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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>678</u>	Press Mis. <u> </u>
Dated <u>3-7-</u>	<u>1882</u>

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3RD JULY 1882, No. 678, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Note by W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 20th December 1880, (C.)

NOTE ON THE WYNAAD SURVEY.

Abstract.

- Paras.*
- 1 Explains the occasion for writing the note.
 - 2 to 10. The Pychy Raja, a junior member of the Kóttayam family, had acquired supremacy in the greater portion of the territories of the House in a long-continued contest with Tippu ; the occasion of his disagreement with the Honorable Company, and the hostilities that ensued.
 - 11 & 12. Explaining the divisions into which the Kóttayam family is split and how their property is held, and Pychy Raja's share of it in Wynaad, with reference to the confiscation of the "estates and property" decreed.
 13. Referring to the previous note of 17th ultimo in regard to the property of other private persons in Wynaad.
 14. Necessity for inquiry into individual claims to private property in Wynaad.
 15. Scope of proposed inquiry ; no titles acquired before 1859 should be tested.
 - 16 to 21. Other objects to be served by inquiry ; preparation of a Land Register.
 - 22 & 23. Necessity for a survey preparatory to the inquiry.
 - 24 & 25. Map on scale of 4 inch = 1 mile should be prepared.
 - 26 to 30. Detailed scheme of survey, with reasons for proposed changes in Colonel Scott's proposals recorded in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879.
 31. Settlement Officer's work.
 32. Govt. Land. { Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to Government lands.
 33. { Proposals not to ascertain rights of particular individuals in *cultivated* lands on private estates, but to ascertain limits of *uncultivated* lands in separate possession of individuals on private estates.
 34. { Former point (paragraph 33) considered ; position of Puttadar in Malabar.
 35. Private Land. { Latter point (paragraph 33) considered ; necessity for ascertaining Forest areas and areas cultivated with dry grains, with a view to future Forest Act and Revenue operations.
 36. { Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to proposals in paragraph 33.
 37. Estimate of cost of proposed survey should be prepared by Survey Department.
 38. Explanation in regard to views contained in Mr. McWatter's letter in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879.

At an interview with the Honorable W. Hudleston after I had recorded a note, dated 17th ultimo, on the question of the interpretation to be put on the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 27 of 16th April 1861, in regard to escheat lands in

Wynaad, he suggested that I should prepare another note containing my views on the questions at present pending in Council in regard to a scheme of survey in Wynaad. I proposed that before doing so, I should be permitted to consult Major Freeth, the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, who has had the management of the survey in Wynaad, and who would consequently be in a position to advise on certain technical points regarding which I wished for some information. Major Freeth has been unable, owing to press of work elsewhere, to come to Calicut,

* Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1874.

but he has written on the subject and referred me to a Government Order* which I find contains most of the information I wanted from him.

2. My note of 17th ultimo explains, if I have made the matter clear enough, how tracts of land in Wynaad were, until quite recently, "seeking an owner." In order to clear the ground still further of the misconceptions that have arisen, and explain the position of Government in regard to escheated lands in that taluk, it is necessary, I think, to come to an understanding, as exact as possible, regarding the position of the rebel Pychy Raja, in respect to the land which is now the bone of contention.

3. The Pychy Raja was a junior member of the Kóttayam or, as it was most frequently written in the early days, Cotiotet family. This family at an early period was brought into close contact with English factors at Tellicherry owing to the proximity of the capital of their Râj (Kóttayam town) to the Tellicherry factory, and owing also to the factory being dependent to a very large extent for supplies, and for produce for exportation, on the Kóttayam country, which comprised not only the greater portion of the present taluk of Kóttayam, but also the whole of the Wynaad Taluk.

4. The family is of Kshatriya origin, and at the time of Hyder's descent into Malabar (1766), Kerala Varma Raja, who afterwards became so well known as the Pychy Raja, was a mere child, and was taken to Travancore by his relations.

† See paragraph 30 of the Joint Commissioners' Report of 1793.

Returning on the outbreak of the Mysore war in 1780, his uncle and he gave very material assistance† to the beleaguered

English factors at the siege of Tellicherry. After the conclusion of peace with Tippu (1784), the Mysoreans reoccupied all the fertile portions of Kóttayam and entered into terms with the senior Raja. What happened between this time and the breaking out of the Mysore war in 1790 is not very clear; but it is certain that Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) during the latter part of the time was keeping up a desultory fight with the Mysoreans, and at the rupture with Tippu in 1790, was summoned by the English to assist in the war, and to him was granted the Cowle which will be found at page 75 of Volume I of the Treaties, &c., printed by me last year.

5. When Malabar fell to the share of the British in 1792, Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was still apparently only fifth or sixth in the line of succession to the Kóttayam Râj. The head of the house at this time was commonly called the Coorimnad (Kurumbranâd) Raja, and it was with him (he having been summoned from Travancore for the purpose) and not with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) that the

§ He evidently put a different interpretation on the Cowle to what the Government of Bombay and Bengal did.

first Revenue Settlement was made. The Commissioners from Bombay and Bengal had found Kerala Varma§ (Pychy Raja) "the most untractable and

unreasonable" of all the northern Rajas, and on pressing him to come to some agreement, he referred them to the head of his house who really had no authority in the Kóttayam country.

6. After this, matters rapidly went from bad to worse, for the head of the house had no power to carry out his own wishes and Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was practically master of the country. Hostilities ensued, hollow truces were patched up and broken, &c., &c., until there came the final rupture with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) in the beginning of 1797, just on the eve of the last Mysore war.

7. Wynaad had meanwhile remained passive under Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) authority. There had been some doubt as to whether it was included in the territories ceded in 1792, and the question had finally been decided in the negative (see Treaties, &c., Vol. II, p. 192) in 1798.

8. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, Wynaad fell to the portion of the British (see Treaties, &c., Vol. II, pages 205, 207, 248), but Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) continued to hold it in defiance of the Company's authority. All open opposition on his part was put an end to in 1801 by a strong force from Mysore under Colonel Stevenson following a plan of operations suggested by Colonel Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington).

9. From this time, until his death at the hands of Mr. Baber's party on 30th November 1805, a desultory warfare was kept up both above and below the ghâts.

10. The above historical sketch will enable the Government to understand what Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) real position was as a junior member of the Kóttayam family holding the greater portion of their territories in defiance of the authority, both of the head of his house and of the Government, and it will also enable the Government to understand how a junior member of that house came to occupy that position.

11. Then as to Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) connection with the "estates and* property" confiscated on account of his rebellion, it must be remembered

* Treaties, &c., II—255. that the landed property of a Malabar family is not vested in individuals but in the Tarawâd, the corporation—the gens so to speak. Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was, as already observed, a junior member of the Kóttayam family, which then, as now, consisted of the three branches—

1. Kilakka (Eastern) Kovilagam.
2. Padinyâra (Western) Kovilagam.
3. Tekka (Southern) Kovilagam.

And the branch to which he more immediately belonged was the Padinyâra (Western) Kovilagam located in the Palassi (alias Pychy) Amshom of Kóttayam Taluk. Strictly speaking all that belonged to him personally was a claim to a share in the property belonging to his own particular branch of the family. So far however as Government was concerned he was *de facto* head of his house in Wynaad, and probably if the matter had been early inquired into, the whole of the property in Wynaad belonging to all branches of his house would have been declared as escheated.

12. It would do no good, however, I fancy, at this late period to rake up questions of what ought, and what ought not to have been escheated seventy-five years ago; and I would not propose to question the title of any branch, even of the Kóttayam family, to property which they could show had been peaceably enjoyed from that time till now. What must guide us, I think, in the inquiry I now recommend is the proceedings, however imperfect they may have been, taken by the authorities in the interval to enforce the confiscation decreed at that time. And here I would remark that in the old days paddy flats were about the only kind of property considered of any value in Wynaad, and where paddy flats were declared escheated the surrounding forest land ought *prima facie* to be included in the escheat.

13. My previous note* (dated 17th ultimo) will have further enabled the Government to understand how other persons than members of the ruling house had acquired property in Wynaad, and the Government must expect to find persons holding indisputable titles to property lying *within* the limits of the Amshoms singled out in the Secretary of State's despatch, just as they ought to expect to find persons setting up worthless claims to property lying *outside* the limits of those same Amshoms and to find land lying *outside* those same limits not having any owner at all.

* Paragraphs 8 to 11.

14. In short each claim to land in Wynaad ought long ago to have been tested on its own merits, because the property which Government has acquired by escheat there is mixed up with so much belonging to other people.

15. As matters now stand, I would not propose to do more than—

- (I) to define precisely the limits of any lands which have not yet found an owner (if such lands still exist); and,
(II) to question the titles to all lands acquired since 1859.

I would not go further† back than 1859, and I would be guided chiefly by the results of the inquiries of the Settlement Department about 1862.

† Except of course in the case of lands actually declared by proclamation to have been escheated prior to 1859.

16. I shall next proceed to show how I think these objects and others might be most satisfactorily attained.

17. Neither in Wynaad nor in any other part of Malabar have we any register of landed property such as Register A of the Village Account Manual.

18. The result of course is that we have really no check on cultivation for assessment purposes, and are in fact working very much in the dark.

19. Another result is that, except in the case of lands actually brought to assessment, we have no means of checking encroachments on Government land beyond what can be accomplished by stringent orders to Amshom officials who in very many cases owing to changes, and in Wynaad owing to the immense sizes of the Amshoms, are as hazy in their ideas as to the boundaries of Government land as the officials over them are.

20. Other results I need not mention as they are not so pertinent to the matter now in hand.

21. A survey with a register founded thereupon would give us all we at present, as explained above, stand so sorely in need of.

22. I would propose then that the survey should *precede* the inquiry into titles in order that the officer entrusted with the latter duty should be furnished with authentic maps to guide him. The importance to the Settlement Officer (if I may so call him) of having a good map to refer to, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If there was a satisfactory register to refer to it would not be of such importance; but, as already said, there is no register whatever, and a Settlement Officer endeavoring to settle boundaries in advance of a survey party would be hopelessly floundering about in the dark; for in many parts of Wynaad it is impossible to see more than a yard or two in front of your own nose.

23. Of course it will be urged that the maps will require alterations *after* the Settlement Officer has finished his inquiries, but these alterations will, as explained in the following paragraphs 32 to 36, be of such a nature as to be readily incorporated with the details already shown on the maps. *And the maps need not be lithographed until those details are added.*

24. I am advised by Major Freeth—

- (I) that a map on the scale of (4) four inches = (1) one mile would give fairly reliable areas to check cultivation assessments;
(II) that a map on a smaller scale would *not* give sufficiently reliable areas for the same purpose;

- (III) that a map on the 2 inch = 1 mile scale would suffice for showing proprietary boundaries; and,
(IV) that a map on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale could be used to show merely fiscal boundaries.

25. Under such circumstances and with a view to the attainment of the object set out in paragraphs 15 to 21 above, it is clear that what we want is a map on the 4 inch = 1 mile scale.

26. The survey party should first of all prepare such a map of the country showing—

- (a) District,
(b) Taluk,
(c) Amshom,
(d) Dêsam, } boundaries.
(e) Boundaries of all estates on Government land that have been given under the Waste Land Rules;
(f) Boundaries of all estates held by Europeans from private proprietors, if requested to do so by the holders;
(g) Boundaries of coffee estates, coffee gardens and paddy flats;
(h) Topographical features of the country.

27. The scheme of survey should (I write under correction on such technical details) embrace—

- I. A triangulation of a secondary character based on the great triangulation of India.
II. Demarcation and survey with theodolite and chain of the boundaries classed in the last paragraph as (a) and (b) and, *if all expenses were paid*, of (f) boundaries also. The (e) class of boundaries have already been so demarcated and surveyed, and it is presumed there would be no difficulty in plotting the details into the map.
III. To survey roughly and inexpensively, but not to demarcate permanently the boundaries classed as (c), (d) and (g); and
IV. To survey the topographical features of the country by plane table using the triangulation and traverse work as a basis. I have used in these last two paragraphs, as far as possible, the phrases employed by Colonel Scott in paragraph 15 of his letter, printed with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879.

* Besides of course the very important one, not to demarcate and survey janmams, for which part of Colonel Scott's scheme the proposals contained in paragraphs 33 to 36 are substituted.

28. The only* extensive alterations in the plan proposed by Colonel Scott which seem to require remark are my suggestions—

- (1.) That Amshom boundaries (class c) should not be permanently demarcated with stone and surveyed with theodolite and chain, and my reasons for this suggestion are that Amshoms, that is to say parishes, are purely modern fiscal divisions. They correspond in no degree to villages on the East Coast beyond that a so-called village establishment is employed to look after the affairs of Government within their limits. They are merely a congeries of Dêsams thrown together for fiscal purposes, and no interests would be affected if they were altered in size. Moreover as, I think, has been pointed out more than once, the Amshoms in Wynaad are much too large; their limits were fixed long ago when Wynaad was a very different country to what it is now, and in the first revision of Revenue establishments in this district it will be absolutely necessary to reduce the size of them. It would, therefore, I think be money thrown away to demarcate and survey their limits in the expensive fashion proposed by Colonel Scott.

(2.) That Dêsam boundaries (class *d*) should be shown. Reference to paragraphs 9 and 10 of my previous note of 17th ultimo will enable the Government to understand the importance of having these Dêsam limits defined. The Dêsam were the ancient fiscal divisions corresponding to villages on the East Coast. Their boundaries in all settled localities are well known and a big janmi's property will frequently, I expect, be found to be co-terminous with the limits of his Dêsam. I would have proposed that their limits should be demarcated with stone and surveyed with the theodolite, but for the expense entailed thereby. I think, however, that for all practical purposes it will suffice if the limits are surveyed roughly and inexpensively in the manner proposed by Colonel Scott for cultivated areas.

29. In short what I propose in paragraphs 24 to 28 is, that a 4-inch scale map should be prepared of the country showing its exact present aspect.

30. With such a map to guide him, the Settlement Officer, in spite of mountains, hills and valleys, nullahs, swamps and rivers, forest, scrub and elephant grass, shutting out his vision and impeding his progress, will be able to attain to very precise ideas of the limits of the claims which he will have to decide upon, and indeed without some such map I do not see how he is to give a satisfactory account of his work.

31. It only remains that I should indicate in detail the items which will have to be entered by the Settlement Officer on the map before he passes it on to the Survey Office to be lithographed.

32. The main work of the Settlement Officer will be to discriminate between what is, and what is not Government land. Major Freeth advises (see paragraph 24) that a map on the 2-inch scale would suffice to show proprietary boundaries; *a fortiori*, a 4-inch scale map, such as I have suggested, would show such boundaries with greater distinctness and in still greater detail. Such boundaries are usually well marked by water-courses, hills and other natural features, and I cannot but think that the Settlement Officer would be able with colored paint and without any further assistance from the Survey Department to lay down precisely on such a map as I have described, the boundaries of all Government lands settled by him. In exceptional cases he might call for the assistance of a small survey party, and in the case of Government forests to be reserved, the work of permanent demarcation with stones and survey with theodolite and chain might be undertaken, if considered necessary, at any subsequent period from the data sketched in in colored paints by the Settlement Officer.

33. Finally, as regards private estates, it will be noted that all cultivated land and all blocks of forest, scrub, swamp or other uncultivated land will be shown on the map before it reaches the Settlement Officer. I would propose—

- (a) As regards cultivated land, that the Settlement Officer should enter on the map no further particulars regarding it beyond what has already been done by the Survey Department, except of course where Government was concerned as provided for in the last paragraph 32; and
- (b) As regards all uncultivated land, that he should enter on the map the boundaries of all lands which are in the separate possession of any particular individual.

34. With reference to proposal (a) in the last paragraph, it must be borne in mind that in Malabar, the persons from whom we collect the Government assessments on the land, the *Puttadars* in fact, are not always ryots in the sense of the word which the Board of Revenue and Government understood when substituting*

* Board's Proceedings of 5th January 1818, for the old Carnatic and Ceded District Ryotwari "throughout the other districts of this Presidency; that is to say, the *Puttadars* are certainly not always now,

and I conclude were not *always* then, "that particular class only who employ, superintend and sometimes assist the laborer, and who are everywhere the farmers of the country, the creators and payers of the Land Revenue." I question if the Board of those days rightly understood the position in Malabar of the persons to whom Government looked for its revenue; because a *Puttadar* in Malabar may be,

as I expressed it in a report* a year or two ago, "anybody from a Janmi in possession down through all the grades of mortgagees, landholders and tenants to a simple tenant-at-will." The fact is that in Malabar the payment of the Government dues is a matter which is left entirely to be arranged† for as they may think fit among the persons having interests in the soil. These interests are undergoing constant change and the areas included

† That this is a very effective arrangement will be amply proved by the state of the Land Revenue collections in Malabar for many years past.

in *puttas* are constantly changing also. The people divide and subdivide gardens and paddy fields and, on the other hand, enlarge them according to their own pleasure, and all that the Government is concerned with is to know who is responsible for its dues. It is of little importance therefore to know who holds the

‡ If it were necessary to inquire, the Registration Department books would be a much more authoritative guide than any register of rights which the Revenue Department could prepare and maintain.

land. What ought to be, and what will be, recorded by the Survey Department prior to the Settlement Officer's operations, is the name of the person who holds the Government *putta* for each particular field or garden.

