the Settlement Department as he "chiefly the result of carelessness in preparing and correcting the sketches and the excessive size of the khandums. A sketch prepared on thin paper and covered with corrections so clumsily executed that the eye cannot follow them is not a perfect guide to the Surveyor. The demarcation symbols, the names of adjoining villages, and the areas of the several khandums are not always duly entered; and there is frequently a difference between adjacent boundary and khandum sketches." He, in conclusion, recommended that the Survey should continue its demands to the rectification of this slovenliness of outline or irregularity existed to the Survey, as the officers of the Settlement Department, he understood, did not consider themselves bound to adopt the system of demarcation they have hitherto adopted. An extract from my reply is appended at the end of this letter.

4. On the 18th December the Director of Revenue Settlement informed me (Letter No. 2,150/13 of the 18th December 1873) that, as the demarcation in regard to khandums had been carried out according to the Survey in Cuddapah, there was no occasion to return the records, and inquired whether any change was necessary in Vellore. To this I replied in letter No. 20/16, of the 3rd January 1874, stating that it was possible the Deputy-Director, Revenue Settlement, might have correctly interpreted the wishes of Government, but that it appeared to me little probable Government would wish a system elsewhere abandoned, and which imposed both the labor of demarcation on the Survey, to be continued in Cuddapah,—a district in which the Survey was far behind, and the early completion of which was so much insisted on. I concluded by formally requesting that he would issue orders for the rectification of demarcation and demarcation records in the Veilpad Taluq.

5. I learn from the Deputy-Superintendent, Revenue Survey, that Major Smart declines to take any steps towards furnishing correct demarcation and records of the Veilpad Taluq, until he receives instructions from the head of his department.

6. As in a few months it will be necessary that the Survey Party in Cuddapah should be supplied with fresh work, I have the honor to submit this statement and enclosures, and to request the Board will do me the favor at once to decide whether this department is to accept the imperfect records offered and, with neither funds nor establishment for the purpose, perform the omitted processes of demarcation, or whether the Settlement Department should complete both demarcation and records with the special establishment and funds granted for the purpose, as in the latter case the commencement of revision should be made without delay.

7. If the Survey has to divide khandums to demarcate and clear lines for minor circuits, *etc.*, *etc.*, in the Veilpad Taluq, the result will be that its progress will be far slower than if good demarcation were furnished it, and that instead of 5,000 square miles in arrear of the settlement demarcation, as stated in a former letter, we shall probably be 7,000 square miles in arrear. The performance by the Settlement Department of the work of correction will, on the other hand, by supplying good demarcation and records, enable the Survey to push on at a more rapid rate and serve at the same time to prevent the Settlement Demarcators from increasing their distance in advance. As I have on more than one occasion pointed out, the Survey is the slower and more expensive establishment, and it is clearly not the interest of Government to retard its already too slow progress.

For letter given in Proceedings of Government, 22nd November 1872, No. 1,613, paragraph 6.

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, dated 6th December 1873, No. 3,685/230, paragraph 6.

* * * * *

6. It will not, of course, be advisable to insist on old demarcation records coming up to the standard prescribed by the demarcation rules; it is not certainly, however, too much to demand that the land shall be marked out in khandums of moderate size, say a maximum of 100 acres, that the records shall be legible, and shall agree one with another, and shall not be disfigured by many corrections; also that every correction shall bear the initials of the person who makes it. The number of stones should be noted and the area of each khandum.

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

Copy of Correspondence.

In these Orders of the 29th April 1873, No. 754, Government directed that the Kurnool Survey Party should pass into Cuddapah when the Kurnool work was completed.

2. On the 13th June 1872 the Superintendent of Revenue Survey reported that he found it impossible to find enough draughtsmen and topographical Surveyors for the two Survey Parties (Kurnool and Cuddapah) that it was expedient to maintain the Kurnool field establishment, and that therefore it was advisable to let the Kurnool Party commence work (including demarcation) in Bellary. Government thereupon revoked their order directing that the Kurnool Survey Party should aid the Cuddapah Survey Party to work up the unsurveyed area in that district, and authorized the employment of it in Bellary to demarcate and survey the peshkash ryotwari. The Board had no opportunity of expressing an opinion on these measures, but now that the subject is again before them they feel it to be their duty to submit their view that the extension of operation to a new district was premature. They regret that they were not consulted, and believe it would be desirable to require the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to address Government on all such matters through them.

3. In the letter referred to the Board in G. O. 23rd November 1872, No. 1,[illegible] Colonel Priestley recommends that 46 men from the Kurnool Party become available they should be employed in Cuddapah. This was what the Board formerly advised and what Government ordered, until Colonel Priestley declared it to be impracticable. He also requests that the whole of the Demarcation Party in Cuddapah should be placed under him and funds for their support transferred from the Settlement Grant to the Survey Grant. Unless additional funds are allotted, he cannot see a field for the Bellary Party of work in Bellary.

4. The Board submit that the present difficulty at present being that demarcation is in advance of survey, it will be a fatal error to push on new demarcation in Bellary. On the contrary, all demarcation in that district should be stopped.

5. If the Board are right, Colonel Priestley's chief reason for requesting a transfer of funds and establishments from the Settlement Department falls to the ground. There remains the secondary objection that Settlement Demarcation is to blame for unnecessary delay in surveying, and that Government recognized this fact when they announced the principle that the Survey Department should do the work "generally," and that the Settlement Demarcation Parties should gradually be reduced. (G. O., 6th February 1872, No. 230). On this point the Board remark firstly, that the other shortcomings which Colonel Priestley insists on remedying as causes which have now been changed. Mr. Danbury's replies to Colonel Priestley's strictures seem to the Board to be perfectly satisfactory in so far as they show that he and his Settlement Department is to the event of the 6th February seems that the instruction to find order of the 28th April 1871, No. 1[illegible] believe that Government would impose so vital a change in such a matter without giving them an opportunity of recording their opinions. The Board entirely concur with the view taken in the order last referred to, that the Settlement Department demarcate as well as the Survey Department. They see no reason why the Settlement Department will satisfy all survey requirements which are brought to its notice. Colonel Priestley can move this by freely communicating with Mr. Danbury.

6. It must be remembered that the Settlement Demarcation Parties experienced in the produce of soils, classify and prepare field sketches and land registers at the same time as they demarcate, so that most of the data for framing a settlement scheme are ready when the survey begins. Then, whilst the survey is proceeding the Settlement Department go on with their special work, framing the scheme, reporting on it, and getting it sanctioned in all its details, so that it is ready to be introduced as soon as the survey is finished. Thus, when the demarcation is done by the Settlement Department, settlement and survey are contemporaneous. If it is done by the Survey Department, the settlement does not begin till the survey is finished. As each Survey Party, speaking roughly, can hardly complete one taluq per annum, it is clear that the Survey Department cannot for, say, five years provide sufficient work for the Settlement Department, and during the greater part of that period the department must either cease to exist or its work must be enormously overpaid. In other words, it may be stated that the same power which is necessary to classify and settle can also demarcate at the same time, and if it does not power will be wasted. It would have been better if, from the first, all demarcation had been entrusted to the Survey Department, and if the establishment of the Settlement Department had been delayed five years, but it is now too late to correct this initial error, and it seems to the Board necessary that the Settlement Department (if it is to have a continuous existence) should combine classification with demarcation.

7. In Mr. Danbury's letter of the 6th February and Colonel Priestley's letter of the 28th *idem* a cognate question is discussed. It appears that in Cuddapah the whole of the Settlement Demarcation has been done under the old rules which required that the khundums should be between 150 and 300 acres in size. Later experience has shown the Survey Department that it is more convenient (when the fields are small) that the khundums should be only 50 acres in size, but the fact that most of the tracks already surveyed, including six taluqs of Cuddapah in whole or part, were demarcated under the old system shows that the reduction is not a *sine qua non*. It is obvious that the continuance of the old system, when the new one had been decided on, was a mistake even in districts where demarcation was in progress; but the mistake was countenanced by Government so far as Cuddapah is concerned, and was acquiesced in by Colonel Priestley when he failed to call attention to it while surveying the taluqs of Cuddapah, Proddatoor, Jummulamadegu, Budwail, Sidhout, and Pullampett.

8. The Director and Superintendent now call on the Board to decide whether the subdivision of the large khundums in Veilpad,—a taluq just taken up by the Survey Department,—shall be performed by the Settlement Department or the Survey Department. Colonel Priestley points out that the Settlement Department have the demarcation establishment and corresponding funds; but the Board think it will be best for the Survey Department to do what has to be done. They know better what is wanted, and according to Colonel Priestley, can do it better. If the work is entrusted to the Settlement Department, all the khundums must be sub-divided, whereas the Survey Department will only sub-divide where sub-division is necessary. Moreover, [illegible] to see how Mr. Pinkie's party is to be employed at all for some time to come if it waits for the Settlement Department to revise the demarcation of the taluq in which it is located.

9. As regards the arrears of demarcation, which Colonel Priestley fears will increase from 5,000 to 7,000 square miles if he is delayed in revising Veilpad demarcation whilst the Settlement Department go on with their demarcation elsewhere, the

erning this transfer of demarcation, I cannot recollect having neglected to address the Board on any subject of importance.

4. In paragraph 4, the Board states that it will be a fatal error to push on new demarcation in Bellary, apparently under the impression that arrears will then be created for the survey being performed under the combined system (on which I have, however, to observe that the Board has pronounced favorably in Proceedings*, dated three days previous to those now under acknowledgment) no arrears will thereby accrue. Work is going on very satisfactorily in Adoni; but unless funds are provided, it cannot proceed at full strength, which is, of course, the most economical manner.

* 24th March 1874, No. 458.

5. The quotation from the letter of the Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3 Party, given in my letter, dated 28th February 1874, No. 550/27, which forms one of the enclosures to the Board's Proceedings, hardly bears out the statement made in paragraph 5 of the Proceedings under acknowledgment. In this quotation, the faults complained of are said to be "chiefly the result of carelessness in preparing and comparing the sketches and the excessive size of the khundums. A sketch prepared on thin paper and covered with corrections so clumsily executed that the eye cannot follow them is not a perfect guide to the surveyor. The demarcation symbols, the names of adjoining villages, and the areas of the several khundums are not always duly entered, and there sometimes a difference between adjacent boundary and khundum sketches." I beg respectfully to remonstrate against the general assertions at the close of Mr. Banbury's letter being accepted as disproving the existence of these precise grounds of complaint. For about fifteen years the same statements as appear at the close of paragraph 5 have been reiterated, *viz.*, that the Settlement can demarcate as well as the Survey, but as yet none has been handed over by the Settlement end, such as would be passed by the Survey Department. The arrangement favored by the Board comes merely to this that the funds for demarcation are to be allotted to the Settlement, and that the share of the Survey Department is to be its test (it may be almost sinecure supervision) and correction.

6. It seems neither just nor right that the Settlement Department receiving a grant for performing demarcation should be permitted to omit a large part of that process, and that the Survey, which has no funds for demarcation, should be compelled (as it has before been) to devote Survey funds for the purpose of completing the demarcation the Settlement has failed to perform. In the one case, a saving from demarcation funds is made; in the other, the Survey funds are diverted from their legitimate destination, the survey retarded, and its cost improperly swelled.

7. I think that it would be more correct to state (referring to Board's Proceedings, paragraph 6) that if a Survey Party perform demarcation and survey of one taluq of a district per annum, the settlement of it may be commenced after the lapse of one or at farthest two years from the date of the Survey breaking ground, always presuming that a Settlement Party is, as was originally intended, calculated to work at the same rate as a Survey Party. I submit that the same argument as used by the Board is good for the Survey Department, *viz.*, that the same power sufficient survey can also demarcate.

8. In letter, No. 720/93, of the 19th ultimo, I did myself the honor to submit for the Board's information copy of a letter from the Deputy-Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Cuddapah, dated 5th March 1874, No. 550/72, showing how enormously the progress of Survey was obstructed by having to perform the task left over by the Settlement Department of dividing the large khundums in the Royachoti Taluq. I beg now to enclose copy of another letter from the same officer, giving a still more unfavorable account of the progress of the work. It is unfortunate that my letter now quoted apparently was not received in sufficient time for consideration in the Board's Proceedings, or the Board would surely have recommended the division of khundum being performed by the Survey as most advantageous to that department. In fact, the cost is ruinous, and the operation retards the whole party and throws it out of gear.

thodolite and chain. It is, therefore, impracticable to put more than a very few upon this duty, which yet would have been perfectly plain to all of them had the land been properly laid out in the first instance, since the most inexperienced of our men can survey twelve khundums stations easily, and some can do twice as much.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd April 1873, No. 619.

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to J. CROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kurnool, 19th March 1873, No. 720/38:—

I have the honor to submit copy of a letter from the Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3 Party, Cuddapah, No. 330/77 of the 5th instant, affording information regarding the performance by his surveyors of the demarcation processes left incomplete by the Settlement demarcators in explanation of my letters noted in the margin.

28th October 1872, No. 2,260/60, paragraph 2, Sections I and III (also Proceedings Government, 23rd November 1872, No. 1,613).

To Secretary, Board of Revenue, 28th February 1873, No. 530/37, paragraph 7; also enclosures to above. Extract from letter to Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3, dated 6th December 1872, No. 2,083/230, and to Director, Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd January 1873, No. 209/14, paragraph 4.

Enclosure No. 1.

From F. O. FUCKLE, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, to Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Palmaner, 5th March 1873, No. 330/77.

In reply to your letter of 1st instant, No. 560/24, I have the honor to state that I am having the large khundums in Roychoti Taluq subdivided by my surveyors where they contain more than 700 take. In villages already surveyed, this operation is very slow, averaging not more than four or five stations daily per man. When undertaken at the same time with the minor circuits, it may be done somewhat more expeditiously.

2. In Roychoti Taluq 3,262 undemarcated minor circuits have been surveyed up to date, and I estimate that 2,000 more remain to be surveyed.

3. The great length of time the surveyors have been occupied in this taluq is attributed by the officers who have been in charge of it to the large number of these undemarcated minor circuits.

Submitted to Government with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 28th March 1873, No. 471.

No. 2581. From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to F. CROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 6th June 1873, No. 1,165/47.

Further discussion with the Survey Department regarding the course I should adopt when dividing the khundums in Pudivendla, the taluq upon which we are now engaged, tends to throw so much light upon the voluminous correspondence now before Government, to substantiate so thoroughly the points I have all along been urging, and to simplify matters so greatly, that I have the honor to forward copies of the letters which have just passed, and to add a few brief remarks.

To Superintendent of Survey, 14th May 1873, No. 932.

From Superintendent of Survey, (with enclosures), dated June 1873, No. 1284.

2. The Board will see by the accompanying letter from Mr. Pardie, "a wrong views" Colonel Priestley's general concerns, that the following points already put forward by me are, in fact, now admitted by the Survey Department.

(1st.) That where necessary the large khandums [illegible] by cross lines, and that the [illegible] paragraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6 of Mr. Pardie's letter as above [illegible] paragraph 4 of my letter to Board, dated 6th May 1873, and concluding part of paragraph 7 of Mr. Pardie's letter, dated 20th December 1873.)

(2nd.) That it is not necessary to sub-divide anything like all khandums, and that to dismiss them all as recommended by Colonel Priestley, "would be merely a waste of time and money" (vide paragraph 4 of my letter to Board, dated 6th May 1873.)

(3rd.) That the novel plan of forming khandums of fifty acres as proposed in paragraph 24 of Colonel Priestley's letter to Government, dated 30th October 1873, would involve much [illegible] and would [illegible] paragraph 4 of my letter to Board, dated 6th December 1873). Mr. Pardie's new [illegible] there [illegible] even in wet [illegible] the sub-division is also unnecessary where the fields are crowded and contain many bends, and that in these special cases the divisions may run up to 100 acres each.

