

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 96

Dated 17th February

[Despatch Abstract.]

• Resolution of Parns block in the
Nandyal Salute, Humool etc

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Particulars	Date	G.O.	No.	Particulars	Date

PRESENTATION PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Particulars	Date	G.O.	No.	Particulars	Date
Cu.	5910/03						

Revenue (1898) Department.

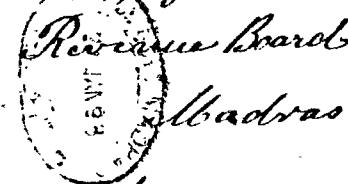
CURRENT No. 433.

Print
07.2.98

Forw. No. 22

Order No. 968/17th Feb. 1898.

From The Secretary to the
Commissioners of Land Revenue



No. 536

The draft notification will
be published in the Fort St George and
Kurnool St gazettes. *My 16/1/98*
Every endeavour should be made
during the Settlement to straighten the
boundary as much as possible.

Dated 8th December 1897.

Received *[Signature]*

Registered 27ⁿ

Enclosures 5

Spare copies

To the Bd: LR with map & encl.

" Supt: S.P. with notification

Note The boundary is very crooked
as the block now stands.

But see paras 3 & 5
of the collection letter printed
on page 3 of the current.
The line may be a clear enough
one on the ground though
looks tortuous on paper.

SUBJECT.

Subj. to Govt. for approval &
draft notification under Sec. 4 of
the Madras Forest Act for the pro-
posed constitution of the Panam block
Mandya Taluk, Kurnool Dist. as a
reserved forest.

[Signature]
10/1/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Fort St. George, Norway ¹⁷/₂ 1898.

7 ~~DRAFT~~ NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the area in the Yerramalais, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below "reserved forest" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
51	Kurnool.	Nandyal.	Panem.	<i>North.</i>—Starting from the north-east angle of survey No. 293 of Komaravol, the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 292, 291 to the south-east angle of the latter; then a straight line to the most western angle of survey No. 289; then the west, south, and east boundaries of survey No. 289, and the east boundary of survey No. 288 (all of Komaravol) to the south margin of Kurnool-Nandyal road; then eastwards along the above margin to the north-west angle of survey No. 201; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 199; then the south boundary of khandam No. 5 to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 165; then the south boundary of khandam No. 4 and the west boundary of khandam No. 6 (all of Tammirazupalli) to the north-west angle of survey No. 782 of Bugganapalli; then a straight line to the most southern angle of survey No. 785, then the west boundary of survey No. 786 of Bugganapalli to its southernmost point; then a straight line passing through the south-east angle of survey No. 239 of Tammirazupalli to a cairn about one and a half furlongs further east; then south-east by east for half a mile to a cairn, and on in a slightly more easterly direction for three furlongs to another cairn, then due east for about thirty-two chains to the southernmost angle of survey No. 297; then its eastern boundary to the first khandam stone, then straight lines to the easternmost angles of survey Nos. 295, 294; then to the khandam stone near the centre of the eastern boundary of survey No. 293 and thence to the south angle of survey No. 288, and thence to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 281 and thence to its north-east angle; then the east side of survey No. 280 and then the south boundary of khandam No. 7 to the south-west angle of survey No. 47; then the south boundary of survey Nos. 47, 46 and 45 to the south-east angle of the ~~stream~~, and thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 43; then the south boundary of survey Nos. 42 and 41 (all of Tammirazupalli) to the south margin of the Kurnool-Nandyal road; and then that margin to the boundary stone on the south-west angle of survey No. 2042 of Panem. <i>East.</i>—From the above point a line southwards passing through a ravine between two precipices to a cairn hundred yards north-west of the north-west corner of survey No. 1948; then north-west for one hundred and west for four hundred yards to a cairn at the foot of the cliff; then south and east along the foot of the cliff to the southernmost corner of survey No. 1931; then the west boundary of khandam Nos. 41 and 39 and the north boundary of khandam No. 38 to the north-east angle of survey No. 1902; then a straight line to the westernmost angle of survey No. 1792, and then the south boundary of khandam No. 33 to the south-east angle of survey No. 1776; then a straight line to the north-west angle of survey No. 1760, and thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 1746; then the west boundary of survey Nos. 1746, 1745 (all of Panem) to the south-west angle of the latter; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 218 on the right bank of the stream feeding Alamur tank, then that bank to the north boundary of survey No. 286, then ~~the south boundary of survey No. 286 to its north-west angle (all of Komaravol) and thence a straight line to the north-west angle of khandam No. 6 of Alamur; then the west boundary of khandam Nos. 6 and 8 of Alamur to the south-west angle of the latter.~~ <i>South.</i>—From the above point, the line surveyed as the north and west boundary of Banaganapalli Jaghir to the right angle bend about half a mile north of the north-west angle of survey No. 961 of Betamcherla; then a straight line north-west by west for about thirty-eight chains to a cairn and thence north by west for about twenty-eight chains to a cairn, thence west by south for about forty-eight chains to the first field stone on the south boundary of survey No. 318 of Betamcherla, east of its south-west angle. <i>West.</i>—From the above point a straight line to the easternmost angle of survey No. 318 of Betamcherla; thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 254; then the east boundary of khandam No. 8 to the north-east angle of survey No. 257; and thence a straight line to the southernmost angle of survey No. 278; then the south boundary of khandam No. 9, south and east boundary of khandam No. 10, and east boundary of khandam No. 11 to the south-west corner of survey No. 407; then the south and east boundary of khandam No. 12, and east boundary of survey No. 442 to the southernmost angle of survey No. 460; then a straight line west to the right bank of Goonam Vagu; then that bank to the north boundary of khandam No. 11; then the north boundary of khandam Nos. 11 and 5 to a point about three chains east of north-west angle of survey No. 110, then a straight line north by east for about twelve chains to a khandam stone on the east boundary of khandam No. 4; then the east boundary of khandam No. 4 to the northernmost angle of survey No. 102; thence a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 450; and thence to its north-west angle; thence a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 538; then the south boundary of khandam Nos. 18 and 17 to the south-west angle of survey No. 482; then the west and south boundary of survey No. 457; then a straight line to a khandam stone on the south boundary of survey No. 481; then the south, east and north boundary of khandam No. 16, and east boundary of khandam No. 17 to the first khandam stone west of north-west angle of khandam No. 16; then a straight line to the northernmost angle of survey No. 504, and thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 511; then the west boundary of survey No. 511 to a stream, and then that stream to the easternmost angle of survey No. 508; then the north boundary of survey No. 508, and the east boundary of survey Nos. 565 and 566; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 565, then the south boundary of survey No. 568, and then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 506; thence the south boundary of survey No. 506 to the point at which the track from Gottimannakonda to Bugganapalli crosses it; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 576; then the south and east boundary of survey No. 576 and east boundary of survey Nos. 577 and 578; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 572; and thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 580; then the east and north boundary of khandam No. 20, to the north-west angle of survey No. 583; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 585; thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 589 and thence to the khandam stone near the centre of the east boundary of survey No. 595; then the east boundary of khandam Nos. 21, 22 and south boundary of khandam No. 23 to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 716; thence to its north-east angle and thence to the easternmost angle of survey No. 721; then the north boundary of survey No. 721 and then a straight line to the north-west angle of survey No. 720; thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 712 and thence to the north-east angle of survey No. 724 (all of Bugganapalli) and thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 413 (inside the reserve); thence to the north-east angle of survey No. 417; then the north boundary of that number to its next angle; then a straight line to the first angle east of the north-west angle of survey No. 419 on its west boundary and thence to its north-west angle; then the north boundary of khandam No. 10 to the khandam stone on the north boundary of survey No. 429; then the north boundary of survey No. 301 to the east angle of survey No. 300 and thence a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 299; thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 295; and then the east boundary of survey Nos. 295, 294, 293 (all of Komaravol) to the starting point.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (c) of the said section 4, to appoint Mr. E. A. Smith to be the Forest Settlement-officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act; and the District Forest-officer, Kurnool, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Kurnool, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement-officer passed under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