35. With reference to proposal (b) in paragraph 33, the objects to be kept in view seem to me to be mainly two, viz:—

I. To obtain reliable information in regard to forest land with a view to future operations under the Forest Act, and on this point I would beg attention to what Colonel Scott says in paragraph 6 of his letter, printed with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879.

§ The area claimed by Janmis in North and South Wynaad.

|| An estimate prepared by the Revenue Department who, having no reliable data to guide them, apparently over-estimated the quantity of land held by private proprietors.

Colonel Scott says: "At least nine-tenths of this area is waste, mostly forest, and it is evident that this estimate practically assigns to native proprietors the ownership of the whole of the forests of North and South Wynaad." What shall be done with these private forests is a question which will come up as soon as action is taken under the Forest Act, and my proposal (b) will immensely facilitate any inquiry which may then be instituted. The question is of much importance in regard to Famine administration, as the sources of the Cubbamy river, one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery, lie in the region to be surveyed.

II. To obtain reliable information with a view to future revenue arrangements. This point could be treated at great length, but it will probably suffice for the purpose now in hand to mention that the dry-land assessment in Malabar has to be fixed year by year by actual inspection and measurement. This leads to many irregularities and puts a power in the hands of the lower

¶ On areas cultivated with—
Modan (upland rice).
Yellu (gingelly-oil seed).
Ponam (the kumari of Canara).

Revenue Department subordinates which they should not possess. So soon as we can ascertain with tolerable exactness the areas of land in each person's possession on which these and other crops are grown, it

will be possible to come to terms with the owner or occupier to pay a fair *fixed* revenue on condition of being allowed to cultivate as much, or as little of these crops as he finds it convenient. Such an arrangement would do away with the necessity for *annual* inspections and measurements on which the existing system rests and which lead, as already observed, to many irregularities.

36. To carry out proposal (b) in paragraph 33 will not, I think, be difficult; because, as already remarked in paragraph 32, the boundaries of estates almost always follow the natural features of the ground from point to point; and the same remarks that were applied in paragraph 32 to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between Government land and private land will apply to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between the different private properties; that is to say, they could be marked off with sufficient precision on the map by means of colored paints or dotted lines. This part of the work could no doubt be done by the Survey Department at the time of survey; but I think it would be best to leave it and the preparation of the register founded upon it to the Settlement Officer charged with ascertaining the boundaries of Government land in the manner proposed in paragraph 32.

37. I have tried, with the aid of Colonel Scott's data, given in his letter published with G.O., No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879, to frame an estimate of the cost of such a survey as I have recommended, but I am unable (owing perhaps to defective printing) to get Colonel Scott's figures in paragraph 28 to add up correctly, and without aid from the Survey Department, I fear my estimate would be unreliable. I would suggest therefore that Major Freeth be instructed to frame an estimate of what such a survey will cost. *I confidently expect it will fall far short of the cost of the survey contemplated by Colonel Scott.*

38. The only other point which seems to call for notice here is to explain that, when going home on furlough in April last year, I left a hurried note in my successor's hands as to what I thought should be done on receipt of the proposals which I was aware Colonel Scott was submitting to Government on the Wynaad survey question. Mr. McWatters, in writing the letter printed with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879, made use of that note. But, of course, Colonel Scott's proposals were not before me when I wrote it, and I have seen reason since, as will be seen above, for altering very materially the views I then entertained.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March 1881, No. 526:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, dated 8th October 1880, No. 1475; 26th November 1880, No. 1804; 3rd November 1880, No. 1666; and 22nd February 1881, No. 304.

Read—also the following letter from G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 25th February 1881, No. 578:—

I have the honor to request that the Board of Revenue will be pleased to move Government to pass early orders on the continuance, in one or other of the forms proposed, of the Wynaad Survey. I gather from Major Freeth that his Wynaad Party will be without work after the 15th March as the survey of the demarcated portion of North Wynaad sanctioned in G.O., dated 29th September 1879, No. 1964, will be finished by that time.

2. It would be greatly to be deplored if the present experienced and acclimatized Wynaad Survey Party have to be broken up before the final orders of Government are received on the report regarding Wynaad escheats and survey recently submitted direct to Government by Mr. Logan.

3. As the Board are aware it is of the utmost importance that something should be done at once to ascertain the situation and extent of Government land in Wynaad, of which so little is known at present. The forest reserves likewise

require to be demarcated and surveyed and the assessable areas accurately ascertained. The assessment depends upon the actual extent cultivated and the increase of revenue under the latter head in the Ganapativuttum Amshom, which has been surveyed, amounted to about 60 per cent. There may not be much work required in connexion with mining leases, unless the rules are altered as the existing restrictive provisions are prohibitive. Few amended applications out of over 100 returned have been sent in again; but, should the rules undergo any important modification in the direction of being less restrictive, many applications will doubtless be received and the demarcation and survey of mining blocks will then be necessary to enable the applications to be disposed of.

4. All the above objects could be attained by a survey in a modified form, *i.e.*, omitting the demarcation of paddy flats and small coffee gardens, and using the plane table, costing only Rs 461 per square mile, and I earnestly hope that Government will see their way to sanctioning it. At present every thing is in a state of chaos in Wynaad and will remain so until it is surveyed. The cost after all will be comparatively small considering the increase of revenue likely to be realized as in the case of the Ganapativuttum Amshom, from the accurate ascertainment of the assessable areas.

5. Hitherto the survey of Wynaad cost Rs. 1,666 per square mile, whereas the present estimate, which would meet all the ends in view, is only Rs. 461 per square mile.

6. A mere topographical survey is estimated to cost 44 rupees per square mile, but it would be of little practical use in any case, and, if followed hereafter by a proper survey, it would be so much money thrown away. The matter is exceedingly urgent and deserves the earliest possible consideration of Government.

Read—the following letter from N. A. ROUPELL, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the Nilgiris, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 2nd March 1881, No. 27:—

In reply to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 304, of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to state that up to date fifty-seven applications for land for gold mining, situated in different parts of the district, have been received and registered. Out of this number fifteen have been rejected on the ground of not being in accordance with the rules promulgated in G.O., No. 1263, of the 1st October 1880, or of having been selected by a prior applicant. The particulars of the forty-two applications pending disposal are given below as requested in paragraph 5 of Mr. F. C. Puckle's letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1666, of 3rd November 1880:—

Situation.	AREA APPLIED FOR			Total Area applied for	Remarks.
	For actual mining, <i>vide</i> Rules 1, 2, and 3.		Adjunct, <i>vide</i> Rule 4.		
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Area in Acres.		
Tódanád	6	165	12	177	Chiefly in Nunjanád Valley, about Mótágeri and St. Catherine's Fall.
Paranginád	8	172	...	172	Kentholá.
Merkunád	1	10	...	10	
Kundahs	...	90	40	130	2 miles beyond the bridge.
Sígúr	3	...	...	...	
Nambulkode	...	390	...	390	About Needle Rock, Near Cherambádi
Múnánád	13	330	300	630	
Cherangode	11	330	...	...	
Total	42	1,157	352	1,509	

Six of the forty-two cases not disposed of have been already referred to the Survey Department for demarcation and survey, the preliminary inquiries having been concluded and the rest have been quite recently received and are awaiting report from the subordinate officials. I may observe here generally that the majority of the applications for land in Wynaad are delayed owing to claims of private owners in the tract on the plea of jemm property, and I am in correspondence with the Collector of Malabar on the subject.

2. With regard to the Board's inquiry as to what increase has resulted by the survey measurement in the South-East Wynaad, I have the honor to state that there are only three* Amshoms included in the tract and not four as the Board seem to think. The survey registers for

* Cherangode. | Nambulkode.
Mánánād.

the three Amshoms were received about July last year, and the one for the Ouchterlony Valley is still awaited. The survey accounts are awaiting the scrutiny of the Settlement Department, in accordance with the orders of Government before the demarcated areas are confirmed by the issue of puttas.

Read—the following letter from F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th March 1881, No. 29-B:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 304, dated 22nd February 1881, requesting me to furnish information on certain points connected with the survey of Wynaad and to give my opinion on the suggestion made by the Second Member, Board of Revenue, in his letter, dated 28th January 1881, No. 214-7.

2. Mr. R. K. Puckle's suggestion seems inapplicable to the present question as it presupposes the existence of a survey map upon which certain lines can be drawn. This might be considered to dispose of the suggestion; but, supposing that present circumstances would admit of waiting for a topographical survey, such lines would be useless for the purpose of filling in the minute details likely to be required: and, moreover, although it is easy to draw such lines in the office, it is by no means easy to apply them to the ground without having them demarcated and surveyed.

3. As regards the past history of the Wynaad Survey,—In 1859 Government came to the conclusion that a Revenue Survey of Wynaad was necessary, and in G.O., dated 22nd June, of that year (No. 822), directed Mr. Newill to take immediate measures for commencing it.

4. It was accordingly taken up in October 1859 and went on in a desultory manner (now in the hands of the Director of Settlement, now under the orders of the Collector, with intermissions, and without making much impression on the tract to be operated upon) till 1870, at which period Colonel Scott, in his letter of the 27th June 1879, No. 59-B, considers the survey of Wynaad by this Department may be said to have fairly commenced. Between 1870 and 1879, the three Amshoms transferred from Wynaad to the Nilgiris, together with the Amshom of Ganapativuttum, giving an area of about 88 square miles of Revenue Survey and about 314 square miles of Topographical, were completed at a cost (according to Colonel Scott's calculation) of about Rs. 1,666 per square mile for Revenue and Rs. 51 per square mile for Topographical Survey.

5. We have in Wynaad about 60 square miles of Revenue and 500 square miles of Topographical Survey incomplete. Major Freeth has forwarded an estimate for the completion of this survey at Rs. 72,480 for Revenue and Rs. 25,500 for Topographical Survey, making a total of Rs. 97,980; but he observes that as the area brought under Revenue Survey was 60 per cent. in excess of the estimated area in Ganapativuttum Amshom, it would be reasonable to raise the area for Revenue Survey in the remainder of the taluk to 96 square miles. This reduces that for Topographical to 464, and brings up the total cost estimated for completion of survey to Rs. 1,39,632. This I consider too sanguine an estimate.

6. Colonel Scott, in his letter embodied in G.O. of 29th September 1879, No. 1964, estimates the cost for completion of the Wynaad Survey at Rs. 3,51,350. This estimate appears to me to be excessive, and I am of opinion that the expenditure to be incurred in carrying out the survey through the remainder of the taluk will not be in excess of Rs. 2,40,000, i.e., an establishment, costing Rs. 60,000 for nine months in the year, will complete the survey in four years.

7. The great cost of the Wynaad Survey has been partly due to—

- (i) the small strength of the parties sent down,
- (ii) the shortness of the working season, or what has been considered the working season,
- (iii) the elaborate nature of demarcation and survey.

To remedy this it is proposed—

- (1) to send down a stronger party than before,
- (2) to extend the working season to nine months which Major Freeth considers can safely be done,
- (3) to modify the system of demarcation and survey in accordance with Colonel Scott's proposal, and further if possible.

8. The objects attained by the survey of Wynaad have been the definition of the boundaries of properties (whether Government or private), the area under cultivation, and the delineation of topographical features of the country. To this must now be added the demarcation and survey of mining claims. Here nothing but the most accurate and consequently expensive survey will suffice, and this points to a rise in the rates for further operations; but until something is known regarding the number of the claims to be surveyed and the minuteness of the survey required, no estimate for excess expenditure on this account can be framed.

9. To exhibit at a glance the amount of country remaining in Wynaad to be surveyed, I beg to forward a map in which the Province of Coorg, the Nilgiri District, and Wynaad Taluk are included. On glancing at it you will observe that, with the exception of about half Wynaad, these districts (which may be considered the centres of European enterprise in Southern India) have been completely surveyed.

10. It now remains for Government to consider whether under existing circumstances the blank is to be filled up by a Revenue and Topographical, or only by a Topographical Survey.

11. I have, however, to inform you that, if the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Wynaad Taluk is taken in hand, a grant of at least Rs. 40,000 in excess of our Budget grant will be required for the next official year.

12. The map forwarded with Board's Proceedings under consideration is returned herewith.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 and 2.—Maps.

Resolution—dated 30th March 1881, No. 526.

In their Order, dated 22nd June 1859, No. 822, the Government recorded their "conviction of the necessity for a Revenue Survey of Wynaad" and directed immediate measures being taken for inaugurating it. The object was declared to be "to ascertain and record existing rights, to fix the boundaries of estates, and so to give additional value to property." The work was commenced in October of the same year, and carried on in a fitful and desultory manner under the supervision alternately of the Settlement Department and of the Collector of Malabar until 1870 when it was made* over to the Revenue Survey Department with instructions as

* G.O., 10th August 1870, No. 1225.

to the system to be adopted for the future and the extent to which for the time the Survey was to be limited. A narrative of operations from 1870 to 1879 is recorded in Colonel Scott's letter printed with G.O., dated 29th September 1879, No. 1964.

* Múnánād.
Cherangode. } Nilgiris.
Nambulkode. }
Ganapativuttum...Malabar.

The work completed* in that period comprised an area of 88 square miles of Revenue Survey costing Rs. 1,660, and of 314 square miles of Topographical Survey costing Rs. 50 per square mile.

In submitting Colonel Scott's letter to Government, the Board of Revenue approved of his proposals for the future progress of survey in the Wynaad, but represented, with reference to the probability of the Revenue Settlement being brought to a standstill if the whole energies of the Survey Department were not concentrated on those districts which had yet to be settled, that the continuance of the Wynaad survey might advantageously be deferred until that of Madura, South Arcot, and Bellary was finished. They observed further that having in view the small amount of revenue and the light assessment of the Wynaad it was improbable that even a moderate interest on the cost of the survey would be recouped by a settlement. Accepting these views the Government in the Order quoted above directed the cessation of the cadastral survey in Wynaad as soon as the work actually in hand was completed.

2. The aspect of affairs has, however, materially altered since the above decision was arrived at. The discovery of gold and the influx of English capital for mining purposes has greatly enhanced the value of land. Auriferous tracts in the Nelialum Estate are, it is said, being sold for Rs. 2,000 per acre. It commands this price there and in other undisputed jenn estates, not because mining prospects are better, but because there is no question as to title; whereas in other parts of the taluk land, the property of Government, is so intermixed with that of private proprietors that in the absence of a survey it is impossible for the local officers to say where one begins and the other ends. This state of chaos, as it is characterized by the Collector of Malabar, operates at the present juncture prejudicially alike to private and public interests in the transfer of property and, combined with the restrictions imposed by the State on mining operations, has the effect of confining enterprise to the large and well-known jenn estates; and the boundaries of these even are in many cases not defined. It has been brought officially to the notice of the Board that land believed to be the property of Government is being sold to speculators by private individuals, and if early measures are not taken to check irregularities of this sort, extensive litigation must result when eventually the claims of the State are asserted.

3. In a letter submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings, dated 25th March 1881, No. 501, the Commissioner of the Nilgiris remarked upon the increasing value of timber in consequence of the demand for shafting and other purposes connected with mining operations, and wholesale spoliation of the Government forests cannot be prevented until the limits of the State property are defined. A survey and the accompanying investigation of titles will probably show that this is more extensive than is supposed. Government in their Proceedings, dated 29th September 1879, No. 1964, declare themselves satisfied that the State has no rights in the bulk of the Malabar forests; but be this as it may, there is no question that there are in the Wynaad important tracts over which the State has undoubted rights and their delimitation at the present time is most important. It was generally believed that the State had no title to the forests estimated at over 100 square miles in extent claimed by the Uralars of the temples in the Ellurnad and Kupatode† Amshoms, and Government ordered†

† G.O., 31st January 1860, No. 166.