3. From the above it is pretty clearly demonstrated that, as I have already represented, there is nothing whatever to prevent the Survey going ahead with the work as have prepared for them; and that, as it has been ascertained survey work [illegible] in the shape of a Nonius to Colonel Priestley for not having carried on in Coimbatore as ordered by Government, we should have heard nothing of any difficulties; nor would there have been any attempt thus to transfer to us the responsibility of delays we are not accountable for.

4. Similarly as regards that subject, it now clearly appears from Mr. Pardie's last letter that there cannot be so much trouble in sub-dividing the khandums as represented in his former communication contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May 1873, No. 827. For, if one hundred on this work, easily much more easily can Mr. Pardie's skilled employés divide only just where and when it suits their respective [illegible] to do so.

5. In Palivendla, where we are now working, we shall, of course, carry out Colonel Priestley's wishes, and the Board will see from the foregoing that their recommendations to Government that Colonel Priestley should make the alterations when necessary in the already demarcated [illegible] were just and sound.

6. As this event shows that the questions we mooted may tend to expedite its disposal, I have ventured to send a copy of the letter direct to Government.

To the Hon'ble A. Dalrymple, Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Enclosure No. 1.

Letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to Colonel F. J. H. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 14th May 1873, No. 982/52.

Some time ago I deputed Major Stuart to lay out the khandums in Palivendla where work was in progress, so that they should be according to your wishes as to size. Previous to the receipt of the foregoing instructions the village and khandum boundaries of [illegible] villages had been marked out under the Settlement demarcation rules, and Major Stuart puts two queries in regard to their sub-division, viz.:—

Dated 22nd ultimo, No. 716.

(1.) "What khandums should be sub-divided; and,

(2.) "How the sub-dividing thereof is to be carried out."

2. An extract from his letter bearing upon this subject is hereunto appended, and I have the honor to request the favor of your views thereon at an early date.

3. As regards the first query you have already given your opinion that "it is undesirable to depart from the letter of the Survey and Demarcation rules." Although Major Stuart gives apparently good grounds for not dividing the large dry khandums owing to the peculiar features of the tract of country now engaging our attention, and although I presume, the present system of field measurements by triangulation tends to greater accuracy than was attained by the former plan, I do not wish to re-open this question, unless your opinion may undergo change under the explanations afforded by Major Stuart. These dry khandums can be easily divided into two portions of 100 acres each, should you decide upon their sub-divisions.

4. But the second query is of greater importance. Major Stuart proposes two systems of sub-dividing:—

(1st.) That the khandums should be sub-divided in such a manner as to preserve the consecutive order of the numbering already given, although a larger number of theodolite stations would, in this case, have to be erected as illustrated in the seventh khandum sketch of Kannavadam. Under this plan the sketches, etc., must be prepared afresh.

(2nd.) That the khandums should be sub-divided by placing a few fresh stations where absolutely necessary. In this case the sequence in numbering cannot be maintained, and so Major Stuart proposes to give letters to the new sub-divisions as "Khandum 7A," "Khandum 7B," and so on.

5. The first mode of sub-dividing involves considerable labor and expense to both the Settlement and Survey Departments; the former will have to prepare fresh records and to erect an unnecessarily large number of extra stations, whilst the latter will have to deal with more theodolite stations, run more circuits, and work more traverses, as the khandums will be *bonâ fide* new ones to be separately dealt with throughout.

6. The second plan seems to me to be more simple and more economical, the object in view being to furnish an easy check when plotting, without unduly increasing the present number of permanent khandums. Might we not, however, gain this end by running one or more extra chain lines from any two conveniently situated khandum stations visible from each other, the field stations being taken as offsets? Where it is [illegible] in Major Stuart's sketch, the others appear in some [illegible] possible to find two theodolite stations [illegible] extended to the beyond the cultivated area, as I presume [illegible] would, of course, be guarded against, suitable for the purpose, might not the difficulty [illegible] ground. be met by the erection of an intermediate station or two on the ground and by showing the same on the sketch? The new divisions thus formed can be shown in the boundary and khandum demarcation sketches, but in all other respects these, as well as the other records, need not undergo modification. It may happen that even new stations may not be required for these newly formed extra khandums, as the plummet holes might be cut on the local stones which are large and firm enough for the purpose.

7. Not improbably some course of this kind may have been adopted by your department when they may have found it necessary to sub-divide khandums, owing to the number of small

[illegible] Revenue Survey. If anything of that sort has been done in any former village in Cuddapah or elsewhere, the same plan ought to be followed; but, if so, I can discern little or no benefit to be derived from the Survey. Before I can form an opinion as to the value of the Survey as regards Inundation, either in the past or future, I must see the Survey Maps and Registers of the portions of the two villages which have been surveyed. In the meantime, I am of opinion that the Survey is not worth the expense which is being incurred.

6. I have given in the above Report all the remarks I consider necessary on these papers, but I understand that certain other papers connected with the subject are under preparation, and I suggest that they and the whole correspondence be forwarded to me in due course, when I shall be prepared to submit my further views.

Letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to C. BANNERMAN, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 2nd June 1874, No. 1,880/6.

In returning the documents connected with your letter of the 14th May 1874, No. 686/32, I have the honor to append the [illegible] information called for in your letter dated 26th May 1874, No. 8,040/28, from the Deputy Superintendent, No. 3 Inundation Survey, which I have considered on the subject of inundation, and in which cases I generally survey.

2. I take this opportunity of informing you, [illegible] Inundation Survey [illegible] to observe that as the cultivation of [illegible] Boundary Marks [illegible] Existing [illegible] Footings, [illegible] from which offsets may be [illegible] Mr. Dunlop suggests a simple plan [illegible] necessary or expedient that the [illegible]

3. The most serious work [illegible] shown on the [illegible] to be taken should be [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]

4. It is absolutely necessary [illegible] office. The Superintendent must [illegible] selection and marked plans [illegible]

5. The [illegible] The Superintendent [illegible] The Superintendent [illegible]

6. I [illegible] Dr. Cotton will [illegible] same Department to [illegible] Inundations.

7. This brings the case [illegible] Settlement officer should be [illegible]

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th June 1874.

9. The specimen sketches of dry Inundations enclosed in Mr. Dunlop's letter would hardly require subdivision, inasmuch as the new fields which they contain are of comparatively [illegible] sized shares.

10. The specimen sent by Major Stuart shows that he has not at all apprehended our wants. In such a case [illegible] but probably the dividing line would [illegible] This soil [illegible] and the blue lines are precisely what [illegible] are objected to, because they are drawn without [illegible] some [illegible] attention to the irregularities of the ground.

11. It is true that I can give much [illegible] upon the ground as easily as the Settlement [illegible] without needing [illegible] but every such line must be adopted upon the ground, the stations marked, the [illegible] upon the [illegible] from actual observation, and a [illegible] be examined by [illegible] in the field. I have not the [illegible] that; but the Settlement Department [illegible] and increase the Settlement [illegible]

12. I have given an [illegible] Inundation of 1867 [illegible] 2,700 [illegible] The number of fields [illegible]

13. It is therefore clear that neither the [illegible] the total number of fields in a Inundation will enable any body to decide whether it should be divided or not. But the shape of the fields will guide him. Where the lands on the field [illegible] are numerous, but where narrow and [illegible] the whole [illegible] it is almost certain that the lake mentioned by [illegible] will be sufficiently numerous to render [illegible] any [illegible] over 100 acres each, or even less, impracticable.

No. 2,565. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th July 1873, No. 1,304.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd April 1873, No. 610.

Read again Proceedings of this Board of Revenue, dated 12th May 1874, No. 827.

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to J. CRISTOPHER, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddapah, dated 30th April 1873, No. [illegible]:—

[illegible] for the information of the Board of Revenue, copy of a letter from Mr. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent, in charge of Cuddapah Survey, [illegible] I have the honor with reference to paragraph [illegible] for [illegible] regarding [illegible] for the Vempalli Drug, sent to [illegible] for my opinion as to whether they should be objected on the grounds that they are [illegible]

Mr. Puckle reports that a great many of the records of this taluq are [illegible] condition of the surface [illegible]

Enclosure No. 1.

Copy of a letter, dated [illegible], from [illegible], Deputy Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, to [illegible], Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Cuddapah, dated 30th April 1873.

I have the honor to submit with reference to Proceedings, Board of Revenue, dated 16th [illegible] No. 471, under your No. [illegible] of the 25th [illegible]

as regarded by the Board and Government, we should have heard nothing of these difficulties, and should have been spared this somewhat acrimonious discussion.

As the matter is now before the Government for their final orders, I have taken the liberty of sending them a copy of this letter direct.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 3.—Sketches.

Canara to be recorded.

Read also the following letters:—

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. CROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 3rd July 1873, No. 1,373/58.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May last, I have the honor to forward an extract from a letter just received from Major Stuart, regarding the demarcation specimens forwarded to the Board by Colonel Priestley.

2. The records of Vollpad were prepared just in the same manner as those for the other seven taluqs of the Cuddapah District already handed over to the Survey Department. Some of the sketches may have been drawn on too small a scale, and errors, in some instances, may have occurred; but I think they have been magnified unnecessarily, as previous records *not so carefully prepared* were accepted without similar objections being raised.

3. Colonel Priestley has forwarded to the Board, with his letter, certain sketches of the Vollpad Taluq as specimens of the slovenly manner in which they have been prepared, complaining of their being defaced and illegible; and he also mentions that, according to Mr. Puckle's reports, a good many of the records furnished are more or less in the same condition. Some of the plans of wet khandams containing fields of small size have been drawn to a small or too small a scale, and these have been selected as illustrations of the difficulties the survey have to encounter in measuring them; but I beg to explain that, of the four taluqs of the sub-division, Vollpad and Muddenpully contain the most wet cultivation, the inams also being intermixed, to a great extent, with Government fields which run very small, the ryots' holdings being only a few cents or cawnies, and when such inams intervened, surveymen had to mark out each field separately, sketching them only where Government lands were so situated together as to render it practicable. It has been the custom to enter the shapes of the very small fields and their numbers in the margin of the sketch, when on account of their diminutive size they were illegible. On Mr. Puckle furnishing me with a Memorandum of errors discovered by him, I sent two Cumastahs to his Office to rectify them, and had he then complained of those plans, with small fields, they might have been prepared at the same time on a larger scale, but he did not broach the subject. The specimens sent to the Board will, I believe, be found to be exceptional, if all the records of the taluq are examined.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 of your Proceedings, I beg to state that the records of the Muddenpully and Kalasti Taluqs have been most carefully prepared. The intermediate fields have been omitted in the plans to be furnished to the Survey, and other modifications introduced in consultation with the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey. All the sketches will be thoroughly examined before despatch."

2. The gist of the above is that [illegible] among the cultivated wet lands prevent dubbing, and that [illegible] are to be separately surveyed over inconveniently small; that no [illegible] has hitherto been taken by the Survey to claim of this kind, whereas in fact recent correspondence and orders enjoining for every practical purpose, and that [illegible] the Survey to post-mortemizing Chuttapah and [illegible] would have been found of these records and [illegible] to you.

3. I am, however, not prepared altogether to [illegible] Board's Proceedings of 17th May 1873, as the sketches [illegible] and I will see that this is done in future. But as to the present case, the sketches of demarcation are sufficiently good for actual work, and are the details of

Records forwarded herewith returned.

Major Stuart says, respecting [illegible] under survey any [illegible] to their assessment of Nuddaly. I have moreover represented that the most intricate sketches of Huddenally, Khudri, and other difficult [illegible] Office before being handed over, in order that there may be no further ground of complaint.

4. The Board will note from the first paragraph of Mr. Dodsley's letter that he has clearly all along been in favor of the Kuttapah Party [illegible] to finish off work, [illegible] as I wished. The Board, see [illegible] Preamble of Government were also of the following terms:

Relying on Colonel Pressley's assurance that it is impracticable [illegible] the completion of the Cuddapah Survey by transferring Six Revenue Parties to that District while [illegible] pleted, as it is now on the eve of being, the Government [illegible] of Revenue Survey to arrear of survey upon the Indian Contract.

Correspondence Noted in Margin.

From Colonel F. J. R. PRESSLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to J. C. MORSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th April, 18[illegible] July 1873 No. 1,[illegible]/3.

I have the honor, in reply to the Board's Proceedings No. 1,020 of the 17th June 1873, to enclose copy of a letter from the Deputy Superintendent No. 3 Party, and of establishment employed in Arkaut [illegible] and [illegible] to represent to stones had been collected, nor had any [illegible] been prepared.

2. It is with hesitation that I venture to [illegible] of the Director's letter in which he says Government and the Board [illegible] compliment or attributing to them foresight in regard to [illegible] Mr. Dodsley, has not yet occurred; but I confess that [illegible] It is [illegible] to the signal retribution he sees about to overtake [illegible]

3. It appears to me idle to dwell on the fact of the existence of khundums consisting of only a few fields. No one wants them sub-divided, as may be gathered from an extract of my letter to the Director, dated 23rd January 1873, No. 209/14, paragraph 3. In paragraph 7 the Director Revenue Settlement moralises on the unseemly spectacle of two high officials poking each other with mice. I do not contest his claim to describe his own feelings and intentions, but deny *in toto* his right so to characterize any letters of mine since the commencement of the controversy regarding the Cuddapah demarcation in Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd November 1872, No. 1,613.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, No. 471, of 28th March 1873.

4. The Director is thankful that he is not as another man, and takes credit for not retaliating and casting mire, nevertheless it is to be remarked that in this very letter are contained the following accusations, some of which had been rebutted by me in former letters. I have, indeed, reason to be grateful that he is not in a vindictive mood.

(1) That the system of khundums and minor circuit demarcation is now, for the first time, found fault with—

(2) That the Superintendent neglected the orders of Government to strengthen the Cuddapah Party;

(3) That the demarcation is now pronounced to be bad, in order to get rid of the responsibility of arrears of survey work;

(4) That stones were being collected ever since April 1871;

(5) That, in fact, the [illegible] was obstructive;

(6) That there is nothing [illegible] to hinder survey.

5. I do not believe the Board can wish me to go over afresh the ground already traversed so often for the purpose of refuting those accusations. In one of the Director Settlement's letters, he alludes to having proved my criminality in a previous letter, dated 20th December 1872, No. 2,512, which the Board have not deemed advisable to communicate to me; I trust that the Board did not come to this decision on account of the vigorous language employed in it.

Vide letters from Captain Cley and Mr. Taylor, also report given in Government Order, No. 1,791, of 14th November 1870, and Captain Cley's Memorandum, dated 8th August 1870.

6. On the 29th April 1873 I submitted to the Board some positive proof of the justice of the complaints made of the demarcation sketches and records. I had hoped that on this question of fact I should have been favored with the Board's opinion, or that, at any rate, Government might have been made aware that I had taken the only means in my power to prove the assertions which had not apparently convinced the Board. My letter and the records were, however, to my disappointment, consigned to the limbo of the Settlement Office, not perhaps to emerge therefrom till their utility as an evidence had passed.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, No. 827 of 17th May 1873.

7. As to the progress of work in Ganjam, I concede that it has been unsatisfactory. The party is only of half strength, and is altogether on an unsound footing. It was set on foot whilst I was at home on leave, for the purpose of employing the men set free by the completion of the Kistnah Survey. That I do not think well of it may be seen by my proposal in letter to Government, dated 20th July 1872, No. 1,581/45, paragraph 19, to break it up.

dums before the Surveyors commence work. If this labor is so light as Mr. Banbury supposes, so much the better. But in that case, why does not the Demarcation Officer do it? Surely it is more in his line than mine.