(Signed) F. LODGE,
District Forest Officer.

Draft Notification

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of Section 4 of the Native Forest Act (Vg 1882) that it is proposed to constitute the area in the Yerramalai, the boundaries of which are described in the Schedule below, reserved forest under the said Act.

Schedule.

Number	District	Taluk	Name of Block	Boundaries
51	Kurnool	Nandyal	Puccu.	North - Starting from the Northeast angle of Survey No 293 of

Komaravolu of the Southern boundaries of S. No 292, 291 to the Southeast angle of the latter; then a straight line to the most Western angle of S. No 289, then the West, South and East boundaries of S. No 289 and the East boundary of S. No 288 (all of Komaravolu) to the South margin of Kurnool-Nandyal road; then eastward along the above margin to the North-west angle of S. No 201; then a straight line to the South-west angle of S. No 199, then the South boundary of Khandam 15 to its South-east angle.

then a Straight line to the Southwest angle of
S. no. 165, then the South boundary of Khandam
no. 4, and the West boundary ^{Khandam no. 6} (all of Tam-
marajipalli) to the Northwest angle of S. no. 782 of
Bugganipalli; then a Straight line to the most
Southern angle of S. no. 785, then the West ~~and~~
South boundary of S. no. 786 of Bugganipalli ^{to its southernmost point}
then the South and east boundaries of Khandam ^{then a straight line joining}
no. 6 to the Southernmost angle of S. no. 230; ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
then a Straight line to the Southernmost angle ^{then a straight line joining}
of S. no. 229; then the eastern boundary of that ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
number and then a Straight line to the Khandam ^{then a straight line joining}
Stone on the South side of S. no. 221; then the ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
side to its west angle, then a Straight line ^{then a straight line joining}
to the west but one angle and thence to the South ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
east angle of S. no. 219; then the east bound- ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
ary of S. no. 219, Southern boundary of ^{angle of S. no. 239 of}
S. no. 218 to its Southeast angle and thence
a Straight line to the Southwest angle of S. no. 213;
then the South boundary of S. nos. 213, 212,
211, 210, 240 to the Southeast angle of the
last named, then a Straight line to the Khandam
Stone near the Centre of the Western boundary
of S. no. 243, then the West boundary of this
to the left bank of the stream; then along

