

(1) Number of pages 36

(2) Date of repai 21-10-70.

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G O. No	70	Press
BP No		Mis
Dated	10 1-1877	196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th January 1877*

No 151 Read the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel R H BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to the Hon D F CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St George, dated Singarapettah, 22nd November 1876, No 1,348 —

With reference to the G O, No 1,350, of the 26th September last, I have the honor to forward the correspondence as per margin

- 1 Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, dated 28th October 1876, No 1,376, to the Conservator of Forests
- 2 Copy of letter from the Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, dated 9th November 1876, No 3,854/70
- 3 Copy of letter from the Superintendent, Madras Revenue Survey, dated 11th November 1876, No 3,500/965, to the Conservator

I do not think that there has as yet been any attempt to indicate soils in any of the forest maps prepared in Bengal or elsewhere in India, and I am afraid that any attempt, except a very simple one, in this direction would make the maps very complicated. Mr King's letter shows how difficult and complicated it would be, but to be really of much practical use, the soils and sub soils to be indicated, and the signs to be used would, I fear, be much more numerous than those he lays down

3 Our mountain forests naturally divide themselves into two tracts—the *deciduous* and the *evergreen*

The Deciduous—These are more abundant in the eastern and northern parts of the Presidency, and may be said generally to cover all the hills in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Kurnool, Salem, &c. On the western side they often occupy all the lower portion of the mountains up to 2,000—3,000 feet, but this is by no means a hard and fast rule, as they are often found dovetailing in and out with evergreen tracts and ascending to 5,000 or even 5,500 feet where there are evergreen tracts much below them. The trees and vegetation in all these tracts are very similar and most distinct from those in the "evergreen," the soils and subsoils are very various, and would be very difficult to indicate, and the growth appears to depend much more on the depth of the soil, the rainfall, and the elevation than on the character of the soil. Teak, Vengay, Blackwood, all our Terminalias, Lagerstroemias, and other deciduous trees grow more or less throughout these tracts whatever the character of the soil, the size and rapidity of growth being influenced by the rainfall, the depth of the soil, and the elevation. Where the soil is of no depth or very poor the deciduous tracts are only represented by scrub (small shrubs that do not grow to trees)

The Evergreen—These are more abundant in the western or moister side of the Presidency, but tracts are also found on the higher portions of the hills in Salem, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, &c. On the western side they often occupy all the higher portions of the mountains between 3,000 and 8,000 feet, but this is by no means always the case, deciduous forest sometimes dovetailing with them up to 5,500 feet, and in many parts of South Canara, Malabar, Travancore, &c, on the western side of the ghats the evergreen tracts are often abundantly represented quite down in the plains. The surface soil is always a rich, decayed vegetable mould, generally to a considerable depth, but the subsoil is very various in different parts. With the exception of Blackwood, the trees are different to what are found in the deciduous tracts. The natural orders "Rubiaceae," "Symlococaceae," "Guttiferaceae," "Dipterocarpaceae," and "Rubiaceae" abound; and, though the species differ much in

different districts and at different elevations, the general character of these tracts is much the same

4 For our mountain forests I would propose the following signs and colors —

Deciduous Forests	D F	Light Green
Evergreen Forests or Shola	E F	Dark Green
Scrub	Scr.	Brown
Grass Land	Gr	Green dots

5 I do not propose any color for bamboo tracts, in rare cases they form tracts to the exclusion of all other growth and can then be indicated by the word *bamboo*, but they have in almost all cases deciduous forest mixed with them, when they must, I think, be included under "deciduous" forests

6 Sal forms tracts to the exclusion of all other trees, and these tracts should be indicated as follows —

Sal — Sal—*Dark yellow*, these tracts are confined to the north east portions of the Presidency

7 Sandalwood, Red Sanders, and Catechu are more or less gregarious and confined to certain localities, but, as they all grow in the deciduous tracts and more or less in company with other trees and bamboos, I would indicate them, over the light green, only by their names, with a margin of color round the tract as follows —

Sandalwood	These words are printed in the color of the band	Sandal, with a yellow band round the tract
Red Sanders		R Sanders, with a red band.
Catechu		Catechu, with a blue band.

