

MYSORE GAZETTEER

MYSORE GAZETTEER

COMPILED FOR GOVERNMENT

VOLUME V

GAZETTEER

EDITED BY

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PREFACE

This volume, which forms Volume V of the *Mysore Gazetteer*, is, as its name indicates, devoted to *Gazetteer* proper of the State. It contains accounts of each of the Eight Districts forming it. Many Officers and Departmental heads helped in providing the necessary material or in revising the drafts of the several sections sent to them. Special acknowledgments are due to the following:—The late Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District; Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District; Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District; Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District; S. Venkatarangam, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District; Mr. B. T. Kesaviengar, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District; Mr. H. V. Ramaswami, M.A., B.L., Deputy Commissioner, Kador District; Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District; Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District; Mr. A. M. Sen, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mines; Dr. L. C. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Agriculture; Mr. C. Seshachar, M.A., Meteorological Reporter to Government; Mr. John Bhore, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department; Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore; Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., formerly Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, and now Member of Council; Mr. A. Srinivasaraghavachar, B.A., B.L., Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore; C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, B.A., B.L., Director of Industries and Commerce; N. Madhava Rao, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. D. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement; Mr. B. V. Ramaiengar, Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore; Dr. B. Mahomed Usman, L.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore; Mr. T. Govinda Rao, Commissioner, Bangalore City Municipality; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan, President, Bangalore City Municipality; Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, President, City Municipality and

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GAZETTEER

BANGALORE DISTRICT

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THE District is situated in the south-eastern portion of the State, between 12°—15' and 13°—30' north latitude and 77°—4' and 77°—59' east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is 85 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west is 60 miles. Situation.

The area is 3,069 square miles ; of which 1,360 square miles are available for cultivation and 833 square miles are unculturable waste. Area.

It is bounded on the north-east by the Kolar District ; on the north-west by the Tumkur District ; on the south-west by the Mysore District and on the south-east by the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, and for 10 miles on the south the river Cauvery separates it from the Coimbatore District of that Presidency, narrowing at one point to what is called the *mēke-dātu* or goat's leap. Boundaries.

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The main portion of the District consists of the valley of the Arkāvati, with the Cauvery flowing at its southern base. The eastern portion includes the upper basin of the Southern Pinākini or Pennār, the western a small part of that of the Shimsha. A line drawn north and south from Nandidroog to the west of Bangalore and thence to Anekal would run along the highest part of the ridge of land which separates the Arkāvati valley from that of the South Pinākini. The elevation of this rising ground at Bangalore, one of the highest parts of the Mysore table-land, is 3,050 feet above the level of the sea, measured at the base of the Resident's flagstaff. At the *mantapam* or watch-tower on the Oyāli-dinnē, two miles to the north of Bangalore, which is the highest point, the elevation is 3,118 feet at the base of the Observatory.

Parallel with this water-shed, which forms the eastern boundary of the Cauvery system in Mysore, is a broken chain of rocky hills, extending from the west of the Nelamangala Taluk, through the Taluks of Magadi, Channapatna and Kankanhalli and occasionally rising into lofty mountain peaks, such as Sivaganga and Savandrug. Beyond this western belt, the surface waters coming from the west of Magadi run southwards into the Shimsha.

The central, northern and eastern portions of the District are open and undulating. The upland tracts are often covered with low scrub jungle, while the low-lying grounds are occupied with a series of tanks for cultivation, formed by embanking the streams of the valleys, and varying in size from small ponds to considerable lakes. Westward the country is broken and rugged, being composed of a succession of hills and valleys intersected by rocks and sandy streams having a great fall. In the south, where the general level of the land declines towards the Cauvery, the hills are closer together and surrounded with thick jungle.

(b) Heights
of Principal
Mountains
and Hills.

The following heights above the level of the sea serve to show the general elevation of the upper plain surface:—In

the centre, Bangalore High Ground, 3,067 feet ; Sompur in the west, 3,088 feet ; Betta Halsur in the north, 2,994 feet ; Kadgodri in the east, 2,856 feet ; and Kankanhalli in the south, 2,064 feet.

GEOLOGY.

The prevailing rock of the District is a light to dark-grey or whitish biotite granitic gneiss, which varies considerably from place to place, in texture, structure and appearance, according to the fineness or coarseness of its constituent grains and the relative abundance or scarcity, and mode of disposition of the darker ferro-magnesian minerals. Rocks.

The darker minerals, mostly biotite mica, are generally arranged with a simple parallel orientation, but in places these form into streaks or segregate into curly or whorled patches in a lighter siliceous ground giving rise to streaky, curly and banded types. The gneissic complex has also portions of more uniform granitic texture, which in the field appear to be a less modified uncrushed phase of the same rock. Owing to the difficulty experienced in establishing a satisfactory relationship among these several types, they have to be grouped together into one series, and distinguished from the granitic members of other series of earlier or later origin. These complex gneissic masses have been styled "Peninsular Gneiss" by the Mysore Geological Survey, on the belief that the major portion of the gneissic complex of the Peninsular India consists of this series.

Bordering the western side of the District passing northwards from near Kankanhalli through Closepet and Magadi runs the band of an intrusive, coarse, grey, uniform or porphyritic granite (of Closepet granitic series) forming chains of rounded bosses of an altogether different topographic feature from that of the gently undulating surrounding gneissic plain.

The schists are not promiscuous in this District, but small isolated stringers of a dark hornblende granulite, with its contact modified phase of the secondary pale-green

pyroxene rock, occur in some parts as near Talghatpur and elsewhere.

The only other rock of any considerable importance is the laterite which occurs in almost horizontal layers capping chiefly the underlying gneissic rocks, to the north of Hoskote.

Among the dyke rocks, the dolerites crop out in different directions through the gneisses, forming distinct lines of dark boulders. They appear to be rather less in number in this district than elsewhere. A group of dykes of charnockite affinities and also some hornblendic dykes are found conspicuously to the north-west of Harohalli, Kankanhalli Taluk.

**Building
Materials.**

The gneissic exposures at Sarakki and in the vicinities of Lal-Bagh (Bangalore) are yielding good slabs and size stones, the slabs from the former place being reputed to be of good quality. The rocks are generally quarried by Woddars to whom the ground is leased on annual contracts or for other short periods by the Deputy Commissioner.

Road Metal.

Broken pieces of granite, gneiss and sometimes laterite form the chief road metal.

**Mines and
Minerals.**

The district has not produced minerals in any considerable quantity to be of sufficient commercial importance. Such of them as have been prospected or observed to occur are stated below :—

(i) Asbestos.

Thin veins of a white amphibole asbestos were opened out near Avilhalli (Bangalore) and were found to be of no extent. At Bidadi also some prospecting was done for this mineral with the result that the deposits were found to be very small in extent. Only 17 tons had been extracted without any export.

(ii) Clay.

The tank silts form the chief source of the potters' clay. Of better grade varieties, kaolin is found to some extent near Hoskote, Dodballapur, Golhalli and other places. The

kaolin which is at present being removed from near Tinalu (Hoskote Taluk) by the Kolar Brick Making Company appears to be found suitable for the manufacture of fire bricks. The City Brick and Tile Works, Bangalore, had been working for kaolin near Balagere (Nelamangala Taluk) and using the material for fire bricks. Kaolin obtained from Golhalli has also been used for the manufacture of fire bricks, etc., in the works of Messrs. V. Manickavelu Mudaliar & Son at Bangalore.

Nodular concretions of lime kankar are found as secondary products in many places in the gneissic region. (iii) Kankar.

This mineral has been observed to occur in small quantities as crystalline flakes evenly disseminated in a quartzitic rock near Chick-Bānavar and Golhalli. (iv) Graphite.

Small crystals of garnets are found to some extent near Salhunse and Maralwādi, Kankanhalli Taluk. (v) Garnets.

Of the rare minerals, a small quantity of Monazite in crystalline form has been found in a pegmatite near Yediyur—south of Bangalore. A small trial pit, put at the instance of the Mysore Economic Conference authorities during 1917, showed the material to be of very small extent. Besides, the amount of Thoria which this mineral contains is only about 2½ per cent, whereas the deposits at Travancore are reported to contain from 6 to 10 per cent of Thoria. (vi) Monazite.

BOTANY.

The earliest accounts describe the district as covered with forest, forming a part of the great Dandakāranya. The distinctive names have been preserved of some of the wooded tracts, such as the Chandanāranya (sandal forest) on the Arkāvati near Nelamangala; the Ganjāranya (forest of the *abrus precatorius*) around Siyaganga; the Kundaranya (jasmin forest) at Devanhalli, etc. Forest. (a) Vegetation.

The following trees and plants enumerated as growing in these woods may be taken to represent the indigenous vegetation :—

Sanskrit	Botanical Name	English	Kannada
Amalaka ..	Phyllanthus emblica	Emblic myro- bolan.	Nelli.
Amara, chuta	Mangifera indica ..	Mango ..	Māvinamara.
Ankotha ..	Alangium hexapet- alum.	..	Udaginagida.
Asoka ..	Uvaria longifolia ..	Asoka ..	Asōka.
Asvatha, pip- pala.	Ficus religiosa ..	Sacred fig. ..	Arali mara.
Badari ..	Zizyphus jujuba ..	Jujube-tree ..	Yagachi.
Bilva ..	Oegle marmelos ..	Bael-tree ..	Bilpatre mara
Champakā ..	Michelia champaca	Champac ..	Sampige.
Chandana ..	Santalum album ..	Sandal ..	Gandada mara
Rakta chanda- na Hemaksha	Pterocarpus santali- nus.	Red sandal ..	Agaru.
Jaji, malati .	Jasminum grandiflorum.	Large-flowered jasmin.	Mallige.
Jambira ..	Citrus bergamia ..	Lime ..	Nimbe mara.
Jambu ..	Eugenia jambolana ..	..	Nerale mara.
Kadali ..	Musa paradisiaca ..	Plantain ..	Bāle gida.
Kapitta ..	Feronia elephantum	Wood apple ..	Byāladamara.
Kapota.	..	..	..
Karanja, ta- mala.	Pongamia glabra ..	Indian beech ..	Honge.
Karaviraka ..	Nerium odorum ..	Oleander ..	Kanigilu.
Ketaki ..	Pandanus odoratissi- mus.	Fragrant screw- pine.	Ketaki.
Khadira ..	Acacia catechu ..	..	Tāte.
Kharjura ..	Phoenix sylvestris	Wild date ..	Ichalu.
Kovidara ..	Bauhinia variegata	Mountain ebony	..
Krishnagara.	..	..	..
Kunda ..	Jasminum hirsutum	Bearded jasmin	Mallige.
Kuranta ..	Amarantus ..	Yellow amarant	Goranti.
Kutaja ..	Datura ..	Thorn apple ..	Datturigida.
Langali ..	Gloriosa superba ..	Wild aconite ..	..
Lodhra ..	Simploos racemosa	..	..
Madhavi ..	Goertnera racemosa	..	Gulagunji.
Madhuka ..	Bassia latifolia ..	Mahwah ..	Ippe.
Mallika ..	Jasminum sambac ..	Jasmin ..	Mallige.
Mandara ..	..	..	..
Manjula ..	..	..	..
Naga ..	Cyperus pertenuis .	..	..
Punnaga ..	Rottleria tinctoria ..	..	Rangamāle.
Naga kesara, Gajaphuba	Mesua ferrea ..	..	Kesara.

Trees and plants—*concl'd.*

Sanskrit	Botanical Name	English	Kannada
Narikela ..	Cocos nucifera ..	Cocoa-nut palm	Tengina mara
Nichula ..	Barringtonia acutangula.		
Nimba ..	Melia azadiracta ..	Margosa ..	Bēvina mara.
Nipa ..	Nauclea cadamba ..	.. ..	Kadamba.
Palasha, kimsuka.	Butea frondosa ..	Bastard teak ..	Muttuga.
Panasa ..	Artocarpus integrifolia.	Jack ..	Halasinamara
Parijata ..	Erythrina fulgens ..	Coral-tree ..	Pārijata.
Patala ..	Bignonia suaveolens		
Plaksha ..	Ficus infectoria ..	Waved-leaf fig	Basari mara
Rasala ..	Saccharum ..	Sugar-cane ..	Kabbu.
Sala ..	Shorea robusta ..	Sal ..	.. ..
Salmala Kuta salmala.	Bombax pentandrum	Silk-cotton tree	Būraga.
Sami ..	Mimosa suma ..	Mimosa ..	Banni mara.
Sapta parna	Fchites sepholaris ..	.. ..	.. ..
Takkola ..	Clerodendron inerme	.. ..	.. ..
Tala ..	Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Tāle mara.
Hintala ..	Phoenix paludosa ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tinduka ..	Diospyros ..	Kind of ebony	
Tintrini ..	Tamarindus indica ..	Tamarind ..	Hunase.
Vakula ..	Mimusops elengi ..	.. ..	Ranja.
Vata ..	Ficus indica ..	Banyan ..	Ālada mara.

As late as the sixteenth century, when Devanhalli, Dodballapur, Hoskote and other chief places were founded, the original settlers are related to have commenced operations by clearing the surrounding forest.

The hilly Taluks of Magadi, Closepet and Kankanhalli contain the greatest proportion of jungle. Trees and bushes grow abundantly, especially in the ravines between the heights. Near Kankanhalli there is much scrub jungle containing Teak, Honne, Bēte, Honge, Karachi (*Hardwickia Binata*) and other species. Tree vegetation is less in Channapatna Taluk. The best forests in the taluk lie to the east of the Arkāvati. Besides acacias, the dindiga (*conocarpus latifolia*) yielding a valuable gum, and the jālari or lac tree (*vatica laccifera*) are abundant. The Channapatna taluk

is also hilly. The remaining taluks north and east are fairly wooded with trees in the long and hollow valleys of the downs. The most common is the honge (*pongamia glabra*), a valuable tree which fringes many tank bunds and often grows to a large size. Oil is extracted from the seeds and the leaves are used as manure for sugar-cane. Acacias grow freely, and chennuge (*lagerstroemia parviflora*) and huluve are frequent. There is much scrub jungle around Ujani-betta and along the western border of the Dodballapur and Nela-mangala taluks.

The different kinds of ficus, the mango, tamarind, mohwah or ippe, jack and jâmun or nerale, all grow well, together with many varieties of acacia, the wood-apple, bael-tree and some bamboo. The sandal grows in Bangalore, Kankanhalli, Magadi and Channapatna taluks.

Among shrubs and useful bushes are the kakke (*cassia fistula*), tangadi (*cassia auriculata*) and kusambe (*carthamus tinctorius*); also the wild date (*phœnix sylvestris*), which yields toddy.

The area of the State Forest in this District is 392 square miles. The forest plantations are 14 square miles in extent and those of the Revenue Department 5 square miles. Plantations yield fuel, sandal and grass.

(b) Arboriculture:
(i) Plantations.

Good many plantations, specially casuarina, are springing up in the District, more especially round about Bangalore, owing to the increased demand for fuel and the easy mode of rearing this species. The growth of industries in the City and Cantonment limits and the difficulty of getting foreign coal seem to have given a stimulus in this direction, so much so, that people prefer to grow fuel rather than dry crops on the dry land.

(ii) Avenues.

There are about 159,487 trees in the District planted alongside the roads and they chiefly consist of mango, nerale, figs, honne and hunse. Special care is bestowed on the maintenance of avenue trees.

Groves of trees called *topes* are numerous. They are (iii) *Topes*. planted near wells or tanks, as works of merit, for the shelter of travellers. The mango and the ippe appear to be preferred for the purpose in this District. The former is an umbrageous and handsome tree of symmetrical form, and grows well.

These have been introduced into the station of Bangalore (iv) *Orna-*
mental trees. in great variety. The *poinciana regia* or "flame of the forest," with its splendid scarlet blossoms, has become quite common. The *spathodea*, with a still more gorgeous flower of deep orange tint, is also met with on all sides. Numerous coniferous trees have been cultivated with success, including *araucaria* and other varieties of pine. The Java fig, a graceful and fast-growing tree, with glossy and delicate foliage, has been much planted in gardens, as well as the Moreton Bay chestnut and the *grivillea robusta*. Many of these trees also find their way into the taluk stations and into compounds of the dawk bungalows.

Hedges consisting of the thorny *sīge kāyi* or soap-nut exist (v) *Hedges*. round many villages, forming an impenetrable thicket, originally designed as a defence. Such an enclosure formerly surrounded the town of Bangalore. But hedgerows between the fields are very unusual. The aloe and the kalli or milk hedge (*euphorbia tirucalli*) are most commonly used as fences by farmers, with the lakkili (*vitex negundo*) and the kādu haralu (*jatropha curcus*). The *lantana*, however, bids fair to supersede every other hedge-plant on account of its easy propagation. Unless frequently trimmed, it has a tendency to become rank, and spreads itself with wonderful rapidity, choking other vegetation. It has spread almost all over the State. The growth has become so menacing that it has necessitated the organization of a campaign for its destruction. The Revenue Department is entrusted with the work of weeding out this plant, as it is found to seriously impair the health of the locality and diminish the productive area.

(c) Crops :
 (i) Dry
 crops.

The principal cultivation consists of dry crops, among which the most prominent is ragi (*eleusine corocana*), the staple food of the people. Avare or cow-pea (*dolichoe lablab*) is sown in lines with the ragi, and is the pulse most frequently eaten with it. Jola or millet (*sorghum vulgare*), also sown with the ragi, is in this District only used as fodder for cattle. Horse-gram (*dolichos biflorus*) is largely grown in the poorer soils, and as a substitute when ragi fails. It is the general food for cattle, and is also used as a pulse for human food. Various oil-seeds are also raised to a considerable extent, such as *wollellu* and *huchellu* (two kinds of sesamum), and *haralu* (castor-oil). Mulberry is cultivated for the support of silk-worms, which forms an important branch of industry among the Muhammadans. At one time it showed signs of decay owing to the losses arising from continued mortality among the insects, but it has now revived. Recent experiments have shown that the Bangalore District has a soil and climate suited for the silk industry. The Government have, therefore, formed a separate Department for improving this industry. In several parts of the District, silkworms are being reared. Consequently, mulberry cultivation is becoming popular. This cultivation is chiefly carried on in the taluks of Chennapatna, Hoskote and Closepet; about half the total area cropped in this District being in Chennapatna taluk.

(ii) Wet
 crops.

Paddy cultivation in the Bangalore District, (Mr. Ricketts has remarked), is for the most part uncared for by the raiyats whereas much attention is paid to dry crops, which yield in abundance, and also provide for the greater part of the year the necessary fodder for cattle. Excepting at wells and under very large tanks, he is inclined to think that in Bangalore, where there are no canals, the wet crops are more uncertain than the dry. A species of blight often attacks paddy crops. The *batūyi* system, too, may have originally led to the raiyat's not caring to labour for the benefit of the Government, and thus to expending all his manure and most

of his labour on his dry crops. One exception (he adds) must be made as regards wet cultivation, and that is, concerning sugar-cane. This product is highly manured and cared for and yields considerable profits. But sugar-cane is seldom planted in places where a failure of tank-water cannot be supplemented by irrigation from wells.

From the figures for the two years 1893 and 1923, viz., 49,419 and 37,384 acres respectively, it will appear that paddy cultivation has not expanded in the district during the long interval of 30 years. This may partly be due to the peculiar fitness of the soil for dry crops than for wet.

The following is a list of the principal crops in the District :—

(iii) Their principal varieties.

Name of the Crop	Extent cropped in 1924-25 (in acres).
Ragi	4,56,557
Paddy	44,501
Cambu or bajra	11,038
Cholam or jawar	995
Horae-gram	64,234
Cow-pea	5,024
Oil-seeds	28,326
Sugar-cane	3,987
Condiments and Species	2,854
Tobacco	457
Betel	1,408
Fodder crops	16,509

Besides the productions of the country named above, (iv) Garden Produce. vegetables and fruits are raised in large quantities and great variety for the European markets at Bangalore and Madras. Among the former are included potatoes, cauliflowers, peas, asparagus, artichokes, French beans, knolkohl, cabbage, and lettuce; among the latter, apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, figs, guavas, loquats, raspberries and plantains. The foreign kinds are grown principally in the Bangalore and Devanhalli taluks.

The following statement shows approximately the area under fruit cultivation in the District :—

Name of the Taluk	Acreage of gardens	Mango	Apple	Orange	Lime
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore ..	3,896-13	1,819-98	421-79	12-10	9-50
2. Hoskote ..	117-17	73-52	..	13	86
3. Devanahalli ..	467-00	243-75	..	..	..
4. Dodballapur ..	297-23	15-28	20	26	89
5. Nelamangala ..	1,409-50	252-30	30	38	33
6. Magadi ..	940-16	29-42	..	87	62
7. Chennapatna ..	273-62	240-82	..	20	60
8. Closepet (sub-taluk.)	129-90	38-47	..	43	70
9. Kankanhalli ..	845-30	45-50	..	83	28
10. Anekal ..	551-55	168-37	4-51	3-93	3-30

Name of the Taluk	Guava	Plantain	Poma-granates	Miscellaneous	Calculated acreage
	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bangalore ..	38-40	66-93	18-20	123-40	2,509-67
2. Hoskote ..	4-88	13-36	..	58	93-33
3. Devanahalli ..	..	23-16	..	60	267-60
4. Dodballapur ..	65	62-80	80	4-72	84-70
5. Nelamangala ..	45	18-15	70	2-78	344-22
6. Magadi ..	51	139-85	40	8-61	179-02
7. Chennapatna ..	1-20	82-77	..	4-30	329-17
8. Closepet (sub-taluk.)	..	9-42	..	48	48-87
9. Kankanhalli ..	13	17-61	10	9-49	73-40
10. Anekal ..	11	48-37	17	4-26	232-75

(d) Horticulture.

Horticulture received much impetus after the establishment of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Bangalore in 1839, but more especially, when that had ceased to exist, by the formation of the Lal-Bagh as horticultural and botanical gardens in 1856. A profitable means of livelihood was thus opened to local gardeners, some of whom have set up as florists and seedsmen, replenishing their stocks direct from England.

Owing to the profusion of beautiful plants that may with care be successfully cultivated here, much taste has been exhibited in the laying out and adornment of gardens, both public and private. Of roses alone upwards of 258 varieties have been established ; of ferns, more than 160 kinds ; of crotons, 122 ; of ornamental flowering shrubs, brilliant foliage plants, gay annuals and gorgeous-blossomed creepers and orchids, an endless number. There is reason to believe that hybridising and cross-breeding, which have produced such wonderful results in Europe, might be carried out with great success here.

The remarkable adaptation of the climate to the out-door cultivation of plants from different parts of the world will be seen from the following list of some growing in the Lal-Bagh without any protection whatever :—

From S. America	..	<i>Achras sapota</i> , <i>eucharis grandiflora</i> , <i>allamanda grandiflora</i> .
„ N. America	..	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , <i>quercus rubra</i> , <i>phlox paniculata</i> .
„ Cape of Good Hope		<i>Agapanthusum billatus</i> , <i>melanthis major</i> , <i>gazanias splendens</i> .
„ South Sea Islands	..	<i>Acalypha tricolor</i> , crotons.
„ Australia	..	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , <i>alosphila latebrosa</i> , <i>cocoloba plotyclada</i> .
„ China	..	<i>Cupressus funebris</i> , <i>farfugium grande</i> , <i>alternanthera sessilis</i> .
„ G. Britain	..	<i>Anagalis carrulea</i> , <i>viola odorata</i> , <i>myosotis arvensis</i> .
„ Mexico	..	<i>Fuchsia fulgens</i> , <i>ageratum mexicanum</i> , <i>agave americana</i> .

These plants, which in their natural habitats are found at various elevations, are all growing luxuriantly here in the same soil and under the same exposure as the tropical plants of India.

FAUNA.

(i) Wild
Animals.

Early legends tenant the ancient forests which covered the District with the following wild animals :—*simha*, the lion ; *sārdūla*, the tiger ; *harina*, the deer ; *kapi*, the monkey ; *bhallūka*, the bear ; *kunjara*, the elephant ; *srigāla*, the jackal ; *mahisha*, the buffalo ; *bidūla*, the cat ; *chāmara*, the yak, or perhaps the bison. The lion, it is needless to say, no longer ranges the forest, nor are the elephant, bison, and wild buffalo now to be met with, though the first is said to appear occasionally in the south of the Kankanhalli taluk. But to the remainder on the list may be added the cheetah or panther, the wild hog, and the porcupine. The larger game, which is not plentiful, is mostly confined to the Magadi, Kankanhalli and Closepet taluks. Of the smaller animals, field-rats are very numerous. The bandicoot, or large pig-rat, infests stables and the neighbourhood of manure pits.

Birds.

Jungle fowl, pea-fowl and spur fowl are met with in the woods ; bustard, floriken, partridge, quail, rock-pigeon in the open country ; snipe, teal and wild duck in the tanks and paddy fields. Birds of bright plumage wing their way in every direction, but none that are not common to the country generally.

Fish.

The *Bestars* or fishermen are acquainted with the following species of fresh-water fish, caught by them in their nets :—*Bāle-mīnu* (*sparus spilotus*) āvu mīnu, korama, kuchchu mīnu, āne mīnu, marali mīnu, gende mīnu, giralu mīnu, god-dale mīnu, pakke mīnu, shigadi mīnu, handi gorava, sūle sasile, yemmechelu mīnu, malagu mīnu, hū mīnu, murave, domme, voniketatte mīnu, nāyi chelu, kallu korava. Those brought to market at Bangalore are principally obtained in the Dharmāmbudhi and Kempāmbudhi tanks at Bangalore, the Jigani, Hoskote, Bellandur, Vartur, Tallikere, Anekal, Nelamangala, and Hullur tanks.

These consist principally of horses, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats, asses and pigs, dogs and cats. The following figures for 1922-23 show approximately the extent of the agricultural live stock of the District :—bullocks, 179,732 ; cows, 283,392 ; Buffaloes, 61,354 ; young stock 155,145 ; sheep, 264,726 ; goat, 228,334 ; horses and ponies 4,082 ; mules and donkeys, 12,530 ; and camels, 2. Elephants and camels were formerly kept by the Commissariat Department. The last named are said not to thrive here, and only mules are now kept for transport. (ii) Domestic Animals.

Some horses are bred by the Silahdārs from country mares and English, Arab or Australian stallions, imported for the purpose by Government. Excellent horses are sometimes reared, but the want of good pasture prevents horse-breeding on an extensive scale. The market, however, is well supplied annually, by dealers, with horses and ponies from Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan and Dhārwar. The more powerful Australian horses imported to Madras have, among Europeans, nearly superseded all others for carriage use, and to a great extent for riding. The average prices of the various descriptions of horses are :—For Arabs and Australians, Rs. 1,000 and upwards ; Persians and Gulf Arabs, from Rs. 500 ; Afghan, from Rs. 400 ; Dhārwar and Mahratta ponies, from Rs. 200 ; but the demands of polo have sent up the prices of good ponies to high figures. Horses.

Bullocks, of excellent breed, are plentiful. With the exception of a few buffaloes, they are the only animals used for agricultural labour. An average pair of bullocks will plough two acres of unirrigated land a day. They are fed chiefly on ragi straw, ballar or avare (cow-pea), and the residue of the threshings of dry crops. The price of an ordinary pair of plough-bullocks varies from Rs. 30 to 50 and more ; but draught bullocks of a superior kind, fit for carriage or dawk purposes, cost from Rs. 70 to 200 and more. With a light carriage they are capable of trotting Bullocks.

the usual stage of six miles in an hour. Bullocks employed for this purpose generally have a feed of boiled horse-gram in the evening. The raiyats about Bangalore are very fond of rearing bulls. These are bought as calves from dealers, and, being well fed and cared for, are subsequently resold, at considerable profit, to the raiyats of other parts who have not the same favourable opportunities as regards climate and grazing for bringing up good cattle. The principal cattle fairs in the District are held in connection with the Ghāti Subrahmanya festival in Dodballapur taluk in December, the Madduramma *parishe* at Huskur (Anekal taluk) in March, and the Gangādēvi *parishe* at Nallur (Hoskote taluk) in October.

Cows.

The common village cows are very inferior animals, owing to the want of proper care and attention. They subsist entirely on the waste lands about the villages and on the stubble-grazing after harvest. Very good cows are reared in Bangalore, where they sell for from Rs. 40 to 80 apiece. They are fed on green fodder, ragi straw, and the husks of *avare*, and should yield from three to five quarts a day when in full milk. Dairy farming on any scale is carried on only in Bangalore, and perhaps to a small extent at Whitefield.

Cattle-shows were held for some years by Government, at which liberal prizes were given, with the view of promoting an improvement in the breed of domestic cattle. Breeding bulls from the Amrut Mahal have also been stationed at favourable places.

Sheep and Goats.

Sheep and goats thrive well. The wool of the former, however, is of a coarse description, and used only for the manufacture of country blankets and horse-rugs. An account will be found elsewhere of the experimental sheep farm formerly maintained by Government, and the steps since taken to improve the breed. The quality of the mutton sold in Bangalore has been greatly improved by means of prizes offered by the Municipality at the new market.

There is as much room for improvement in regard to the rearing of poultry as there is in regard to dairy produce generally. The dunghill and the streets are the principal run of the fowls. The great demand which exists for eggs and poultry has resulted in establishing prices which would probably well remunerate any one engaging in this business. Amateur poultry yards are often kept in Bangalore, in which the best laying and fattening foreign breeds, such as Dorkings, Brahmas, Spanish, etc., are successfully reared, in addition to Guinea-fowl, turkeys, geese, and ducks. Some of the settlers in Whitefield have also taken up poultry-farming. Game cocks are kept by many classes for fighting purposes and for the same object fighting quails are kept by Muhammadans.

Poultry.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

The climate is very agreeable as the mean temperature in the warmest month is $81^{\circ}5$ and $69^{\circ}0$ in the coldest month. The temperature during day rarely exceeds 100° during the hottest part of the year and the thermometer has fallen below 50° only on a few winter nights. The atmosphere is neither very humid nor very dry, the mean value of the relative humidity in the wettest and driest months being respectively 86 and 63 per cent.

(a) Climate.

The mean maximum temperature for the warmest month, viz., April, is $93^{\circ}6$ and the highest temperature on record is $101^{\circ}1$, registered on the 29th April 1924. For the past 31 years the thermometer recorded temperatures over 100° only on 5 days. January and December are the coldest months in the year, the mean minimum temperature for these months being respectively, $58^{\circ}1$ and $58^{\circ}5$. Since 1893 the minimum temperature was below 50° only on four nights and the lowest temperature was $48^{\circ}7$ recorded on the 11th December 1895. The diurnal range of temperature, i.e., the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded on any day, is greatest in the month of March and least in July. The

(b) Temperature.

diurnal range has been as high as 36° while the highest monthly and annual ranges on record are respectively $42^{\circ}\cdot 8$ and $50^{\circ}\cdot 3$. The following is a summary of mean values of meteorological records obtained at the Central Observatory, Bangalore, since 1893 :—

Month	Pressure in inches at 8 A.M. Read to 32° Fahrenheit	Temperature in day, Fahrenheit					
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Range	In sun	On grass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January ..	27-038	81-7	58-1	69-9	23-6	136-1	54-6
February ..	27-015	87-0	60-7	73-9	26-3	141-2	56-5
March ..	26-988	91-7	65-0	78-3	26-7	144-9	60-0
April ..	26-945	93-6	69-4	81-5	24-2	148-3	66-4
May ..	26-905	91-9	69-1	80-5	22-8	145-6	67-2
June ..	26-853	85-0	67-0	76-0	18-0	141-0	65-9
July ..	26-854	82-1	66-2	74-1	15-9	137-5	65-2
August ..	26-881	82-3	65-9	74-1	16-4	138-6	64-8
September ..	26-916	82-4	65-7	74-1	16-7	141-0	64-5
October ..	26-956	82-4	65-3	73-9	17-1	140-6	62-9
November ..	26-995	80-3	62-3	71-3	18-0	135-2	59-4
December ..	27-028	79-5	58-5	69-0	21-0	133-0	55-2
Year ..	26-948	85-0	64-4	74-7	20-6	140-3	61-9

Month	Humidity at 8 A.M.		Wind		Rain	
	Average vapour pressure in inches.	Relative humidity per cent.	Velocity in miles per day	Direction	Rainfall in inches.	Number of rainy days.
	9	10	11	12	13	14
January	·477	79	135	E	0·31	1
February	·475	71	127	S 60° E	0·20	0
March	·514	63	121	S 10° E	0·55	1
April	·637	71	113	S 46° W	1·56	3
May	·653	75	132	S 80° W	4·40	7
June	·636	81	195	S 72° W	2·70	6
July	·624	86	194	S 70° W	3·98	8
August	·623	86	172	S 78° W	4·91	9
September	·631	86	132	S 86° W	7·90	10
October	·626	82	103	S 58° W	5·38	8
November	·558	79	114	N 68° E	2·60	4
December	·487	80	129	N 62° E *	0·39	1
Year	·578	78	139	....	34·88	58

Month	Cloud per cent at 8 A.M.	Sunshine	
		Total hours	Percentage of possibles
	15	16	17
January	32	265·7	82·7
February	19	260·3	88·8
March	11	299·6	88·2
April	28	273·3	79·8
May	43	270·4	74·4
June	76	172·2	48·3
July	86	123·5	33·9
August	87	142·7	40·0
September	80	156·1	46·4
October	62	193·9	58·3
November	52	194·0	61·9
December	38	238·2	74·7
Year	51	2,595·9	64·0

The following table shows the extreme values of meteorological records obtained at the Central Observatory, Bangalore, since 1893 :—

Month	Pressure in inches Read to 32° F.		Temperature in deg.° F.			
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum in Sun.	Minimum on grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	27-212	26-768	90-5	48-9	163-2	39-4
February ..	27-165	26-741	93-5	51-2	166-0	44-1
March ..	27-140	26-752	98-3	52-3	171-2	42-8
April ..	27-094	26-672	101-1	58-3	172-7	53-7
May ..	27-016	26-644	100-8	61-8	170-6	53-0
June ..	26-982	26-618	96-6	59-4	168-6	60-6
July ..	27-005	26-620	91-1	61-7	163-0	59-5
August ..	27-018	26-630	91-9	61-9	164-2	58-7
September ..	27-049	26-673	90-7	59-2	169-2	56-4
October ..	27-099	26-712	89-3	56-0	164-4	47-4
November ..	27-118	26-674	88-3	52-0	163-9	43-1
December ..	27-243	26-772	87-5	48-7	161-4	38-4
Year ..	27-243	26-618	101-1	48-7	172-7	38-4

Table showing the extreme values, etc.—concl'd.