† Vide Despatch, 16th April 1861, printed with G.O., 22nd May 1861, No. 1070.

self as very doubtful whether it would be just or expedient to assert the rights of

that no action should be taken in the matter pending the progress of the survey. This course was approved by the Secretary of State,† who expressed him-

Government thereto. A subsequent investigation, however, showed that the claims set up, so far as the Ellurnad Amshom was concerned, had no foundation and the forest tract involved was declared* to

* G.O., 5th December 1862, No. 2551-A. be the property of Government. The Board are under the impression that a survey and inquiry into titles would bring to light many instances where the proprietary right of the State is now obscured.

4. Looking at the question from a financial standpoint it would seem that to determine once for all the situation and extent of the property of the State in the Wynaad is of itself a matter of sufficient importance to justify a reasonable outlay, and besides this the result of recent operations in the south-east portion of the taluk has led the Board to modify their previously-recorded opinion that the effect of a survey of lands paying assessment would be financially incommensurate with its cost. The Collector of Malabar reports that in the Ganapativuttum Amshom, the only portion of the Wynaad within the limits of his District which has been surveyed, the result has been an increase of revenue to the extent of about 60 per cent. It does not follow that in other Amshoms where less land has been reclaimed that similar results would be obtained, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the assessable areas elsewhere have hitherto been similarly underestimated and that a scientific measurement of cultivated holdings would result in an appreciable augmentation of revenue, and if extended to the high lands as distinguished from the paddy flats, the determination once for all of areas cultivated with dry crops (upland rice and gingelly), the assessment on which has now to be settled annually after inspection and measurement, would, by shutting the door to fraud, inseparable from such operations, materially enhance the share of the State in the produce and would at the same time relieve the cultivators from the exaction of subordinate officials to which they are now subjected.

5. If Government in consideration of what has been adduced above are of opinion that the necessity for ascertaining and recording existing rights and fixing the boundaries of property in the Wynaad is at least as strong now as it was in 1859 when it was inaugurated, it only remains for the Board to suggest the nature of the operations to be undertaken and to estimate the probable cost, and this, after consultation with the Survey Department, they now proceed to do premising that economy so far as it is compatible with efficient results has been kept in view.

6. A glance at the accompanying sketch-map of Coorg, Wynaad, and the Nilgiris will show exactly the present position of affairs. The survey of the immediately-adjacent province of Coorg has been completed as has also that of the South-East Wynaad attached to the Nilgiris, and the remaining uncolored portion of the Wynaad is the tract the survey of which is recommended. The area of this is about 560 square miles, for 500 of which a Topographical Survey would suffice, leaving 60 square miles to be surveyed for revenue purposes. The latter area is computed from revenue accounts, but as recent survey operations in the Ganapativuttum Amshom brought to light an excess of 60 per cent. over the estimated area, the officers of the Survey Department consider that 96 square miles should be taken as the area of Revenue Survey, leaving 464 square miles to be surveyed topographically. Major Freeth, the officer who has been in charge of the operations just completed in South-East Wynaad, estimates the total cost of this at Rs. 1,39,632. Colonel Scott's estimate was Rs. 3,51,350.

After a careful verification of the figures in the Central Survey Office, Mr. F. C. Puckle, the Acting Superintendent, has arrived at the conclusion that with certain specified modifications of the system of operations hitherto in force the survey of the incomplete portion of Wynaad will not cost more than Rs. 2,40,000,

and requests that if the project is sanctioned, at least Rs. 40,000 in excess of the Budget grant for 1881-82 may be allotted.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with 2 maps (in G.R. No. 2454 of 1881) to be returned, and copies of Board's Proceedings, 3rd November 1880, No. 1666, and 22nd February 1881, No. 304.
To the Collector of Malabar, with copy of Board's Proceedings, 3rd November 1880, No. 1666.
To the Commissioner of Nilgiris, with copy of Board's Proceedings, 3rd November 1880, No. 1666.
To the Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department, with copy of Board's Proceedings, 8th October 1880, No. 1475.
To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE No. I.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd November 1880, No. 1666.

Read the following letter from F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th October 1880, No. 165-B:—

With reference to Proceedings marginally noted* I have the honor to state that a small detachment of No. I (Coimbatore) Party is now employed in North Wynaad upon the Revenue Survey of lands formerly† demarcated but hitherto unsurveyed.

2. They are expected to complete this work within the current official year, and in the mean time may furnish the necessary strength for survey of gold-mining allotments if the number of applications is not large.

If, however, any considerable extension of mining operations is anticipated it may be worth while to consider whether No. I Party should not (at least for the next official year) revert to the condition of a Revenue Topographical Party, such as those employed in Madura and South Arcot, where Revenue work has the preference over Topographical.

3. My reasons for the above suggestion are that—

(1.) Under the altered circumstances produced by any large mining undertakings it may be desirable to have the auriferous Amshoms completely surveyed and mapped at once on a large scale.

(2.) There would be an advantage in devoting a year to the preparation of work for the plane tables of a Topographical Party. The preliminary triangulation occupies much time in its execution and computation, while plane tabling is comparatively rapid.

The Topographical Survey of excluded tracts and Zemindaris in the Godavari and Kistna Districts awaits completion, and it is necessary to get the triangulation completed in advance.

(3.) If sufficient work is provided in Wynaad for the next official year there will be no need to split up No. I Party, which will otherwise have to be done in order to find topographical work for it.

4. I enclose copy of a letter (No. 507-S, dated 20th October 1880,) from Major Freeth, from which it appears that some arrangement for the employment of No. I Party during the next official year is emergent.

5. Before issuing instructions to Major Freeth for the survey of mining allotments I beg to be informed of the exact localities in which application has already been made, and the number of allotments applied for. Their extent will of course be limited by the rules.

From Major W. FREETH, Acting Deputy Superintendent, No. I Party, Madras Survey, to the Acting Superintendent of Madras Survey, dated Coimbatore, 20th October 1880, No. 507-S.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that 1,000 square miles of the 1,600 square miles in the North Coimbatore excluded tracts have been plane-tabled. The remaining 600 square miles will be completed by the end of 1880.

2. There will then remain 430 square miles of the Anaimalais in Coimbatore and they ought to be finished before the end of the official year.

3. The Revenue Survey of the demarcated portion of North Wynaad ordered in G.O., No. 1964, of 29th September 1879, will also be completed by the end of this official year.

4. This completes all the work in hand for No. I Party, and orders of Government are urgently required as to its future field of operations.

5. If it is contemplated to employ the party in any Revenue Survey work, such as a continuation of the Revenue Survey of Wynaad, steps must be taken for the settlement and demarcation of boundaries to precede next season's survey. If the party is to be employed wholly on topographical work a minor triangulation of the tract selected should be set on foot without delay, in order to provide field squares for next season's plane tabling.

6. Should Government decide on continuing a survey of Wynaad, some information may be required before they settle as to the nature of the survey to be made. The following are the objects to be gained by a survey in Wynaad:—

- (1.) Assessable areas;
- (2.) Extent of auriferous lands and restriction of lessees of such lands within the areas allowed them by Government;
- (3.) Ascertainment of situation and extent of Government lands; and
- (4.) Reservation of forests.

7. If all the above objects are to be attained a Revenue Survey is absolutely necessary. If (2), (3), and (4) only are required, a Revenue Survey of the auriferous lands and a Topographical Survey of the remainder will suffice, and for the last two only a Topographical Survey will meet all wants.

8. Colonel Scott in his letter, No. 59-B, dated 27th June 1879, embodied in G.O., No. 1964, of 29th September 1879, calculated the Revenue Survey of Wynaad had up to that time cost Rs. 1,666-9-0 per square mile.

9. An experiment made in 1879 of a modified Revenue Survey, reported in my letter, No. 566-210, of 15th April 1879, brought the cost down to Rs. 646-9-4 per square mile for Revenue Survey as per old method, and Rs. 461-13-8 per square mile per the modified system. On these data Colonel Scott calculated that the whole of the remainder of Wynaad would cost Rs. 3,51,351.

10. The increase of assessment obtained by Revenue Survey areas in Ganapativuttam Amshom of Wynaad Taluk, which has been completed, is, I believe, about 60 per cent. What increase will be obtained in the other three Amshoms of Wynaad, which were annexed to the Nilgiri District and which have also been completed, I am not aware.

11. The Topographical Survey of North Coimbatore has, as far as we have advanced, cost about Rs. 16 per square mile. A Topographical Survey of Wynaad to meet the last two requirements mentioned in paragraph 6 above will cost more, on account of the settlement, demarcation and survey of Government lands and reserved forests. In North Coimbatore only fiscal boundaries have been demarcated and surveyed.

12. What the settlement, demarcation, and survey of Government lands in Wynaad will cost it is impossible to say as their extent is not known. That of forest reserves need not cost much if the boundaries of Government lands are taken, where practicable, as those of reserves.

13. In Ganapativuttam and Ellarnad Amshoms I am trying to obtain the consent of the Forest Department to make the boundaries of their reserves coincide with roads and boundaries already demarcated and surveyed in the course of Revenue Survey operations, in which case the cost of demarcation and survey of forest reserves in the above two Amshoms will be nil.

14. In conclusion I beg to urge the necessity for early orders as to the employment next year of No. I Party.

Resolution—dated 3rd November 1880, No. 1666.

Referred to the First Member in charge of the Settlement Department for his remarks.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

To the First Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Settlement Department, with copies of G.Os., 1st October 1880, No. 1263, Revenue Department, and 29th September 1879, No. 1964, Revenue Department, and copy of Board's Proceedings, 21st October 1880, No. 1586.

Copy to the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd February 1881, No. 304.

Read—the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th January 1881, No. 214-7:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 1804, dated 26th November 1880, I have, in consultation with the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, arrived at the conclusion that the first step towards simplifying the further work required in Wynaad would be to lay out the tract into khandams or blocks as shown in the accompanying map. This can readily be done by connecting points (usually stones at the corners of cultivation) and so forming definite areas on the map capable of being separately distinguished by numbers. A study of these by an officer acquainted with the ground would enable him to determine which should be laid out in fields and which should be left as they are: the work would thus be localized and a considerable saving might be effected by excluding unpromising blocks from detail survey.

ENCLOSURE.—Map.

Resolution—dated 22nd February 1881, No. 304.

The foregoing letter is a reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 26th November last, Procs., dated 8th October last, No. 1475.

Revenue Survey to the Board's inquiry as to what action had been taken with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of G.O., dated 29th September 1879, No. 1964, limiting further operations in the Wynaad to the survey of such escheats as it might be desirable to mark on the Topographical Maps and the completion of areas already demarcated. Since the issue of the Order above quoted circumstances have changed and the expediency of extending operations has to be considered in connection with the surveys rendered necessary by the application for gold-mining allotments. The Board were directed to consult the Officer in charge of the Survey Department as to the arrangements to be made for the survey of lands granted for mining, and Mr. F. C. Puckle stated that the Party now employed in North Wynaad will complete their work within the current official year and could furnish the necessary hands for survey of gold-mining applications if the number were not large, but that if any considerable extension of mining operations is anticipated, it might be worth while to consider whether No. 1 Party should not revert to the condition of a Revenue Topographical Party, at least for the next official year.

G.O., dated 1st October 1880, No. 1263.

Procs., dated 3rd November 1880, No. 1666. This letter was also referred to the Member in charge of the Settlement Department for an expression of his opinion, but no reply has been received; and in his letter above recorded, Mr. R. K. Puckle merely records his views as to the best method of simplifying future operations in the Wynaad and does not say how far they should be extended.

2. The Commissioner of the Nilgiris will at once furnish the information called for in paragraph 5 of the letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd November 1880, No. 1666, as to the position, extent, and number of the mining allotments to be surveyed, and with reference to paragraph 10 of Major Freeth's letter, he will state what increase of assessment has resulted from the survey in the three completed Amshoms of South-East Wynaad.

The information is urgently required to enable the Board to lay the matter in a complete shape before Government before the expiration of the official year, and no delay should be allowed to occur in furnishing it.

3. The Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, will be requested to give his opinion on the suggestion made in the letter above recorded. He is also requested to furnish the Board with a memorandum giving a succinct account of all that has passed in connection with the survey of the Wynaad, showing the objects, cost, and rate of progress of survey operations as originally undertaken and as modified with reference to Colonel Scott's proposals, the work accomplished, and the area left untouched.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

To the Member of the Board of Revenue, in charge of the Settlement Department.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with a map to be returned.

" Commissioner of the Nilgiris, with a copy of Board's Proceedings, 3rd November 1880, No. 1666.

Copy to the Collector of Malabar, with do.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th May 1881, No. 834:—

Read—the following letter from F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 26th April 1881, No. 36-B:—

I have the honor, in continuation of my letter, No. 29-B, of 23th March, to state that the cost of the Revenue Survey of the Ellurnad and Kupatode Amshoms having been now brought to book, I am in a position to give an estimate based upon actual expenditure in those Amshoms. This (if the conditions are the same) would give a cost for the completion of the taluk of Rs. 1,52,880. But since the gold discoveries it is probable that a more minute survey may be required both in regard to mining claims and Government boundary rights, and for this reason I should feel disposed to adhere to my former estimate of Rs. 2,40,000.

Resolution—dated 12th May 1881, No. 834.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th March 1881, No. 526.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

" " Collector of Malabar.

" " Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th June 1881, No. 1205:—

Read—the following letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 7th June 1881, No. 53-B:—

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 526, dated 30th March 1881, I have the honor to point out that the estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 for the completion of the Wynaad Survey provided for a "regular survey" on the same

system as has hitherto been followed, and not on the "modified system" proposed by Colonel Scott.

2. I append a memorandum explaining Colonel Scott's proposed system and pointing out its inferiority to the ordinary system of survey.

3. I have gone carefully into the question of the probable cost of the completion of the Wynaad Survey, and I quite agree with Mr. F. C. Puckle in the opinion expressed in his letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 834, dated 12th May 1881, that the estimate of Rs. 1,52,880 is too low, and that the original estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 should be adhered to, especially as the proposed scale of allowances for unhealthy districts, if sanctioned, will be an additional item of extra cost hitherto not taken into consideration.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum by Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, on the proposed modified or approximate system of Survey for Wynaad.

Owing to the large sum which Colonel Scott considered a "regular survey" would cost, that officer suggested a survey of cheaper and less accurate character which may be conveniently termed an "approximate survey," as opposed to a "regular survey" of the closely accurate character hitherto adopted.

Analysis of Colonel Scott's proposed "approximate survey." 2. The "approximate survey" was to be of the following character:—

- (a.) *Amshom boundaries and roads* to be traversed.
- (b.) "*Coffee Estates*" (30 acres and more) to be regularly demarcated and surveyed.
- (c.) "*Coffee Gardens*" (under 30 acres and usually owned by natives) not to be demarcated, but to be surveyed by plane table only.
- (d.) *Paddy flats* to be surveyed in the same way as coffee gardens.

3. The paddy flats, from which a large proportion of the revenue is obtained, are situated in the valleys, and the land rendered fit for cultivation by terracing and scarping; although increase of existing holdings might increase in the direction of the length of the valley towards the higher end would perhaps not be impossible. On this account, therefore, accurate demarcation is advisable to prevent loss of revenue.

4. Moreover, the "approximate survey" only contemplates the approximate determination of the boundaries of each whole paddy flat, and not those of the fields which are comprised in it; so that it is more than probable that disputes will arise which will necessitate the accurate demarcation of boundaries of the portions of land concerned; and there is every prospect of our having to demarcate and survey in detail a considerable amount of the ground already "approximately surveyed," and this will entail a heavy outlay on the State, and immense inconvenience and loss of time both to the Revenue and Survey Departments, so that it may be considered doubtful whether in the end a regular survey will not be cheaper than an "approximate" survey. The Government possesses large tracts of lands which are of great and will probably be of far greater value, and of the boundaries of which really nothing is known, and at present open to encroachment on all sides; and unless these boundaries are accurately demarcated and surveyed, very heavy loss may accrue to the State.

5. Although the cost of a regular survey per square mile is undoubtedly very high, still the total expenditure is a mere trifle in comparison with that of the whole survey, and should not be allowed to stand in the way of the completion of the survey of the whole country on one homogenous system, the extreme expediency of which needs no comment.

Resolution—dated 29th June 1881, No. 1205.

Submitted for the orders of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1881, No. 834.

2. The Board are entirely in accord with Colonel Rogers' views, and have only to add to the opinions recorded in the Proceedings above referred to a respectful request that the matter may receive early consideration.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

" Collector of Malabar.

" Collector of the Nilgiris.

" First Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department, with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1881, No. 834.

ORDER—dated 3rd July 1882, No. 678, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

* G.Os., dated 22nd June and 12th July 1859, Nos. 822 and 925.

Wynaad, should be taken in hand at once. The completion of the survey to which the papers read above refer, is the necessary sequence of the resolution arrived at in the above order, and the Government accordingly direct that the work be proceeded with with all possible expedition.

