

Public (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1072

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording proceedings, Rev. Dept.,
on Board's proceedings passing
orders on letter from the C.M. of
Bellary reporting on the encroach-
ments made on Govt. land
in the Antapuram valley,
Hospet Taluk.

Mr. T. S. S.

G.O. No.

M. Fazil

செப்பணிபுவந் பெயர்

செப்பணிவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

செப்பணிக்கு முடிந்த நாள்

சுரமங்கலம்
கு. பா.
கையாப் பம்

8. In 1882 the Survey Department began the demarcation of the valley and the fraud was repeated on an enormous scale, many miles of stream beds being pointed out by the karnams as their patta lands. No reference on this extraordinary claim was made to the revenue authorities.

9. The peculiar action of the Survey Department was not confined to stream beds; it demarcated, besides, in favour of the karnams enormous excess areas of valuable hills. For instance, the Appalapuram shrotriendard's deed entitled him to only 594 acres out of a paimash village area of 863; demarcation pretended to give him 1,083 more, consisting of three hills, one of which had been included in the commissariat grass farm (rumnah) since 32 years.

10. As soon as he had secured this demarcation, Bhimasena Rao, karnam of four neighbouring * villages (a man to whom I call the particular attention of the Board, as he is connected with most of the frauds), petitioned that the Commissariat Department had encroached upon the lands of his nephews, the minor shrotriendards. This monstrous claim was rejected by the Board and by Government (Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1510, dated 23rd February 1886, and Government Order, No. 4530, dated 4th August 1887).

11. I need here mention only two other instances of large areas of Government land being demarcated away by the Survey Department without excuse. A paimash area of 188-A in Ainahalli was increased to 855 and in Chikkantapuram of 49-A to 222, both in favour of the same nephews of Bhimasena Rao (see cases I and XXI in sheristadar's printed memorandum).

12. In Mallapuram (to illustrate another kind of fraud) a cypher number was split up into two survey numbers, over a mile apart. The person benefited was as usual the karnam himself, Bhimasena Rao.

13. These instances will show the Board what value can be attached to the demarcation of the Survey Department, and how the errors must have been instigated by the karnams, who largely profited thereby.

14. Mr. Master's order and the operations of the Survey Department in demarcating stream beds wholesale as patta lands seem to have encouraged Bhimasena Rao to still further extend his plans, and by 1885 he is found claiming stream beds in three more † villages. The abkari contractor complained to the Head Assistant Collector, who endorsed ‡ as follows on the Deputy Tahsildar's report:—

† Ubbalagandi. | Kodalu.
Ainahalli.

‡ For original, see page 11, Appendix VI.

"It seems to me that this is exactly the same complaint which was made by the toddy-renters in 1874 and which was decided against them by the Collector. . . . The azmaish shows that the date trees are within the holding of the karnam, and this is further confirmed by the leases executed in his favour by former contractors."

15. On this I shall only remark that these three villages were not included in Mr. Master's order; that the toddy-renter was not present at the azmaish; that no reference is made by the Deputy Tahsildar to the paimash registers; that the dates of the leases were not given; and that the leases, if they concerned the paimash numbers claimed, will be shown for that very reason not to have concerned the streams. In short, at the azmaish the old fraud was repeated of pointing out wrong lands.

16. Soon after this the Settlement Department began operations in the valley, and the Assistant Commissioner at once found that Government lands containing date trees, &c., had been wrongly shown at demarcation as patta lands, though never obtained on darkhast. In September 1887 he suggested a scrutiny of village accounts and registers. In 1888 the Tahsildar and District Forest-officer brought the matter to the notice of the Collector, who called for a report from the Tahsildar, and a little later ordered an azmaish of the cypher holdings of Bhimasena Rao in Nagalabanda village.

17. The enquiry showed that this karnam had obtained pattas for comparatively valueless assessed lands, and had altered the accounts so as to bring into his holding in their stead streams containing valuable date trees. He was committed to the Court of Session, * convicted and dismissed from the service (February 1889).

18. The Tahsildar (1888) sent up what purported to be a full † list of encroachments in the valley. Orders, more or less final, have been passed on these by previous Collectors, but I shall have to call the Board's attention to 22 cases disposed of by Mr. Sewell and Mr. C. Stuart.

19. In 1892 further encroachments on the rumnahs or grass farms came to light, Bhimasena Rao and his minor nephews being responsible for extending a paimash area of 262-A into 616; these excesses have since been given up (paragraphs 18 and 24 of memorandum). The Collector now called for an exhaustive report on the encroachments; and with the help of the Settlement Department the Tahsildar has been able to send a further ‡ list of 68 items, of which I propose to touch on only 41.

20. On finishing this resume it only remains to be said that, for the cases now submitted for orders, no pattas have been issued after the settlement; but conditional pattas alone have been issued, subject, namely, to the condition that they might at any time be cancelled either for the excess areas or on proof of fraud absolutely.

21. When I joined the district last year the Head Assistant Collector's § report was being awaited. This was received in May of this year and notice was given to the persons concerned that I would hear their representations when holding jamabandi locally. Notice also was given to them to produce all documents. Meanwhile my sheristadar Mr. Mascarenhas drew up the valuable memorandum which I have had printed and to which I have already referred.

22. In June during the progress of jamabandi I encamped at Tornagal at the mouth of the valley, and for three days at Antapuram itself, inspecting over 32 per cent. of the 90 cases in question. Except that an Assistant Collector once saw two paimash numbers in Tumati, there is no record of any previous inspection by an officer above the rank of Tahsildar.

23. What I found was sufficiently surprising and is set forth in detail in the annotated copy of the memorandum (enclosure II). I was taken to the main stream of the valley and shown 60 yards of running water of a depth in parts over a man's knee; this is claimed as a patta land. Up and down stream the water here and there narrows, the banks rising suddenly 10 or 12 feet high, the intervening bed being filled with rocks or pebbles or sand with deep pools and occasionally a thick growth of grass and trees; such places again were claimed as patta lands. So with the wider sandy and pebbly reaches of the river. In all no fewer than 54 numbers claimed are simply the beds of more or less important streams; while 15 cases more include such streams with some margin of cultivable land. The aggregate length of stream taken up by these claims is no less than 22 miles (A and B classes in enclosure I). The other classes of land are less important—C. Banks of streams adjoining cultivable lands; D. Lands with considerable growth of trees, E. Hills, F. Burial-grounds and G. Miscellaneous.

24. I draw particular attention to the first two classes. These streams are not only important feeders to the tanks of Avinamadugu and Daroji, but they are by the policy of Government always reserved for the use of the community. Cattle are watered at them and grazed during the hot season in their beds; while villagers enjoy certain privileges in the use of the natural growth which springs up round the moisture and have right of way across the streams and along the banks. All this is now stopped or endangered if the claims be allowed.

25. This description and the experience of the Board will, I believe, induce it to hold that there is the strongest *a priori* improbability that such stream beds could ever have been granted on patta without fraud. The improbability is strengthened if it can be shown that in every case was concerned the very village officer whose duty it was to represent most strongly the impropriety of granting such land. With these general remarks I proceed to point out the more detailed considerations indicating fraud.

The omitted paimash number are—

Metriki 27,
Gundlaballi 4, and
Lakkadahalli 3.

26. Mr. Master's 27 * numbers, I class them thus—

- (a) Cancellation of patta recommended ... 21 { (i) Paimash Nos. 8
(ii) Cypher „ 13
(b) Deduction of fraudulent excess recommended 6

[(a) (i)] *Paimash numbers—Cancellation recommended.*—These eight cases might really be disposed of in a word: for the paimash shows that none of them was stream; yet in each, stream is claimed. However, the Board may wish to have further details in each case so I give them here.