8 Teak, Blackwood, Engay, Ebony, Poon, Matti (*Terminalia*), Acha (*Hardwickia*), Satin, and some other valuable timbers do not form tracts of themselves to the exclusion of other trees, but are generally mixed and in association with many other trees, which need only be indicated as *deciduous* or *evergreen*. I would not, therefore, propose any colors for these timbers, but where any one of them is abundant it should be indicated by its name over the light or dark green

9 In the plains we have a variety of soils, but I do not think it necessary to indicate them all, as it would only lead to complication. I propose the following signs —

Sandy soil (such as Casuarina tracts)	S S	Yellow dots
Brown soil (including alluvium)	Br S	Brown dots.
Black cotton soil (babul plantations, tank beds, &c)	B S	Black dots
Laterite	R S	Red dots

10 Saline and Soda soils might be left out of our maps as we find that nothing will grow on them. It may, however, be important to indicate them on the Revenue Survey maps for this very reason, and the word *salt* might be used

11 The tracts of red sand and grit, abundant about Adoni in the Bellary District and in the Tinnevely District and elsewhere, are, I think, very distinct from laterite with which Mr King seems inclined to class them, nothing whatever will grow on these most arid tracts, so they hardly be entered in our maps, if a sign is necessary, the word *red* might be used

12 Elevation is a very important matter, and altitudes from 2,000 feet upwards should be indicated by figure over the tracts, thus 2,000, 3,000, &c, up to 8,000

13 The different lines proposed by Mr. King would, I think, be too complicated and only tend to confuse the maps

14 Plantations proper might, however, be marked with lines and the name of

the tree over them thus



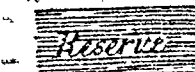
Or where they are only for fuel and a mixture of trees, thus



Fenced in reserves thus



Open reserves thus



Deputy Conservator's headquarters



Rangers' Station



Depôts or Timber-yards



15 The Director of Revenue Settlement will probably be able to improve upon the code I now propose, but, as my proposals are not quite in accordance with the suggestions in the Government Order above quoted, I have thought it necessary to address Government first on the subject. I have endeavoured to make the code as simple as possible, and the following will be the only references required in the corner of the maps —

Mountain Forests

Deciduous Forest

D F

Light Green

Evergreen Forest or Sholas

E F

Dark Green

Scrub

Scr

Brown

Grass Land

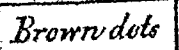
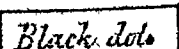
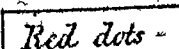
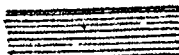
Gr

Green dots

Sal tracts (*Shorea robusta*)

Sal

Signs indicating the soils in the Forests, Jungles, Reserves, and Plantations in the Plains

Sandy soil	S S	
Brown soil	Br S	
Black cotton soil	B S	
Laterite	R S	
Plantations		
Reserves		

16 The Forest maps should, I think, always be on the same scale as those of the Revenue Survey, this is, I believe, in all cases two miles to the inch

17 Should Government consider that a more elaborate indication of soils is necessary, I think that both the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Geological Department should be further consulted

18 A more elaborate indication of the species of trees would, I fear, only confuse the maps; details of this nature will be given in full in memoranda accompanying the maps of each division

No. 152

ORDER THEREON, 10th January 1877, No 70

Forests, No. 2

His GRACE the Governor in Council approves generally the proposals of the Conservator subject to such minor modifications and alteration as may be suggested by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments

1 He is, however, of opinion that it would be better to reserve the use of color exclusively for indicating the nature of the forests, engraved dots and lines being used for soils, thus sandy soil might be indicated by small dots, brown soil by small rings, black cotton soil by crosses, laterite by diamonds, these signs would be seen through the colors or hatching for hills

2 His Grace the Governor considers Mr King's symbols for soils too elaborate

3 The scale of two inches to one mile has already been approved as far as forests and fuel reserves are concerned G O, 31st January 1876, No 130

4 The Government, however, await the report called for in the Order under reply as to the incorporation of these forest maps with the general topographical survey of the country

(True Extract)

(Signed)

J. H. GARSTIN,

Acting Secretary to Government

To the Conservator of Forests
the Board of Revenue
the Superintendent
the District Officer

1376

Camp Geological Survey of India
Godavari District
Oct 28th 1876

From William King Esq.
Dep. Supt. Geol. Sur. of Ind.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Beddome
Conservator of Forests
Ootacamund

Mr. I have the honor to acknowledge your letter (No 1205) of the 18th inst.