8. Mr. Banbury is right in saying that I would have gone on with Veilgad as with other taluqs, had I not received orders to the contrary. But he is not aware, as we are, of the difficulty that had just been experienced in plotting the maps of Pullampet Taluq, in consequence of the

Vide Docket No 1,901-876, of 1st July 1873.

use of khandums. This induced me to undertake the sub-division of such khandums myself in taluqs then under survey, but you rightly considered that, while a Demarcation Party was in the field, it would be unwise to commence another taluq on such terms.

9. With regard to imperfect records, I have nothing to add to what I have already said in the letters marginally noted. I have referred to the earlier correspondence of this party as directed by you, but find it to consist only of requisitions for the demarcation of rivers, for

No. 1,654-872, of 26th November 1873, paragraph 3.
" 1,105-831, of 28th " "
" 1,114, of 21st April 1874, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 5.
" 1,215-1,216, of 23rd " " " 3, 4, and 5.

the employment of Demarcation Commutahs in revising incorrect work, or for the correction of errors discovered in demarcation records.

10. In conclusion, I have to observe that the "arrears," departmental, I have not enough to keep my men at work; and that the "arrears" mentioned by Mr. Banbury, *i.e.*, the difference between area demarcated and area surveyed, are not likely to be decreased by throwing upon the Survey any portion of the work which can be performed by the Demarcation Party.

Enclosures No. 2.—List of Establishment.

Enclosure No. 3.—G. O., dated 11th November 1870, No. 1,701, R. D.

These papers relate to a Board's Proceedings dated 28th March 1873, and seem to the Board to throw no new light on the subject therein discussed. The Board would consider it unnecessary to address Government again were it not that Colonel Priestley expressly requests that his letter may be submitted to Government, and attaches importance to the production before Government of the demarcation sketches which form the subject of Mr. Banbury's letter.

2. The Board think it their duty to call attention to the acrimonious tone adopted by both officers, as evidenced more especially by the letter from Colonel Priestley now submitted, and the letters of the Director to which he replies. The unseemly contention to which these gentlemen seem to be committed must be subversive of the harmony which should characterize the relations between two branches of the same department.

3. In the meantime, however, the Board are satisfied that the work in Cuddapah is being done. Mr. Banbury is meeting the requirements of the Survey Department so far as his means admit, and Colonel Priestley is revising demarcation and surveying notwithstanding the shortcomings to which he has called attention.

No. 256D. From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 30th July 1873, No. 1,587/61.

Much as I regret having again to address the Board upon the subject of their Proceedings, dated 16th instant, No. 1,894, I have the honor to state that I am

5. One important point is clear from Mr. Puckle's letter. The sooner the Cuddapah Party is strengthened by the Kurnool bands as originally ordered, the sooner will Mr. Puckle be at liberty to enter upon the North Arcot Taluqs, close at hand, and now being demarcated by Mr. Rundall.

To the Hon. R. A. Dalyell, Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,

with a request that it may be read with Board's Proceedings of
16th instant, No. 1,304, and correspondence on the same subject.

No. 259. Ootacamund, 26th June 1874, No. 796.

Miscellaneous.

This acrimonious correspondence between the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has been occasioned by the latter officer ending forth with certain demarcation work done by the Settlement Department in the Voilpad Taluq in Cuddapah, chiefly on the ground that the blocks are too large. Colonel Priestley desires accordingly that the Settlement Department be directed to undertake their subdivision.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that, in the interests of the State and of survey operations, it is necessary that Colonel Priestley should continue, in respect to the Cuddapah District, to take up such work of this nature as is imperfect and complete it as heretofore.

3. As it will probably be inconvenient at this moment to transfer men and money from the Settlement Department, the Government have come to the conclusion that the Survey operations in Bellary should be stopped, and that the party thus set free shall aid in the completion of the Survey in Cuddapah. In their Proceedings, dated 28th March 1873, the Board show good reasons for concentrating the work in the last-named district. Arrangements must be made to preserve the marks, etc., already placed in the Adoni Taluq.

4. In regard to the question discussed by the Board as to future demarcation, the Director of Revenue Settlement should be distinctly instructed that the Government mean the demarcation of that department to be the exception and not the rule. The report of the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Chingleput Survey (Board's Proceedings, 25th March 1873, No. 454,) is conclusive as to the cheapness and convenience of the combined system. The Director should, therefore, be required to report the precise strength of his Demarcation Establishments, and where employed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. C. MASTED,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Esq. F. R. Benthamm.

No. 2170. Read the following letter from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 26th August 1870, No. 2,100-57:—

In their Order marginally noted, Government call on me for information on certain subjects connected with the Survey. I now do myself the honour to submit a report on the points referred to.

3rd June 1870, No. 1,092.

2. I beg to attach copy of two letters, addressed me by the Acting Deputy Superintendent and by the 1st Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Cuddapah Survey, reporting the causes that have delayed the preparation of survey records, etc., in the district.

Enclosure No. 1.

15. The cost of sub-dividing fields in the *I. Sub-division of fields, Kurnool.*—Only sixteen villages are incomplete. All, except four, will be finished by the end of the month. The remaining one will be ready when the alterations in the demarcation sketches have been made, which are at present being made in the Survey Office.

four following districts, referred to in paragraph 4 of the report, is necessary, but the Government desire to be informed as to the period at which these operations will be concluded.

16. Classification by the Settlement Department in the districts of Cuddapah must now be proceeding completely and the survey areas will, therefore, be required to be ready soon. Colonel Priestley is reported to report how soon the whole district will be ready for settlement.

II. Cuddapah areas.—Some have been already furnished; but changes in the demarcations have rendered alteration in the Survey Accounts necessary.

Jammalmadugoo and Proddatoor Taluq areas will be ready in a month.

Cuddapah Taluq areas by the end of the year.

Dharmavaram and Penukonda Taluqs during 1871.

It is impossible to estimate the time survey operations will be ready of values in some of which even demarcation has hardly been commenced.

III. Non-preparation of plots for occupied lands.—As explained in my letter to Government, dated 26th June 1870, No. 1,674-12, the practice of measuring land in inam villages, consequent on the exclusion, by the Demarcation Department, of Zemindari and land unassessable to Government, caused such unsightly appearance that I could complete the survey under the Order of Government, dated 11th March 1868, No. 720. A sketch to illustrate the detailed nature of the demarcation in four southern districts is appended. A map of values was submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 19th August 1868, No. 5,060.

2. I further beg to inform you that, upon the receipt of your letter No. 2 dated 3rd May 1869, every exertion has been and is being made to reduce the ratio in advance by the Inam over the Ryotwar work, with as little pressure as possible. This object, unavoidable, is not popular, and it is difficult to represent to an ignorant people what long and arduous but necessary temporal changes into necessarily tells on the mark to some extent.

Enclosed also may be a number of printed statements, one time-table to Revenue Reports

Statement No. 2.

From the Acting Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Vth N. Party, Cuddapah, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Ongole, dated 1st August 1870, No. 38/1870.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of Government, No. 1092, of 1870, and to report as follows on the points noted in the margin, viz.,

(1) The Settlement Officer has been requested to furnish me with information called for regarding the assessment of Inam of several villages, and my views on the suggestion of Government that the work of the Survey should be more expeditiously carried.

(2) The areas of the villages in the Jammalamadugu Taluq have been furnished to the Settlement Department, but in consequence of the numerous changes made by the Commissioner of the Subdivision, and re-assignment of villages they were recalled for revision, which will be complete by the close of the ensuing month.

(3) The areas of the Proddatoor Taluq villages will be completed about the same time.

(4) Maps for Cuddapah Taluq will be ready for Settlement purposes by the close of the present year, and for Badvel and Gidlore before the end of 1871.

(5) It would be desirable, in the interests of the Settlement Department, to have large portions of Gidlore ready to operate upon, but since the demarcation of villages and the completion of the Settlement of an enlarged Survey party in each District, consideration of Survey work is out of the question.

(6) In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,865, of 18th July 1870, it is proposed that the Karnam Survey Party should be moved into Cuddapah on the completion of their present work.

(7) Accordingly, as far as I can see, there is not work enough ready to take it six months hence.

(8) It is stated in the Proceedings above alluded to that the two Taluqs in the Nellore District and Veligonda are being studied by

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th November 1879.

6. As the records of the former Settlement are found not to be always correct, and some of the ryots, finding the property both increasing in value and scarce, have commenced making applications for fresh work.

10. I would now, if advisable, commence work in Kadaperah, as only one year of Settlement would be available for the Kudaperah Taluq. The Superintendent of Madras says, Kadaperah has, I believe, hardly been commenced, and, judging from the past rate of progress, the Survey Department of the Carnatic District will be fully occupied for two years, before any new Survey could be undertaken east-and-south.

No. 231. Crown Tenures, 14th November 1879, No. 1,791.

Land Revenue.

Questions to be answered.

(From Collector.)

(Subject.) R. A. DAVIES.

Survey Department.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Lieut. P. R. Pandeman.

No. 454.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th March 1873.

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 5th March 1873, No. 608-29 :—

The Board will, I trust, consider the report made by the Deputy Superintendent, No. 5 Revenue Survey, in his letter, dated 4th February 1873, No. 324-95 (copy appended) satisfactory, inasmuch as by working on the combined system of demarcation and survey he has been able to reduce the cost of the former operation in the Chingleput Taluq to Rupees 80½ per square mile, and the latter to 87½. In Madrantcum he hopes that these processes will not cost more than Rupees 65 and 75 per square mile respectively.

2. I have the honour to point out that he notes as one of the causes of expense the extent of land demarcated for and surveyed by superior trained agency. I mention this with reference to the large number of minor circuits left for demarcation and survey in the Veilpad (and other taluqs of Cuddapah) as already reported in former letters.

From W. BEAUMONT, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, No. 5 Revenue Survey, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Mount, 4th February 1873, No. 324-95.

I have the honour to report the completion of the demarcation and survey of the Chingleput Taluq. The cost on boundaries is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Demarcation... ...	86	6	2	a square mile.
Survey	87	5	2	do.
Total ...	173	11	4	

2. The Taluq map is now in the Central Office.

3. No less than 3,889 khandam and minor circuits were demarcated and surveyed in this taluq, which has tended to increase the cost on both processes.

4. The cost of demarcation was enhanced by having to use a large number of the surplus stones of the Conjeveram Taluq, and Chingleput has been debited with their high rates.

5. Notwithstanding the work performed is much cheaper than in any other taluq.

6. I am of opinion that the demarcation of the Madrantcum Taluq will not exceed Rupees 65 a square mile and Rupees 75 a square mile for survey, and I take leave to observe of stating that I consider the reduction in the amount of expenditure on these taluqs even others arises from the work having been conducted entirely on the combined system and therefore concentrated.

(True Copy.)

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

THE Board think the combined system sound, and this report, which shows that it is cheap as well as efficient, is very satisfactory.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. CROSE,
Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
" to the Collector of Chingleput.

Rd. J. Tulloch.

No. 474.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 28th March 1873.

Read the following letters:—

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 20th December 1872, No. 2,512-83.

RE ASSESSMENT—Remarking in reply to Board's Proceedings of 27th November last, No. 7,862, on the proposals of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey for accelerating the survey of the Cuddapah District.

From the same Officer, dated 5th February 1873, No. 229-7.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the orders of the Board, the accompanying correspondence regarding the size of the khundums or subdivisions of villages in Cuddapah.

2. This subject has already been discussed in paragraph 7 of my letter to the Board, dated 20th December last; but as Colonel Priestley has now directed the Deputy Superintendent of Survey to return the demarcation records* of Vollapad to this department, in order that the khundums may be made smaller, I must briefly again recapitulate what has taken place.

3. According to Mr. Newill's rules, which were framed when demarcation first commenced, the khundums were ordered to be laid out in blocks of from 150 to 300 acres, and this practice has been observed in this department up to the present time. The Board will remember that the Government, in their Proceedings, dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, approved of Colonel Priestley's recommendation that the khundums should, for survey convenience, be reduced to 50 acres, but at the same time the Government ruled that "in all those districts noted in paragraph 2 of the Cuddapah Collector's letter" [illegible] Cuddapah came under this category. Mr. Mosse made no alteration, and the old practice has consequently continued in that district to the present date.* It was consequently a matter of considerable surprise to me that Colonel Priestley should, after the lapse of 4 or 5 years and after having, during that period surveyed several taluqs still demarcated under the old system, suddenly say that the Government Orders have been disregarded and that he must return the demarcation records for correction in conformity with those orders.

4. Had Colonel Priestley ever referred me he wished the size reduced I could have at once given the necessary instructions; but, as he has been content with the arrangements for so long, no blame can attach to us for not having previously acted as he now wishes. Of course, in future all can be corrected, as the necessary orders have been given as regards Pulivendla, the taluq in which we are now working.

5. The request that we will take back the records of Vollapad and redivide the khundums is a matter of more importance than it would at first appear. Not only has Vollapad been thus demarcated, but the taluqs of Muddenpally and Kadiri have been also similarly completed and are now ready for survey. Again, the Board will have learnt from my letter† that Colonel Priestley, by not following the orders of Government as to strengthening the Cuddapah Party, is more or less responsible for the present arrear of survey work in that district. If, therefore, it can be shown that the whole demarcation now awaiting survey is faulty, the responsibility will be shifted so this department to a considerable extent. I base this on the grounds that I now ask the Board whether I am to receive back the Vollapad records and undertake this entire task of revision which, as I shall directly show, can be far more easily and speedily managed by the Survey themselves, as they need only divide in those cases where the subsequent plotting will be rendered difficult, this

* Referred to the Survey in July last.

† Letter from Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah, dated 14th December 1872, No. [illegible].
Do. to Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 17th December 1872, No. 2,156.
Do. from Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 17th January 1873, No. 200 (in original to be returned).

Printed at the Government Press, Fort St. George, 1873.
Rec'd 28 Mar 1873
Copy sent to Collr of Cuddapah 28 Mar 1873
Copy sent to Collr of Chingleput 28 Mar 1873
Copy sent to Director of Revenue Settlement 28 Mar 1873
Copy sent to Superintendent of Revenue Survey 28 Mar 1873
Entered
Read the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th March 1873, No. 474.
Entered
MADRAS:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT,
1873.

Pullampeh Taluq, and I am having such khandums divided by the Surveyors into suitable portions to Royachoty Taluq, which will retard the completion of the latter taluq considerably.

3. The Superintendent, therefore, desires me to return you the records of Veilpad Taluq to enable you to comply with the regulations contained in paragraph 30 of G. O., dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, and subsequent orders by reducing the size of the khandums.

4. I have the honor to request that you will inform me when you will receive the records and to request that you will endeavour to get the work completed as early as possible.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. J. STUART, Major,
Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Enclosure No. 2.

From G. BANBURY, Late Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Madras, 18th December 1872, No. 2,456-113.

I have the honor to inform you that Major Stuart has this day sent me copy of a letter from Mr. Puckle at Palmanair saying you have ordered him to return the demarcation records of the Veilpad Taluq owing to the size of the khandums.

2. You are aware that our demarcation has all along been conducted under the old rules of khandums between 150 and 300 acres; that no representation has ever been made to us that we should decrease their size; and that by the G. O. 12th December 1864, paragraph 29, it was ruled that "in the other districts noted" in paragraph 4 matters should remain as they are," in short words, that the old system should remain in force, and thus Mr. Master made no alterations in the mode of procedure.

3. You will thus see that it is hardly fair now to refuse to receive precisely the same records as have been received and worked upon for years past. Moreover arrangements have already been made between us for obviating to a great extent the difficulty of the number of bonds, and, as the Khandums might be divided by your employés wherever they found it necessary to do so, I trust you will reconsider your order to Mr. Puckle and ask him to go on with the work as heretofore.