27. (1) *Metriki, Paimash No. 24, area 6.25; survey No. 37, area 15.63.*—My inspection note runs: “A belt about 30 yards broad of steep-banked well-wooded stream widens below to 60 or 80 yards with pools.” It contains nearly 2,000 date trees, besides tamarinds and others valued at Rs. 1,250. This land, we are asked to believe, was obtained in fasli 1272 by the karnam †

† Bhaganna, uncle of Bhimasena Rao and father of present karnam Raghunada Rao.

by *Taniki-jasti*, that is, without *dar-khast*. This was grossly improper in the case of a stream bed and could only have

passed by misrepresentation. *Secondly*, the claimant put in toddy leases of the trees, dated 1868, and the Revenue Inspector's *azmaish* of 1873 showed 1,000 tappable trees; hence this valuable growth must have been on the land at the time of the alleged *Taniki-jasti* and if reported by the karnam no patta could have issued; *thirdly*, the presence of these trees and my inspection show that the land is absolutely uncultivable and so could not have been acquired on *Taniki-jasti*; *fourthly*, paimash No. 24 which the claimant alleges he obtained is not in fact the stream bed which he pointed out to the Revenue Inspector, but land shown as site of Rama's temple in the paimash register; *fifthly*, the paimash area was 20 kuntas, while the *azmaish* of 1873 showed 6.25 acres; *sixthly*, the taluk copy of the paimash has been tampered with, so as to render the area illegible. In short, on the strength of a patta for a temple site measuring 20 kuntas or half an acre, a length of stream bed containing very valuable trees and measuring 15.63 acres has been usurped. I have said “on the strength of a patta;” but there is no means of knowing whether there ever was a patta. Unless the *jamabandis* of that time were carefully done and the accounts of the current year checked with those of the preceding, it would have been enough for the karnam merely to enter paimash No. 24 against his own name in the *chitta* (Memorandum Case No. XCIII).

28. (2) *Metriki, Paimash No. 45, area 2.00 acres; survey No. 103, area 7.02.*—This is a portion of the very same stream adjoining the last case and claimed also

‡ See *azmaish patti* of 1873, the entries in which were founded on his accounts (statement E).

to be acquired by the same karnam in the same fasli by *Taniki-jasti*. The first point is that his ‡ accounts show his land was cultivated with *cholum* in that year; this

is impossible, for this land is, as it is, uncultivable, being mere stream bed. The paimash and *ditvar* area was 48 kuntas (1.20 acres), while this has been altered into 2 acres in the taluk copy of the paimash register and the actual area by survey is 7 acres. Here, then, on the strength of a patta (or entry in the village accounts by the karnam himself) for 2 acres of land actually cropped we find him usurping 7 acres of the uncultivable, but more valuable stream bed, and we find the paimash register altered to give colour to the fraud (Memorandum Case No. XCVII).

29. (3 & 4). *Metriki, paimash No. 63, area 2.00, 5.50; survey Nos. 65 and 71, area 4.86, 12.59, includes also paimash No. 60, acre 1.*—This is a branch of the last stream and a mile of it is claimed to have been acquired in the same way by *Taniki-jasti*. My inspection note shows it is absolutely uncultivable; “simply a sandy *venka*, the natural bed of which is 10 yards broad, with gently sloping wooded banks on each side.” Yet (case 3), this same karnam's accounts showed that he cultivated 2 acres in fasli 72 with *cholum*. In fact the paimash number to which his accounts would entitle him is not *stream bed* at all, but *katta* or *bund poramboke* 2-A.

In fasli 79 (case 4) his brother-in-law Jeyappa is stated to have obtained on *Taniki-jasti* 5.50 acres out of paimash No. 63. In fact, as mentioned above, that number measured only 2 acres in all, and no more remained to be taken up. Yet the karnam entered *Taniki-jasti* occupation of 5.50 by his brother-in-law. The aggregate of course varied from the extent shown in the paimash registers; so now the taluk copy was altered so as to show 7½ acres. It must be repeated that this number was *katta puramboke*, not *stream bed*, and was and is uncultivable. Again, the karnam's accounts show that it was actually “waste” when supposed to have been taken up on cultivation in fasli 79 (Cases Nos. XCV and CIII).

30. (5 and 6) *Tumati, paimash No. 27, area 8.75; survey No. 48, area 15.65 paimash No. 28, area 5.55; survey No. 59, area 5.41.* These numbers take up nearly a mile of the main stream draining the branch valley of Tumati. My inspection note runs: “broad and rocky stream-bed, now dry; a good many date trees and some others.” The *azmaish* of 1873 founded on the karnam's accounts represents that they both came in fasli 1265 into the possession of karnam Gurayappa, father of Bhimasena Rao, the former by cultivation beyond the extent of his holding (*Jastibanjar Sagu*) “*razinama* not forthcoming (*gairhazar*); the latter by transfer, *razinama* not forthcoming.” Both are shown as having been cultivated almost continuously up to fasli 1282 with *cumbu*, *zonna*, &c. This shows that the lands to which the karnam was entitled were not these lands, nearly the whole of which is uncultivable. Date trees are first entered against these numbers in fasli 82, just before the toddy-renters complained, a significant fact. Again I check the paimash accounts to see whether these numbers were *stream bed*. I find that for *stream bed* the words “*vanka*” are always entered. Against these numbers, on the contrary, the entries are “*Sirkar vanka anadistalam*” and “*Sirkar anadi*.” As to the latter there can be no doubt the entry was not meant to refer to *stream bed*; as to the former I submit with confidence that the qualifying words show that they concerned an open piece of land at the disposal of Government contiguous to but not actually *stream bed*. Further the paimash shows that 28 is north of 27, while the demarcation of the Survey Department on the claims of Bhimasena Rao places part of 28 to the east and part to the west of 27. Again, the account shows 28 as one block, while this demarcation has separated it into two blocks, 6 furlongs apart. I should here mention that these survey numbers were reported * on by Mr. Vaughan, Assistant Collector, in 1890,

* See page 46, Appendix II.

and on his report Mr. Goodrich ordered that the patta should be respected. The report however was vitiated by two errors; it represented that the paimash numbers corresponded with these survey numbers while I have shown they did not; and the land inspected was not this mile of *stream bed* which has hardly any cultivable margin (see map), but land that lay “along the bank of a stream” with “some acres of stony land” and “a few small date trees” wrongly included. The wrong survey numbers therefore were pointed out to him by the karnam (Cases Nos. LXV and LXVI).

31. (7 & 8) *Nagalabanda, paimash No. 9, area 3.75; survey No. 88, area 5.95; paimash No. 15, area 1.40; survey No. 86, area 3.31.*—These form part (about half a mile) of one of the main feeders of Avinamadugu tank. My inspection note runs “A narrow, deep, thickly-wooded, stony jungle stream with running water. Below No. 98 becomes flatter and is a dense jungle of date trees; so is No. 88.” These lands, it is pretended, were obtained by Bhimasena Rao, then karnam of the village, in fasli 74 by *Taniki-jasti*; but the accounts of that and subsequent years return the land as waste, so that he could not have got these by *Taniki-jasti*. It is not until fasli 82 that

date trees were shown, just before the complaint of the toddy-renters. In that year there were 1,200 tappable trees and 1,600 others, so that in fasli 74 the land must have been thickly covered with trees, nor could such land as I have described ever have been cultivated (Cases LV, LVI).

32. These facts, I think, establish that these eight lands, pointed out by these karnams in 1873 as their own to the Revenue Inspector, were not the lands for which (if for any) they held patta. It is clear that the Revenue Inspector did not check their false representations by the paimash registers, and thus misled he prepared a

* Statement E.