2. The subject of distinguishing the different rocks by a system of symbols or colors except that a very small extent has not yet been taken up by the Geological Survey of India. but I am happy to forward you my suggestions on this matter -

3. At present, but merely as a provisional measure, and therefore subject to alteration or change, in a scale of colors, I adopted the following for certain deposits to which you refer -

<u>Blown Sands</u>	by	Lake dots
<u>Albuvium</u>	—	Pale burnt Sienna
<u>Laterite</u>	—	Orange Vermilion dots

The above coloring for Blown-sands might be used by you for any fair sandy accumulation such as those on the sea-shore, in rivers

Govt. of 1877

REVENUE.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

do. do. do.

Oct 28th 1876

JANUARY.

Nov 16th 1876

Notes: Major - Approving generally the reports of the Conservator of Forests in regard to the use of a system of symbols in connection with the subject of such minor modifications and alterations as may be suggested by the Superintendent of the Survey and Director of Revenue Settlement.

beds or along the banks of such, or over inland areas. There are, however, as you will often have noticed, laterally distinct areas of red sand which it might be desirable to distinguish from the ordinarily accepted white sand -

4. The colour for alluvium might be used for the flat lying soft soils of any color along the banks of rivers or over deltas

5. The colored dots for laterite might also be adopted for lateritic soils

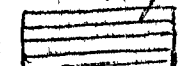
6. The distinction of soils is, however, such a very difficult matter especially where we cannot often draw any hard and fast line between the many varieties that I hardly feel justified in recommending a scale of colors. The more so as I have generally, in my working maps, had to adopt a system of lettering since the maps are at the same time being colored according to the rocks. This latter objection may also exist in other cases; the different forest growths themselves having to be distinguished by color -

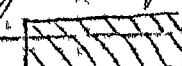
7. More lettering is also of difficult application on account of the chance of repetition, thus S for sand and soil, a S.S. for sandy soil. This I get over, in my own case, by printing the description of section wherever it can be conveniently placed -

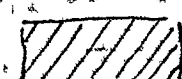
8. I should therefore suggest a scheme something after the following model; which you will also observe is a rude classification of soils -

Alluvium color, or A, or a, or Al, or Als for alluvial soil, or,

preferably, the area might be marked with vertical lines
thus, 

Cotton Soil C.S., or the area, of cotton and definitely, by horizontal lines - 

Brown Soil B.S., or by diagonal lines, thus 

Red Soil R.S., or by diagonal lines in the other direction - 
(This soil is nearly really often laterite, and nearly always ferruginous)

Black Soil Bk.S., or by cross lines thus 

(Not cotton soil, but in the instance as we know on the Benue and Lagos Lagoon on the brackish water soil of this color would come in here.)

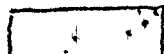
Saline Soils

Sand, or by crossed diagonals
lens - 

(i.e., poor light-colored salt
soils, which in the neighborhood
of back-waters, lagoons,
or inland over rocky regions
of felspathic constitution).

Sands

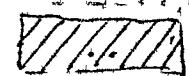
S

or by black dots - 

Laticular Soils

LS, or by dots of same color.
(The sign for red soil would
however do for this) -

Disturbance Sandy soils, might be indicated by
black dots over the lines marking the
soil, as -  = Sandy alluvium S A L S



= Sandy red soil = S.R.S., and

is on -

The above list includes about all
the ordinary soils, as far as I can see
for your work; but it would be ad-
visable to consult the Supt of the Revenue
Settlement, and the Supt of the Public
Works, both of whom have much to do
with the classification of soils.