2. It is observed that, in the Budget† for the current year, provision is made for the full cost (Rs. 1,35,000) of Survey Party No. 1, which has been employed hitherto partly in surveying the Wynaad; but, according to Mr. Puckle's calculation,‡ this party would, since the working season extends only to nine months of the year, take four years to complete a cadastral survey. Having regard to the interests of the State and of private proprietors, it is clear that the final determination of the extent of escheat properties should not be delayed for so long a period. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, will therefore report, with as little delay as possible, through the Board of Revenue, what special arrangements are necessary to ensure the completion of the survey as expeditiously as the nature of the work will admit.

† His letter, paragraphs 5 and 6, in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th March 1881, No. 526.

3. The Government do not clearly gather from the papers before them, that a survey of the remaining portion of the Wynaad, according to the plan contemplated (the aggregate estimated cost being Rs. 2,40,000),§ would furnish sufficient data for exactly determining the boundaries of escheat properties—hills, forests and other lands, cultivated and waste. ¶ It is observed that, excluding the three || Amshoms of the Nilgiri-Wynaad and one (Ganapativuttum) of the Malabar-Wynaad already completed, and including the two ¶ Amshoms of the Malabar-Wynaad since reported to have been completed, the total area remaining to be surveyed is stated to be 560 square miles, of which, according to the proposed plan, only 96 square miles are to come under a Revenue Survey, the remaining 464 miles being set down for Topographical survey. The object in view will be

§ The paragraphs of Mr. Puckle's report quoted *supra*.

His letter in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1881, No. 834, and Colonel Roger's letter in Board's Proceedings, dated 29th June 1881, No. 1205.

|| Cherangode.
Múnánād.
Nambulkode.

¶ Ellurnad.
Kupatode.

found clearly indicated in Mr. Logan's note, dated December 20, 1880, copy of which accompanies these Proceedings, and the Government desire that Colonel Rogers will report, through the Board of Revenue, whether it will be attained by the adoption of Mr. Puckle's proposals, and whether the estimate submitted by him will approximately cover the cost.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with two Maps returned.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Settlement Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

90 Copies.

2/10/95

537

Gobt. of (1882) Madras.
REVENUE.

Order, dated 3rd July 1882, No. 678.

Survey of the Wynaad.—Expeditions completion of the —, ordered, with observations.

33
Royal Hotel

Nov 19. 1880

My dear Master,

I saw the Duke & the
Hon. W. Huddleston yesterday, and
they both said they had got as much
information from me as they re-
quired. — so I presume, as the Hon.
D. F. Carmichael seems to have
also made up his mind on the
question at issue, there is no further
need for me to remain here. — I have
accordingly arranged to start

25
this Evening for Calicut. —

The Hon. W. Huddleston thinks
I ought to prepare a Note on
the Survey question; I could not
do this without consulting Reeth
on several technical points,
so I propose to arrange a meeting
with him at Calicut immedi-
ately & to submit my views
on the Survey question as soon
thereafter as practicable. —

I will call at your Office at the Fort
today about 12, & return the papers, saving
about everything. —

Yours sincerely
J. S.

27
Calicut

Nov 28. 1880

My dear Martin,

I have at last
heard from Freethe - Ever-
gent letters from me have
been pursuing ever since I
arrived here.

He is in the backwoods
somewhere & won't be able
to come here before the 1st

24
I shall send back the
papers you require most
urgently tomorrow. I will
keep the rest till F. turns
up. —

Heavy monsoon weather
here — I fear the paddy will
suffer — but the fruit trees
will be benefited. —
Yours sincerely, W. H. G.

41
Calicut
Nov 29 1880

My dear Master,

In continuation of my
y'day's note I have again looked
up the papers & find that the Minutes
I meant to return to you today (those
connected with Barclay & Morgan &
Cox's cases) are more or less mixed
up with the Survey questions, &
I propose if you have no objection,
to keep them a little longer until
I have seen Fleetts - Sorry that the
matter has been so long delayed but
the delay was unavoidable.
Yours sincerely
J. M. Mason

W
Alice
Dec^r 23. 1880

My dear Martin,

You must be thinking
I have forgotten all about the
enclosed paper. - I have however
finished my note, which shall be
sent to you as soon as it can be
fair-copied. - It is long but the
subject requires pretty full treat-
ment. - I have prefixed to it an
abstract for ready reference. -
I have not seen Flett yet. Puckle
sent for him to the Virgin's. - I am how-
ever sending him a copy of my

3548
Note, to have asked him to have
the estimate ready in case my
scheme fails.

Yours sincerely
H. C. [unclear]

Note on the Wynnad Survey

37

Abstract.

Paras

1. Explains the occasion for writing the note.
- 2 to 10. The Pyehy Rajah, a junior member of the Pottayam family has acquired supremacy in the greater portion of the territories of the House in a long continued contest with Nippon. The occasion of his disagreement with the Hoolle Company, and the hostilities that ensued.
- 11 to 12. Explaining the divisions into which the Pottayam family is split and how their property is held - and Pyehy Rajah's share of it in Wynnad - with reference to the confiscation of the "Estates and property" decreed.
13. Referring to the previous note of 17th ult. in regard to the property of other private persons in Wynnad.
14. Necessity for enquiring into individual claims to private property in Wynnad.

Legat.
Recd 25/12
80

15. Scope of proposed enquiry - on titles acquired before 1859 should be tested.

16 to 21. Other objects to be served by enquiry - preparation of a Land Register.

22, 23. Necessity for a survey preparatory to the enquiry.

24, 25. Map in scale of 4 inch = 1 mile should be prepared.

26 to 30. Detailed scheme of survey with reasons for proposed changes in Colonel Scott's proposals recorded in f.b. H. S. No. 1964 dated 29 September 1899.

31. Settlement officer's work.

32. Government lands. Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to government lands.

33. Private lands. Proposals not to ascertain rights of particular individuals in cultivated lands on private estates, but to ascertain limits of uncultivated lands in separate possession of individuals on private estates.

34-

Former point (para 33) considered - position of Puttalandar in Malabar.

35-

Private Land

Latter point (para 33) considered. Necessity for ascertaining forest areas and areas cultivated with dry grains with a view to future Forest Act and Revenue operations.

36-

Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to proposals in para 33.

37. Estimate of cost of proposed survey should be prepared by Survey Department.

38. Explanation in regard to views contained in Mr. M. Watters' letter in f.b. H. S. No. 1964 dated 29 September 1899.

1. At an interview with the Hon. W. Hudson after I had recorded a note, dated 17th ultimo, on the question of the interpretation to be put on the Secretary of State's dispatch No 27 of 16th April 1861 in regard to wheat lands in Wyand, he suggested that I should prepare another note containing my views on the questions at present pending in Council in regard to a scheme of survey in Wyand. I proposed that before doing so I should be permitted to consult Major Greeth, the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, who has had the management of the survey in Wyand, and who would consequently be in a position to advise on certain technical points regarding which I wished for some information. Major Greeth

has been unable, owing to pre-occupied work elsewhere, to come to Calcutta, but he has written on the subject and referred me to a letter which I find contains most of the information I wanted from him.

2. My note of 17th ultimo explains, if I have made the matter clear enough, how tracts of land in Wynad were, until quite recently, "seeking an owner". In order to clear the ground still further of the misconceptions that have arisen, and explain the position of Government in regard to escheated lands in that District, it is necessary I think to come to an understanding, as exact as possible, regarding the position of the rebel Pyley Raja in respect to the lands which is now the bone of contention.

1. The Pyley Raja was a junior member of the Kottayam or, as it was most frequently written

H. B. Pyley, dated 29 September 1874.

* Kottayam inflected becomes Kottayattu. Hence at the English Factory at Tellicherry, in the early days, the Head of the family, the Kottayattu Raja was called the Pottott Raja, or shorter still Pottott.

13
written in the early days, Pottott family. This family at an early period was brought into close contact with the English Factors at Tellicherry owing to the proximity of the capital of their Raj (Kottayam Town) to the Tellicherry Factory, and owing also to the Factory being dependent to a very large extent for supplies, and for provisions for exportation, on the Kottayam country which comprised not only the greater portion of the present Saluk of Kottayam but also the whole of the Wynad Saluk.

4. The family is of Kshatriya origin and at the time of Hyder's descent into Malabar (1766) Kerala Varma Raja, who afterwards became so well known as the Pyley Raja, was a mere child and was taken to Travancore by his relations. Returning on the outbreak of the Mysore war in 1790, his

uncle

uncle and he gave very material assistance to the beleaguered English factors at the siege of Mischburg. After the conclusion of peace with Tippu (1784) the Mysoreans re-occupied all the fertile portions of Kottayam and entered into terms with the Senior Raja. What happened between this time and the breaking out of the Mysore war in 1790 is not very clear, but it is certain that Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) during the latter part of the time was keeping up a desultory fight with the Mysoreans and at the rupture with Tippu in 1790 was summoned by the English to assist in the war, and to him was granted the bounty which will be found at page 75 of Volume I of the Treaties &c printed by me last year.

* see para 30 of the
Commissioners Report of 1793

5. When Malabar fell to the share of the British in 1792, Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was still apparently only fifth or sixth

I put a different interpretation
made to what the governments
and Bengal did.

2. sixth in the line of succession to the Kottayam Raja. The Head of the house at this time was commonly called the Soorimmar (Koorimmar) Raja, and it was with him (he having been summoned from Travancore for the purpose) and not with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) that the first Revenue settlement was made.

The Commissioners from Bombay and Bengal had found Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) "the most intractable and unreasonable" of all the Northern Rajas, and on pressing him to come to some agreement he referred them to the Head of his House who really has no authority in the Kottayam country.

6. After this, matters rapidly went from bad to worse, for the Head of the House had no power to carry out his own wishes and Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was practically master of the country. Hostilities ensued.

Follow

hollow truces were patched up and broken.
8. 8. until there came the final rupture
with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) in the
beginning of 1799, just on the eve of the last
Mysore war.

7. Mysore had meanwhile remained
passive under Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's)
authority. There had been some doubt as to
whether it was included in the territories ceded
in 1792 and the question had finally been
decided in the negative (see Treaties & Vol. II
p 192) in 1798.

8. On the fall of Seringapatam in
1799, Mysore fell to the portion of the British
(see Treaties & Vol II pp 215, 217, 240), but
Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) continued to
hold it in defiance of the Company's authority.
All open opposition on his part was put an
end to in 1801 by a strong force from
Mysore

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Mysore under Colonel Stevenson following
a plan of operations suggested by Colonel
Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington)

9. From this time, until his death at
the hands of Mr Baber's party on 30th
November 1805, a desultory warfare was kept
up both above and below the frontier.

10. The above historical sketch will
enable the Government to understand what
Kerala Varma - Pychy Raja's - real position
was as a junior member of the Kottayam
family holding the greater portion of their
territories in defiance of the authority both
of the Head of his House and of the
Government, and it will also enable the
Government to understand how a junior
member of that house came to occupy that
position.

11. Then as to Kerala Varma (Pychy
Raja's)

Rajai) connection with the estates and

Treaties & II-255.

property confiscated on account of his rebellion.

it must be remembered that the lands

property of a Malabar family is not vested in individuals but in the Paravād - the

corporation - the gens, so to speak - Kerala

Varna (Nychy Raja) was, as already observed,

a junior member of the Kottayam family

which then, as now, consisted of the three

branches

1. Kulakka (Eastern) Kottayam

2. Padinjara (Western) Kottayam

3. Tekka (Southern) Kottayam.

And the branch to which he more

immediately belonged was the Padinjara

(Western) Kottayam located in the Palassi

(alias Nychy) Amsham of Kottayam Taluk.

Strictly speaking, all that belonged to him

personally was a claim to a share in the

property belonging to his own particular

branch

3.

4951

branch of the family. So far however as govern-

ment was concerned he was de facto head

of his house in Kottayam and probably, if the

matter had been early enquired into, the whole

of the property in Kottayam belonging to all

branches of his house would have been

declared as escheated.

12. It would do us good, however, I fancy,

at this late period to rattle up questions of

what ought and what ought not to have

been escheated 75 years ago; and I would

not propose to question the title of any

branch even of the Kottayam family to

property which they could show has been

peaceably enjoyed from that time till now.

What must guide us, I think, in the enquiry

I now recommend is the proceedings, however

imperfect they may have been, taken by

the authorities in the interval to enforce

the confiscation decreed at that time. And
here I would remark that in the old days
paddy flats were about the only kind of
property considered of any value in Mysore,
and when paddy flats were declared escheated
the surrounding forest lands ought prima
facie to be included in the Escheat.

13. My previous note* (dated 17th ult.)
will have further enabled the Government to
understand how other persons than members
of the Peking House have acquired property
in Mysore and the Government must expect
to find persons holding indisputable titles
to property lying within the limits of
the Amshorns ^{situated out} ~~in~~ in the Secretary of
State's despatch, just as they ought to
expect to find persons setting up worthless
claims to property lying outside the limits
of these same Amshorns and to find lands

* paras 8 to 11.

Except of course in the case of
lands actually declared by
proclamation to have been
disputed prior to 1859.

1851
lying outside these same limits not having
any owner at all.

14. In short each claim to land in
Mysore ought long ago to have been tested
on its own merits, because the property
which Government has acquired by escheat
there is mixed up with so much belonging
to other people.

15. As matters now stand, I would
not propose to do more than
(I) To define precisely the limits of any
lands which have not yet found an
owner (if such lands still exist);
and (II) To question the titles to all lands
acquired since 1859.

I would not go further back than 1859
and I would be guided chiefly by the results
of the enquiries of the Settlement Department
about 1862.

16. I shall next proceed to show how I think these objects and others might be most satisfactorily attained.

17. Neither in Wynnao nor in any other part of Malabar have we any Register of landed property such as Register A of the Village Account Manual.

18. The result of course is that we have really no check on cultivation for assignment purposes and are in fact working very much in the dark.

19. Another result is that, except in the case of lands actually brought to assignment, we have no means of checking encroachments on government land beyond what can be accomplished by stringent orders to Amsham officials who in very many cases owing to changes, and in Wynnao owing to the immense sizes of the Amshams
are

17
Therefore I think be money thrown away to demarcate and survey their limits in the expensive fashion proposed by Col. Scott.

(2). That Nisam boundaries (claps (ds)) should be shown. Reference to paras 9 and 10 of my previous note of 17 ultimus will enable the Government to understand the importance of having these Nisam limits defined. The Nisams were the ancient fiscal divisions corresponding to Villages in the East Coast. Their boundaries in all settled localities are well-known and a big Zamindar's property will frequently I expect be found to be co-terminous with the limits of his Nisam. I would have proposed that their limits should be demarcated with stone and surveyed with the theodolite but for the expense entailed thereby. I think however that for all practical purposes it will

will suffice if the limits are surveyed roughly and inexpensively in the manner proposed by Colonel Scott for cultivated areas.

29. In short what I propose in paras 24 to 28 is that a 4 inch scale map should be prepared of the country showing its exact present aspect.

30. With such a map to guide him, the Settlement Officer, in spite of mountains, hills and valleys, nullahs, swamps and rivers, forest, scrub, and elephant grass, shutting out his vision and impeding his progress, will be able to obtain to very precise ideas of the limits of the claims which he will have to decide upon, and indeed without some such map I do not see how he is to give a satisfactory account of his work.

31. It only remains that I should indicate in detail the items which will have

have to be entered by the Settlement Officer on the map before he passes it on to the Survey office to be lithographed.

32. The main work of the Settlement Officer will be to discriminate between what is and what is not Government land - Major Trevelth advises (see para 24) that a map on the 2 inch scale would suffice to show proprietary boundaries, a fortiori, a 4 inch scale map, such as I have suggested, would show such boundaries with greater distinctness and in still greater detail. Such boundaries are usually well marked by watercourses, hills and other natural features and I cannot but think that the Settlement Officer would be able with coloured paint and without any further assistance from the Survey Department to

lay

lay down precisely on such a map as I have described the boundaries of all Government lands settled by him. In exceptional cases he might call for the assistance of a small survey party, and in the case of Government forests to be reserved, the work of permanent demarcation with stones and survey with theodolite and chain might be undertaken, if considered necessary, at any subsequent period from the data sketched in in coloured points by the Settlement Officer.

33. Finally, as regards private estates, it will be noted that all cultivated lands and all blocks of forest, scrub, swamp or other uncultivated land will be shown on the map before it reaches the Settlement Officer. I would propose

(a) As regards cultivated lands, that the Settlement Officer should enter on the map

no further particulars regarding it beyond what has already been done by the Survey Department, except of course where Government were concerned as provided for in the last para 32.

and (b), As regards all uncultivated land, that he should enter on the map the boundaries of all lands which are in the separate possession of any particular individual.