† See Appendix IX.

in patta "by means of memoranda and taniki-jasti," but his decision is vitiated by the fraud. The Tahsildar himself misled by the Revenue Inspector also reported to the same effect, and unfortunately his report so far from mentioning that the lands were stream beds represented them as lightly assessed lands; he did not even call them poramboke, the Revenue Inspector having used a column showing an assessment of

statement * showing that these very lands were held on patta. Mr. Master thereupon found † that they had been included

2 annas per acre. Mr. Master's order therefore is not only intelligible, but (provided he overlooked a single column in the azmaish statement which showed the lands as vankas or vanka poramboke) correct on the facts laid before him. Indeed, even if he had noticed that they were vankas, still a fraud was practised upon him by representing that these streams were the

patta lands, whereas they were not.

33. (a-ii) Cypher Nos.—Cancellation recommended.—I now come to a class of 13 cases, detailed in the margin †, where patta was obtained for a cypher number with the locality undefined, and then the locality of the holding shifted to a valuable stream bed. The general circumstances leading

to a strong presumption of such a fraud are these:—

(1) that such stream-beds are notoriously not granted on patta;

(2) that karnams claim to hold them, officers responsible for preserving the rights of the community in such very lands;

(3) that the lands are uncultivable and covered with valuable trees;

(4) that in no case has patta been produced; and finally,

(5) that it is practically certain that these streams were given numbers in the paimash and therefore could not be cypher numbers afterwards.

34. I proceed to illustrate the last point—

(1) The paimash gives numbers to many vankas; see for instance memorandum, paragraphs 41, 97 and 250.

(2) These are the main vankas in these three villages, as may be seen from the enclosed map; the presumption is that the paimash numbered them.

(3) The vankas are not far away from the circle of cultivation in a remote part of the village, but are close to the village, the distance being for each case in furlongs—Metriki 3½, Ramasagaram 7, 5½, 5½, 9 and 7, Timmalapuram 3, 1½, 2, 3½, 3 and 1.

(4) Nothing but a demarcation correctly founded upon the paimash (and I have shown that the survey was not so founded) would actually demonstrate that these vankas had paimash numbers, but the above considerations render this most probable, and the following consideration lends additional strength. Karnam Bhaganna of Metriki, who alleged that vanka survey No. 108 was a cypher number, happened to claim survey No. 103, which is the next adjacent part of the vanka, and his claim actually was that the latter number is paimash No. 45 (see above paragraph 28). It is impossible that the paimash should have given a number to the latter and not to

the former. Both are almost precisely the same distance from the village, there being only half a furlong difference. Indeed, in paragraphs 27 and 29, I have shown that the same karnam claimed two other vankas in the same village on the ground of their corresponding with his paimash numbers. The karnam of Timmalapuram, the only other person concerned in these cypher numbers, is his brother. It seems therefore almost beyond question that these vankas could not be cypher numbers, but had been numbered at the paimash.

35. There are certain particular points which must be adduced to strengthen this presumption of fraud. The entries in the azmaish statement * of 1873, com-

* Statement E.

pared from village accounts prepared by the karnams themselves, show that of these thirteen numbers, eight had been actually cultivated with crops, while four others had been obtained by taniki-jasti, which pre-supposes cultivation. Yet these streams are absolutely uncultivable. The Board may judge from my inspection note of Timmalapuram:—

"Nos. 51 and 75.—A broad vanka with running water well wooded. Nos. 18 and 21. A broad sandy branch, dry at present, well-wooded; No. 21 also forms part of the main vanka. No. 88. A narrow, deep branch, well-wooded; water flowing; also pools."

36. So much for the cypher numbers, and I think I have shown it to be highly probable that the two karnams committed frauds similar to that for which their nephew Bhimasena Rao was convicted by the Court of Sessions.

37. (b) *Fraudulent excess to be deducted—(six cases).*—I now come to the last six cases, and in all these the same karnam, Bhaganna, was concerned. The following numbers in Metriki, which the survey has thrown into one No. 33, were pointed out by the karnam to the Revenue Inspector as in his holding:—

Paimash { No. 37, "Kondaya's well."
" 38, "Vanka poramboke."
" 39, "Vanka Bhaganna's stream." under holding.
" 40, "Vanka."

Now this last paimash number is shown in the village accounts in the first year of the karnam's holding as "cultivation—horsegram and amarai," and the next year "korra, &c." No trees are shown until fasli 82, just about the time when the toddy-renters complained. This shows, I think, fraud as regards the vanka which is in fact uncultivable; besides, the azmaish entry is "in vanka No. 24," and it has been shown that vanka claimed as No. 24 has been claimed fraudulently. Nevertheless, I have no objection to give the claimant Bhaganna's son as much as he is entitled to under his supposed patta. The total extents of the four paimash numbers are 12.04 minus a cypher number of 25 cents, or 11.79; let 10 per cent. be added to this or 1.18, and out of 21.19 he can have 12.97 acres with the vanka and its banks carefully excluded (Case No. XCII).

38. *Metriki Paimash No. 56, Survey No. 78 (extent 10.20).*—The paimash entry is Sirkar Anadi Banjar; gross extent 162 acres, the Ditvar, assessed waste. It is clear therefore the land is not stream, yet in 1873 the karnam pointed out to the Revenue Inspector land which included a vanka, and the demarcation has followed suit. In spite of this fraud, I have no objection to give him out of the total area 10.20 the 6 acres which is the paimash extent of his holding + 10 per cent., provided that so much cultivable land can be found in the survey number without trenching on the stream or its banks (Case No. XCVI).

39. *Gundalahalli Paimash No. 5, Survey No. 7.*—The paimash shows this as Sirkar poramboke, not calling it vanka as is always the case when a vanka is dealt with. In 1873 the karnam tried to include the vanka and the demarcation has done so. This is the only one of Mr. Master's cases where patta has been produced. It entitles the holder to 1.50 acres of poramboke and waste, and out of the whole survey extent of 3.28, I am willing he should have 1.50 + 10 per cent., or 1.65, on the same conditions as in the last case (Case No. LXXXVIII).

40. I have now gone through the 27 items concerned by Mr. Master's order, to which I take exception, and I think strong grounds have been shown to indicate

fraud. I must now mention that Mr. Sewell reviewed many of these cases in 1893, and statement D shows his views. The circumstances, however, evidencing fraud were not placed before him, and I have no hesitation in asking the Board to consider these circumstances now. Not only do all these 27 cases concern streams, usurped, as I think by gross fraud on the part of the karnams, but their treatment will form a precedent for most of the 41 new cases which I have yet to mention, though in a condensed form. The aggregate theft of streams, if I may be allowed the word, amounts to 26 * miles, and it is clear that if in these

* Four miles have already been resumed.

(Intld.) H. T.

Government in the other cases, and if ever the matter goes into court would be seriously prejudiced. It is for this reason I have taken so much trouble to expound the nature of the earlier usurpations, unfortunately, through misrepresentation and fraud overlooked by a former Collector twenty years ago.

41. It is now necessary to discuss Mr. Sewell's action in the case of encroachments newly brought to his notice. He cancelled nine pattas for fraud, three standing in the names of Bhimasena Rao's nephews, five in Bhimasena Rao's name, and one in the name of Raghunada Rao, son of the above-mentioned Bhaganna. This was in 1893, and these people have done nothing since, except presenting a review petition in that year. In twenty † cases Mr. Sewell held that no fraud had been shown. These cases must now be analysed.