to the bank to the northernmost angle of S. no. 294,
then the Western boundary of S. no. 291, to its
westernmost angle and then a Straight line
to its Southernmost angle; then the Southern
boundary of Khandam no. 8 to its Southern-
most angle; then its boundary to the first
Khandam Stone, then Straight lines to the
easternmost angles of S. nos. 295, 294;
then to the Khandam Stone near the Centre of
the Eastern boundary of S. no. 293 and thence to the
South angle of S. no. 288, and thence to its
Southeast angle; then a Straight line to the South-
east angle of S. no. 281 and thence to its North-
east angle; then the east side of S. no. 280 ^{and then}
to the South boundary of S. no. 280 ^{and then}
boundary of Khandam no. 7 to the Southwest
angle of S. no. 47; then the South boundary of
nos. 7, 46, and 45 to the Southeast angle of the
latter, and thence to the Southeast angle of
S. no. 43; then the South boundary of S. nos. 42 and 41
(all of Tammamajipalli) to the South Margin of the
Kurnool-Nandyal road, and then that margin
to the boundary Stone on the Southwest angle of
S. no. 2042 of Panem ^{and then} along the village bound-
ary to the first village boundary Stone north of

North East angle of S N° 901, then a straight line to the Khandum stone near the centre of the north boundary of S N° 899; then a straight line to the southern most angle of S N° 875.

West: From the above point, the east boundary of Khandum N° 20 to its north east angle; then the east boundary of S. 392; then a straight line to the first survey stone on the south boundary of S N° 358 East of its South west angle and thence to the south west angle of S N° 342; then the south boundaries of S N° 342, 341, 340, & 339 to its Centre Survey Stone, then a straight line to the survey stone near the centre of the south boundary of S N° 338; then the south boundary of S N° 338, 337 and east boundary of S N° 337, 336, 335, 333, 332 and 331 to its first angle; then a straight line to the south east angle of S. N° 325; then the south boundary of Khandum N° 7 to the angle on the south boundary of S N° 321, then a straight line to the south west angle of S N° 318

(not a stone here) - the south east boundary of S N° 318

that number to its first angle, then a straight line to its eastern most angle; thence to the south east angle of S N° 254; then the east boundary of Khandum N° 8 to the north east angle of S N° 257 and thence a straight line to the southern most angle of S N° 276, then the south boundary of Khandum N° 9, south and east boundary of Khandum N° 10 and east boundary of Khandum N° 11 to the south west corner of S N° 407; then the south and east boundary of Khandum N° 12 and east boundary of S. N° 442 to the southern most angle of S N° 460; then a straight line west to the right bank of Goonam Vaga, then that bank to the north boundary of Khandum N° 11, then the north boundary of Khandum N° 11 and 5 to a point about 3 chains east of north west angle of S N° 110, then a straight line north by east for about 12 chains to a Khandum stone on the east boundary of Khandum N° 4; then the east boundary of Khandum N° 4 to the north

a straight line to the north east angle of S^N 450, and thence to its north west angle, thence a straight line to the south west angle of S^N 538, then the south boundary of Khandum N^o 18 and 17 to the south west angle of S^N 482; then the west and south boundary of S^N 457, then a straight line to a Khandum stone on the south boundary of S^N 481, then the south, east, and north boundary of Khandum N^o 16 and east boundary of Khandum N^o 17 to the first Khandum stone west of north west angle of Khandum N^o 16; then a straight line to the northern most angle of S^N 504, and thence to the northern most angle of S^N 511; then the west boundary of S^N 511 to a stream, and then that stream to the eastern most angle of S^N 508; then the north boundary of S^N 508, and the east boundary of S^N 555, & 556; then a straight line to the north east angle of S^N 565, then the south boundary of S^N 568, and then a straight line to the south

3

of S^N 506 to the point on the south boundary of S^N 575 at which the track from ^{Gottum} ~~Gottum~~ -Konda to Buggapali crosses it; then a straight line to the south west angle of S^N 576, then the south and east boundary of S^N 576, east boundary of N^o 577 and 578; then a straight line to the north east angle of S^N 572, and thence to the northern most angle of S^N 580 then the east and north boundary of Khandum N^o 20 to the north west angle of S^N 583; then a straight line to the north east angle of S^N 585; thence to the northern most angle of S^N 589 and thence to the Khandum stone near the centre of the east boundary of S^N 595; then the east boundary of Khandum N^o 21, 22 and south boundary of Khandum N^o 23 to its south east angle; then a straight line to the south east angle of S^N 716, thence to its north east angle and thence to the eastern most angle of S^N 721, then the north boundary of S^N 721 and then a straight line to the north west angle of S^N 720 thence to the north west angle of S^N 712 and thence to the north east angle of S^N 724, (at ^a Buggapali) and thence to the north