34. With reference to proposal (a) in the last para, it must be borne in mind that in Malabar the persons from whom we collect the Government assessments on the land, the putthahdars in fact, are not always ryots in the sense of the word which the Board of Revenue and Government understood when substituting* the Imptary of the Western coast for the old harnatic

and

* Board's Proceedings of 5 January 1818, para 307.

and loaded District "Impotary" throughout
the other Districts of this Presidency, but is
to say, the Pottahdars are certainly not
always now, and I conclude were not
always then, "that particular class only who
employ, superintend and sometimes assist the
labourer, and who are everywhere the farmers
of the country, the creators and payers of the
Land Revenue". I question if the Board of
these days rightly understood the position in
Malabar of the persons to whom Government
looked for its revenue, because a Pottahdar
in Malabar may be, as I expressed it in
a report* a year or two ago, "anybody
from a Janni in possession down through
all the grades of mortgages, landholders
and tenants to a simple tenant-at-will".

The fact is that in Malabar the payment
of the Government dues is a matter which

* That this is a very effective arrangement
will be amply proved by the state of
the land Revenue collections in Malabar
for many years past.

* If it were necessary to enquire, the
Registration Department Books would
be a much more authoritative guide
than any Register of rights which the
Revenue Department could prepare and
maintain.

is left entirely to be arranged for, as they may
think fit among the persons having interests
in the soil. These interests are undergoing
constant change and the areas included in
pottahs are constantly changing also. The
people divide and sub-divide gardens and
paddy fields and on the other hand enlarge them
according to their own pleasure, and all that
the Government is concerned with is to know
who is responsible for its dues. It is of
little importance therefore to know who holds
the jannam, kanam, amulthavam &c. &c. &c.
rights over any particular piece of land, and
it is accordingly unnecessary to trouble
the Settlement Officer with the ascertainment
of those particular rights in regard to any
one particular piece of land. What ought
to be, and what will be, recorded by the
Survey Department prior to the
Settlement

Settlement Officer's operations, is the name of the person who holds the Government Paltah for each particular field or garden.

35. With reference to proposal (b) in para 33, the objects to be kept in view seem to me to be mainly two; viz.

I. To obtain reliable information in regard to forest land with a view to future operations under the Forest Act, and on this point I would beg attention to what Colonel Scott says in para 6 of his letter printed with G.O. No. 1964 dated 29 September 1899.

Colonel Scott says, "At least nine tenths of this area is waste, mostly forest and it is evident that this estimate practically assigns to native proprietors the ownership of the whole of the forests of North and South Nagpore." What shall be done with these private forests is a question which will come up as soon as action is taken under

The area claimed by Jannids in North and South Nagpore.

An estimate prepared by the Revenue Department who, having no reliable data to guide them, apparently overestimated the quantity of land to be by private proprietors.

the

are as hazy in their ideas as to the boundaries of government land as the officials over them are.

20. Other results I need not mention as they are not so pertinent to the matter now in hand.

21. A survey with a Register furnished thereupon would give us all we at present, as explained above, stand so sorely in need of.

22. I would propose then that the Survey should precede the enquiry into titles inasmuch that the Officer entrusted with the latter duty should be furnished with authentic maps to guide him. The importance to the Settlement Officer (if I may so call him) of having a good map to refer to cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If there was a satisfactory Register to refer to it would not be of such importance, but as already said there is no Register whatever, and a Settlement

Officer

Officer endeavouring to settle boundaries in advance of a Survey party would be hopelessly floundering about in the dark, for in many parts of Wynnad it is impossible to see more than a yard or two in front of your nose.

23. Of course it will be urged that the maps will require alterations after the Settlement Officer has finished his enquiries, but these alterations will, as explained in the following paras 32 to 36, be of such a nature as to be readily incorporated with the details already shown on the maps. Since the maps need not be lithographed until those details are added.

24. I am advised by Major Sneath
(I) that a map on the scale of (14) four inches = (1) one mile would give fairly reliable areas to check cultivation assessments;
(II) that a map on a smaller scale would

not

67-5
not give sufficiently reliable areas for the same purpose;

(III) that a map on the 2 inch = 1 mile scale would suffice for showing proprietary boundaries.

and (IV) that a map on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale could be used to show merely fiscal boundaries.

25. Under such circumstances and with a view to the attainment of the objects set out in paras 15 to 21 above, it is clear that what we want is a map on the 2 inch = 1 mile scale.

26. The Survey party should first of all prepare such a map of the country showing

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) District | } boundaries |
| (b) Taluk | |
| (c) Amsham | |
| (d) Desam | |
| (e) Boundaries of all States on Government | |

Government land that have been given under the Waste Land Rules.

(f). Boundaries of all Estates held by Europeans from private proprietors, if requested to do so by the holders.

(g). Boundaries of coffee Estates, coffee gardens and paddy flats.

(h). Topographical features of the country.

27. The scheme of survey should (I write under correction on such technical details) embrace

I. A triangulation of a secondary character based on the great triangulation of India.

II. Demarcation and survey with ~~triangulation~~ and chain of the boundaries classed in the last para as (a) and (b), and, if all expenses were paid, of (f), boundaries also. The (c) class of boundaries have already been so demarcated and surveyed and it is presumed

there

5.

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there would be no difficulty in plotting the details into the map.

III. To survey roughly and inexpensively but not to demarcate permanently the boundaries classed as (c), (d), and (g);

and IV. To survey the topographical features of the country by plane table using the triangulation and traverse work as a basis. I have used in these last two paras as far as possible the phrases employed by Colonel Scott in para 15 of his letter printed with F.O. A. D. No. 1964 dated 29 September 1879.

Besides of course the very important one - not to demarcate survey ~~Landmarks~~ Landmarks. for which part of Col Scott's scheme the proposals contained in paras 33 to 36 are substituted.

28. The only extensive alterations in the plan proposed by Colonel Scott which seem to require remark ^{are} my suggestions:-

(1) that Arusham boundaries (class (c)) should not be permanently demarcated with stone

Stone and surveyed with theodolite and chain,
and my reasons for this suggestion are that
Amshams, that is to say parishes, are
purely modern fiscal divisions. They correspond
in no degree to villages on the East Coast
beyond that a so-called village Establishment
is employed to look after the affairs of
Government within their limits. They are
merely a congeries of *Niscams* thrown together
for fiscal purposes, and no interests would
be affected if they were altered in size. Moreover
as, I think, has been pointed out more
than once, the Amshams in Wynnad
are much too large; - their limits were fixed
long ago when Wynnad was a very
different country to what it is now - and
in the first revision of Revenue Establishments
in this District it will be absolutely necessary
to reduce the size of them. It would
therefore

* On areas cultivated with
Madan (upland rice)
Yellu (gingelly oil seed)
Ponam (the *Runnari* of Canara)

257
the Forest Act, and my proposal (b) will
immensely facilitate any inquiry which
may then be instituted. The question is of
much importance in regard to Lamine
administration, as the sources of the Lubbang
river, one of the chief tributaries of the
Kaveri, lie in the region to be surveyed.

II. To obtain reliable information with
a view to future Revenue arrangements.
This point could be treated at great length,
but it will probably suffice for the purpose
now in hand to mention that the dry land
assessment in Malabar has to be fixed year
by year by actual inspection and measure-
ment. This leads to many irregularities
and puts a power in the hands of the
lower Revenue Department subordinates
which they should not possess. So soon as
we can ascertain with tolerable exactness
the

the areas of land in each person's possession on which these and other crops are grown, it will be possible to come to terms with the owner or occupier to pay a fair fixed revenue on condition of being allowed to cultivate as much or as little of these crops as he finds it convenient. Such an arrangement would do away with the necessity for annual inspections and measurements on which the existing system rests and which lead, as already observed, to many irregularities.

36. To carry out proposal (b) in para 33 will not, I think, be difficult, because, as already remarked in para 32, the boundaries of estates almost always follow the natural features of the ground from point to point, and the same remarks that were applied in para 32

to

8. 39
to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between Government land and private land will apply to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between the different private properties; that is to say, they could be marked off with sufficient precision on the Map by means of colour points or dotted lines. This part of the work could no doubt be done by the Survey Department at the time of survey, but I think it would be best to leave it and the preparation of the Register formed upon it to the Settlement Officer charged with ascertaining the boundaries of Government land in the manner proposed in para 32.

37. I have tried, with the aid of Colonel Leslie's data, given with in the letter published

published with G.O. No 1964 dated 29th
September 1879. to frame an estimate of the
cost of such a Survey as I have recom-
mended. but I am unable (owing perhaps
to defective printing) to get Colonel Scott's
figures in para 20 to add up correctly,
and without aid from the Survey Department,
I fear my estimate would be unreliable.
I would suggest therefore that Major Fiecht
be instructed to frame an estimate of
what such a Survey will cost. I
confidently expect it will fall far short
of the cost of the Survey contemplated
by Colonel Scott.

30. The only other point which
seems to call for notice here is to explain
that, when going home on furlough in
April last year, I left a hurried
note

7183
note in my successor's hands as to what
I thought should be done on receipt of the
proposals which I was aware Colonel
Scott was submitting to Government on the
Wynnad Survey question. Mr. Watters,
in writing the letter printed with G.O.,
No. 1964, dated 29th September 1879,
made use of that note. Part of course
Colonel Scott's proposals were not before
me when I wrote it and I have seen
reason since, as will be seen above,
for altering very materially the views
I then entertained.

Calicut
Decr. 20. 1880

Wharrier
Collector
Malabar

C
Mr Logan's note dated 20th

December 1880.

9
82
No. 1,666.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3rd November 1880.

Read the following letter from F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th October 1880, No. 165-B:—

WITH reference to Proceedings marginally noted* I have the honor to state that a small detachment of No. I (Coimbatore) Party is now employed in North Wynaad upon the Revenue Survey of lands formerly† demarcated but hitherto unsurveyed.

* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st October 1880, No. 1,586, and G.O., dated 1st idem, No. 1,263, therein referred to.

† Vide paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879.

2. They are expected to complete this work within the current official year, and in the meantime may furnish the necessary strength for survey of gold-mining allotments if the number of applications is not large.

If, however, any considerable extension of mining operations is anticipated it may be worthwhile to consider whether No. I Party should not (at least for the next official year) revert to the condition of a Revenue-Topographical Party, such as those employed in Madura and South Arcot, where Revenue work has the preference over Topographical.

3. My reasons for the above suggestion are that—

(1.) Under the altered circumstances produced by any large mining undertakings it may be desirable to have the auriferous Amshoms completely surveyed and mapped at once on a large scale.

(2.) There would be an advantage in devoting a year to the preparation of work for the plane tables of a Topographical Party. The preliminary triangulation occupies much time in its execution and computation, while plane tabling is comparatively rapid.

The Topographical Survey of excluded tracts and Zemindaries in the Godáviri and Kistna Districts awaits completion, and it is necessary to get the triangulation completed in advance.

(3.) If sufficient work is provided in Wynaad for the next official year there will be no need to split up No. I Party, which will otherwise have to be done in order to find topographical work for it.

4. I enclose copy of a letter (No. 507-S, dated 20th October 1880,) from Major Freeth, from which it appears that some arrangement for the employment of No. I Party during the next official year is emergent.

5. Before issuing instructions to Major Freeth for the survey of mining allotments I beg to be informed of the exact localities in which application has already been made, and the number of allotments applied for. Their extent will of course be limited by the rules.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Major W. FREETH, Acting Deputy Superintendent, No. I Party, Madras Survey, to
F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Madras Survey, dated Coimbatore,
20th October 1880, No. 507-S.

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice that 1,000 square miles of the 1,600 square miles in the North Coimbatore excluded tracts have been plane-tabled. The remaining 600 square miles will be completed by the end of 1880.

2. There will then remain 430 square miles of the Anaimalais in Coimbatore and they ought to be finished before the end of the official year.

3. The Revenue Survey of the demarcated portion of North Wynaad ordered in G.O., No. 1,964, of 29th September 1879, will also be completed by the end of this official year.

4. This completes all the work in hand for No. I Party, and orders of Government are urgently required as to its future field of operations.

5. If it is contemplated to employ the party in any Revenue Survey work, such as a continuation of the Revenue Survey of Wynaad, steps must be taken for the settlement and demarcation of boundaries to precede next season's survey. If the party is to be employed wholly on topographical work a minor triangulation of the tract selected should be set on foot without delay, in order to provide field squares for next season's plane tabling.

6. Should Government decide on continuing a survey of Wynaad some information may be required before they settle as to the nature of the survey to be made. The following are the objects to be gained by a survey in Wynaad:—

- (1.) Assessable areas;
- (2.) Extent of auriferous lands and restriction of lessees of such lands within the areas allowed them by Government;
- (3.) Ascertainment of situation and extent of Government lands, and;
- (4.) Reservation of forests.

7. If all the above objects are to be attained a Revenue Survey is absolutely necessary. If (2), (3), and (4) only are required a Revenue Survey of the auriferous lands and a Topographical Survey of the remainder will suffice, and for the last two only a Topographical Survey will meet all wants.

8. Colonel Scott in his letter, No. 59-B, dated 27th June 1879, embodied in G.O., No. 1,964, of 29th September 1879, calculated the Revenue Survey of Wynaad had up to that time cost Rs. 1,666-9-0 per square mile.

9. An experiment made in 1879 of a modified Revenue Survey, reported in my letter, No. 566-210, of 15th April 1879, brought the cost down to Rs. 646-9-4 per square mile for Revenue Survey as per old method, and Rs. 461-13-8 per square mile per the modified system. On these data Colonel Scott calculated that the whole of the remainder of Wynaad would cost Rs. 3,51,351.

10. The increase of assessment obtained by Revenue Survey areas in Ganapathi Vattam Amshom of Wynaad Taluk, which has been completed, is I believe about 60 per cent. What increase will be obtained in the other three Amshoms of Wynaad, which were annexed to the Nilgiri District and which have also been completed, I am not aware.

11. The Topographical Survey of North Coimbatore has, as far as we have advanced, cost about Rs. 16 per square mile. A Topographical Survey of Wynaad to meet the last two requirements mentioned in paragraph 6 above will cost more, on account of the settlement, demarcation, and survey of Government lands and reserved forests. In North Coimbatore only fiscal boundaries have been demarcated and surveyed.

12. What the settlement, demarcation, and survey of Government lands in Wynaad will cost it is impossible to say as their extent is not known. That of forest reserves need not cost much if the boundaries of Government lands are taken, where practicable, as those of reserves.

13. In Ganapathi Vattam and Ellornad Amshoms I am trying to obtain the consent of the Forest Department to make the boundaries of their reserves coincide with roads and boundaries already demarcated and surveyed in the course of Revenue Survey operations, in which case the cost of demarcation and survey of forest reserves in the above two Amshoms will be nil.

14. In conclusion I beg to urge the necessity for early orders as to the employment next year of No. I Party.

(True Copy.)

MADRAS,
25th October 1880.

(Signed) F. C. PUCKLE,
Actg. Supt., Madras Survey.

REFERRED to the First Member in charge of the Settlement Department for his remarks.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

To the First Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of
Settlement Department, with copies of G.Os., 1st October
1880, No. 1,263, Revenue Department, and 29th September
1880, No. 1,964, Revenue Department, and copy of Board's
Proceedings, 21st October 1880, No. 1,586.

Copy to the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

8977

C.

MR. LOGAN'S NOTE, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1880.

NOTE ON THE WYNAAD SURVEY.

Abstract.

- Paras.
- 1 Explains the occasion for writing the note.
 - 2 to 10. The Pychy Raja, a junior member of the Kottayam family, had acquired supremacy in the greater portion of the territories of the House in a long-continued contest with Tipu; the occasion of his disagreement with the Honorable Company, and the hostilities that ensued.
 - 11 & 12. Explaining the divisions into which the Kottayam family is split and how their property is held, and Pychy Raja's share of it in Wynaad, with reference to the confiscation of the "estates and property" decreed.
 13. Referring to the previous note of 17th ultimo in regard to the property of other private persons in Wynaad.
 14. Necessity for inquiry into individual claims to private property in Wynaad.
 15. Scope of proposed inquiry; no titles acquired before 1859 should be tested.
 - 16 to 21. Other objects to be served by inquiry; preparation of a Land Register.
 - 22 & 23. Necessity for a survey preparatory to the inquiry.
 - 24 & 25. Map on scale of 4 inch = 1 mile should be prepared.
 - 26 to 30. Detailed scheme of survey, with reasons for proposed changes in Colonel Scott's proposals recorded in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879.
 31. Settlement Officer's work.
 32. Govt. Land. { Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to Government lands.
 33. { Proposals not to ascertain rights of particular individuals in cultivated lands on private estates, but to ascertain limits of uncultivated lands in separate possession of individuals on private estates.
 34. { Former point (paragraph 33) considered; position of Puttadar in Malabar.
 35. Private Land. { Latter point (paragraph 33) considered; necessity for ascertaining Forest areas and areas cultivated with dry grains, with a view to future Forest Act and Revenue operations.
 36. { Mode of recording results ascertained in regard to proposals in paragraph 33.
 37. Estimate of cost of proposed survey should be prepared by Survey Department.
 38. Explanation in regard to views contained in Mr. McWatter's letter in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879.