Month	Humidity (Relative) Low-est.	Wind Velocity		Heaviest rain-fall in inches.	Number of days over-cast at 10 & 16 hours.	Number of cloudless days at 10 & 16 hours.
		Highest	Lowest			
	8	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	10	248	54	2.59	..	12
February ..	6	227	48	2.65	..	13
March ..	4	220	51	2.00	..	15
April ..	6	254	40	3.42	..	4
May ..	11	278	51	6.06	1	3
June ..	20	362	48	2.35	3	..
July ..	27	368	3.96	3.96	7	..
August ..	27	302	48	3.88	6	..
September ..	27	290	41	4.91	3	..
October ..	16	230	40	4.52	2	2
November ..	16	268	28	4.51	3	4
December ..	13	277	43	1.55	1	8
Year ..	4	356	28	6.06	26	61

The mean annual rainfall for the District is 30.95 inches (c) Rainfall. spread over 50 days and over half the annual average falls in the months of August, September and October; from December to March little or no rain is gauged, the total for these months being only 1.09 inches. The driest parts of the District are those about Sarjapur, Sasalu and Hesar-ghatta, the average rainfall for these stations being only 25 inches; the region about Bangalore, Anekal and Channapatna is the wettest and receives on an average 35 inches. The heaviest fall recorded on a single day was 8.84 inches gauged at Kankanhalli on the 22nd September 1897. During the past 31 years, the deficit in the annual rainfall was 30 per cent only once and it was over 15 per cent in 6 years. Generally the showers fall in the afternoon and evening, and rainy mornings are very few. The following table gives the mean monthly and annual rainfall of the various raingauge stations in the District. The number of years for which the means are found is also shown in the table.

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
<i>Bangalore Taluk.</i>							
1. Bangalore ..	51	0.20	0.26	0.65	1.20	4.47	2.96
2. Hesserghatta ..	21	0.11	0.22	0.15	0.78	2.52	1.94
3. Soldevanhalli ..	22	0.25	0.23	0.18	1.30	3.20	2.52
4. Vartur ..	28	0.23	0.21	0.30	1.74	3.90	2.21
5. Hebbal ..	28	0.23	0.17	0.32	1.47	4.21	2.57
6. Yelahanka ..	28	0.27	0.11	0.58	1.35	4.02	2.69
<i>Hoskote Taluk.</i>							
7. Hoskote ..	51	0.09	0.16	0.36	0.98	3.40	2.26
8. Sulabele ..	27	0.20	0.10	0.29	1.42	3.39	2.00
9. Kadgudi ..	28	0.19	0.18	0.44	1.44	3.35	1.86
<i>Dodballapur Taluk.</i>							
10. Dodballapur ..	51	0.14	0.17	0.47	9.99	3.03	2.51
11. Sasalu ..	16	0.41	0.00	0.20	0.72	2.45	2.29
<i>Nelamangala Taluk.</i>							
12. Nelamangala ..	51	0.07	0.13	0.24	1.13	3.48	2.49
13. Tyamagondlu ..	22	0.18	0.08	0.38	1.13	3.10	2.48
14. Dobbspet ..	23	0.13	0.07	0.26	0.75	3.13	2.16
15. Begur ..	22	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.91	2.99	2.15
<i>Kankanhalli Taluk.</i>							
16. Kankanhalli ..	51	0.07	0.15	0.39	1.42	4.33	2.50
17. Kodihalli ..	10	0.09	0.12	0.25	1.20	3.55	2.18
18. Satnur ..	9	0.03	0.09	0.27	1.46	3.75	3.21
<i>Magadi Taluk.</i>							
19. Magadi ..	51	0.10	0.11	0.34	1.29	4.13	2.91
20. Tavarekere ..	27	0.16	0.14	0.27	1.42	3.37	2.32
21. Solur ..	28	0.13	0.16	0.13	1.02	3.04	1.98
<i>Anekal Taluk.</i>							
22. Anekal ..	51	0.17	0.19	0.40	1.30	4.57	2.63
23. Attibele ..	28	0.17	0.30	0.33	1.53	4.64	2.47
24. Hebbagodi ..	28	0.19	0.36	0.36	1.39	4.46	2.66
25. Sarjapur ..	10	0.20	0.01	0.53	1.09	3.51	1.44
<i>Devanhalli Taluk.</i>							
26. Devanhalli ..	48	0.19	0.08	0.51	1.23	3.73	2.76
27. Chikjala ..	28	0.21	0.11	0.46	1.24	3.89	2.31
28. Vadigenahalli ..	28	0.19	0.19	0.47	1.01	3.86	2.26
<i>Closepet Sub-Taluk.</i>							
29. Closepet ..	51	0.08	0.10	0.35	1.38	4.42	2.53
<i>Channapatna Taluk.</i>							
30. Channapatna ..	39	0.07	0.16	0.32	1.89	4.64	2.75

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
4-12	5-84	7-35	6-18	2-42	0-40	36-05	Bangalore.
2-91	3-13	6-14	5-64	1-91	0-02	25-47	Hessarghatta.
3-57	4-44	7-45	5-13	2-32	0-24	30-83	Soldevanhalli.
2-68	4-08	7-40	5-12	2-44	0-37	30-68	Vartur.
3-66	4-80	7-72	5-80	2-76	0-30	34-01	Hebbal.
3-45	4-25	6-37	5-20	2-87	0-31	31-47	Yelahanka.
2-83	3-67	5-62	4-93	2-78	0-40	27-42	Hoskote.
2-44	2-96	5-97	5-10	2-35	0-27	26-49	Sulabele.
2-60	3-41	6-34	4-26	2-20	0-21	26-98	Kadgudi.
3-27	4-28	5-83	5-36	2-44	0-44	28-93	Dodballapur.
3-13	3-60	5-39	3-67	2-02	0-10	24-00	Sasalu.
3-06	4-43	5-51	5-00	2-02	0-36	27-92	Nelamangala.
3-90	4-30	6-56	5-12	2-23	0-28	29-74	Tyarnagondlu.
3-96	4-34	6-79	5-10	2-35	0-20	29-24	Dobbspet.
3-43	4-13	6-08	5-36	2-33	0-21	28-07	Begur.
2-63	3-94	6-10	5-38	2-11	0-39	29-41	Kankanhalli.
2-68	2-97	7-57	4-60	2-87	0-32	27-80	Kodihalli.
1-67	4-28	6-39	4-55	3-66	0-14	29-40	Satnur.
3-03	4-65	6-48	5-73	2-31	0-33	31-41	Magadi.
3-21	4-15	7-02	6-24	1-83	0-27	30-40	Tavarekere.
3-72	4-48	6-88	5-06	2-69	0-10	29-39	Solur.
3-63	5-38	6-60	5-90	2-79	0-61	34-17	Anekal.
2-83	3-69	7-65	5-10	2-77	0-52	32-05	Attibele.
3-32	4-93	7-11	5-34	2-71	0-45	33-28	Hebbagodi.
1-66	2-52	6-01	4-08	2-45	0-14	23-64	Sarjapur.
3-08	3-71	5-94	4-47	2-42	0-42	28-54	Devanhalli.
3-15	3-42	6-44	4-73	2-24	0-30	28-50	Chikjala.
3-22	3-63	6-70	4-67	2-94	0-20	29-34	Vadigenhalli.
2-71	4-44	6-30	5-74	2-42	0-33	30-85	Closepet.
3-06	4-84	7-18	6-78	2-59	0-50	34-78	Channapatna.

(d) Rainfall
at Bangalore.

In the following table is given the annual rainfall at Bangalore from 1837 to 1924. It will be seen that the worst years on record are 1838 and 1876; during recent years, 1913 was a very dry year, the annual total being as low as 21.43 inches. The wettest year was 1874 when 56.65 inches were recorded and the annual total was over 50 inches in 5 years. The annual rainfall at Bangalore was below the normal in 46 out of 88 years :—

Year	Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1837	.. 44.30	1867	.. 33.04	1897	.. 41.82
1838	.. 16.00	1868	.. 39.37	1898	.. 31.46
1839	.. 32.40	1869	.. 34.88	1899	.. 25.42
1840	.. 30.20	1870	.. 39.28	1900	.. 31.42
1841	.. 38.00	1871	.. 29.12	1901	.. 37.00
1842	.. 31.20	1872	.. 40.75	1902	.. 23.62
1843	.. 37.20	1873	.. 29.14	1903	.. 51.15
1844	.. 34.40	1874	.. 56.65	1904	.. 31.27
1845	.. 32.70	1875	.. 22.20	1905	.. 35.06
1846	.. 40.00	1876	.. 17.35	1906	.. 39.87
1847	.. 37.50	1877	.. 37.87	1907	.. 31.58
1848	.. 40.30	1878	.. 40.81	1908	.. 25.80
1849	.. 27.80	1879	.. 40.67	1909	.. 39.62
1850	.. 49.40	1880	.. 51.70	1910	.. 46.08
1851	.. 35.30	1881	.. 27.44	1911	.. 31.17
1852	.. 55.10	1882	.. 37.03	1912	.. 43.11
1853	.. 34.70	1883	.. 34.80	1913	.. 21.43
1854	.. 29.90	1884	.. 23.11	1914	.. 28.94
1855	.. 27.10	1885	.. 39.75	1915	.. 37.64
1856	.. 48.30	1886	.. 44.79	1916	.. 53.05
1857	.. 30.40	1887	.. 33.99	1917	.. 35.44
1858	.. 37.80	1888	.. 29.48	1918	.. 32.51
1859	.. 26.60	1889	.. 36.73	1919	.. 40.90
1860	.. 33.20	1890	.. 44.08	1920	.. 26.00
1861	.. 30.51	1891	.. 24.44	1921	.. 36.62
1862	.. 37.13	1892	.. 27.11	1922	.. 34.34
1863	.. 36.01	1893	.. 36.93	1923	.. 26.73
1864	.. 33.62	1894	.. 32.21	1924	.. 27.04
1865	.. 36.02	1895	.. 35.99		
1866	.. 33.50	1896	.. 23.38		

THE PEOPLE.

(a) Distribu-
tion.
(1) Number.

The population of the District, according to the Census of 1921, was 788,379 (excluding the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) of which 399,872 were males and 388,507 females.

The number of persons to the square mile was 257, a higher rate than that of any other District in the State. Individual taluks show a much higher rate. The most thickly populated taluks at the time of the Census were Bangalore, Anekal, Channapatna including Closepet Sub-Taluk where the rates were 329, 312 and 295, respectively. The most sparsely populated was the Kankanhalli taluk with only 167.

The following table compares the population of the District from 1871 to 1921, during the different Census periods :—

(2) Density.
(3) Inter-censal variations.

Taluk	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Anekal ..	55,824	44,423	54,834	60,071	58,096	59,348
Bangalore ..	100,229	85,825	101,708	117,285	119,836	123,517
Channapatna	61,601	54,065	62,541	71,872	76,831	83,431
Closepet (Sub-Taluk.)	47,703	33,399	36,720	42,755	45,438	50,294
Devanhalli ..	56,264	42,989	52,258	59,005	62,632	60,909
Dodballapur	70,671	46,616	59,455	67,956	73,833	74,619
Hoskote ..	65,771	51,982	60,738	73,083	75,690	75,272
Kankanhalli	84,551	65,323	71,869	83,577	95,024	104,303
Magadi ..	86,027	50,177	64,181	76,986	83,415	86,402
Nelamangala	69,045	46,494	58,242	66,434	68,727	70,284
District Total	697,690	521,293	622,545	719,024	759,522	788,379
Bangalore City	60,703	62,317	80,285	70,640	88,651	118,556

Taking the total figures of the several periods for the District into consideration, we find that there has been a sudden fall in the population between the two Census years 1871 and 1881. This is explained by the fact that the great famine of 1877-78 crippled the growth of population. The population steadily increased thereafter. The City population which does not share the decrease noticed above, suffered during the interval between the two Census years 1891 and 1901, the population having come down from 80,285 to 70,640. This decrease was due to the prevalence of plague, which seems to have levied a heavier toll on the City than

on the rural area, in the beginning of its history. The opening out of the congested portions of the old City, the formation of extensions and the sanitary measures adopted on a wider scale seem to have minimised the scope for working havoc on the population with the result that the increase in the City has gone on steadily as may be seen from the recent Census figures. Were it not for the ravage of the recent influenza, the District and City population would have been much more than what it is at present.

(4) By Religion.

The numbers professing each of the principal forms of faith are as follows :—

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Percentage
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	226,077	216,759	138,626	139,683	721,145	91.47
Mahomedans ..	15,521	13,543	11,378	10,611	51,053	6.47
Jains ..	720	740	460	471	2,391	.30
Christians ..	1,920	1,785	1,333	1,302	6,340	.80
Animists ..	2,397	2,191	1,440	1,422	7,450	1.00
Total ..	246,635	235,018	153,237	153,439	788,579	...

(b) Towns & Villages :—
(1) Towns.

The District contains 15 towns with a total population of 307,024 made up of 220,880 Hindus, 51,534 Mahomedans, 32,109 Christians, 1,580 Jains and 921 others.

The following are the names of the towns, with the population of each :—

Bangalore Civil & Military Station ..	..	..	118,940
Bangalore City ..	..	..	118,556
		Total ..	237,496
Channapatna ..	..	..	11,846
Dodballapur ..	..	..	7,588
Anekal ..	..	..	6,326
Kankanhalli ..	..	..	5,759
Closepet ..	..	..	5,552

Devanballi ..	..	..	..	..	5,387
Magadi ..	..	..	..	..	5,132
Hoskote ..	..	..	..	..	4,532
Vadigenahalli ..	..	..	..	..	3,730
Tyamagondlu ..	..	..	..	..	3,391
Nelamangala ..	..	..	..	..	3,354
Sarjapura ..	..	..	..	..	2,639
Yelahanka ..	..	..	..	..	2,558
Sulibele ..	..	..	..	..	1,734

The following table gives details of villages by taluks, in (2) Villages, two different ways :—

Taluk	Populated		De-populated	Classified				Total
	Villages	Hamlets		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	
Bangalore ..	440	..	43	318	8	116	..	925
Devanhally ..	279	23	..	190	1	66	10	569
Anekal ..	205	54	25	171	34	..	..	489
Hoskote ..	315	53	258	2	108	..	..	736
Nelamangala ..	290	..	29	239	7	73	..	638
Kankanahalli ..	231	..	34	248	17	..	..	530
Magadi ..	335	447	35	254	1	55	..	1,127
Closetpet ..	118	40	9	5	3	8	..	181
Dodballapur ..	277	119	29	249	..	57	..	731
Channapatna ..	142	106	10	129	8	4	..	399
Total ..	2,632	842	472	1,805	187	377	10	6,325

The quinquennial return for 1921 shows that there were (c) Stock and Dwellings :—
(1) Agricultural Stock.
in the District (exclusive of Civil and Military Station of Bangalore), 587,961 oxen, 91,662 buffaloes, 630,296 sheep and goats, 4,001 pigs, 4,082 horses and ponies, 93 mules, 12,439 donkeys, 114,045 ploughs of which 112,082 were of old pattern and 1,963 of new pattern and 34,513 country carts. Compared with the stock of the District in past years, it may be said to have nearly doubled.

The following statement gives particulars of the Agricultural Stock in the several taluks of the District as per Census of January 1921 :—

Names of Taluks	Oxen			Buffaloes		
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock (Calves)	Male Buffaloes	Cow Buffaloes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore City ..	131	1,455	2,602	2,158	44	1,150
Bangalore ..	4,748	23,432	30,020	17,973	988	8,253
Hoskote ..	3,453	13,037	17,894	9,540	913	6,703
Anekal ..	2,415	8,784	18,888	8,015	922	3,854
Devanhalli ..	1,768	11,735	11,740	7,107	1,777	6,767
Dodballapur ..	4,046	20,352	20,121	2,343	1,012	6,516
Nelamangala ..	2,960	20,018	25,405	15,036	267	3,416
Magadi ..	3,144	21,998	37,020	19,686	579	4,794
Channapatna ..	1,555	9,775	27,524	12,146	321	4,356
Kankanhalli ..	2,855	11,763	67,411	20,752	584	5,258
Closepet ..	1,806	8,454	24,767	10,078	205	2,675
Total ..	28,679	150,853	283,392	124,837	7,612	53,742

Names of Taluks	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses and Ponies		
	Young stock (Buffalo calves)				Horses	Mares	Young stock (Colts and fillies)
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore City	436	392	677	1	498	153	51
Bangalore ..	4,618	30,653	20,008	477	487	323	19
Hoskote ..	3,919	33,657	17,006	341	108	127	13
Anekal ..	1,633	17,210	8,908	318	230	163	15
Devanhalli ..	4,035	31,187	14,896	420	57	66	17
Dodballapur..	4,366	30,426	18,377	379	80	72	6
Nelamangala	1,744	18,676	21,835	357	108	164	6
Magadi ..	2,518	25,755	30,306	481	120	223	13
Channapatna	2,268	35,990	16,009	943	45	93	5
Kankanhalli..	2,367	29,009	57,555	205	228	334	11
Closepet ..	2,354	11,771	22,667	74	77	168	2
Total ..	30,309	264,726	228,334	4,001	2,038	1,886	158

Names of Taluks	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs			Carts
				Old Pattern	New Pattern	Total	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore City ..	7	270	..	218	33	251	1,090
Bangalore ..	64	1,932	1	13,934	751	14,685	7,165
Hoskote ..	..	1,451	..	9,140	195	9,335	3,856
Anekal ..	1	1,017	..	7,022	584	7,606	3,307
Devanhalli ..	..	1,859	..	6,769	62	6,831	2,834
Dodballapur ..	..	1,880	..	11,076	83	11,159	3,556
Nelamangala ..	1	1,336	..	11,688	53	11,736	3,318
Mazadi ..	..	1,000	..	14,185	35	14,220	3,599
Channapatna ..	..	553	..	11,450	40	11,490	2,173
Kankanhalli ..	..	756	..	18,655	53	18,708	2,437
Closepet ..	..	383	1	7,956	74	8,024	1,178
Total ..	93	12,437	2	112,082	1,963	114,045	34,513

The number of occupied houses in the District as per (2) Dwellings. Census of 1921 was 178,775, of which 24,034 houses relate to the City. Compared with the number of occupied houses in 1891, viz., 141,232, it may be said that the rate of increase in the number of houses is more or less proportionate to the rate of increase in the growth of population for the same period. The number of residents per house according to the figures of 1891 is 5.61 while that of 1921 is 5.07. It may therefore be inferred that the housing conditions are generally improving.

In about 34 different places in the District, *Jātras* are held (d) Festivals:— and at 18 of them cattle-shows are also conducted at that time. Over 5,000 people assemble at 8 of these *Jātras*. (1) *Jātras*. The more important of these are:—

(1) Ghāti Subramanya (50,000) in Dodballapur Taluk; Dharmarāyanakaraga (20,000) in the Bangalore City;

Ranganāthasvāmi Car Festival at Magadi (17,000); Karaga at Hoskote (8,000) and Bisalammana Jātra at Hunasamārahalli, Channapatna Taluk (15,000).

The following table gives particulars of the *jātras* in the District :—

Name of place	Name of <i>Jātra</i>	Time	Attendance at the <i>Jātra</i>	Cattle shows: No. of cattle exhibited
<i>Bangalore Taluk.</i>				
Vasanthapur ..	Vasantha Vallabharāyasvāmi.	Māzha Suddha Purnami	500	10,000
Agara ..	Channarāya Svāmi	Phalguna Suddha Purnami.	500	..
City ..	Dharmarāyana Karaga.	April ..	20,000	..
<i>Deranahalli Taluk.</i>				
Devanahalli ..	Sri Vēnugōpala Svāmi Chitragōpurōth-sava.	Nov. .. or Dec.	2,000	..
Jodi Hunsamārahalli.	Sri Chandra Mowlēsvāri Car Festival	March ..	1,000	1,500
<i>Anekal Taluk.</i>				
Bannērghatta ..	Sri Sampangi Rāmasvāmi.	Phalguna Bahula Srashti.	4,000	..
Huskur ..	Maddūramma	Phalguna Eabula Trithiye.	3,000	10,000
Anekal ..	Sri Thimmarāya Svāmi.	Chaitra Suddha Srashti.	2,500	1,000
<i>Hoskote Taluk.</i>				
Hoskote ..	Avi Makthēsvāra Svāmi Rathōth-savam.	May ..	5,000	..
Do ..	Karaga	Do ..	8,000	..
Kadgoddi ..	Rāmadēvara Ratha	March ..	1,000	..
Do ..	Kāshivisvēswara	Do ..	1,000	..
Upparahalli ..	Maddūramma Jātra	April ..	5,000	10,000
Kalkunte ..	Venkataramanasvāmi.	Do ..	1,000	..
Vagata ..	Varadarāyasvāmi	Do ..	1,000	..
Medihalli ..	Sri Rāmasvāmi	March ..	1,000	1,000

Table of jātras.—concl'd.

Name of place	Name of Jātra	Time	Attendance at the Jātra	Cattle shows : No. of cattle exhibited.
<i>Nelamangala Tk.</i>				
Sivaganga ..	Sankaramanōth-savam.	January	3,000	10,000
Do ..	Honnadēvi ..	April ..	2,000	6,000
Malirampura ..	Mahime Ranga ..	February	1,000	5,000
Basavanahalli ..	Venkataramana Svāmi	April ..	500	..
Gollahalli ..	Bailānjanēya ..	Do ..	1,000	5,000
Ravathanahalli ..	Jānagodamma ..	March ..	500	..
Tyamagondlu ..	Rāmadēvaru ..	April ..	2,000	..
Budihal ..	Māramma ..	Do ..	500	..
<i>Kankanhalli Tk.</i>				
Kankanhalli ..	Sri Venkataramana Svāmi Jātra.	February-March	..	2,000
Kabbal ..	Kabbalamma.	Do ..	4,000	1,000
<i>Closepet Taluk.</i>				
Closepet ..	Sri Rāmadēvaru ..	April ..	1,000	..
Arveerahalli ..	Rathōthsava. Pēvanna Siddēvara Jātra.	May ..	1,500	..
<i>Magadi Taluk.</i>				
Tirumalai ..	Sri Ranganātha Jātra.	April ..	7,000	9,000
Sugganahalli ..	Sri Narasimhasvāmi Jātra.	March ..	5,000	7,000
Magadi ..	Sri Sōmēswara Svāmi.	February	1,000	2,000
<i>Dodballapur Tk.</i>				
Kelasinagūn-gan-hall.	Ghāti Subrahmanya Svāmi Jātra.	Dec. ..	50,000	30,000
Dodballapur ..	Sri Venkataramana Svāmi Jātra.	February	2,000	500
<i>Channarayana Tk.</i>				
Malur ..	Sri Appamēya Svāmi Jātra.	March April.	1,000	..
Honnatūmāra-nahalli.	Bisatamma ..	Do ..	1,500	3,000

(2) Fairs.

The important weekly fairs in the District are the following:—

Taluk	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore	Varthur 1,000 Hesara- ghatta 2,000	Krishna- rajapura 4,000	Kakola 1,000
Devanhalli	..	Bettahalsur 500	..	Devanhalli 700
Anekal	Huskur 400
Hoskote ..	Sulibe 500 Devana- gundi 1,000	Hindiganal 3,000
Kankan- halli	..	Memavadi 1,500	Satnur 1,000	Harohalli 1,500
Closepet	Closepet	..
Magadi	Solur 3,000	..	Tippasandra 1,500
Dodballa- pur.	Hullukunte 1,000	Melkote 1,000	Hanabe 500	Dodhejjaji 230
Channa- patna.	Singarajpur 1,500	Santhe Magena- halli 1,500
Taluk	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	6	7	8	
Bangalore ..	Madivala 3,000	Addiganahally 2,000	Chikabanavara 1,500	
Devanhalli ..	Madugirki 500	Vadigenahally 1,000	..	
Anekal ..	Anekal 600	..	Chandapura 5,000	
Hoskote ..	..	Hoskote 2,000	..
Kankanhalli ..	Kankanhalli 1,500	..	Kodiballi 1,500	
Closepet ..	Vadhantha ..	..	..
Magadi ..	Chakraban ..	Magadi	Kudur	
Dodballapur ..	Dodballapur 1,200	1,500	3,000	
Channapatna ..	1,000	Hadripura 200	Chennadevi Agrahar 150	
	

During the year 1922-23, the number of births in the District was 13,316 while the number of deaths was 11,623. The following table gives the particulars of births and deaths and the causes of death during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

(e) Vital Statistics and diseases.

Year	Births	Deaths	Causes		
			Plague	Cholera	Other diseases
1920-21 ..	10,963	10,204	2,645	10	8,649
1921-22 ..	11,751	9,921	467	2	9,452
1922-23 ..	13,316	11,623	1,192	10	10,411
1923-24 ..	13,261	12,466	1,369	177	10,920
1924-25 ..	12,054	11,769	128	110	11,631

CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following in order of strength. These account for 687,842, or 80.97 per cent of the population :—

(i) Castes.

1. Vakkaliga ..	255,773	8. Vodda ..	26,369
2. Holeya ..	81,179	9. Banajiga ..	20,668
3. Madiga ..	57,518	10. Brahmin ..	18,702
4. Mahomedan	51,053	11. Beda ..	18,578
5. Lingayet ..	41,155	12. Golla ..	18,368
6. Kuruba ..	39,273	13. Panchala ..	14,564
7. Tigala ..	31,644	14. Agasa ..	12,998

According to occupation or means of livelihood, the population in the District (excluding the Bangalore City) may be classified as follows :—

(ii) Occupations.

Exploitation of earth	..	..	..	152,210
Extraction of minerals	..	..	..	2
Industrial occupation	..	..	..	15,647
Transport	..	..	..	1,32
Trade	..	..	..	11,431
Public Force	..	..	..	1,597

Public administration	3,150
Professional and liberal arts	3,378
Persons living on their income	413
Domestic service	1,761
Insufficiently described occupation	1,478
Unproductive	3,045

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Roman
Catholic
Mission.

The following are the religious, educational and charitable institutions maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission in the District :—

Bangalore Cantonment, Blackpalli.

St. Mary's (1882). Sub-stations : Dobbspet, Punatcherry, etc. Churches or chapels 5. Two boys' schools, 141 pupils. Two girls' schools, 98 pupils. Orphanage for non-caste Christian boys, 32 orphans.

St. John's Hill.

St. Francis Xavier. Sub-stations : Mestri-paliam, Naganhalli, etc. Churches or Chapels 12. Schools : 4 for boys, 307 pupils, 1 for girls, 235 pupils. Institute for Indian Christians : Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Indian Catholic Family Benefit Fund : Temperance Society with 400 members.

Within the Parish : St. Joseph's Convent and Institutions. St. Aloysius' School.

Shoolay.

Sacred Heart (1895). Sub-stations : Ulsoor, Guntroop, etc. Churches or Chapels 7.

St. Patrick's Cathedral. Rev. A. M. Tabard, Parish Priest and Military Chaplain.

St. Joseph's College (College Department).

Within Shoolay.

St. Joseph's College (English Section), St. Joseph's College (Indian Section), St. Louis Boarding School, St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary, the Good Shephard Convent and Institutions, the Home for the Aged, 120 inmates.

Bangalore City.

St. Joseph (1852). Churches 2, Chapels 3, Schools 2, Convent of the Catechist Sisters of Mary Immaculate with institution.

Bangalore City Railway Station.

Immaculate Conception. Chapels 3. School, 30 boys.

The Wesleyan Mission carries on evangelistic and educational work in Bangalore City, Closepet, Channapatna, Dodballapur and Tyamagondlu. The Wesleyan Collegiate High School has 900 pupils on its rolls, and there are in addition 3 boys' schools and 5 girls' schools in the City, one middle school in Closepet, 3 schools in Channapatna and one in Tyamagondlu. The total number of pupils is 1,400 boys and 700 girls. A Hostel of boarders is attached to the High School. The Mission also maintains in the Bangalore City a Girls' Boarding School, a Women's Normal School and a Rescue Home. The Wesleyan Mission.

In the Civil and Military Station, the Mission maintains 6 boys' schools with 740 scholars, and 5 girls' schools of which one is of High School grade with a total of 670 scholars.

The Wesleyan Mission maintains 2 English Churches and 3 Tamil Churches in the Civil and Military Station and one English Church near the City Railway Station. The Kanarese Christian community connected with the Wesleyan Mission worships in the Hudson Memorial Church, Ulsoor Gate, Bangalore City.

The London Mission maintains in the Bangalore City a Collegiate High School for boys, a Girls' High School, an Incomplete Middle and two Primary Schools for Girls and a Boys' Primary School. The London Mission.

In the District, the Mission Schools are distributed in the Anekal and Devanhalii taluks. In Anekal, the Mission

maintains a Complete Middle and a Primary School for boys. Previous to the introduction of the new curriculum, the Mission School was the only school to teach English, but recently the Government has opened a Complete Middle School. In Dommasandra, there is a Mission Primary School for boys. Before the new curricula was introduced, this school passed students for the Lower Secondary Examinations both in English and Kannada.

In the Devanhalli taluk, the Mission Primary School in Vadagenahalli has 90 pupils on the roll and formerly sent a number of girls up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. In Devanhalli, there is a Mission Panchama School of about 40 children.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Legendary
period.

The earliest historical legends connected with the Bangalore District relate to Nandagudi in the Hoskote taluk, and to Mankunda near Channapatna in the taluk of that name, at both of which places there are signs of ancient remains. The first is said to have been the capital of *Uttunga Bhuja*, whose nephews, the Nanda Princes, being imprisoned by him, obtained their release and seized the kingdom through the machinations of a sage named *Chānikya*. Near where Malur now stands, a king named *Vijayapāla*, of the *Sōma Vamsa* or lunar line, is related to have established a city named *Makunda* or *Muganda* in the *Kṛita Yuga* or first age.

Although the name Nandagudi has evidently given rise to confusion between the origin of that place and the incidents of Chandragupta's usurpation of Nanda's empire as dramatised in the *Mudrā-rākshasa*, yet the legends exhibit a close connection with the account of the rise of the Āndhra or Telugu kings known as the *Kākatīya* family. "The *Kākatēya* family," says Wilson, (*Mack. Coll. Introd. 74*) "is deduced

from the Pāndavas, and in general, the line proceeds direct from Janamējaya through Satanika to Kshemaka and his two sons, Vijayārka and Sōmēndra. Their sons, named severally Vishnuvardhana and *Uttunga Bhuja*, disagreeing, the latter quitted Upper India and settled to the south of the Gōdāvāri. His son Nanda, who founded the fort of Nandagiri, married the daughter of the Chōla king, by whom he had Vijayapāla.”

Another account by Taylor is as follows :—“ The Lunar line is specified down to Kshemaka. From that line are deduced Vijayāditya and Sōmēndra. The son of the first was Vishnuvardhana ; of the other the son was *Uttunga Bhuja*. These two latter divided the country between them. Vishnuvardhana settled at Dharmapuri (there is a village near Nandagudi named Dharmēsvara, which professes to be of great antiquity) on the western bank of the Gōdāvāri river. Four hundred villages or towns became subject to him. His son was Nanda, who built a town called Nandagiri, in which the four castes of Hindus were located. His minister was named Dandasasi Nāyaka. Nanda formed a marriage alliance with the daughter of a Chōla king at Conjeeveram, and, on returning, equitably governed his kingdom. His son was *Vijayapāla*, who was munificent.”

The history from which the above is an extract assigns to *Vijayapāla* the date of about 400 A.D., and he may with some probability be taken as identical with the founder of Makunda, whatever the truth may be as regards the origin of Nandagudi.

