Sectt. II-27—196,203—31-5-52.

1881.
Revenue (195 —) Department.

Orgl (Press) SERIES.

G.O. No. 453

Dated 16:3:1881

[Despatch Abstract.]

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Rec'd 10 Dec 1880

Rec'd

Telegram

No. 92

R. K. Pringle Esqre

Member, Rivers Commission

Submit some notes

Reports through

Board

14/12/80

Ch. Engr

Secy Bd

Roboo

Cashmere

Chest

... and the

No.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 99

D.O.

From Mr Puckle

Dated 21 Dec 1880.

FOR ORDERS.

The question for decision is whether an appointment for the Nilgiri revision of areas &c. is to be made before Mr Puckle's official report comes in. This has not yet reached the Board — vide Mr Galton's d.o.

Can Settt. provide funds from its Budget?

If so. I have no objection. But if not. we must have report & get G.O.

No.

Dec 1886

Special Settlement 1st Sept

Sir P. is very anxious that the work should start fair on 1st January. Mr Benson who has heard what has transpired is also legal early instruction - may explain the situation to the Governor & ask that Mr Benson may be appointed Sanction for the adl charges Rs. 1st both officers this establt. Bdl. must take up specially in any case for the Budget stand. the always title Storekeeping Dec. Land

1st both his appt Garrison Clerks 1st Lt Wilkins if available Storekeeper the Special W.M.? Dr Kurz ? 1st Lt. Hill W.H. 25/2

Officers joined January 1st the pay and allowances of Head Assts Collectors Deputation allowances being charged against settlement Budget

Qtrs

28:

Rs 600

Establishment

required. I know not what arrangement he proposes to recommend

CCC
29/12

I think Mr. Pinhey has had a good deal of criticism by Govt. but if he can file Returns shewing Yearly Estimates & Actuals for each Object of Expenditure & Revenue for the last Ten Years, it will be a great help to the Committee.

V.D.
29/12

102

Resubmitted with a further d.o. note from Mr Pinhey d/28 Dec & a proof copy of his official report to the Board.

As the Settlement Budget can provide funds for the remainder of the current official year & seems unnecessary to apply to Mr. Pinhey.

The Chief Secretary has seen the previous d.o. correspondence & is aware of the possibility of a successor to Mr Pinhey being

---

28th March 1886
Govt House
Singapore

103

My dear Pinhey,

Your D.O. of the 21st instant.

The early appointment of an Officer to take charge of the Nilgiri Settlement from 1st January depends upon the ability of the Settlement to provide funds from its Budget.

For the coming year provision has been made - The question therefore requires an answer as to January, February and March.

In your D.O. dated 28th March last you say my decision is needed to find funds for the pay of an Officer. I can provide about $2000 a month for the new Ruiz Establishment

but

proposed. Two of those, March and

Lieut must ask Officially for a Grant for the pay of an Officer over & above my budget allotment 6, such Grant should precede the pay of a Sub Collr 1 Class No.

What do you now propose hereon? Have you any objection to my addressing the Paymaster Genl at the rate proposed in your letter 4: Decr No 13 in G.O. 9: Decr 1880 No 1671.?

Yours Sincerely
(Sd) C G. Masters.

No.

105

My dear Master -

I pay establt on the hills costs about 600 Rs per mensem and I am saving that amount to the several parties monthly - The pay of an officer comds the day, Rs 900, with Esn tentage, for Jany and the same for Feby - Branch being debited to next year

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
Denber 1880.

CAMP.

Revenue,
of the Sement Department;

nue,
MADRAS.

16th Ocer 1880, I have the
of lands the Neilgherry hills.

that thrèa to be dealt with
Nâds one plateau and slopes;
with thuchterlony valley lying
ern slo of the hills.

circuits ound hamlets, and all
the 16 h scale, and I am in
raphic details between, with all
have b sketched in on the 4
, Coo , Wellington and Kota-
, have een surveyed on the 24

lary have a map of that area,
reser within it, numbered con-
the , which is a small taluq
ed in gments on various scales.
the s into villages, and taking
I have therefore found it neces
the southern-most, Mekanâd, which extends from ar Metapálayam to Oota-
camund, mostly south of the Karteri river, I , in consultation with the
District officers, divided it into six villages, s ated from each other by
rivers or by main lines of road. These villa will be mapped by the
survey on a uniform scale, and consecutive n rs will be given through-
out each, as is usual in other Districts.

5. The accompanying map of the Mekanâd ibits the outlay of villages
proposed. Two of these, Mélur and Hulikal, race all the slopes and the

No.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
Dember 1880.
CAMP,

FROM

R. K. PUCKLE, ESQUIRE,
2nd Member, Board of Revenue,
in charge of the Sement Department;

To

C. A. GALTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary, Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

SIR,

As requested in G. O. No. 1,345, dated 16th Oer 1880, I have the honor to submit a scheme for the Settlement of lands the Neilgherry hills.

2. I have visited the District, and find that threa to be dealt with is about 1,000 square miles, divided into four Náds o he plateau and slopes; and into three Amshoms in South-east Wynaad, with tDuchterlony valley lying between the Náds and Amshoms, on the western sl of the hills.

3. The cultivation and waste within "circuits ound hamlets, and all estates and grants have been surveyed on the 16 h scale, and I am in receipt of most of the maps; but the topographic etails between, with all large tracts of waste, forest reserve, &c., have sketched in on the 4 inch scale; while the stations of Ootacamund, Coo , Wellington and Kotagherry, with a considerable tract round each, ha een surveyed on the 24 inch scale.

4. To register a given area it is necessary ave a map of that area, with all the fields, estates, waste blocks and rese within it, numbered consecutively. Registry can hardly be made on the , which is a small taluq in size, and has the drawback of being mapped i gments on various scales. I have therefore found it necessary to divide the s into villages, and taking the southern-most, Mekanád, which extends fro ar Metapálayam to Ootacamund, mostly south of the Karteri river, I , in consultation with the District officers, divided it into six villages, s ated from each other by rivers or by main lines of road. These vill will be mapped by the survey on a uniform scale, and consecutive n ers will be given throughout each, as is usual in other Districts.

5. The accompanying map of the Mekanád ibits the outlay of villages proposed. Two of these, Mélur and Hulikal, race all the slopes and the

bulk of the estat in the Nád, with an area of 10,000 and 20,000 acr , re
pectively. But t e apparently excessive areas cannot be curtailed, as there
are no places o residence on the slopes, which are mostly covered with
jungle and are ultivated and without inhabitants. The other four vil ges,
Kaiti, Balakola, lar and Athigarahatti are entirely plateau villages, with an
area of from 6,0(to 8,000 acres each, and comprise the greater part of the
native cultivation the Nád.

6. This divis into villages is not popular with the inhabitants of
some of the ha ts, who, for years past, have been at feud with their
neighbours regard some petty matter of boundary, grazing, or right of
way, but I can ose no better division, and the hill people will soon be
accustomed to vi es with definite boundaries, the more especially as all
rights and privile which they have hitherto enjoyed will be secured to
them at the Settle t.