42. *Vankas usurped by Karnam Bhimasena Rao (five cases).*—The first case is a simple one; instead of

S ₁	Vitlapuram Survey No. 125, Memorandum Case No. LXXXIII	130	"	"	LXXX	125
S ₂	Tumati " "	68	"	"	LXVII	126
S ₃	" " "	70	"	"	LIX	127
S ₄	Nagalabanda " "	109	"	"		

of which was not brought to Mr. Sewell's notice; as the excess is large, the stream can be cut out. All the others are cases of clear fraud. A glance at the map will show that Vitlapuram 130 and 136 are adjacent parts of one stream, and the memorandum (Cases Nos. LXXX and LXXIX) shows that Mr. Sewell cancelled patta for the latter for fraud, while he held there was no fraud in the former. It is absurd to suppose that, without fraud, a karnam could get patta for a "broad, sandy, tree-fringed stream, with water just flowing" (my inspection notes). It is a main stream, only five furlongs from the village and six from the Avinamadugu tank and could not have been omitted from the paimash. The two cases of Tumati and one of Nagalabanda are similar to the above, being all cypher numbers, and I need not repeat the convincing details that are set out in the memorandum. I should mention, however, that Nagalabanda No. 109 is actually the next adjoining portion of stream to No. 107, in respect of which the karnam was convicted. It is "a narrow, deep, thickly wooded stony jungle-stream with running water" (inspection notes), nor does the locality correspond with the description given in the accounts (Memorandum, paragraph 128).

43. *Vankas usurped by Karnam Bhimasena Rao in the name of his nephews (eleven cases).*—The elder of these nephews attained majority only last year.

(i) Ten cases of pure stream.

(ii) One case of stream and cultivable land.

S ₁	Ainahalli ...	8	II
S ₂	Do. ...	21	III
S ₃	Marutla ...	69	V
S ₄	Do. ...	70	IV
S ₅	Do. ...	80	VI
S ₆	Ubbalagandi ...	232	XIII
S ₇	Chikka Antapuram ...	33	XXVI
S ₈	Do. ...	68	XXIV
S ₉	Do. ...	71	XXVII
S ₁₀	Do. ...	126	XXV

I. The first two and the last four of these are cypher numbers. All the streams are uncultivable. These cases are treated fully in the memorandum, but I may enter a brief abstract of conditions indicating fraud. Memorandum case No. II. Paimash shows this as hill poramboke and waste; the adangul has been altered to show vanka.

III. Accounts show cholom cultivation; later, a similar entry has been altered into "date trees." Darkhast memorandum shows no trees, though they were many.

IV. Paimash shows this number was paimash No. 48, which has been usurped. Accounts containing 1,000 date trees was paimash No. 48, which has been usurped. Accounts show cholom cultivation; "waste" later altered "to date trees."

V. Patta shows "sandy field," not vanka.

VI. Paimash shows "unoccupied waste," S. of vanka; the darkhast "dry unoccupied waste."

XIII. Patta shows forgery; accounts show cholom cultivation.

XXIV—XXVII. A cypher number not shown as poramboke till fasli 94 and patta has been tampered with.

ii. The excess * of 4.77 acres over 2.75 gives room to exclude the vanka which should not have been included by the survey. Its existence does not seem to have been brought to Mr. Sewell's notice.

* Memorandum Case No. VII, Marutla survey No. 45.

44. *Vankas and date-clad Vanka banks usurped by Karnam Raghunada Rao, son of Bhaganna—(four cases).*—In the first two

	Survey No.	Memorandum case No.
S ₁₇	Gangulapuram ...	44 } CXII
S ₁₈	Do. ...	4 } CXII
S ₁₉	Gundlaballi ...	41 } LXXXVII
S ₂₀	Metriki ...	60 } XCIV

cases the fraud is very clear, having been perpetrated so recently as 1883 and 1886. Details are set out in the memorandum. It is enough here to say that stream-bed was taken under colour of patta for land cultivable and actually cultivated. The inspection note is "simply deepish nullah, heavily fringed with trees." The third case is a bottom through which runs a small stream; the fourth is land on the bank of a stream; both these contain many date-trees and there is room to suspect fraud. However, there is no necessity to cancel the patta, but the large excesses should either be deducted, or granted on payment of the value of their trees which are numerous (excess in the Gundlaballi case, 24 acres against 14; in the Metriki 6½ against 3).

45. Two of the cases, in which Mr. Sewell had called for further report, came before his locum tenens, Mr. C. Stuart, who considered that the Head Assistant Collector adduced no evidence of fraud. The Head Assistant Collector's report was meagre and misleading (enclosure 12†); the correct facts are shown in the present Tahsildar's note (Statement A-1).

	Survey No.	Memorandum case No.
S ₂₁	Tumati ...	27 } LXVIII
S ₂₂	Do. ...	76 } LXIX

Concerned karnam Bhimasena Rao.

† Page 71 Appendix II.

Tahsildar of 1893.				Head Assistant Collector in 1893.
S ₂₁ .	Survey No. 27 ..	.. Cultivated and trees.	Partly cultivated and partly consisting of date and other trees, about 30 in number. Majority of them are date.	Patta may be granted: 10 years back assessment levied on excess.
S ₂₂ .	Do. " 76 ..	.. Nalla and date trees.	About 45 trees, of which 30 are date, two wells.	(Similar remarks).

"Tahsildar of 1894—Survey No. 27 (Venka).—Two-hundred and seventeen date trees exist. The entire holding is a nalla. "Survey No. 76.—Most of tamarind trees appear to be old and they find note in the paimash account. One of the wells is filled up and the other is a mere spring from which people take water. Pattadar has no objection to this being counted as a public well. Patta may stand for the land excluding the well."

Now No. 27 is represented by the karnam and the survey as corresponding with two cypher numbers; the karnam's accounts show it as being east of a cypher number represented by three survey numbers; in fact, it is between two of these numbers (68 and 70) and south of the third (34); its position therefore has been shifted. As to No. 76, it is pretended that this corresponds to paimash Nos. 11 and 12; but it is

a stream, whereas paimash No. 11 is "site of well garden" (bhavi thota stalam), east of Bhavi Halla (Canarese for well stream), and so cannot be the stream; further, the paimash area is only 1.30 acres, while the karnam's accounts support a claim under this number of 3.25 acres. No. 12 is described in the paimash as (Bhavi Hallah poramboke) stream poramboke with well and ten tamarind trees. As the supposed acquisition of the land must be placed between faslis 1283 and 1287 (see memo., paragraph 142) at a time when this karnam was engaged on so many frauds with regard to this same stream, and as he committed fraud as to the very next portion of it, I think fraud is to be presumed under the above circumstances.

46. I have now gone through a great number of cases, about 50 in number, and shown low stream beds for the most part, with here and there a stream bank, have been usurped by fraud by three brothers and their sons, all karnams living in Antapuram village, viz., Gurayappa and his son Bhimasena Rao; (on behalf of himself and his nephews); Bhaganna and his son Ragunada Rao; Ramappa and his son Hanumanth Rao. I have yet to mention objectionable encroachments that have since come to light. These * number 41,

Mr. Master's .. 27.
" Sewell's .. 20.
" Stuart's .. 2.

* Indicated by the series T₁, T₂, T₃, &c.

of which 37 have been perpetrated by this same family, and 4 by more distant relatives or by strangers.

	Village.	Survey number.	Paimash area.	Survey area.	Memo. case number.
T ₁	Ramsagarum	13	13.36	21.07	CXX.
T ₂	Hanumanahalli	53	5.20	10.02	CXXVIII.
T ₃	Avinamadugu	265	4.62	8.16	CXXXI.
T ₄	Lingadahalli	68	4.40	5.93	LIII.
T ₅	Vitlapuram	90	28.18	33.70	LXXXIV.
T ₆	Antapuram	139	7.21	10.31	XLVII.
T ₇	Gangalapuram	46	13.00	14.44	CXIII.
T ₈	Do.	48	5.12	5.12	XC.
T ₉	Gundlahalli	55	11.00	31.78	

47. Nine cases of B class, stream and cultivable land.—In some of these, as the memo. shows, there is reason to suspect fraud; (but all may be treated alike, the pattadars being given the whole area excluding the streams and the stream banks and in the last case a path. The trees in the excess portions to be granted are not numerous or valuable, so their value need not be demanded.