That Makunda was a place of considerable importance as ¹Gangaa. early as the seventh century is beyond doubt, from the fact that at that period Bhūvikrama and Sivamāra, two sovereigns of the Ganga line, made it the royal residence. The whole of the district must have been included in the dominions of that Dynasty for some centuries before, for it formed part of the Gangavādi ninety-six thousand. A sub-division called Chikka Gangavādi, or the Lesser Gangavādi, occupied the

valley of the Shimsha, with Honganur (Channapatna taluk) as its chief town. The earliest Ganga grant found in the District is dated in the 29th year of Avinīta, i.e., 430 A. D. The first Ganga kings are represented as the conquerors of the Bāna-mandala. In the eighth century, Sripurusha made Manyapura (Manne in Nelamangala taluk) the royal residence during some part of his reign, and from the Chōla references to the place it must have been important long after. Sripurusha's grandson was Mārasimha, in whose name the Manne plates, which bear date 797 A. D., were issued. In *Bangalore* 79, dated about 870 A. D., Satyavākya II is mentioned. During his reign, the Nagattara chief is said to have fixed sluices to two tanks at Agara (near Bangalore East) and constructed a third. In *Bangalore* 83, dated about 890 A. D., Ereyappa is referred to as ruling over the country. He killed the Nolamba king Mahēndra in battle and obtained the title of *Mahēndrāntaka*. He was the donor of the grant mentioned in the Begur stone inscription.

Pallavas.

Pallava and Nolamba inscriptions are met with to the east, in Hoskote and Devanhalli taluks. Among the kings mentioned in them are Mahēndra, Ayyapa Dēva, Bīra Nolamba, and Iriva-Nolamba. The last of these was attacked, according to *Hoskote* 47, by the Chōla king. From *Hoskote* 111 dated in 997 A. D., it is clear that the Chōla king Rājarāja-Dēva had superseded the Pallavas in the northern portion of Bangalore District. This is, perhaps, the earliest Chōla inscription in the State.

Rāshtrakūta.

An inscription of the time of the Rāshtrakūta king Akālarvarsha occurs in Devanhalli taluk, and one or two in Hoskote taluk may belong to this line.

Chōlas.

The traces of the Chōla conquest in the eleventh century are numerous in the western taluks. Their inscriptions are found especially in the vicinity of the Ganga city of Makunda, namely, at Malur, Kudalur and Malurpatna, the latter

indeed receiving the name of Nikarilichōlapura. Rājendra-Chōla, son of Rājarāja-Dēva, effected the conquest of the south and east of Mysore, by about 1004 A.D. He captured Talkād, the Ganga capital, and brought the Ganga power to an end. There are inscriptions of his reign and of his successors down to Kulōttunga-Chōla II. (Anekal 74, dated about 1200 A.D.) Magadi is said to have been founded by a Chōla king, and names and inscriptions testify to their influence from there to Nelamangala. In this latter taluk, they make a boast of their conquest of Manni-katakam, said to be the Manne above mentioned. This part of the country seems to have been named by them the Vikramachōlamandala. Chōla-Ganga, described as the great king of Orissa, is said in an inscription of the twelfth century to have been born in the Hejjaji Twelve of the Kadanur Seventy (Dodballapur taluk). To the east we have Chōla inscriptions in Hoskote taluk, which it would appear was included in the Kolar country designated the Nikarilichōla-mandala.

Inscriptions of the Hoysala kings in all parts attest their Hoysalas. dominion over the District, and to Vira-Ballāla, probably the one who reigned from 1172 to 1219 A.D., is attributed the adventure which gave Bangalore its name, as related in connection with that place. The story is, however, devoid of foundation, as Bangalore is mentioned in an inscription of much earlier date. Vishnuvardhana's first queen, Sāntala-Dēvi, died at Sivaganga, which seems to have been a possession of her father's. In the thirteenth century, when the Hoysala territories were divided between Narasimha III and his brother, or half-brother, Rāmanātha, the latter had the northern parts of the District included in his possessions, and held his court at Kundana in Devanhalli taluk. *Kankanhalli* 80, dated in 1265 A.D., informs us that Honganur (in the Channapatna taluk) was the capital of the Chikka Gangavādi province and the residence of a Hoysala governor. A number of inscriptions occur, especially in the Yelahanka country, of the last days of the Hoysalas, in the time of

Ballāla III, when he had his residence at Unnāmale (Tiruvannāmalai, Trinomalai, South Arcot). In one he is described as living at Virupākshipura, perhaps the one in Channapatna taluk. (See Vol. II). In 1301, Ballāla III remitted the taxes on all religious establishments in his new acquisitions among which figures Ilaippāka-nād, the present Yelahanka and the country surrounding it, to the north of Bangalore.

Yādavas.

To the time of these Yādava kings, who were rivals of the Hoysalas, perhaps belongs the tradition of a city north of the village of Binnamangala in the Nelamangala taluk. The *Sthala-purāna* of Stambhōdadhi (Kammasandra) contains at length an account of how, in the *Dvāpara Yuga* or second age, a prince named Sumati, the son of Hēmachandra, king of Karnāta-dēsa, came by his father's command from the capital city of Yadu-patna, and, after a march of thirteen days, arrived at Dēvarāyadurga (Tumkur District), where he besieged a robber chief named Andhaka *alias* Lingaka for one year, and finally seized and put him to death with all his family and relations; and how he then established a city named *Bhūmandana*, on the site above described, and took up his residence there for the security of that part of his father's dominions. This story may possibly relate to Rāmachandra, here corrupted into Hēmachandra. Inscriptions found in the District, however, throw no light on this line of kings.

Vijayanagar.

Under the *Vijayanagar* sovereigns, who about 1336 A.D. became paramount in the south, arose the local rulers of greatest note in the modern annals of the District. Several inscriptions of this dynasty found in the District testify to its firm hold on it. One of the most notable is *Magadi* 18 which belongs to the reign of Bukka I dated in 1368 A.D. It is a copy of an inscription at *Sravana-Belgola*, recording the reconciliation effected by the king between the Jains and the Vaishnavas in his kingdom. *Devanhalli* 81 dated in 1425 A.D. refers to the grant of a village in the

Sivanasamudra-sīme of the Yelahanka-nād. Part of the present Bangalore District was in those times and long after known as Sivanasamudra-sīme after Sivasamudram, another name of Hessarghatta. From *Dodballapur* 1 dated in 1510 A.D., the complete conquest of this part of the District may be inferred. *Channapatna* 153 dated in 1523 A.D. records a grant by Krishna-Rāya, the son of Narasa, to Vyāsātīrtha, the founder of the Vyāsa-Rāya Mutt. *Nelamangala* 31, dated in 1533 A.D. in the reign of Achyuta-Dēva-Rāya, identifies Sivasamudra *agrahāra* with Hessarghatta, in the Yelahanka-nād, and states that a big tank was formed there in the Arkāvati river.

It is related that about the end of the fourteenth century a party of travellers, consisting of seven farmers with their families, halted at the foot of a hill named Rāmasvāmi-betta, to the east of Nandidurga. From their having arrived in carts they were called the *bandi kāpalu* or cart raiyats, which may either indicate that carts were an unusual sight or have been equivalent to "carriage people," denoting the possession of greater wealth than those among whom they came to settle. They were of Telugu origin and subsequently became known as the *Morasu Wokkalu*, a name still borne by a large section of raiyats in this District. They were worshippers of Baira Dēva, and had the strange custom of amputating the ring and little fingers of the right hand of their daughters before marriage. The leader of the band was *Rana Baire Gauda*, who had been forced to fly from the village of Ālūr, near Conjeeveram, in order to preserve his daughter *Dod-damma* from *mesalliance* with a powerful suitor of lower caste. The fugitives, escaping along the banks of the Pālār, were at one point in imminent danger of falling into the hands of their pursuers, when, the girl who was the innocent cause of the flight, invoking the aid of Ganga and casting her ear-ring into the water as an offering, the river miraculously divided, allowing her whole party to cross, and then interposed its swollen current to baffle the pursuers.

Avati-Nād
Prabhus.

On the night of their encampment on the spot before mentioned, Rana Baire Gauda was directed in a dream to settle in that neighbourhood. They accordingly built some huts and formed the village of Āhuti, now Āvati, north of Devanhalli. But before long they resolved to separate. *Rana Baire Gauda* remained at Āvati and his son was the founder of Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Chikballapur; *Sanna Baire Gauda* betook himself to Holuvanhalli or Korampur, and founded Kortagere (Tumkur District); and *Timme Gauda* went to Sugatur near Jangankote, and became the ruler of Kolar and Punganur and the founder of Hoskote, while a descendant of his founded Anekal. The destination of three others is not known, but the seventh established himself at Yelahanka. This was *Jaya Gauda*, who acquired the title of Yelahanka Nādu Prabhu or lord of the Yelahanka-nād. as a feudatory of the Vijayanagar sovereigns. He ruled for 15 years (1418-1433) and was succeeded by his son *Gidde Gauda*. Being without children, the latter is related to have made a vow to Kempamma, the consort of Baire Dēva, that if by her favour he should be blessed with male issue, his descendants ever afterwards should bear her name. The goddess was propitious and he had a son, whom in accordance with his vow he named Kempa Nanja Gauda. After a rule of 10 years (1433-1443) *Gidde Gauda* was succeeded by *Kempa Nanja Gauda*. This chief governed his territory with benevolence and justice for the long space of 70 years (1443-1513). *Kempe Gauda*, his son, the most distinguished of the line, succeeded, and acquired the favour of Krishna-Rāya and Achyuta-Rāya, the kings of Vijayanagar. Once, while making a tour through the Yelahanka-nād, he came to a village named Sivanasamudram, 10 miles south of Yelahanka, and three miles south of Bengalūru. This was Hale (or old) Bengalūru as it was afterwards called, the site of which is pointed out near Kodigehalli, north-west of Hebbal tank. The Bangalore District was for a long time called the Sivanasamudram country. The site appearing to him favourable for the erection of a fort, he obtained permission of Achyuta-Rāya to

establish his capital there, and in 1537 built a mud fort and transferred to his new town the name of Bengalūru (Bangalore). As a reward for his zeal and activity, the following places were granted to him by Achyuta-Rāya, namely, Old Bengalūru, Vartur, Yelahanka, Bevur, Halasur, Tengeri, Talagattapur, Jigani, Kumbalgot, Kanalli, Bānavār, and Hessarghatta. The revenue derived from the twelve *hoblis* amounted to 30,000 *pagodas*. This accession of wealth was partly devoted to the erection of temples, of which the principal are those of Gavi Gangādhārēsvara at Gavipūr, a mile to the south of the fort, and those of Basavēsvara and others in the same neighbourhood. A large tank was formed near these edifices and named the Kempāmbudhi after the family goddess.

Not content with feudal honours, the chief now usurped the prerogatives of royalty and established a mint (tankasāle), whence issued the Baire Dēva coins. At this period, Achyuta-Rāya, his patron, died, and was succeeded on the Vijayanagar throne by Sadāsiva-Rāya, under the guardianship of Rāma-Rāja. Rumour of Kempe Gauda's proceedings having reached the court, he was summoned to account and cast into prison, his territory being sequestered and added to that of Jagadēva-Rāya. After remaining in confinement at Ānegondi for five years, he obtained release by the payment of a heavy fine, and his possessions were restored to him. His residence at the metropolis apparently wrought some change in his views, for on his return he is said to have suppressed the custom of amputating the fingers of the marriageable females in his family, considering it incompatible with his dignity as Lord of the country. (The observance of this barbarous custom continued in some branches of the sect until 1874, when it was prohibited by Government). He appears also to have secretly adopted the worship of Siva in place of that of Baire Dēva, the family god. His rule continued till 1569, being 43 years before and 5 years after his imprisonment.

His son *Immadi* (or the second) *Kempe Gauda* succeeded to the Government. By him were erected the Sōmēsvara

pagōda at Halasur, and a number of tanks in various parts. He extended his territory westwards and obtained possession of Sāvandurga and Magadi, where he built a mud fort and the large temple, now in ruins, of Sōmēsvara, two miles to the west. According to inscriptions, these chiefs were known as Āvati-nād Prabhus. They were *Gaudas* or farmers of the Morasu-vokkalu caste, who came from the east in the 15th century and settled in the Āvati village, with the Nandi-mandala and the Devanapura (Devanhalli) kingdom as their territory. Their immediate descendants became founders of the modern States in eastern Mysore which were subordinate to Vijayanagar. The leader of the Āvati-Prabhus was named Baire Gauda, and the inscriptions of the family date from 1428 to 1792. In 1640 the Āvati Prabhu is said to be a protector of the family of Vēṅkatapati-Rāya II.

The Yelahanka-nād Prabhu is mentioned even in 1367, but the inscriptions of this Āvati branch run from 1599. They generally had the name Kempe-Gauda, after the most celebrated of the line. He founded Bangalore in 1537, and his son of the same name gained possession of the Magadi country and Sāvandurga. Though at first describing himself as of the fourth *gōtra*, he is afterwards said to be of the Sadāsiva *gōtra*.

Of the Devanhalli and Dod-Ballapur Branches of the Āvati line, there are no inscriptions. But of the Chik-Ballapur chiefs there is one. Of the Holavanhalli or Korampur branch, which founded Koratagere, there are a few, dating from 1627 to 1726. Baire-Gauda was the general name of the chiefs.

More prominent were the Sugatur-nād Prabhus, who usually had the name Tamme-Gauda. Their territory included a great part of the Kolar District, and they founded Hoskote. For his aid in defeating the Mussalman attack on Penukonda, the chief received the title of *Chikka-Rāya*, and his possessions were extended from Ānekal to Punganur. A palm leaf Mss. gives further details about Chikka Rāya. It is said he was the son of Tammappa Bhūpa, and was born with long matted hair. He was, we are told, a devout adherent

of the Jangama faith and by the grace of Siva restored sight to a blind man. His wife was Viramāmba. Their son was Irmadi-Tamma-bhūpāla, also devoted to the Jangamas. He captured Bhīmāridurga, and destroyed certain traitors to the king of Karnāṭaka, thus gaining his friendship and received from him the flags of a golden bull and Virabhadra. His wife was Venkatāmba. They had the son Mummadi Tamma-bhūpa, who was learned in the Karnāṭaka, Āndhra and Sanskrit languages. When quite a child (*sisu*), he wrote the *Rājendra-Chōla-charita*. When his moustaches began to appear, he wrote the *Kumārārjunīya*, and when mature, the *Saundarēsa-charita*. These were in Telugu. Then he composed an impromptu *yaksha-gāna* work in Kannada. He also wrote in Sanskrit a commentary called *Kaumudī-vyākhyāna*, and a work called *Rasika-manōranjana*, and had the *Siva-Darpana* compiled by Brāhmins. Then by general request, he wrote his Kannada version of the *Sankara-samhita*.

After the overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire by a Muhamadan confederacy on the field of Talikota in 1564, the dominions of that mighty Hindu sovereignty fell a prey to numerous invaders. The Bijāpur and Ahmednagar princes having agreed on different lines of conquest to avoid mutual interference, the forces of the former made many acquisitions to the south. Emboldened by success, an attempt was made in 1577 on Penukonda, which had for a time been the capital of the ousted kings of Vijayanagar, but whence Timma Rāja had transferred the seat of Government some years before to Chandragiri. The attack on Penukonda was gallantly repelled by *Jagadēva Rāya*, a relation of the Rāja's and his services were rewarded by bestowal of a large district which extended his possessions from Bāramahal to the Western Ghāts. He fixed his capital at Channapatna, which his descendants held till 1630, when it was captured after a long siege by Chāma Rāja of Mysore, together with Kankanhalli. In 1638 Ran-dulha Khān, the general of the Adil Shahi prince of *Bijāpur*, captured Bangalore from Kempe Gauda

Jagadēva
Rāya.

and made it his chief residence, the Gauda retiring to his strong-hold on Savandurga. According to *Channarayana* 182, Jagadēva Rāya was succeeded by his son of the same name, who was succeeded by his son Kumāra Immadi Jagadēva Rāya in 1623.

Bijāpur
Invasion:
Shāhji.

On Ran-dulha Khān's return to court, *Shāhji*, father of the celebrated Sivaji, being second in command, was appointed to govern the districts subdued by the Bijāpur forces in Karnāṭaka and Drāvida, named *Karnāṭic Bijāpur*. With the view of attaching him to the fortunes of the government, he was afterwards granted as a Jāgir Bangalore, Kolar, Hoskote, Dodballapur and Sira. He fixed his residence at first at Bangalore, but afterwards, when not engaged in military expeditions, lived sometimes at Dod-ballapur and sometimes at Kolar. The story of his eventful life is not without romance and demands more than a passing notice. His father, Mallōji Bhōsla, was an officer serving with a few men mounted on his own horses, in the Nizām Shāhi army, in the time of Malik Āmber, the celebrated Abyssinian minister of Ahmednagar. He was, it is said, for many years childless when, in 1594, by virtue of the prayers of Shāh Sherif, a Muhammadan saint at Ahmednagar, his wife bore a son, whom in gratitude he named Shāhji after the holy man. When five years old the boy accompanied his father to an entertainment at the house of his commanding officer, Lukji Jādu Rao, a Mahratta chief of high birth, who was at the head of 10,000 men. Jādu Rao, attracted by the appearance of Shāhji, seated him beside his daughter Jeejee, a pretty child of three or four years old, and when they began to play together, remarked jestingly that they were a fine pair. But the merriment which this occasioned was checked by Mallōji's rising and calling upon his friends to witness that Jādu Rao had formed with him a marriage contract. The chief seemed astonished and was mute. Affecting to treat what had passed as a mere joke, he next day asked Mallōji, the father, to a dinner. But the latter declined

the invitation unless Jādu Rao would formally recognize Shāhji as his son-in-law, which was indignantly refused.

The crafty father, however, never relinquished the design, and having acquired wealth and a high command, was eventually successful. The marriage of Shāhji to Jeejee Bāi was accordingly celebrated with great pomp in 1604, and honoured by the presence of the Sultān. The offspring of this union were Sāmbhāji and the illustrious Sivaji.

In 1620, Shāhji, who had succeeded to his father's jāgir, distinguished himself in a battle against the Mughals. In 1629, he appears as a supporter of the cause of Khān Jehān Lōdi, who had been driven into rebellion by the jealousy of the Emperor Shāh Jehān. Finding he had adopted a failing cause and fearing the loss of his jāgir, Shāhji made a tender of his services to the Mughal Emperor, promising, on condition of receiving a safe conduct and a letter of pardon, to repair to the imperial presence. The indulgence being granted, he came to court accompanied by his immediate dependants and a body of two thousand horse. Having paid his respects to Shāh Jehān, he was promoted to the command of 5,000 horse, and not only confirmed in his patrimonial jāgir but received a grant for some other districts.

In 1632, dissatisfied with the proceedings of the imperial court, he made overtures to the Bijāpur Government with such inducements as led to their acceptance. In order to detach him from this alliance, his wife and family, who in consequence of his second marriage had separated from him, were seized by the imperialists, but immediately released through the influence of Jeeji Bāi's relations, who were adherents of the Emperor. Shāhji became thenceforward a leading partisan of the Bijāpur State, and subdued the Ahmednagar territories, of which he made himself regent. But in 1636, Muhammad Ādil Shāh was compelled to sue for peace from the Emperor. Pardon to Shāhji, on condition of giving up his forts, was one of the articles of the treaty concluded, and from this time his attention was confined to the Karuātic provinces.

In 1649, being suspected of secretly inciting the rebellion of his son Sivaji, he was treacherously seized at an entertainment. On being brought to court, he denied all connection with his son's proceedings, but nothing could convince Muhammad Ādil Shāh of his innocence. Enraged at his supposed contumacy, the king ordered him to be confined in a stone dungeon, the door of which was built up, except a small opening, which he was told would be for ever closed if within a certain period his son did not submit. Through the influence of the Mughal Emperor Shāh Jehān and others, he was saved from a cruel death and released from the dungeon on giving security, but was kept a prisoner at large in Bijāpur for four years.

In 1653, Shāhji was permitted to return to his Government. Soon after his restoration, his eldest son Sāmbhāji, who during his absence had been at the head of affairs, was killed in an expedition. In 1662, with the approval of his sovereign, Shāhji, accompanied by his other son Venkōji (or Ekōji), paid a visit to Sivaji and was successful in effecting a reconciliation between him and the Bijāpur State. In 1664, the active career of Shāhji was brought to an end, at the age of 70, by a fall from his horse while hunting at Basavapatna on the banks of the Tungabhadra, in the Shimoga District, where he had joined the Bijāpur army to assist in reducing some refractory zamindārs. At his death, he possessed, besides the estates conferred upon him by Bijāpur before mentioned, the fort of Arni, Porto Novo, and the territory of Tanjore, acquisitions made by conquest.

His son Venkōji continued to govern the jāgir with the aid of Raghunāth Nārāyan who had been his father's principal adviser. The latter is described as a person of superior abilities. His relations with the son of his patron were never altogether amicable, though mutual interests prevented an open rupture. But in 1675 Raghunāth Nārāyan left the Karnātic and in course of time entered the service of Sivaji, who received him with distinction. The intention of laying claim to a half share in his father's possessions as a hereditary

right had been formed by Sivaji, and with the aid of this new counsellor he matured his plans for an expedition into the Karnatic and the enforcement of his claim. The expedition which set out in 1677, and the negotiations between Sivaji and Venkōji are matters of history. By 1678, all the disputed districts had been overrun, and Sivaji's horsemen levied *chouth* and *sardēshmukhi* in every direction, but an amicable arrangement having been come to, Venkōji regained possession the same year. Sivoji died in 1680.

Meanwhile the Wodeyars of Mysore, who had gained possession of Seringapatam, were rising to power. In 1654 Kempe Gauda of Magadi had been defeated at Yelahanka by Kanthirava Narasa Rāja with great loss and forced to pay a contribution. In 1687 Bangalore also passed into the hands of the Mysore kings in the following manner:—Sivaji was dead, and Venkōji, established on the throne of Tanjore, found his distant dominion of Bangalore to be an expensive and precarious possession, insulated in a great degree by the contending armies which constantly ranged over the intermediate country. He therefore determined to sell it to the highest bidder, and Chikka Dēva Rāja, who taking advantage of the general anarchy had been gradually extending his possessions, finally agreed to purchase it for three lakhs of rupees (£30,000). He accordingly sent a detachment to occupy the new purchase and to pay the money. But the negotiation having been long protracted had become a matter of notoriety, and attracted the attention of Hari Rāja, the Mahratta commander-in-chief at Senji (Ginjee) and of Aurangzib, who had just raised the siege of Golkonda. These powers, entertaining a high opinion of the importance of Bangalore, sent each a detachment from their distant and opposite stations to anticipate the Rāja of Mysore. Khāsim Khān, the general of Aurangzib, by forced marches along the west of the Ghāts, arrived first and, the place being in a dismantled state preparatory to its sale, fell into his hands almost without opposition. The detachment of Hari Rāja,

Mysore
Rājas.

finding themselves forestalled, marched back as they came. The imperial colours, however, were hoisted for only four days on the ramparts of Bangalore. For Khāsim Khān who had more important objects in view, resolved to accept the terms still offered by the Mysore Rāja, as he would thereby obtain a large sum of money and escape the necessity of leaving a detachment to occupy the place. At the same time, its use as a point of communication would still be preserved. Thus, in July 1687, this important town became a part of the Mysore Kingdom. *Bangalore* 118, dated 1705, states that the Venkatēsvara temple in the Bangalore Fort was erected by Dēva Rāja, i.e., Chikka-Dēva-Rāja Wodeyar, and endowed by his son Kanthīrava Narasa Rāja.

At Dodballapur is an interesting inscription (No. 31) of the thirty-second year of Aurangzib (1689), recording its capture by Khāsim Khān and its bestowal in 1691 upon Shek Abdulla Farukh, a descendant of one of the courtiers at Delhi.

In 1728 Dēva-Rāja, Dalavāyi of Dodda-Krishna-Rāja, made an attack upon Magadi with a view to replenish the treasury, which had been heavily drained by the contributions levied by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas. Kempe Gauda imprudently allowed himself to be surrounded in the weak fort of Magadi and was forced to surrender at discretion. He was carried to Seringpatam as a state prisoner, and there ended his days, the last of his line. The impregnable fortress of Savandurga, with the accumulated plunder of nearly two hundred years, thus fell into the hands of the Mysore army.

In 1749, the siege of Devanhalli was undertaken, in which Haidar Ali first distinguished himself as a volunteer horseman, and here his son and successor Tipu was afterwards born. In 1758, the fort and district of Bangalore were conferred on Haidar as a jāgir in recognition of his distinguished services. In 1759, the Mahrattas under Gōpal Hari infested Bangalore and surprised Chennapatna, but both places were relieved by his address. In 1761 he obtained from Basalat Jang the cession of Hoskote and of Dodballapur, the jāgir of Abbās Kuli Khān. From this year dates his usurpation

of the Mysore throne, from which period therefore the District was under the Muhammadan rule of himself and of his son and successor, Tipu Sultān.

In 1791 Bangalore was captured from Tipu by the British under Lord Cornwallis, to whom also Devanhalli and other places submitted. Savandurga, Ramgiri, Sivangiri and other hill forts were taken. On the death of Tipu in 1799, the District was included by the treaty of Seringapatam in the territory of the Mysore Rāja. Under the restored Government which followed, the Bangalore and Kolar Districts constituted the Bangalore Faujdāri, which was afterwards called the Bangalore Division, until the formation of the Nundidroog Division in 1863, when the name Bangalore was confined to the District. The most important events that occurred in the District during this period were the foundation of Closepet in 1800 after Colonel Sir Barry Close, the first Resident of Mysore (*Chennapatna* 5) and the establishment of the British Cantonment at Bangalore in 1809, the latter of which events has added so greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the surrounding country.

On the Rendition in 1881, the site of the Bangalore Cantonment was made over as an Assigned Tract to the British Government who, at the same time, surrendered to Mysore the island of Seringapatam. In 1882 were established the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian colonies of Whitefield and Sausmond, in the east of the Bangalore taluk. The Closepet Sub-Division, comprising the taluks of Chennapatna, Magadi and Kankanhalli, was formed in 1884.

In 1888 the fort of Bangalore was given up to the Mysore civil authorities, being no longer required for military purposes, the Residency and grounds being added to the Assigned Tract in exchange.

B. ARCHÆOLOGY.

The inscriptions found in the District will be found collected in *E.C. X Bangalore District*, and in the *Mysore Archæological Reports*.

There are no great archæological remains to be specially noted. The pillars of a ruined temple at Gangavaram are of an unusual design in the State. These and the Palace of Tipu Sultān in the Bangalore Fort, built in the style of the Darya Daulat at Seringapatam, will be found referred to in Volume II, Chapters V and VI, of this work.

SECTION III.—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Prevailing
Soils and
Crops.

The prevailing soil is red on which are grown *ragi* and the commonly associated crops. Paddy and sugar-cane are grown on lands under tanks. The sandy soil occurring in some portions of the District is not fertile and requires much manure. In the Closepet Sub-taluk, the soil is generally rocky, though on the banks of rivers it is fit for mulberry and cocoa-nut gardens.

(s) Cultivable area and area cropped.

Chief Agricultural Statistics and Principal Crops.

The following table shows the area available for cultivation and the area cropped during the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

Year	Area of the District	Area available for cultivation	Cultivable waste not in occupancy	Current fallows	Net area cropped
1920-21 ..	16,79,489	8,66,742	55,241	1,38,711	6,85,656
1921-22 ..	16,79,924	8,77,760	47,193	1,22,011	7,08,556
1922-23 ..	16,79,924	8,78,100	42,397	2,21,336	7,14,367
1923-24 ..	16,79,909	8,77,799	36,063	1,45,806	6,95,930
1924-25 ..	16,80,165	8,79,372	33,883	1,26,067	7,19,382

The following table gives information regarding the area cropped and the different kinds of crops raised during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Year	Food grains and pulses	Oil seeds	Condi-ments & spices	Sugar	Fibre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920-21 ..	5,76,702	26,062	1,406	4,586	100
1921-22 ..	6,03,267	28,837	5,144	4,628	179
1922-23 ..	6,03,672	28,869	3,114	4,895	763
1923-24 ..	5,89,797	27,632	4,124	4,754	197
1924-25 ..	6,16,812	28,326	2,854	3,987	1,208

Year	Dyes	Drugs & Narcotics	Fodder Crops	Miscellaneous	Total area Cropped
	7	8	9	10	11
1920-21 ..	88	1,220	14,533	54,782	6,85,656
1921-22 ..	49	1,818	15,390	38,774	7,08,556
1922-23 ..	54	994	16,711	45,369	7,14,367
1923-24 ..	46	1,362	18,880	39,618	6,96,409
1924-25 ..	35	1,888	10,509	36,414	7,19,321

A table showing the number and extent of the different (ii) Number and extent of Holdings. holdings under cultivation in the District during 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 is given below :—

Year	Holdings not exceeding an acre in extent		Exceeding one acre but not exceeding 5 acres		Exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21..	18517	15,235	71498	1,77,872	39593	2,11,450
1921-22..	18734	10,457	73121	1,68,982	40750	2,26,342
1922-23..	18575	36,079	60596	1,55,753	37381	2,07,988
1923-24..	29272	27,003	54158	1,48,756	34657	2,07,918
1924-25..	29343	26,129	54642	1,53,684	35060	2,16,452

Year	Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 50		Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100		Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 500		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1920-21 ..	19363	2,71,559	1417	87,032	237	39,09,233	5	2,768
1921-22 ..	19878	2,82,478	1453	87,988	279	47,687	5	2,768
1922-23 ..	18833	2,90,911	1388	89,485	280	48,021	5	2,768
1923-24 ..	17308	3,00,241	1429	99,225	299	55,824	5	2,769
1924-25 ..	16050	2,96,770	1432	94,544	305	55,102	5	2,768

(iii) Holders according to revenue paid.

The following table gives the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

Year	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying assessment exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
	2	3	4	5
1920-21 ..	97873	3,30,813	41338	4,24,769
1921-22 ..	101494	3,35,023	55809	4,25,615
1922-23 ..	81025	2,94,959	47052	4,53,793
1923-24 ..	50281	1,40,391	43295	4,43,401
1924-25 ..	45806	1,34,835	47527	4,36,849

Year	Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1920-21 ..	14633	3,80,194	661	1,01,535	10	31,362
1921-22 ..	34864	3,85,263	668	1,06,692	13	34,125
1922-23 ..	15184	3,96,232	706	99,102	98	49,750
1923-24 ..	17568	5,29,989	794	1,43,987	35	47,435
1924-25 ..	16083	5,13,884	1193	1,33,231	97	50,407

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The following is a table of different kinds of loans granted for different purposes during the years 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

Kinds of loans granted.

Year	Land Improvement	Takavi	Fruit and other cultivation
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21 ..	6,080	2,130	550
1921-22 ..	3,150	1,475	1,075
1922-23 ..	2,725	1,450	600
1923-24 ..	8,600	5,915	..
1924-25 ..	3,815	1,060	..

IRRIGATION.

The District has not got any big rivers. Irrigation is therefore mainly carried on by means of tanks and wells.

The following table gives details of major and minor tanks and irrigation wells in the several taluks of the District and the area irrigated by each :—

(i) Major and Minor Tanks, etc.

Taluks	Tanks in action				Wells	
	Major		Minor		No.	Extent irrigated
	No.	Extent irrigated	No.	Extent irrigated		
Bangalore ..	62	7,763-11	152	3,111-10	..	1,686-25
Devanahalli ..	31	5,741-18	32	841-12	2654	2,447-37
Anekal ..	44	3,000- 0	149	2,391-28	240	548-2
Hoskote ..	37	5,799-28	39	1,176-24	2952	3,441- 0
Nelamangala ..	38	3,490- 0	60	4,243- 0	114	1,038- 0
Dodballapur ..	46	6,739- 0	81	2,651-23	987	1,334- 4
Kankanhalli ..	4	202-23	102	909-35	..	..
Closepet ..	1	137- 0	87	801- 0	..	986-17
Magadi ..	21	3,861-14	156	3,648-14	..	..
Total ..	284	36,734-14	858	19,804-26	6947	11,482- 5

(ii) Major and Minor tanks restored.

The following is a table of Major and Minor tanks in the District including private enterprise tanks and the number of tanks which are restored out of them:—

Taluku	Number of Major Tanks			Number of Minor Tanks		
	Res-tored	Unres-tored	Total	Res-tored	Unres-tored	Total
Bangalore ..	58	4	62	54	98	152
Devanhalli ..	31	1	32	27	8	35
Hoskote ..	37	11	48	39	57	96
Anekal ..	25	19	44	65	84	149
Nelamangala	38	3	41	60	117	177
Kankanhalli	102	3	105	..	..	..
Magadi ..	19	2	21	57	99	156
Dodballapur	..	..	46	..	..	81

(iii) Government Tanks according to revenue.