North east angle of S N^o 417, then the north boundary of that number to its next angle; then a straight line to the first angle east of the north west angle of S N^o 419 on its west boundary and thence to its north west angle; then the north boundary of Khandum N^o 10 to the Khandum stone on the north boundary of S N^o 429 then the north boundary of S N^o 301 to the east angle of S N^o 300 and thence a straight line to the south east angle of S N^o 299; thence to the south east angle of S N^o 295; and then the East boundary of S. N^o 295, 294, 293 (all of Komaravole) to the starting point.

2 His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (C) of the said section 4, to appoint Mr E. A. Smith to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

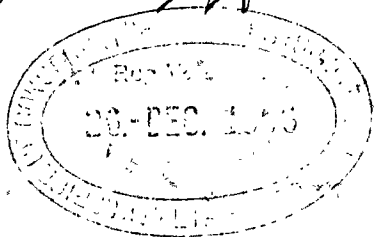
3 His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Kurnool, for the time being, to be the Officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer passed under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said act.

Kurnool }
15th December 1896 }

Sup
21/12/96


Sd/- Forest Officer
for Kurnool

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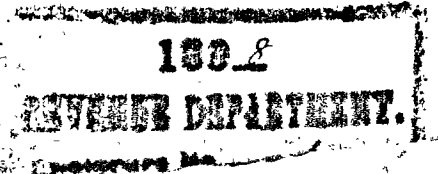


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8/10/97
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

Printed January th, 1898.

Proceedings, Forest No. 536, 8th December 1897.

DECEMBER.

Submitting to Government, for approval and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, draft notification under section 4, of the Madras Forest Act for the proposed constitution of the Panem block, Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district, as a reserved forest, and requesting the Collector to submit proposals for notifying under section 4 certain palmyra tope.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897:—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 15th December 1896, C. No. 1437:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, draft notification under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), together with area statement and sketch-map for the Panem block, in the Nandyal taluk, for favour of approval and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The certificate prescribed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 296, dated 26th April 1893, is also enclosed.

2. A statement showing the area available outside the proposed reserve as prescribed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 459, dated 2nd October 1896, is also enclosed.

3. The hamlet of Kandikapalle consisting of a few graziers' huts and a little scattered cultivation will be demarcated out as an enclosure. The occupied lands in the long and narrow ravine near the south-east angle of the reserve will be similarly treated.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 26th December 1896, R. C. No. 1197.

Forwarded.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897.

It would appear from the sketch-map submitted that portions of the block wind in and out among the cultivated and cultivable lands of the adjoining villages involving a very tortuous boundary. In addition to the hamlet of Kandikapalle and the occupied lands in the long and narrow ravine near the south-east angle of the reserve, proposed to be demarcated out as enclosures within the reserve, it is observed that the block comprises within its limits—(1) the lands of Bugganipalle, mostly assessed and held on patta at the time of Revenue Settlement, and lying in the 13th, 14th and 15th khandams and (2) small plots of lands situated in the Nandyal hill tracts and apparently subsequently surveyed and demarcated. In the absence of any reference on the map, it cannot be gathered what the lands in item 2 are, whether they are subsequently surveyed and are under cultivation, or whether they are likely to be brought under cultivation in the near future. The Collector is requested to report fully on the point. He is further requested to report whether it is not feasible to amend the boundary so as to throw out altogether the lands in items (1) and (2), and a certain portion on the north side as indicated in pencil on the map. This would effect an improvement in the boundary and release the reserve from unnecessary private rights, besides setting land free for the extension of cultivation.

2. It is also noted from the statement of available waste submitted by the Collector that the extent of waste left out in the case of Tammirazupalle, Konidedu and Alamur villages is very small when compared with the extent under cultivation. Although only a very small extent is taken out for the reserve from the first two villages, it should now be considered whether it is advisable to take up even this small extent when the area of waste available for the requirements of the villagers is very little.

3. An early reply is requested.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Kurnool, with five enclosures, through the
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

READ—the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 15th September 1897, R. C. No. 1437-For.:—

I have the honour to resubmit, herewith, the papers relating to the proposed Panem reserve and to report below on the points raised by the Board in its Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897.