48. Eight cases of C class, stream banks and cultivable land.—In some of these cases there is reason to suspect fraud (see, for instance, my inspection note against the first case, memo., paragraph 101), but all may be treated alike, the pattadars being granted the whole area, excluding only the stream banks which are heavily fringed by valuable trees and are needed for the rights of way of men and cattle when the streams are full. Here also the value of trees on the excesses granted need not be charged.

49. One case of G class miscellaneous.—This is a case where a man had an inam patta for 7 acres which he got demarcated as 12, so as to include a Lambadi hamlet for the huts of which he has been collecting rent. The hamlet should be excluded.

	Village.	Survey number.	Paimash area.	Survey area.	Memo. case number.
T ₁₀	Antapuram	96	0.25	1.00	XXXIX.
T ₁₁	Do.	143	0.32	1.19	XLV.
T ₁₂	Do.	146	0.00	8.22	XLVI.
T ₁₃	Do.	233	5.65	9.61	XXVIII.
T ₁₄	Hanumanahalli	73	13.28	20.97	CXXIX.
T ₁₅	Do.	74	4.86	7.95	CXXX.
T ₁₆	Do.	61	1.45	5.92	CXXIV.
T ₁₇	Do.	62	14.76	23.03	CXXV.

50. Twenty-three cases of fraud in 19 of which Bhimasena Rao's family is concerned [Note.—Of the other four, three cases concern Rukkamma, karnam of Avinamadugu, and it is believed, though it is not certain, that she is related to this family.]

Village.	Survey number.	Memo. case number.	Value of trees.	Remarks.
<i>A class stream beds only (fourteen cases).</i>				
Ubbalagandi	221	CXLIII.	180	Fictitious pattadar. Details set out in memo., paragraphs 249-250.
Do.	224	CXLIV.		
Antapuram	240	XLIII.	52	The paimash enters this as cultivated land south-west of poramboke vanka; ergo not vanka. Land registers and adangals show the location has been shifted. Accounts show impossible cultivation of ragi, paddy, tobacco and cholam.
Do.	244	XLIII		
8. Antapuram	232	XXIX	200	Paimash shows this is not vanka, but tali-eri inam.
6. Do.	137	XXXVII	20	The inconsistent adangals show a shifting of location. The land is half a mile from that shown in accounts.
7. Mallapuram	4	LXI		
8. Do.	28	LXII	480	The darkhast of 1882 fraudulent, applicant being a fictitious person and the karnam's gumastah certifying falsely. The land register shows shifting of position.
9. Tumati	30	LXX	140	The paimash shows this was not stream bed, but a burning ground on the bank of the stream.
10. Chikka Antapuram.	44	XXIII	120	The paimash shows this is not a stream, but Government ryotwari land under cultivation.

(All the above ten cases concern karnam Bhimasena Rao or his minor nephews.)

1. Avinamadugu	123	CXXXVII	Paimash No. 52.	250	The paimash showing this as cultivable inam east of the stream, it cannot be stream.	T ₂₀ .
12. Do.	151	CXXXVIII	Paimash No. 32.	150	Do. do. do.	T ₂₀ .
13. Do.	152	CXXXIX	Do.	100	Do. do. do.	T ₂₁ .

(These three cases concern Rukkamma, the karnam.)

14. Kodali	49	CXLI	Paimash No. 2.	22	The paimash excluded 19 cents for vankas and the adangals showed the land as waste up to fasli 1294. The demarcation including the vanka was therefore wrong.	T ₂₂ .
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Class B, stream beds and cultivable land (one case.)
(Bhimasena Rao.)

Ubbalagandi	197-B	CXLII	Paimash No. 124.	60	Excess enormous, 11.07 acres, against 0.55. Pattadar fictitious as above. Paimash shows this as "date tree stream poramboke," yet it is pretended it was obtained on tankijasti, and patta was sanctioned on the misrepresentation of the karnam-gumastah that the land was "dry." The stream bed and banks should be excluded, but the rest may be given on patta, the old patta being cancelled for fraud.	T ₂₃ .
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Class C, stream banks and cultivable land (five cases.)
(All concern Bhimasena Rao and his nephews.)

1. Antapuram	18	XXXIV	Cypher No.			
2. Do.	31	XXXV	Do.			
3. Do.	36	XXXVI	Do.	134	Here are instances showing the need for care in scrutinizing the claims for banks. The map would show that these lands lie well off the stream, yet my inspection notes show that in 31 water runs between the stone and the bank; and in 36 the north stone is in the bed, 20 yards from the bank. These streams and densely-clad banks could never have been cultivated, but the accounts show cultivation; further, it is apparent from the accounts that the location has been shifted.	T ₂₄ . T ₂₅ . T ₂₆ .

Village.	Survey number.	Memo. case number.	Value of trees.	Remarks.
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Class C, stream banks and cultivable land, five cases—cont.

(All concern Bhimasena Rao and his nephews—cont.)

T ₁₇ .	4. Do.	34	XLI	Paimash No. 61.	60	The paimash showing this number as karnam inam, it could not include the bank of the vanka. The bank was almost certainly paimash No. 62. Alayida vanka porambaka, and occupation has been shifted.
T ₂₀ .	5. Tumati	49	LXXVI	Paimash No. 27.	600 (date trees)	Bhimasena Rao has a patta for 1.05 and claims to have been cultivating on sivoy-chams to have been cultivating on sivoy-chams 1.01. He complains that the Settlement Department wrongly located his 1.05 patta in a portion of the land bearing few trees (the sivoychams portion as heavy) claiming it should be in that portion which is heavily clad. He is wrong for the trees are older than the darkhast (1886), and the darkhast shows no trees; the accounts too show cultivation in fasli 1296, but in fasli 1297 he fraudulently entered date trees, and has tried thus to change the locality of his patta. He must be kept to 1.05 of the cultivable portion.

D Class, lands containing numerous trees (three cases).

(These three cases concern karnam Bhimasena Rao.)

T ₁₀ .	Mallapuram	74	LXIII	Cypher No.	100	These lands are within two furlongs of the village and it is absurd to pretend that they were not comprised in the paimash. The darkhast of 1882 was for "dry" land containing no trees. It was also in the name of a fictitious person. Its 12 acres have been split up by demarcation into two blocks more than a mile apart.
T ₂₁ .	Vitlapuram	103	LXXXII	Paimash No. 40.	100	The karnam's own darkhast shows trees as at; there are 160.

51. I have now gone through the astonishing frauds of this family and placed my proposals before the Board. They are reproduced in a printed abstract* and are, in effect, to exclude streams and stream banks—30 cases.

* Enclosure I.

Resume for fraud 53 streams

4 stream banks	}	60	,,
3 tree clad lands			

Total ... 90 ,,

The aggregate length of stream affected by the present proposals is 22 miles and the number of date and other trees 28 000, valued at Rs. 17,000. I have tried to be as considerate and lenient as possible, compatibly with upholding the interests of Government and the public. It would be easy to resume a great deal more land to levy back assessment and to collect the value of trees, but such a course would ruin the family, who are the chief ryots of this sparsely-inhabited valley, and would throw a great deal of land permanently on the hands of Government. If the Board think I have been too lenient, it can make these concessions conditional on the parties accepting such orders as the Board may pass as to resumption or exclusion of other land.

52. The only member of the family now in office is Raghunada Rao, karnam of Matriki. He should be removed; and it would be advisable to take the post of karnam out of this family for at least a generation.

53. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the special notice of the Board the very deserving work that has been done by Revenue Inspector Kristna Sing, as set forth in the memo., paragraphs 280 and 281; and I must again express my indebtedness to

my Sheristadar for his clear and able memo., which represents a vast amount of research, and has enabled me to lay this matter before the Board much earlier than would otherwise have been possible.

Read—also the following endorsement thereon of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 21st August 1895.