Government tanks according to revenue are classified in the following statement:—

Taluk	With a revenue of					Total
	Less than Rs. 300.	Between Rs. 300 & 500.	Between Rs. 500 & Rs. 1,000	Between Rs. 1,000 & Rs. 5,000	Above Rs. 5,000	
Bangalore ..	265	32	23	18	1	339
Devanhalli ..	27	4	11	16	..	58
Anekal ..	163	11	11	8	..	193
Hoskote ..	39	11	19	6	1	76
Nelamangala	180	24	12	5	..	221
Kankanhalli	102	3	1	..	..	106
Closepet ..	66	1	..	..	..	67
Magadi ..	156	10	5	6	..	177
Dodballapur	83	16	24	4	..	127
Total ..	1,081	112	106	63	2	1,364

The more important tanks in the District with a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and above are shown in the accompanying statement :—

(iv) Tanks with a revenue of and over Rs. 5,000.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Tank	Total irrigable area under the tank	Assessment
1	Hoskote ..	Doddakere ..	2,230	14,254
2	Channapatna ..	Mallurkere ..	891	5,885
3	Devanhalli ..	Hosakere ..	..	..

FORESTS.

Sandal grows in Bangalore, Kankanhalli, Magadi and Channapatna taluks. The *acacias* grow freely in the plains. Honge is the most common growing tree on tank bunds. Dindiga, Jälari and Halusu are abundant in certain parts of the District. Kagli, Naibyala, Belwara, Bage, Some, Bevu, Kakke, Hale and Kamara occur commonly and *Bassia latifolia* is frequently seen. Among shrubs are Tangadi and the wild date.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

See under Geology.

INDUSTRIES.

The following is a list of Large Industrial Establishments in Bangalore City :—

Sl. No.	Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
1	Bangalore City. Government Printing Press.	Printing ..	403	Mechanical power	Owned by Govt.
2	Mysore Arts and Wood Works.	Wood carving, working in ivory, etc.	125	do	do

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
3. Government Art Workshop.	Wood carving, working in ivory, etc.	89	Mechanical Power.	
4. Standard Foundry and Engineering Company.	Castings of all kinds.	40	do	
5. Mysore Metal Industries, Ltd.	Manufacture of safes, etc.	38	do	
6. Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, Locomotive Shed.	Engine and Boiler repairing	38	do	
7. Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Workshop.	Do ..	183	do	
8. Messrs. Petrie Hay & Co.	Brass and Iron Foundry.	295	do	
9. Aryan Hosiery Factory.	Manufacture of Hosiery.	63	do	
10. Government Sandalwood Oil Factory.	Manufacture of Sandalwood Oil.	67	do	Owned by Govt.
11. City Standard Tobacco Company	Manufacture of Cigarettes.	33	do	
12. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.	Manufacture of cotton goods, blankets and rugs.	2,684	do	
13. B. K. Subbyiah & Sons.	Manufacture of blankets, carpets, etc.	245	do	
14. Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.	Manufacture of blankets, rugs tweeds, serges, etc.	568	do	
15. Mahalakshmi Woollen & Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Do ..	80	do	
16. Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture of cotton goods.	1,540	do	
17. Government Central Distillery.	Manufacture of Liquors.	101	do	

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
18. Sri Rama Weaving Shed.	Silk weaving ..	50	Mechanical Power	Owned by Govt.
19. Government Weaving Factory.	Weaving ..	63	do	do
20. Government Soap Factory.	Manufacture of Soaps.	52	do	do
21. Central Industrial Work Shop.	Manufacture of Rice Mills, Sugar-cane Mills, Oil Presses, etc.	137	do	do
22. Sri Ramakrishna Oil Mills.	Oil Pressing ..	23	do	
23. The Mysore Tannery, Ltd.	Tanning hides .	160	do	
24. The Railway & General Engineering Company.	Manufacture of reinforced Concrete articles.	60	do	
25. The Premier Metal Factory, Ltd.	Manufacture of seamless measures, brassware, etc.	100	do	
26. The Bangalore Whitelead Syndicate, Ltd.	Manufacture of whitelead powder and paint.	30	do	
27. The City Brick & Tile Works.	Manufacture of bricks and tiles	195	do	
28. The Mysore Clay Works, Ltd.	Manufacture of bricks.	30	do	
29. Mr. Khoday Eswarasa's Silk Twisting Factory.	Silk twisting ..	30	do	
30. Bangalore Silk Filature.	Silk reeling ..	75	do	
31. Mr. R. C. Muniappa's Oil and Flour Mills.	Oil extraction & flour milling.	23	do	
32. Mr. K. Naganna's Oil Mill.	Oil extraction..	21	do	
33. Bangalore Printing & Publishing Company.	Printing ..	100	do	

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
34. Sivaji Soap-nut Works & Oil Mills.	Oil Extraction	31	Mechanical Power.	
35. Swadeshi Perfumery Works.	Manufacture of Perfumes.	20	do	
36. Srinivasa Flour Mills.	Flour Mill ..	37	do	
37. Sri Radhakrishna Rice & Flour Mills.	Rice Milling, etc.	21	do	
38. Sri Krishna Flour Mills.	Flour Mill ..	35	do	
39. Sri Krishna Gold Lace Thread Factory.	Gold lace making	28	do	
40. Bangalore Fire-bricks & Tile Company.	Manufacture of bricks & tiles.	73	do	
41. Messrs. Madurai Mudaliar & Sons.	Engineering Workshop.	42	do	
42. Tata Silk Farm .	Silk rearing and reeling.	95	Hand Power	
43. Mr. Sivappa Revappa's Rice Mill. <i>Bangalore Taluk. Yelahanka.</i>	Rice milling & soap-nut powdering.	20	Mechanical Power	
44. Standard Tile Factory. <i>Whitefield.</i>	Brick-making	53	do	
45. Permanent Brick & Tile Works, Ltd. <i>Channapatna.</i>	Manufacture of bricks & tiles.	29	Hand Power.	
46. Mr. Ramasanjiva Chetty's Toy Works.	Manufacture of lacquerware toys.	23	do	

Arts and Manufactures.

The Bangalore City is the chief centre in the District, as in the State, where manufacture of various articles on a large scale is carried on. Important Mills and other concerns.

The foregoing tables give details of large industrial establishments in the District and in Bangalore City.

The District has got some rural industry also such as manufacture of coarse cloth, saris, duppies and kamblies. Though the quantity manufactured is not in every case on a commercial scale, it is sufficient to meet the local demand. Rural Industries.

The Gudigars at Channapatna are very dexterous in preparing lacquer ware and toys and musical wires, while brass lamps, candle stands and articles of household use are manufactured at Magadi in addition to such musical instruments as *Thambooras* and *Veenas*. Arts—Toys and Musical Instruments.

The arts of printing, book-binding, lithography and photography are pursued in Bangalore, with electro-plating, boot and shoe-making, smith's work of all kinds, and carpentry in all its branches including, coach-building and furniture-making. The variety of handicrafts is too numerous to specify and is probably on the increase owing to the demand of a growing population.

Brass and copper vessels are manufactured at Yelekyathahalli, Nelamangala Taluk. Brass and Copper Works.

The weaving of silk saris after the model of Bangalore Aralepet Saris is done on an appreciably large scale in Kankanhalli town. The weaving of costly clothes at Tyamagondlu appears to have revived of late. Dodballapur is famous for its saris which besides being cheap and fashionable are decent and durable. Weaving Industry.

The extraction of oils forms an important branch of industry. These consist of castor-oil of two kinds, the inferior Oils.

description obtained from the large seed being called lamp oil; ground-nut oil, caron oil, and gingelly oil, of good and inferior kinds.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The following statement furnishes particulars regarding the exports and imports from and to the District. The figures are only approximate, as there are no reliable data available on the subject.

Exports.

Article	Chief place of export	Quantity	Value
			Rs.
1. Ragi (Candies)	Madras	1,25,360 Candies	18,80,400
2. Paddy do ..	Tumkur & Chitaldrug	17,150 do	2,57,140
3. Horse gram (Pallas).	Mysore and Hassan	3,445 Pallas	84,300
4. Tuvar (Togari)	.....	2,300 do	36,800
5. Ballar (Avare)	.....	.....	.....
6. Tamarind ..	.....	350 Tons	38,500
7. Chillies ..	.....	45 do	13,950
8. Rice (raw) ..	Tumkur & Chitaldrug	7,785 Pallas	1,24,360
9. Rice (boiled) .	Kolar and Mysore .	7,866 do	1,25,860
10. Tuvar (Dhal) .	.....	1,600 do	25,600
11. Jaggory ..	Dharwar, Bellary & Belgaum.	808 Tons	1,71,968
12. Ghee ..	.....	.....	.....
13. Areca-nut ..	.....	6 Tons	78,000
14. Cocoa-nut ..	.....	4,45,500 No.	20,890
15. Hides ..	Madras	710 Tons	9,60,400
16. Mangoes ..	.....	.....	.....
17. Yarn ..	Hassan & Kadur ..	36,04,000 lbs.	18,88,000
18. Castor (seeds) .	Madras	6,450 Pallas	67,725
19. Til (superior) ..	Madras	9,608 do	1,82,560
20. Til (inferior) ..	.....	785 do	9,400
21. Honge oil ..	Chitaldrug, Kolar .. Tumkur, Hassan & Mysore.	40 Tons	11,120
22. Castor oil ..	Shimoga	52 do	22,984
23. Gingelly oil (superior.)	Do	24 do	13,488
24. Do (inferior)	Do	5 do	2,570
25. Sūk ..	Salem & Kumba- konam.	162 do	28,11,320
26. Silk cloth ..	Kollegal	4,815	56,170
27. Cotton piece goods.	Mysore, Tumkur & Kolar.	69,000	3,857 104
28. Copper Utensils	Tumkur & Mysore..	85 Tons	1,55,635
29. Brass utensils	Do	70 do	97,90.1

Imports.

Article	Chief place of import	Quantity	Value
			Rs.
1. Ragi ..	Tumkur and Mysore Districts.	82,715 Candies	11,58,012
2. Paddy ..	Mysore and Guntur	46,120 do	5,53,440
3. Wheat ..	Bombay & Dharwar	4,064 Pallas	60,832
4. Raw Rice ..	Mysore, Hindupur, Nellore & Shimoga.	60,845 do	9,73,520
5. Boiled rice ..	Madras	11,635 do	1,68,710
6. Horse gram ..	Mysore, Kolar and Seringapatam.	4,900 Candies	87,870
7. Bengal gram ..	Mysore, Davangere and Dharwar.	9,440 Pallas	1,22,720
8. Green gram ..	Mysore and Bombay	4,700 do	56,400
9. Black gram ..	Mysore, Chitaldrug and Madras. ..	3,500 do	4,10,500
10. Tuvar Dhal ..	Tirupattur, Krishnagiri and Sholapur.	8,500 do	1,23,350
11. Tuvar ..	Sholapur and Krishnagiri.	12,000 do	1,80,000
12. Poppy seeds ..	Madras and Calcutta	2,948 do	73,730
13. Gingelly seeds	Madras and Mysore	10,990 do	1,97,840
14. Areca-nut ..	Shimoga, Kadur & Tumkur.	360 Tons	4,55,400
15. Cotton ..	Davangere and Dharwar.	96 do	80,170
16. Coffee ..	Coorg and Kadur ..	68 do	65,000
17. Pepper ..	Calicut	69 do	49,612
18. Tobacco ..	Calicut and Mysore	65 do	42,407
19. Cocoa-nut dry	Tiptur and Arsikere	35 do	12,528
20. Cocoa-nut green	Do	3,00,000 No.	13,820
21. Betel leaves ..	Mysore	87,500 Bundles	4,37,500
22. Hides ..	Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur, etc.	1,260 Tons	14,11,200
23. Yarn ..	Madras and Bombay	37,72,000 lbs.	19,62,940
24. Jaggory ..	Tumkur and Hindupur.	495 Tons	92,624
25. Sugar brown ..	Do	195 do	41,787
26. Sugar, white ..	Kolar and Tumkur	74 do	21,682
27. Sugar-candy ..	Kodiala	165 do	29,737
28. Ghee ..	Hindupur, Dharwar and Mysore.	170 do	2,85,430
29. Cocoa-nut oil ..	Dharwar and Vellore	184 do	1,11,120
30. Ground-nut oil	Chitaldrug & Salem Districts.	120 do	54,000
31. Silk ..	Bombay and Chitaldrug.	128½ do	41,62,600
32. Silk cloth ..	Kumbakonam and Salem.	32,000	3,40,130

Marts.

The chief marts of trade in addition to that of Bangalore are at Channapatna, Dodballapur, Sarjapur, Vodaganhalli, Tyamagondal, and Hindiganahal.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The railways radiating from the Bangalore City Station are:—the Branch Railway to Madras, broad gauge, running east to Jalarpet, of which about 23 miles are in this District, with stations at Bangalore Cantonment, Krishnarajpuram, Whitefield and Devankundi; the Mysore State Railway, metre gauge, running south-west to Mysore and Nanjangud, of which about 42 miles are in this District, with stations at Kengeri, Bidadi, Closepet and Chennapatna; the Southern Mahratta Railway, metre gauge, running north to Guntaikal, and from Yesvantpur junction north-west to Harihar and Poona. Of each of these, about 35 miles are in this District with stations on the former at Yesvantpur, Yelahanka, Rajankunti, Dodballapur and Maklidroog; on the latter, at Yesvantpur, Chickbanavar, Golhalli, Dodbele, and Nidvanda. Lastly, there are the Kolar District and Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railways recently opened, two feet and six inches gauge, running north east and south to Bowringpet, of which about 34 miles are in the District, with stations at Malleswararam, Yesvantapur, Yelahanka, Bettahalsoor, Dodjala, Devanhalli, Avattihalli and Nandi. The feasibility of taking up the Bangalore-Hosur line was before the Government in 1926.

Roads.

The length of Provincial roads is about 212 miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 72,500. District roads with a total length of 458 miles are found in the District.

The following tables give all available information about Provincial and District Fund roads:—

No.	Names of Roads	Miles	Cost of maintenance
<i>Provincial Roads.</i>			
1	Madras-Cannanore road	68	Rs. 27,500
2	Salem-Bellary Road	50	18,750

No.	Names of Roads	Miles	Cost of maintenance
			Rs.
3	Bangalore-Bellary Road	27	9,300
4	Bangalore-Cuddapah Road	14	2,800
5	Bangalore-Mangalore Road	23	5,750
6	Bangalore-Suburban Road	6	3,000
7	Bangalore-Hindupur Road	26	5,400
	<i>District Fund Roads.</i> Total ..	212	72,500
1	Kolar-Sompur Road via Nandi	39	5,850
2	Melukote-Dodda Hejjaji Road	2	150
3	Hoskote-Malur Railway feeder Road.. ..	7	875
4	Hoskote-Sulibele Road	12	1,500
5	Hoskote-Anekal-Kadgodri Railway feeder Road.	30	4,750
6	Gunjur-Sausmond Road	3	300
7	Bangalore-Magadi-Huliyurdroog Road	38	6,800
8	Magadi-Kunigal Road	10	1,250
9	Bangalore-Mysore Road via Kankanhalli	43	8,700
10	Kankanhalli-Kodihally Road	9	900
11	Kodihally-Satnur Road	16	2,400
12	Closepet-Magadi Road	20	2,000
13	Closepet-Kankanhalli Road	16	2,400
14	Channapatna-Satnur Road	18	3,200
15	Channapatna-Halgur Road	8	800
16	Hoskote-Sidlaghatta Road	12	1,200
17	Attibele-Mattigere Road	3	300
18	Iggalur-Anekal-Gumlapur Road	11	1,800
19	Bangalore-Anekal Road via Bannerghatta	21½	5,513
20	Bangalore-Dommasandra Road	10	2,000
21	Bangalore-Vartur Road	8	1,600
22	Nelamangala-Gollahally-Dodballapur Railway feeder Road.	21	2,600
23	Begur-Tyamagondlu-Nidavanda Railway feeder Road.	10	1,000
24	Dobbspet-Sivaganga Road	5	500
25	Dobbspet-Koratigere Road	6	600
26	Devanhalli-Dodballapur Road	12	2,100
27	Devanhalli-Vadagenhalli Road	6	900
28	Venkatapura-Devanhalli Road	3	225
29	Bangalore-Nandidroog Road	10	1,000
30	Cross Road at Dodballapur	6	600
31	Subrayanghat Temple Road (Old)	8½	850
32	Gudimaranhalli-Magadi Road	10	1,500
33	Bangalore-Suburban Road	7	2,100
34	Loop line from Dodballapur Railway Station..	2	150
35	Yel-kyathanahally-Nidavanda Railway feeder Road.	4	300
36	Kengeri-Thavarekere Road	3	225
37	Subramanyaghati Temple Road (New) (Contribution work).	2	150
	Total ..	458½	69,088

Dak Bungalows,
Musafir-
khanas, etc.

Dak Bungalows or rest houses have been built at places of some interest and where accommodation is considered absolutely essential for the convenience of travellers. A moderate fee is levied, the amount varying according to the class to which the bungalow belongs.

Besides these, there are also Musafir-khanas, meaning rest houses for strangers. Invariably a care-taker is appointed to look after the building and help the travellers.

The following table gives detailed information regarding Travellers' Bungalows in the District:—

First Class	Second Class	Third Class
Closepet.	Yelahanka. Hoskote. Dodballapur. Sompur or Dobbpet. Channapatna. Bidadi. Hebbagodu. Devanhalli.	Kumbalgod. Hindignal. Rajankunte. Kankanhalli. Kugglihalli. Kodihalli. Satnur. Magadi. Solur. Paduvatta. Anekal. Sarjapur.

FAMINES.

Beyond the prevalence of drought consequent on insufficient rainfall in some years, there were no regular famines in this district since the famine of 1877.

SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

DIVISIONS.

Taluks and
Sub-divisions.

The District is divided into 9 taluks and one sub-taluk, with three Revenue Divisions in charge of three Assistant Commissioners exercising revenue jurisdiction over them:—
(1) The Dodballapur Sub-Division comprising of Anekal, Hoskote, Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks;

(2) the Closepet Sub-Division consisting of Magadi, Kankanhalli and Channapatna taluks and Closepet Sub-Taluk, and
 (3) the Bangalore Sub-Division for the Bangalore Taluk.

The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bangalore Taluk exercises also the functions of a Civil Officer, supervising the arrangements incidental to the marching, manoeuvres and field firing of British troops in the Bangalore District and the surrounding parts.

The following statement gives further particulars of the taluks comprised in the District:—

Taluk	Area in Square Miles	Number of Hoblis	Number of villages and towns		Population in 1921	Per Square Mile
			Govt.	Inam		
1. Anekal ..	199-27	4	168	37	59,348	312
2. Bangalore ..	375-07	9	316	124	123,517	329
3. Channapatna .	160-50	3	128	13	76,831	295
4. Closepet Sub-Taluk.	..	4	122	14	50,294	..
5. Devanhalli ..	229-70	5	190	89	60,909	265
6. Dodballapur ..	310-46	5	245	61	74,619	240
7. Hoskote ..	272-35	6	258	110	75,272	276
8. Kankanhalli ..	623-40	6	248	17	104,303	167
9. Magadi ..	358-64	6	254	81	86,402	241
10. Nelamangala	255-53	4	2	314	70,294	274

JUDICIALS.

There are five Civil Courts in the District as shown below:— (a) Civil Justice.

1. District Judge's Court, Bangalore City.
2. Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore City.
3. First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City.
4. Second Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City.
5. Munsiff's Court, Dodballapur.

There are 14 Subordinate Magistrate's Courts administering Criminal Justice in the District as shown below :— (b) Criminal Justice.

City Magistrate, Bangalore.—With territorial jurisdiction over all 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cases of the Bangalore City and 1st class cases of the taluk.

Special First Grade Magistrate, Bangalore.—Having territorial jurisdiction over all 1st class cases of the taluks of Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Dodballapur and also 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Dodballapur.

Special Second Grade Magistrate, Bangalore City.—With territorial jurisdiction over 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote and Anekal.

Special Second Grade Magistrate, Closepet.—With territorial jurisdiction over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Channapatna, Magadi and Kankanhalli and the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Ten Benches of Magistrates.—Composed of Honorary Magistrates exercising jurisdiction over the several taluks and sub-taluks, with their courts located at the Head-quarters of the taluks and the sub-taluks.

The work of all these courts is under the control of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, while for purposes of sessions trial, the district is included along with the Tumkur and Kolar Districts in the Bangalore Division presided over by the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division.

The receipts and expenditure of these courts for two years is given below:—

Item	Year	
	1920-21	1921-22
Receipts	Rs. 12,037	Rs. 16,265
Expenditure	43,168	42,895

The Honorary Bench of Magistrates at Bangalore with one Chairman and two colleagues exercise 2nd class powers with regard to the following offences:—

Jurisdiction.

- (i) Offences under the Municipal Regulation.
- (ii) Offences under the Vaccination Regulation.
- (iii) Offences under the Public Conveyance Regulation.

- (iv) Offences under the Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals.
- (v) Appeals under Section 86 of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906.
- (vi) Section 56, Clause i, ii and under Police Regulation.
- (vii) Offences under Sections 160, 278, 285, 286, 290, 323, 334, 352, 355, 426 and 504, I. P. C.

There are a few village courts in the District established under Section 3 of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913. Village Courts.

LAND REVENUE.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue in the District for the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25, both inclusive:— Demand, Collection and Balance.

Year	Total Demand	Remis- sions	Net Recover- able Demand	Actual Collections	Balance
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1920-21	12,45,810 13 10	9,781 8	12,36,060 7 10	11,51,778 8 1	84,338 1 10
1921-22	14,36,158 0 0	6,705 0	14,29,453 0 0	13,59,791 0 0	69,662 0 0
1922-23	14,12,092 0 0	6,527 0	14,05,565 0 0	13,22,224 0 0	83,341 0 0
1923-24	14,44,399 0 0	5,650 0	14,38,699 0 0	13,38,273 0 0	1,00,416 0 0
1924-25	14,85,195 0 0	6,156 0	14,79,039 0 0	14,16,137 0 0	62,102 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of miscellaneous revenue in the District for the seven years from 1918-19 to 1924-25, both inclusive:— Demand, Collection and Balance.

Year	Total Demand Net	Collections	Balance
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1918-19	1,03,381 2 6	98,875 0 2	15,506 3 2
1919-20	1,46,433 2 1	1,33,531 13 3	12,901 4 5
1920-21	1,15,213 6 11	1,08,617 11 4	11,485 14 3
1921-22	1,67,224 12 10	1,37,817 7 7	9,407 14 3
1922-23	1,66,851 0 0	1,45,529 0 0	21,322 0 0
1923-24	1,28,704 0 0	1,14,011 0 0	14,693 0 0
1924-25	1,31,429 0 0	1,66,657 0 0	14,772 0 0

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Local and
Municipal
Boards.

For purposes of Local Self-Government, the following bodies have been constituted:—

- (i) Village Panchayets ;
- (ii) Taluk Boards ; and
- (iii) District Boards.

(i) Village
Panchayets.

Village Panchayets, which, as the name indicates, are the lowest of the three bodies, have been constituted for 100 of the more populous villages in the District.

(ii) Taluk
Boards.

The Taluk Boards are ten in number exercising jurisdiction over the respective taluks and the Sub-Taluk of Closepet. The members are partly elected and partly nominated with a few of the Government Officials holding appointments in the Taluk as *ex-officio* members. The strength of all the Taluk Boards, with the exception of Bangalore, was raised in 1918-19 to 16 and in the case of Bangalore to 20, half the number consisting of members elected by land-holders and ināmdars and selected Village Panchayets. The Presidents in the case of the Bangalore and Closepet Taluk Boards are the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Revenue Sub-Divisions, respectively. In the case of other taluks, the Presidents are the Amildars of the respective taluks who are assisted by the elected non-official Vice-Presidents, except in the case of the Bangalore Taluk Board, of which the Amildar of the Taluk is the Vice-President.

(iii) District
Boards.

The strength of the District Boards was also raised during 1919-20 to 45, two-thirds of the members being elected by Taluk Boards, Select Municipal Councils, Ināmdars and recognised Associations in the District ; and under this provision, six Associations in the District have been given the privilege of deputing a member each to the District Board. The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* President of, the District Board, the Vice-President being an elected non-official. Since 1924, the President is also an elected non-official.

The following statement shows the *Receipts and Expenditure* of the Local Boards for the last five years from 1918-19:—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Year	Local Cess	House tax, etc.	Tolls & Ferries	Fees, Fines, etc.	Contri- butions
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1918-19	44,211 9 7	10,105 13 0	13 3	4,601 14 7	769 1 3
1919-20	49,825 0 4	23,361 10 0	13 13	5,118 0 7	2,356 11 7
1920-21	46,034 13 6	11,298 15 8	13 13	30,763 13 0	2,195 5 9
1921-22	33,416 5 5	8,127 4 9	5,873 6	13,530 3 6	4,184 1 8
1922-23	55,188 15 2	10,815 3 1	14 13	17,054 14 5	4,164 6 2

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Public Work by P. W. D.	Public Works by Civil De- partments	Administra- tion and Collection	Safety & Con- venience Misc.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1918-19 ..	54 0 0	4,264 5 9	4,462 14 8	..
1919-20 ..	10,641 2 2	10,079 13 1	8,988 14 10	11,492 0 11
1920-21 ..	6,093 6 4	6,200 10 5	10,353 1 0	29,811 2 10
1921-22 ..	1,888 11 5	9,733 3 4	10,982 7 2	..
1922-23 ..	1,827 10 0	8,099 12 7	12,101 0 0	13,574 1 1

There are 15 Municipalities in the District, of which the Bangalore City Municipality, the premier one in the State, administers the affairs of the Bangalore City Municipal area. The remaining 14 administer the municipal affairs of the several taluks. The Bangalore City Municipality is completely non-official in its composition with generally an elected non-official President, assisted until recently by one, elected non-official Vice-President. In the case of the remaining Municipalities, the President is the Amildar of the taluk, excepting in Closepet, where the President is the Revenue Sub-Division Officer. The Vice-Presidents of all the Municipalities are invariably elected non-official gentlemen.

Municipali-
ties.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the several Municipalities during the year 1921-22 :—

Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1921	Receipts during 1921-22	Total	Expenditure during 1921-22	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore City .. <i>Town and Minor Municipalities.</i>	4,336	11,35,879	11,40,215	10,36,551	1,03,664
Yelahanka ..	471	2,651	3,127	1,310	1,817
Hoskote ..	1,746	4,453	6,199	3,887	2,312
Sulibele ..	1,700	1,457	3,167	690	2,677
Dodballapur ..	4,285	6,901	11,186	6,277	2,909
Nelamangala ..	3,490	4,846	8,336	4,713	3,623
Tyamagondla ..	6,087	4,711	10,798	5,304	5,494
Kankanhalli ..	256	3,503	3,759	3,738	21
Magadi ..	4,851	5,063	9,914	4,684	5,230
Closepet ..	3,443	4,466	7,909	4,920	2,989
Channapatna ..	7,024	15,229	22,253	15,983	7,110
Anekal ..	3,730	5,233	8,963	4,955	4,008
Sarjapur ..	3,534	2,797	6,331	2,596	3,735
Devanhalli ..	4,876	6,031	10,907	4,842	6,065
Vadigenahalli ..	4,065	2,932	6,997	2,553	4,444
Total of Town and Minor Municipalities.	49,558	70,288	1,19,816	65,552	54,294

POLICE AND JAILS.

Police.

The Police administration of the District is vested in a District Superintendent of Police, with Head-quarter in Bangalore City, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police with jurisdiction over the City area of Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the Head of Police for the whole District.

For each taluk or sub-taluk, there is a Police Inspector under the control of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, as Head of Police for the Taluk or Sub-Taluk.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force for the District is as shown below :—

Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police	2
Inspectors	16
Sub-Inspectors	18
Sergeants	96
Head Constables	15
Constables	852
Total	1,000

The total cost of the Force amounts to nearly Rs. 2,11,000 per annum.

The regular Police are assisted in rural parts by a number of Tōtis who are stationed in Ookads.

The District is served, for the detention of prisoners, by the Bangalore Central Jail which, besides receiving prisoners of the District proper, admits prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment in some of the Magisterial Courts of other Districts in the State. Civil prisoners are also kept in the Central Jail. Jails.

The Central Jail is under the supervision of a Government Officer designated the Superintendent, Central Jail. Arrangements exist to provide convicts with varied kinds of work. There are also 9 Taluk Lock-ups at each of the taluk headquarters except Bangalore, wherein the convicts sentenced to not more than one month's imprisonment and under-trial prisoners are confined. The Taluk Lock-ups are in the charge of the Sub-Registrars.

The following statistics for the calendar year 1925 will give a general idea of the working of the Central Jail, Bangalore:—

Item	Admitted during 1921			Daily average number of each class.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Convicts ..	1,469	91	1,560	664	17	681
Under-trial ..	558	24	582	47	2	49
Civil ..	147	..	147	10	..	10
Total ..	2,174	115	2,289	721	19	740

The following table gives a general idea of the working of the Lock-ups in the District :—

Item	Received during 1925			Daily average number of each class.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Convicts ..	79	5	84	2.69	.23	2.92
Under-trial ..	186	5	191	8.56	.22	8.78
Total ..	265	10	275	11.25	.45	11.70

Total net cost to Government.

	Rs.
Bangalore Central Jail	66,861
Lock-ups of the District	1,311

EDUCATION.

Number of
Schools and
Scholars.

On the 30th of June 1924, there were altogether 1,383 schools and 56,853 scholars in the district. Out of 1,383 institutions, one was an Oriental College for men, 8 English High Schools, 6 for boys and 2 for girls, 105 were Middle Schools, both for boys and girls, 1,186 Primary Schools, 15 Special Schools, such as Sanskrit Schools, etc., and 63 Village Indigenous Schools. Of the total number of pupils, viz., 56,853, 44,331 were boys and 12,522 girls. Of the total number of girls, 137 were in High Schools, 757 in Middle Schools, 11,497 in Primary Schools, 35 in Special Schools and 96 in Village Indigenous Schools.

This gives 2.2 square miles, 1.76 villages and 567 persons as served by each school in the district.

The educational work in this District is under the control of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction with Head-quarters at Shimoga. Under the Deputy Director, there is a District Educational Officer with Head-quarters at Bangalore who

is responsible for Primary and Middle School education in the District and in charge of the Kannada and Urdu Boys' and Girls' Schools. He keeps in touch with High School work, by conducting inspections in the High Schools in whole or in part under the direction of the Deputy Inspector and devotes special attention to the improvement of Middle Schools and their maintaining a high state of efficiency by constant guidance and regular inspections. The District Educational Officer is the officer whom the Deputy Commissioner and the District Board, etc., are to address on all matters relating to education in the District. Each of the ranges into which the District is divided is in charge of an Assistant Inspector. One of the ranges comprises all the Urdu Schools in the District. The Assistant Inspectors are in administrative charge of the Kannada or Urdu Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools in their area but their inspections are as a rule confined to Boys' Schools.

MEDICAL.

There is a large number of medical institutions in the District which includes the important Central Institutions of the State situated in the City of Bangalore, such as the Victoria Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the St. Martha's Hospital and the Maternity Hospital. The other institutions in the City of Bangalore are, the Head-quarter establishment, the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, and the Dispensaries at Basvangudi, Mallēswaram, Arlepet, Gānigarpet, Chāmarājpet and Māvalli.

There are Local Fund Dispensaries in all the Taluk Headquarters and other important stations, their number being 14. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the district on 31st December 1925 was 27.

The total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated during the Calendar year 1925 in all the above institutions, was 454,880 and the total expenditure incurred on establishment, medicine, etc., was Rs. 3,27,830.

VACCINATION.

The control over the Vaccination Department in the District is exercised by the President of the District Board under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The work of vaccination is under the supervision of Taluk Boards, Municipal Sanitary Inspectors and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors. The staff employed for the purpose consists of a Deputy Inspector and eight Vaccinators. The average expenditure on the Department amounts to about Rs. 8,200 per annum.

SECTION V.—GAZETTEER.

Agara also
Agram.

Agara also Agram.—A village in the Kengeri hobli of the Bangalore taluk, about five miles south-east of Bangalore. Population 702. Contains large tanks, which inscriptions show were in existence in the 8th century. The Artillery practice ground is on the Agram plain. There is an installation for the manufacture of jaggory at this place.

This is said to be the birth place of the Kannada poet Timma-kavi, the author of *Ananda-Rāmāyana*. He probably flourished in the first half of the 18th century. At the end of each *sandhi* of his work, he praises the god of Sahādēva-pura, Sadali near Anekal, who is said to be his family god.