2. The small plots of land shown on the sketch-map as situated in the hill tracts represent areas which, though under cultivation at the time of revenue survey and settlement were left unsurveyed, undemarcated and unsettled, their position being fixed merely by the topographical hill survey; some of these plots have been abandoned and have relapsed into jungle, others are still under cultivation, and will be retained as enclosures within the reserve. Forest settlement will fix the relative positions of the various "unsurvey numbers" now shown in the adangal, but not shown in detail on any map, and the settlement of the reserve will check the concealed cultivation which is believed to exist to a considerable extent in these hills. Some of the plots have been abandoned owing to denudation having rendered them uncultivable; there may be a spasmodic demand for some plots for purposes of cultivation in exceptionally favourable years, but it appears improbable that the area already held on patta will be increased.

3. The 13th and 15th khandams of Bugganipalle contain richer growth than any other part of the reserve and only a few cultivable or cultivated patches; under these circumstances, it would be a pity to exclude them; the 14th khandam is partly cultivated and can be left as an enclosure in the reserve. The line proposed by the Board is not practicable on account of intervening precipices, 200 feet in height.

4. The correction proposed by the Board near the south-west corner of the reserve (marked A on sketch-map) can be carried out with slight modifications as marked in red ink on the map, so as to avoid the steep ascents and abrupt descents which the Board's line would entail.

5. The correction proposed by the Board near the north-west corner of the reserve (marked B on sketch-map) is not practicable; a straight line across the hills here would involve numerous abrupt alterations in level of almost as many feet as the horizontal distance between them, while a line run so as to avoid such changes would have to twist and turn in a most maze-like and bewildering manner.

6. The last correction proposed, viz., that on the north boundary of the reserve (marked C on the sketch-map) is feasible with slight modifications as marked in red ink.

7. A further correction is now proposed on the east boundary so as to exclude some cultivable unsurveyed land belonging to Panem village and adjoining the surveyed lands of that village.

8. Regarding the suggestion that more land should be excluded for Tammarajpalli, Konidedu and Alamur, I beg to point out that in black-cotton soil villages the waste area is always very small; as an instance, the following are the figures for Koratamaddi village:—

						ACS.
Patta	...	...	...	...	...	1,230.65
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	1,010.29
Assessed waste	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Poramboke	...	...	...	...	...	184.70 (half this is river-bed).
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,425.64

This village is surrounded by similar villages and is typical of the condition of black-cotton soil villages not adjoining hill blocks. Alamur and Konidedu happen to adjoin a hill block, but in other respects are similar to the above, while the area taken up is principally uncultivable poramboke, which, as shown above, is not necessary for such villages, and I do not think it either necessary or advisable to alter the line near them; further, these two villages contain a valuable palmyra tope, about 100 acres in extent, not included in the present proposed reserve, but which I am of opinion should be reserved, the value of the trees now on the ground being estimated at Rs. 75,000. As regards Tammarajpalli the cultivable unsurveyed area, excluded by the proposed alteration of the north boundary, exceeds the cultivable surveyed area retained within the reserve.

9. The necessary alterations in the boundary description and area statement have been entered in red ink, the area of the proposed reserve is now reduced to 29,470 acres.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Certificate.

Certified that the Panem block, in the Nandyal taluk, was originally selected by Mr. T. N. Hearsey, Extra Assistant Conservator, on 25th April 1893, the boundaries of the block were perambulated and preliminarily demarcated by Deputy Ranger Alur Kristna Rao from April 1893 to February 1896. The demarcation was inspected and checked by Mr. F. A. Lodge, Deputy Conservator in November 1894 and September 1896.

KURNOOL,
15th December 1896.

(Signed) F. A. LODGE,
District Forest-officer.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT of area and condition to accompany the notification under section 4 for the Panem reserve in the Nandyal taluk.

Total area of the taluk.	Extent of occupied and unoccupied Government lands.	Area of reserves already notified under section 16.	Area of reserves under settlement.	Area of reserve submitted for notification under section 4.			Character of the land proposed.	How much forest.	How much grass land.
				Number.	Name of block.	Area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
546,500 acres.	ACS. Occupied .. 140,545 Unoccupied .. 807,913	ACS. 100,857	33,265 acres.	51.	Panem.	32,150 — 2,680 = 29,470 acres.	Terramalai hills stony.	All open forest with grass below.	...

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Sketch-map.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 11th October 1897, R. C. No. 693.

Forwarded.

RESOLUTION—Forest No. 536, dated 8th December 1897.

With the letter read above, the Collector of Kurnool submits proposals for the reservation of the Panem block after making all practicable exclusions with reference to the Board's Proceedings read above. He also reports that the area contributed to the reserve by the Konidedu and Alamur villages is principally uncultivable poramboke, and that the exclusion now made on the north side of the block will amply meet the requirements of the Tammirazupalli village. In these circumstances, the Board has no objection to the proposed reservation of the block, and accordingly submits the draft notification under section 4 for the approval of Government and for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. As regards the palmyra tope referred to in paragraph 8 of his letter, the Collector is requested to submit the necessary proposal for notifying it under section 4.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, ✓
with draft notifications (one original and two printed)
Village survey statement and a sketch map to be returned.