7. What has s been done in the Mekanád may be done in the other
Náds and Amshom with a probable outturn of from 40 to 45 villages for
the entire District.

8. At present e are no taluq or village establishments on the Neil-
gherry hills. Nád e lishments exist, it is true, but they are quite unable to
cope with the enorm areas under their charge. There are no village accounts,
and no check on e proceedings of the Nád karnams and monegars
beyond the chitta o ce copy of such puttas as they may prepare. One
Deputy Tahsildar, t Revenue Inspectors, sixteen Head Monegars, thirty-
three Sub-Monegars, d five Kurnams on the plateau, and one Deputy
Tahsildar, one Reve Inspector, three Adigarries or Monegars, and two
Menavars or Kurnat South-east Wynaad comprize the executive staff.
Only some of the M ars can read and write, and but few of them are
well acquainted with language (Tamil,) in which the puttas are written.
It is not to be wo ed at therefore that anomalies and irregularities
assume larger propor as land becomes yearly more valuable, while the
whole land revenue ht to account is less than that of some single
villages in the plains

9. Much may no
villages, by furnishing corrected I think, by laying out the Náds into
maps of each village, District officers and the public with registers and
may be laid out I y appointing Village establishments. How the Náds
Mekanád, I have wo shown, and, confining present attention to the
that embraces all varip a specimen register for a village (Hulikal)
plateau. This register of tenure and entry likely to be found on the
and especially invite e key to the village map that accompanies it,
register. Nothing of n to the Descriptive Memoir in front of the
the Engineer and all rt exists. The Commissioner, the Forest officer,
of the boundaries, te ubordinates are necessarily more or less ignorant
histories and statistics, of properties, and the

greatest doubt and difficulty are experienced in acquiring or assigning waste land.

10. When the Náds are thus cast into villages, an every item in each village is registered, the opportunity should be taken advantage of to impose the service cess at one anna in the rupee of assessment and so pay an establishment of one Kurnam, one Munsiff-Monegar, one police taliari and one Revenue vetti for each village.

11. At present the Nád establishments do draw certain emoluments, but their Inam lands have been mostly alienated and the money payments are very small. The land Inams amount to 1,600 acres, assessed at 800 Rupees, and the ready money allowances to 162 Rupees on the plateau and 561 Rupees in South-east Wynaad. If these Inam lands be enfranchised in the names of their occupants, at five-eighths of their present assessment, they will yield 500 Rupees, which, with 723 Rupees now paid in cash, will amount to 1,223 Rupees, to which 6,400 Rupees may be added as the proceeds of the Service cess, for the Settlement will no doubt raise the land revenue of the hills to a lac of Rupees, and how this may be done I will show.

12. The waste land rules have been in force since 1863 and have realized rather more than a lac of Rupees in the course of eighteen years. When the Settlement has been made and each available block of waste land is shown in the map and register, the sales will be largely increased, but in the meantime a considerable revenue may be brought to account by the temporary suspension of the waste land rules during Settlement as provided in Rule XXIII.

13. On going into the details of my specimen village, I find that there is no check on the encroachments of native cultivators, if not too conspicuous, while the planter, who uses such Government waste as lies in or around his estate as accommodation land, is afraid to apply to purchase it, as speculators would run up the price to a figure beyond his means, in the hope of being able to cause him sufficient annoyance to necessitate his buying them out.

14. Now the cultivators in circuits and the planters adjoining unsurveyed tracts would very gladly take up small lots of waste to complete their boundaries, if allowed to do so, once for all, without auction, and, if this concession is made at the Settlement, I shall not only double the revenue, but redress the greater bulk of the grievances so prevalent throughout the District.

15. "The circuit" maps, as per specimen enclosed, exhibit the cultivation and waste around each separate hamlet, and it is to the interest both of Government and of the ryots that the latter should be allowed to add to their holdings such small patches adjacent as the Settlement officer may be of opinion may be so added without detriment to public interests. The Government in G. O. No. 793, dated 5th April 1879, framed rules for charg-

ing the additional ea brought to account by the survey. Before these were framed, howe, the cultivation in the Mekanád circuits had been assessed. There ino longer any necessity for allowing an abatement any part of a holg, as all lands have a saleable value, and the pres assessment is so lo hat the hitherto rejected waste lands in circuits are being applied for the highest rate of circuit assessment, viz., 10 annas an acre. If any abatent is made, moreover, the five rates now existing, viz., 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 has an acre, will be multiplied a hundred fold, as each man will have a r to himself, according to the excess found in his putta, and the simplicity the Settlement registry will be entirely lost. I propose therefore to contin throughout the District what already exists in the Mekanád, and to char the cultivators on their full survey areas at existing rates of assessment

16. In like mar patches of waste, in and around estates, may be granted on putta the owners of these estates at the highest rate of estate assessment, v 2 Rupees an acre, in consideration of foregoing auction. Thus, I pro to grant to Messrs. Hunter and Allan about 100 acres of grass and b marked A in the village map, which lie between the Glenmore and Vini estates, both belonging to the same proprietors, and which are now sed without any payment as grazing ground for the estate cattle, and to nt to Messrs. Stanes Brothers about the same extent, marked B and C in village map, which lie north of a line drawn across the southern end of e Glendale estate from some putta lands in the Hulikal circuit, to soi putta lands in the Karakaodei circuit, owned by the same proprietors. Th grants are quite unobjectionable, and will complete the ring fence in eac se, and double the aggregate assessment now paid on the Glenmore, Vell and Glendale estates. This land, if sold by auction, would probably not r e more than 37½ Rupees an acre, which is the capitalized value at 4 cent of the difference between the assessment of two Rupees, now pro d to be charged, and eight annas, which would be the assessment per acr such land under the waste land rules, while the estate owners benefit b eing able to keep out intruders, to secure grazing ground for their cattle, a to plant *Eucalyptus* as fuel, large quantities of which are required for drying eir tea.

17. If what I have dicated above is done, both for circuits and estates, village by village, and f e forest and other reserves are carefully registered, as they are in my ecimen register, the areas available for sale under the waste land rules, aft Settlement, will be so clearly defined, that the parties concerned may in t and study every waste block in each village and know, without asking question, what can be had and what not.

18. In case of frau nt encroachment that may be indicated by the district officers, the highes state assessment of two Rupees an acre should

be charged on the entire property, plus such averag auction rate on the portion encroached as may be determined by the Commissioner.

19. The great difficulty, however, is to know how t charge estates, which from various causes pay a merely nominal assessmen One proprietor pays eight annas a year for 30 acres. A second redeemed he assessment of two cawnies as far back as 1864, but has paid noth on any part of his estate ever since. While a third pays 1-8-4 a y for an estate that has 70 acres planted with coffee. Looking into dils is hopeless. The plantation registers only show the assessment on eas purchased under the waste land rules, and the Nád kurnam pr ses ignorance of all relating to estates as a whole, though he can give me information regarding the transfer of puttas. There are moreover n illage accounts of any kind to refer to. The lowest charge under the wa land rules is 8 annas an acre, and estates paying less than this might assessed at this minimum rate.

