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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	297	(50)	Press
B.P. No.			Mis.
Dated	10.3.1885 196 .		

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10TH MARCH 1885, No. 297, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 31st December 1884, No. 116 (Revenue):—

I have perused with interest the correspondence accompanying your letter No. 16, Forests, of 10th November last, relating to the respective rights of Government and of private persons in the forests of the South Canara district of the Madras Presidency.

2. The Collector has classified the forests of the district under five groups, including private forests, and Government forests either free of private rights or subject to such rights to a greater or less extent. The 1st class, private forests, cannot be "reserved," and, if it is necessary to protect these forests at all, must be dealt with under Chapter IV of the Madras Forest Act. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes are to be generally reserved under Chapter II of the Act, subject to the decision of the Forest Settlement officer after formal investigation as to the rights claimed in each particular case. But I understand Mr. Sturrock to recommend that, as regards class II, Forests, where rights to "kumaki" (not "kumari" as misprinted in paragraph 2 of your letter) are claimed, and class III, whose partial rights to pasturage or forest produce are claimed, although the Forest Settlement officer may decide that the right alleged does not legally exist, it shall still be allowed to be exercised as a privilege to the extent compatible with proper conservation, and adequate to the real requirements of the neighbouring cultivators. Forests falling under class V, those subject to extensive easements, Mr. Sturrock recommends shall not be "reserved" unless under special circumstances, but that they shall be, I presume, treated as unreserved Government forest under Chapter III of the Act.

3. These proposals appear to me judicious. I approve of their adoption, and I trust that no time will be lost in proceeding with the demarcation of the South Canara forests in accordance with them.

4. I sanction the proposal contained in paragraph 14 of the Collector's report, to the effect that claims to proprietary right founded on grants which have been allowed by the Collector on the present inquiry, shall now be admitted, subject to liability to revision of assessment on the resettlement of the district.

5. The investigation, the results of which Mr. Sturrock has reported, appears to me highly creditable to him, and I share the hope of your Excellency's Government that it will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the troublesome question of the conservation of forests in the district of South Canara.

No. 114 (Forests).

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 839 F., dated the 10th November 1884.

(By Order.)

HOME DEPT., CALCUTTA,
7th February 1885.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER—dated 10th March 1885, No. 297, Revenue.

Forests, No. 43.

The foregoing despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the enquiry into rights in the South Canara Forests will be communicated to the Board of Revenue. The Government fully endorse the commendation which the Secretary of State has recorded upon the manner in which the enquiry has been conducted by Mr. Sturrock. It now remains for Government to pass detailed orders for carrying his conclusions into effect.

2. His Excellency in Council is not in a position at present to depute a Forest Settlement officer to the district for the settlement of the tracts which will eventually be constituted reserved forests under the Act. It is desirable however that, as ordered by the Secretary of State, this process should be expedited, and the Government request the Board to report whether as soon as Mr. Peake is qualified to conduct the ordinary forest administration of the district, the Head Assistant Collector might not be appointed Forest Settlement officer. Meanwhile selections should be made and the preparation of draft notifications commenced. It is to be understood that selection may be made from any of Mr. Sturrock's classes II—V.

3. The chief points now requiring decision are what out of the several classes of forest lands defined by Mr. Sturrock shall be declared to be reserved lands, and how his recommendations as to the recognition of particular rights shall be given effect to.

4. As to class I, Private Forests, the recognition of the rights of the holders is to be complete. In paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings they recommend that even in the case of forests held under *mulpatta*, *Kumari* cultivation shall be prohibited. Mr. Sturrock does not seem to propose this in paragraph 16 of his report, though he says that the acceptance of remission of *kumari* might give Government ground to impose restriction upon it. But in paragraph 34 he proposes to recognize full proprietary right in the land and, if the proprietors are free to fell and clear for permanent cultivation or other purposes without restriction, there seems no use in prohibiting *Kumari*. Private rights may in these cases be fully admitted. In the rest of the district, *Kumari* has been stopped, except in Bekul; and no change need be made in the arrangements now subsisting.