Government {1898} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 96, 17th February 1898.

FEBRUARY.

Reserved Forest.

The draft notification, under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, for the proposed constitution of the Panem block, in the Nandyal taluk, as a —, ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and Kurnool District Gazettes.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 536, dated 8th December 1897 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 15th December 1896, C. No. 1437 :—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, draft notification under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), together with area statement and sketch-map for the Panem block, in the Nandyal taluk, for favour of approval and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The certificate prescribed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 296, dated 26th April 1893, is also enclosed.

2. A statement showing the area available outside the proposed reserve as prescribed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 459, dated 2nd October 1896, is also enclosed.

3. The hamlet of Kandikapalle consisting of a few graziers' huts and a little scattered cultivation will be demarcated out as an enclosure. The occupied lands in the long and narrow ravine near the south-east angle of the reserve will be similarly treated.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 26th December 1896, R. C. No. 1197.

Forwarded.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897.

It would appear from the sketch-map submitted that portions of the block wind in and out among the cultivated and cultivable lands of the adjoining villages involving a very tortuous boundary. In addition to the hamlet of Kandikapalle and the occupied lands in the long and narrow ravine near the south-east angle of the reserve, proposed to be demarcated out as enclosures within the reserve, it is observed that the block comprises within its limits—(1) the lands of Bugganipalle, mostly assessed and held on patta at the time of Revenue Settlement, and lying in the 13th, 14th and 15th khandams and (2) small plots of lands situated in the Nandyal hill tracts and apparently subsequently surveyed and demarcated. In the absence of any reference on the map, it cannot be gathered what the lands in item 2 are, whether they are subsequently surveyed and are under cultivation, or whether they are likely to be brought under cultivation in the near future. The Collector is requested to report fully on the point. He is further requested to report whether it is not feasible to amend the boundary so as to throw out altogether the lands in items (1) and (2), and a certain portion on the north side as indicated in pencil on the map. This would effect an improvement in the boundary and release the reserve from unnecessary private rights, besides setting land free for the extension of cultivation.

2. It is also noted from the statement of available waste submitted by the Collector that the extent of waste left out in the case of Tammirazupalle, Konidedu and Alamur villages is very small when compared with the extent under cultivation. Although only a very small extent is taken out for the reserve from the first two villages, it should now be considered whether it is advisable to take up even this small extent when the area of waste available for the requirements of the villagers is very little.

3. An early reply is requested.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Kurnool, with five enclosures, through the
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

READ—the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 15th September 1897, R. C. No. 1437-For. :—

I have the honour to resubmit, herewith, the papers relating to the proposed Panem reserve and to report below on the points raised by the Board in its Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 206, dated 1st March 1897.

2. The small plots of land shown on the sketch-map as situated in the hill tracts represent areas which, though under cultivation at the time of revenue survey and settlement were left unsurveyed, undemarcated and unsettled, their position being fixed merely by the topographical hill survey; some of these plots have been abandoned and have relapsed into jungle, others are still under cultivation, and will be retained as enclosures within the reserve. Forest settlement will fix the relative positions of the various "unsurvey numbers" now shown in the adangal, but not shown in detail on any map, and the settlement of the reserve will check the concealed cultivation which is believed to exist to a considerable extent in these hills. Some of the plots have been abandoned owing to denudation having rendered them uncultivable; there may be a spasmodic demand for some plots for purposes of cultivation in exceptionally favourable years, but it appears improbable that the area already held on patta will be increased.

3. The 13th and 15th khandams of Bugganipalle contain richer growth than any other part of the reserve and only a few cultivable or cultivated patches; under these circumstances, it would be a pity to exclude them; the 14th khandam is partly cultivated and can be left as an enclosure in the reserve. The line proposed by the Board is not practicable on account of intervening precipices, 200 feet in height.

4. The correction proposed by the Board near the south-west corner of the reserve (marked A on sketch-map) can be carried out with slight modifications as marked in red ink on the map, so as to avoid the steep ascents and abrupt descents which the Board's line would entail.

5. The correction proposed by the Board near the north-west corner of the reserve (marked B on sketch-map) is not practicable; a straight line across the hills here would involve numerous abrupt alterations in level of almost as many feet as the horizontal distance between them, while a line run so as to avoid such changes would have to twist and turn in a most maze-like and bewildering manner.

6. The last correction proposed, viz., that on the north boundary of the reserve (marked C on the sketch-map) is feasible with slight modifications as marked in red ink.

7. A further correction is now proposed on the east boundary so as to exclude some cultivable unsurveyed land belonging to Panem village and adjoining the surveyed lands of that village.