20. Such treatment would be thought to be ient, as much of the area occupied must have been undoubtedly forest, hich under the waste land rules is chargeable 2 Rupees an acre. Arrea I think, must be foregone, as estates have changed hands as a rule, an he present owners cannot be blamed for not paying more than demande But if it is once laid down that 8 annas an acre is the minimum cha on the survey area of estates, the gross assessment can be easily calc d, and future acquisitions can be added at their proper acreage rate the puttas now to be issued.

21. Estate owners are only too anxious to their titles cleared up, and to have a Settlement putta to show the a and assessment of their properties, and as grass land and scrub are no ught for at 2 Rupees an acre, and as even the owners of allotments for nting firewood ask for puttas at 2 Rupees an acre in supersession of supposed favourable terms of their original grants, it may be assumed tha 8 anna acreage charge on estates paying less than that rate would pr ally hardly be felt.

22. Some difficulty has been experienced in oviding an officer qualified to carry out this intricate Settlement. The thr icers left in the Settlement department are busily engaged in their District hile the Survey department is short handed, and the senior officers draw ut the pay of a Sub-Collector. The most suitable officer that I can n ate is the Acting Assistant Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Benson, who h uch local knowledge and carries weight with the planters and Badagas. e has been with me now some days, working up the system proposed, I think that the Settlement might be entrusted to him under the gener ntrol of the Commissioner. If the Government approve of this nomination . Benson should be appointed as Special Assistant for Settlement from 1st January 1881, and the work is likely to occupy two years.

23. Provision has been made in the Settlement budget for 1881-82, for the cost of the Ngherry settlement. But this cost will be amply covered by the additional revenue derived from the work, while the satisfaction given to all classes, and the facility of control afforded to the district officers by the arrangements proposed, will undoubtedly be beneficial to the future of the Neilgherry district.

24. I enclose copy of the instructions drawn up for the guidance of the officer making the Settlement.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

2nd Member, Board of Revenue,
in charge of the Settlement.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICER MAKING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

I. Each Nád should be sub-divided into villages with due regard to natural boundaries, such as rivers, main roads, &c.

II. The circuits, estates, allotments, waste land grants, grazing grounds, reserves and unsurveyed waste comprised in each village should be exhibited on a rough village map. Care being taken to stamp its name on each circuit, estate, &c., so that it may be easily recognized. The waste that has not been separately surveyed should be laid in on the 16 inch scale.

III. A list showing the names and area of the circuits, estates, &c., so thrown together, should be prepared as per No. 2 of the specimen Memoir, to ensure the aggregate area agreeing with that of the village map.

IV. The village map should be subsequently reduced to the size of a half sheet of foolscap, without scale, to bind up facing the Memoir.

V. Application should be made to the owners of estates and other large properties for brief descriptions of their properties, which, when received, should be checked and recorded as per No. 6 of the specimen Memoir.

VI. In like manner data regarding forest reserves and plantations should be obtained from the Forest officer, and a careful description of such reserves or plantations should be prepared as per No. 10 of the specimen Memoir.

VII. Forest reserves in the Mekanád have been demarked and surveyed, so it is not advisable to add to the area of these particular blocks, but the unsurveyed slopes of the hills and such areas on the plateau as are not needed for other purposes should be registered as Government reserve.

VIII. Grants for planting firewood should be scrutinised, and if the grant has lapsed by failure to fulfil its terms, as is believed to be usually the case, the grantee may be offered a putta for the area granted on payment of the highest rate of estate assessment, viz., 2 Rupees an acre, and should he not accept this, the land should revert to Government and be registered as available for sale under the waste land rules.

IX. The date of sale of waste lands (not included in estates otherwise described) with their area, the amount realized, the names of purchasers, &c., should be recorded as per No. 7 of the specimen Memoir.

X. The lands in each circuit should be inspected and every assistance should be rendered to joint puttadars to divide their holdings.

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XI. Waste numbers interspersed in such circuits can be granted to the adjoining cultivators, on putta, at the highest rate of circuit assessment, viz., 10 annas an acre, on the understanding that this is the last occasion on which durkasts will be accepted, and that, in future, additions to holdings can only be made by purchase under the waste land rules.

XII. Any large block of waste land in circuits can be registered, if needed, as grazing poramboke, for the common use of the inhabitants of the village in which it is situated.

XIII. In like manner suitable blocks of Government waste beyond circuits can be registered as grazing poramboke, after due consideration of the circumstances of the village.

XIV. Other blocks of Government waste beyond circuits can be set aside as available for sale under the waste land rules, but, when unsurveyed waste is divided into blocks, straight lines should be run from stone to stone to avoid further demarcation and survey.

XV. The boundaries of grazing puttas should be inspected, and if the pattadars are shown to have sold any part of the land that they have been allowed to use solely for grazing, such grazing puttas should be cancelled, for they are no longer really necessary under present arrangements, as sufficient grazing ground will be set aside for the common use of the village, the area found to have been sold should be charged at the highest rate of estate assessment and be registered in the name of the purchaser.

XVI. In making grants for village grazing or in renewing grazing puttas, care must be taken to reserve all forest and sides of streams, and to expressly prohibit the felling of timber, or cutting of scrub, or burning of under-growth. *Fern* and grass may however be *cut* for litter or fodder.

XVII. Small patches of Government waste within or adjoining estates can be granted on putta to the owners of such estates at the highest rate of estate assessment, viz., 2 Rs. an acre, on the understanding mentioned in Rule XI.

XVIII. The excess area discovered by survey has been charged in the Mekanád circuits, but not in the coffee estates. It is difficult to make a comparison between old and new areas in estates, as the survey areas have been adopted in part or entirely for years past, and there are no village accounts to compare with. It will therefore be sufficient to see that each estate pays at least 8 annas an acre on its entire survey area, and to include all the lands in an estate, whether grant or putta, in one Settlement putta.

XIX. Fraudulent occupation should be dealt with by charging the full estate assessment of 2 Rupees an acre on the entire estate, after such fine, as may be imposed by the Commissioner, shall have been paid.

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XX. When these points have all been determined, the rough village map should be numbered consecutively throughout, to correspond with the register and be sent to the survey for lithography.

XXI. As each village is finished rough puttas should be issued and a time and place should be fixed for hearing appeals ; when these are heard and the needful corrections have been made, a Chitta, or Curnam's copy of the puttas, should be prepared from the corrected register for all lands in occupation within the limits of the village, and, when Village establishments are introduced, the Monegar should be required to collect the Government dues on all lands within his village, and the Curnam should be required to account for the same, granting receipts in the usual form for all payments made.