I have the honor to be

in

Your most obedient servant

William P. W.

Left to

Art. Sec. 10

No 1
Enclosure
In a letter to Government
from the Conservator of
Forests, No 1348 dated
22^d November 1876

Rev 5-175/76

C. 29-11-76

No 3854
70

Reserve Settlement Office
Madras 9th November 1876

From

The Director of Reserve Settlement

To

The Superintendent Madras survey

Sir

With reference to your letter dated
4th Instant, No 3395 I would suggest
calling on the Conservator of Forests so that he may
many general descriptions of each he has
and what he would designate them signs.
Can this be proposed

I have

Signed P. H. Duple

Director of Reserve Settlement

(True copy)

Hervey Colwell

Superintendent Madras survey

(True copy)

Attest L. J. L.

Conservator of Forests

C-29-1176

Recd 5/15/76

to 2.
Enclosure
In a letter of 11/11/76
- must from the Conservator
- Outing Forests, 11/11/76
- dated 22.11.1876

No 3500
965

Survey Office
Madras

11th November 1876

From
The Superintendent Madras Survey

To
The Conservator of Forests
Per
Obtained
Reference Letter No 1026 of the 18th
Ultimo requesting my opinion
as to what soils should be
indicated in the Forest maps
and the signs to be used.

In reply to your letter I have the
honor to inform you that the
Department in preparing maps
do not take notice of the different
qualities of soil. I therefore
informed of the Director of Revenue
Settlement what he considered
should be entered in the maps
I enclose copy of his reply and
request you will inform me
how many descriptions of soils
you take notice of and how

you designate them 2500

I have the honor
to be

your most obedient servant
(signed) Henry Colonel

Superintendent Madras
Survey

"True Copy"

At Madras 10th Oct.

Conservator of Forests

25-29-11-76

Recd 5/10/76

in and from the Conservator
of Forests, No 1348 dated
22 November 1876

In a letter to Governor

Enclosed

No 2

Office of Conservator of Forests
No 1348 Camp Singarapettah
22 November 1876

From
Lieut Col R. A. Deedome,
Conservator of Forests
Pohacammund

To
The Hon. J. F. Carmichael
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Fort St George

With reference to the Govern-
ment Order No 1350 of the 26th Septem-
ber last I have the honor to forward

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Letter from the Deputy
Supt. Gen. Survey of India,
dated 28 October 1876, No 1376,
to the Conservator of Forests. | the correspon-
dence as per
margin. |
| 2 Copy of letter from the Director
of Rev. Settlement to the
Supt. Madras Survey, dated
9 November 1876, No 3854. | 2 I do not
think that
there has as
yet been any
attempt to in-
dicate soils, |
| 3 Copy of letter from the Supt.
Madras Rev. Survey, dated
11 November 1876, No 3500,
to the Conservator. | |

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in Bengal or elsewhere in India,
and I am afraid that any attempt
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3. Our mountain forests naturally divide themselves into two tracts, the deciduous and the evergreen.

The deciduous. These are more abundant in the Eastern and Central or drier parts of the Presidency, and may be said generally to cover all the hills in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Karmool, Salem &c. On the Western side they often occupy all the lower portion of the mountains up to 2000-3000 feet, but thus is by no means a hard and fast rule.

as

10/2
as they are often found dovetailing in and out with Evergreen tracts, and ascending to 5,000 or even 5,500 feet where there are evergreen tracts much below them. The trees and vegetation in all these tracts are very similar and most distinct from those in the Evergreen; the soils and subsoils are very various and would be very difficult to indicate, and the growth appears to depend much more on the depth of the soil, the rain fall and the elevation, than on the character of the soil. Teak, Vengay, Blackwood, all our Terminalias, Lagerstroemias, and other deciduous trees grow more or less throughout these tracts, whatever the character of the soil, the size and rapidity of growth being influenced by the rain fall, the depth of the soil and the elevation. Where the soil is of no depth or very poor the deciduous tracts are only represented

represented by scrub (small shrubs that do not grow to trees)