8. Regarding the suggestion that more land should be excluded for Tammarajpalli, Konidedu and Alamur, I beg to point out that in black-cotton soil villages the waste area is always very small; as an instance, the following are the figures for Koratamaddi village:—

Patta	...	...	...	...	...	...	ACS. 1,230.65
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010.29
Assessed waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Poramboke	...	...	...	...	...	...	184.70 (half this is river-bed).
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,425.64

This village is surrounded by similar villages and is typical of the condition of black-cotton soil villages not adjoining hill blocks. Alamur and Konidedu happen to adjoin a hill block, but in other respects are similar to the above, while the area taken up is principally uncultivable poramboke, which, as shown above, is not necessary for such villages, and I do not think it either necessary or advisable to alter the line near them; further, these two villages contain a valuable palmyra tope, about 100 acres in extent, not included in the present proposed reserve, but which I am of opinion should be reserved, the value of the trees now on the ground being estimated at Rs. 75,000. As regards Tammarajpalli the cultivable unsurveyed area, excluded by the proposed alteration of the north boundary, exceeds the cultivable surveyed area retained within the reserve.

9. The necessary alterations in the boundary description and area statement have been entered in red ink, the area of the proposed reserve is now reduced to 29,470 acres.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Certificate.

Certified that the Panem block, in the Nandyal taluk, was originally selected by Mr. T. N. Hearsey, Extra Assistant Conservator, on 25th April 1893, the boundaries of the block were perambulated and preliminarily demarcated by Deputy Ranger Alur Kristna Rao from April 1893 to February 1896. The demarcation was inspected and checked by Mr. F. A. Lodge, Deputy Conservator in November 1894 and September 1896.

KURNOOL,
15th December 1896.

(Signed) F. A. LODGE,
District Forest-officer.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT of area and condition to accompany the notification under section 4 for the Panem reserve in the Nandyal taluk.

Total area of the taluk.	Extent of occupied and unoccupied Government lands.	Area of reserves already notified under section 18.	Area of reserves under settlement.	Area of reserve submitted for notification under section 4.			Character of the land proposed.	How much forest.	How much grass land.
				Number.	Name of block.	Area.			
546,560 acres.	ACS. 140,545 Occupied Unoccupied 307,913	ACS. 100,857	33,265 acres.	51	Panem.	32,150 — 2,680 = 29,470 acres.	Yerramalai hills story.	All open forest with grass below.	...

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Draft notification.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Sketch-map.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 11th October 1897, R. C. No. 693.

Forwarded.

Resolution—Forest No. 536, dated 8th December 1897.

With the letter read above, the Collector of Kurnool submits proposals for the reservation of the Panem block after making all practicable exclusions with reference to the Board's Proceedings read above. He also reports that the area contributed to the reserve by the Konidedu and Alamur villages is principally uncultivable poramboke, and that the exclusion now made on the north side of the block will amply meet the requirements of the Tammirazupalli village. In these circumstances, the Board has no objection to the proposed reservation of the block, and accordingly submits the draft notification under section 4 for the approval of Government and for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. As regards the palmyra tope referred to in paragraph 8 of his letter, the Collector is requested to submit the necessary proposal for notifying it under section 4.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with draft notifications (one original and two printed),
villagewar statement and a sketch-map to be returned.

ORDER—No. 96, Revenue, dated 17th February 1898.

Forest No. 22.

The draft notification will be published in the Fort St. George and Kurnool District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
with map and enclosure.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press, with notification.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the area in the Yerramalais, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below “reserved forest” under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
51	Kurnool.	Nandyal.	Panem.	North.—Starting from the north-east angle of survey No. 293 of Komaravol, the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 292, 291 to the south-east angle of the latter; then a straight line to the most western angle of survey No. 289; then the west, south, and east boundaries of survey No. 289, and the east boundary of survey No. 288 (all of Komaravol) to the south margin of Kurnool-Nandyal road; then eastwards along the above margin to the north-west angle of survey No. 201; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No.

199; then the south boundary of khandam No. 5 to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 165; then the south boundary of khandam No. 4 and the west boundary of khandam No. 6 (all of Tammirazupalli) to the north-west angle of survey No. 782 of Bugganapalli; then a straight line to the most southern angle of survey No. 785, then the west boundary of survey No. 786 of Bugganapalli to its southernmost point; then a straight line passing through the south-east angle of survey No. 239 of Tammirazupalli to a cairn about one and a half furlongs further east; then south-east by east for half a mile to a cairn, and on in a slightly more easterly direction for three furlongs to another cairn, then due east for about thirty-two chains to the southernmost angle of survey No. 297; then its eastern boundary to the first khandam stone, then to the easternmost angles of survey Nos. 295, 294; then to the khandam stone near the centre of the eastern boundary of survey No. 293 and thence to the south angle of survey No. 288, and thence to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 281 and thence to its north-east angle; then the east side of survey No. 280 and then the south boundary of khandam No. 7 to the south-west angle of survey No. 47; then the south boundary of survey Nos. 47, 46 and 45 to the south-east angle of the last, and thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 43; then the south boundary of survey Nos. 42 and 41 (all of Tammirazupalli) to the south margin of the Kurnool-Nandyal road; and then that margin to the boundary stone on the south-west angle of survey No. 2042 of Panem.