XXII. Provision should be made for keeping the requisite Village accounts, care being taken to write the annual adangal in the exact form of the printed register, and to issue puttas in the exact form of the Chitta.

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Dear Davidson,

I enclose further d.o. correspondence and notes regarding Benson's proposed appointment on Settlement duty on the Pulgoris.

Please peruse & return that I may tell Puckle what is proposed the Govt are prepared to do.

The question for you to settle is that contained in the Hon W. H's note of 29.12.80 viz:- "if we can fill Benson's place to register the lands for Settlement" was considered unnecessary. Upon ascertaining the wishes of Govt on the Settlement point, Mr

† G.O. 23rd Septr 1880, No 1221.

I think it is simplest & get the survey work done available for

readily and satisfactorily
xx xc.

I don't suppose you will have any difficulty in doing that. Kindly let me know what you propose in returning the accompaniments.

The papers only reached me just now (1.15) p.m. 31/12 or I sh.d have liked to explain the situation to His Excellency before he left for the Hill

Yours truly
Chas Todd

31/12

In his note of 25/12 q.v. the Hon. W.H. asked if Knox was likely to revert.

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+ G.O. 23d Septr 1880, No 1221. to regulate the lands for Settlement' was considered unnecessary. Upon ascertaining the wishes of Govt on the Settlement point,

I think it is time for me to get the Survey work made available for

Jno Rc

4 January 1881.

Dear Master, 120

There will be no difficulty in filling the Assistant Commissioner's place temporarily, as soon as His Excellency the Governor returns. Meanwhile, W. R. S. Benson will be gazetted to act as Special Assistant to the Commissioner Nilgiris for Settlement only.

Yours sincerely
J. Davidson.

2/1
42

4th October 1880

Mr. Puckle's proposal for the preparation of registers and descriptive memoirs for the lands of the Nilgiri Hills which have been surveyed was sanctioned last April. The suggestion for re-settlement was not approved, and Mr. Puckle's intention to depute Mr. Rundall who was meanwhile transferred to Salt to register the lands for settlement was considered unnecessary. Upon ascertaining the wishes of Govt. on the Settlement point, Mr.

* G.O. 23d Septr 1880, No 1221.

I think it is important to get the survey work done as well as

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D.O. correspondence relating to preliminary Reports &c on the Nilgiris & the appointment of Mr R.S. Benson for settlement work—

Nov 1880 - Jan 1881

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 122 / 125

DO From Mr Puckle - Dated 26th October 1880

FOR ORDERS.

Mr Puckle's proposal for the preparation of registers and descriptive memories for the lands on the Nilgiri Hills which have been surveyed was sanctioned last April. The suggestion for re-settlement was not approved, and Mr Puckle's intention to depute Mr Rundall who was meanwhile transferred to Salt to register the lands for settlement' was considered unnecessary. Upon ascertaining the wishes of Govt on the Settlement point, Mr

*G.O. 29th April 1880, No 499

*G.O. 29 Septr 1880, No 1251

*G.O. 23d Septr 1880, No 1221.

I think it is time for Mr to get the survey work finished as available for

Mr Ruckle submitted a proposition to employ Major Liardet, while on furlough, in registering and revising the holdings and titles was agreed to; but from the present D.O. note it appears that Major Liardet is not prepared to give up his leave for this purpose without special allowances, and Mr Ruckle therefore is put to it to know what to do.

2 He asks whether you think the work should be done at once or not - I gather from the notes attached to G.O. 29th April and 23rd September 1880 Nos

128

† Place with papers 30/12-/80 30/12

letting & inviting holdings on the Hill Run & Dist Engineer suggesting that

† G.O. 16th Oct 1880, No 1345.

Brown Md. & Dist Engr Should whether any Steps with Settlers & Owners to carry the work forthwith

Mr Ruckle could proceed & start the work. but he could not supervise the details operations & completion. I think he had better ascertain what

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Major Liardet to Nos 499 - proceed Ruckle can take his Rod: lessen if he likes - but it should not be necessary that he Md. & this in order to visit the Hills for this purpose. he could employ subdivisional Rods or lessen each block. & high proceed with the work of the Line Lock

H.B.
30/12

Nos 499 and 1221, that its completion was considered of importance as it could have been so much prand and collusion.

3. He also enquires what had better be done next. It might be suggested that he should enquire what Major Liardet actually wants, for a better man for the work could hardly be found - or, as I think was once suggested by the Honble W. Huddleston - let Mr Benson take up this duty, which he possibly might accomplish with some such extra establishment

establishment
as Mr Puckle in-
-tended giving
Major Liardet
so soon as the new
arrangements
for Nilgiri admin-
-istration set him
at liberty from
Court and Trea-
-sury work at
Ootacamund

12

~~FOR ORDERS~~

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D. Os and other Correspondence relating to
the Revision of assessment in the Vulgeris.
Also about Mr Benson's appointment
Settl Officer

No. 13.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th January 1881.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th December 1880, No. 3,081-A—51-A :—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting a scheme for the settlement of lands on the Nílgiri Hills.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 3—Maps.

ENCLOSURE No. 4—Descriptive Memoir of Hulikal Village.

WITH this letter the Second Member of the Board submits a scheme for the settlement of lands on the Nílgiri Hills.

2. The main features of this scheme are—

I. The formation of villages and appointment of village establishments.
II. The suspension of the Waste Land Rules during settlement.
III. The treatment of fraudulent encroachment.
IV. The treatment of survey excess in *bonâ fide* occupation.
V. The allotment of village grazing grounds.
VI. The definition of lands available for sale hereafter.
VII. The registry of Government forests.
VIII. The registry of parts of the slopes and other unsurveyed tracts as Government reserve.

3. In paragraph 4 Mr. Puckle explains that villages in the sense of territorial divisions have hitherto had no existence; the cultivation round hamlets and the boundaries of estates, &c., have been defined and mapped by the Survey on the scale of sixteen inches to the mile, but the intervening areas have been merely sketched into the maps of the Náds on the scale of four inches to the mile. The Settlement has, however, now laid out one Nád into villages and has worked up one of these villages exhibiting the areas forming this village, the particulars of the estates comprised in it, and the numbers and areas of the tracts to be sold or reserved hereafter in detail in the specimen register.

4. The village map that accompanies this scheme is on the scale of eight inches to the mile for convenience of reference, but as each village is disposed of at settlement it is proposed to lithograph maps on the usual scale of sixteen inches to the mile.