4. Mr. Randall's khandums to North Arcot are, of course, those of the Survey rules; and if you will let me know your wishes about Pulicondla the alteration from old system to new can be immediately made as regards those villages yet to be demarcated. Please let me have an early answer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Director of Revenue Settlement.

Enclosure No. 3.

From Colonel F. J. B. PRESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Chepauk, 23rd January 1873, No. 209-14.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 2,456-113, on the subject of the large khandums into which villages have been demarcated in Veilpad.

2. It is possible that Major Stuart has correctly interpreted the orders of Government in adhering to the old and elsewhere abandoned system of demarcation; if so, I must, of course, bow to their decision. I myself, however, do not think that Government can have wished a system which throws half of the demarcation on this department to be continued in a district the survey of which being in a backward state they have directed to be accelerated if possible.

3. Were the Settlers a ratio large the case of the Lieutenant would not offer any great obstacle to pleasure, as two or three Surveyors, whose fees are large, and a Deputy Assistant Superintendent and head Amin, would be sufficient to check on the spot any false measurements.

4. In practice, on this supposition, that is, that the Settlers do not keep pace with the progress of Government, for some speedy completion of work, I feel bound to consider that Khandesh should be allowed a reduction of rent, as otherwise [illegible] would be deserted, and the Settlers would not be benefited.

5. Khandesh, however, cannot be depopulated and the Settlers to not to be considered work generally beneficial to Government, which does not [illegible] demarcation records, and such as are not [illegible] with the views, should not be undertaken by Lieutenant Governors, unless as welfare work.

From Colonel E. C. P. PHILLIPSON, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Poonah, 28th December 1872.

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6. As in a few months it will be necessary that the Survey Party in Guddapah should be supplied with fresh work I have the honour to submit this statement and enclosures and to request the Board will do me the favour at once to decide whether this Department is to accept the imperfect records offered and with neither funds nor establishment for the purpose perform the omitted processes of demarcation, or whether the Settlement Department should complete both demarcation and records with the special establishment and funds granted for the purpose, as in the latter case a commencement of revision should be made without delay.

7. If the Survey has to divide Khandesh to demarcate and clear lines for minor circuits, etc., etc., in the Yedpad Taluq the result will be that its progress will be far slower than if good demarcation were furnished it, and that instead of 5,000 square miles in arrear of the settlement demarcation, as stated in a former letter, we shall probably be 7,000 square miles in arrear. The performance by the Settlement Department of the work of correction will, on the other hand, by supplying good demarcation and records, enable the Survey to push on at a more rapid rate [illegible] survey at the same time to prevent the Settlement Demarcators from increasing their distance in advance. As I have on more than one occasion pointed out, the Survey is the slower and more expensive establishment, and it is clearly not the interest of Government to retard its already too slow progress.

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, dated 6th December 1872, No. 2,685-690, paragraph 6.

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6. It will not, of course, be advisable to insist on old demarcation records coming up to the standard prescribed by the demarcation rules; it is not certainly, however, too much to demand that the land shall be marked out to boundaries of moderate size, say a maximum of 100 acres, that the records shall be legible and [illegible] one with another and shall not be disfigured by many corrections, also that every correction shall bear the initials of the person who makes it. The number of stones should be noted and the area of each khandrun.

(Signed) E. C. P. PHILLIPSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Enclosure No. 1.—Copy of Correspondence.

In their Order of the 25th April 1871, No. 764, Government directed that the Kurnool Survey Party should pass into Guddapah when the Kurnool work was completed.

2. On the 13th June 1872 the Superintendent of Revenue Survey reported that he found it impossible to find enough Draughtsmen and Topographical Surveyors for the two Survey Parties (Kurnool and Cuddapah), that it was expedient to increase the Kurnool field establishments, and that, therefore, it was advisable to let the Kurnool Party commence work (including demarcation) in Bellary. Government thereupon revoked their Order directing that the Kurnool Survey Party should aid the Cuddapah Survey Party to work up the enormous arrears in that district, and authorized the employment of it in Bellary to demarcate and survey on the combined system. The Board had no opportunity of expressing an opinion on this occasion, but now that the subject is again before them they feel it their duty to reiterate their view that the extension of operations to a new district was a mistake. They regret that they were not consulted, and believe it would be advisable to require the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to address Government on all such matters through them.

3. In the letter referred to the Board in G. O., 23rd November 1872, No. 1,613, Colonel Pengelley recommends that as men from the Kurnool Party become available they should be employed in Cuddapah. This was what the Board formerly advised and what Government ordered until

was a mistake even in districts where demarcation was in progress, but the mistake was countenanced by Government so far as Cuddapah is concerned and I was reassured in by Colonel Priestley when he failed to call attention to it while surveying the talugs of Cuddapah, Pulivendoor, Jummalamadugu, Badvail, Sidhout, and Pullampett.

8. The Director and Superintendent now call on the Board to decide whether the subdivision of the large khoodums in Vollpad, a taluq just taken up by the Survey Department, shall be performed by the Settlement Department or the Survey Department. Colonel Priestley points out that the Settlement Department have the demarcation establishment and corresponding funds, but the Board think it will be best for the Survey Department to do what has to be done. They know better what is wanted, and according to Colonel Priestley can do it better. If the work is entrusted to the Settlement Department all the khoodums must be sub-divided, whereas the Survey Department will only sub-divide where sub-division is necessary. Moreover, it is difficult to see how Mr. Pockle's party is to be employed at all for some time to come if it waits for the Settlement Department to revise the demarcation of the taluq in which it is located.

9. As regards the arrears of demarcation which Colonel Priestley fears will increase from 5,000 to 7,000 square miles if he is delayed in revising Vollpad demarcation whilst the Settlement Department go on with their demarcation elsewhere, the Board are confident that if work in Bellary is stopped and the attention of the Kurnool Party is concentrated on Cuddapah the arrears will rapidly diminish. That there will be great delay, which would not have occurred if the demarcation had been done by the Survey Department, is unquestionable. The survey will take longer, but the cadastre being known the Survey Department will not be blamed.

10. The Director will, of course, revise the demarcation in Pulivendla, the remaining taluq where his employés are now at work.

11. The Second Member is not a party to these proceedings, and has recorded a Minute of dissent.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter from Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 20th December 1879, and two enclosures.

" the Director of Revenue Settlement,
with three original enclosures returned.

" the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Encl. A. S. Reports.

1873.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

No. 960

Proceedings, 28th March 1873, No. 471.

Received 30th April 1873.

Entered

Received 2nd April 1873.

MADRAS:

No. 471.

Survey operations—in Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts.—Certain correspondence regarding—submitted to Government with remarks.

4. *First, as regards the Cuddapah arrangements.*—The Taluqs of [illegible] and Muddenpully are complete as regards demarcation and classification, and the records of the former Taluq have been handed over to this Survey. The records for Muddenpully are ready for delivery, as well as 50 villages of Kadiri, the rest of which Taluq will be ready in about [illegible] months. The remaining Taluq of [illegible] will be completed by the end of the Fasli or Revenue year, unless some unforeseen delays occur. As there is now, by Col. Priestley's own showing, nothing to prevent the Cuddapah party from being strengthened, the original orders of the Board and Government to this effect should be carried out, and the [illegible] party be [illegible] in Bellary, but come and finish all matters in Cuddapah without further delay. There is certainly no hurry about Bellary, as after Cuddapah is finished the Survey should pass on into North Arcot. As Mr. [illegible] was only lent to me during Mr. Mayer's absence on sick leave, Col. Priestley can certainly have him back again as soon as Mr. Mayer returns from England, provided Government do not wish for Mr. [illegible] to be temporarily employed in Chingleput. Mr. Clark, our [illegible], returns to his substantive appointment in this Survey as soon as Major Shaw's, for whom he is acting, returns to his own appointment. These Officers were not taken by me for working the records of this Department, but to fill up temporary vacancies in long existing posts. As regards Colonel Priestley's proposal that I should furnish funds for the Survey in Cuddapah, I must answer that my Budget was only framed to meet the requirements of the Settlement, [illegible]

Board's Proceedings 13th July 1871, [illegible]
G. O. 28th Aug. 1871, No. 722.

Vide [illegible] dated 24th Nov. 1870, No. [illegible]

5. *Secondly, as regards the* [illegible] *by this Department.* [illegible]

6. It is now necessary that I should briefly [illegible] Col. Priestley's [illegible] as each point [illegible] Department.

7. *First.—That the Khundums are* [illegible] rules, which were the foundation of the present [illegible]

"to be marked out in Khundums or Sub-Divisions of 150 to 300 acres," and this rule has accordingly been followed in this Department up to the present day. It is true Col. Priestley's revised rules reduced the Khundums to 50 acres, but as the G. O. referred to in the letter under reply stated that "In all other Districts noted in para. 4 matters will remain as they are." Mr. Muster made no alteration, and as the Survey have been working upon our Demarcation thus conducted for years past, it seems somewhat remarkable that it is now found "that it is hopeless to close the plot." I am not aware that the size of the Khundums has ever been before objected to, although nothing that could be found fault with has, I think, escaped notice. Col. Priestley would imply that all the Khundums in his Demarcation are "of about 50 acres in extent." But such is not the case. In Chingleput they are very frequently far above this standard, in Coimbatore they run up to 150 acres, and in North Arcot to 200 acres. In fact this is a case of Doctors differing, as Col. Heasey appears inclined to adhere more to the old plan of large blocks, which is certainly cheaper, as the Government have under the more recent system to find the Khundum stones. Although the Survey rules mention about 50 acres as the size of the Khundum blocks, the invariable adherence to this rule, as apparently now desired by Col. Priestley, would hinder the Survey and increase the outlay as pointed out by Col. Heasey. For although where fields run small, the 50 acre Khundums no doubt facilitate the plotting; there is no occasion for such restricted divisions where the fields run large, as in this case the number of Khundum Circuits would be only fruitlessly multiplied. Such is most probably the cause of the Survey Khundums running up to 200 acres as above shown, although this alteration does not appear in the printed rules supplied to this Department. Mr. Randall's Demarcation in North Arcot is conducted in conformity with the printed Survey Demarcation rules just referred to, but should any of the Khundums laid out under the old régime be found too large, they could no doubt be divided without difficulty by the Surveyor with his Theodolite.

G. O. 12th December 1864, No. 92 at para 29.
Trichinopoly.
Salem.
Cuddapah.
Kurnool.
Kistna.
Godavery.

Letter dated 13th September 1864, No. 1796.
G. O. 5th October 1865, No. 1129.

8. *Secondly, large blocks of Jungle are included and numbered as fields in cultivation Khundums.*—As according to the existing rules our Khundums are not to be less than 150 acres, it has been necessary in some cases to club waste spaces with cultivation to make up the area to the minimum. But I do not see how if the Khundums are to be uniformly laid out in 50 acre blocks, this entails extra work, as in this case the survey will have to run Khundum instead of Minor Circuits.

9. *Thirdly.—That minor circuits are excessive.*—Tanks, village sites, betel-gardens, irregular streams, jungle blocks, &c. are shown in the plans as requiring to be measured by minor circuit; and whether the Khundums be large or small, these items are accordingly measured in this manner, the number of these minor circuits thus depending a good deal upon the face of the country. But if the Survey prefer measuring the above by the cheaper method of Kusrah there is nothing whatever to prevent their doing so.

10. *Fourthly, number of field stones put down greater than necessary as mentioned in Annual Report.*—This relates to the long pending question of straightening bends in existing fields, thus freeing the field bunds from zig-zags, and consequently diminishing the number of stones. Mr. Newill enjoined the observance of this point in his early rules, but it has often been found that the ryots are so tenacious of their property that they refuse to interchange portions of their holdings for Survey convenience, and this was the case in Cuddapah. For a long time we have been endeavouring to mend matters in this respect, but we cannot force the ryots into compliance, and in truth, the time spent in making them consent to these transfers, and in taking the necessary "Mahazers" or agreements, even raises the question whether [illegible] the results are worth the trouble. A fair measure of success has however attended our

efforts, and now at Cuddapah the large number of [illegible] come down to one-fifth for [illegible] paid considerable attention to this subject, [illegible] village I visited some time back with [illegible] every subsequent [illegible] must meet with this difficulty as an [illegible] have it his right to [illegible] little.

done by the Survey. That was [illegible] nine years ago, [illegible] Survey Demarcation [illegible]

12. Col. Priestley is in error when he says the [illegible] which [illegible] are all connected by fire, so it is [illegible]

13. Col. Priestley [illegible] have never before been proposed [illegible] understand that the numerous [illegible] Survey as in Cuddapah, but as the [illegible] Settlement was [illegible]

14. [illegible] Demarcation [illegible]

15. Col. Priestley [illegible]

16. [illegible] Collector [illegible]

17. [illegible] Demarcation [illegible]

portion of those roads had been wrongly omitted by us. But this work formed no part of the original scheme, and was only sanctioned by Government in 1868 by which time our employés had completed, according to the then, requirements, the Districts referred to by Colonel Priestley and passed on elsewhere. Thus in Techinopoly the Demarcation was completed in 1860, and Col. Priestley would find fault for one not having done work which was not allowed to be executed until 1868. In Cuddapah and North Arcot, although the Hill work is certainly not a Settlement requirement, we are carrying it out, as the Government orders were received in the one case, whilst we were in the District, and in the other before we began to demarcate at all.

16. It is necessary to say a few words as regards the Hill demarcation in Wynaad and Kurnool touched upon by Col. Priestley. After the receipt of Government orders sanctioning Hill work, Col. Priestley asked Mr. Master to carry out the above task, but the latter, in reply, stated that his field hands had all left the District, and went on to say, "the demarcation of the Kurnool District has been completed according to the hitherto existing Rules, and to the full extent required for Revenue or Settlement purposes. What is now required to be done has no connection with the Revenue or the Settlement, but is purely for Survey purposes in order that topographical details may be filled in, in the gaps of the District maps and the latter made perfect. This being so, and the Demarcation generally having been transferred to the Survey Department, which Department must be far the best judges of the kind and extent of demarcation necessary for the execution of the topographical work required, and consequently must be best able so perform it I consider that the task naturally and appropriately falls to that Department aided if necessary by the local Officers." Col. Priestley appears to have accordingly ordered the task to be undertaken by his Department but although he asserts that the Survey are always ready to perform demarcation wherever it may be deemed necessary, without calling for extra establishment or extra remuneration, the Colonel now asks for my men and my funds wherewith to complete operations. It can hardly be said that Demarcators were not forthcoming in the Kurnool party, as they were found readily enough when Bellary was ordered to be taken up. The real truth is that the work is most laborious and difficult, and what with the distances to be travelled to arrest the coolies, the fever, the tigers, and the very natural unwillingness of villagers to furnish gratuitous aid, the undertaking has turned out far more arduous than was contemplated. Then again disputes, hitherto quiescent crop up plentifully when we endeavour to define the real line.

17. It would, therefore almost seem worth while for Government to consider whether with the legitimate work of the Revenue Survey so far behind hand, and with funds inadequate to carry out work in the plains, so much time and money should be expended upon work on the Hills, and whether in fact the boundary lines should not be laid down as in former days. Although, however, this extra branch of work will most probably be carried on as now, it seems hard that the cost thereof should be borne by the *Revenue Settlement* or by the Revenue Survey, as it is not wanted for their requirements, was never originally contemplated, and is, in fact an after thought. It will thus be seen that it would be by no means fair to have these details for topographical work in the hill Districts carried out by Demarcators on funds transferred from the Settlement" as suggested in the letter under reply, for in point of fact Major Branfill might also perhaps fairly ask me for men and money for his Trigonometrical survey.

18. It is not clear how Col. Priestley says the Demarcation has advanced with such rapid strides "because we did not do Hill Demarcation before the pressure was

Govt. Proceedings 4th March 1870, No. 1005.