Transferred to the Land Revenue Department.

RESOLUTION—No. 215, dated 13th June 1896.

In his letter read in Board's Proceedings, No. 1637, Settlement Department, dated 16th March 1893, Mr. R. Sewell, Collector of Bellary, brought to the Board's notice that large excesses by survey had been discovered in the Antapuram valley, Hospet taluk; that the encroachments on Government land were in many cases fraudulent; and that valuable streams and date and other topes were affected by the claims. The Board, in passing orders on this reference, remarked (1) that the best course for the Collector was to cause a list to be prepared of all cases in which the exclusion of excess areas was deemed necessary in the interests of Government, and to have them settled by his Divisional officers formally under the Boundary Marks Act XXVIII of 1860; (2) that in cases in which the occupation of excess areas was not injurious to public interests, and where there was no fraud, the excesses should be included in the pattas, no charge being made on account of back assessment; (3) that in the absence of direct evidence of fraud, and where the pattadar was clearly supported by his patta, the same course should be adopted in regard to streams and topes included in private holdings.

2. Mr. Tremenheere, the present Acting Collector, has gone more fully into the same subject and has also inspected in person a large number of the encroachments in the Antapuram valley. He has arrived at the conclusion that fraud underlies many cases, not challenged by previous Collectors, and has himself discovered about 40 additional cases of fraud. Of 151 cases, detailed in his Sheristadar's printed memorandum, he solicits the Board's orders on 90, which are thus classified:—

- (1) 27 cases in which Mr. J. H. Master, a former Collector, found no fraud, but which Mr. Tremenheere finds to have been distinctly fraudulent;
- (2) 22 cases brought to Mr. Sewell's notice, but in which that officer either did not discover fraud or deferred passing orders; and
- (3) 41 cases first brought to notice by Mr. Tremenheere.

Total ... 90 cases.

3. All the 90 cases reported on by Mr. Tremenheere are not equally fraudulent, nor are they the only cases in the taluk where fraud may be suspected; but the Collector has confined his report to cases where Government streams and topes have been encroached upon. The presumption of fraud is strengthened in most of these cases by the fact that the encroaching ryot was himself a karnam, the very official to whom the Government would look for the detection of concealed cultivation and of encroachments. Judged in this light, all the cases in question might seem to call for equally stringent measures; but then there is the extenuating circumstance that the offenders were not the present office holders, but their predecessors in office and that in a previous generation. It becomes, therefore, necessary to distinguish between the several varieties of fraud.

4. Roughly speaking, eight varieties may be detected in these frauds: some cases fall under more than one head of fraud, but generally there is some single prominent feature that characterizes the fraud in each case.

(I) More than 30 cases out of the 90 reported, are encroachments on Government vankas or topes, which are not shown in the village accounts as patta land, but which were demarcated as such by the Survey department. If the occupant were an ordinary ryot, an encroachment of this nature, accompanied by long-standing possession, would indicate, not fraud, but ignorance of the real extent of his patta holding; but the offenders in the cases in question are, or were, karnams who ought to have known the exact extent of their paimash holdings and who should have been doubly careful to bring their own extensions of cultivation to account. The karnams explain that they were not present at the survey and that the lands were pointed out by other ryots; but it is certain that in other cases the karnams altered the accounts at the time of survey, so as to create documentary evidence in support of their unauthorized occupation, and so as to induce the Survey department to record the same in its land registers. The Collector generally proposes resumption of the excesses, but where large areas are concerned, judicial enquiry is necessary, before ordering resumption. Accordingly the proper course in cases where excesses require to be resumed is to apply the Boundary Marks Act, as directed by the Board in its Proceedings, No. 1637, Settlement, dated 16th March 1893. Of course, if the pattadars are willing to give up the excess without recourse to the Act, no further step need be taken; and as an inducement to their doing so, they may be informed that if the Act is applied they will be confined to their registered holdings, all other excess being resumed, whereas otherwise they would lose only the streams and stream banks. This again is on the supposition that the streams are in every case such as require to be reserved. But cases, where streams are unimportant and where the encroachments may therefore be condoned, are also pointed out in Statement III appended to these Proceedings. Stream banks may be more liberally dealt with, as only the right to trees affected in their case, and as the trees must have been, in several instances, in the pattadar's enjoyment for years and were no doubt partly reared by him.

* E.g., S.1, T.1, T.27.

and where the encroachments may therefore be condoned, are also pointed out in Statement III appended to these Proceedings. Stream banks may be more liberally dealt with, as only the right to trees affected in their case, and as the trees must have been, in several instances, in the pattadar's enjoyment for years and were no doubt partly reared by him.

5. (II) The next variety of fraud is what is referred to in the Collector's report as shifting of position. Under this head there are about forty cases (including the cypher holdings referred to in paragraph VI below), so that the trick would appear to have been commonly practised. Indeed the conditions described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Collector's letter were favourable to its extensive adoption. The *modus operandi* was as follows: land which was cultivable but of poor quality was, for a series of years, described in the *adungal* as cultivated with *korra*, *horse-grass*, &c.; and in subsequent years, the description was changed to "vanka" or "date trees," thus laying a foundation for a claim to the latter species of land which could be profitably leased to Abkari contractors. The paimash number belonging properly to the vanka or date tope was, it is believed, generally suppressed; but in some cases the bold step was taken of interchanging the paimash numbers of the cultivable and the tree-land. A comparison of one year's accounts with another would have at once laid bare the fraud, but the karnams appear to have relied on the certainty of such a comparison not being made.

This procedure was grossly fraudulent and could only have been employed by a karnam; but the explanation generally offered by the karnams is, that one portion of a paimash holding was shown in one year as cultivable and another portion in another year as containing date trees; or again, that date seeds and korra seeds were sown together and that the former plants displaced the latter in due course. This explanation has, generally speaking, not been substantiated, but in some cases perhaps there is reason to partly believe it.

6. The Collector's proposal to resume the streams and stream banks in all such cases, without further inquiry, may operate harshly, unless the fraud is clear from the accounts. In many cases, no doubt, it is clear, as in the typical case S. 8; but in a few others, the earliest record of the fraudulent transaction is the survey register, that is, although the village accounts all along showed the land as cultivable and not as containing trees, the survey recorded a claim to have the land registered as vanka or as date tope. Where the accounts show cultivation and the survey register only

pure stream bed, which is uncultivable, the latter can be summarily resumed for the reason that the holding, as proved by the accounts, could only comprise cultivable land. In other cases, however, in which the accounts show cultivation and the survey shows both cultivable land and uncultivable stream bed, evidence of the true boundaries of the holding will have to be called for before resuming the stream bed, and this can conveniently be done under the Boundary Marks Act. Such cases are also pointed out in the appendix to these Proceedings.

7. Many of Mr. Master's cases fall under the head of lands whose position had been shifted, when they came before him for inquiry. The shifting was partly evidenced by the accounts produced before Mr. Master, which showed the lands (almost always vanka poramboke), as cultivated in the earlier years and as containing date trees in the later ones. In every case the land was found by Mr. Tremenhoe, on inspection, to be absolutely uncultivable. As already observed, these cases can be dealt with by summarily resuming the uncultivable land as not being that to which the earlier accounts relate. It is true that Mr. Master ought to have been aware that the lands, represented as cultivable, were *vanka poramboke*, because they were so described in the statement submitted to him; but, as pointed out by Mr. Tremenhoe, no Collector or Divisional officer, before him, had inspected the lands on anything like a large scale, and Mr. Master was probably misled as to the real nature of the land.