East.—From the above point a line southwards passing through a ravine between two precipices to a cairn hundred yards north-west of the north-west corner of survey No. 1948; then north-west for one hundred and west for four hundred yards to a cairn at the foot of the cliff; then south and east along the foot of the cliff to the southernmost corner of survey No. 1931; then the west boundary of khandam Nos. 41 and 39 and the north boundary of khandam No. 38 to the north-east angle of survey No. 1802; then a straight line to the west-ernmost angle of survey No. 1792, and then the south boundary of khandam No. 33 to the south-east angle of survey No. 1776; then a straight line to the north-west angle of survey No. 1760, and thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 1748; then the west boundary of survey Nos. 1746, 1745 (all of Panem) to the south-west angle of the latter; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 218 on the right bank of the stream feeding Alamur tank, then that bank to the north boundary of survey No. 286, then along that boundary to its north-west angle (all of Konidedu) and thence a straight line to the north-west angle of khandam No. 6 of Alamur; then the west boundary of khandam Nos. 6 and 8 of Alamur to the south-west angle of the latter.

South.—From the above point, the line surveyed as the north and west boundary of Banaganapalli Jaghir to the right angled bend about half a mile north of the north-west angle of survey No. 961 of Betamcherla; then a straight line north-west by west for about thirty-eight chains to a cairn and thence north by west for about twenty-eight chains to a cairn, thence west by south for about forty-eight chains to the first field stone on the south boundary of survey No. 318 of Betamcherla, east of its south-west angle.

West.—From the above point a straight line to the easternmost angle of survey No. 318 of Betamcherla; thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 254; then the east boundary of khandam No. 8 to the north-east angle of survey No. 257; and thence a straight line to the southernmost angle of survey No. 276; then the south boundary of khandam No. 9, south and east boundaries of khandam No. 10, and east boundary of khandam No. 11 to the south-west corner of survey No. 407; then the south and east boundary of khandam No. 12, and east boundary of survey No. 442 to the southernmost angle of survey No. 460; then a straight line west to the right bank of Gounam Vagu; then that bank to the north boundary of khandam No. 11; then line west to the north boundary of khandam Nos. 11 and 5 to a point about three chains east of north-west angle of survey No. 110, then a straight line north by east for about twelve chains to a khandam stone on the east boundary of khandam No. 4; then the east boundary of khandam No. 4 to the northernmost angle of survey No. 103; thence a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 538; then the south boundary of khandam No. 18 and 17 to the south-west angle of survey No. 482; then the west and south boundary of survey No. 457; then a straight line to a khandam stone on the south boundary of survey No. 481; then the south, east and north boundary of khandam No. 16, and east boundary of khandam No. 17 to the first khandam stone west of north-west angle of khandam No. 16; then a straight line to the northernmost angle of survey No. 504, and thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 511; then the west boundary of survey No. 511 to a stream, and then that stream to the easternmost angle of survey No. 508; then the north boundary of survey No. 508, and the east boundary of survey Nos. 555 and 556; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 565, then the south boundary of survey No. 568, and then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 506; thence the south boundary of survey No. 506 and the south boundary of survey No. 575 to the point at which the track from Gottimanukonda to Bugganapalli crosses it; then a straight line to the south-west angle of survey No. 576; then the south and east boundary of survey No. 576; and east boundary of survey Nos. 577 and 578; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 572; and thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 580; then the east and north boundaries of khandam No. 20, to the north-west angle of survey No. 583; then a straight line to the north-east angle of survey No. 585; thence to the northernmost angle of survey No. 589 and thence to the khandam stone near the centre of the east boundary of survey No. 595; then the east boundary of khandams Nos. 21, 22 and south boundary of khandam No. 23 to its south-east angle; then a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 716; thence to its north-east angle and thence to the easternmost angle of survey No. 721; then the north boundary of survey No. 721 and then a straight line to the north-west angle of survey No. 720; thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 712 and thence to the north-east angle of survey No. 724 (all of Bugganapalli) and thence to the north-west angle of survey No. 413 (inside the reserve); thence to the north-east angle of survey No. 417; then the north boundary of that number to its next angle; then a straight line to the first angle east of the north-west angle of survey No. 419 on its west boundary and thence to its north-west angle; then the north boundary of khandam No. 10 to the khandam stone on the north boundary of survey No. 429; then the north boundary of survey No. 301 to the east angle of survey No. 300 and thence a straight line to the south-east angle of survey No. 299; thence to the south-east angle of survey No. 295; and then the east boundary of survey Nos. 295, 294, 293 (all of Komaravol) to the starting point.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under clause (c) of the said section 4, to appoint Mr. E. A. Smith to be the Forest Settlement officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land to and deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act; and the District Forest-officer, Kurnool, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Kurnool, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement-officer passed under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Exd. Shaik Kharim.

25 Copies.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

REVENUE DEPT. NO. 100

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