Letter dated 1st July 1870, No. 33 in Board's Proceedings 11th March 1871, No. 1007.

letters to the Board and Government. No body can regret any want of harmony between the Departments more than I do, but although I have filled the post of Collector in seven Districts and have necessarily come across some officials who were certainly not incarnations of amenity, I find the Survey "latitudes" very many degrees "warmer" than any I have yet been in.

29. Upwards of six years ago Mr. Pickle, the Collector of Tinnevelly, who probably knows a good deal about both Departments, apparently appreciated the want of sympathies in the working of the different portion now grouped by the Survey to which it was intended to occupy by those who framed and organized the entire scheme. The Survey or rather the Revenue portion of it, was intended to be ancillary or even subordinate to the Settlement, but now as Mr. Pickle puts it, the system "exalts the former into a Department

while it should be only a branch of the Settlement."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. BANBURY,

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Observations on the Demarcation of the Cuddapah District.

The remarks in my Journal, have reference to the Demarcation of the Cuddapah District.

1st. Want of Permanency.

2nd. Inaccuracies of the records furnished to the Survey.

3rd. Failure to meet the requirements of the Survey.

Generally no trace is to be found with the Boundary and Khandum Station Pillars; they are of large size and inconspicuous objects, and the masonry work is subject to decay, but they are sometimes placed too near the banks of streams, and in heavy floods are liable to be undermined and carried away. I have noticed that in sandy soil instead of the pillar being embedded in masonry, it is planted in the sand to some depth and the masonry built up round the centre when the sand is washed away by heavy rains, the pillar with the masonry attached becomes dislodged from its position.

The field demarcation is not permanent, the stones are of an excessive size, and are buried only 1 instead of 2 of their length, in one village (Merdiam) easily dislodged at least 50 per cent of the stones I examined. The field stones have no distinctive character, in every ground there are not easily distinguished from other stones in the vicinity, they are marked on the top, in the first instance with red paint, but this wears off after a monsoon or two. Every demarcation stone should have the bound arrow plainly cut on one side.

As a proof of the want of permanency complained of, the following instances may be cited. The records of the Jamalamadegu and Proddatur talooks were handed over to the Survey in 1865. In 1869 an examination was made in 12 villages of the former and 8 of the latter; In the 12 villages field stones were referred to in 1-3rd of the fields, & 1-5th of the total stones in the villages had disappeared. In the 8 villages of Proddatur the results were very similar, field stones were declared in 1-3rd the fields and 1-5th of the total number of stones were missing.

Of the six talooks comprising 336 villages, that have been surveyed, field stones have been reported to be deficient in 117.

The records of the Jamalamadegu taluk were handed over to the Survey in August 1865. The No. of villages in the taluk were fixed at 101, and surveyed accordingly. On the 7th April 1868, (four years afterwards) these villages were sub-divided into 153, and in November of the same year again reduced to 139.

In Proddatur taluk the number of village Boundaries handed over for Survey in December /65 was 98, in April 1868, these were increased to 99 and in February /70 again reduced to 87.

In Cuddapah in February /66, the Number of villages was fixed at 184, and reduced in January 1870 to 160.

Any one conversant with the work that has to be performed by the Survey Department will appreciate the extra amount of labour that has been thrown on the Department by these constant changes, necessitating, as they do, a complete revision of all the traverse, maps and calculations in areas of the taluks in which they are made.

In the Jamalamadegu, Proddatur, Cuddapah, Sidhout and Badwail Talukas, the records of which were handed over successively in /65 /66 /66 /67 /68, and comprising 468 villages no less than 201 have been recalled for corrections, which in July 1870 have not yet been brought to a close.

In no instance has the boundary of a taluk been demarcated, the line has been arbitrarily diverted from the true limit, even where, as in Jamalamadegu, it was perfectly practicable to lay out the true line of Boundary.

No less than 60 Agraharam villages still remain undivided from Government villages, and 40 isolated fields have not yet been appropriated among the adjoining villages, notwithstanding the applications of the Survey on both points.

In the Jamalamadugoo taluk, a large extent of cultivation has been arbitrarily excluded from demarcation. Reports of the existence of such lands have been received for 19 villages, and for 9 of these, khyfiats have been received from the village authorities, that the lands were under cultivation and entered in the Karnam accounts, long prior to the introduction of the Demarcation Department. On the plateau of the range of hills to the South of Jeedimetla, there are about 1000 acres of cultivation still unincumbered.

As above enumerated, the boundaries of taluks, of villages, of hills, and of rivers have not been properly laid down. Isolated patches of cultivation have not been properly connected with each other by external lines, the fields are unnecessarily small in many taluks and can hardly be plotted, and channels not demarcated that cannot possibly be plotted even in the village maps.

Failure to meet requirements of the Survey

The "*Cultivated*" klandumsare of a most inconvenient size, averaging in six taluks 21¼ acres in extent, and have shifted largely, to the difficulty of testing and plotting the measurements of this Account. Great delay has been experienced in recovering from the Demarcation Department records that have been returned by the Survey for correction. The average time that the records of a village have been retained exceeds six months.

(Signed) A. C. McCLAY, *Capt.*,
Actg. Dy. Supt. Hyderabad Survey.

Hyderabad,
3rd August 1870.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd April 1873.

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kurnool, 19th March 1873, No. 720-38:—

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter from the Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3 Party, Cuddapah, No. 330-77 of the 5th instant, affording information regarding the performance by his Surveyors of the demarcation processes left incomplete by the Settlement Demarcators in explanation of my letters noted in the margin.

29th October 1872, No. 2,260-60, paragraph 2, Sections I and III. (*Vide* Proceedings Government 23rd November 1872, No. 1,613).
To Secretary Board of Revenue, 28th February 1873, No. 560-27, paragraph 7, also enclosures to above. Extract from letter to Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3, dated 6th December 1872, No. 2,635-230, and to Director, Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd January 1873, No. 238-14, paragraph 4.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent, No. 3, Revenue Survey, Palmanair, to Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, dated 5th March 1873, No. 330-77.

In reply to your letter of 1st instant, No. 560-24, I have the honour to state that I am having the large Khandums in Rayachoti Taluq sub-divided by my Surveyors when they contain more than 700 Tales. In villages already surveyed, this operation is very slow, averaging not more than four or five stations daily per man. When undertaken at the same time with the minor circuits it may be done somewhat more expeditiously.

2. In Rayachoti Taluq 2,262 undemarcated minor circuits have been surveyed up to date, and I estimate that 2,000 more remain to be surveyed.

* * * without theodolite stations.

3. The great length of time the Surveyors have been occupied on this taluq is attributed by the officers who have been in charge of it to the large number of these undemarcated minor circuits.

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

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 28th March 1873, No. 471.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
to the Inspector of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

No. 827.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th May 1873.

Read the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 29th April 1873, No. 931-51 :—

In submitting, for the information of the Board of Revenue, copy of a letter from Mr. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent in charge of Cuddapah Survey Party, No. 609-158 of 23rd April 1873.

Boundary Sketches	...	2
Khandeas do.	...	9
Land Registers	...	2

I have the honour, with reference to paragraph 4 of it, to forward, for their inspection, demarcation records, as per margin, of the Voilpad Taluq, sent to me for my opinion as to whether they should be rejected on the grounds that they are defaced or illegible.

2. Mr. Puckle reports that a good many of the records of this taluq are more or less in the condition of the enclosed specimens.

Copy of a letter from P. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, to Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Palmanair, 23rd April 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings, Board of Revenue, dated 28th ultimo, No. 471, under your No. 821-53 of 9th instant.

2. In Mr. Danbury's letter of 5th February 1873, No. 231-7, reviewed in these Proceedings, it is stated that the demarcation records of Voilpad Taluq were delivered to me in July 1872, and the Board, in paragraph 8 of their Proceedings, suppose that my party is located in the Voilpad Taluq and will be put to more inconvenience by waiting for the revision of the demarcation by the Settlement Department than if they were to take the work in hand themselves.

3. The Voilpad records were applied for last year in order to be examined and held in readiness for issue when the Ilayachoti Taluq should be completed. The boundary surveys are so backward still in Rayachoti that I have no wish to send anybody into the Voilpad Taluq for the next three months at least, and the Settlement Department have, therefore, sufficient time for doing whatever we require without at all retarding the progress of my party.

4. From paragraph 7 of Mr. Danbury's letter the Board may be led to believe that all reasonable wants of the survey are satisfied in regard to the demarcation of minor circuits and the condition in which demarcation records are delivered. But you are aware that the minor circuits are not specially prepared for theodolite survey, though that is the method by which it is known that they have to be surveyed; and my letter of the 21st instant with its enclosures may serve to show that the demarcation records are not always made over in the best possible order.

5. As regards the employment of the Kurnool Party in surveying a part of the Cuddapah District, you will remember that I have always advocated making over to them the Laur and Pulivendla Taluqs, which will enable me to draw my

Received 24th April 1873.
Registered 25th April 1873.
Despatched 25th April 1873.
GOVT. OF MADRAS.
APRIL 1873.
No. 819.
Survey operations—Kurnool Party, Cuddapah Revenue Survey, Parties, from Superintendent Revenue Survey, forwarding copy of one letter from Deputy Superintendent, Cuddapah No. 5 Party, Carnatic, regarding inconvenience from delay in commencing operations next season, and requesting demarcation records, published to Government.
Read Documents, published to Government.

No. 1,020.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th June 1873.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 6th May 1873, No. 899-36:—

I HAVE the honour to make a few brief remarks upon Colonel Priestley's letter contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd ultimo, No. 619, and recently communicated to me.

2. When one considers how survey work has previously gone on in Cuddapah and six other districts, upon precisely the same system of khandam and minor circuit demarcation as is now, for the first time, found fault with, it is manifest that the arrears of survey work, arising from Colonel Priestley not having strengthened the Cuddapah Party as ordered by the Board* and Government† two years ago, are the cause of the whole of this unsatisfactory correspondence.

* Board's Proceedings, dated 13th July 1870, No. 4,855.

† G. O., dated 28th April 1871, No. 754.

3. If I am not much mistaken, Colonel Priestley, for reasons already discussed in my letter of the 20th December 1872, No. 2,512-53, never made any attempt to act up to the instructions regarding clearing up work in Cuddapah, but was all the time collecting stones and making other preparations in Bellary, an altogether new district. But the day of reckoning could not be averted, and it came bringing with it retribution to Colonel Priestley in the shape of the arrears of survey work in Cuddapah long foreseen by the Board and Government. In order, therefore, to get quit of the responsibility of these arrears it is urged apparently that our demarcation is so bad that it must be done over again, and thus the delays are undeservedly transferred to our door.

4. The alleged faults in our demarcation seem to be of three kinds—

1st. *Khandams too large.*—I have already shown in my former letter‡ that these are exactly the same as they have been for the last fifteen years and in accordance with Government orders. Since Colonel Priestley's letter to Government saying that the khandams should be "sub-divided" into fifty-acre blocks I have had some of the dry khandams thus divided on the map, and find that in many cases, as shown in the enclosed specimens§ the newly-formed khandams would consist of only six or seven fields. There are hundreds of such khandams, and to treat them as thus requested would be purely a waste of time and money. The difficulties of dividing the large khandams by the Survey when in progress are apparently made much of, and, in those comparatively few cases where dissection is absolutely necessary, the plan to be pursued might, I apprehend, be as follows.

‡ 20th December 1872, No. 2,512.

§ Three in number.

* * * * *

Vide Mr. Pickle's letter in Board's Proceedings under reply.

Palmanair. No complaints whatever have been received regarding the bad demarcation in Royachoty."

5. Mr. Master, in whose days the demarcation now complained of was carried on, incidentally mentions the difficulties the men had to contend with and what he himself saw of the work:—

Annual report for 1868, dated 28th July 1869, No. 993, paragraph 26.

"Never has the party suffered so much from sickness, which was at its height during the third quarter of the official year. The great mortality and consequent panic among the servants of the establishment which ensued have been more than once referred to in my quarterly reports. The occurrence of so many casualties necessarily disheartened the field parties, inclined the men to seek every possible excuse for going away, and more than ever prevented the Officiating Deputy Director from filling up the very numerous vacancies on his establishment.

"The Officiating Deputy Director's attempt to gain recruits by advertisements in the Fort St. George and local Gazettes have met with very partial success. One hundred and forty-two applications for employment were indeed received, but of the senders of these only nine joined, and only four have remained with the party.

"The marks erected have been of stone throughout; in Pullempets chiefly of red sand-stone, but in Royachoty and Veilpad fine blocks of granite, which are procured without difficulty, have been used, and certainly better or more durable marks could not be desired. I had an opportunity of inspecting the demarcation in many villages in January and February last, and was much pleased with the way in which it had been executed. Mr. Cox assures me that the work is equally good in the villages that I did not see."

Paragraph 28.

6. No doubt in a large work of this particular nature errors may creep in, and if I wished to retort I might come to the Board and Government with tales of mistakes made by the Survey Department and might speak of errors found in their demarcation records; but, as it is by no means edifying or desirable to see two high officials casting mire at each other, I refrain from retaliating.

7. Finally, I may adduce the following facts to show conclusively that in reality there is nothing to hinder the survey going on in Cuddapah as heretofore—

1st.—From Colonel Priestley's annual report it appears that survey field work in the Royachoty Taluq, where demarcation is condemned, was carried on in 1871 *at half strength*, and I learn that the Amins completed their work by November last. Considering the feverish nature of this taluq there cannot consequently have been much to find fault with in the demarcation. Contrasted with Ganjam, where the Survey doing their own demarcation have been engaged for the last seven years, and where they will not be able to give us work to begin upon until the end of the present official year, Royachoty can hardly, I think, be deemed unsatisfactory whichever way matters are looked at.

Dated 3rd August 1871, paragraph 29.

Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1873, No. 853.
G. O., dated 26th March 1873, No. 303.

No. 1,304.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th July 1873.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd April 1873, No. 619.

" " " 17th May " " 827.

" " " 16th June " " 1,020.

Read also the following letters :—

From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 3rd July 1873, No. 1,373-53.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May last, I have the honour to forward, an Extract from a letter just received from Major Stuart, regarding the demarcation specimens forwarded to the Board by Colonel Priestley.

2. "The Records of Veilpaud were prepared just in the same manner as those for the other seven talugs of the Cuddapah District, already handed over to the Survey Department. Some of the sketches may have been drawn on too small a scale, and errors in some instances may have occurred, but I think they have been magnified unnecessarily, as previous Records *not so carefully prepared* were accepted without similar objections being raised."

"Colonel Priestley has forwarded to the Board, with his letter, certain sketches of the Veilpad Taluq as specimens of the slovenly manner in which they have been prepared, complaining of their being defaced and illegible, and he also mentions that according to Mr. Puckle's report, a good many of the records furnished are more or less in the same condition. Some of the plans of wet khundums containing fields of small size have been drawn no doubt on too small a scale; and these have been selected as illustrations of the difficulties the Survey have to encounter in measuring them, but I beg to explain that, of the four talugs of the Sub-division, Veilpad and Muddenpully contain the most wet cultivation, the Inams also being intermixed to a great extent with Government fields which run very small, the Ryots' holdings being only a few cents in extent, and when such Inams intervened, our men had to mark out each field separately, clubbing them only where Government lands were so situated together as to admit of precedent. It has been the custom to enter the shapes of the very small fields and their numbers in the margin of the sketch, when on account of their diminutive size, they were illegible. On Mr. Puckle furnishing me with a Memorandum of errors discovered by him, I sent two Dumashe to his Office to rectify them, and had he then complained of these plans, with small fields, they might have been prepared at the same time on a larger scale, but he did not broach the subject. The specimens sent to the Board will, I believe, be found to be exceptional of all the Records of the Taluq are examined.