5. The appointment of village establishments and the levy of the service cess for their payment are essential to the success of the scheme, for, as shown in paragraph 8, the existing establishment is insufficient and is practically almost unpaid. There are at present no village accounts, and the Commissioner and his establishment have hitherto been in the habit of doing village officers' work in all matters regarding estates, while the Nád Curnams have had their attention confined exclusively to the putta lands around the several hamlets. In future it will be easy to deal with all the lands of a village through the medium of the village officers, and the usual accounts can be kept on the basis of the settlement register. Section XXIII of the Waste Land Rules provides that nothing contained in them shall be held to debar the Government

from granting waste land on putta, cowle, or otherwise at their discretion as heretofore, and this seems to be an occasion when it is very advisable to suspend the rules to enable the settling officer to grant patches of waste on putta to make up the boundaries of estates or to allow of cultivators extending their petty holdings by the inclusion of lands that sooner or later they are almost sure to encroach on; in fact, the grants as proposed in paragraphs 13—16 will dispose of many individual grievances and will almost prevent further encroachment, while the additional assessment brought in by these and the other methods of treatment proposed will materially increase the land revenue of the hills.

6. As an illustration Mr. Puckle mentions the areas that may be granted at settlement in his specimen village and proposes assessing such areas at the highest rates of assessment, reserving the waste lands within "circuits" exclusively for Native Puttadars at 10 annas an acre and those without circuits for the owners of estates, European or Native, at Rs. 2 an acre.

7. The first entry under the head of Estates in the Descriptive Memoir exhibits a case of fraudulent encroachment. This estate has been fully assessed in the register at Rs. 2 an acre after the levy for two years of a prohibitive rate of assessment. It is improbable that the still higher rate imposed for the current year will be realized, and the Board think that the levy of a sum equivalent to that collected annually for the last two years, or about Rs. 2,400 in all, coupled with the future annual levy of the highest rate of assessment on the entire estate will be a sufficient penalty. Such cases must be cleared up at settlement, and if this be taken as a specimen it will be simple to deal with all others as proposed in paragraph 18.

8. The assessment on the survey excess of lands in *bonâ fide* occupation should, the Board think, be on the entire excess area without any abatement; the rules laid down in G.O., No. 793, dated 5th April 1879, were issued before settlement was contemplated, at a time when it was very uncertain how the adoption of survey areas would affect individual occupants; as it now appears, however, that the full survey area has been charged in one Nád without detriment to individual interests while the waste lands defined by the survey are eagerly sought for at the highest rates of assessment, the Board do not think it necessary to allow any abatement but propose treating the Puttadars on the hills in the same way as those in the plains, and this is but reasonable when it is borne in mind that the average assessment of a Hill Puttadar is but 4 annas an acre or the equivalent of what he can earn by a single day's labor.

9. The method proposed in paragraph 19 of charging estates paying less than an average of 8 annas an acre is perhaps the best solution of a difficult question, for even were it possible nothing would be gained by an investigation in every case.

10. The proposal to grant village grazing grounds has been sanctioned for several districts and needs no comment here, but the Board note with satisfaction that Todas' grazing grounds have been distinguished in the register and that cases in which these have been improperly sold have been specially dealt with by charging the purchaser with the highest rate of estate assessment.

11. The registry of Government forests will enable the Conservator to exercise stricter supervision than heretofore. As all forests in the Mekanad, however, have been demarked, nothing can be now added to them; but in the Náds, where they have not been demarked, it may be possible to add such waste lands as will square the boundaries, and while thus facilitating demarcation and survey provide space sufficient for planting up and extending the forests.

12. The two large tracts reserved in the specimen village are the entire Hulikal face of the ghât ravine, and the forest slope protecting the Kalakambi, an affluent of the Bhaváni. It remains for the Commissioner to determine how the two blocks of Government waste on the slopes shall be dealt with hereafter. The delimitation in convenient blocks of the waste lands on the plateau and their registry as available for sale will be of the greatest assistance to individuals in search of land and to the District Officers.

13. The Board entirely approve of Mr. Puckle's proposals as embodied in this letter and in the rules that he has drawn up for the guidance of the officer making the settlement, and request the early orders of Government on the subject.

(A true Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with four enclosures to be returned, a Copy of Mr. Puckle's report.

" Second Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department.

" Commissioner of the Nilgiris, with Copy of Mr. Puckle's report.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 90.

From Board of Revenue

Dated 9 January 188

FOR ORDERS.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.
Re. 90

To

THE SECRETARY to GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated January 10th.

Printed 11th.

Received 1/1/

PROCEEDINGS, 10TH JANUARY 1881, No. 13.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 90, dated 1st January 1881.

JANUARY.

No. 13.

Settlement of lands on the Nilgiris.—Reviewing, and submitting for early orders of Government, Mr. Puckle's scheme for—

for orders.

1/1/81

of any capitalist who will be found that it is either a Toda alienation, or wrongly demarcated, or both. When puttas or title-deeds have not yet been issued for the new survey areas, so called, the remedy is still in the settling officers' hands, though with a *bonâ fide* purchaser—looking at the past of the Hills—I would never be hard, no matter what the original tenure or the want of title of the seller, but cases may crop up where no indulgence is called for, (I need only refer to Marlamund,) and when, if possible, forest should still be preserved, and the rights of Government, and the interest of the public, in woodlands, be asserted.

6. Lastly, (3), Mr. Puckle's proposal as to temporary† "suspension of the Waste Land Rules," need only be a discretion, allowed to the settling officer and Commissioner, to do so, when necessary. Ordinary application not adjacent to estates, and with no doubts as to boundaries, &c., within the scope of the proposed Rules, should be allowed to be proceeded with, under usual procedure, as a delay of two years, the probable time that settlement will occupy, would cause serious inconvenience to those having money ready to invest and requiring land.

† *Vide* paragraph 2, Clause 2, Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881.

Written Registration of Holdings. also the Discretionary employment of the Ordinary Method of granting Land on Patta Cowle or Muniram. which is provided for by Rule 23 of the Waste Land Rules may be kept in operation temporarily as provided in Sec.ª X. & XVI. of Govt. Instructions for the Grant of Small Pattahs of Govt. Land in Coorg in the Survey "Circuits" or in or adjoining Estates & the adjoining cultivation

or Estate Surveyors on Pattas. of the highest rate of Village assess.ª & or the highest rate of Estate assess.ª respectively during the actual currency of the Register without the Requisite Boundaries. Sale.

And Restrict such Pattas additional Holdings to a maximum of 50 Acres in any one case. with specific Sanction of Govt. The Govt. Register Coorg. to be kept up. periodically a Monthly Tabular return to the Comm.ª of all such Pattas granted

be found that it is either a Toda alienation, or wrongly demarcated, or both. When puttas or title-deeds have not yet been issued for the new survey areas, so called, the remedy is still in the settling officers' hands, though with a *bonâ fide* purchaser—looking at the past of the Hills—I would never be hard, no matter what the original tenure or the want of title of the seller, but cases may crop up where no indulgence is called for, (I need only refer to Marlamund,) and when, if possible, forest should still be preserved, and the rights of Government, and the interest of the public, in woodlands, be asserted.

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† *Vide* paragraph 2, Clause 2, Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881.

FOR ORDER

No. 312.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd February 1881.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Commissioner of the Nílgiris, on deputation at Madras, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1881, No. 55 :—

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, Miscellaneous No. 1,211, dated the 7th instant.

* Copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881, and its four enclosures, are herewith returned.

2. As surmised by the Board at paragraph 2, I was consulted by Mr. Puckle from time to time when maturing his proposals, of which I fully approve, and before starting for the Hills to put them into practice, he asked me for a memorandum, which I furnished, naming certain cases, &c., the circumstances of which would best illustrate the difficulties to be combated.

3. I desire, however, to bring two points to prominent notice, (1) that in recognizing claims to property arising out of alienation of Toda puttas, it should be distinctly recorded that such is only an act of grace. The point is important, for I know on reliable information that it is intended to try conclusions with Government in the Civil Courts, as to the right of Todas to alienate sholahs and grazing grounds, granted for the use of their Munds, the usufruct only of which was intended to be conceded by the State.

4. As regards forest still standing, the settling officer (2) should remember the difference between an ordinary "Pillu" (grazing) putta and an "Ayen pillu" grazing putta of the Badagas on the Hills. The former exists throughout the Presidency, and may include forest, but it never anywhere, or on the Hills (if existing) is assumed to covery any permanent rights to the land or timber. The "Ayen pillu" putta of the Hills, however, is different; a certain portion (one-fifth) of a ryot's ordinary putta cultivable holding is allowed as a privilege to be held on favorable (one-fourth) assessment for grazing; this he can recultivate again at pleasure on application, paying full assessment, and has all the rights of a Puttadar both over such land and the trees on it. Such "Ayen pillu" lands, however, cannot, from the very nature of the tenure, be forest. I will not enlarge on this subject, but beg to draw attention to paragraphs 4 and 6 of Mr. Thomas' letter, published in Board's Proceedings, No. 383, dated 16th January 1862, when advocating the continuance of the "Ayen pillu" privilege, and writing in the interest of the Badagas themselves.

5. If forest is claimed on the strength of a "Pillu" putta, whether ordinary or Ayenpillu, it will be found that it is either a Toda alienation, or wrongly demarcated, or both. When puttas or title-deeds have not yet been issued for the new survey areas, so called, the remedy is still in the settling officers' hands, though with a *bonâ fide* purchaser—looking at the past of the Hills—I would never be hard, no matter what the original tenure or the want of title of the seller, but cases may crop up where no indulgence is called for, (I need only refer to Marlamund,) and when, if possible, forest should still be preserved, and the rights of Government, and the interest of the public, in woodlands, be asserted.

6. Lastly, (3), Mr. Puckle's proposal as to temporary† "suspension of the Waste Land Rules," need only be a discretion, allowed to the settling officer and Commissioner, to do so, when necessary. Ordinary application not adjacent to estates, and with no doubts as to boundaries, &c., within the scope of the proposed Rules, should be allowed to be proceeded with, under usual procedure, as a delay of two years, the probable time that settlement will occupy, would cause serious inconvenience to those having money ready to invest and requiring land.

† *Vide* paragraph 2, Clause 2, Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to Official Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 1st February, No. 49.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with four enclosures in G.R. No. 45 of 1881 to be returned, and copy
of Board's Proceedings, 16th January 1862, No. 383.

Copy to the First Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department.
" " Commissioner of the Nilgiris.
" to R. W. Barlow, Esq., M.C.S.

Exd. A. Grubert.

1881.

Board of Revenue

MADRAS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated February 22nd.

Printed March 2nd.

Received

PROCEEDINGS, 22ND FEBRUARY 1881, No. 312

FEBRUARY.

No. 312.

Settlement of Toda Puttas—on the Nilgiris—Submitting to Government letter from R. W. Barlow, Esq., recording opinion as to the manner of conducting the —.

Rec'd of Bd's Proc. No. 13 of 10 Jany 1881 & 4 Enclos: are herewith returned.

Revenue Deptt.

No. 312 | 85

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.
Dated 22nd February 1881.
Read the following:—

No. 55.

From

R. W. Barlow Esqre
Commr of Nilgiris
on deputation at Madras.

To

C. A. Gallaw Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the

Proc: of the Board of Revenue Mis: No.

1211 dated the 7th Instant.

2. As surmised by the Board at para

2. I was consulted by Mr Puckle from

time to time when maturing his proposals

of which I fully approve, and before

starting for the Hills to put them into

practice

practice, he asked me for a Memo which I furnished naming certain cases viz. the circumstances of which, I would best illustrate the difficulties to be combatted.

3. I desire, however, to bring two points to prominent notice (1) that in recognizing claims to property arising out of alienation of Toda puttahs, it should be distinctly recorded that such is only an act of grace. The point is important for I know on reliable information that it is intended by confusion with Government in the Civil Courts, as to the right of Todas to alienate Mokahs and grazing grounds, granted for the use of their Mands, the usufruct only of which, was

intended to be conceded by the State.

4. As regards forest still standing, the settling Officer (2) should remember the difference between an ordinary "pillu" (grazing) puttah and an "Ayen pillu" grazing puttah of the Badagas on the Hills. The former exists throughout the Presidency, and may include forest, but it never anywhere, or over the Hills (if existing) is assumed to convey any permanent rights to the land or timber. The "Ayen Pillu" puttah of the Hills, however, is different; a certain portion (1/5) of a ryot's ordinary puttah cultivable holding is allowed as a privilege to be held on

an favorable (1/4th) assessment for grazing:
this he can reultivate again at pleasure
on application, paying full assessment,
and has all the rights of a puttadar
both over such land and the trees on it.
Such "Ayen pillu" lands, however, cannot—
from the very nature of the tenure— be
forest. I will not enlarge on this subject,
but beg to draw attention to paras 4 & 6 of
Mr. Thomas' letter, published in Boards'
Proc: No. 383, dated 16th January 1862,
when advocating the continuance of the
"Ayen pillu" privilege, and writing in
the interest of the Badagas themselves.

5. If forest is claimed on the strength
of a "pillu" puttah - whether ordinary or
Ayen pillu - it will be found that it is
either a Soda alienation, or wrongly demanded,
or both. When puttahs or title deeds have not yet been issued

for

for the new Survey areas, so called. the
remedy is still in the Settling officers' hands
through with a bona fide purchaser looking
at the post of the Hills - I would never
be heard, no matter what the original
tenure, or the want of title of the seller,
but cases may crop up where no indulgence
is called for. (I need only refer to Marla
- mund) and when, if possible, forest
should still be preserved, and the rights
of Government, and the interest of the
public, in wood lands, be asserted.

6. Lastly (3) Mr. Puckle's proposal as
to temporary "suspension of the waste land
Rules", need only be a discretion allowed
to the Settling officer & Commissioner, to do
so, when necessary. Ordinary application not
adjacent to estate, and with no doubts
as to boundaries &c within the scope of the
proposed Rules, should be allowed to be
proceeded with, under usual procedure,
as a delay of 2 years — the probable time
that Settlement will occupy — would cause
serious inconvenience to those having money
ready to invest, and requiring land.