8. It is now necessary to return to the enumeration of the other species of fraud dealt with in Mr. Tremenhoe's report.

9. (III) A third variety was extension of paimash area, whereby the shifting of position was rendered easy, when the extent of vanka land usurped was greater than the area of the paimash holding on the strength of which the usurpation was effected. In such cases the paimash area, according to the paimash register, was simply increased *ad libitum* in the village accounts, and to lend countenance to the fraud, the paimash register in the taluk office was also fraudulently altered. Of course, the karnams or their representatives would deny that the falsification of taluk accounts was their work; but the principle, *qui bono?* settles the question of the authorship of these forgeries. This fact also shows that the taluk officials must have been in league with the karnams in perpetrating the frauds, and the manner in which Mr. Master was misled in dealing with these particular cases is thus not far to seek. This fraud occurs in the first four cases of Mr. Master and is fully dealt with in Mr. Tremenhoe's present report. Of course, the occurrence of the fraud is a reason for resuming the land, because the land, with the fraudulently altered area, could not have been the paimash holding, and the pattas, if any were issued, could have covered only the paimash holding. The same remark applies to the next variety of fraud.

M. 1, M. 2, M. 3, M. 4.

10. (IV) The counterpart of the above fraud, viz., contraction of paimash area, was also calculated to accomplish the same end, (shifting of position), and is found in a few cases. A karnam, having a large tract of land which, though cultivable, was comparatively useless to him, would relinquish several acres of it in a certain year, and in the next year would show the remainder as vanka land in his occupation. The reason for not showing the whole of his paimash holding as vanka would be, that more was not available for occupation in the bed of the vanka.

* Vide S. 9 and S. 10.

11. (V) Occasionally the karnam would, so to speak, borrow or beg another ryot's land, if it was handy for effecting a fraudulent transfer to the bed of a vanka. For this purpose the owner of the land would be asked, for a more or less nominal consideration, to effect a *razinamah*, or transfer, in favour of the karnam. At other times the karnam would give a *quid pro quo* by conniving at some other encroachment on the part of the transferor; or again, a hanger on of the karnam would be asked to put in a darkhast for the piece of land which was to be transferred afterwards to the karnam and shifted through the accounts to the vanka bed.

S. 2, S. 11, S. 17, S. 18, (vide history of these cases in the printed memorandum).

12. (VI) The cypher number was a very convenient means, devised or adopted by the karnams, for playing fast and loose with Government streams and poramboke topos. Land which was not in the paimash register was given a cypher number, and it could only be recognised and identified by means of the boundaries assigned to it in the *adangal*. Often, as shown by Mr. Tremenhoe, cypher numbers were given to lands which had a number of their own according to the paimash survey. It was an easy matter to change the boundaries of such a cypher number and sometimes to omit the boundaries altogether and afterwards locate the cypher number in a vanka. At other times a *bona fide* cypher holding was shifted in this way to the vanka. Or again, a cypher number was darkhasted for either by the karnam or by another ryot, and afterwards shifted, as usual, to the vanka. It was the unauthorized inclusion of a cypher number in his holding, against which no such number had been shown in the previous year, that led to the conviction and dismissal of Kurnam Bheemasena Rao the individual principally concerned in the present frauds.

* See M. 16 to M. 21.

13. Several of Mr. Master's cases consist of cypher numbers and the difficulty of proving fraud in regard to them is increased tenfold by the slippery nature of a cypher holding. Mr. Tremenhoe is consequently forced to rely on general presumptions in order to justify his proposal to resume the cypher holdings confirmed by Mr. Master. In all these cypher holdings, except one (M. 15), shifting of position is clearly proved by the fact that cultivation was recorded in the earlier years and only date trees in the later ones. The lands, as identified by the survey and as shown to Mr. Tremenhoe, being in all these cases, absolutely uncultivable vanka bed, they can be resumed on the ground that they are not the lands described in the accounts upon which Mr. Master's orders were obtained. The excepted case, M. 15, is separately noticed in the appendix.

† Paragraph 33 of report.

14. (VII) A seventh species of fraud is the darkhast presented under a fictitious name, of which there are a few glaring instances. The fraud in these cases is so palpable that no comment is necessary in addition to what Mr. Tremenhoe himself has placed on record.

15. (VIII) The last species of fraud, which requires special mention, is the darkhast for land containing trees, the existence of the latter not being disclosed in the darkhast memorandum. Wherever such concealment is proved, the patta can, of course, be cancelled for fraud. The Board finds from its records that this fraudulent practice was reported on by Messrs. J. H. Master and H. Sewell, Collectors of Bellary in 1874 and 1875, when several pattas were cancelled on this ground in Hospet as well as in other taluks of Bellary.

16. The following statement exhibits all the cases reported on by Mr. Tremenhoe, grouped roughly according to the above analysis.

STATEMENT I.—Analysis of Antapuram Frauds.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Encroachment on Government vankas or Government topos	Shifting of position in regard to paimash numbers.	Extension of paimash area effected by forged alterations in paimash register.	Contraction of area of holding, accompanied or followed by shifting of position.	Darkhast or patta in another ryot's name, transfer of the same to karnam, and shifting of position.	Cypher holdings subsequently tampered with by shifting position, altering boundary, &c.	Darkhast presented in fictitious name.	Darkhast submitted without disclosing existence of trees on land darkhasted for.
M. 22, 23, 24, 25 M. 26 M. 27 S. 3 and 4 S. 16 S. 19 S. 20 T. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 T. 7, 8, 9 T. 11, 12 T. 13, 23 T. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 T. 29, 30, 31, 32	M. 1, 2, 3, 4 M. 5, 6, 7, 8 S. 8 (a typical case) S. 21, 22 T. 10 T. 21, 22 T. 24	M. 1, 2, 3, 4	S. 9 (typical case) S. 10	S. 2 (cypher No.) S. 11 S. 17, 18 (cypher Nos.)	M. 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 S. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21 T. 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33, 36, 39, 40.	T. 19, 20, 25, 26 (typical case) T. 33, 39, 40, 41	S. 6, 7 T. 19, 20 T. 33 M. 15 S. 1, 19, 20 T. 27 T. 37

17. The Board approves of the action recommended by Mr. Trementheere in all cases, except a few which are entered in statement III, appended to these Proceedings, and in which the Board has considered it necessary to deviate from his proposals. If the Board has exercised unusual leniency in some of its recommendations, it has only followed the principles dwelt on by Mr. Trementheere in paragraph 51 of his report. The following abstract shows at a glance the result of the Board's orders:—

STATEMENT II—Summary of Board's orders.

	To be resumed wholly as recommended by Collector.	More lenient course suggested than that proposed by Collector	Lenient course proposed by Collector, approved.	To be left undisturbed.	Total.
Mr. Masten's cases	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.	7, 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.		15	
Total ..	18	8	0	1	27
Mr. Sewell's cases	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21, 22.	12, 13, 14, 15.	16	1, 19, 20	
Total ..	14	4	1	3	22
Mr. Tremenhoe's cases ..	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41	18, 28, 32, 38.	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 33.	4, 27, 37.	
Total ..	17	4	17	3	41
Grand total ..	49	16	18	7	90

Note.—Figures in block type indicate cases in which Mr. Trompenbeere recommends entire resumption and the Board considers a more lenient course to be sufficient.

18. The frauds now reported on were in almost every case of great magnitude, and the title of Government had, at the date of Mr. Tremenhoe's inspection, been all but obliterated by means of adroit forgeries, by unscrupulous manipulation of accounts, and by the systematic subsidizing of a large number of subordinate Revenue officials. Great credit is, therefore, due to Mr. Tremenhoe for the patience and energy, displayed by him in unravelling the history of each case as well as in inspecting every disputed locality. The Board is also glad to note the services rendered in this connection by the Huzur Sheristadar, Mr. Mascarenhas, and by Revenue Inspector, Kistna Singh.