1880.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

To

THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE
BOARD OF REVENUE, IN CHARGE
OF SETTLEMENT DEPT.

Dated November 3rd.

Printed 9th.

Received

PROCEEDINGS, 3RD NOVEMBER 1880, No. 1,666.

NOVEMBER.

No. 1,666.

Survey of Lands granted for Mining purposes in Wynaad and on the Nilgiris.—Referring for remarks of Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Settlement Department letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding—

Printed as
enclosure 1

Rev. 3
1919.

At an interview with the Honorable W. Hudleston after I had recorded a note, dated 17th ultimo, on the question of the interpretation to be put on the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 27 of 16th April 1861, in regard to escheat lands in Wynaad, he suggested that I should prepare another note containing my views on the questions at present pending in Council in regard to a scheme of survey in Wynaad. I proposed that before doing so, I should be permitted to consult Major Freeth, the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, who has had the management of the survey in Wynaad, and who would consequently be in a position to advise on certain technical points regarding which I wished for some information. Major Freeth has been unable, owing to press of work elsewhere, to come to Calicut, but he has written on the subject and referred me to a Government Order* which I find contains most of the information I wanted from him.

* Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1874.

2. My note of 17th ultimo explains, if I have made the matter clear enough, how tracts of land in Wynaad were, until quite recently, "seeking an owner." In order to clear the ground still further of the misconceptions that have arisen, and explain the position of Government in regard to escheated lands in that taluk, it is necessary, I think, to come to an understanding, as exact as possible, regarding the position of the rebel Pychy Raja, in respect to the land which is now the bone of contention.

3. The Pychy Raja was a junior member of the Kóttayam or, as it was most frequently written in the early days, Cotiotet family. This family at an early period was brought into close contact with English factors at Tellicherry owing to the proximity of the capital of their Rāj (Kóttayam town) to the factory being dependent to a very large extent for supplies, and for produce for exportation, on the Kóttayam country, which comprised not only the greater portion of the present taluk of Kóttayam, but also the whole of the Wynaad Taluk.

4. The family is of Kshatriya origin, and at the time of Hyder's descent into Malabar (1766), Kerala Varma Raja, who afterwards became so well known as the Pychy Raja, was a mere child, and was taken to Travancore by his relations. Returning on the outbreak of the Mysore war in 1780, his uncle and he gave very material assistance† to the beleaguered English factors at the siege of Tellicherry. After the conclusion of peace with Tippu (1784), the Mysoreans reoccupied all the fertile portions of Kóttayam and entered into terms with the senior Raja. What happened between this time and the breaking out of the Mysore war in 1790 is not very clear; but it is certain that Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) during the latter part of the time was keeping up a desultory fight with the Mysoreans, and at the rupture with Tippu in 1790, was summoned by the English to assist in the war, and to him was granted the Cowle which will be found at page 75 of Volume I of the Treaties, &c., printed by me last year.

5. When Malabar fell to the share of the British in 1792, Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was still apparently only fifth or sixth in the line of succession to the Kóttayam Rāj. The head of the house at this time was commonly called the Coorimnad (Kurumbranād) Raja, and it was with him (he having been summoned from Travancore for the purpose) and not with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) that the first Revenue Settlement was made. The Commissioners from Bombay and Bengal had found Kerala Varma§ (Pychy Raja) "the most untractable and unreasonable" of all the northern Rajas, and on pressing him to come to some agreement, he referred them to the head of his house who really had no authority in the Kóttayam country.

† See paragraph 30 of the Joint Commissioners' Report of 1793.

§ He evidently put a different interpretation on the Cowle to what the Governments of Bombay and Bengal did.

6. After this, matters rapidly went from bad to worse, for the head of the house had no power to carry out his own wishes and Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was practically master of the country. Hostilities ensued, hollow truces were patched up and broken, &c., &c., until there came the final rupture with Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) in the beginning of 1797, just on the eve of the last Mysore war.

7. Wynaad had meanwhile remained passive under Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) authority. There had been some doubt as to whether it was included in the territories ceded in 1792, and the question had finally been decided in the negative (see Treaties, &c., Vol. II, p. 192) in 1798.

8. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, Wynaad fell to the portion of the British (see Treaties, &c., Vol. II, pages 205, 207, 248), but Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) continued to hold it in defiance of the Company's authority. All open opposition on his part was put an end to in 1801 by a strong force from Mysore under Colonel Stevenson following a plan of operations suggested by Colonel Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington).

9. From this time, until his death at the hands of Mr. Baber's party on 30th November 1805, a desultory warfare was kept up both above and below the ghâts.

10. The above historical sketch will enable the Government to understand what Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) real position was as a junior member of the Kóttayam family holding the greater portion of their territories in defiance of the authority, both of the head of his house and of the Government, and it will also enable the Government to understand how a junior member of that house came to occupy that position.

11. Then as to Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja's) connection with the "estates and* property" confiscated on account of his rebellion, it must be remembered that the landed property of a Malabar family is not vested in individuals but in the Tarawād, the corporation—the gens so to speak. Kerala Varma (Pychy Raja) was, as already observed, a junior member of the Kóttayam family, which then, as now, consisted of the three branches—

* Treaties, &c., II—255.

1. Kilakka (Eastern) Kovilagam.
2. Padinyāra (Western) Kovilagam.
3. Tekka (Southern) Kovilagam.

And the branch to which he more immediately belonged was the Padinyāra (Western) Kovilagam located in the Palassi (alias Pychy) Amshom of Kóttayam Taluk. Strictly speaking all that belonged to him personally was a claim to a share in the property belonging to his own particular branch of the family. So far however as Government was concerned he was *de facto* head of his house in Wynaad, and probably if the matter had been early inquired into, the whole of the property in Wynaad belonging to all branches of his house would have been declared as escheated.

12. It would do no good, however, I fancy, at this late period to rake up questions of what ought, and what ought not to have been escheated seventy-five years ago; and I would not propose to question the title of any branch, even of the Kóttayam family, to property which they could show had been peaceably enjoyed from that time till now. What must guide us, I think, in the inquiry I now recommend is the proceedings, however imperfect they may have been, taken by the authorities in the interval to enforce the confiscation decreed at that time. And here I would remark that in the old days paddy flats were about the only kind of property considered of any value in Wynaad, and where paddy flats were declared escheated the surrounding forest land ought *prima facie* to be included in the escheat.

13. My previous notet (dated 17th ultimo) will have further enabled the Government to understand how other persons than members of the ruling house had acquired property in Wynaad, and the Government must expect to find persons holding indisputable titles to property lying within the limits of the

† Paragraphs 8 to 11.

Amshoms singled out in the Secretary of State's despatch, just as they ought to expect to find persons setting up worthless claims to property lying *outside* the limits of those same Amshoms and to find land lying *outside* those same limits not having any owner at all.

14. *In short each claim to land in Wynaad ought long ago to have been tested on its own merits*, because the property which Government has acquired by escheat there is mixed up with so much belonging to other people.

15. As matters now stand, I would not propose to do more than—

(I) to define precisely the limits of any lands which have not yet found an owner (if such lands still exist); and,

(II) to question the titles to all lands acquired since 1859.

* Except of course in the case of lands actually declared by proclamation to have been escheated prior to 1859.

I would not go further* back than 1859, and I would be guided chiefly by the results of the inquiries of the Settlement Department about 1862.

16. I shall next proceed to show how I think these objects and others might be most satisfactorily attained.

17. Neither in Wynaad nor in any other part of Malabar have we any register of landed property such as Register A of the Village Account Manual.

18. The result of course is that we have really no check on cultivation for assessment purposes, and are in fact working very much in the dark.

19. Another result is that, except in the case of lands actually brought to assessment, we have no means of checking encroachments on Government land beyond what can be accomplished by stringent orders to Amshom officials who in very many cases owing to changes, and in Wynaad owing to the immense sizes of the Amshoms, are as hazy in their ideas as to the boundaries of Government land as the officials over them are.

20. Other results I need not mention as they are not so pertinent to the matter now in hand.

21. A survey with a register founded thereupon would give us all we at present, as explained above, stand so sorely in need of.

22. I would propose then that the survey should *precede* the inquiry into titles in order that the officer entrusted with the latter duty should be furnished with authentic maps to guide him. The importance to the Settlement Officer (if I may so call him) of having a good map to refer to, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If there was a satisfactory register to refer to it would not be of such importance; but, as already said, there is no register whatever, and a Settlement Officer endeavoring to settle boundaries in advance of a survey party would be hopelessly floundering about in the dark; for in many parts of Wynaad it is impossible to see more than a yard or two in front of your own nose.

23. Of course it will be urged that the maps will require alterations *after* the Settlement Officer has finished his inquiries, but these alterations will, as explained in the following paragraphs 32 to 36, be of such a nature as to be readily incorporated with the details already shown on the maps. *And the maps need not be lithographed until those details are added.*

24. I am advised by Major Freeth—

(I) that a map on the scale of (4) four inches = (1) one mile would give fairly reliable areas to check cultivation assessments;

(II) that a map on a smaller scale would *not* give sufficiently reliable areas for the same purpose;

(III) that a map on the 2 inch = 1 mile scale would suffice for showing proprietary boundaries; and,

(IV) that a map on the 1 inch = 1 mile scale could be used to show merely fiscal boundaries.

25. Under such circumstances and with a view to the attainment of the object set out in paragraphs 15 to 21 above, it is clear that what we want is a map on the 4 inch = 1 mile scale.

26. The survey party should first of all prepare such a map of the country showing—

- (a) District,
(b) Taluk,
(c) Amshom,
(d) Dêsam, } boundaries.
(e) Boundaries of all estates on Government land that have been given under the Waste Land Rules;

(f) Boundaries of all estates held by Europeans from private proprietors, if requested to do so by the holders;

(g) Boundaries of coffee estates, coffee gardens and paddy flats;

(h) Topographical features of the country.

27. The scheme of survey should (I write under correction on such technical details) embrace—

I. A triangulation of a secondary character based on the great triangulation of India.

II. Demarcation and survey with theodolite and chain of the boundaries classed in the last paragraph as (a) and (b) and, *if all expenses were paid*, of (f) boundaries also. The (e) class of boundaries have already been so demarcated and surveyed, and it is presumed there would be no difficulty in plotting the details into the map.

III. To survey roughly and inexpensively, but not to demarcate permanently the boundaries classed as (c), (d) and (g); and

IV. To survey the topographical features of the country by plane table using the triangulation and traverse work as a basis. I have used in these last two paragraphs, as far as possible, the phrases employed in paragraph 15 of his letter, printed with G.O., by Colonel Scott in paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 29th September 1879. Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879.

* Besides of course the very important one, not to demarcate and survey janmams, for which part of Colonel Scott's scheme the proposals contained in paragraphs 33 to 36 are substituted.

28. The only* extensive alterations in the plan proposed by Colonel Scott which seem to require remark are my suggestions—

- (1.) That Amshom boundaries (class c) should not be permanently demarcated with stone and surveyed with theodolite and chain, and my reasons for this suggestion are that Amshoms, that is to say parishes, are purely modern fiscal divisions. They correspond in no degree to villages on the East Coast beyond that a so-called village establishment is employed to look after the affairs of Government within their limits. They are merely a congeries of Dêsams thrown together for fiscal purposes, and no interests would be affected if they were altered in size. Moreover as, I think, has been pointed out more than once, the Amshoms in Wynaad are much too large; their limits were fixed long ago when Wynaad was a very different country to what it is now, and in the first revision of Revenue establishments in this district it will be absolutely necessary to reduce the size of them. It would, therefore, I think be money thrown away to demarcate and survey their limits in the expensive fashion proposed by Colonel Scott.
- (2.) That Dêsam boundaries (class d) should be shown. Reference to paragraphs 9 and 10 of my previous note of 17th ultimo will enable the Government to understand the importance of having these Dêsam limits defined. The Dêsams were the ancient fiscal divisions corresponding to villages on the East Coast. Their boundaries in all settled localities are well known and a big janmis

property will frequently, I expect, be found to be co-terminous with the limits of his Dêsam. I would have proposed that their limits should be demarcated with stone and surveyed with the theodolite, but for the expense entailed thereby. I think, however, that for all practical purposes it will suffice if the limits are surveyed roughly and inexpensively in the manner proposed by Colonel Scott for cultivated areas.

29. In short what I propose in paragraphs 24 to 28 is, that a 4-inch scale map should be prepared of the country showing its exact present aspect.

30. With such a map to guide him, the Settlement Officer, in spite of mountains, hills and valleys, nullahs, swamps and rivers, forest, scrub and elephant grass, shutting out his vision and impeding his progress, will be able to attain to very precise ideas of the limits of the claims which he will have to decide upon, and indeed without some such map I do not see how he is to give a satisfactory account of his work.

31. It only remains that I should indicate in detail the items which will have to be entered by the Settlement Officer on the map before he passes it on to the Survey Office to be lithographed.

32. The main work of the Settlement Officer will be to discriminate between what is, and what is not Government land. Major Freeth advises (see paragraph 24) that a map on the 2-inch scale would suffice to show proprietary boundaries; a *fortiori*, a 4-inch scale map, such as I have suggested, would show such boundaries with greater distinctness and in still greater detail. Such boundaries are usually well marked by water-courses, hills and other natural features, and I cannot but think that the Settlement Officer would be able with colored paint and without any further assistance from the Survey Department to lay down precisely on such a map as I have described, the boundaries of all Government lands settled by him. In exceptional cases he might call for the assistance of a small survey party, and in the case of Government forests to be reserved, the work of permanent demarcation with stones and survey with theodolite and chain might be undertaken, if considered necessary, at any subsequent period from the data sketched in in colored paints by the Settlement Officer.

33. Finally, as regards private estates, it will be noted that all cultivated land and all blocks of forest, scrub, swamp or other uncultivated land will be shown on the map before it reaches the Settlement Officer. I would propose—

- (a) As regards cultivated land, that the Settlement Officer should enter on the map no further particulars regarding it beyond what has already been done by the Survey Department, except of course where Government were concerned as provided for in the last paragraph 32; and
- (b) As regards all uncultivated land, that he should enter on the map the boundaries of all lands which are in the separate possession of any particular individual.

34. With reference to proposal (a) in the last paragraph, it must be borne in mind that in Malabar, the persons from whom we collect the Government assessments on the land, the *Puttadars* in fact, are not always ryots in the sense of the word which the Board of Revenue and Government understood when substituting*

* Board's Proceedings of 5th January 1818, "the Ryotwari of the Western Coast for the old Carnatic and Ceded District Ryotwari" throughout the other districts of this Presidency; that is to say, the *Puttadars* are certainly not always now, and I conclude were not always then, "that particular class only who employ, superintend and sometimes assist the laborer, and who are everywhere the farmers of the country, the creators and payers of the Land Revenue." I question if the Board of those days rightly understood the position in Malabar of the persons to whom Government looked for its revenue; because a *Puttadar* in Malabar may be, as I expressed it in a report* a year or two ago, "anybody from a Janmi in

possession down through all the grades of mortgagees, landholders and tenants to a simple tenant-at-will." The fact is that in Malabar the payment of the Government dues is a matter which is left entirely to be arranged† for as they may think fit among the persons having interests in the soil. These interests are undergoing constant change and the areas included

† That this is a very effective arrangement will be amply proved by the state of the Land Revenue collections in Malabar for many years past.

in *puttas* are constantly changing also. The people divide and subdivide gardens and paddy fields and, on the other hand, enlarge them according to their own pleasure, and all that the Government is concerned with is to know who is responsible for its dues. It is of little importance therefore to know who holds the *janmom*, *kanam*, *anubhavam*, &c., &c., rights over any particular piece of land, and it is accordingly unnecessary† to trouble the Settlement Officer with the ascertainment of those particular rights in regard to any one particular piece of land. What ought to be, and what will be, recorded by the Survey Department prior to the Settlement Officer's operations, is the name of the person who holds the Government *putta* for each particular field or garden.