Judging from the inscription *E. C. IX*, Bangalore 79 at this village, it appears to be an old place, and to have been under the rule of the chief Nagattara, a subordinate of the Ganga King Satyavākya Permadi, in the 9th century. The chief Nagattara, is mentioned in several records of Bangalore Taluk. The modern village Ibbalur, near Agara, is named Irvuliyur in the above epigraph at Agara. The Rāma temple at Agara, is a fine though modern structure with three cells standing in a line, containing figures of Gōpalakrishna, Rāma and Hanumān. It was erected by Rāma Reddi. The Chennigarāya temple, which according to the modern Sanskrit inscription on it, was recently restored by Rāma Reddi, has now a figure of Venkataramana, the former figure having been removed owing to mutilation. In the

sukhānasi is kept a figure of Beteraya, about 2½ feet high, with a bow and an arrow sculptured at the sides on the *prabhāvali*. The *balī-pīṭha* or altar has figures of the regents of the directions with intervening Simhalalātas or lion's heads above and the elephants of the directions (*ashta-diggaja*) below. The *yāgasāle* has on a high pedestal figures of the nine planets set up in three rows—south row Rāhu, Mars and the Moon; middle row, Saturn, the Sun and Venus; and north row, Kētu, Jupiter and Mercury. The outer doorway of this temple, though modern, is well carved. Its silver palanquin (of good workmanship) and other accessories are kept in a neat room called *Bhajanemane* (or prayer-house) which is decorated with fine pictures of gods and goddesses.

Aigandapura.—A village in the Bangalore District. Aigandapura.

This place is of some antiquity, as it contains records of the 11th century relating to the Chōla Kings Rājēndrachōla, Rājādhirāja, and Kulōttunga I. The name is said to be a corruption of Āivarkanda-pura, the town seen or founded by the five, i.e., the Pāndavas. There are five lingas in the village named after four of the Pāndava brothers and their mother Kunti, who are said to have set them up. They are called Dharmēsvara, Nakulēsvara, Sahadēvēsvara, Bhimēsvara and Kunti linga. The first is enshrined in a pretty large temple, the others in separate cells outside. The linga set up by Arjuna is said to be in the Arjunarāya temple at Totegere, a village about five miles to the west. The Dharmēsvara temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhānasi* and a *navaranga* with the entrance on the south, though the linga faces east. There is a small pierced window opposite to the linga. In the *sukhānasi* are kept three figures to the left and four to the right. Of the former, one is Lingōdbhavamūrti, another a four-handed male figure seated on Nandi, and the third a four-handed female figure seated on a demon. And of the latter, one is a four-handed male figure standing with the left leg put across the right with a nimbus at the back, another a female figure seated on a he-buffalo with the left lower hand in the *tarjani-mudra* or the warning pose, another a three-headed female figure and the fourth a seated female figure holding the discus and a conch. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a stepped stone tower of the Pallava style, the bottom tier of which covers the whole cell.

An inscription discovered on the pedestal of the linga, which consists of two *anushubh* verses, states that the *pītha* or the pedestal was caused by Madanārya, a dependant of Vāmana. The epigraph is not dated, but the Kannada characters in which it is engraved are of the 11th century. Vāmana of this record is probably identical with the Vāmanaiya-dannāyaka mentioned in another inscription at the same village. (*E.C. IX Nelamangala* 37 of 1033 A.D.). If this be so, the period of the temple would be the first half of the 11th century. The Gōpālakrishna temple is likewise one of antiquity, the inscription of 1033 A.D. mentioned above, being engraved on its basement. It is said that the temple had formerly a figure of the god Chennigarāya and that Kempe Gauda used to bathe in the Arkāvati, pay homage to Chennigarāya, and make grants of land to Brāhmins. The Purānic account of Aigandapura is stated to form a section of three chapters of the *Nandimahātmya*.

Aisamipalya.

Aisamipalya.—A village in the Nelamangala taluk. To its west stands a *tōrana gamba* with inscriptions on both the pillars. Above the inscription, the right pillar has a discus and Garuda, while the left has a conch and Hanumān. The sluice of the Devarkere tank, to the north, is a fine structure in the shape of a four-pillared mantapa about 20 feet high.

Alsur
(Ulsoor).

(Alsur Ulsoor).—See Halasur.

Anekal.

Anekal.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 190.29 square miles. Head-quarters at Anekal. The following table shows the hoblis, villages and population in the taluk:—

Hoblis	Villages including hamlets	Villages classified			Kayam-gutta	Popula-tion
		Govern-ment	Sarva-manya	Jodi		
1. Anekal ..	56	50	..	4	2	17,350
2. Sarjapur ..	47	42	..	..	5	14,903
3. Attibele ..	48	38	2	4	4	14,223
4. Jigani ..	54	38	1	3	12	12,863
Total ..	205	168	3	11	23	59,348

Anekal, 6,326 ; Sarjapur, 2,639 ; Dommasandra 1,890, Attibele, 1,506 ; Jigani, 1,340 ; Bommasandra, 1,572. Principal places with population.

The South Pinakini runs along the eastern side and receives nearly the whole drainage. The western side is jungly and marked by a continuous range of hills, through which several rivulets, uniting under the name of the Suvarnamukhi, descend to the Arkāvati at the lower level of Kankanhalli. The taluk consists of two principal valleys, which collect all the smaller streams running eastward ; the southernmost extends from Anekal to Attibele ; through the northern flows the Sanatkumara, which joins the South Pinakini near Hosur in the Salem District, five miles beyond the Mysore boundary.

Except in the western parts, the soil is fertile and well cultivated, but a somewhat better rainfall in those parts, owing to the proximity of hills, allows of the growth of rice without artificial irrigation. The principal dry crops are the ordinary ragi, gram, etc. The wet crops consist chiefly of paddy and sugar-cane. In favourable seasons, two crops of rice are grown under large tanks. The sugar-cane is of a superior kind. There are many gardens of the betel vine, with some areca and cocoa-nut plantations. Minor garden produce is raised by Tigalas in the south-east. Mulberry cultivation is also met with here and there. The Sanatkumara supplies several small channels and tanks. Its waters are further utilised by means of pikota wells.

Iron ore is collected and smelted in the western parts of the taluk. Common cotton cloths are made at Anekal, Dommasandra and other places. Raw silk is produced at Anekal and Sarjapur. At this latter place, muslins of various patterns, turbans, and small cotton carpets are made.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1891. The area of the taluk was in 1919-20 distributed as follows :—

		Extent in acres.
Culturable	} Forests	64,093
Un-culturable		1,671
Other lands not available for cultivation		37,046
Total ..		102,810

Of the culturable area, 62,892 acres were under occupancy, 61,673 acres having been under actual cultivation.

The total demand and collection under land revenue including dry, wet and garden in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 1,38,936 and Rs. 1,37,985, respectively.

The average monthly rainfall at the four rain gauge stations in the taluk was as follows :—

Stations	Month							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anekal ..	0.13	0.20	0.43	1.29	4.70	2.70	3.58	5.56
Attibele ..	0.17	0.31	0.34	1.43	4.73	2.51	2.90	3.77
Hebbagodi ..	0.19	0.37	0.38	1.40	4.58	2.73	3.34	4.97
Sarjapur ..	0.18	..	0.59	0.65	3.69	1.31	1.80	2.43
Stations	Month—concl'd.					Remarks		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total			
	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Anekal ..	6.36	6.17	2.65	0.66	34.43	For 46 years 1875-1920		
Attibele ..	7.76	5.21	2.85	0.54	32.52	For 27 yrs. 1894-1920		
Hebbagodi ..	7.24	5.48	2.77	0.47	33.91	Do do		
Sarjapur ..	6.35	4.39	2.60	0.16	24.15	For 9 yrs. 1912-1920		

The trunk road from Bangalore to Salem runs through the taluk, from north-west to south-east, with a branch road to Anekal from near Hebbagodi. From Attibele in the same main road there are branches south to Mattikere, south-west to Anekal and north to Sarjapur. From this place there is a road to Whitefield Railway Station, with a branch to Bangalore through Agara. There is also a road from Bangalore to Anekal by way of Bannerghatta. Local roads

run from Anekal to Mattikere and from Anekal towards Denkanikota. One from Anekal to Kankanhalli has also been traced.

Anekal.—A town situated in 12°43' N. lat., 77°42' E. Anekal. Long., 22 miles south-east of Bangalore. Head-quarters of the Anekal taluk, and a municipality. The direct road from Bangalore is by Bannerghatta, but there is also a cross road from the Hosur road beyond Hebbagod.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	2,667	2,722	5,389
Muhammadans	..	..	..	423	339	762
Christians	..	..	..	69	54	123
Others	..	..	..	24	28	52
Total				3,183	3,143	6,326

A fair is held every Friday attended by about 400 persons.

The municipal income in 1921-22 was Rs. 5,233 and the expenditure Rs. 4,955.

The origin of the name *āne-kal*, hailstone, is not known. The town was founded about 1603 by Chikka Timme Gauda, a descendant of the original Sugatur chief. The general of the Bijāpur State, after seizing Timme Gauda's hereditary possession of Hoskote, granted him Anekal, which formed a hobli of that paragāna. He thereupon erected the fort and temple, constructed the large tank to the west, and set on foot such improvements as tended to the opulence and prosperity of the town. After a reign of thirty years, he died, and was succeeded by his son Timme Gauda. The latter reigned twenty years, and left the territory to his son Dodda Timme Gauda, in whose time Anekal was conquered by the Mysore Rāja. The chief, however, remained in possession, paying an annual tribute of Rs. 2,000, and died shortly after, having completed a long reign of 60 years.

His son Vira Nanjana Timme Gauda then ruled for 24 years, and was in turn succeeded by his son Jama Gauda. This chief, in common with many others, was expelled by Haidar and his possessions were annexed to Mysore.

An interesting stone at Anekal has been brought to notice by Father Pession of the Kolar Gold Fields. It has at the top a large figure of a cross below which are three lines of inscription in what seem old Kannada letters. These show that it was set up to mark the *Kumbāra ane* or Potter's dam, of which there are still remains in existence. As the Dominican Friars are said to have built a Church at Anekal in 1400, it would seem that this dam may have been made for the benefit of their converts.

There are several temples here, of which the Channekēsava is probably the oldest. It is a fine structure facing east with a *mahādvāra* or outer gate to the south. The *navaranga* or central hall has four sculptured pillars supporting a ceiling carved with a lotus bud. The sculptures on the pillars illustrate the stories of several of the ten incarnations of Vishnu such as the Narasimha, the Krishna and of the Vāmana. Among other noticeable carvings are a figure of Vishnu with fourteen hands and a large conch-shell. In the *sukhānasi* or vestibule are kept two sets of *utsava-vigrahas* or processional images, a figure of Hānumān and three stone figures of Ālvārs of Śrīvaiṣṇava saints. The god of the temple is said to have been set up by the Pāndava prince Arjuna. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters and three niches surmounted by small *gōpuras* or turrets on the three sides of the *garbhagriha* or adytum. There is a figure of Hanumān to the right of the *mahādvāra*. The Amritamallikārjuna temple is a pretty large building facing the east with a *mahādvāra* and a good *dīpa-stambha*, or a lamp-pillar, in front. The pillar, about 20 feet high, stands on a raised pedestal, about 5 feet high, and has, on the west face Ganapati, on the north Virabhadra, on the south Nandi, and on the east a four-armed figure, about 2½ feet high, of Siva standing on a chariot, the upper hands holding an axe and an antelope, the lower a bow and an arrow. The Siva figure is rather peculiar; it is perhaps intended to represent that god as the destroyer of the Tripura demons. The lintel of the *sukhānasi* doorway

shows a *linga* flanked by elephants instead of the usual Gajalakshmi. To the north of the temple in the *prakāra* or enclosure in which is the shrine of the goddess. The Bhavānisankara temple, said to have been erected by one Annadānappa about 200 years ago, has three cells standing in a line, the central one having a *linga* known as Bhavānisankara, the north a good figure of Pārvatī and the south a *linga* called Nanjundēsvara said to have been set up some fifty years ago. The central Ganapati cell has also the processional image together with a standing figure and the *astra-dēvata*, i.e., a trident standing on a pedestal. In the south cell are also kept the processional images of the Amritamallikārjuna and the ruined Gangadharēsvara temples, the former being what is known as Sōmaskanda-mūrti, consisting of the group Siva, Pārvatī, and child Skanda or Subramanya and the latter Umāmahēsvara. The centre of the *navaranga* is paved with a smooth stone slab measuring, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is said to be the stone cot used by a former chief of the place. It is semi-circular at one end and is carved with two parrots. It is said that its four ornamental legs are buried in the ground. The *navaranga* has also pretty good figures of Ganapati, Chandēsvara, Lakshminārāyana and Sūrya. There is likewise a rude standing figure in niche with folded hands which probably represents the founder of the temple. The short lamp-pillar in front has Indra on the east face, Nandi on the south, Ganapati on the west and a lotus on the north. In a shrine in the enclosure is a good marble figure of Sankarāchārya, recently set up.

The Vēnugōpāla temple is said to have been founded about 100 years ago, by Raghupatāiya, a high officer under a former chief of the place. The god, about 3 feet high, is flanked by consorts. Raghupatāiya is also said to have founded the *agrahāra* (or rent-free Brāhman village) Kammasandra, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Anekal, and to have erected the Rāma and Siva temples there which have now gone to ruin. The Dharmarāja temple enshrines colored wooden figures of the Pāndava brothers and their consort Draupadī. There is also a stone figure, about 1 foot high, of Dharmarāja, seated in *lalitāsana* or with one leg dangling, holding a *gada* or mace in the right hand, the other hand being placed on the thigh. The processional images are metallic figures of Arjuna and Draupadī, the former armed with a bow, an arrow and a quiver. In front of the temple is

a small shrine containing a standing figure, about 3 feet high, of Potalārāju, holding a sword in the uplifted right hand and a dagger in the left. In the *prakāra* is a miniature Muhammadan tomb newly set up with a *panja* or metal hand. The meaning of this is not clear. The annual festival takes place in the month of Chaitra (April), and in the procession Draupadi has precedence over the others. Dharmarāja is not taken out. Outside the temple at some distance is a circular mud embankment, said to represent Saindhava, who treacherously killed Abhimanyu in the *Mahābhārata* war, and during the festival a huge head is fixed on the embankment and cut off. Sham fights also take place during the festival in imitation of the battle in which Abhimanyu was killed. The Timmarāyasvāmi temple, situated at a distance of about a mile from Anekal, has been recently renovated with the materials of the ruined Venkataramanasvāmi temple at Halehalli. So, the inscription *E. C. IX Anekal* 46 of Halehalli is now here. The god is what is known as *udbhavamūrti*, an upright round stone said to be of the shape of a serpent (*Sēshākāra*) and supposed to have emerged from an ant-hill (*vālmīkōdbhava*). We have the usual tradition that the god revealed himself in a dream to a chief of the place and that the dropping of milk by a cow led to the discovery of the god. The car festival takes place on a grand scale in Chaitra (April) every year, at which about 10,000 people are said to collect together. There are several *mantapas* and other buildings to accommodate pilgrims during the festival. Behind the temple is a neat little shrine once dedicated to Narasimha, but now containing a figure of Hanumān.

To the south of Anekal is what looks like the site of an ancient city, now known as *Sāsanada-bidu* (the inscription plain) and *būdihola* (the ash field). It is full of ashes, bones, and pieces of old pottery with various kinds of ornamentation. The pottery mostly resembles that found on the Chandravalli site at Chitaldrug. A few old bricks and neolithic celts were also picked up on the site. No information is available about the city which once stood here. The site is now being dug up for the ashes which are carted away for being used as manure for the fields. It is well worth exploration.

Aradesahalli.—A Jōdi village in Devanhalli taluk, four miles south-west of Kundana with a population of 554. Contains some old stone inscriptions, one of Akālarvarsha, and two relating to the Punnād kings. Aradesahalli.

Arkavati.—A tributary of the Cauvery flowing through the District from north to south receiving the drainage of all the country between the central watershed and the western chain of hills. Its reputed source is a well on Nandidrug, on the south-west. Thence entering the Dodballapur taluk it forms several large tanks, as at Dodballapur, Kakolu and Hessarghatta ; and passing through the east of the Nelamangala taluk, receives in the south the Kumādvati from the west. It then flows through the Magadi taluk, passing east of Savandurga. Penetrating between Rāmgiri and Sivangiri near Closepet, it runs through the Channapatna taluk in a south-easterly direction past Closepet and Kunagal, which are on the left bank, into Kankanhalli taluk. Near Muduvadi-dūrḡa it is joined on the north by the Vrishabhāvati and then runs due south, leaving Kankanhalli on the right bank, and discharges into the Cauvery on the southern frontier. The length of the main stream is about 120 miles. Arkāvati.

The greater part of its course from Magadi onwards is through a wild country amid rocky hills, precipices and thick jungle. Its waters are therefore little utilized in those parts for purposes of cultivation. Though never entirely dry, it presents in the hot season the usual aspect of a sandy bed with a little current of water flowing at one side. Holes scooped in the sand furnish a ready means of water supply to the dwellers on the banks. In the rains, when the freshes come down, it is a formidable stream, swollen by mountain torrents and bearing along in its irresistible force logs of timber and uprooted trees torn from the forests on its banks. It is bridged in three places for roads from Bangalore, namely, 5 miles east of Nelamangala, 10 miles east of Magadi and at Closepet. The calculations for the second of these gave a maximum

flood discharge of 50,000 cubic feet per second, with an ordinary monsoon discharge of 3,500.

Avati.

Avati.—Properly Ahuti, a village in the Devanhalli taluk, 4 miles north of the Kasaba, on the road to Chikballapur. Formerly the capital of the Avati Prabhus. Population 1,153.

It is historically interesting as being the original settlement of the seven enterprising farmers from Kānchi, whose story holds so prominent a place in the annals of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. The three sons of Baire Gauda, the leader, it will there be seen, established themselves as chiefs of Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Chickballapur respectively. Timme Gauda became lord of Sugatur Nād, obtained the title of Chikka Rayal, restored Kolar and founded Hoskote; while his descendents became the chiefs of Punganur and Anekal. Sanna Baire Gauda settled at Holavanhalli and founded Koratigere. Jaya Gauda became lord of Yelahanka Nād and founder of Bangalore, his descendents being the chiefs of Magadi.

The Chennakēsava temple here, has a figure of the god, about 2 feet high, flanked by consorts. There is a lofty four-pillared *mantapa* in front. Tradition has it that the figure of the god was found by the Prabhus in the midst of seven *koppariges* (or large metal boilers) of treasure which they were fortunate enough to unearth, and that they built this temple and set up the god. The Avati hill was once fortified. On it are several ash pits containing huge bones and ancient pottery. A few boulders at the top are pointed out as the place where the Prabhus had their *Karagada dēvaru* or gods in the shape of earthen pots. These are said to be there even now. On another boulder is sculptured a female figure, about 1½ feet high, which is said to represent Virakempamma, a princess of the Prabhu family, through whom it attained great prominence. A portion of the hill is known as her *bidu* or residence. Another portion is called *Dodda-bidu* (or the great residence), where it is said, the Prabhus once had their buildings, though a part of the village below the hill is shown as the site of their palace. A sloping rock at the foot of the hill on the west, which has a small hole

with some water in it, is called Kannikalamma's rock and is worshipped on occasions of droughts and at other times. It is believed that if the water in the hole overflows and reaches the edge of the rock, which is about 2 yards from the hole, on any day, there will surely be rain that day. Kannikalamma means the goddess of the virgins; and it is only virgins and boys that are allowed to worship her and not adult men and women. If the latter want their desires to be fulfilled, they are at liberty to make vows to the goddess but must always have the worship done by the former. If the worship is to be conducted after sunset, several lamps are carried to the rock. The hill to the west is called Kōlugudda, because it is said, *kōli* or fowls were reared there during the rule of the Prabhus. A cave in the hill is known as Bhaktara gavi or the Devotees' cave. In the valley between the Avati hill and Kōlugodda are several cromlechs, each situated within a circle of rough stones, the top slab being about one foot thick and nine or ten feet square. It is a wonder how those gigantic slabs were got to their place. It appears that during Arthur Cole's time a few of these cromlechs were opened by having the top slabs broken to pieces and the contents consisting of pots, iron sandals, spears and huge bones removed to Bangalore. The ash pits and cromlechs bear testimony to the great antiquity of the place. There is a pretty temple of Srinivāsa on the hill called Gautamagiri, but popularly known as Yambarahalli Timmarayasvāmi-betta. The place is considered very holy and several marriages are celebrated here every year. The god, about 5 feet high, is a good figure with 4 hands, the right lower being in the *abhaya* attitude and the other three holding a discus a conch and a mace. The outer walls have, as in the Gōpālakrishnasvāmi temple at Devanhalli, a frieze of large images illustrating scenes from the epics and the *Purānas*. The figures on the south wall and on portion of the east wall delineate the story of the *Kiskindhakānda* of the *Rāmāyana*. Among the events illustrated may be mentioned—Rāma shooting the seven *Sala* trees, his alliance with Sugrīva, the fight between Vāli and Sugrīva, Vāli's death, Tāra pacifying Lakshmana's anger. As at Devanhalli, the south wall also illustrates the boyish sports of Krishna, the west wall the coronation of Rāma and the north wall the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The Narasimha incarnation is represented in some detail showing also

the events that led up to it. These friezes form a peculiar feature of some of the Dravidian temples in this part of the State, another instance that has come to notice being the ruined Ādinārāyana temple at Doddaballapur. A cave in the hill is pointed out as the hermitage of Gautama, who is said to have worshipped the god. There are 3 *tirthas* on the hill named Sankha, Chakra and Lakshmi. It is said that Tulasi and Bael leaves, when thrown into the first *tirtha*, sink and float respectively, and that they behave contrarily when thrown into the second. The Channarayana hill is also known as Gautamakshētra.

Baichapura.

Baichapura.—A village in Magadi Taluk, Population 316.

The Varadarāja temple at this place is a good structure in the Dravidian style. The image of the god Varadarāja is about 3 feet high. According to tradition, this temple was built by Kempe Gauda in order that his mother who was too aged to pay a visit to Kānchi might worship Varadarāja here. The god at Kānchi or Conjeeveram is Varadarāja. A similar tradition in connection with the Varadarāja temple at Maddur has been mentioned in the Mysore Archæological Report for 1910. There is also a shrine of the village goddess known as Kaligattamina at Baichapura. The goddess is a seated stucco figure about 3 feet high. In front of the shrine and to the south is a fine grove formed of the lofty pendent roots of a banian tree extending over a large tract of land. The roots have spread in all directions giving good shelter, though the original tree has disappeared. Close by is a Lingāyat *matha* known as Mummadi Gauda's *matha*, a stone structure with a *gaddige* or tomb of a Lingāyat *guru* in it. Mummadi Gauda most probably refers to Mummadi Kempe Gauda or Kempe Gauda III, who may have built the *matha*. It is said that the chiefs of the Yalahanka family built 300 such *mathas* in and around Magadi and endowed them. They also built and endowed Siva and Vishnu temples.

Bairan durga.

Bairan durga.—A hill in the north-west of the Magadi taluk near Kudur. It was fortified by the Mahrattas about 1609 and, with Hulikal, formed into a separate paraganā. It was purchased twenty years afterwards by the Mysore Rāja, who appointed Timme Nāyak as governor. He

improved and strengthened the fortifications, which consisted of three lines of defence and some outworks on the north and east faces, built the temple of Bhairava at the summit, and changed the name of the hill from Abdul Bandar to Bhairan-durga. The works were demolished and the town removed to Kudur by order of Tipu Sultān in 1792, on account of its unhealthiness and deficiency of water.

Banahalli.—A village in Hoskote Taluk, population 274. A small ruined temple at this place has besides Saptamātrika and Ganapati, a seated figure of Dakshināmūrti with four hands, the upper two holding a drum and a trident, and the lower a *vīṇā* or lute. There is also a curious two-armed seated figure holding what look like a noose and a whip, with two horses on the pedestal, one with a saddle and the other without it. May this represent Rēvanta? An old Nolamba record is to be seen near the village.

Bangalore.—A taluk near the centre. Area 375·07 square miles. Head-quarters at Bangalore. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages includ- hamlets	Villages Classified				Popu- lation
		Govern- ment	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam- gutta	
1. Bangalore..	41	29	1	1	10	18,414
2. Begur ..	44	35	..	1	8	17,256
3. Hesarghatta	57	43	1	10	3	14,411
4. Kengeri ..	51	38	1	2	10	12,354
5. Krishnaraj- pur.	46	27	..	4	15	16,809
6. Uttarhalli .	46	36	1	4	5	9,554
7. Vartur ..	41	34	..	3	4	11,662
8. Yelahanka	58	36	3	2	17	11,312
9. Yesvanthpur	48	31	..	6	11	11,466
Total ..	432	309	7	33	83	123,517

Principal
places with
population.

No.	Place	Population	
1	Bangalore City	118,558	237,496
	Do Civil and Military Station..	118,940	
2	Yelahanka	2,508	
3	Begur	2,362	
4	Kengeri	1,704	
5	Banasavadi	1,484	
6	Kalagondahalli	1,375	
7	Gungarahalli	1,382	
8	Kempapura	1,721	
9	Kacharpalli	1,205	
10	Vartur	1,256	
11	Gunjur	1,187	
12	Hagadur	1,293	
13	Agara	702	
14	Tavarekere	1,141	
15	Hessarghatta	1,704	

The taluk was increased in 1870 by the addition of the Krishnarajpur, and Yelahanka hoblis from the old Yelahanka taluk, and in 1873 by the Begur and Vartur hoblis from the Sarjapur taluk, and Kengeri hobli from the Kengeri taluk. By these accessions its limits were restored to nearly what they were in 1799.

The greater part of the taluk drains to the east, the waters being collected into two streams, which forming continuous chains of tanks, fall into the S. Pinakini. The northern of these commences beyond Yelahanka and, uniting near Hebbal with a stream from the north, flows into the South Pinakini at Kadgod. The southern runs from Vasantapur past Vartur into the same near the Patandur hill. In the western part of the taluk, a stream from Oyali Dinne feeds the Vrishabhāvati, which, rising near Gavipura, flows past Kengeri and Bidadi to the Arkāvati in Kankanhalli.

The south-west is rocky and hilly; the remainder being composed of open, well-cultivated country, undulating much towards the north-west. Some of the principal elevations are those at Dodbettahalli (3,158 feet), in the north; at Banāvar (3,108), in the north-west; at Kotnur (3,118 feet) in the south; and at Banasvadi (3,029 feet) in the east. From the Oyali Dinne (3,118 feet), north of Bangalore, was measured

the base line of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, for 7 miles north-east, to near Gubbi. There are numerous quarries around Bangalore of gneissose stone, which is not only largely employed for every variety of building in the town, but transported to distant places.

The prevailing soil is the red, on which are cultivated ragi and the commonly associated dry crops. Paddy and sugarcane are grown on the lands under tanks. In the immediate neighbourhood of Bangalore, especially on the south, numerous kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised for the European market, such as apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, cauliflowers, peas, Knol-kohl, cabbage, lettuce, etc.

The weaving of cotton cloths is the most extensive native manufacture. These are of the ordinary as well of superior kinds. Coarse woollen blankets and *gōni* for bags are also made. But the most important local arts are those of silk-weaving and carpet-making in the city of Bangalore, regarding which and other arts pursued in Bangalore more particular mention will be found elsewhere.

The taluk is intersected in all directions by roads radiating from Bangalore, and, except on the south-east, by railways.

The revenue settlement was introduced into the Bangalore, Agara, Halsur and Yesvantpur hoblis in 1872; into Yelahanka, Krishnarajpur and Kengeri in 1875; and into Begur and Vartur in 1877.

The revision settlement was introduced with effect from the year 1907-08 and the cultivable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows.--

<i>Occupied area.</i> —				
Dry	..	..	..	84,701
Wet	..	..	..	8,530
Garden	..	..	..	4,329
		Total	..	<u>97,560</u>
<i>Unoccupied area.</i> —				
Dry	..	..	..	11,958
Wet	..	..	..	158
Garden	..	..	..	55
				<u>12,169</u>
<i>Kharab</i>	..	..	..	71,314
<i>Inam</i>	..	..	..	13,660
		Total	..	<u>1,94,703</u>

The total land revenue demand of the taluk for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,52,962 and the actual collection Rs. 2,25,570.

The following was the average monthly rainfall in the taluk as registered at the different stations in the taluk :—

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bangalore.</i>							
1. Observatory ..	0.18	0.25	0.69	1.24	4.41	3.06	4.24
2. Central Jail ..	0.25	0.14	0.48	1.32	4.07	2.95	4.11
3. Taluk Cutcherry ..	0.32	0.26	0.55	1.26	4.14	2.64	3.94
4. Lal Bagh ..	0.29	0.13	0.50	1.48	4.07	3.31	3.96
<i>Bangalore Taluk</i>							
1. Hessarghatta ..	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.71	2.58	1.91	3.03
2. Soldevanballi ..	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.25	3.30	2.55	3.71
3. Vartur ..	0.23	0.22	0.30	1.69	4.02	2.28	2.78
4. Hebbal ..	0.23	0.17	0.33	1.50	4.33	2.50	3.76
5. Yelahanka ..	0.28	0.11	0.60	1.35	4.14	2.73	3.56
Station	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Bangalore.</i>							
1. Observatory ..	5.81	7.26	6.42	2.21	0.39	39.16	
2. Central Jail ..	5.18	7.10	6.12	2.63	0.50	34.85	
3. Taluk Cutcherry ..	4.80	9.10	5.55	1.77	0.36	34.69	
4. Lal Bagh ..	5.41	8.11	6.23	1.95	0.30	35.79	
<i>Bangalore Taluk.</i>							
1. Hessarghatta ..	3.13	6.25	5.65	1.94	0.02	25.71	
2. Soldevanhalli ..	4.43	7.57	5.18	2.38	0.25	31.20	
3. Vartur ..	4.07	7.44	5.28	2.49	0.38	31.18	
4. Hebbal ..	4.79	7.70	5.96	2.82	0.32	34.42	
5. Yelahanka ..	4.30	6.47	5.25	2.94	0.32	32.04	

Bangalore.—The chief town, situated 12° 58' N. lat. and 77° 35' E. long. The seat of Government for the State of Mysore, and head-quarters of the former Mysore Division and present Bangalore District. Population 237,496. It covers an area of 22 square miles and consists of two separate parts, namely, the City and the Civil and Military Station (formerly called the Cantonment).

Its name *Bengalūru*, of which Bangalore is a corruption, is said to be derived from *bengalu*, a kind of beans, to account for which the following story is related :—One day, when king Vira Ballāla was hunting, he became separated from his attendants, and losing his way wandered about till night-fall. At last, faint and weary, he came upon a solitary hut, in which was an old woman, to whom he applied for something to eat. She had nothing better to offer him than some *bengalu*, green beans boiled in a little water, which however he was glad enough to get, and sharing them with his horse passed the night under shelter of the lowly hut. The incident speedily became known, and the village (*ūru*) which sprung up thence took, it is said, the name of Bengalūru. This story, however, seems to lack foundation (see below). The new village was, it is stated, situated to the north of Kodigehalli and, after Kempe Gauda had given the name to his new capital, was called old or Hale Bengalūru. At each of the cardinal points is a picturesque old watch-tower, which marks, it is said, the limits to which it was predicted the town would extend. The prophecy has now been more than fulfilled. The one to the north is on the Oyalidinne, overlooking the Rifle Butts; the one to the east is on the rock of the Halsur water works; the one to the south is above the quarry on the east of the Lal Bagh; and the one on the west is near Gavipur, at the north end of the Kempāmbudhi tank bund. This one had lost its dome, which has been rebuilt.

To Hindus, Bangalore is popularly known as Kalyānānagara, a name which has apparently arisen from a confusion of its name with Mangalore, which translated means Kalyānānagara.

City.—Bangalore City includes the Fort on the south and extends to the Maharaja's Palace on the north. Several large extensions have been added to it, the Seshadripuram and the Mallesvaram from the race-course northwards, and the Chamarajpet, Shankarpur and Basavanagudi from

the Fort westwards and southwards. It includes many suburbs and occupies an area of 11 square miles (see below).

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus (with 942 Jains and 8 Sikhs)	53,730	46,411	100,141
Muhammadans	7,539	5,573	13,112
Christians	2,457	2,488	4,945
Others	185	173	358
Total	43,911	54,645	118,556

The town itself was originally surrounded by a deep ditch and a thickset thorny hedge, which had served as a defence against the Mahratta cavalry. It was stormed by the British in 1791, and a cenotaph is erected near the Halsur gate to Colonel Moorhouse and other officers who lost their lives in the attack. The hedge was cleared away about 57 years ago, and the ditch has been filled up and built upon. The orthodox number of gates (*bāgīlu*) was eight, to correspond with the eight cardinal points but, after improvements, have added several new ones. The principal are the Yelahanka gate on the north, the Halasur gate on the east, the Fort and Mysore gates on the south, the *Agrahāra* and Sondokoppa gates on the west, and the Bale gate on the north-west.

The City or *Pēttah*, as it is popularly called, with its palms, temples, mosques and shops, through crowds of Indians shopping and talking on the roads, is a picturesque sight.

It is divided into numerous *pēte* or quarters. But the Doddapēte (High-street) running from the Yelahanka gate in the north to the Fort gate in the south, separates the two comprehensive divisions of Deshadapēte on the west and Nagartapēte on the east. This line is crossed at right angles by a street running from the Halasur gate on the east to the Sondokoppa gate on the west. The intersection of these two main roads is styled the *chauk*, or square, near to which was situated the old Taluk Cutcherry, now marked by what is called the Ahmed Buildings in Chikpēte.