The Evergreen These are more abundant in the Western or moister side of the Presidency but tracts are also found on the higher portions of the hills in Salem, Vizagapatam, Ganjam &c. On the Western side they often occupy all the higher portions of the mountains between 3000 and 8000 feet but this is by no means always the case; deciduous forest sometimes descending with them up to 5500 feet, and in many parts of South Canara, Malabar, Travancore &c. or the Western side of the ghats, the evergreen tracts are often abundantly represented quite down in the plains. The surface ^{soil} is always a rich, black, decayed vegetable mould, generally to a considerable depth.

13
but the subsoil is very various in different parts, with the exception of Blackwood, the trees are quite different to what are found in the deciduous tracts. The natural orders Lauraceae, Symplacaceae, Guttiferiae, Dipterocarpaceae, and Rubiaceae abound, and though the species differ much in different districts and at different elevations, the general character of these tracts is much the same.

14 For our mountain forests, I would propose the following signs and colors and

Deciduous Forests	D.F.	Light Green
Evergreen Forests, or Shola	E.F.	Dark Green
Scrub	Scr	Brown
Grass land	Gr	Green dots

5 I do not propose any color for Bamboo tracts; in rare cases they form tracts to the exclusion of all other growth, and can then be indicated by the word Bamboo but they have in almost all cases

cases deciduous forest mixed with them, when they must, I think be included under deciduous forests.

6 Sal forms tracts to the exclusion of all other trees, and these tracts should be indicated as follows.

Sal. Sal. Dark yellow these tracts are confined to the S.E. portions of the Presidency.

7 Sandalwood, Red Sanders, and Catechu are more or less gregarious and confined to certain localities, but as they all grow in the deciduous tracts and more or less in company with other trees and Bamboos, I would indicate them, over the light green, only by their names with a margin of color round the tract as follows.

Sandalwood. —
Red Sanders. —
Catechu. —

These woods are mixed in the color of the land.

Sandal, with a yellow band round the tract.
R. Sanders, with a red band.
Catechu, with a blue band.

Leak

Shore Robin

8 Teak, Blackwood, King, Ebony, Rose, Mahoe (Frammata), Acha (Fardwactua), Satin, and some other valuable timbers do not form tracts of themselves, to the exclusion of other trees, but are generally mixed and in association with many other trees, which need only be indicated as Deciduous or Evergreen. I would not therefore propose any colors for these timbers, but where any one of them is abundant it should be indicated by its name over the light or dark green.

9 In the plains we have a variety of soils but I do not think it necessary to indicate them all, as it would only lead to complication. I propose the following signs.

Sandy soil, (such as barumana tracts) S.S. Yellow dots
Brown soil, (including alluvium) B.S. Brown dots
Black cotton soil, (habul plain tahons, Tank beds &c) B.S. Black dots
Laterite. R.S. Red dots

Salme

40 Saline and Soda soils might be left out of our maps as we find that nothing will grow on them. It may however be important to indicate them on the Revenue Survey maps for this very reason, and the word Salt might be used.

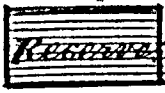
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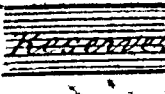
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by figures over the tracts thus
2000 3000 &c. up to 8000

13 The different Lines proposed by Mr. King would, I think, be too complicated and only tend to confuse the maps.

14 Plantations proper might however be marked with lines and the name of the tree over them thus:   or where they are only for fuel and a mixture of trees, thus: 

Fenced in Reserves thus: 

Open Reserves thus: 

Deputy Conservators head Quarters: 

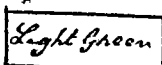
Rangers Station: 

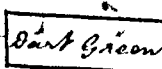
Depots or Timber Yards: 

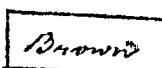
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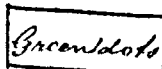
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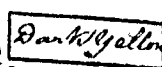
Mountain Forests.