‡ If it were necessary to inquire, the Registration Department books would be a much more authoritative guide than any register of rights which the Revenue Department could prepare and maintain.

35. With reference to proposal (b) in paragraph 33, the objects to be kept in view seem to me to be mainly two, viz. :—

- I. To obtain reliable information in regard to forest land with a view to future operations under the Forest Act, and on this point I would beg attention to what Colonel Scott says in paragraph 6 of his letter, printed with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879. Colonel Scott says : "At least nine-

§ The area claimed by Janmis in North and South Wynaad.

|| An estimate prepared by the Revenue Department who, having no reliable data to guide them, apparently over-estimated the quantity of land held by private proprietors.

and my proposal (b) will immensely facilitate any inquiry which may then be instituted. The question is of much importance in regard to Famine administration, as the sources of the Cubbamy river, one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery, lie in the region to be surveyed.

- II. To obtain reliable information with a view to future revenue arrangements. This point could be treated at great length, but it will probably suffice for the purpose now in hand to mention that the dry-land assessment¶

¶ On areas cultivated with—
Modan (upland rice).
Yellu (gingelly-oil seed).
Ponam (the kumari of Canara).

Revenue Department subordinates which they should not possess. So soon as we can ascertain with tolerable exactness the areas of land in each person's possession on which these and other crops are grown, it will be possible to come to terms with the owner or occupier to pay a fair fixed revenue on condition of being allowed to cultivate as much, or as little of these crops as he finds it convenient. Such an arrangement would do away with the necessity for annual inspections and measurements on which the existing system rests and which lead, as already observed, to many irregularities.

36. To carry out proposal (b) in paragraph 33 will not, I think, be difficult; because, as already remarked in paragraph 32, the boundaries of estates almost always follow the natural features of the ground from point to point; and the same

remarks that were applied in paragraph 32 to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between Government land and private land will apply to the course to be adopted in regard to boundaries between the different private properties; that is to say, they could be marked off with sufficient precision on the map by means of colored paints or dotted lines. This part of the work could no doubt be done by the Survey Department at the time of survey; but I think it would be best to leave it and the preparation of the register founded upon it to the Settlement Officer charged with ascertaining the boundaries of Government land in the manner proposed in paragraph 32.

37. I have tried, with the aid of Colonel Scott's data, given in his letter published with G.O., No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879, to frame an estimate of the cost of such a survey as I have recommended, but I am unable (owing perhaps to defective printing) to get Colonel Scott's figures in paragraph 28 to add up correctly, and without aid from the Survey Department, I fear my estimate would be unreliable. I would suggest therefore that Major Freeth be instructed to frame an estimate of what such a survey will cost. *I confidently expect it will fall far short of the cost of the survey contemplated by Colonel Scott.*

38. The only other point which seems to call for notice here is to explain that, when going home on furlough in April last year, I left a hurried note in my successor's hands as to what I thought should be done on receipt of the proposals which I was aware Colonel Scott was submitting to Government on the Wynaad survey question. Mr. McWatters, in writing the letter printed with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,964, dated 29th September 1879, made use of that note. But of course, Colonel Scott's proposals were not before me when I wrote it, and I have seen reason since, as will be seen above, for altering very materially the view I then entertained.

CALICUT,
20th December 1880.

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector of Malabar.

No. 526.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 30th March 1881.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 8th October 1880 No. 1,475; 26th November 1880, No. 1,804; 3rd November 1880, No. 1,666; and 22nd February 1881, No. 304.

Read also the following letters:—

From G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 25th February 1881, No. 578.

I HAVE the honor to request that the Board of Revenue will be pleased to move Government to pass early orders on the continuance, in one or other of the forms proposed, of the Wynaad Survey. I gather from Major Freeth that his Wynaad Party will be without work after the 15th March as the survey of the demarcated portion of North Wynaad sanctioned in G.O., dated 29th September 1879, No. 1,964, will be finished by that time.

2. It would be greatly to be deplored if the present experienced and acclimatized Wynaad Survey Party have to be broken up before the final orders of Government are received on the report regarding Wynaad escheats and survey recently submitted direct to Government by Mr. Logan.

3. As the Board are aware it is of the utmost importance that something should be done at once to ascertain the situation and extent of Government land in Wynaad, of which so little is known at present. The forest reserves likewise require to be demarcated and surveyed and the assessable areas accurately ascertained. The assessment depends upon the actual extent cultivated and the increase of revenue under the latter head in the Ganapathy Vattam Amshom, which has been surveyed, amounted to about 60 per cent. There may not be much work required in connexion with mining leases, unless the rules are altered as the existing restrictive provisions are prohibitive. Few amended applications out of over 100 returned have been sent in again; but, should the rules undergo any important modification in the direction of being less restrictive, many applications will doubtless be received and the demarcation and survey of mining blocks will then be necessary to enable the applications to be disposed of.

4. All the above objects could be attained by a survey in a modified form, i.e., omitting the demarcation of paddy flats and small coffee gardens, and using the plane table, costing only Rs. 461 per square mile, and I earnestly hope that Government will see their way to sanctioning it. At present every thing is in a state of chaos in Wynaad and will remain so until it is surveyed. The cost after all will be comparatively small considering the increase of revenue likely to be realized as in the case of the Ganapathy Vattam Amshom, from the accurate ascertainment of the assessable areas.

5. Hitherto the survey of Wynaad cost Rs. 1,666 per square mile, whereas the present estimate, which would meet all the ends in view, is only Rs. 461 per square mile.

6. A mere topographical survey is estimated to cost 44 rupees per square mile, but it would be of little practical use in any case, and, if followed hereafter by a proper survey, it would be so much money thrown away. The matter is exceedingly urgent and deserves the earliest possible consideration of Government.

From N. A. ROUPELL, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the Nilgiris, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 2nd March 1881, No. 27.

IN reply to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 304, of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to state that up to date fifty-seven applications for land for gold mining, situated in different parts of the district, have been received and registered. Out of this number fifteen have been rejected on the ground of not being in accordance

with the rules promulgated in G.O., No. 1,263, of the 1st October 1880, or of having been selected by a prior applicant. The particulars of the forty-two applications pending disposal are given below as requested in paragraph 5 of Mr. F. C. Puckle's letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 1,666, of 3rd November 1880:—

Situation.	AREA APPLIED FOR			Total Area applied for.	Remarks.
	For actual mining, vide Rules 1, 2, and 3.		Adjunct, vide Rule 4.		
	Num-ber.	Area in Acres.	Area in Acres.		
Tódanád	6	165	12	177	Chiefly in Nunjanád Valley, about Kótagiri and St. Catherine's Fall.
Paranginád	8	172	...	172	Kenthola.
Merkunád	1	10	...	10	
Kundahs	...	...	...	...	
Sigúr	3	90	40	130	2 miles beyond the bridge.
Nambalakod	...	...	...	...	
Munanád	13	390	...	390	About Needle Rock.
Cherankod	11	330	300	630	Near Cherambádi.
Total	42	1,157	352	1,509	

Six of the forty-two cases not disposed of have been already referred to the Survey Department for demarcation and survey, the preliminary inquiries having been concluded and the rest have been quite recently received and are awaiting report from the subordinate officials. I may observe here generally that the majority of the applications for land in Wynaad are delayed owing to claims of private owners in the tract on the plea of jenm property, and I am in correspondence with the Collector of Malabar on the subject.

2. With regard to the Board's inquiry as to what increase has resulted by the survey measurement in the South-East Wynaad, I have the honor to state that there are only three* amshoms included in the tract and not four as the Board seem to think. The survey registers for the three amshoms were received about July last year, and the one for the Ouchterlony Valley is still awaited. The survey accounts are awaiting the scrutiny of the Settlement Department, in accordance with the orders of Government before the demarcated areas are confirmed by the issue of puttas.

* Cherankod. | Nambalakod.
Munanád. |

From F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Madras Survey, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th March 1881, No. 29-B.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 304, dated 22nd February 1881, requesting me to furnish information on certain points connected with the survey of Wynaad and to give my opinion on the suggestion made by the Second Member, Board of Revenue, in his letter, dated 28th January 1881, No. 214-7.

2. Mr. R. K. Puckle's suggestion seems inapplicable to the present question as it presupposes the existence of a survey map upon which certain lines can be drawn. This might be considered to dispose of the suggestion; but, supposing that present circumstances would admit of waiting for a topographical survey, such lines would be useless for the purpose of filling in the minute details likely to be required: and, moreover, although it is easy to draw such lines in the office, it is by no means easy to apply them to the ground without having them demarcated and surveyed.

3. As regards the past history of the Wynaad Survey,—In 1859 Government came to the conclusion that a Revenue Survey of Wynaad was necessary, and in G.O., dated 22nd June, of that year (No. 822), directed Mr. Newill to take immediate measures for commencing it.

4. It was accordingly taken up in October 1859 and went on in a desultory manner (now in the hands of the Director of Settlement, now under the orders of the Collector, with intermissions, and without making much impression on the tract to be operated upon) till 1870, at which period Colonel Scott, in his letter of the 27th June 1879, No. 59-B, considers the Survey of Wynaad by this Department may be said to have fairly commenced. Between 1870 and 1879, the three amshoms transferred from Wynaad to the Nilgiris, together with the amshom of Ganapadi Vattam, giving an area of about 88 square miles of Revenue Survey and about 314 square miles of Topographical, were completed at a cost (according to Colonel Scott's calculation) of about Rs. 1,666 per square mile for Revenue and Rs. 51 per square mile for Topographical Survey.

5. We have in Wynaad about 60 square miles of Revenue and 500 square miles of Topographical Survey incomplete. Major Freeth has forwarded an estimate for the completion of this Survey at Rs. 72,480 for Revenue and Rs. 25,500 for Topographical Survey, making a total of Rs. 97,980, but he observes that as the area brought under Revenue Survey was 60 per cent. in excess of the estimated area in Ganapadi Vattam Amshom, it would be reasonable to raise the area for Revenue Survey in the remainder of the taluk to 96 square miles. This reduces that for Topographical to 464, and brings up the total cost estimated for completion of survey to Rs. 1,39,632. This I consider too sanguine an estimate.

6. Colonel Scott, in his letter embodied in G.O. of 29th September 1879, No. 1,964, estimates the cost for completion of the Wynaad Survey at Rs. 3,51,350. This estimate appears to me to be excessive, and I am of opinion that the expenditure to be incurred in carrying out the survey through the remainder of the taluk will not be in excess of Rs. 2,40,000, i.e., an establishment, costing Rs. 60,000 for nine months in the year, will complete the survey in four years.

7. The great cost of the Wynaad Survey has been partly due to—

- (i) the small strength of the parties sent down,
- (ii) the shortness of the working season, or what has been considered the working season,
- (iii) the elaborate nature of demarcation and survey.

To remedy this it is proposed—

- (1) to send down a stronger party than before,
- (2) to extend the working season to nine months which Major Freeth considers can safely be done,
- (3) to modify the system of demarcation and survey in accordance with Colonel Scott's proposal, and further if possible.

8. The objects attained by the Survey of Wynaad have been the definition of the boundaries of properties (whether Government or private), the area under cultivation, and the delineation of topographical features of the country. To this must now be added the demarcation and survey of mining claims. Here nothing but the most accurate and consequently expensive survey will suffice, and this points to a rise in the rates for further operations; but until something is known regarding the number of the claims to be surveyed and the minuteness of the survey required, no estimate for excess expenditure on this account can be framed.

9. To exhibit at a glance the amount of country remaining in Wynaad to be surveyed, I beg to forward a map in which the Province of Coorg, the Nilgiri District, and Wynaad Taluk are included. On glancing at it you will observe that, with the exception of about half Wynaad, these districts (which may be considered the centres of European enterprise in Southern India) have been completely surveyed.

10. It now remains for Government to consider whether under existing circumstances the blank is to be filled up by a Revenue and Topographical, or only by a Topographical Survey.

11. I have, however, to inform you that, if the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Wynaad Taluk is taken in hand, a grant of at least Rs. 40,000 in excess of our Budget grant will be required for the next official year.

12. The map forwarded with Board's Proceedings under consideration is returned herewith.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 and 2.—Maps.

In their Order, dated 22nd June 1859, No. 822, the Government recorded their "conviction of the necessity for a Revenue Survey of Wynaad" and directed immediate measures being taken for inaugurating it. The object was declared to be "to ascertain and record existing rights, to fix the boundaries of estates, and so to give additional value to property." The work was commenced in October of the same year, and carried on in a fitful and desultory manner under the supervision alternately of the Settlement Department and of the Collector of Malabar until 1870 when it was made* over to the Revenue Survey Department with instructions as to the

* G.O., 10th August 1870, No. 1,225. system to be adopted for the future and the extent to which for the time the Survey was to be limited. A narrative of operations from 1870 to 1879 is recorded in Colonel Scott's letter printed with G.O., dated 29th September 1879, No. 1,964. The

†Munanad.
Cherankod. } Nilgiris.
Nambalakod. }
Ganapadi Vattam...Malabar.

work completed† in that period comprised an area of 88 square miles of Revenue Survey costing Rs. 1,660 and of 314 square miles of Topographical Survey costing Rs. 50 per square mile. In sub-

mitting Colonel Scott's letter to Government the Board of Revenue approved of his proposals for the future progress of survey in the Wynaad, but represented, with reference to the probability of the Revenue Settlement being brought to a stand-still if the whole energies of the Survey Department were not concentrated on those districts which had yet to be settled, that the continuance of the Wynaad survey might advantageously be deferred until that of Madura, South Arcot, and Bellary was finished. They observed further that having in view the small amount of revenue and the light assessment of the Wynaad it was improbable that even a moderate interest on the cost of the survey would be recouped by a settlement. Accepting these views the Government in the Order quoted above directed the cessation of the cadastral survey in Wynaad as soon as the work actually in hand was completed.

2. The aspect of affairs has, however, materially altered since the above decision was arrived at. The discovery of gold and the influx of English capital for mining purposes has greatly enhanced the value of land. Auriferous tracts in the Nelialum Estate are, it is said, being sold for Rs. 2,000 per acre. It commands this price there and in other undisputed jenm estates, not because mining prospects are better, but because there is no question as to title; whereas in other parts of the taluk land, the property of Government, is so intermixed with that of private proprietors that in the absence of a survey it is impossible for the local officers to say where one begins and the other ends. This state of chaos, as it is characterized by the Collector of Malabar, operates at the present juncture prejudicially alike to private and public interests in the transfer of property and, combined with the restrictions imposed by the State on mining operations, has the effect of confining enterprise to the large and well-known jenm estates; and the boundaries of these even are in many cases not defined. It has been brought officially to the notice of the Board that land believed to be the property of Government is being sold to speculators by private individuals, and if early measures are not taken to check irregularities of this sort, extensive litigation must result when eventually the claims of the State are asserted.

3. In a letter submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings, dated 25th March 1881, No. 501, the Commissioner of the Nilgiris remarked upon the increasing value of timber in consequence of the demand for shafting and other purposes connected with mining operations, and wholesale spoliation of the Government forests cannot be prevented until the limits of the State property are defined. A survey and the accompanying investigation of titles will probably show that this is more extensive than is supposed. Government in their Proceedings, dated 29th September 1879, No. 1,964, declare themselves satisfied that the State has no rights in the bulk of the Malabar forests, but be this as it may, there is no question that there are in the Wynaad important tracts over which the State has undoubted rights and their delimitation at the present time is most important. It was generally believed that the State had no title to the forests estimated at over 100 square miles in extent claimed by the Uralars of the temples in the Ellurnad and Kupatod Amshoms, and Government ordered* that no action should be taken in the matter pending the progress of the survey. This course was approved by the Secretary of State,† who expressed himself as very doubtful whether it would be just or expedient to assert the rights of Government thereto. A subsequent investigation, however, showed that the claims set up, so far as the Ellurnad Amshom was concerned, had no foundation and the forest tract involved was declared‡ to be the property of Government. The Board are under the impression that a survey and inquiry into titles would bring to light many instances where the proprietary right of the State is now obscured.

* G.O., 31st January 1860, No. 166.

† Vide Despatch, 16th April 1861, printed with G.O., 22nd May 1861, No. 1,070.

‡ G.O., 5th December 1862, No. 2,551-A.