Between the Fort and Mysore gates is a well-built public

market. Siddi Katta, the quarter in which many Brāhman officials at one time lived, occupies, it is said, the site of an old tank, built at the expense of Siddi, a lady of the Kempe Gauda family. A good part of it has now been taken up by the market, which has been extended and relaid on generous lines. It includes a cloth bazaar and a grain bazaar besides long rows of vegetable and fruit stalls. Opposite to the Market are the Victoria Hospital and the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Dispensary, which is attached to it. Not far from it the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. The City Railway station is on the west of the Dharmāmbudhi tank, and its advent sixty-two years ago caused a great transformation on that side of the town. The houses forming the quarters of the railway staff are chiefly to the west of the station, where there are also a church and a chapel.

Owing to the circumstances of its origin, the rapid growth of the town, and the various hands through which it has passed, the streets in the old parts are often narrow and mostly irregular in appearance. The latter defect has been to some extent remedied by the construction of stone drains along both sides of the principal streets, which has also promoted the cleanliness of the town. Many streets, too, have been widened as far as possible. Substantially built and imposing edifices may be seen in Chikpēte and other parts, belonging to wealthy Indians, but their effect is a good deal lost from their scattered positions. Bangalore, however, presents a lively specimen of a Hindu town, the main streets being generally crowded with pedestrians, among whom vehicles of all kinds, from the motor car, carriage or brougham of the high official to the rude jutka of the merchant trader and the slow and heavily-laden bullock-cart, tread their difficult way by dint of continual vociferous shouts.

The open stalls or bazaars on either side of the Doddapēte and other thoroughfares display their wares arranged on tiers of shelves, all within reach of the owner, who sits comfortably ensconced among them. Customers stand in the street to make their bargains, or squat on a small ledge

in front of the shop for a preliminary chat with the proprietor. Those of a trade generally flock together, so that many shops containing the same description of goods will be found side by side. In the Grain market (Taragupēte), a perfect block of carts stops the way, their contents being discharged in heaps into the street, where they are measured before being stored. In the Cotton market (Aralepēte), the verandahs of the warehouses are piled with bulging bales. In 1889, arrangements were made to remove these markets to the Western Extension, now called the Chamarajpet Extension. A committee was appointed to carry out this scheme into execution and it finished its labours in 1895. The New Taragupete forms part of this Extension.

In the quieter and more private parts of the town, the floor and ground at the entrance to the houses will be seen carefully washed with purifying cow-dung, and pleasingly decorated with numerous geometrical figures, which are drawn afresh by the women with lines of white chalk every morning while the lintel of the door is decked with mango leaves strung on a thread as a sign of welcome. On all sides may be seen women, with water jars and shining brass vessels, grouped round the public wells and fountains, or on their way to a tank with baskets of clothes. The peculiar odours of eastern bazaars pervade the streets; mendicants go from house to house sounding their conchs or gongs; and the universal babel gives evidence of the out-door life of the people.

The water supply of the town was originally being derived principally from the Dharmāmbudhi tank on the north-west. From this reservoir water was laid on to the streets and drawn out by the people as required from the square troughs or basins constructed at convenient points. The residents of the north-east quarter resorted to the Sampangi tank, the bed of which is now a polo ground. The well-water in the town is mostly brackish. But at a cost of 19½ lakhs a pure and abundant water supply has now been provided, drawn from the Hessarghatta tank, 13 miles to the north-west. An inscription of 1533 A. D., in Nelamangala taluk, mentions

Hessarghatta, otherwise called Sivasamudra *agrahāra* of the Yalahanka-Nād, as the place where there was a big tank formed in the Arkāvati river. The water is pumped up to the top of a hill at Bānavar, and from there runs by gravitation through cast-iron pipes to the settling and filter-beds above Sankey's reservoir to the west, and thence to a subterranean reservoir at the Race-course, whence it is distributed in iron mains to all parts of the City and, drawn off at stand-pipes or hydrants at suitable points in the streets.

The drainage of the Pēte is collected into one main channel, which runs out from the southern side and is continued as far as the Sunnakal tank, a distance of two or three miles, where the sewerage is applied to agricultural purposes. A suitable scheme of drainage on up-to-date lines is now under consideration of the City Municipality.

The *Fort* is no longer used for any military purpose, and is now a part of the City. The original Fort was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempe Gauda, Prabhu of Yelahanka and ancestor of the Magadi chiefs. Under its Hindu masters, namely the Magadi gaudas, the Mahratta governors subordinate to the Adil Shāhi princes of Bijāpur, and lastly, the Mysore Wodeyars, the Fort retained its old character, with no doubt some additions to its strength. But under the Mahummadans the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khiledār named Ibrāhim Sahib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. The form of the Fort is oval with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British in 1791, five powerful cavaliers, a fausse-bray, a good ditch and covered way without palisades, but the glacis was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north and the other in the south, were called the Delhi and Mysore gates respectively. The former, which opened towards the Pēte, was a handsome structure in the best style of Muhammadan military architecture, and consisted of several gates surmounted by traverses. But there being no ditches between the gates, an enemy taking possession

of the works over the first gateway had a ready communication with all the others, which the British troops who stormed the Fort at this point took advantage of.

Within the Fort, the principal building was the *Mahal* or palace (on the plan of the one at Sira), which, though the walls were of mud, was not without some degree of magnificence. The building was of two storeys. A large open court in the front surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the *naubathhana* or raised band-stand. The upper storey of the palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of state from which he gave audience. Paint and false gilding decorated the walls.

Buchanan thus describes the arrangements of the building as he saw it in 1800: "On the upper storey, it contains four halls, each comprising two balconies of state for the prince, and each balcony faces a different *cutcherry* or court for giving audience. No persons, except a few trusty guards, were admitted into the hall with the Sultan; but at each end of the court was erected a balcony for the officers of the highest rank. The inferior officers occupied a hall under the balcony of the prince, open in front, and supported by columns as high as the roof of the upper storey. The populace were admitted into the open court, in which there were fountains for cooling the air. At each end of the hall are private apartments, small, mean, and inconvenient. The bath consists of a small room, in which a person may sit, and have water poured over him. There were two apartments for the ladies. One, for the principal wife, contains a *cutcherry*, where, like the Sultan, she gave audience to the concubines, and to the ladies of the Musalman chiefs. The other apartment belonged to the concubines. It is a square court, having at the two sides a corridor, under which the women sat at their meals and amusements." An inscription found in it says it was begun in 1781 A. D. and completed in 1791 A.D. The dates are expressed in phrases, meaning "Abode of happiness" and "Envy of heaven."

An inscription in Bangalore taluk of 1705, A.D., states that the Venkatēsvara temple (now known as Venkatarmanasvāmi temple) in the Bangalore Fort was erected by Chikka Dēva Rāja and endowed by his son Kanthīrava Narasa Rāja.

When the Fort was restored to Tipu at the peace of 1792, he dismantled it, but after 1799, Purnaiya had it completely restored on the former foundation. On the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam in 1809, some of the troops had their quarters in the Fort, where the General Commanding and many of the European residents also lived. The arsenal was not transferred to it till about 1823. From 1831 the principal departments of the Administration were accommodated in the palace above described, until in 1868 the new Public Offices in Cubbon Park were completed, the removal to which carried away the few remaining European residents. The palace having partly fallen in, the greater part was demolished, but the Government Press remained there till the present building was erected for it. The arsenal had been given up, when the military guards were withdrawn and the Fort was handed over to the Civil authorities on the 2nd October 1888. What remains of the palace was for some time used for the Forest, Police and Excise offices. But at present, besides being an object of interest, it is used by the Mysore Boy Scouts as their Head-quarters. The Municipal Office was also in the Fort until it was shifted to the present place. Orders have been long since issued for the removal of all these offices, with a view to conserving the building as a historical monument. In Home's *Select Views in Mysore* (1794) there is an interesting inside view of this palace. One can infer from it the glory that once belonged to it.

The little Church in the Fort, used by Protestants, was dedicated by Bishop Turner (John Matthias Turner) fourth Bishop of Calcutta (1829-1831), while on his visitation tour in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1830. The first stone for it was laid in that year by him. (See Bishop E. Chatterton's, *A History of the Church of England in India*, 1531.)

The Roman Catholic Church known as St. Joseph's, is just outside the Fort, on the new Tharagupet Road. It is a fine large Church built in the form of a Cross. During the festival seasons it is beautifully decorated with flowers. On these occasions, its precincts are quite full, and some of these festivals being well-known ones, people from far and near attend them in large numbers.

Outside, on the east, are the the Lascar Lines, a quarter inhabited by large numbers of poor people. On the west side, south of the Mysore Road, is the Chāmarājapet Extension, with the Victoria Hospital and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Both of these stately buildings, one facing the east and the other the west occupy the large square commencing from the Fort gate to the New Tharagupet on the west. North of the Mysore Road are the barracks of the Barr or Mysore Infantry. The new extensions of Shankarpur, Basavangudi, and Gavipur and lastly the Non-Gazetted Officers' extension are all to the south of Chāmarājapet. The northern extensions consist of Sheshādripuram, Raiyats' Block and the Mallēsvaram. A new extension by name Visvēsvarapur Extension has recently been formed to the east of the Shankarpur Extension, and the Fort Main road now called Krishnarajendra Road.

Buildings in
the City.

The most prominent buildings and places in the City limits are, the Maharaja's Palace, to the north-east, near the Cantonment Railway Station; the Public Offices in Cubbon Park, with the old Band Promenade around Sir Mark Cubbon's statue, and the Tennis Courts and Museum lower down. In the road from the Public Offices to the Yelahanka gate are the Government Press, the Central College and the Meteorological Observatory, the Mysore Bank Buildings, the District Cutcherry, with St. Martha's Hospital and the Maternity Hospital beyond to the east, and the Central Jail to the west. North of the Jail is the Race-course with the Silahdār lines to the west. Between the Race-course and the Golf Links is a new quarter, composed of houses

mostly in the European style, occupied by the leading Durbar Officials. The cotton-mills are on the north-west, close to the Southern Mahratta Railway line, and the fine building of the woollen mills to the south-west, also close to the line.

No account of Bangalore would be complete without a notice of the Lal Bagh. This beautiful pleasure garden, situated about a mile to the east of the Fort, appears to have been first laid out in the time of Haidar Ali (perhaps after the one at Sira) and enlarged in the time of Tipu Sultān. Dr. Buchanan, writing in 1800, says:—"The gardens are extensive, and divided into square plots separated by walks, the sides of which are ornamented with fine cypress-trees. The plots are filled with fruit-trees and pot-herbs. The Mussalman fashion is to have a separate piece of ground allotted for each kind of plant. Thus one plot is entirely filled with rose-trees, another with pomegranates, and so forth. The walks are not gravelled and the cultivation of the whole is rather slovenly, but the people say that formerly the gardens were well kept. Want of water is the principal defect of these gardens; for in this arid country everything during the dry season must be artificially watered. The garden of Tipu is supplied from three wells, the water of which is raised by the *capily*, or leather-bag, fastened to a cord passing over a pulley, and wrought by a pair of bullocks, which descend an inclined plane. This the workmen say is a much more effectual machine than the *yātam*. Haidar's garden is watered from a reservoir, without the assistance of machinery. The taste of Haidar accorded more with the English than that of his son. His walks are wider, his cypress-trees are not so much crowded; and in the means for watering the plots there is not so much masonry or bricklayers' work employed. There is, indeed, so much of these in the parts of Tipu's garden, which he probably considered the finest, as almost to cover the ground, and to leave nothing but holes, as it were through which the trees grow."

During the latter part of Tipu's rule, and for long after, the Lal Bagh was supervised by two Darōgas, father and son. The former, named Muhammad Ali, seems to have been invested with considerable powers and was able to do a good deal for his charge; but under Abdul Khader, the son, whose authority was probably more limited, the garden became an ill-kept jungle of fruit-trees. In 1836, Sir Mark Cubbon made over the Lal Bagh to the Agri-Horticultural Society, then newly formed in Bangalore, and assisted them with convict labour. But the Society came to an end in 1842 and restored the garden to Government. In 1856, on the recommendation of Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, it was formed into a Horticultural Garden, and a professional Superintendent was obtained from Kew for its management. This system has continued to the present time and the gardens have a wide-spread reputation. Flower and fruit shows have all along been held twice a year, in July or August and in January or February, when numerous prizes are awarded, and there is a keen competition among exhibitors, of whom the greater number are Indian gardeners. Flowers, plants and seeds are obtainable for sale at the garden.

The Lal Bagh contains a rare and valuable collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, together with indigenous and foreign fruit-trees. The stock is constantly replenished by exchanges and donations or importations. Being situated under a tank, the cultivation is easily supported by irrigation. Since the Rendition, it has been extended to the east and now contains nearly 108 acres. A handsome and spacious glass house, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1889 by the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, has been erected as an Exhibition Hall. This Hall is built in the model of the Crystal Palace and occupies 18,800 sq. feet in area. A complete collection is being made of coloured botanical drawings of indigenous plants, for which an artist is employed. An Equestrian statue of His Highness Sir Sri Chāmarājendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., erected in about the central portion of the Lal Bagh, is also a special feature of attraction.

Indians of all classes fully appreciate the Gardens and every evening numbers are there sitting under the trees or looking at the flowers and animals.

The Pettah and the fort as they were in 1794, are thus described by Home in his *Select Views in Mysore*, written after the taking of the place in 1791 :—

“ The pettah, or town, is of considerable extent, being two thousand yards long, by seven hundred and fifty broad, within the fortifications which consists of a rampart, a thick hedge, and a deep dry ditch. These do not completely surround the place, it being left open at the part opposite the fort, to the north of which it is situated. The fort is of an oval figure, extending some what more than nine hundred yards in its longest diameter. It is fortified with a broad double rampart, about thirty semicircular bastions, or turrets, and five cavaliers. There are two entrances to it, one at each end. That on the north called the Delhi gate, consists of five strong large gates, finished with considerable elegance ; that on the south, called the Mysore gate, consist of four only, low and far inferior to the others in beauty. Both these gates are covered with outworks. The ramparts of the fort are extremely well-built. The ditch is deep and wide, but dry in most part of it ; the faussebraye and covert way are both very broad. Originally built by the Hindus, as some figures sculptured in the walls and an ancient pagoda in the middle of the place sufficiently evince, it has been considerably altered and improved in the modern style by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan ; who have added many outworks and by whom the Delhi gate has been entirely rebuilt. They likewise established here a mint, a foundry for brass cannon, a machine for boring them, another for musket barrels, which will bore a hundred and thirty at once, an arsenal for military stores, and magazines for grain and gunpowder. Though these are in point of utility the most important, the most splendid fabric within the walls is the palace built by Tipu for his own residence. This is grand and spacious, displaying, to the four winds of heaven as many ample fronts each composing a lofty hall, the wooden roof of which is supported by colonnades of the same material. The pillars are connected by scalloped arches and the whole is superbly painted and gilt. The walls in front of the entrances to

The Pettah
and Fort in
1794.

the east and west halls have balconies, richly carved, and raised by small pillars, united by arches. In the middle of each balcony is a square projection, which we supposed to have been intended for the seat of State, whenever the Sultan held a Durbar. The north and south fronts are extremely airy, no wall dividing them, so that the eye completely pervades the building. In front of each face of the palace is a fountain; and on the north, south and west, are zenanas, not yet finished, low but highly ornamented with painting and gilding. Opposite the north and south fronts are small flower gardens, on the right and left, in which the pink of Europe vies with the variegated flowers of the east."

Taking of
Bangalore in
1791.

The following is an account of the taking of Bangalore Fort in 1791 by Cornwallis:—

"It was late in 1790 before the siege of this place was resolved on, and early in 1791, Earl Cornwallis took the command of the army, avowedly with the intention of attacking it. He began his march from Vellour on the 5th of February; on the 20th, the whole of his forces had ascended the ghauts by the Mugalee pass; and on the 5th of March the army was encamped before Bangalore.

Tipu having been deceived into a firm belief, that his lordship meant to take the road of the Barra-muel valley, had fortified the Changammah pass in that quarter, and made dispositions to prevent our army from ascending the ghauts there. To call our general's attention homewards too, already had he begun to ravage the Carnatic, and had even taken Permacoil. Astonished when he found himself so egregiously duped and learnt that the British forces, having without interruption surmounted the formidable barrier opposed by nature to their progress, were rapidly penetrating into his dominions; he found himself compelled to abandon his purpose, and repair with speed to the protection of his own country. Marching with incredible diligence, he arrived near Bangalore on the same day with our army, and made a show of offering battle; but Lord Cornwallis, not deceived by this feint, opposed to his left wing only, while the right, covering the battering train, baggage and stores pursued its march. The enemy began a cannonade at a great distance; which as they did not advance, was not returned. In the

evening the whole army encamped within three miles of the fort ; and next morning took a more convenient position on the north-east of the petta. The same morning the petta and fort were reconnoitred ; and in the afternoon another reconnoitering party went out, escorted by Colonel Floyd, with the whole cavalry, and a brigade of infantry. The Colonel observing the rear of Tipu's army, at a great distance from the main body, pursued and attacked it with the horse, and made himself master of some guns. But a body of infantry advantageously posted behind some rocks, which he had not observed, galled him severely, and obliged him to retreat. He was himself wounded and his loss was considerable, chiefly owing to the badness of the ground. It being on many accounts desirable for our forces to have possession of the petta, it was resolved not to defer its attack. Accordingly, the king's 36th regiment and the 26th battalion of Bengal sepoy, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell, with a body of artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Moorhouse, were ordered to storm it the following morning.

On the seventh at dawn, they advanced to the north gate, which had been fixed on as the point of attack. The first barrier was soon penetrated, and they rushed on to the second, but were opposed there by well-directed and close fire of the musketry from the walls, accompanied by showers of ground rockets, which did considerable execution. A six-pounder was run up with its muzzle to the gate ; but its explosion had no other effect than making a small hole. A second time it was fired with no better success. At this critical juncture fell the gallant Moorhouse. As he was giving directions for an iron twelve-pounder to be brought up, he received a ball under his left shoulder, and almost instantaneously expired. Still the attack was continued with undaunted perseverance, and the gate being at length considerably shattered by reiterated explosions, it was forced open, and the whole detachment rushed in. The enemy fled from the gate, but continued firing from the houses for some time. Parties were sent in different directions to dislodge them ; and before nine we were in complete possession of the place. Captain Delany, of the 36th, was killed at the beginning of the attack, and our loss altogether amounted to about a hundred men. In the afternoon, Tipu made an attempt to dislodge us, three kushoons of his infantry entered the petta,

at the opening on the south which we have already noticed. Marching in regular divisions, their attack was conducted with great spirit, whilst Tipu advanced from the north-west side of the fort and cannonaded our main army. The steady bravery of our troops, however, reinforced with the 76th regiment, compelled them to retreat, with the loss of their standards, and at least five hundred men.

Our batteries were soon after begun, and on the 12th three of them opened on the fort with considerable effect on the defences but, too distant for making a breach. Two others were erected, therefore, about four or five hundred yards, from the works. These soon demolished the stone facing; but the solid body of the rampart, which was of red clay, crumbled but slowly.

On the 17th Tipu again cannonaded our camp from the heights on the north-east but at too great distance to occasion any serious mischief. On the 21st he once more attempted to interrupt our operations, appearing with his army on the east side of the fort, and seeming to meditate an attack on our batteries. He had likewise opened embrasures in the bank of a tank, in which he had planted some heavy cannon, that would have enfiladed our trenches. His right wing and rear, however, being exposed to the attack of one of our wings, which made a movement towards him, he drew off, leaving part of his guns behind him. Thus had he now made an attack from each of the three open quarters, and found them equally unsuccessful.

Notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed fire from the fort, from which the mud walls and other cover in the petta greatly protected our troops, the breach was now practicable; and accordingly, it was resolved to storm the fort without delay. The flank companies of all the king's regiments, under the command of Major Skelly, and supported by some battalions of sepoys, were ordered upon this service. Colonel Maxwell commanded the attack, which commenced about eleven o'clock. The fort, in a moment, was completely illumined by a number of blue lights suspended from the ramparts, for the purpose of discovering the assailants; a practice very common in Indian camps and garrisons. These lights exhibit to the camp a striking and interesting scene, during the mounting of the breach, and the climbing over the different parts of the gateway, which was a principal object of the attack. The grenadiers with their usual intrepidity first ascended the breach, clearing the way

with their bayonets, and dispersing the enemy with great slaughter. Thence, they proceeded along the rampart, to the right, whilst the light infantry took the contrary direction, and the rest of the troops descended into the body of the place. They all met near the opposite gate, which, the fugitives in their tumultuous retreat had now choked up, and a horrible scene of carnage ensued. The killehdar, or governor, Bhaudar Khan, a venerable old soldier and a favourite of his master fell, bravely fighting to the last, near the colours of his fort. Above six hundred of the garrison shared his fate; three hundred, most of them wounded, were made prisoners; and near two thousand are said to have escaped. Our loss was only about fifty officers and men, killed and wounded. The body of the killehdar was found the next day, amidst a heap of slain, and pierced through and through with balls and bayonets. Earl Cornwallis sent a message to Tipu, with an offer of the corpse for interment; to which the latter with equal spirit and prudence replied, that the proper place for the burial of a soldier was the spot where he fell. In consequence, the body was buried in the fort by the people of the Mussalman religion, and with every mark of distinction. If we consider the circumstances attending the siege, that the enemy was in full possession of the open country so as to preclude the possibility of our getting supplies, that during our operations in the petta, we had but a small force in the camp to withstand the attacks of their whole army, and that both our provision and ammunition were nearly exhausted, the capture of Bangalore may be deemed one of the greatest achievements of the British arms in India."

The European Cemeteries in the city contain some interesting monuments. At the Cenotaph, near the Halsur Gate, which has been already mentioned, there was originally a cemetery, with a number of tombs and cypress-trees, of which a picture may be seen in Home's *Select Views in Mysore*. Home describes the tombs as elegant monuments, and gives the inscriptions on seven of them, which are those of seven persons (Delany to Williamson) mentioned as numbers 2 to 7 in Mr. Rice's *List of European Tombs and Monuments*. All trace of this cemetery has disappeared, and its place is occupied by the present Cenotaph which was erected by the

The
European
Cemeteries.

Mysore Government and it is kept in repair by the Public Works Department. The Cenotaph is in memory of those officers and soldiers who gallantly fell at the siege and died in Bangalore in the years 1791 and 1792; those who fell at the taking of Bangalore; those who fell in the campaigns of 1791-92 after the capture of Bangalore in the assault on Tipu's lines; and the island of Seringapatam, 6th and 7th February 1792; in the engagement before Seringapatam, 22nd February 1792; and in the campaign of 1799. Among those who fell in 1791, was Colonel Moorhouse, of the Madras Artillery, who was killed at the storming of the Pëtta, 7th March 1791. He was a very gallant and valuable officer highly respected throughout the army. He was lamented by the Madras Government as an officer whose long, active and zealous services deserved the highest praise, and he was interred in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, at the public expense.

In the Fort Cemetery, situated on the Minto Hospital Road leading to the Shankarapur Extension, the earliest tombstone is that of Peter Kelly, "Merchant of Seringapatam," who died on 20th November 1807, aged 34 years.

Basavangudi
Temple.

The Bull Temple, after which the Basavangudi Extension in Bangalore City is named, is a large sized structure, with a fine *Dvajastamba* before it. The Bull is cut out of a monolith and is well proportioned. Inscribed at its base is the inscription registered as *Bangalore*70, which probably belongs to the time of Kempe Gauda. The inscription states that at the feet of the god there are the sources of the Vrishabhāvati river which runs to the west. It is an affluent of the Arkāvati, which it joins a few miles north of Kankanhalli.

The Ganapati shrine at the foot of the Bull Temple contains a huge Ganapati figure, also a monolith. Not far away is the Kādu Hanumān temple, the huge image in which is similarly cut out of a single stone.

Bangalore
City Municipality.

The administration of the City Municipality vests, under Regulation No. VII of 1906, in a Municipal Council, consisting

of 30 Councillors, 19 of whom are elected by the Rate-payers of the nine Divisions into which the City is divided, as noted below, 9 nominated by Government and one elected by the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce. The Council is reconstituted once in three years. The right of electing a President was given to the Council in 1920.

1. Palace Division	.. 1	6. Lal-Bagh Division	.. 1
2. Balepet do	.. 3	7. Fort and Chamaraja-	
3. Manavarthapet Division	4	pet Division	.. 3
4. Ulsoorpet do	2	8. Basavanagudi Division	2
5. Nagartharpet do	1	9. Mallesvaram Division	2

The Executive Staff consists of a Municipal Commissioner, appointed under Municipal Regulation No. IV of 1923, a Health Officer and a Municipal Executive Engineer. For special works connected with City Improvements, there is a Special Executive Engineer.

The last municipal general elections took place on 8th September 1924, and the following two days throughout the City. The number of voters at the time was 3,671; the number of voters who actually voted being 2,458. Women have the right of voting under the Regulation; the number of women voters at the last general elections being 528. Though a large number of women voters did exercise the privilege of voting, statistics are not available to show the actual number who voted.

The Municipality dates from 27th March 1862, when a number of leading citizens formed themselves into a Board binding themselves to abide by Act No. XXVI of 1850. The Board worked under the Superintendent of the Division and the Amildar was its chief executive officer. Their duties were defined and they met once or twice a week to discuss the needs of the City. They imposed a sanitary-tax of four annas for every 40 square feet of built area and subsequently permission to levy an octroi duty on tobacco, sayer duty on country piece-goods, nuts and pepper was granted. The Municipal Regulation of 1871 came into force on 1st April 1871. Among other things, it provided a certain number of Municipal Commissioners, and a better conservancy system. In 1871, a full-time President

was appointed in the person of Dr. J. H. Orr, C. B., who, is still well remembered in the City. In 1881, however, the full-time President gave place to the Deputy Commissioner as *ex-officio* President. In 1896, however, a full-time President was again appointed. In 1898, the former arrangement was once again restored. In 1904, however, a full-time President was again appointed, though in 1906, the Deputy Commissioner was re-appointed as *ex-officio* President. In 1913, however, an Honorary President was appointed and in 1920, as above stated, the right of electing a President was granted to the Council.

The Municipal Regulation of 1871 was amended successively in 1888, 1890, 1899 and 1900 and in 1906 it was wholly replaced by Regulation VII of 1906, which was passed on 16th October of that year and came into force on 1st January 1907. This Regulation was amended in 1911, 1916, 1918, and 1923. The present constitution is governed by the Regulation of 1906 as amended. The amending Regulation (IV) of 1923 empowers the appointment of a Commissioner for carrying out the chief executive duties of the Municipality.

For administrative purposes, the City is divided into nine divisions, and the Council manages its business in meetings convened for the purpose and also by one or more of its Committees, some of which, including the Managing Committee, the chief of them, are of a statutory character. The business of the Council is spread over several departments, each with a requisite establishment of its own. The Commissioner is generally responsible for the executive work. He is also the Land Acquisition Officer for purposes of acquiring property within the limits of the City. The President is empowered to convene the meetings of the Council and preside over its deliberations and is under the Regulation, the channel of communication between the Council and the Government. He is also the final authority in all matters municipal, except where the Council has reserved special powers to itself or where they are so vested under the Regulation. The Municipality has carried out many improvements in the City. About 50 years ago, the deep ditch and thorny hedge which surrounded the old town was cleared, the ditch being filled up and built upon. Since 1895, many new extensions have been formed, as above mentioned. On the levelled sites and cultivated fields of about 26 villages, which the City has absorbed, stately buildings have been erected.

The present City includes the fort on the south and extends to the Palace of H. H. the Maharaja on the north. It was only $8\frac{1}{4}$ square miles in area in 1897, in 1926 it was nearly 11 square miles. Population and trade have increased and the style of house-building has also improved. The following figures indicate its growth:—

Year	Population	Percentage of variation
1881 .. ..	..	+2.7 per cent.
1891	80,000	+28.8 "
1901	70,000	-13.5 "
1911	88,000	+27.7 "
1921	118,000	+23.7 "

Population.

Variation for 50 years 95.3 per cent.

The appearance of the plague in 1898 claimed a heavy toll and checked the growth of population to some extent as indicated in the figure for 1901.

The following table shows the growth in the density of population:—

Year	Number of persons per house	Number of houses per square mile
1891	7	978
1901	5	1,329
1911	5	1,963
1921	5	2,463

The number of occupied houses in 1921 was 24,034 and the number of persons per square mile 12,147.

The following is a statement showing the population in each division of the city as per the Census of 1921.—

Division.	Population.	Division.	Population.
I	7,566	VI	9,643
II	23,425	VII	11,621
III " A "	30,578	VIII	5,128
III " B "		IX	5,936
IV	17,344		
V	7,015	Total	1,18,556

Improvements effected.

The old City is being opened out, its narrow roads are being widened and fresh extensions are being laid out to house the growing population. With the improvements now going on, the City bids fair to become one of the most neatly laid out in India.

Description of the City.

It may not be out of place to refer in outline to the principal portions of the City just to give an idea of its thoroughfares, and to show how the extensions have become popular and attractive and where the improvements are being effected.

The heart of the City includes Doddapet, Chikkapet, Siddicutta, Taragupet, Arle (Cotton) Pet and Nagarathpet, which contain wholesale and retail shops. The total area of the old City is 2353.53 acres, of which 665.72 acres form the built-up area. The difference, viz., 1692.81 acres, consists of hamlets, tanks, parks, railway station, schools, jail, hospitals, public offices and the race-course. The population in this area is about 93,000. In the built area the density is over 200 per acre. The principal sanitary measures included in the present town-planning operations are confined to this area.

The remnants of Tipu's Palace and a dungeon near the Delhi-gate are, as mentioned above, places of antiquarian interest in the Fort. The Central Police Station, the Government Book Depot, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, the Bangalore Taluk Office, the Reserve Police Lines, the Government A.-V. School are also located here.

The High Ground contains the West-end Hotel, the Race-course, the Golf Links and the residences and offices of some of the high officers of the State.

The extensions.

Chamarajapet extends to the west of the Fort and contains very elegantly built bungalows and cottages. It is the first extension opened after the Rendition.

The Basavangudi Extension lies to the south of the Fort and consists of over 1,000 very neatly and fashionably built cottages. The Basavanna Temple is the favourite resort for picnic parties. The Bugle rock in front of it affords a panoramic view of the whole City from its railed platform.

Malleswaram, an extension on the Tumkur road, laid out simultaneously with Basavangudi, contains 10 avenues north and south, and 18 cross-roads east and west. Over 1,000 houses are built in ever-varying designs. Mantap Hill, the highest point in the City, lies to the north-east of this extension, just above the Sankey's Reservoir. The Jewell Filters are to the north of this Extension.

The Shankarapur Extension forms the connecting link between Chamarajapet and Basavangudi, with the magnificent edifice called Shankar Mutt, in which the Indian Sanskrit Institute is located, in the centre.

According to an official description, "these Extensions are laid out on the gridiron or chess-board plan. They are rectangular with the boundary roads running north and south and east and west. In Basavangudi, there are four diagonal roads also. A narrow conservancy lane in the backyards of houses forms a distinguishing feature of these Extensions. They are located on high ground and the drains are so well constructed on the road-sides that after the heaviest downpour of rain, it is remarkable no pool of water is to be seen anywhere. The sewerage is on the combined system of open drains and underground sewers. The open drains in the conservancy lanes are flushed by means of bent tube flushing syphons and the underground sewers by means of flushing tanks fitted with Field's flushing apparatus."

The normal annual receipts of the Municipality, excluding Government grants, etc., amount to about Rs. 6 lakhs, mainly derived from municipal rates and taxes, octroi and revenue from municipal property. In 1925-26, it amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs as against Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1892. The normal expenditure, incurred mainly on Public Works, Electric Lighting, Public Health, Education and General administration, amounts to about 6 lakhs. In its improvement work, the Municipality is being annually helped by Government by liberal contributions, which have varied from time to time.

The City is quite as noted for its gardens as for its climate. Horticultural facilities abound in the place. A greater
 M. GR. VOL. V. City's climatic and Horticultural Features.

variety of vegetables, flowers and fruits is not raised anywhere else in South India. English vegetables, French beans, ornamental flower shrubs, brilliant foliage plants, gorgeous blossomed creepers and orchids, apples, figs and mangoes, to mention only a few of the most important, are raised and exported in large quantities. Delicious mango fruits find their way to the markets of the distant Punjab and Bombay in the season, and grafted mango plants are supplied to all parts of India. A casual visit to the Horticultural shows annually held in the City will satisfy the curious in this respect.

Water
Supply.

The City receives its water-supply from the Hessarghatta Reservoir supplemented by the Kakol and Byatha tanks, 18 miles from the City. The water from this reservoir is led in a masonry delivery channel for about 23,500 feet and at Soldevanhally, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Banavara, is pumped by suitable pumps to the storage tanks at the Jewell Filters near Yesavanthapur whence after filtration the water is distributed in iron mains to the City.