"With reference to paragraph 3 of your Proceedings, I beg to state that the Records of the Muddenpully and Khundi Taluqs have been most carefully prepared. The interstitial fields have been omitted in the plans to be furnished to the survey, and other modifications introduced in consultation with the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey. All the sketches will be thoroughly examined before despatch."

3. The gist of the above is, that Inams being largely dispersed among the cultivated wet lands, prevent grubbing, and that under the fields to be separately surveyed, most inconveniently small; that no objection has hitherto been taken by the survey to plans of this kind, which are in fact rough eye sketches, and quite sufficient for every practical purpose; and that had it not been for this great desire on the part of the survey to postpone finishing Cuddapah, and begin fresh ground in Bellary, nothing would have been heard of these records, and their alleged deficiencies.

4. I am, however, not prepared altogether to exempt the Cuddapah demarcation from blame in this matter, as the sketches might have been got up in better style; and I will see that this is done in future. But as in the present case the sketches* in question are sufficiently good for actual work, and are no doubt, as Major Stuart says, exceptional, they cannot really prove any hindrance to the commencement of Veilpad. I have, moreover, suggested that the most intricate

* Records forwarding, herewith returned.

5. I do not believe the Board can wish me to go over afresh the ground already traversed so often for the purpose of refuting these accusations, in one of the Director Settlement's letters, he alludes to having proved my criminality in a previous letter, dated 20th December 1872, No. 2,512, which the Board have not deemed advisable to communicate to me. I trust that the Board did not come to this decision on account of the vigorous language employed in it.

6. On the 29th April 1873 I submitted to the Board some positive proof of the justice of the complaints made of the Demarcation sketches and records. I had hoped that on this question of fact, I should have been favoured with the Board's opinion, or that at any rate Government might have been made aware that I had taken the only means in my power to prove the assertions which had not apparently convinced the Board. My letter and the records were, however, to my disappointment consigned to the limbo of the Settlement Office, not perhaps to emerge therefrom till their utility as an evidence has passed.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, No. 827 of 17th May 1873.

7. As to the progress of work in Ganjam, I concede that it has been unsatisfactory. The party is only of half strength, and is altogether on an unsound footing. It was set on foot whilst I was at home on leave, for the purpose of employing the men set free by the completion of the Kimedy Survey. That I do not think well of it, may be seen by my proposal in letter to Government, dated 20th July 1872, No. 1,381-45, paragraph 19, to break it up.

8. May I request the Board to be so good as to communicate this letter to Government, if possible, in sufficient time to be considered with their Proceedings, dated 10th June, received by me on the 25th idem, containing Mr. Danbury's letter of the 6th of the previous month (May).

Enclosure No. 1.

From F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, No. 3 Revenue Survey, to Colonel R. J. H. PHILIPPE, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Tumnapilly, 20th June 1873.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings* Board of Revenue, forwarded with your endorsement of 26th instant, No. 1450-97.

* 16th June 1873, No. 1620.

2. Firstly, as regards our "arrears" in the Coddapah District. I would observe that Mr. Danbury† applies the term to the extent of ground demarcated but not yet surveyed; and this remains about the same as when I joined in 1871, for whereas I have since surveyed the Royachoti Taluq, Major Stuart has demarcated Pulivendla, and is thus still four talugs ahead of me.

† Sent with endorsement.

3. There were, however, "arrears" of a very different kind, which induced me to work through Royachoti at half strength of Amins, and thus to take two years about it. When I joined, six talugs had been bedshred, and not a man had been sent to your office. That person has now entirely disappeared, and if the Vempalli Taluq is made over to me, properly demarcated, for the Theodolite Surveyors, I can put any strength upon it that may be desired. I have only to repeat what I have said before on this subject, viz., that the minor circuits and the dividing lines in excessively large Kharidums must be properly marked by some body before the Surveyors undertake them.

4. That handing over a couple of demarcated talugs to the Kurnool Survey Party would have brought us too close upon the heels of the demarcation is highly improbable. It would have still left two talugs for my Party, and Mr. Randall has a fresh field of work ready for us in the adjoining talugs of North Arcot. The Kurnool Party after finishing the talugs allotted to them, would have crossed into Bellary, where they would have commenced on the continuous system, doing their own demarcation simultaneously with survey, as at present.

Chicacole and Pulivendla.

Vellmad and Kondapilly.

2. The Board think it their duty to call attention to the acrimonious tone adopted by both officers, as evidenced more especially by the letter from Colonel Priestley now submitted, and the letters of the Director to which he replies. The unseemly contention to which these gentlemen seem to be committed must be subversive of the harmony which should characterize the relations between two branches of the same department.

3. In the meantime, however, the Board are satisfied that the work in Cuddapah is being done. Mr. Banbury is meeting the requirements of the Survey Department so far as his means admit, and Colonel Priestley is revising demarcation and surveying notwithstanding the short-comings to which he has called attention.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,

with fourteen original enclosures to be returned, and Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May 1873, No. 827, and 16th June 1873, No. 1,020.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

" to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

" to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Rad. C. A. Turner.

1873.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Proceedings, 16th June 1873, No. 1,304.

Read the following letter, &c.

Ans'd.

Received 21st June 1873.

JULY.

No. 1,304.

Survey and Demarcation operations in Cuddapah District—Certain correspondence between Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, regarding—submitted to Government, with remarks.

S.R. No. 1,304 dt. 7-6-73.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant No. 2466/93 on the subject of the large Plan: drawn into which villages have been demarcated in Koibpad.

2. On so far as the Chief Engineer has correctly interpreted the orders of Government in adhering to the old & deliberate abandoned system of demarcation, & so much of your letter as refers to that subject, I have nothing to add.

Rec. Bombay 22nd Jany 1869 Regd. 31st Jany 1869 Rec. Bombay 22nd do. Regd. 23rd Jany 1869 G.O. 28th April 1869 Nos. 1 to 6.

3. But as the Chief Engineer has stated that Government cannot have intended a system which throws half of the demarcation work on the Ryots & as this statement is calculated to convey an erroneous impression of the views of Government, I am directed to state that Government have never intended that the Ryots should be called upon to perform any portion of the demarcation work, which should be done entirely by the Survey Department.

4. Government do not consider that the Survey Department is bound to employ Peons to protect the Survey Marks from injury, but they expect that the Survey Officers will report to the Collectors any cases in which Marks have been wilfully destroyed, in order that the Collectors may take such steps as they may think proper to punish the offenders.

5. Government do not consider that the Survey Department is bound to employ Peons to protect the Survey Marks from injury, but they expect that the Survey Officers will report to the Collectors any cases in which Marks have been wilfully destroyed, in order that the Collectors may take such steps as they may think proper to punish the offenders.

Operation & Simplicity.

39

/ True Copies /

Per Secretary Office 3
Objects 3
28th February 1870 3

Secretary &c
Secretary's Assistant & Per Secretary

Copy 773
Copy 93

No. 866
2 P

Revenue Survey Office.
Board of Inland Revenue
Dated 5th March 1873.

From

The Superintendent Revenue Survey.

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

SIR,

My letter to the Secretary Revenue Board of Dated 5th March 1873 No. 730 38 Accounts for Gross Pay
No. 230 77 Contingencies for year 1872-73 as per Abstract
No. 471 and Sheet No. of the 20th Estimate, Grant for Revenue
Survey Establishment and Field-Contingencies
received Rs 1,06,500 for expenditure during the Current
year Viz of the 20th Estimate, Grant for Revenue
Survey Establishment and Field-Contingencies
Board's Proceedings copy of Letter No. of even date
received from the Accountant

Gross Pay for Revenue Survey
Establishment

Field-Contingencies

as to enable them for the execution of and speedy
the due performance thereof according to the intentions
of the Supreme Government.

5th. It is the duty of the Revenue more under
a Commissioned servants never departed to
Government on pretence of going beyond the Land
until he produces the Collector's Certificate
of the Estate the Servant is to serve during
of the Estate the Servant is to serve during

Copy of a letter from the Deputy Supdt. of
Nos 3 Ryotwary Survey Establishment to the Supdt.
Rev Survey dated 5th January 1873 No 330

Referred to your letter of 31st ultimo
No 77 I have the honour to state that I am
in receipt of the Revenue Survey Rates
for which Estimates & Maps were submitted
under the Survey Rules and have carefully
examined them

2nd The Rates submitted by Sub Conductors
appear fair and I have therefore approved
of the Rates

3rd The Rates are to be charged on
cultivated Land only

4th The Rates are to be charged on
Land actually under cultivation at the time
of the Survey

5th The Rates are to be charged on
Land actually under cultivation at the time
of the Survey

Copy of a letter from the Deputy Supdt. No 3
Rev Survey to the Supdt Rev Survey dated Coimbatore
31st March 1873 No 477/75

In continuation of my letter of 5th instant
No 330 I have the honour to inform you that the
rate at which the work of ascertaining Garge
Chandams in the Rayacherla Sabe proceeds is
less than 1/4 that date, supposed. The Surveyors
lines surveyed & sent in to Head Quarters up to the
time averages 2 stations each & the average distance
chained per day by each man employed appears
the work to be 6 miles 6 feet, with offsets.

2. The work requires some intelligence on
the part of the Surveyors. In any of our more
remote Taluks each any Chowkidars
Shroffs &c can be employed to assist the
Surveyors in their duties. The Surveyors
must be men who can perfectly follow
a table of Stations laid down on paper by
the Sub Conductor & can perfectly follow
the work of our Establishment. The most
important of our men are Survey Peons
& Karnams of villages, & some of the Sub Conductors

[illegible]

Rev Survey office
Coimbatore
10th April 1873

Secretary to
Superintendent Survey

Treasury 1873 Sept
Ex 1108
Copy
Ltr Secretary of Treasury
Rec'd Sept
Dated 12th Sept
Read 17th 1873
Ref 19th

No. 806
27

Enclosures
Estimate
Submitted for reconsideration
Item erroneously
omitted in the Sundry
Civil made in Accordance
with Law and the Regulations
Estimate of the Coastal
Lights

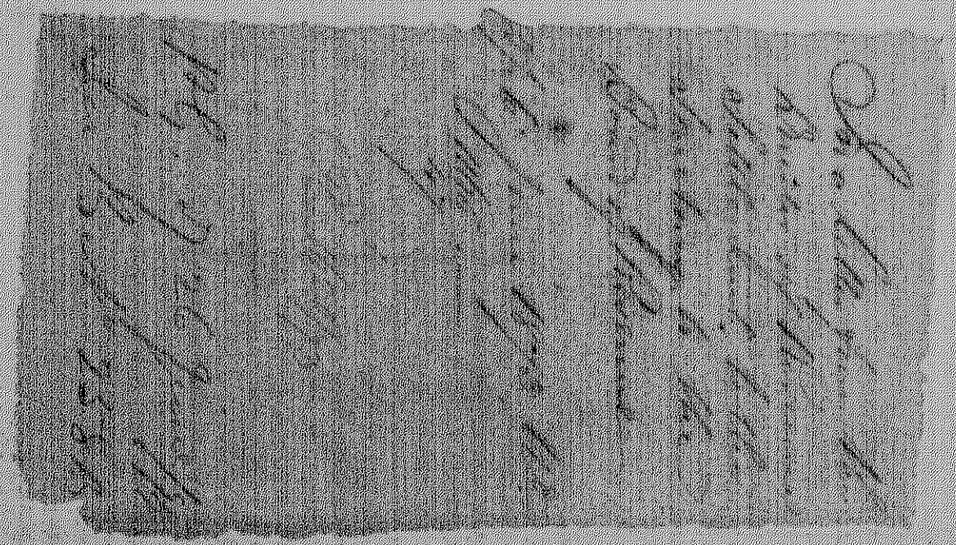
No 899
36

Letter from the Secretary of War in relation to the Engineer Department of Pensacola Harbor, dated 24th January 1833

1832

Richard
Richard Le
Neville
Earl of Salisbury

F.C. Purdell Esq.



No. 1532
60

Revenue Survey Office
[illegible]
[illegible] 1872

From

The Superintendent Revenue Survey.

To

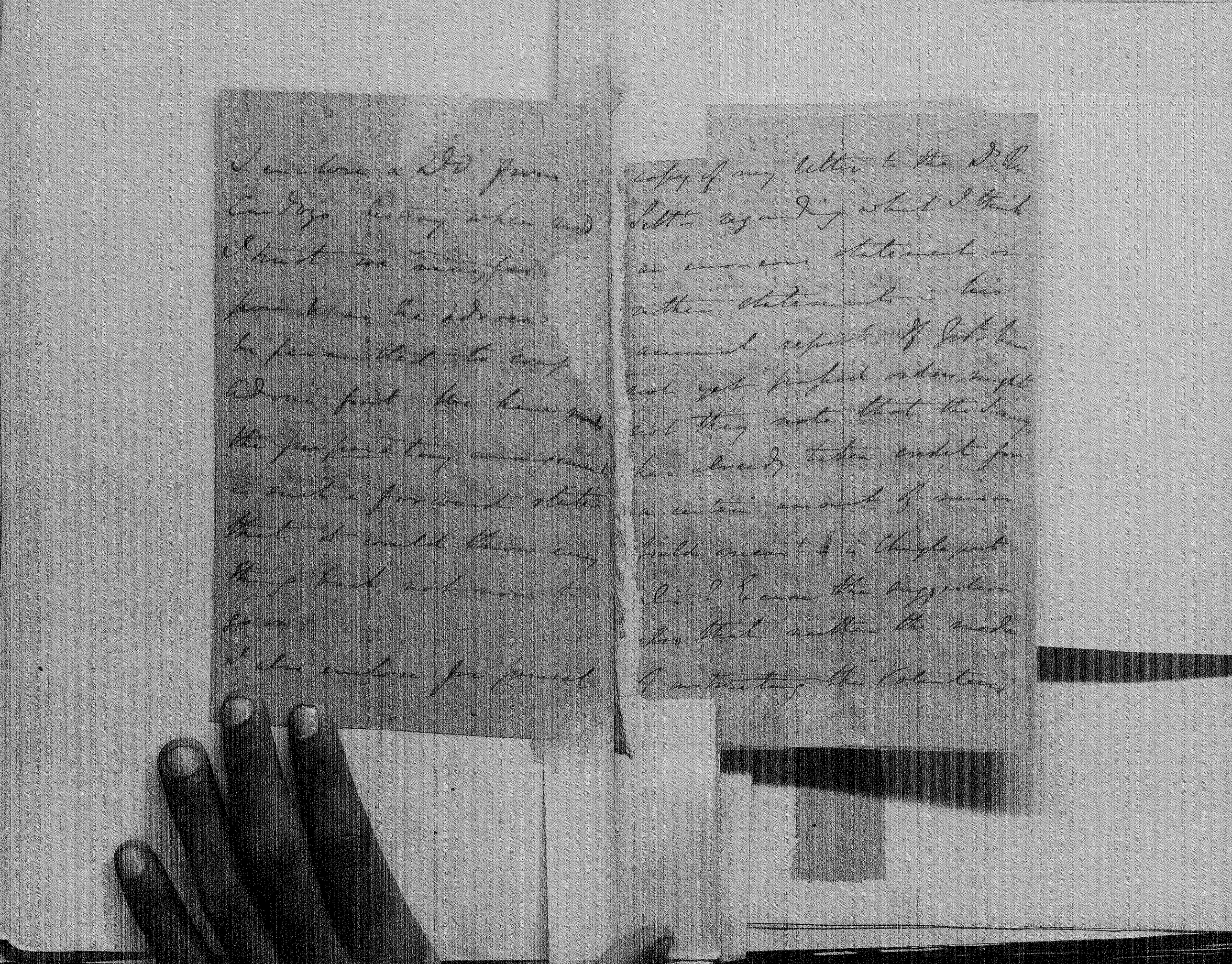
The [illegible]