Vide para 2, Board's Proc. No. 13 & 16 Jany 1881.

I have &c
(Sd) R. W. Barlow
Actg Collector of Madras.

Madras Collector's office
19th Febr 1881

Submitted

Submitted to Government with reference
to Official Memorandum from the Secretary
to Government R.D. dated 1st February, No: 45.

(True Copy & Extract)

Secretary

The Secretary to Government R.D.
with 4 Enclosures re G. Ref: 45 of 1881
& the returned Q & Cpy of Cir: 16 dated
no 3

Revenue 1881. Dep

Proceedings of the Board of R

No 1

Dated 22nd February 1881.

Despatched 22-

Received 23rd

Mis. No. 312.

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Govt letter from R. M. Barlow, Esqre, recording his opinion as to the way in which the Settlement of Soda Vattals on the Nilgiris should be conducted.

RC. 7/3/81 R. 16-3-81
C. 5-3-81 P 7/3/81

No. 383.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th January 1862.

Read the following letter from E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Ootacamund, 4th January 1862, No. 2:—

1. I beg to acknowledge Board's Proceedings of 21st June 1861, No. 3,217 (now received) and Government Order thereon, 7th November, No. 2,133.

2. My only desire was fairly to protect the weak against the strong; the Burgher Ryot of 200 years occupation on the Neilgherries, against the European now trenching closely and some times unfairly upon him. I quite recognize the soundness and fairness of the Board's reasoning and orders in paragraphs 7 I II and III, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, &c. I ask no *more* for the Hill Ryots. I would merely observe that the fair precautions and rules indicated in Clause II of paragraph 7 and paragraphs 12 and 13 are sufficient. The Burgher cultivation is good and clean; not a weed to be seen; I much doubt if any European will be better. I speak from *observation*, with some knowledge of both European and Native agriculture.

Paravapilloovary.

3. If a Hill Ryot, be he Toda, Burgher, or other, has paid a grazing tax for 10 and 15 years, *as is often the case here*, he surely should have a preferential *claim* to pay *full*, and hold his land (permanently of course) if sought for by others. It is so on the plains; and I do not see how the *justice* of the claim can be altered because the land is on the Hills, and the new applicant an *European*; the Hill Ryot asks *usual* and *equal* rights only; and less cannot fairly be accorded to him.

4. In accordance with the Board's wish, I shall endeavour to fix all Hill holdings by a clear Puttah, on full Teerwa with the allotted one-fifth of Ain grass; the Paravoopilwary only being renewable by endorsement yearly as ordered by the Board. The Burghers ask *no* indulgence beyond Ryots in the plains; they are only *supposed* to do so, by Europeans not understanding the usual and allowed Revenue rules.

5. In paragraph 16 the Board leave indefinite, as to extent, what I proposed to fix. I think with all deference, some *fixed* proportion (and I put a low one) would be *best*, both for Europeans and Burghers; but shall of course abide by the Board's view.

6. I again repeat, that with few exceptions, the grass land of the Neilgherris is essentially poor; and so Europeans attempting agriculture have already found it. Coffee or other produce on *Forest* land, is another question; the Hill Ryot only cultivates the open grass land with cereals; the two cannot be compared. The Hill tribes hold *no* forest though they *know* its value; they have always been forbidden to touch it. *It* has been given to European planters only; and is, I think, to a dangerous extent, fast disappearing. The evil will be discovered too late. I have done my duty in often representing it, and can do no more.

The Board approve of the Collector's intentions as expressed in paragraph 4, which are in accordance with their views approved by Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Exd. A. Grubert.

80 Copies sent

Approving of the Collector's intentions as expressed in para 4 of his letter in regard to Hill holdings.

No. 383.

Dated 16th January 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

No.

1862. Department.

No. 312.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd February 1881.

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Commissioner of the Nílgiris, on deputation at Madras, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1881, No. 55 :—

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, Miscellaneous No. 1,211, dated the 7th instant.

*Copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881, and its four enclosures, are herewith returned.

2. As surmised by the Board at paragraph 2, I was consulted by Mr. Puckle from time to time when maturing his proposals, of which I fully approve, and before starting for the Hills to put them into practice, he asked me for a memorandum, which I furnished, naming certain cases, &c., the circumstances of which would best illustrate the difficulties to be combated.

3. I desire, however, to bring two points to prominent notice, (1) that in recognizing claims to property arising out of alienation of Toda puttas, it should be distinctly recorded that such is only an act of grace. The point is important, for I know on reliable information that it is intended to try conclusions with Government in the Civil Courts, as to the right of Todas to alienate sholahs and grazing grounds, granted for the use of their Munds, the usufruct only of which was intended to be conceded by the State.

4. As regards forest still standing, the settling officer (2) should remember the difference between an ordinary "Pillu" (grazing) putta and an "Ayen pillu" grazing putta of the Badagas on the Hills. The former exists throughout the Presidency, and may include forest, but it never anywhere, or on the Hills (if existing) is assumed to covery any permanent rights to the land or timber. The "Ayen pillu" putta, of the Hills, however, is different; a certain portion (one-fifth) of a ryot's ordinary putta cultivable holding is allowed as a privilege to be held on favorable (one-fourth) assessment for grazing; this he can recultivate again at pleasure on application, paying full assessment, and has all the rights of a Puttadar both over such land and the trees on it. Such "Ayen pillu" lands, however, cannot, from the very nature of the tenure, be forest. I will not enlarge on this subject, but beg to draw attention to paragraphs 4 and 6 of Mr. Thomas' letter, published in Board's Proceedings, No. 383, dated 16th January 1862, when advocating the continuance of the "Ayen pillu" privilege, and writing in the interest of the Badagas themselves.

5. If forest is claimed on the strength of a "Pillu" putta, whether ordinary or Ayenpillu, it will be found that it is either a Toda alienation, or wrongly demarcated, or both. When puttas or title-deeds have not yet been issued for the new survey areas, so called, the remedy is still in the settling officers' hands, though with a *bonâ fide* purchaser—looking at the past of the Hills—I would never be hard, no matter what the original tenure or the want of title of the seller, but cases may crop up where no indulgence is called for, (I need only refer to Marlamund,) and when, if possible, forest should still be preserved, and the rights of Government, and the interest of the public, in woodlands, be asserted.

6. Lastly, (3), Mr. Puckle's proposal as to temporary† "suspension of the Waste Land Rules," need only be a discretion, allowed to the settling officer and Commissioner, to do so, when necessary. Ordinary application not adjacent to estates, and with no doubts as to boundaries, &c., within the scope of the proposed Rules, should be allowed to be proceeded with, under usual procedure, as a delay of two years, the probable time that settlement will occupy, would cause serious inconvenience to those having money ready to invest and requiring land.

†*Vide* paragraph 2, Clause 2, Board's Proceedings, No. 13, dated 10th January 1881.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to Official Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 1st February, No. 49.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with four enclosures in G.R. No. 45 of 1881 to be returned, and copy of Board's Proceedings, 16th January 1862, No. 383.