Deciduous Forest - D F —  Light Green

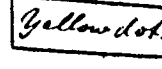
Evergreen Forest, or Sholas E. F. —  Dark Green

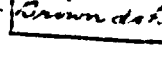
Scrub — Scr. —  Brown

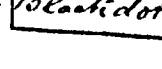
Grassland — Gr. —  Green dots

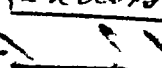
Salt tracks (Shorea robusta) —  Dark Yellow

Signs indicating the soils in the Forests, Jungles, Reserves and Plantations in the Plains

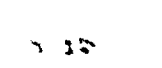
Sandy Soil — SS —  Yellow dots

Brown Soil — Br S. —  Brown dots

Black cotton Soil — B. S. —  Black dots

Lignite. — L. S. —  Red dots

Plantations. —  Hatched

Reserves. —  Horizontal lines

He was directed to settle this point.

16 The Forest maps should I think always be on the same scale as those of the Revenue Survey, this is I believe in all cases 2 miles to the inch

17 Should Government consider that a more elaborate indication of soils is necessary, I think that both the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Geological Department should be further consulted.

18 A more elaborate indication of the species of trees would, I fear, only confuse the maps; details of this nature will be given in full in Memoranda accompanying the maps of each Division

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. M. L. fol.
Conservator of Forests.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No 5175

from The Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency

Dated 22nd November 1876.

FOR ORDERS

So far as Forest indications go - I will accept the Conservator's Code - It seems to me as simple as may be -

I don't see where Mr Key Symbols for soils & good place - bold & inclined for strict indications here the use of the letters la enters on the Conservators Forest Symbol &c. &c.

W. B. P. 11. 6th Decr.

1026/1916/1915-207-97

116 of 1900

1876 Revenue - 207-97

From No 5175-

The Conservator of Forests Madras Presy

To the Secy. to Govt.

For Sd.

Sd. 10-10 January 1877

Recd. 25th November 1876

(In Enclosure three)

Submitting a Code and

Carbon copy of same for

with reference to G.O. No 1350 dated 26th Sept. 1876

G.O. No 10 dated 17th Nov 76

224/1876 R. 9, Dec.

Plavulation on Black Soil
 The scale should be settled
 with up to P. 3 of f.o. & reported
 without delay

2/12 BL

It should be noted that the
 above figures are only for the
 sale - & are not for the
 of the fruit

As per report of the committee
 the material to be used in the
 on a large scale

The following is a list of
 the items

S.S. - 100
 P. 3 - 100
 B. 1 - 100
 P. S - 100

There is a list of items
 the cost of which is
 100

100

FOR ORDERS

C. 2912/77 R 9. Dec.

No 70 - 27 10 January 1871

Mr

17

His Grace the Pr. in
Council approve generally
the proposed
after the suggestion of the
Commissioner, subject to
the modifications
and alterations as may
be suggested by the Dept.
of the Rev. Survey & Pittman
Dykes, - ~~in accordance with~~
the Commission -
2. It is however of opinion
that it would be better to
reserve the use of power
exclusively for indicating
the nature of the work
imposed, & to be used
only, and for tools
thus, & with the right
to indicate, & to all
the same, but -
to be used - & to be used

~~to be~~ of ~~drawn~~

These again would
be seen through the
columns or watching
the hills -

3 The trace the ~~good~~ ~~land~~ ~~the~~
W. King's ~~hypothetical~~ ~~for~~ ~~work~~.
~~under~~ ~~the~~ ~~elaborate~~

4 The scale of 2 inches
to 1 mile has already
been partially approved
as far as ~~the~~ ~~to~~
put ~~the~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~
~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~

Sp. 31 - July 76. 130.

5. The ~~part~~ ~~account~~ ~~the~~
further report called
for ~~the~~ ~~order~~ ~~and~~
up to the incorporation
of these ~~first~~ ~~maps~~
into the ~~general~~

topographical map
of the country

- 21 To the Conservator of Forests &
- 14. The Board of Revenue &
- 15 The Supt. of Land Survey &
- 26 The Secy. of the Settlement &

Landmark

(A)

Landmark