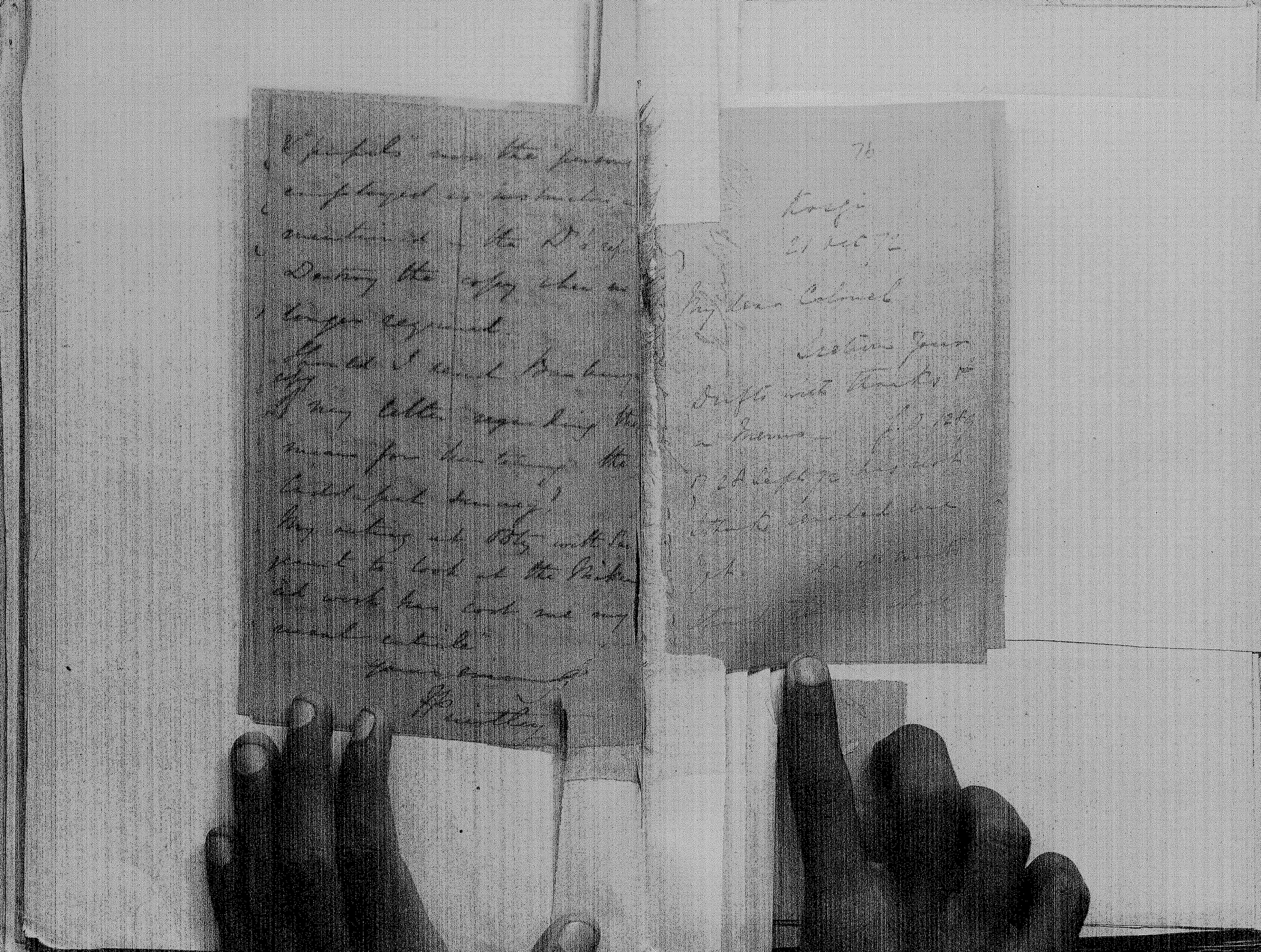
SIR,

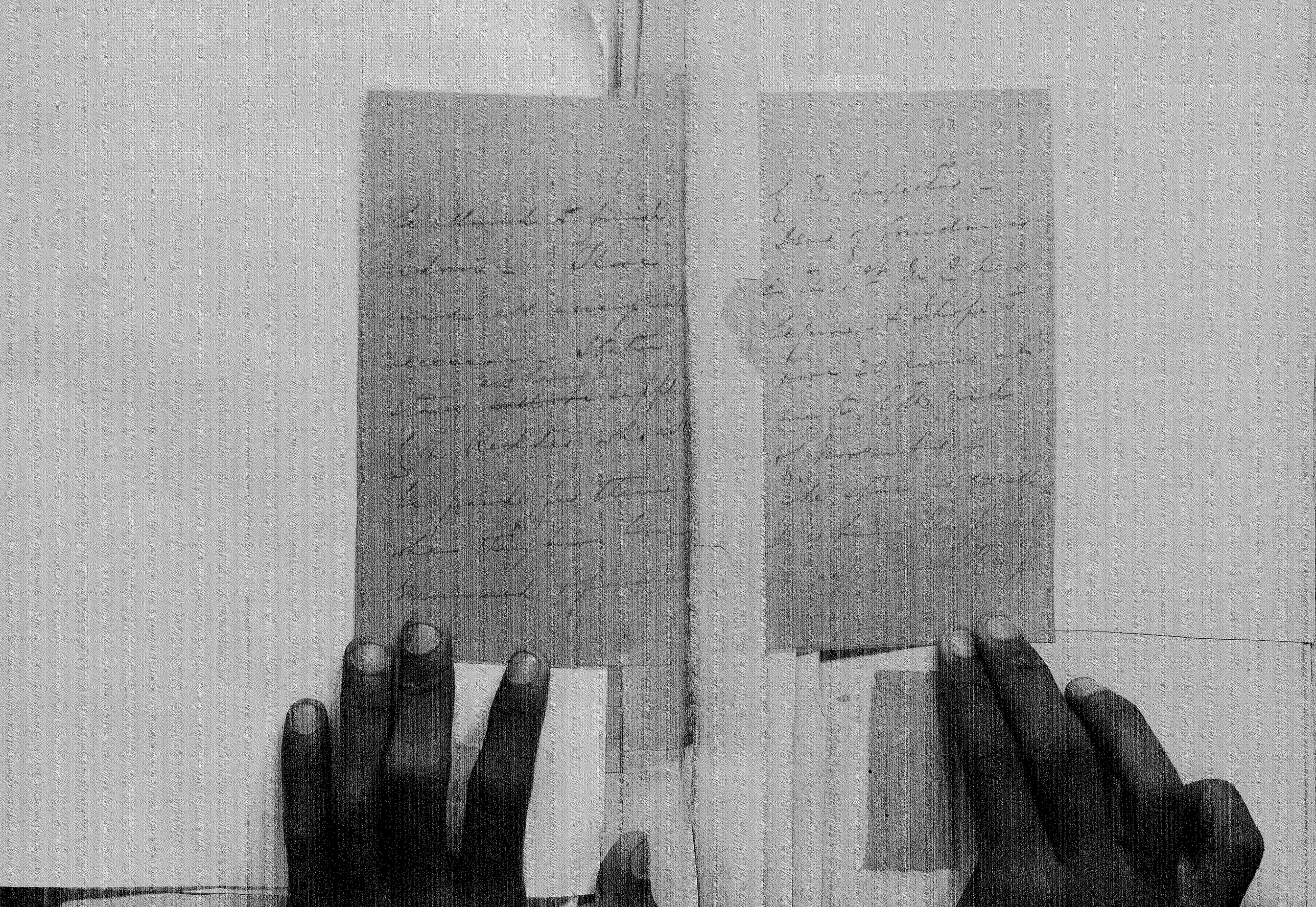
REVENUE SURVEY

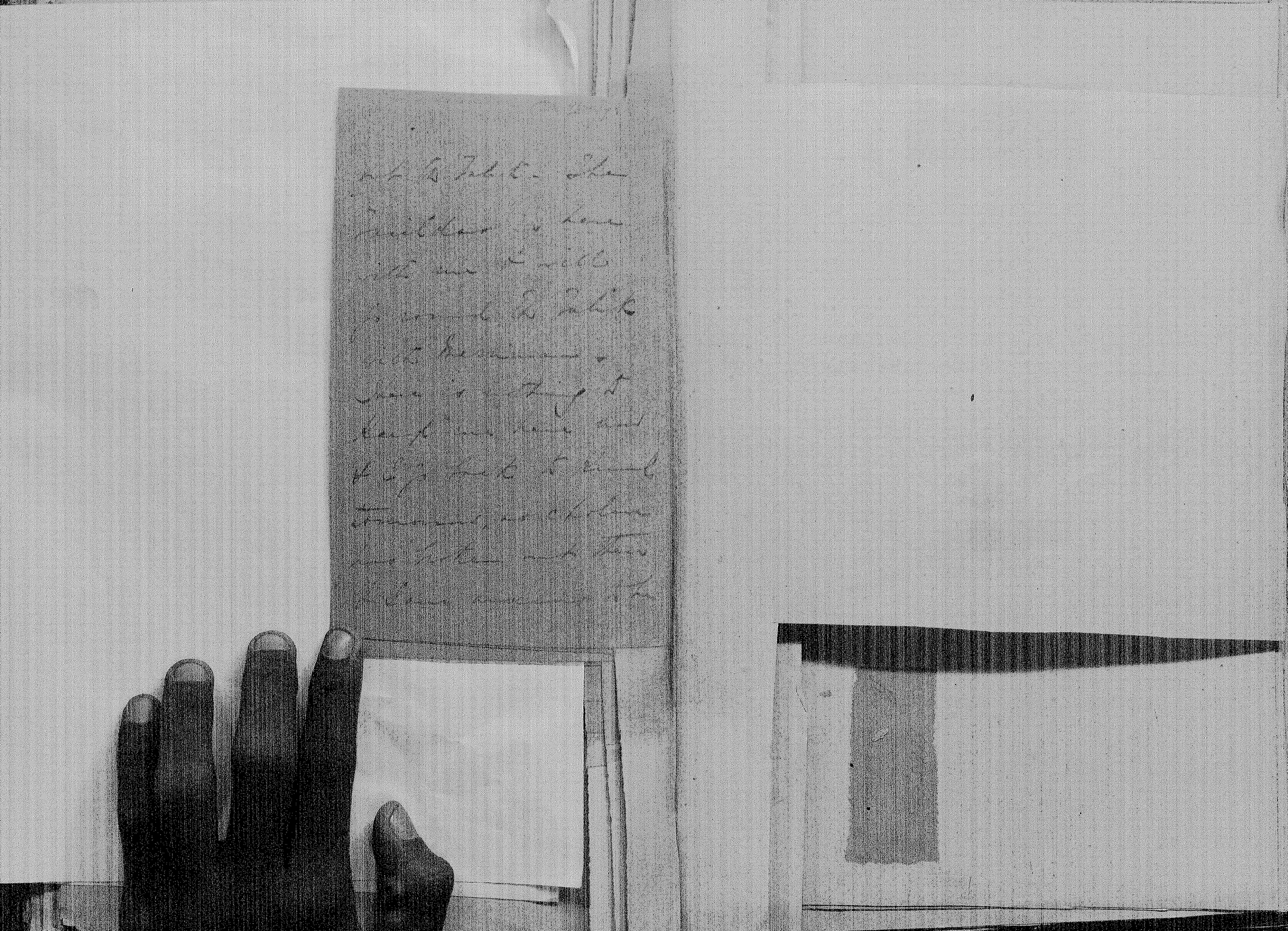
CENTRAL OFFICE

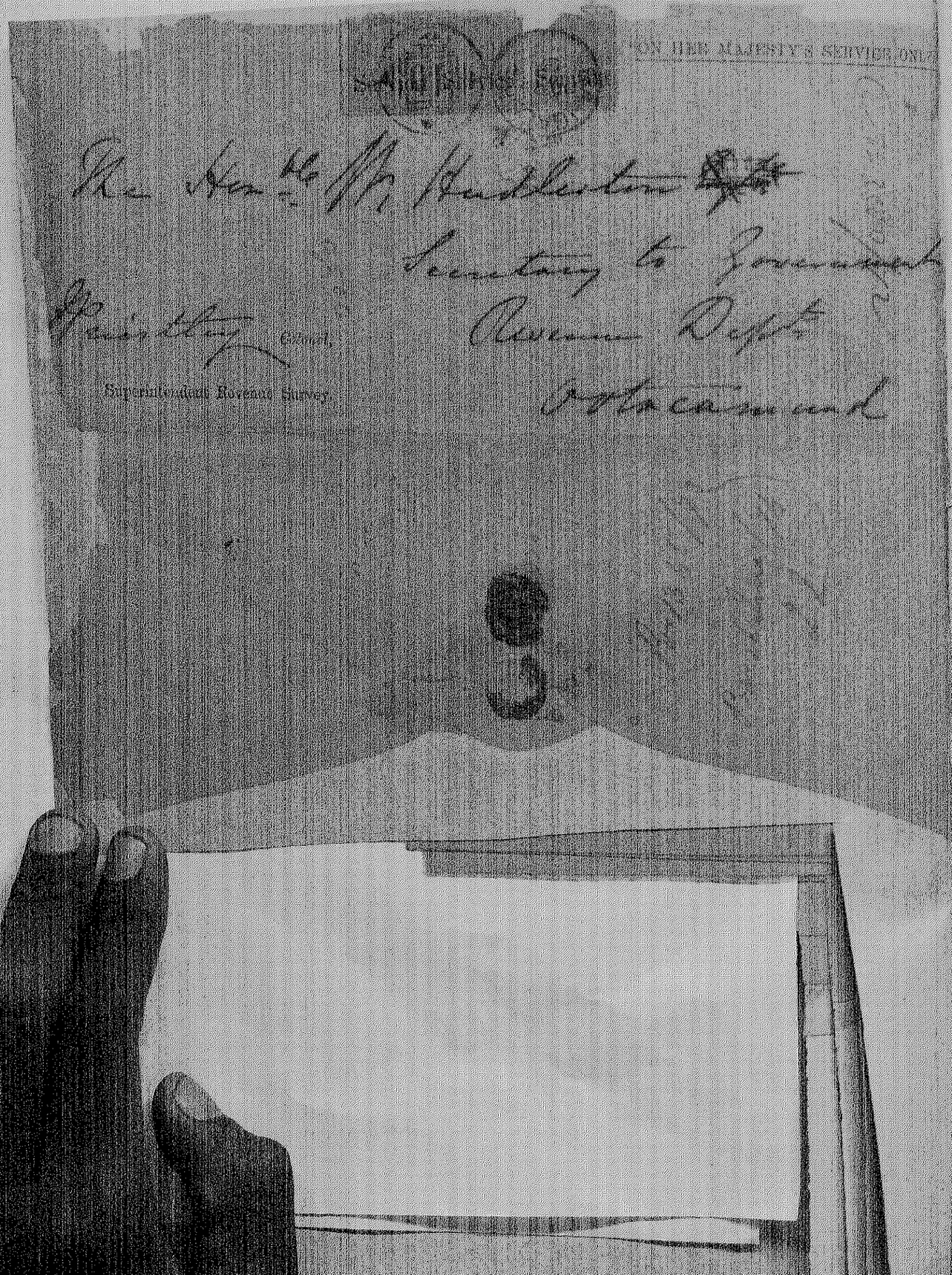
CASE



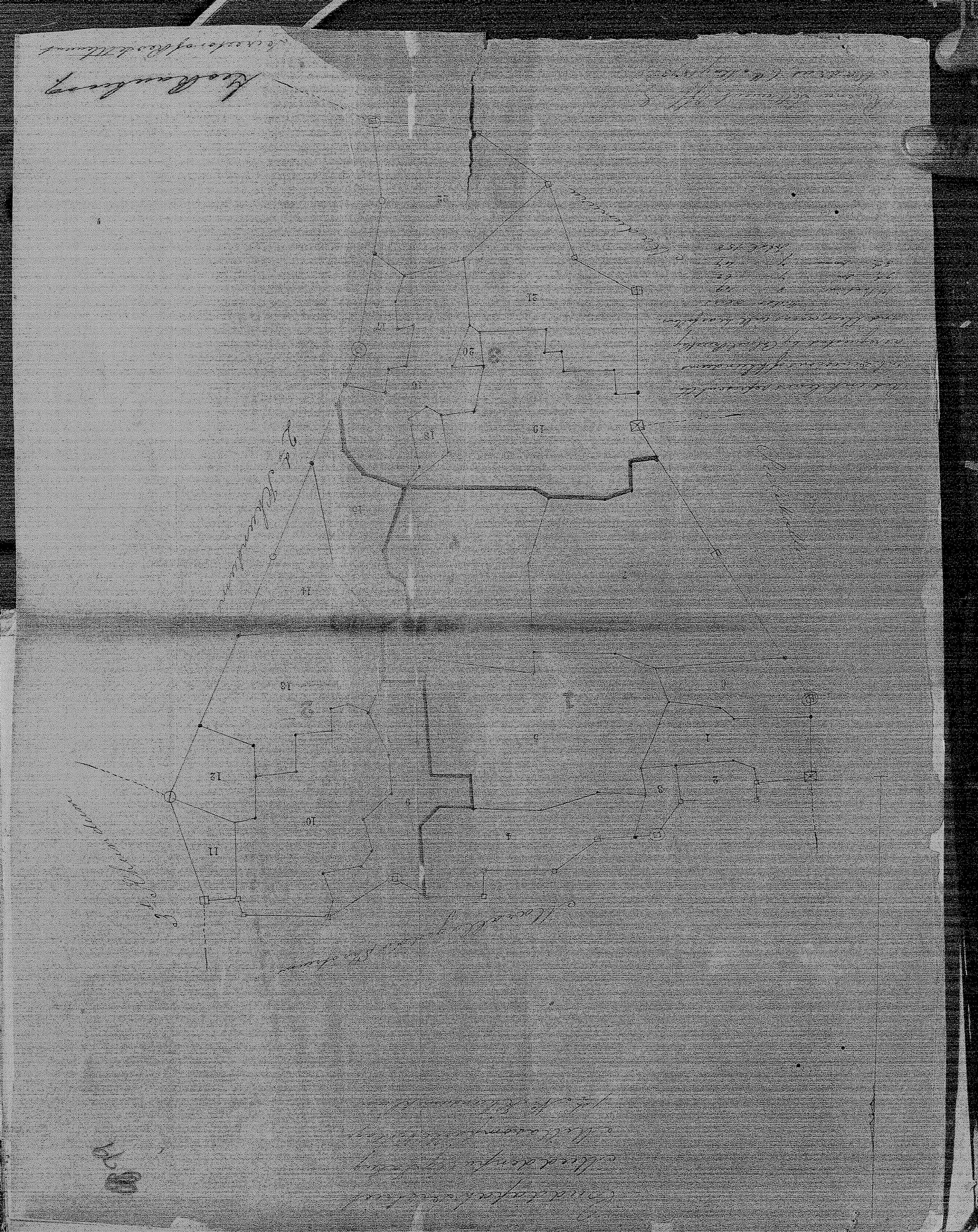








Geometry



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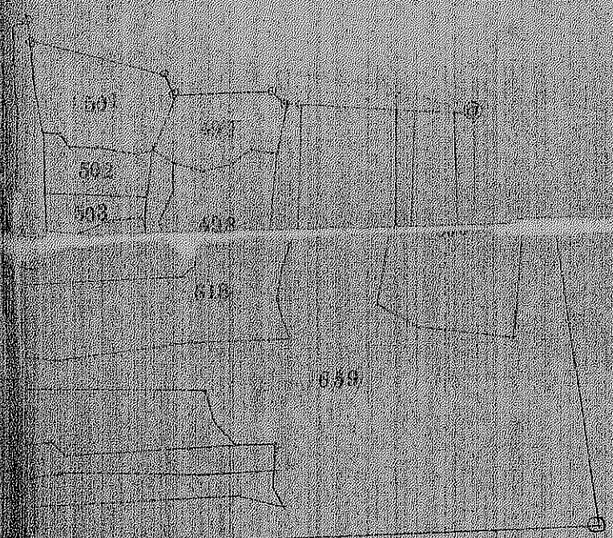
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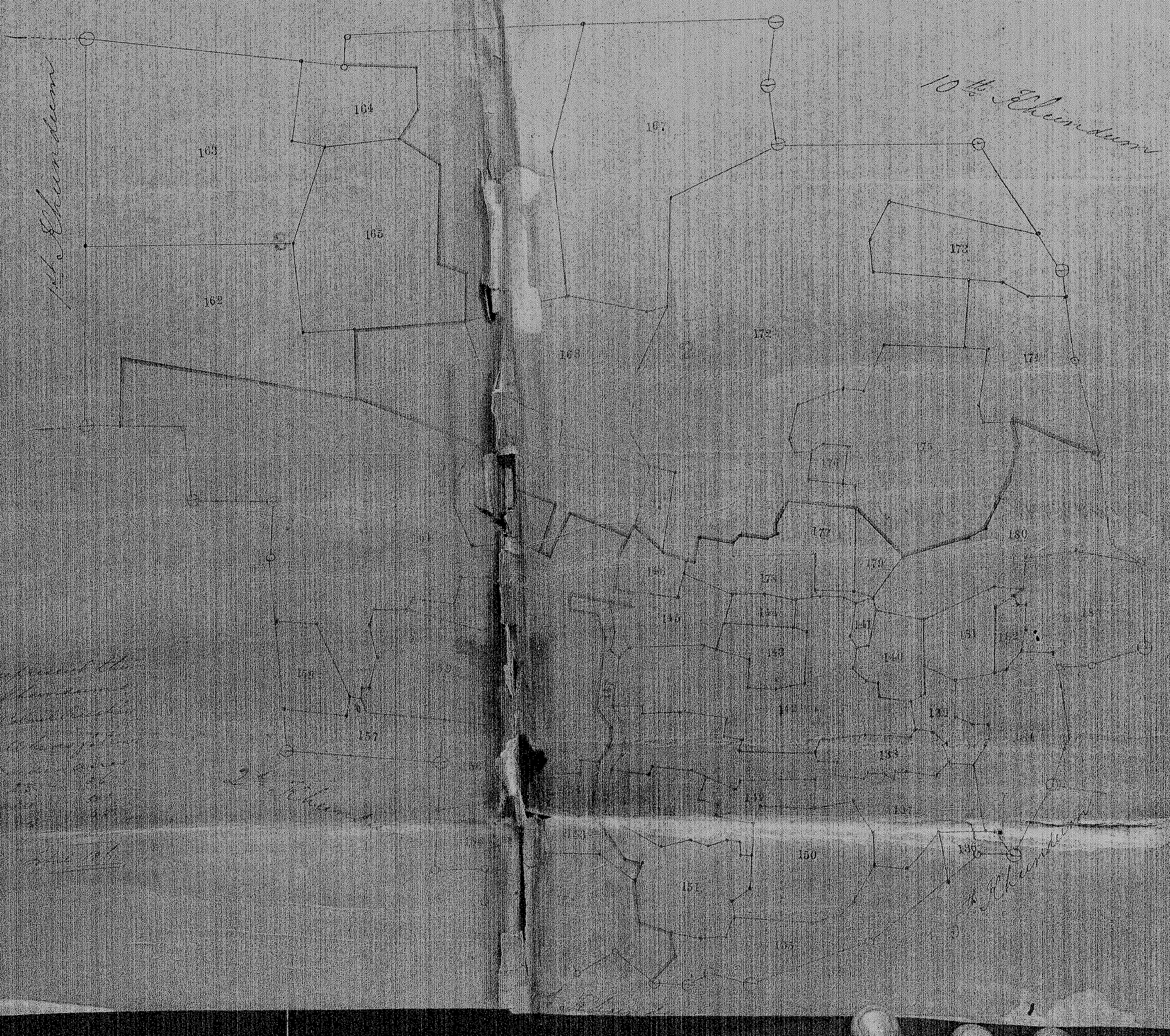
Enclosure to No. 316 of 24th May 1893

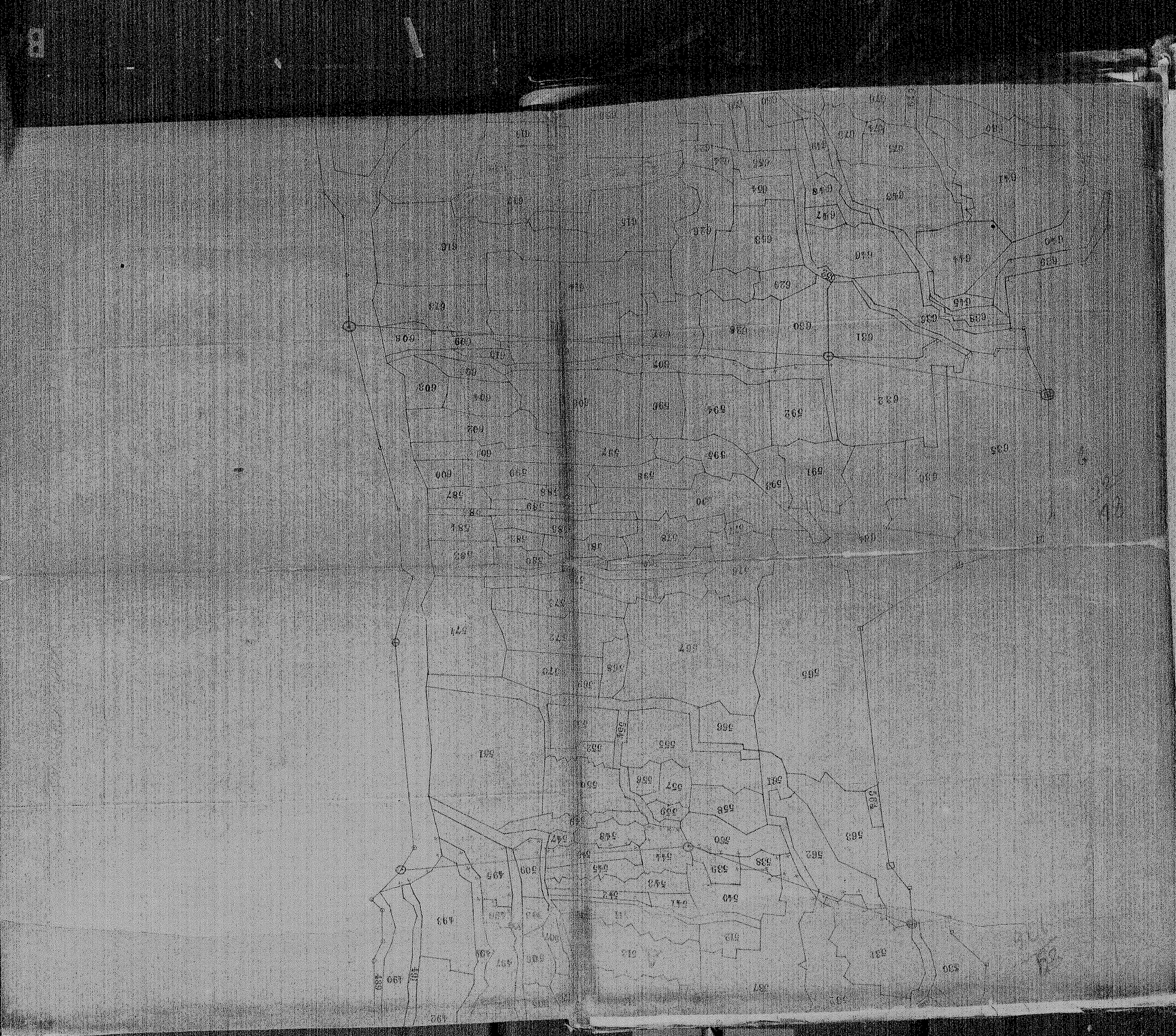




72

Cuddapah District
Vallpad Taluq.
Burravaripulle Village
4th No. Khundum plan.





Rec. 980/23

Ludhiana 01.73

pl. 926, Jeans

Pant No. 22

Date October 1879.

Allegheny Co. Pennsylvania

Plan of Lots

Proceedings of the Mayor Commonalty
and Citizens of the City of New York
in Common Council convened

1770

Proceedings of the Mayor Commonalty
and Citizens of the City of New
York in Common Council convened

1771

the ground that the Plaintiffs were the Cestuis Cobrud Trusts deeds according to the Settlement Agreement should be declared to under Cestui Trusts deeds.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the interest of the said of Trust property should on the Death of the Said Cestui Trusts and of each Portion of the Said Trust property Therefore.

3. [illegible] the Plaintiffs and the Defendants Co-

Consecration to Service
of Persons Settlement
should be distinctly
understood that the
Government pursuant to the
Consecration of that
Department to be the
exception could not be
Title

252-253

254-257

Cyfeiriad Rhif

Le bruit de
la C. Rivallon' complaint
dont elle demande la
reformation de la Sentence
rendue par le Juge de Police
de Rennes, le 22 Juillet 1788
entre elle et Jean Marie
Lemoyne, Sellier, demeurant
en la Paroisse de St Sauveur
dite Ville en Rennes, Appellant
de ladite Sentence
d'une part
Et ledit Lemoyne
Intimé d'autre part
Et entre ledit Lemoyne
Demandeur en Requête
du 29 Juillet dernier
Et ledite Rivallon
Défenderesse
Et encore entre ledite
Rivallon
Demanderesse
Et ledit Lemoyne
Défendeur
Conclusions

the Settlement & Disposition
of the Survey Somerset
purposed by Col: Nicholls
but the Decision
of Governor Lettson
should be delayed
untill the Governor &
Council of Virginia