Copy to the First Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department.
" " Commissioner of the Nilgiris.
" to R. W. Barlow, Esq., M.C.S.

Exd. A. Grubert.

80 Copies struck off

1881.

Board of Revenue.

MADRAS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated February 22nd.

Printed th.

Received 4/3.

PROCEEDINGS, 22ND FEBRUARY 1881, No. 312.

Dept 22 Feb/81

FEBRUARY.
No. 312.

Settlement of Toda Puttas—on the Nilgiris.—Submitting to Government letter from R. W. Barlow, Esq., recording opinion as to the manner of conducting the —.

Revenue Dept

143

Draft Lr to Rs 453 of 16 Feby 81

Read the following papers:—

C.n 90. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dy
10th January 1881 no. 13.

Cn 1002. Do. Do. dy 22nd Feb. 1881 no. 312

—

The Right Honble the Govr in Council approves generally of Mr Buckle's scheme and instructions received with the earlier of the Board's Proceedings read above.

He especially directs that

1. The Settling Officer should be most careful not to invade or restrict or disregard Toda's privileges.

2. The Government see no need to suspend the

Waste Land Rules during this
remission and registration of
holdings, although the
discretionary ~~powers~~ employment
of the ordinary method of
sharing land on Patta,
Cowle or otherwise which
is provided for by Rule XXIII
of the Waste Land Rules may
be brought into operation
temporarily as provided
in Sections X and XVI
of Mr Pickles's instructions
for the grant of Quali patches
of Government Waste interspersed
in the Survey "Circuits" or in
or adjoining "Estates" to the
adjoining Cultivators or
Estate Inhabitants on Patta
at the highest rate of Village
average

164

125

assessment (10 annas) or the
~~highest rate~~ of Estate
Assessment (Rs 2) respectively
during the actual currency
of the remission without the
requirement of auction sale.

~~The Government would~~
~~direct~~ Such Patta additions
to existing holdings will be restricted to a
maximum of 100 acres in
any one Case without specific
Sanction of Govt ~~which should be~~
to be obtained through the Commissioner
and the Board of Revenue, and
~~would therefore~~ a monthly
list will be submitted by the Settlement Officer
Tabular Return to the Commr's
of all such Pattas granted.
Mr Sullivan will settle
the form of the return.

The provisions for dealing
with cases discovered by Survey
and with fraudulent or incorrect
—tions

146

current cultivation occupation,
are, the Government Considers
sufficient as also that
Commission for dealing with
land in Shaving huts.

6. It is understood that the
term "Circuit" "Supply Officer" Forest
is a recognised
technical designation of a
maximum area. Each Circuit
Rules. Outturn & Stock Account
should be obtainable
stated in the instructions.

7. The Special Assistant in
charge of the Settlement Officer will
charge should work in free
and Constant communication
with and under the control of
the Commissioner of the Nilgiris
and the detailed proposals
for the village establishments
will
should be similarly framed
and submitted through the
Commissioner to the Board
of Revenue.

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8. The present instructions will supersede those conveyed in S.O. 5th April 1879 no. 793 as recommended by the Board in paragraph 8 of their Proc.

9. The Settling Officer will pay careful attention to Mr. Barlow's observations in paras 3, 4 and 5 of his letter recorded in the letter of the Board's Proceedings read above.

10. Copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, and his will Deputy on the Hills should be carefully to observe the Regulations of the woodlands reserved to Government.

20 Encls. To Collector of Ry. with 4 Encls. each dup 16/3/81
11 " Members of the Ry. Board
Secretary of the Board dup 24/3/81
9 " Conr. of Forests
1 Copy to the Treasurer

PRINT
1773

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

16th March 1881, No. 453.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

No. 203. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th January 1881, No. 13.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing and submitting for early orders of Government Mr. Puckle's scheme for settlement of lands on the Nílgiris.

No. 204. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd February 1881, No. 312.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., recording his opinion as to the way in which the settlement of Toda Puttas on the Nílgiris should be conducted.

No. 205. ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1881, No. 453.

Land Revenue, No. 11.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves generally of Mr. Puckle's scheme and instructions received with the earlier of the Board's Proceedings read above, but especially directs that the settling officer be most careful not to invade or restrict or disregard Todas' privileges.

2. The Government see no need to suspend the Waste Land Rules during this revision and registration of holdings, although the discretionary employment of the ordinary method of granting land on putta, cowle or otherwise which is provided for by Rule XXIII of the Waste Land Rules may be brought into operation temporarily as provided in Sections 10 and 16 of Mr. Puckle's instructions for the grant of *small* patches of Government waste interspersed in the Survey "Circuits" or in or adjoining "Estates" to the adjoining cultivators or estate proprietors on *putta* at the highest acreage rate of village assessment (10 annas) or of estate assessment (Rs. 2) respectively during the actual currency of the revision without the requirement of auction sale.

3. Such *putta* additions to existing holdings will be restricted to a maximum of 100 acres in any one case without the specific sanction of Government to be obtained through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and a monthly tabular return will be submitted by the Settlement Officer to the Commissioner of all such puttas granted. Mr. Sullivan will settle the form of the return.

4. The provisions for dealing with excess discovered by survey and with fraudulent or surreptitious occupation are, the Government consider, sufficient, as is also that relating to land in grazing puttas.

5. It is understood that the term "circuit" employed by Mr. Puckle is a recognized technical designation of a maximum area under the Survey Rules, but this should be expressly stated in the instructions.

6. The Special Assistant in charge of this settlement of holdings will work in free and constant communication with and under the control of the Commissioner of the Nílgiris, and the detailed proposals for the village establishments will be similarly prepared and submitted through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue.

203-205

R.C. 7/3/81 R. 16-3-81
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7. The present instructions will supersede those conveyed in G.O., 5th April 1879, No. 793, as recommended by the Board in paragraph 8 of their Proceedings.

8. The settling officer will pay careful attention to Mr. Barlow's observations in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of his letter, recorded in the later of the Board's Proceedings read above.

9. Copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Conservator of Forests, and his Deputy on the Hills will carefully see to the registration of the woodlands reserved by Government.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures.
" the Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department.
" Conservator of Forests.

Exd. W. H. French

80 Copies.

24-7-11

Original

Govt. of {1881} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated March 16th.

Printed 18th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 16th March 1881, No 453.

MARCH.

Nos. 203—205.

Subject

Settlement of lands on the Nilgiris.—Passing orders on Revenue Board's Proceedings submitting letter from Commissioner recording his opinion as to the way in which the — should be conducted.

Vide Chs 2322/81.
5368/82

4-12-11

23-8-17
13-6-16
4/3/19
30-3-20
16-12-24 II
9-1-28 II

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government Records.

Revenue Department.

G. O. (Printed).

Dated 16-3- 188[illegible].

No. 453

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