5. Class II Forests may clearly be declared reserved land at once, and the necessary steps to this end should be taken.

6. Class III might also be reserved so far as claim of right goes, with the exception of the *kumaki* land, i.e., land within 100 yards of cultivated land, as defined by Mr. Harris. Forests subject to other rights of the nature of *kumaki* have, it is understood, been placed by Mr. Sturrock in classes IV and V. With regard to class III Forests, Government fully agree with Mr. Sturrock's remarks in paragraph 30 of his report as to the expediency of treating the cultivators with liberality, great strictness not being required in the interests of conservancy. If these lands are placed in the reserved class, Rule 7 of the rules passed under Section 26 will not apply, and Rule 9 which bars all concession will. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that none of these lands shall be declared reserved unless it is desired to place them under special fire-protection.

7. Forests classed under IV and V clearly cannot be declared reserved lands at present. The Government approve Mr. Sturrock's remarks in paragraphs 31 and 32 regarding these forests, and his proposed procedure to meet cases where for special reasons reservation is necessary does not appear to Government open to the objections urged by the Board in paragraph 14 of their Proceedings of the 29th April. If in such cases a Collector thinks his predecessor's order should be modified he can get the Board to authorize his interference; and as to *nettilat* claims Mr. Sturrock's first proposal provides means for reducing them to reasonable limits. His second proposal is a mere statement in another form of his discretionary power of proposing reservation. The rules under Section 26 for the South Canara district afford ample means of regulating the exercise of recognized privileges, and reservation of the land is not

called for. Of course if any lands under these classes require special fire-protection, it will be necessary to have them declared reserved.

8. Mr. Sturrock's proposals in paragraph 34 of his report are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

40 Copies.

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

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Encl.

G.O., 10th March 1885, No. 297.

MARCH.

Forest of South Canara.

Despatch from the Secretary of State approving the proposals relating to rights in the — communicated to the Board of Revenue, with instructions.

Recd. 50-10-824 4721er
5642 by 11-12-82-

REVENUE (1885) DEPARTMENT.

No. 242

From the Supt.
School of Arts on
Sp. duty.
(Ka Kier)

Dated 12th
Recd. 14th Jan 1885

No. 64

75-24-56

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the
arts and industries in
the in arts in places
visited by him.