19. With regard to the Collector's recommendation, in paragraph 52 of his report, that the post of *karnam* should be taken out of the family of Bheemasena Rao for at least a generation, the Board is of opinion that it will be sufficient to enforce the provisions of section 10 (4) of the Village Officers' Act III of 1895. In this connection the Collector is requested to consider whether *karnam* Raghunatha Rao should not be dismissed for his conduct in regard to Mr. Sewell's 17th and 18th cases. If the shifting of position of the cypher numbers in those cases is traceable through the accounts, there will be a *prima facie* case for dismissal of the *karnam*.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.
 „ other Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with MS. tabular statements to be returned.

Exd. P. Soetharam.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT III.—Cases in which the Board proposes to modify the Collector's recommendations.

Collector's name	Village	Palmetch		Survey		Excess.	Nature of land.	Name of pattadar.	Collector's recommendation.	Board's remarks.
		Num-ber.	Area.	Num-ber.	Area.					
M. 7	Nagachandana ..	9	372	88	545	220	Vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Resume wholly ..	These cases refer to the same vanka as Mr. Sewall's fifth case, and may be dealt with under Boundary Marks Act, excess by survey being resumed. The mere fact that the land was not otherwise represented, and the land was on the same vanka. If the holding were now, as it is not vanka bed, the excess in cases N. 1 and T. 27 below.
M. 8	Nagachandana ..	115	140	86	331	191	Vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Resume wholly ..	
M. 13	Kanasa-garani ..	0	250	9	303	53	Land on vanka ..	Bhimakka, widow of Jayappa.	Resume wholly ..	
M. 22	Mettraki ..	37	781	33	2419	1215	Cultivated land including vanka bed.	Raghunatha Rao ..	Deduct excess and exclude vanka and bank.	
M. 23	Mettraki ..	38	655	33	2419	1215	Cultivated land including vanka bed.	Raghunatha Rao ..	Deduct excess and exclude vanka and bank.	No date trees now. As it is not vanka bed the holding alone need be resumed. Resuming excess may be continued on any condition that Collector may impose as regards surrender to Government of excess in other holdings owned by the same pattadars. Stream and stream banks alone need be resumed.
M. 24	Mettraki ..	39	223	7	328	178	Land with vanka ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
M. 25	Do. ..	56	600	78	1020	420	Land containing a channel.	Do. ..	Do. ..	
M. 26	Do. ..	5	150	7	328	178	Land with vanka ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
M. 27	Gundaballi ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	One Peddanna had patta before 1287. Land came into present pattadar's possession by court-sale. Description before Mr. Sewall: "Two wells and a few tumma trees." Mr. Tremblhere recommends resumption on the ground that existence of these four numbers are pure stream, but they were granted for patta in 1883. The land was originally part of a shroetion (Koshaballi) sold for arrears of revenue in 1881, and incorporated with Government waste. Patta describes it as "vanka porumboko" and containing date and palmyra trees, but <i>vanka</i> written in different ink. Evidence of fraud very weak, although the date of acquisition (1886) makes the whole case suspicious, as there are other clearly proved frauds belonging to that year. Darkhast apparently not to fasten Boundary Marks Act. Vanka was apparently not resumed by applying Boundary Marks Act.
M. 28	Vit. Param ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 29	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 30	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 31	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta has been held for at least fourteen years and I see no reason to cancel it now. It has never been resumed by the public so far as is known. We cannot now charge for trees. Possibly many have grown since he got patta. If a charge in patta will of course be increased on introduction of settlement. No back charge necessary unless Board to order."
M. 32	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 33	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 34	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 35	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	of public stream was not brought to Mr. Sewall's notice. Single stream does not appear to affect public interests and the land need not be resumed.
M. 36	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 37	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 38	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 39	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 40	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 41	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 42	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 43	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 44	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 45	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 46	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 47	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 48	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 49	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 50	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 51	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 52	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 53	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 54	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 55	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 56	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 57	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 58	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 59	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 60	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 61	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 62	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 63	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 64	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 65	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 66	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 67	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 68	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 69	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 70	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 71	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 72	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 73	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 74	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 75	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 76	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 77	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 78	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 79	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 80	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 81	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 82	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 83	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 84	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 85	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 86	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 87	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 88	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 89	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 90	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 91	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 92	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 93	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 94	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 95	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 96	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 97	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 98	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 99	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 100	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 101	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 102	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 103	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 104	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 105	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 106	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 107	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 108	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 109	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 110	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 111	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 112	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 113	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 114	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 115	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 116	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 117	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 118	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 119	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 120	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 121	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 122	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	
M. 123	Do. ..	38	853	125	1353	500	Waste land vanka ..	Bheemasena Rao ..	Deduct vanka ..	Mr. Sewall's order: "Patta held for at least fourteen years. I find no proof of fraud. The Talisildar has shown reasons for resumption, but the demarcation stones were placed not on the actual boundary for convenience and to prevent their being washed away. Patta will not be given on introduction of settlement as the land is mulla-bad, but from the introduction of settlement a back charge need be made."
M. 124	Do. ..	38	853							

Statement III.—Cases in which the Board proposes to modify the Collector's recommendations—cont.

Collector.	Case number.	Printed number.	Village.	Paimash.		Survey.		Nature of land.	Name of pattiadar.	Collector's recommendation.	Board's remarks.
				Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.				
B.	19	87	Gundlaballi ..	24	14.33	44	24.35	10.02 Vaky with stream ..	Raghunatha Rao ..	Resume excess or grant on patta on payment of tree value.	Patta granted to karnam Bhaganna, the present karnam's father, describes land as waste but lease, dated 6th November 1889, is for date trees on the same land, is also produced. From fact 1289 to fact 1292 accounts show cultivation on the land. Excess for 1293 shows only date trees. Excess by survey common. The information is that the karnam has taken advantage of the neighbourhood of a Government for making a patta to contract his holding in the direction of arable land and to extend it in that of the date trees. In the absence of definite proof of how much Government land he has usurped, it will be best to fix the number of trees for which he must pay, as he has been rearing trees of his own since 1876. No important communal interests are involved. There is no doubt a large excess, but the pattiadar will pay assessment on it. The retention of the excess in this case may be made conditional on the pattiadar giving up excess or encroachments in more objectionable cases.
Mr. Sewell's order: "The land has been held on patta for at least 33 years and I will not cancel it. Excess will of course be entered at settlement. No back charge."											
T. 20											
T. 21											
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T. 38											

other direction.

Either the case may be left alone for same reasons as last case, or Boundary Marks Act may be applied.

12

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed June th.

Proceedings, No. 215, 13th June 1896.

Passing orders on letter from the Collector of Bellary reporting on the encroachments made on Government land in the Antapuram valley, Hospet taluk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

-----§-----

*Copy attached.

READ Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 215 dated 13" June 1896.

READ also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 2002 R., dated 23rd July 1896:---

ERRATUM:----

In the last column of the Appendix to Board's Proceedings No. 215 dated 13" June 1896, in the remarks against cases M 22 to M 25,

For "Vanka bank alone"

Read "Vanka and Vanka bank alone."

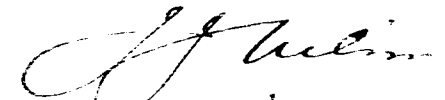
-----§-----

ORDER thereon. No. 3704 Mis., d/ 16th Septr. 1896.

Recorded.

2. The Government concurs with the remarks of the Board in para 18 of its Proceedings.

(True Extract)


For Ag. Secretary to Govt.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, with maps and tabular statements returned.

Copy to the Public Department.

Public (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 117

From The Revenue Depto

Order No. 1072. D. 25th September 1896.
Mcs

Recorded &

cont
mcs
25.9.96

No. 3704 his

Dated 16th September '96

Received 20/9/96

Registered Do

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. -

Return to S for 12.13.

SUBJECT.

Recording with remark B.P.
passing orders on letter from the
Colbr. of Behary reporting on
the encroachments made on
Govt. land in the Antapora
Valley Khasi Jalmay.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.