4. Looking at the question from a financial stand-point it would seem that to determine once for all the situation and extent of the property of the State in the Wynaad is of itself a matter of sufficient importance to justify a reasonable outlay, and besides this the result of recent operations in the south-east portion of the taluk has led the Board to modify their previously-recorded opinion that the effect of a survey of lands paying assessment would be financially incommensurate with its cost. The Collector of Malabar reports that in the Gannapathy Vattam Amshom, the only portion of the Wynaad within the limits of his district which has been surveyed, the result has been an increase of revenue to the extent of about 60 per cent. It does not follow that in other amshoms where less land has been reclaimed that similar results would be obtained, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the assessable areas elsewhere have hitherto been similarly under-estimated and that a scientific measurement of cultivated holdings would result in an appreciable augmentation of revenue, and if extended to the high lands as distinguished from the paddy flats, the determination once for all of areas cultivated with dry crops (upland rice and gingelly) the assessment on which has now to be settled annually after inspection and measurement, would, by shutting the door to fraud, inseparable from such operations, materially enhance the share of the State in the produce and would at the same time relieve the cultivators from the exaction of subordinate officials to which they are now subjected.

5. If Government in consideration of what has been adduced above are of opinion that the necessity for ascertaining and recording existing rights and fixing the boundaries of property in the Wynaad is at least as strong now as it was in 1859 when it was inaugurated, it only remains for the Board to suggest the nature of the operations to be undertaken and to estimate the probable cost, and this, after consultation with the Survey Department, they now proceed to do premising that economy so far as it is compatible with efficient results has been kept in view.

6. A glance at the accompanying sketch map of Coorg, Wynaad, and the Nilgiris will show exactly the present position of affairs. The survey of the immediately-adjacent province of Coorg has been completed as has also that of the South-East Wynaad attached to the Nilgiris, and the remaining uncolored portion of the Wynaad is the tract the survey of which is recommended. The area of this is about 560 square miles, for 500 of which a Topographical Survey would suffice, leaving 60 square miles to be surveyed for revenue purposes. The latter area is computed from

revenue accounts, but as recent survey operations in the Ganapadi Vattam Amshom brought to light an excess of 60 per cent. over the estimated area, the officers of the Survey Department consider that 96 square miles should be taken as the area of Revenue Survey, leaving 464 square miles to be surveyed topographically. Major Freeth, the officer who has been in charge of the operations just completed in South-East Wynaad, estimates the total cost of this at Rs. 1,39,632. Colonel Scott's estimate was Rs. 3,51,350.

After a careful verification of the figures in the Central Survey Office, Mr. F. C. Puckle, the Acting Superintendent, has arrived at the conclusion that with certain specified modifications of the system of operations hitherto in force the survey of the incomplete portion of Wynaad will not cost more than Rs. 2,40,000, and requests that if the project is sanctioned at least Rs. 40,000 in excess of the Budget grant for 1881-82 may be allotted.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. G. G. G.
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, *20*
with 2 maps (in G.R. No. 2,454 of 1881) to be returned,
and copies of Board's Proceedings, 3rd November 1880, No. 1,666,
and 22nd February 1881, No. 304.
" Collector of Malabar, with copy of Board's Proceedings,
3rd November 1880, No. 1,666.
" Commissioner of the Nilgiris, with do.
" Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of Settlement Department,
with copy of Board's Proceedings, 8th October 1880, No. 1,475.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

90 Copies struck off

Exd. A. Grubert.

Revenue (1881) Sept
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

To

1919.
THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated March 30th.

Printed 4th April.

Received *8th* —

PROCEEDINGS, 30TH MARCH 1881, No. 526.

Dep't 6/4/81 *only*
& 1/10/81

MARCH.
No. 526.

Print
Revenue Survey of Wynad.—Showing neces-
sity for continuing the —.

No. 834.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 12th May 1881.

Read the following letter from F. C. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Superintendent, Madras Survey, to E. GIBSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 26th April 1881, No. 36-T:—

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my letter, No. 29-B, of 28th March, to state that the cost of the Revenue Survey of the Ellurnad and Kuppahod Amshoms having been now brought to book, I am in a position to give an estimate based upon actual expenditure in those amshoms. This (if the conditions are the same) would give a cost for the completion of the taluk of Rs. 1,52,880. But since the gold discoveries it is probable that a more minute survey may be required both in regard to mining claims and Government boundary rights, and for this reason I should feel disposed to adhere to my former estimate of Rs. 2,40,000.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th March 1881, No. 526.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Chitra
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

" " Collector of Malabar.

" " Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. A. Grubert.

Revenue 1881, Depart.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS. *No. 2408.*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
 REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Discussed to the Committee
 of the Board in October
 of Oct 1880 & 1881
 Discussed on the 15th Nov 1881*

Dated May 12th.

Printed th.

Received *24*

PROCEEDINGS, 12TH MAY 1881, No. 834.

MAY.
 No. 834.

Survey of Wynaad.—Submitting to Government letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, furnishing an estimate of the cost of completion of the —.

[29th June 1881, No. 1,205.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 29th June 1881.
 No. 1,205.

Read—the following Brd.'s Gen. Reg. No. 4,563 of 1881—Letter from Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 7th June 1881, No. 53-B.

WITH reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 526, dated 30th March 1881, I have the honor to point out that the estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 for the completion of the Wynaad Survey provided for a "regular survey" on the same system as has hitherto been followed, and not on the "modified system" proposed by Colonel Scott.

2. I append a memorandum explaining Colonel Scott's proposed system and pointing out its inferiority to the ordinary system of survey.

3. I have gone carefully into the question of the probable cost of the completion of the Wynaad Survey, and I quite agree with Mr. F. C. Puckle in the opinion expressed in his letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 834, dated 12th May 1881, that the estimate of Rs. 1,52,880 is too low, and that the original estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 should be adhered to, especially as the proposed scale of allowances for unhealthy districts if sanctioned will be an additional item of extra cost hitherto not taken into consideration.

ENCLOSURE No. 1 to the above.

Memorandum by Colonel H. T. ROGERS, R.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, on the proposed modified or approximate system of Survey for Wynaad.

OWING to the large sum which Colonel Scott considered a "regular survey" would cost, that officer suggested a survey of cheaper and less accurate character which may be conveniently termed an "approximate survey," as opposed to a "regular survey" of the closely accurate character hitherto adopted.

Analysis of Colonel Scott's proposed "approximate survey." 2. The "approximate survey" was to be of the following character:—

- Amshom boundaries and roads to be traversed.*
- "Coffee Estates" (30 acres and more) to be regularly demarcated and surveyed.*
- "Coffee Gardens" (under 30 acres and usually owned by natives) not to be demarcated, but to be surveyed by plane table only.*
- Paddy flats to be surveyed in the same way as coffee gardens.*

3. The paddy flats, from which a large proportion of the revenue is obtained, are situated in the valleys, and the land rendered fit for cultivation by terracing and scarping; although increase of existing holdings might be found difficult in the direction of the scarped sides, increase in the direction of the length of the valley towards the higher end would perhaps not be impossible. On this account, therefore, accurate demarcation is advisable to prevent loss of revenue.

Reasons for adopting the "regular" and not the "approximate" survey.

4. Moreover, the "approximate survey" only contemplates the approximate determination of the boundaries of each whole paddy flat, and not those of the fields which are comprised in it; so that it is more than probable that disputes will arise which will necessitate the accurate demarcation of boundaries of the portions of land concerned; and there is every prospect of our having to demarcate and survey in detail a considerable amount of the ground already "approximately surveyed," and this will entail a heavy outlay on the State, and immense inconvenience and loss of time both to the Revenue and Survey Departments, so that it may be considered doubtful whether in the end a regular survey will not be cheaper than an "approximate" survey. The Government possesses large tracts of lands which are of great and will probably be of far greater value, and of the boundaries of which really nothing is known, and at present open to encroachment on all sides; and unless these boundaries are accurately demarcated and surveyed, very heavy loss may accrue to the State.

21-6-81. 21-6-82.
 20.10.81. 23-10-82.

5. Although the cost of a regular survey per square mile is undoubtedly very high, still the total expenditure is a mere trifle in comparison with that of the whole survey, and should not be allowed to stand in the way of the completion of the survey of the whole country on one homogenous system, the extreme expediency of which needs no comment.

Resolution—

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 12th May 1881, No. 834.

2. The Board are entirely in accord with Colonel Rogers' views, and have only to add to the opinions recorded in the Proceedings above referred to a respectful request that the matter may receive early consideration.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

H. G. G. G.

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓

„ the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

„ the Collector of Malabar.

„ the Collector of the Nilgiris.

„ the First Member, Board of Revenue, in charge of

Settlement Department, with copy of Board's Proceedings,
dated 12th May 1881, No. 834.

[29th June 1881, No. 1,205.]

Revenue 1881 Depts.
P. 3609
1881.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

*Submitted to the
Hon. Secy. 19/7/81
2/8/81, and decided
by the Board 20/8/81
in favour of the
Revenue - (P.W.)*

Printed July th.

Received 1/7/81

PROCEEDINGS, 29TH JUNE 1881, No. 1,205.

Depd 11/7/81

Wynaad Survey.—Submitting to Government
letter from Superintendent, Madras Survey,
concurring with Mr. F. C. Puckle in the opinion
that the original estimate of Rs. 2,40,000 for
the completion of the — should be adhered to.

*C18-7-81. C19-5-82.
R.20.10561 R22-10-82.*

SURVEY OFFICE

MADRAS

29. 4. 1881

2/5

My dear Mr. Munster

*I hope you will
pardon me for troubling
you but Freeton is being
annexed to Madras as
early as poss. whether
the proposed Rev. Survey
is to be taken in hand.
The reason being that
he will be able if he*

Settling the order in time,
to settle his claimants
and then work before
the museum commences
in case they will
work in through the
museum without making
any difficulties; whereas
if they are sent down
after the ruins begin
then will be some trouble.

Trouble with them - I
don't know whether
the Board have furnished
as a rule to their
proceedings giving me
stimuli for completion
of log and at 240000
rupees. We have now
brought the work done
in Ellumbad & Koppur
to Amherst & Book and

find that if the
 Unsummit of Lomand
 can be done at the
 same rate the total
 will be between 150,000
 and 160,000 rupees -
 For the very low
 here and the atmosphere
 today is cyclonic?
 The day -
 J. P. S. -
 W. P. S. -

Calcutta 103
 23rd Feb/81

My dear Master

I have just seen Major
 Hauck and he tells me
 that the work of his
 survey party in Lomand,
 sanctioned in G.O. 29th Sept
 179 N° 1284, will be finished
 by the middle of next
 month and if fresh

work is not found
in regard to continuing
the survey in one form
or other the party which
has been so many years
in Cognac and so much
acclimatized will have
to be broken up. I think
that this would be
a great pity and I
hope you will be able

to avoid it by getting ¹⁰⁰² ~~1002~~
orders on Lofan's report. ¹⁰⁵

The Rev Survey of Cognac
on the old system cost
over ^B1600 per square mile
and Govt will not
probably sanction so large
an outlay; but Major
Hault estimates that
he can do the work for
B641 per square mile

Revenue 1881 District

by doing away with the
demarcation of paddy flats
and small coffee gardens
and surveying by plane
table instead of theodolite
a more topographical
survey would cost much
less still but unless
on a large scale would
be useless for the purpose.
I hope full will sanction
the completion of the
Taluk

115 E
107
B
on the 621 per square
mile estimate. It
would be such a boon
to have the survey of
the Taluk completed
and foot rights
ascertained once for
all.
Yours truly
Cromwell

19
Wyand
Survey

25,287

D.Os from Mr. McAlister
and Major Sargant dated
23rd February and 29th
April 1887.

Wynnad Survey.

Draft G.O.

C. No. 1919 of 1881

" " 2408 "

" " 3609 "

113 Rev. Dep't.

No. 678 of 3rd July 1882.

Read again Note by Mr.
Logan, Collector of Malabar,
dated 20 December 1880.

Read also Board's Proj. of:-

30 March 1881 No. 526

12 May " " 834

29 June " " 1205

G.Os dated 22nd June and 12th
July 1859 Nos. 822 and 925.

In G.O. dated ^{Decr 1882} 6th Decr 1882
No. 1411, the Government, after
careful consideration, decided
that the investigation of titles
contemplated by the orders
of 1859, in view to defining the
areas and boundaries of
excheated lands in the Wynnad
should be taken in hand at
once. The completion of the
survey, (now partially carried
out in Malabar District) to
which the papers read above
refer, is the necessary sequence
of

of the resolution arrived at
in ~~the~~ above order, and the
Government accordingly
direct that ~~it~~ ^{the survey} be proceeded
with with all possible ex-
pedition.

2. It is observed that
in the Budget for the ^{* G.O. dated 14 October 1881}
current year, provision is ^{N^o. 1527, para 2. table.}
made for the full cost
(Rs. 1,35,000) of Survey party
N^o. 1, which has been em-
ployed hitherto partly in
~~conducting the survey of~~ ^{surveying}
the Hydrabad; but according
to Mr. Puckle's calculation, ^{* His letter - paras 5 & 6 - in B^o.}
this party, carrying on this ^{Progt. of 30 March 1881 N^o. 526.}
work (presumably conjointly
with other work of a miscella-
neous character) would, ^{since}
the working season extend
only to nine months of the year,
take four years to complete a cadastral survey

Having regard to the
interests of the State
and of private Proprietors
it is clear that the final
determination of the extent
of escheat properties should
not be delayed for so long
a period.

115
~~Wt~~ This is too long a period
for which the final deter-
mination of escheat properties
can be delayed, consistently
with the interests of the State
as well as of private pro-
prietors. The Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, ^{therefore} will report,
with as little delay as
possible, through the Board
of Revenue, what special
arrangements are necessary
to ensure the completion of
the survey as expeditiously
as the nature of the work,
~~under~~ ^{with the prevailing con-}
~~ditions~~ ^{ditions} will admit.

3. The Government
do not clearly gather from
the papers before them,
that a survey of the re-
maining portion of the
Hydrabad

Wynaad, according to the plan contemplated, (the aggregate estimated cost being Rs. 2,10,000*) would furnish sufficient data for ~~the~~ exactly determining the boundaries of escheat properties - hills, forests and other lands, cultivated and waste. It is observed that, excluding the three Amshoms of the Nilgiri Wynaad and one (Ganapatikulam) of the Malabar Wynaad, already completed, and including the two Amshoms of the Malabar Wynaad since reported to have been completed, ~~the~~ of which are ~~not~~ the total area remaining

The paras of Mr. Puckle's report quoted supra.
His letter in Board's Propts dated 12 May 1881 No. 834 and Colonel Rogers' letter in do, of 29 June 1881 No. 1205.

* Cherangode
Miranad
Mambulkode

* Ellurnad
Kupatode

to be surveyed is stated to be 560 square miles, of which, according to the proposed plan, only 96 square miles are to come under a ~~regular~~ accurate survey, ~~the~~ Revenue Survey, the remaining 464 miles being set down for ~~topographical~~

The object in view will be found clearly indicated ^{topographical} ~~for purposes only~~ in Mr. Logan's note dated Dec: 20. 1880 copy of which accompanies these Pro: ^{survey} ~~for geographical~~ desire that Colonel Rogers will report, through the Board of Revenue, specifying ~~on the subject~~ ^{whether it will be attained by the adoption of Mr. Puckle's proposals and whether the estimate submitted by him will approximately cover the cost}

Board of Revenue, specifying ~~on the subject~~ ^{whether it will be attained by the adoption of Mr. Puckle's proposals and whether the estimate submitted by him will approximately cover the cost}

26. The Board of Revenue with 2 drafts etc. Dec. 27/81
26. - - - Dept. of Revenue, D
26. - - - Lt. Department.
90/4

Drift to 0.50

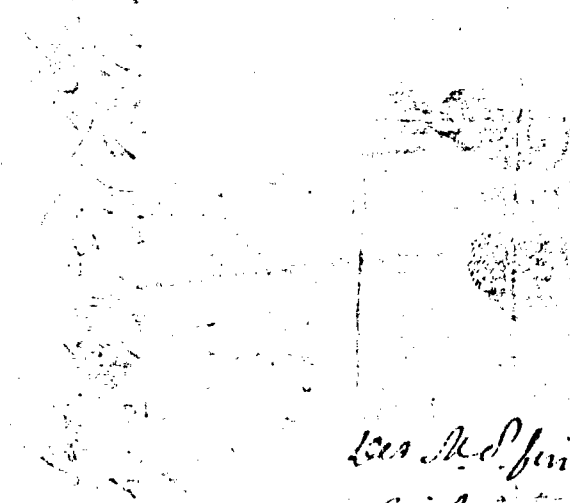
Cal

1917

37.8

3604.7

Summary of the 1917 work



See A. S. Smith

Smith

3/7

12/7

Smith, A. S. 1917

The work of the year
has been the study of the
geological features of the
vicinity of the
Lake. The purpose of the
work is to determine the
relative positions of the
various geological features
and to determine the
age of the rocks.

Read 12/17

209-1-82

21/7/82