The pumping engines consist of 3 triple expansion surface condensing engines working 3 direct acting Worthington High duty pumps. Two of the engines work simultaneously and the third is a stand-by. The steam of these engines is supplied by one of the 2 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers of 75 N.H.P. each. Two of the pumps, when working conjointly, pump 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours against a combined static and dynamic head of 400 feet. There are 2 storage reservoirs of 3 million gallons capacity, 3 filter units of the Jewell gravity type, 17' in diameter and capable of filtering 386 gallons per minute each.

Water was pumped for the first time on 23rd June 1896.

- Total cost of project as completed Rs. 20,78,641.
- Total capacity of the Reservoir 744.6 million cubic ft.
- Average consumption in City per day 150,000 gallons.
- Average consumption in City per head 11.3 gallons.

Cost of distributing water per 1,000 gallons.—

				Rs. a. p.
Pumping	..	..	..	.. 0 7 4
Filtering	..	..	..	.. 0 0 9
Distribution	..	..	..	.. 0 4 8
Total				.. 0 12 9
Length of C. 1. Mains	..	..	4½ miles	
Do. C. 1. Sub-Mains	..	..	50 miles	
Number of Public Fountains	..	..	520 (i.e., 1 in 5 acres or 1 for 170 people)	
Do of house connections	..	..	1,000	
Consumption of water in house connections.	..	..	150,000 gallons in cold weather. 200,000 gallons in hot season.	

Every house connection has a meter and is entitled for a free allowance of 160 gallons per rupee rental value (as assessed by the Municipality) per month subject to a minimum of 4,000 gallons, and the excess of water drawn over and above this free allowance is charged for at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons. Meters.

Fees to be paid in advance for making house connections.--

				Rs. a. p.
½ inch attachment or less	..	..	..	.. 1 8 0
¾ inch do do	..	..	..	.. 2 0 0
1 inch do do	..	..	..	.. 2 8 0

When attachment is to be temporarily closed, half the above rates are charged.

The Contribution by the Municipality to the water-works department is Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Excess water charges and value of water used by institutions collected by the Municipality amounts to Rs. 24,350.

A larger scheme of water-supply for the City and the C. & M. Station is in hand. It is expected to cost about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Electric power for lighting the streets of the City and for industrial purposes is generated at the Cauvery Falls, 70 Electric
Power :
Street light-
ing.

miles from Bangalore. The City installation was completed in August 1905 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett performed the inaugural ceremony. Annual Municipal contribution to the State Public Works Department for this purpose is Rs. 20,000.

Number of arc lights in use in the City 1,769.

All street lights are to be lighted each and every night of the year about 30 minutes after sunset, and extinguished 30 minutes before sunrise.

Rates for
Electric
Lighting.

The rates for electric lighting are as follows :—

For lighting including small household appliances, As. 9 per point of 60 watts per month; rate per B.O.T.U. being 4 annas.

Accounts are rendered monthly. In the case of large consumers, a reduced rate is allowed, the discounts ranging from 5 per cent to 25 per cent on 500 to 4,000 and above units consumed.

Meter Hire.

The meter hire for lighting installations from :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
7 to 15 points	..	0	8	0	per month.
16 points and over	..	1	0	0	

For the supply of power for cooking and heating, the rate per B.O.T.U. is 5 annas. Annas 8 per month is charged for each meter installed for heating service. Meter hire, however, in the case of small consumers, has been recently abolished.

Rates for
Power for
Industrial
Purposes.

For the supply of power for industrial purposes, the following are the rates charged :—

	Rates per B. O. T. U.	Minimum monthly charge per rated H. P. maximum demand
Rated Maximum demand in electrical H. P.—		
Up to 20 H. P. inclusive ..	As. 1.50	No minimum.
21 H. P. and up to 50 H. P. inclusive.		50% Load factor.
51 do 100 do ..	.95	do
101 do 200 do ..	.80	do
201 do 300 do ..	.70	do
301 and above .. ..	.60	do

The above rates apply when the proposed installation is within a reasonable distance of the Department's power-supply lines. When such is not the case, special terms will be arranged to suit such special cases, such as when the proposed installation is outside the Municipal limits.

Among the medical institutions are the Victoria Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the St. Martha's Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and a number of dispensaries located in different divisions of the City and maintained by the Municipality. There are also maintained by the Municipality a free Unāni Dispensary and a free Ayurvedic Dispensary, besides a number of these indigenous medical institutions to which grants-in-aid are paid annually by it.

Medical
Institutions.

The Victoria Hospital situated in the market square was opened by Lord Curzon on 8th December 1900. The foundation stone was laid by Her Highness the Maharani, C. I. (late Regent) on 22nd June 1897, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

The building cost over 7 lakhs. It has accommodation for 124 in-patients (90 males and 44 females), and provides quarters for medical officers and nurses in the Hospital premises. It is free to all classes of sufferers without distinction of class, creed or race. It is fitted with the latest appliances. All the benefits which modern science can provide for the alleviation of human suffering are provided. There are special wards for paying patients, European and Indian. In-patients are admitted at all times.

Average daily attendance of out-patients; males 190·48, females 74·53.

The Ophthalmic Hospital situated in Albert Victor Road was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 31st January 1913. It is fitted up with the latest appliances and has indoor accommodation for over 100 male and female patients. Average daily attendance of out-door patients is 104·39 (males) and 80·61 (females); indoor patients number over 75 daily.

The St. Martha's Hospital and Dispensary situated in District Office Road was established in 1886 and is under the Superintendance of the Lady Superior Sister and Nuns of the Order of the Good Shepherd. There is a qualified Resident Surgeon

attached to it. The Senior Surgeon of the Government of Mysore acts as visiting officer. The Government of Mysore and the City Municipality give grants-in-aid to it. It provides accommodation for 86 indoor patients, while out-door patients are daily treated in the morning.

The Maternity Hospital, established in 1880, is on the Cenotaph Road. It owes its existence to the munificence of the late Rao Bahadur Yele Mallappa Chetty, a well-known local philanthropist.

There is also a Public Health Institute, established in 1911, situated close to the Central College. It has a Director at its head assisted by a competent staff. Chemical, bacteriological, toxicological and public health work is done here. There is, besides, a Vaccine Institute on the Lal-Bagh Road, which trains students in the manufacture of vaccine. It was established in 1881 and is presided over by a qualified medical officer. A hospital for mental diseases providing for 250 beds, a leper asylum with provision for 40 beds and a Veterinary Hospital are other institutions situated in the City. Vaccination is compulsory within the Municipal limits and depôts are maintained for carrying it out during regular hours at the Municipal Dispensaries. Qualified female vaccinators are engaged for vaccinating women and children at their private residences free of charge.

Education.

Within the Municipal limits of the City, primary education, which is both compulsory and free, is managed by the Municipality, which has an elected Committee to look after it.

Chief among the higher educational institutions is the Central College, at the Yelhanka Gate, which is an University Institution, with a large staff of professors, assistant professors, demonstrators, etc. It has attached to it a commodious hostel which provides for 96 boarders, a Reading Room, a Library, an University Union and large recreation grounds. There is a clock tower on the older portion of the building. Overlooking it on the other side of the Post Office Road are the Engineering College and the Government Collegiate High School. The former is an University Institution training students for the B. E. Degree of the local University. The Collegiate High School is the largest one of its kind with up-to-date equipment. To the Engineering College is attached a Mechanical Engineering School

as well, while to the Government Collegiate High School is attached the Government Commercial School. There are, besides, Collegiate High Schools run by the London and the Wesleyan Missions and a large number of primary schools distributed all over the City managed by the Municipality. The latter provide instruction for both boys and girls of all communities. The London Mission High School for girls situated on the Mission Road provides instruction for nearly 70 girl students. In the fort is located the Vani Vilas Institute, a Government institution, which also educates girl students up to and including the Collegiate Class.

Outside the City limits but not far away from Malleswaram is the well-known Indian Institute of Science. The Institute owes its existence to the munificent gift of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, to perpetuate whose memory a statue was, in 1922, erected in the grounds of the Institute. The Government of Mysore have given the lands free and make a large annual grant for its upkeep. It is a post-graduate Institution for advanced studies and original researches. General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Applied Chemistry and Electrical Technology are among the departments which exist at present. Students' quarters, mess rooms and recreation grounds are attached to the Institute. The Institute is managed by a Committee on which the Mysore Government is also represented. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India is its Patron. At Basavangudi, on the Shankar Mutt Road, is the Indian Sanskrit Institute established in 1911 by His Holiness the Jagadguru of Sringeri Mutt. It provides for advanced studies in Indian Philosophy, Rhetoric, etc. Attached to it are quarters for professors and lodgings for students. At the extreme southern end of Basavangudi, at the point where the Fort Centre Road meets the Edur road, is the Tata's Silk Farm established by the late Mr. J. N. Tata and now managed by the Salvation Army. Here experiments in sericulture are carried on, Indian and European students from Mysore and South India generally being trained at it. Japanese Reels are used and Mysore Cocoons are supplied for seed.

Connected with the Agricultural Department, whose offices are on the Seshadri road, are a number of laboratories which provide facilities for the carrying out of agricultural, chemical, mycological and entomological work. There is also an insectory run by the Department. An experimental farm is maintained

by the Department. It is located at Hebbal, 7 miles from the City on the Bellary road. It has a Students' Hostel and an Implements Depôt attached to it. An Agricultural School is also managed by the Department and is situated within the Farm limits. It provides instruction for about 30 students in agriculture, carpentry and smithy work.

At the Market Square is the Doddanna Hall, in which is located a free Industrial School, established by Janôpakâri Doddanna in 1906. It provides instruction in drawing, painting, clay modelling, carpentry and rattan weaving. A free boarding house is attached to it. The Institution is supported by a liberal grant by Government.

In recent years, a number of Students' Hostels have been established in the City for the benefit of students of different communities—Brâhman, Mahrâtta, Muhammadan, Vokkaligar, Vaisya and Virasaiva. Of these, the last two are fine piles of buildings on the Seshadri road. Recently, a hostel for students belonging to the Depressed Classes has been opened in a rented building on the Race Course road. The Mahratta Hostel is also located in a rented building in Basavangudi.

Notable
places of
interest.

Among the more notable places of interest is the Cubbon Park, which has an area of more than 100 acres. It is situated between the City and Military Station. A fine view of it is obtained from the top of the Public Offices. It was originally laid out by Major-General Sir Richard Sankey, R.E., and is looked after by the Superintendent, Government Gardens. It is named after Sir Mark Cubbon, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The Public Offices, built between 1864-68, at a cost of over Rs. 14 lakhs, and added to in 1914-15, forms part of it. This huge pile of buildings is in the Grecian style and is 640 feet long. The chief offices of Government are located here. The Legislative Council meetings are held in the imposing Central Hall, which is just above the central stair case. In this Hall is to be seen on the western roof a fine medallion portrait of Sir Mark Cubbon. His equestrian statue was designed by Baron Marochetti. The statue of Her Majesty Queen Empress Victoria, which is a white marble replica of the one at Worcester, is the chief

object of interest in the Park. It is 11 feet high including the plinth, the pedestal (of Mysore grey granite) being 13 feet. Sir Thomas Brock, the well-known sculptor, who was commissioned to execute it, has produced a likeness which has given universal satisfaction. It cost £1,000. At the statue, most of the more memorable functions that have taken place in Bangalore, have been held. Close by are the statues of His Majesty King Edward and His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiyar (1928). The Park has many lovely carriage drives and broad promenades, lined with seats, besides many pleasant retreats. From its situation and picturesqueness, it easily lends itself for the holding of exhibitions, etc. The new Band Stand, a gift of His Highness the Maharaja, is not far away, being between the Public Offices and the Seshadri Memorial Hall and the Century Club, the chief social centre in the City. The Seshadri Memorial Hall is named after Sir Seshadri Iyer, the great Dewan of Mysore. In front of it is the statue set up to perpetuate his memory, which was unveiled on 20th November 1913 by Lord Hardinge. The Public Library is located in the Memorial Hall, which until recently housed an Educational Museum as well. The Government Museum (founded in 1865) is on the south-eastern part of the Park, not far from it. It is a neat building, well stocked with exhibits illustrating the fauna and flora of Mysore, besides varieties of its agricultural and industrial products. Its Archæological and Ethnological sections are among its chief attractions. It has a library and a reading room attached to it. Nearly five lakhs of people visit it annually. The Survey Offices, the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office, the Hessarghatta Water Supply Offices, the Government Central Press, the Stamp Manufactory, the Industrial Workshop and the offices of the Director of Industries are in the vicinity of the Cubbon Park. Facing the Cenotaph Road are the New Public Offices, the Y.M.C.A. (City branch) and the Maternity Hospital. Facing the New Public Offices and the City Y.M.C.A. is the Daly Memorial Hall, named after Sir Hugh Daly, a former Resident in Mysore. In it is located the Mythic

Society, with its Library, Reading Room and Tennis grounds. The Society was founded in 1909 and is one of the best conducted learned societies in India interesting itself in the study of Indian History, Folklore, customs and manners, religion, etc. A feature of its activities is the attention it gives to the elucidation of the ethnology, ancient history, religions and antiquities of Mysore. In the main hall, which is used as a public lecture hall as well, are interesting pictures of those intimately connected with its founding, among them of His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, Sir Hugh Daly, the Rev. Father Tabard, who was its life President until his death, which occurred in 1925, and others. A little portrait of Dewan Purnaiya is one of the curiosities of the place. The Society issues a journal of its own and is affiliated to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. His Highness the Maharaja is its Patron.

The City has the usual complement of clubs, hotels, theatres, cinema houses, *chattrams* (choultries), temples, *masjids*, churches, etc.

Municipal
Finances.

The following statements give the Receipts and Expenditure of the City Municipality, during the five years, *viz.*, 1921-22 to 1925-26. It may be added that the incidence of Municipal taxation in the City during the year ending 30th June 1926 was Rs. 4-1-8 as against Rs. 3-1-11 in the Mysore City.

Statement showing the *Receipts* of the Bangalore City Municipality for the six years ending 1926-27.

Items	Actual Receipts		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Municipal Rates and Taxes ..	4,87,064	4,52,938	4,45,468
B. Realisations under Special Acts.	10,283	11,269	10,245
C. Revenue derived from Municipal properties apart from taxation.	2,05,000	1,84,842	1,49,459
D. Grants and contributions ..	1,05,752	70,456	81,568
E. Miscellaneous	2,196	6,805	4,243
F. Public Debt	3,25,584	1,05,783	1,23,441
Total ..	11,35,879	8,32,093	8,15,426

Items	Actual Receipts—concl'd.		
	1924-25	1925-26	Estimated Receipts 1926-27
	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Municipal Rates and Taxes	4,51,313	4,90,445	5,63,000
B. Realisations under Special Acts.	10,400	10,076	11,935
C. Revenue derived from Municipal properties apart from taxation.	1,57,185	1,72,726	1,72,090
D. Grants and contributions	23,860	14,562	4,21,223
E. Miscellaneous	2,706	6,854	4,000
F. Public Debt	2,18,731	53,597	9,03,380
Total ..	8,64,195	7,48,259	20,75,628

Statement showing the *Expenditure* of the Bangalore City Municipality for the six years ending 1926-27.

Items	Actual Expenditure		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. General Administration ..	89,945	1,05,407	87,799
B. Public safety	28,472	31,222	31,280
C. Public works carried out by Public Works Department.	..	..	..
D. Public works carried out by Civil Departments.	3,28,926	3,97,751	3,19,248
E. Public health and conveyance.	1,77,251	2,01,786	2,01,539
F. Public Instruction, Municipal schools.	10,463	10,288	29,075
G. Contributions and grants ..	8,346	4,662	4,108
H. Miscellaneous	1,24,711	88,311	1,05,659
I. Public debt	2,68,437	56,013	39,749
Total ..	10,36,551	8,05,439	8,18,461

Items	Actual Expenditure-- <i>concll.</i>		
	1924-25	1925-26	Estimated Expenditure 1926-27
	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. General Administration ..	95,160	97,483	1,07,220
B. Public safety ..	32,566	39,700	36,025
C. Public works carried out by Public Works Department.	1,08,583	96,888	1,70,250
D. Public works carried out by Civil Departments.	1,90,159	1,81,968	2,00,228
E. Public health and conveyance.	2,40,341	2,14,128	13,92,145
F. Public Instruction, Municipal schools.	33,413	23,907	43,152
G. Contributions and grants	3,790	3,437	3,300
H. Miscellaneous ..	79,853	64,179	64,204
I. Public debt ..	35,158	50,912	70,000
Total ..	8,19,023	7,72,602	20,95,024

Civil and
Military
Station,
Bangalore.

Civil and Military Station.--Till the Rendition in 1881, the Civil and Military Station was known as the Cantonment (called *Dandu* by Hindus and *Laskher* by Mahomedans). It was then made over to the British Government as an Assigned Tract and is under the administration of the Hon'ble the British Resident. It is situated to the north-east of Bangalore proper, and was established in 1809, on the removal of the British Garrison from Seringapatam, which had proved unhealthy for the troops. It includes suburbs and covers an area of 13.54 square miles, inclusive of the land on which the Indian Institute of Science is situated. This latter was added on to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in 1906.

The Parade ground extends two miles east and west and is surrounded by a ride or mall, the Rotten Row of the Station.

At its western end, on a commanding site, stands the Residency, with the fine range of Mysore Public Offices rising out of the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park, and the General Post Office. The new Telegraph Office has been built opposite the General Post Office. The statue of H. M. the late King-Emperor Edward VII has been erected near the new Telegraph office on the north side of the Cubbon Park and the Bangalore War Memorial, in memory of European and Anglo-Indian Boys of Bangalore who fell in the Great War of 1914-18, has been erected in front of the Telegraph Office. Further east, stand the B. R. V. Armoury and St. Andrew's Kirk and beyond that come the main-guard, the Military Head-Quarter Offices, Supply and Transport Offices, the bakery for the troops, and the barracks of the British Infantry. At the east end, and southerly from Trinity Church, are situated the extensive artillery and Cavalry barracks and lines, with the Indian town of Ulsoor on their north. The Cavalry barracks occupy the site of what was the old Race-Course. On the south side of the parade ground are the Victoria Statue, St. Mark's Church, the Bowring Institute, the Bangalore Library, the Mayo Hall, the Public Offices and the Gymkana, besides several fine shops. From this direction thoroughfares lead south to the quarters known as Shoolay and Richmond Town, where numerous European pensioners and Anglo-Indians live. Beyond this again are the Indian Cavalry and Arab lines and All Saint's Church.

The Cantonment Bazaar, an Indian town in itself, lies in a valley to the north of the Parade ground. It contains a commodious and well kept market, the Bowring, Civil and the Lady Curzon Hospitals, numerous imposing stores for the sale of European goods, large Indian buildings and also a fine Roman Catholic Church—St. Mary's. To the north of this again is the populous district of St. John's Hill inhabited by a large number of European pensioned soldiers, whose neat little cottages with the spire of the parish Church rising up in their midst give the place somewhat the appearance of an English village. To the east of St. John's Hill are the lines

of the Sappers and Miners, on the north Cleveland Town, Cox Town and the Peninsular Tobacco Factory, and on the west, the Pioneer lines and the Cantonment Railway Station.

The congested parts of Blackpalli were demolished, and a new extension called "Fraser Town" was formed in 1906 in Pāpireddi-pālayam, north of Cleveland Town, and to suit the convenience of the people a railway station called "Bangalore East" was also opened. Houses have been built on sanitary principles; there is a mosque, a school, and a dispensary. A small market and a post office have also been started here. Further north, on the other side of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, another extension called Richard's Town has also been started. Some fine large bungalows have been built in this extension.

Among the buildings in the Station deserving more particular notice are the Residency, the Convent Schools, the Roman Catholic St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Mary's Church, St. Xavier's Church, St. Mark's Church, the Mayo Hall, the Public Offices, the Kirk, the Cavalry barracks, etc. Near the New Market will be seen more than one ornamental mosque and the *gōpura* or tower of the Sōmēsvara Temple, commonly called the *Ulsoor pagōda*, is a good specimen of the Hindu pyramidal architecture.

Station
Municipality.

The Municipal affairs of the Station are administered by a body styled the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and consisting of a President, who is the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station for the time being, a medical officer, who is appointed by the Hon'ble the Resident, and twenty-six other Commissioners. Of these twenty-six Commissioners, six are appointed by the Resident either by name or by office, one is elected by the Bangalore Trades Association, and nineteen are elected by the ratepayers. Every elected Commissioner and every Commissioner appointed by the Resident by name holds office for a term of three years.

The Station is divided into the following wards or divisions namely :—

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| No. | Ward or Division. |
| 1. | Ulsoor. |
| 2. | Southern Division. |
| 3. | East General Bazaar. |
| 4. | West General Bazaar. |
| 5. | Cleveland Town. |
| 6. | High Ground. |

The inhabitants of the Station are divided into the following classes :—

1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
2. Muhammadans.
3. Hindus and others.
4. Indian Christians.

and each class elects separately its own representatives.

The number of Commissioners to be elected by each class and for each division is as follows :—

Divisions	Classes				Total Number of Commissioners
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Muhammadians	Hindus and Others	Indian Christians	
1. Usoor	1	1	1		2
2. Southern Division ..	1	1	1		3
3. East General Bazaar ..	1	1	2	1	4+1
4. West General Bazaar ..	1	1	2		4
5. Cleveland Town	1	..	1		3
6. High Ground	1	..	1		2
Total	6	4	8	1	19

Municipal
Finance.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund for three years :—

Particulars	Receipts		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I. Service Account.—Ordinary			
A. Management	Rs. 58	Rs. 73	Rs. 151
B. Communications	55,908	55,668	80,674
C. Education	141	157	40
D. Public Health .. ..	..	..	..
i. General	52,032	69,661	70,282
ii. Water supply and drainage amount.	1,13,657	1,13,378	1,23,519
Capital—			
B. Communications .. ..	..	..	175
II. Remunerative Enterprise account—			
Ordinary—			
B. Markets, Slaughter Houses, Cart stands and pounds	60,694	83,356	80,447
C. Tree Planting	2,087	3,695	2,834
D. Land Development	7,700	11,169	13,342
Capital			
D. Land Development .. ..	..	73,891	29,832
III. Revenue Account	2,68,627	2,47,216	2,96,925
IV and V. Endowment and Contribution and Government grants account.	2,09,374	4,60,694	6,21,030
VI. Advances Recovered	20,160	28,922	36,706
Total	7,88,393	11,56,880	13,55,957

Particulars	Payments		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I. Service Account.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary.—			
A. Management	65,134	67,789	69,475
B. Communications	1,22,014	1,23,470	1,38,166
C. Education	31,558	33,568	34,679
D. Public Health	1,57,419	1,64,571	1,67,690
i. General .. ..	..	..	..
ii. Water Supply and Drainage account.	1,54,680	1,51,344	1,18,999
Capital.—			
A. Management	14,875	405	420
B. Communications	29,833	17,262	9,607
D. Public Health .. ..	..	..	..
i. General	1,296	15,809	12,444
ii. Water Supply and Drainage Account.	16,049	14,888	20,336
II. Remunerative and Enterprise Account.—			
Ordinary.—			
B. Markets, Slaughter houses, cart stands and pounds.	10,325	16,008	14,706
C. Tree Planting	5,329	5,752	5,060
D. Land Development	7,728	1,152	2,649
Capital.—			
B. Markets, slaughter houses, cart stands and pounds.	..	..	2,411
C. Tree Planting .. ..	..	..	430
D. Land Development .. ..	..	73,891	..
iii. Revenue Account ..	26,303	26,828	22,331
iv. and v. Endowment and Contribution and Government grants Accounts.	3,18,174	3,14,747	5,26,425
vi. Advances recoverable ..	13,758	33,677	23,810
Total ..	9,74,475	10,61,161	11,69,638

**Water
Supply.**

Water-supply is drawn both for the City of Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station from the Chamarajendra Reservoir at Hesserghatta about 13 miles in a direct line from Bangalore. This reservoir was built by the Mysore Durbar, and water was first pumped from it to the City in June 1896. Shortly after, in February 1897, an agreement was drawn up between the Secretary of State and the Durbar, whereby the Imperial Government were given certain rights in the water impounded. Under the agreement cited above and since revised, the Station is supplied with two-thirds of the water actually received from the reservoir, the remaining one-third being reserved for the Military. The whole initial cost of the scheme and of the Secretary of State's share of the cost of the Jewell filters was borne by Government. The Municipality paid two-thirds of the cost of the new rising main, engine and boiler installed in 1912, and contribute two-thirds of the actual working expenses and a fixed sum annually towards maintenance. The filters are under the control of the Mysore Durbar, and the Imperial Government pay half the cost of working and maintenance. The water is distributed through the Station in cast iron mains and sub-mains. To meet the charges connected with the water supply, a water tax at 6 per cent per annum is levied on all house property.

**Electric
Lighting.**

The agreement of 1908 between the Mysore Durbar and the Municipal Commission in regard to the electric lighting of the streets in the Station was superseded by a new agreement entered into between the same parties which came into force from the 1st January 1923, for a period of ten years from that date. According to this agreement, the Commission pays at an average rate of Rs. 35 per lamp per annum on all street lights installed to the end of December 1922, and at Rs. 35 per lamp per annum on all additional lights installed on and after the 1st January 1923. All extensions of the system from that date are carried out by the Mysore Durbar at their own cost. The total number of lamps in the Station on the 31st March 1924 was 1074; on 30th September 1926, it stood at 1220.

The following taxes are levied in the Station :—

Municipal
taxation.

Profession tax on sowcars, money lenders, pawnbrokers
and hawkers.

House conservancy tax.

Water tax.

Excess water charges and meter rent.

Tax on vehicles and animals.

Octroi.

Miscellaneous, such as slaughter house fees, hackney carriages fees and license fees for places where articles of food and drink are prepared for sale and where offensive and dangerous trades are carried on.

The incidence of taxation per head of population on 31st March 1924 was Rs. 4-8-9.

The population of the Civil and Military Station as taken at the census in 1921 is as follows :—

Population.

Males 61,576

Females 57,364

Total .. 1,18,940

The population has been classified as under :—

Religion	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	34,115	31,948	66,063
Muhammadans	13,471	11,603	25,074
Christians	13,125	13,404	26,689
Jains	401	234	635
Parsees	70	53	125
Sikhs	104	5	109
Brahmos	16	11	27
Animistic .. ..	..	..	..
Jews	13	14	27
Buddhists	99	92	191
Others	2	..	2
Total ..	61,576	57,364	1,18,940

For population classified according to occupation or means of livelihood, *vide* Mysore Census Report, 1924 Part II, Tables—Table XVII.

Medical Institutions.

Many changes have taken place in the Medical institutions of the Civil and Military Station. Thirty years ago, there existed only the Bowring Civil Hospital and Ulsoor Dispensary. Besides these, there are now the Lady Curzon Hospital, the Saadut Dispensary in Shoolay, the Annaswamy Mudaliar Dispensary in Fraser Town and the Isolation Hospital in Langford Town.

Previous to the year 1900, the only medical institution receiving in-patients was the Bowring Civil Hospital, which was financed by, and was under the control of, the Municipal Commission. In this Hospital, men, women and children were treated, the accommodation for women being only 24 beds.

In April 1900, the financing and management of the Civil Hospital was taken over by the Government of India.

Under advice of the then Residency Surgeon, additional accommodation for the treatment of women and children was provided in a series of buildings, some built by Government and others by contributions from six Indian philanthropic gentlemen. The buildings were connected by roofed passages, and so grouped, were formally opened on December 10th 1900 by Lady Curzon who graciously allowed the whole to be styled the "Lady Curzon Hospital for women and children."

Since that date, many important alterations and additions have been made in the two Civil Hospitals, the Bowring which is now used for male patients only, and the Lady Curzon, for females only. The result of these improvements is that, at a cost estimated at about Rs. 5,00,000, the two Hospitals which were originally most primitive in their arrangements and equipment, are now furnished and equipped on a scale which makes them, perhaps, the most complete institutions of their kind in India. Among the improvements which have been carried out to bring the institutions up to modern requirements, are the Lighting throughout by electricity and the provision of electric fans, a powerful X-Ray installation and apparatus for every sort of electrical examination and treatment by electricity. All cooking and heating is also carried out

by electricity. All the Hospital wards and bath rooms are tiled and equipped in conformity with modern sanitary requirements. Two operation blocks, one for males and a second for females, were built and equipped, that for females being the generous gift of the late Rao Bahadur B. P. Annasawmy Mudaliar, C.I.E.; the Maternity Department has been entirely remodelled; and isolation wards provided for suspicious cases. Quarters have been provided for the House Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Stewards, Electric Mechanic, Compounders. Sisters and Nurses, as also for the menial Staff. Private wards for better class patients have been provided and a new laundry built and equipped.

The remodelling of the Staff has also received attention and in particular, the Nursing Department has been enlarged and put on a proper footing. In 1900 the nursing Staff available for 210 beds was 3 charge nurses, 3 Sisters of Charity and 3 Indian Nurses. The Staff now comprises 1 Nursing Superintendent, 2 Nursing Sisters, 2 Senior Charge Nurses, 4 Sisters of Charity, 4 Charge Nurses, 15 Pupil Nurses, 8 Maternity Paying Pupil Nurses, 4 Indian Nurses and the Civil Hospitals are now a training school for nurses both in general nursing and midwifery.

The plans of both the hospitals still leave much to be desired, but a great deal has been done to remedy defects in construction, such as the provision of ramps where steps existed, and the demolition of unnecessary small buildings. Chief among other improvements was the closing of New Market Road which ran between the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, and which, being the main road to the bazaar and market, was an obvious nuisance to both institutions, the noise and dust being continuous by day and night. It was found possible to divert this road without much inconvenience to the public, with the result that the two institutions now stand in one compound, the road having been converted into a pleasant garden and the male and female wards connected by a roofed passage, which crosses where the road ran, the

same being a great boon to the Nursing Staff during rain. This arrangement greatly facilitates the administration of the hospitals and indeed it is now possible to group the male, female, children's and maternity wards into one institution under the title of the "Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals." These Civil Hospitals provide the following accommodation:—

—	Wards	Beds	
General wards (Male) ..	7	69	Bowring Hospital.
Private wards do ..	3	3	
Maternity wards ..	4	28	Lady Curzon Hospital.
Children's do ..	2	12	
European do ..	2	16	
Private do ..	3	3	
Indian Surgical wards ..	1	6	
Hindu wards ..	3	17	
Muhammadian wards ..	1	6	
Caste do ..	2	12	
European Isolation ward ..	1	4	
Indian do ..	1	4	
European Tubercular ward ..	1	4	
Indian do ..	1	8	
Total ..	32	192	

The attendance at the medical institutions of the Civil and Military Station during 1923-24 was as follows:—

—	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Lady Curzon Hospital	2,688	Rs. 20,941	Rs. 23,629
Bowring Civil Hospital	1,488	14,564	16,051

The Ulsoor Dispensary rendered medical aid to 28,367 and 383 minor operations were performed.

The Dispensary at Fraser Town afforded medical aid to 22,083 and 174 minor operations were performed.

The Saadut Dispensary at Shoolay afforded medical aid to 17,976 and 220 minor operations were performed.

The Isolation Hospital for all infectious diseases afforded medical relief to 212 patients with a mortality of 37.

Out of the above, there were 15 plague patients with 8 deaths and 180 small-pox patients with 25 deaths.

The Staff of the Civil Medical Institutions are :—

A Commissioned Medical Officer styled the Residency Surgeon.

- 1 House Surgeon for the Lady Curzon Hospital.
- 1 House Surgeon for the Bowring Civil Hospital.
- 2 Lady Assistant Surgeons.
- 4 Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
- 1 First Steward and Head Clerk.
- 1 Assistant Steward and Cashier.
- 4 Compounders.
- 1 Nursing Superintendent.
- 2 Nursing Sisters.
- 2 Senior Charge Nurses.
- 5 European Sisters of Charity.
- 4 European Charge Nurses.
- 15 Pupil Nurses.
- 4 Indian Nurses.
- 8 Maternity Paying Pupil Nurses.

The Annasawmy Mudaliar Dispensary in Fraser Town and the Saadut Dispensary in Shoolay were respectively the generous gifts of Rao Bahadur B. P. Annasawmy Mudaliar, C.I.E., and Mr. Aga Abdullah Sait, to the Municipality.

Education in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was supervised by the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, until December 1888, assisted by his Deputy Inspector. It was then placed under the control of the Madras Educational Department and the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, was given the charge of it. Changes continued to take place in the Inspectorate until at present all the schools in the Station, European and Indian, are under the control of the Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore, permanently stationed at Bangalore, and assisted by a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the control of the Indian Elementary Schools. Education.

Probably no place in India of the size of C. & M. Station, Bangalore is better provided with the means of education for all classes, and nowhere is a more earnest attention paid to the subject, than on the part of the various private agencies at work.