Concurred in the
Settlement & Disposition
of the Lords Proprietors
Deputies & Commissioners
Vide 1708. Lib. S
folio

Revd Resp.

Memoir Pedrosa Ps 980, 1108
1170, 1345, 1620, 2234 & 2307

Regarding the Boundaries
Encroachments on the Cadastral
Section

I have very acrimonious
Correspondence between the
Director of Revenue Settlement
and the Superintendent of
Census during two years
signed by the latter officer
pleading fault with certain
demarcation work done by the
Settlement Department in the
Subah taluk in Cuddapah
chiefly on the ground that
the Boundaries were to Large
Colonel Priestley decreed
accordingly that the Settlement
Department the director to confine
to their Sub-divisions

matters in [illegible] and that orders to this effect may be passed.

In the same Proceedings the Board discuss the question of whether the Settlement Department is to be permitted to do any demarcation. No doubt for some reasons it would have been preferable that before the Settlement Department was constituted the Survey Department should have been allowed say some years start and have undertaken all the demarcation and survey but under existing circumstances it seems that the Survey

The first time [illegible] the Survey [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] These [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

What else requires [illegible] [illegible]

Then abolish [illegible] Superannuation & transfer

Exactly. These are the exact[illegible] cases.

[illegible]

Doubt if there are any advan[tages at] all — and I would prepare gradual abolition but calling for report as proposed [illegible] note

The abolition should be [illegible] — but gradually

Settlement Dept

Survey must occupy themselves with demarcation as otherwise they would be constantly without employment because their Settlement work proceeds so very much more rapidly than the Survey. No doubt too there are advantages in demarcation work being done by the Settlement Department as originally contemplated and as is done it is believed in other Revenue Surveys. It is submitted therefore that the present system should be allowed to continue as the best suited to the circumstances of the case. Therefore

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