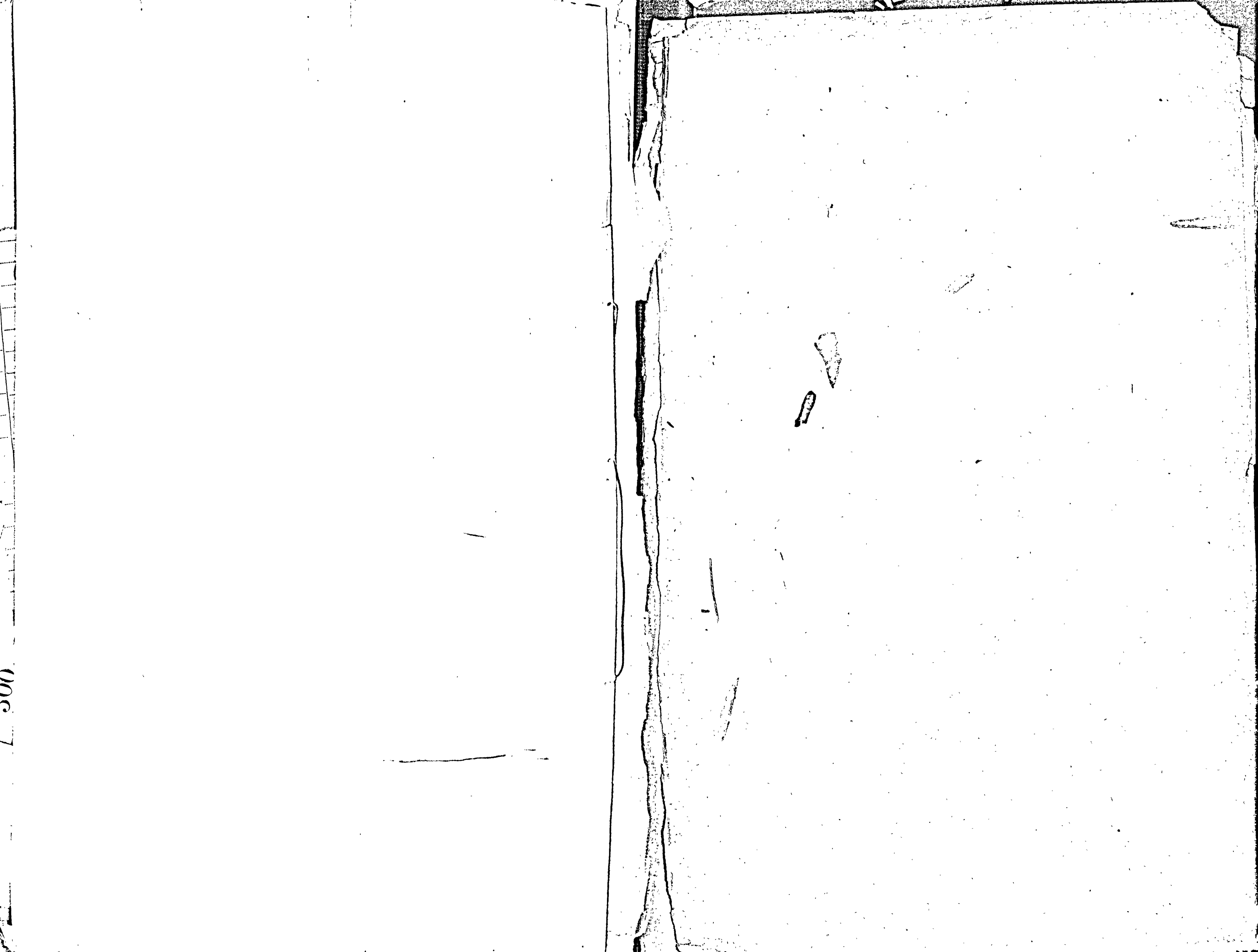
Encl. Mis. No. 334

Forwarded to the Director of
Agriculture in continuation of
endorsement dated 11 Decr 1884
No 5642 Mis.

6/11/85

21-1-85.

W. D. Smith of the Secretariat.
Dec. 23. 1885



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

NOTE on Persian Carpets taken from "The Land of the Lion and Sun," by G. J. WILLS, M.D., published 1883 (pages 149 to 152).

The finer and more valuable carpets were not new—in fact, few really good carpets are made now-a-days. At the time I am speaking of (sixteen years ago), the magenta aniline dyes were unknown to the carpet-makers of Persia, and all the colors except the greens were fast. Now-a-days the exact reverse is the case. A very brilliant carpet is produced, and if a wet handkerchief is rubbed on it, *the colors come off*. These are not fast, and the carpet is worthless.

The aniline dyes are particularly used in the Meshed carpets, and as these are the showiest and most attractive, they are largely exported. Of course a native will not look at them, for when he buys a carpet he expects it to last *at least* a century. He is generally not disappointed. One sees many carpets which are quite fifty years old with hardly a sign of wear.

At the time of which I am speaking, carpets had very seldom been exported from Persia, and consequently there was no rubbish manufactured. Now (1883) it is quite different; if a very good carpet is wanted, an old one must be bought.

The carpets made for the European market are coarse and the weaving loose. Many, indeed, are made of fast colors; but gaudy patterns only are used, and the fine and original patterns formerly in vogue are disappearing. Of a couple of hundred carpets brought for sale, perhaps there may be only six distinct patterns, though of course the borders and arrangement of the colors may vary. The favorite patterns are the "Gul Anar" and "Herati." The latter is certainly very effective, and is the pattern of nine-tenths of the carpets exported.

To choose a carpet, the first thing is to see if the colors are fast. This is done by rubbing with a wet cloth. If the slightest tinge is communicated to this, the carpet should be rejected. Then if the carpet is limp, and can be doubled on itself like a cloth, it is "shulberf" (loosely woven) and scamped. A carpet which is well woven (I am speaking of new ones) is always stiff. Greens in the pattern should be avoided, as they will fade to a drab; but this drab is not unpleasing. White, on the contrary, in time becomes a pale yellow, and is a good wearing color, and should be chosen rather than avoided.

The thinner and finer the carpet is the greater is its value. The size of the thread of the wool should be noticed, and the smaller it is the better. It should be remembered that, in the question of price, a thinner thread means a great difference in the amount of labor in making.

The size, too, of the pattern should be noted, as a large pattern is proportionately much cheaper. Again, the finer patterns being only undertaken by the best weavers, one is more likely to get a good carpet with a fine pattern than with a coarse. The general effect, too, should be noted. This is never bad, but at times an eccentric pattern is come across.

The softer the carpet is to the hand the more valuable it is, as a rule, if it be not a Meshed carpet with aniline dye. These latter should be avoided, as they always fade and are of very small value.

One of the reasons why Oriental carpets last so long is that chairs are not used, and they are not walked on by boots, and so dirtied and worn, but by *bare* feet. The carpet should now be doubled and the ends applied to each other. If one is broader than the other it shows careless work, and the carpet should be rejected as "kaj" (uneven), or rather crooked.

It must be then spread on a level floor and smoothed to see if it lies flat. Many carpets have "shatúr," or creases; these never come out. The carpet never lies flat, and wears in a patch over the "shatúr."

If all is yet satisfactory, the carpet must be turned bottom upwards and the edges carefully examined. If any darns are seen in the edges of the carpet it must be rejected, for the Persians have a plan of taking out any creases by either stretching the edges, which often break under the process, or, if there is a redundancy, cutting it out and fine-drawing it so skilfully that it is only detected on carefully examining the back. Such carpets are worthless.

The top of the carpet should now be inspected. If the edging of cotton at the top or bottom be blue with no white in it the carpet is rubbish, and merely a thing got up for sale—absolutely a sham. The edge or finish should be either white cotton or black wool. The latter is by far the best, but is seldom seen now-a-days. The all woollen carpets are mostly made near Múrgah, and by the wandering tribes of Fars; they are very seldom exported, and are always of sad patterns, often very irregular.

In making a carpet, the women who weave it will often run out of the exact shade of wool used in some part of the pattern or even ground-work; they will continue with another shade of the same color. This has a curious effect to the European eye, but the native does not look on it as a defect.

The value in Persia of a carpet in the present day may, if perfect (either new or old), be reckoned at from fifteen shillings to two pounds a square yard. In the larger carpets nothing can be obtained under a pound a square yard.

Of course there are a few carpets which have been made to order for great personages which are worth more than the price I have given, but these are not easily obtained and only at *prix fou*. By the term *carpet* I mean what Persians call *kali*, that is, in contradistinction to *farsch*. *Kali* is our idea of carpet, that is, a floor-covering *having a pile*.

Farsch means floor-covering generally, and may be "nammad," or felt, or "gelim," a thin, pileless floor-covering of coarse pattern, and much used in Europe as a *portière*. In these "gelim" white greatly predominates, and they soon get soiled and dirty. They are only used in Persia by the villagers and poor.

The *farsch* Hamam-i, or bath carpet, is a finer species of "gelim" made near Kermanshah. Both sides are alike, the patterns are elaborate and beautiful, and the colors very lovely; but they fade, being mostly of aniline dye, and are harsh to the feel. Their only recommendation is their extreme portability.

The "nammad" or felt (carpets) are generally used by Persians to go round the room and act as a frame to the carpet (*kali*) which occupies the top and centre.

They are three in number for each room; two *kanáreh*, or side-pieces, a yard to a yard and a half wide, and a *sir-andáz*, literally that which is thrown over the head (of the apartment). The *kanáreh* are from half to two and a half inches in thickness, and are usually of a light-brown or yellow-ochre color, being ornamented with a slight pattern of blue and white, or red and green, which is formed by pinches of the wool inserted when the felt is made.

The best "nammad" are made at Yazd, and are often expensive. They cost about thirty shillings a square yard, and will last a century. They are two inches thick.

Nammad, however, are now getting out of fashion, for they will not stand the wear produced by chairs which are coming into common use among the rich. Carpets are taking their place.

Circular No. 22 Ex.—25-11.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

(By Order.)

REV. & AGRI. DEPT.
(MUSEUMS & EXHIBITIONS),
Calcutta, 11th March 1885.

(Signed) C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

dated 26th March 1885, No. 375, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

the Board of Revenue.
the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

rd. W. H. French.

0 Copies.

Original

Encl.

MARCH.

Copy of a note on — by G. J. Wills, M.D., communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Director of Revenue Settlement.

N

Recd

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Forwarding for
information. copy of
a note on Penicillin
Compound.

man. fl. No 375.

communicated to the Board
of Revenue and the Director
of the Settlement & Agriculture

26.3.85

with the *South of America*.
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