The following are the statistics for the 4 years 1921-22 to 1924-25 :—

	1921-22				1922-23			
	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges ..	1	473	1	317	1	452	1	317
Secondary Schools ..	9	2,532	6	1,081	8	2,289	6	11,171
Primary Schools ..	52	4,427	24	2,483	50	4,390	25	2,697
Special Schools ..	2	61	3	107	3	68	3	95
Total ..	64	7,360	34	3,988	62	7,199	35	4,280
Unaided Schools ..	16	883	7	123	17	788	6	131
Grand total ..	80	8,433	41	4,111	79	7,987	41	4,411
	1923-24				1924-25			
	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils	No.	Number of Pupils
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Arts Colleges ..	1	77	1	311	1	113	1	312
Secondary Schools ..	9	2,741	6	1,222	9	2,792	7	1,284
Primary Schools ..	47	4,302	25	2,665	49	4,737	26	2,946
Special Schools ..	3	85	3	107	3	89	3	82
Total ..	60	7,205	35	4,305	62	7,731	37	4,624
Unaided Schools ..	15	777	4	105	14	595	6	117
Grand total ..	75	7,982	39	4,450	76	8,326	43	4,741

The following table shows the total strength in all classes of schools on 31st March 1925 :—

Caste or Community	Boys	Girls	Total
European and Anglo-Indians ..	1,117	1,341	2,458
Indian Christians	1,175	1,169	2,344
High Caste Hindus	2,625	1,165	3,790
Depressed Classes	1,947	412	2,359
Muhammadans	1,419	596	2,015
Buddhists	9	17	26
Parsis	14	27	41
Others	20	14	34
Total ..	8,326	4,741	13,067

The expenditure on Indian Secondary education was Rs. 86,950, that on Indian Vernacular education was Rs. 1,13,437 and on Technical education Rs. 19,829. This expenditure was distributed among the schools of the various denominations as follows :—(The figures given in the statement do not include those for Government and Municipal Schools).

Denominations	Government		Private			
	Imperial	Municipal	Fees	Other sources	Total	Percentage
Church of England	2,272	..	..	3,022	5,294	3.21
Roman Catholic ..	23,700	..	16,507	21,229	61,436	37.5
Wesleyan Mission ..	12,830	..	5,866	13,889	32,585	19.9
Methodist Mission ..	2,040	..	..	3,017	5,057	3.1
C. I. G. Mission ..	13,40	..	39	1,735	3,114	1.9
London Mission ..	450	..	..	418	868	0.5
Lutheran Mission ..	770	..	152	467	1,391	0.8
Hindu ..	22,024	..	13,090	11,614	46,728	228.5
Muhammadan ..	1,801	..	..	5,697	7,498	4.6
Total Rs. ..	67,227	..	35,654	61,090	1,63,971	100.0

There are two Colleges in the Station, the St. Joseph's College and the Sacred Heart College. The St. Joseph's teaches up to the B. A. Degree and the Sacred Heart up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts. The former is attended by

both European and Indian boys and the latter is chiefly attended by European girls. The European High Schools are St. Joseph's College, European Section, Bishop Cotton Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Baldwin Boys' and Girls' High Schools and St. Francis Xavier's Girls' High School. There are also three Indian High Schools, St. Joseph's College (Indian Section), R.B.A.N.M's High School, both for boys, and Goodwill Girls' High School for girls.

With the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in 1911, a new era of educational activity began in the Station. The Imperial Government contributed large sums of money, as special grants, for the improvement of Indian education, with the help of which good buildings were constructed for many elementary and secondary schools. The building in which St. Joseph's College, Indian Section, is located and the building recently constructed for St. Joseph's College (College Section) are two of the finest in the Station. St. Euphrasia's Training School and Rajamma Thambu Chetty Girls' School in St. Joseph's Convent and R.B.A.N.M's High School buildings are also excellent.

Statistics of education of Europeans as they stood on 31st March 1925 are given in the table below :—

Number of Schools		Boys	Girls
Colleges	.. .. .	1	1
High Schools	.. .. .	3	3
Middle Schools	.. .. .	1	3
Primary Schools	.. .. .	5	3
Training Schools	.. .. .	..	1
Commercial Schools	.. .. .	..	1
Total ..		10	12
Strength—			
Collegiate Department	.. .. .	113	11
High School Department	.. .. .	124	84
Middle School Department	.. .. .	339	321
Primary School Department	.. .. .	687	1,080
Training School	.. .. .	..	27
Commercial School	.. .. .	..	27
Total ..		1,263	1,550

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total expenditure on education during 1924-25.	1,66,631 0 0	1,29,124 0 0
Proportion of cost borne by Imperial funds.	67,589 0 0	44,025 0 0
Cost of educating each child ..	131 14 8	83 4 11
Proportion of European children in schools to the total strength in European Schools. }	85·7	82·6

An *imperium in imperio*, under the control of the Resident, the Assigned Tract is provided with the various departments of administration, separate from those of the Mysore Government. Administra-
tion.

The area for cultivation is a little over 4 square miles of which only about nine-twentieths are Government land (365 acres of it unculturable); the rest belongs to Kayamgutta, jodi and sarvamanya villages. The revenue work continued under the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District till the 1st April 1884, when it was made over to the Station District Magistrate as Collector. In *legislation*, all Acts, Rules and Regulations in force before the Rendition continued in force; but in 1883-4 a revised list of such as applied to the Civil and Military Station was issued by the Government of India, declaring to what extent and with what modifications they were to be law. Other enactments have been extended to the Civil and Military Station from time to time. A list of enactments in force in the Station has been issued with the Government of India Notification No. 318 D. dated 16th January 1917 and subsequent Notifications. The Police Force is composed of a District Superintendent of Police with (1923-24) officers and constables costing Rs. 2,73,135-11-3. Land.

The Courts are (i) the Court of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates established in 1888 with third class powers in regard to offences under Sections 352 and 405, Indian Penal Code, and 34 of Act V of 1861 or against Municipal Regulations and Bye-laws, the penalty for which does not exceed Rs. 50; Criminal
Justice.

their powers have subsequently been altered to those of the Second Class Magistrates; (2) the Court of the Second Magistrate with powers of the First Class; (3) that of the District Magistrate (who took the place of the previous Town and Cantonment Magistrate) and the Sessions Court. In 1896 the jurisdiction over the Railway lands,—Bangalore to Harihar; Bangalore to Hindupur; Bangalore to Bisanatham including the Kolar Gold Fields Railways—was ceded to the British Government with supervision by the Honorable the Resident; in consequence, the District Superintendent of Police was invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate, Mysore Railways, subordinate to the District Magistrate who as Railway Magistrate has also jurisdiction. The jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields Railways was made over to the Durbar tentatively for one year in 1913-14 and was subsequently made over permanently on certain conditions. The powers of the High Court were vested in the Chief Judge of Mysore till May 1884, when they were transferred to the British Resident and the other Courts abovenamed were established. The duties of the Civil and Sessions Judge were combined in one officer till August 1891, when the First Assistant Resident was made Sessions Judge and a post of a separate District Judge was created. The duties of the Sessions Judge were entrusted to the District Judge in 1920. The receipts in Criminal Courts amounted in 1923-24 to Rs. 19,209-8-6 and the charges to Rs. 79,172. The number of cases brought to trial was 6,792 involving 7,991 persons. The great majority (which were minor offences and Police and Municipal cases) were disposed of by the Bench of Magistrates. There is no separate jail, the Bangalore Central Jail being close at hand; but convicts, whose sentences are over one year, are being sent to the Jails at Vellore, whence they are transferred to the other Jails in the Madras Presidency. The District Magistrate is also a Justice of the Peace and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Honorable the Resident in Mysore.

Civil Justice is administered by a District Judge and a District Munsiff. The latter has original jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100, and the former has unlimited Original jurisdiction besides Small Cause Jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 and exclusive jurisdiction over Railway lands. The District Judge hears also appeals from the District Munsiff. Appeals from the District Court lie to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Civil Justice.

The Secretary to the Resident is the Inspector-General of Registration for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ; the District Judge is the District Registrar and the Manager of the Residency Press is the Sub-Registrar. There were 1,681 documents registered in 1924-25. The receipts were Rs. 12,582-4-6 and the charges Rs. 3,426-11-11. Registration.

The Resident's Treasury deals not only with the receipts and payments on account of the Assigned Tract but also with the transactions of various departments and services such as Army, Ecclesiastical, Posts, Telegraphs, Survey of India, etc., as well as interest on the Government of India Securities and Pensions. The total receipts in 1923-24 were 135 lakhs and the disbursements 230 lakhs. The treasury is not, however, responsible for the actual receipt and payment of cash, this work having been transferred with effect from 1916 to the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India. From October 1924, the Treasury has been converted into a Pay and Account Office in charge of an officer subordinate to the Government of India and all work hitherto done by the Accountant-General, Madras, in connection with the Assigned Tract and the Residency is now done by the Pay and Account Office in addition to the regular treasury work. The transactions, brought to account are finally recorded in the books of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, of whose office the Pay and Account Office is an outpost. The transactions of the Government of Mysore at the Treasuries in British India as well as those of the Governments in British India at the Treasury Department.

Mysore State Treasuries are adjusted through the Pay and Account Office. The Pay and Accounts Officer also acts as *ex-officio* Financial Adviser to the Resident. It will suffice in this place to give the *Revenue* and *Expenditure* of the Assigned Tract for the past five years:—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on Income ..	1,06,621	99,153	2,46,817	2,39,265	1,92,460
Land Revenue ..	3,316	4,271	700	70	4,303
Excise ..	17,40,546	17,87,333	17,53,155	16,38,449	14,77,890
Stamps ..	1,26,944	1,12,584	1,30,901	1,25,199	1,61,464
Forests ..	..	..	92	4	..
Registration ..	17,807	12,526	14,410	12,181	11,368
Interest ..	2,379	2,150	1,976	1,794	1,630
Administration of justice.	6,728	5,282	5,907	7,802	7,264
Police ..	475	15,078	463	15,294	17,434
Education ..	2,855	3,054	7,402	2,296	3,297
Medical and Public Health.	8,285	12,858	13,853	13,406	20,493
Miscellaneous ..	306	763	798	880	907
Total ..	20,16,262	20,55,052	21,75,074	20,56,500	18,98,510
<i>Disbursements.</i>					
Refunds and Drawbacks.	11,014	5,051	..	..	..
Taxes on Income	687	2,089	6,104	8,221	12,315
Land Revenue and General Administration.	7,399	6,906	9,598	7,642	8,158
Excise ..	20,147	27,447	28,271	29,573	29,947
Stamps ..	1,541	1,516	1,665	1,898	2,307
Registration ..	2,236	2,814	2,637	2,748	3,265
Administration of Justice and Jails and convict settlements.	72,252	89,516	1,02,931	1,26,877	1,18,336
Police ..	1,47,778	2,03,151	2,13,910	2,59,585	2,61,380
Education ..	2,30,848	2,77,909	2,82,136	3,27,411	4,49,481
Medical and Public Health.	2,88,795	2,53,181	2,41,493	6,31,926	6,94,119
Agriculture (Veterinary).	..	..	..	..	64,000
Stationery and Printing.	4,286	5,786	5,194	2,600	2,756
Contribution on account of Pensions.	32,132	43,467	50,778	50,894	97,629

Disbursements	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works ..	1,35,906	74,161	1,69,883	75,350	48,945
One-third of the Residency charges.	68,918	67,727	82,428	67,341	87,695
Miscellaneous ..	35,602	39,851	21,751	32,353	30,489
Total ..	10,59,586	11,00,569	12,18,778	16,24,424	19,10,822

The principal item of Revenue is under Excise, and is derived from the grant of licenses and the levy of duties. Arrack is supplied from the Durbar Distillery, which has the exclusive privilege of manufacture and wholesale vend, the Station paying a proportionate cost of the Distillery Establishment. There is a separate Excise staff for the Station consisting of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise, 3 Sub-Inspectors and a clerk with 11 servants. Separate contracts are made for retail vend of arrack, toddy, beer, and foreign liquor. Opium and *ganja* shops are given on surcharge system. The beer is supplied by the Bangalore Brewery Company established in the Station.

Bannerghatta.—A sacred hill in the Anekal taluk, 10 miles south of Bangalore. Its height is 3,271 feet above the level of the sea. On the occasion of the Car festival (*rathōtsava*) in honour of Sampangi Rāmasvāmi, held for three days from *Phalguna bahula* 6th, (March—April), there is an assemblage of 4,000 people. Bannerghatta.

The outer walls of the Garbhagriha of the Sri Champa-kadhama-Svāmi temple here are full of inscriptions but with a thick coat of chunam all over them. Some of them are in Tamil and belong to the 13th century. The *dhvajasthamba* near the Ānjanēya temple is a lofty one and bears three inscriptions at its base.

About a mile to the rear of the temple, past the rocks, is a Rāvanakote (or Stone-maze) which is a popular resort.

About a couple of furlongs from it, is a fine stone revetted well, whose cool waters are refreshing to a degree to the many pilgrims who visit the temple during the hot weather.

Basavapatna. **Basavapura.**—Bechirak village in Kankanhalli Taluk, Kodihalli Hobli. Its full name is Basavapatna-Virasandra.

In a grove near this place is a shrine dedicated to Balobasavappa with another in front dedicated to his disciple Huchchabasavappa. Both these were Lingāyat *gurus*. The shrines have a Nandi inside and are visited by a large number of devotees. The disciple Huchchabasavappa is, however, held in greater regard than his *guru*. About a mile to the south of the village is a boulder called Kudure-gundu which bears an inscription. Another boulder close to it is called Anegundu. It is said that Basavapatna was once a great city, the capital of a king whose elephants and horses were tied near the above boulders.

Begur. **Begur.**—A village of considerable antiquity in Bangalore taluk, about 8 miles south of Bangalore. Head-quarters of the *hobli* of the same name. Population 2,362. An elaborately sculptured stone from here, now in the Bangalore Museum, is a memorial to the local chief, named Nagattara, who, in about A.D. 920, fell in the war between the Ganga king Ereyappa and the Nolamba king Bira Mahendra, while attacking the elephants in the army of the Nolamba prince Ayyapa Dēva.

The historical records, such as *Bangalore* 83, found at this place go back to about A.D. 900. To the west of the present village the fields are said to be full of ash-pits containing bones and pieces of pottery. Several circular ovens built of bricks have also been met with while ploughing the lands. These are said to have been erected for the manufacture of glass bangles. The Nāgēsvara temple is an old structure in the Dravidian style. It has five *lingas* named Nāgēsvara, Nagarēsvara, Chōlēsvāra, Karnēsvara and Kamathēsvara set up in five separate shrines, the first being looked upon as the most sacred, owing probably, to its great antiquity. The others may be later additions. In the *navaranga* of the Nāgēsvara shrine, there are to the left figures of Mahishāsura-mardini, Chandikēsvara and Sūrya, the last with four hands, two holding lotuses and two placed on the waist ;

and to the right, figures of Bhairava, Ganapati, Chandra with two hands and a nimbus, and *Saptamātrikah*. The ceiling of the *navaranga*, measuring 5'-5' and consisting of 3 slabs, has *ashta-dikpālakas* with Umā-mahēsvara in the centre. At the sides of the *navaranga* entrance stand two females instead of the usual *śīrapīlakas*. In a separate shrine is the goddess of the temple, a good figure, about 2½ feet high. The front veranda of this shrine has to the right a figure of Ganapati with only two hands, a fine figure of Durga, about 3 feet high, said to have been recently found in a well, and a figure of Sūrya with two hands. A fragmentary old inscription, apparently a Jaina epitaph, is found built into the floor of the veranda. The *navaranga* of the *Śhōlēsvara* shrine has likewise a ceiling of *ashta-dikpālakas* with Umāmahēsvara in the centre. Another old inscription is to be seen on the floor of the veranda in front of the Kamathēsvara shrine together with two fragmentary Tamil ones on the front base. The former, which has been assigned by Mr. Narasimhaiah to about A. D. 900, is of great interest as it mentions Bengalūru (i.e., Bangalore), thus testifying to the antiquity of the place. The story which connects Ballāla with the origin of the name has accordingly to be given up. The stone on which Bangalore 82 is engraved stands behind a seated headless Jina figure. The latter has at its side a figure, about 2 feet high, of Pārsva. Judging from the old Jaina epitaphs, the place appears to have once been an important Jaina settlement. There is a Lingāyat *matha* here known as Chikkannayya's *matha* or more popularly *Akkasūle* (Goldsmiths') *matha*, which is said to be a branch of the *matha* at Hosur. In the *prakāra* of the *Śrābhadrā* temple belonging to the *matha* are several *samādhi-santapas* or tombs. About a fourth of the population of the village consists of Indian Christians who have a church about 100 years old. In front of the church is a bell which bears the inscription, *Hildeer and A Paris*.

Belaguma.—A village in Magadi Taluk. Population 373. Belaguma.
Here may be seen in Patel Chikkanna's field a cromlech, with its top slab off.

Bellandur.—A village in Vartur Hobli, Bangalore Taluk. Bellandur.
Population 544. Here, close to Ibalur, in the lands belonging to
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Mr. E. M. Morrel of Bangalore, are a few cromlechs. These cromlechs are rather peculiar : they differ from the usual specimens in not having a circle of rough boulders around them and in not having gigantic slabs for the top, sides and bottom. They have instead a circle of rough slabs of various sizes standing in a slanting position buried nearly up to the top. One of the partially excavated cromlechs has a rough slab of irregular shape for the top, and another has two pillars parallel to each other placed horizontally at some interval with rough thick slabs at the sides. The pots, iron sandal, etc., said to have been unearthed by Mr. Bush are said to have been found between the pillars. The remaining two have no top slabs at all : one of them, excavated to a depth of three feet by the Archaeological Department, shows a side slab of a pretty large size.

The cromlech referred to above was subsequently excavated and a cell in the form of a stone basin measuring 9' \times 4½' \times 5' was disclosed. It lay west to east and had no top slab, though there was one at the bottom. On the east, there were two slabs joined together with a semi-circular hole in the middle toward the top. It had three different layers of earth, ordinary earth a depth of 2 feet, hard earth mixed with small stones and pieces of pottery, and ordinary earth again over the bottom slab. The pieces of pottery appeared to be very old. Some were black, some red and some a mixture of both colours, the black ones being polished and heavy. A few legs of pots were also unearthed. Two more cromlechs were excavated, but nothing was obtained except a piece of iron and a few pieces of old pottery. Evidently all the cromlechs had once been dug up and the relics removed.

Binnaman-
gala.

Binnamangala.—A village in Nelamangala Taluk. The Muktināṭisvara temple at this place is a small ornate structure in the Dravidian style, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhānasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch. The fine Tamil inscription near it, E.C. IX, *Nelamangala* 3, registers a grant for it in A.D. 1110 during the reign of Kulōttunga-Chōla I. The temple was therefore in existence before that date. It may have been erected during the reign of Rājendra-Chōla, one of whose

inscriptions, *E. C. IX, Nelamangala 7a*, of A.D. 1038, mentions Binnamangala. The temple faces east. The *garbhagrihā* and *sukhānasi* are each supported by 4 pillars. The *navaranga* pillars, four in number, stand on ornamental bases and are sculptured with figures all round at the bottom and decorated with devices in the upper portion. The ceiling is a panel of well carved *ashta-dikpālakas* or regents of the eight directions. The *navaranga* doorway shows good work; the lintel has a Gajalakshmi in the centre flanked by lions and *makaras*, the latter represented as swallowing one of the hind legs of the lions; and the jambs are carved with a row of dwarfs to front. The outer walls, built of well-dressed slabs, contain a row of lions all round at the bottom. Above the ornamental plinth comes a row of figures, small and large, some of the latter being in niches. The figures in niches, 7 in number, are Tāndavēsvara, Ganapati, Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Mahishāsūramardini standing on the head of a buffalo, and Kāliyāmardana. Among the other figures may be mentioned a female, probably representing Sachi, Indra's wife, riding an elephant, a sage with matted hair, Bhairava, Vēnugōpala, Sūrya and Chandra. The two latter are at the sides of the doorway. Of the female figures, the larger ones are well carved. One of the smaller figures to the left of the outer entrance, which holds a club and is represented as wearing breeches, is worthy of notice. The temple is of interest as affording examples of Mysore architecture and sculpture of the 11th century. The figures are rather plain but natural, there being no excessive ornamentation as in the temples of a later period. Though there is some similarity between the carvings of this temple and those of the Vaidyēsvara temple at Talkād, which also contain records of Kulōttunga-Chōla I, the workmanship here appears to be decidedly superior.

Channapatna.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 453 square miles. Head-quarters at Channapatna. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population. Channa-
patna.

Hoblis	Villages including hamlets	Villages classified				Population in 1921
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	
1. Channapatna	38	33	4	1	..	31,222
2. Maluru ..	44	43	..	1	..	23,012
3. Virupakshipur.	59	52	4	2	1	29,028
Total ..	141	128	8	4	1	83,262

Principal places with population.

No.	Places	Population
1	Channapatna	11,694
2	Kudlur	1,534
3	Nagavara	1,325
4	Mylanayakanahalli	1,619
5	Mangalavarapet	1,136
6	Honganur	2,483
7	Akkuru	1,265
8	Iggalur	1,307
9	Neralur	1,010
10	Sogala	1,790
11	Chakkere	1,458
12	Bevur	1,182
13	Mandya	1,222
14	Malur	2,364
15	Malurpatna	1,369

In 1873 Channapatna was formed into a Sub-taluk of the Closepet taluk, with Channapatna, Malur and Mudigere hoblis; but in August 1892 its former status was restored, and Closepet made its Sub-taluk.

The taluk may be divided into two parts with regard to its physical features. The northern and north-western part is traversed by several ranges of hills, contains large tracts of waste land, more or less covered with scrub-jungle, and is generally devoid of tanks and other artificial irrigation works. The southern and south-western parts are plain,

contain more populous villages, and are studded with tanks, some of which are of considerable importance.

The Arkāvati flows past Closepet and Kunigal through the west, and the Kanva past Malur through the east, both running from north to south. The course of the former is surrounded with lofty hills, precipices and jungle, which are characteristic of much of the taluk. Its waters are therefore little used for purposes of cultivation, except that it is fringed with a multitude of mulberry gardens, irrigated by lifts from the stream. Its tributary, the Vrishabhāvati, joins it in the extreme west. The Kanva, on emerging from the hills a short distance north of Malur, enters on a broad and fertile valley of wet and garden land, which continues to the limits of the taluk. This river is dammed near Abbur and is made to feed several good tanks.

Owing to the broken nature of the country, the soil is very varied. The produce of wet cultivation, consisting of paddy, cocoa-nuts, betel-leaf, plantains, and sugar-cane, is considerable. Numbers of cocoa-nut gardens are formed along the lower course of the Kanva river, the soil being well adapted for the purpose, and water tapped a few feet from the surface. The trees are watered only when young; on arriving at maturity, they are left to depend upon rainfall and sub-soil moisture. Much raw silk is produced at Channapatna and exported, though disease among silkworms for many years destroyed the industry. Channapatna is one of the principal manufacturing and trading towns in the country. Coarse cotton cloths are woven in many parts of the taluk.

The whole of this region formed part of the Ganga dominions, Mankunda having been the royal residence in the seventh century. The western part of the taluk was included in the District of Chikka Gangavādi, whose chief town was Honganur. Under the Chōla kings, Malurpatna and Kudlur were important places. Subsequently, after having formed part of the Hoysala kingdom, the entire stretch of territory east and west between the Ghāts was conferred by the fallen Vijayanagar sovereign upon Jagadēva Rāya for his services

in defending Penukonda. He made Channapatna his capital. In 1630 it was taken by the Raja of Mysore and the territory absorbed into the Mysore kingdom.

An inscription in Channapatna taluk of 1523 A.D. records a grant by Krishna-Rāya to Vyāsathirtha, the celebrated Mād̄hva *guru* and author, who was the disciple of Brāhman-yathirtha. He is called *Vaishnava-siddhānta-sthāpaka* and is said to have commented on all the *Sāstras*.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1893. The total land revenue demand and collection in 1921-22 was Rs. 1,77,973 and Rs. 1,59,811, respectively.

The following was the average rainfall :—

Station	Month						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Channapatna	0.08	0.10	0.34	1.81	4.65	2.65	
Station	Month—concl'd.						Year
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Channapatna ..	3.09	4.79	6.89	7.15	2.33	0.54	34.42

The railway from Bangalore to Mysore runs through the middle of the taluk from north-east to south-west, with stations at Channapatna and Mudgere. Alongside of this railway is the old trunk road to Mysore. From Channapatna there is a road south-east to Satnur with a branch to Halagur.

Channa-
patna or
Chennapatna.

Channapatna or Chennapatna.—A town situated in 12° 38' N. lat. 77° 13' E. long., 37 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Headquarters

of the Channapatna taluk and a municipality. The industrial portion of Channapatna, the handsome city, is called Sukravār-pete, Friday bazaar, and contains much of the population.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	3,562	3,454	7,016
Muhammadans	2,458	2,279	4,737
Christians	34	59	93
Total ..	6,054	5,792	11,846

The fort appears to have been built about 1580 by Jagadēva Rāya, who made Channapatna the capital of the territory, yielding, it is said, a revenue of nine lakhs of *pagōdas*, bestowed upon him for his gallant defence of Penukonda, by the fallen Vijayanagar prince, to whom his daughter was married. Possessions which included such widely distant places as Mulbagal and Periyapatna, Kankanhalli and Budihal, thus suddenly acquired, must have formed a government more extensive than consolidated. The original possessions of the family were in Baramahal. Buchanan states that they were of the Telugu Banajiga caste and rose to power about the fourteenth century. The following names are given of the Rāyas of this line who ruled at Channapatna:—Rānōji Rāya, Immadi Jagadēva, 15 years; Mummaddi Jagadēva, 8 years; Kumāra Jagadēva, 7 years; and Ankusha Rāya, 16 years. *Channapatna* 182 dated in 1623 gives the succession as follows:—Rana Peda Jagadēva Rāya, his son Jagadēva Rāya, and the latter's son Kumāra Jagadēva Rāya II (in 1623). *Kankanhalli* 108, also gives the date 1621 for the last of these chiefs. The fort stood a long siege in 1630, when it was captured by Chāma Rāja Wodeyar of Mysore. In 1759 it was surprised by the Mahratta army under Gōpāl Hari, but was speedily released by Haidar Ali. It was repaired by the Dewan Purnaiya and contains portions of a palace erected for a relative of the then Maharaja but has become much depopulated by reason of extreme

unhealthiness from fever. The remains of the old fort are visible from the railway lines, the fort having been situated on the direct road to Seringapatam. It was never very conspicuous for its strength. Tipu Sultān thought proper to dismantle it in 1790 and remove its guns and stores to Ramagiri (see below), which was supposed to be much more capable of defence. Home illustrates in his *Select Views* the east view of this place, which should have been a fine one.

The Pête lies to the north-east of the fort. It is celebrated for the manufacture of lacquered ware and toys, of fine steel wires for strings of musical instruments, and of glass bracelets, of all of which an account will be found elsewhere. It is the residence of a large number of Muhammadans belonging to the Labbe and Daira sects, who trade with the western coast.

North of the Pête are two large Muhammadan tombs, one erected in memory of Akil Shah Kadri, the religious preceptor of Tipu, and the other in honour of Sayyid Ibrahim, a commandant of Bangalore, distinguished for the humanity to the English prisoners taken by Tipu.

At the crossing of the Railway Station road and the Mysore road, there is the Coronation Lamp-stand, consisting of ten lights, erected by public subscription, in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V and Empress Queen Mary, on 12th December 1911. The Mysore Bank has a branch here, which is close to the Railway Station. A mile from this place is Mangalvarpête, where are a number of cocoa-nut gardens.

The Municipal income for 1921-22 was Rs. 15,229 and the expenditure Rs. 15,083.

Chikka
Taggali.

Chikka Taggali.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 197. At this place is a *mastikal* sculptured with a warrior and his two wives, both standing to his left. The warrior bears a sword in the right hand and a dagger in the left. Both his wives hold a flask in the right hand and a lotus in the left.

Closepet.—A Sub-Division of the Bangalore District, composed of Channapatna, Magadi and Kankanhalli taluks. Also a sub-taluk of the Channapatna taluk. The hoblis of the sub-taluk are Closepet, Kutagalli, Kailancha and Bidadi.

Closepet.—A town on the left bank of the Arkāvati situated in 12° 40' N. lat. 77° 12' E. long., 30 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Headquarters of the Closepet Sub-Division and of the Closepet Sub-Taluk and a municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,801	1,763	3,564
Muhammadans	1,005	877	1,882
Christians	51	55	106
Total	2,857	2,675	5,532

A fair is held every Tuesday, attended by about 4,000 persons.

Closepet, popularly pronounced *Kulis-pēte*, is so named after Sir Barry Close, Resident at the Court of Mysore. There is an inscription on a pillar in the town to this effect in Persian and Kannada. It is generally called in Kannada *Hosapēte*, in Hindustani *Navipet*, both meaning the new town. It is also called *Ramgiri*, from a neighbouring hill, at foot of which the original town stood. Closepet was founded in 1800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, for greater security of the high road, which there passed through a wild and jungly tract. It was at the same time made the head-quarters of the Bargeer, or irregular horse. The horse breeding establishment of the Silehdārs, since removed to Kunigal (Tumkur District), was formerly at Closepet.

The town has an *agrahāra* at the side of the river, with a temple of Arkēsvara, and a chattram established by Purnaiya. The Muhammadans here are largely engaged in the rearing of silk worms. This industry was brought nearly to a stand by the disease which for some years destroyed the insects, those engaged in it emigrating in large numbers to the coffee districts. But the industry has now revived.

The Municipal income for 1921-22 was Rs. 4,466 and the expenditure Rs. 4,920.

Dasanpura.

Dasanpura.—A village in Nelamangala Taluk. Population 364. The Ranganātha temple at this place, though so named, has a figure of Srīnivāsa, about 2 feet high, flanked by consorts. The Garuda-pillar in front has, instead of the usual Garuda, a Hanumān on the side facing the temple.

Dasarahalli.

Dasarahalli.—A jodi village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 339. Near the Channarayana temple at this place stands a fine four-pillared open *mantapa* surmounted by a sculptured pavilion resembling a small *gōpura* with entrances in the four directions. All the entrances are flanked by *dvārapālakas*, the sculptures above them being Vishnu flanked by consorts on the east, Vēnugōpāla on the south, Vēnugōpāla flanked by consorts on the west, and a standing male figure with folded hands on the north representing perhaps the donor of the *mantapa*. The *mantapa* is locally known as *Uttala-kamba*, and at the annual festival of the village goddess, a cocoa-nut is let down through a cavity at the bottom of the pavilion and there is a contest among the villagers for breaking it.

Devanhalli.

Devanhalli.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 229.70 square miles. Head-quarters at Devanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Number	Hoblis	Villages and hamlets	Villages classified				Population in 1921
			Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	
1	Channarayapatna.	56	44	..	9	3	11,726
2	Devanhalli	61	43	..	15	3	13,914
3	Jala ..	52	30	..	16	6	12,148
4	Kundana	57	30	..	19	8	10,933
5	Vadigenhalli.	53	43	1	7	2	12,188
	Total ..	279	190	1	66	22	60,909

No.	Places	Population
1	Avati	1,153
2	Devanhalli	5,387
3	Vadigenahalli	3,730
4	Budigere	1,512
5	Bagalur	1,364

Principal
places with
population.

The taluk was abolished in 1882, but re-established in 1886. The S. Pinākini forms a part of its eastern boundary, and receives all the smaller streams. The country undulates in gentle curvatures, the valleys being fertile and well cultivated. The elevated parts are covered with low jungle. There are a few small hills and rocks to the north and west, but generally speaking it is an open country, healthy and well supplied with good water.

In addition to the usual dry and wet crops, there was, until prohibited, some cultivation of the poppy for opium. Potatoes of good quality are raised in considerable quantities. Pamelos attain a large size. Sugar of superior quality was formerly manufactured, under the instruction of some Chinese brought over for that purpose by Tipu Sultān. A few coarse cotton cloths and *kumblis* (woollen blankets) are made.

An early place of importance in the taluk appears to have been Nellurpatna in the east, a town which has lain for centuries in ruins. In the thirteenth century, Kundana seems to have been the royal residence of the Hoysala king Rāmanātha, who had possession of the south and east of the Hoysala dominions. Devanhalli was subsequently founded by one of the family of refugees who, settling at Avati, became the founders of the Magadi, Chikballapur, and other lines of chiefs. Vadigenhalli, which is largely populated by merchants, is one of the chief trading places in the Bangalore District.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885, at the time when the taluk had been broken up and portions annexed

to other taluks. Thus Kundana hobli was assigned to Dodballapur taluk, Jala hobli to Bangalore taluk, and Devanhalli hobli to Chikballapur taluk. The wet rates were found to be generally so high as to be prohibitive, in consequence of which all available manure was applied exclusively to the dry fields, and much rice land was waste.

The revision settlement was introduced with effect from the year 1923-24 and the cultivable area was distributed as follows.—

	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total
Occupied area ..	16,802	2,197	1,698	20,697
Unoccupied area ..	2,682	82	7	2,771
Kharab-land ..	..	..	..	24,649
Inam ..	..	..	..	3,979
Total ..	..	..	..	52,096

The total land revenue demand and collection in 1921-22 were Rs. 1,42,815 and 1,34,789, respectively.

The following was the average monthly rainfall for 27 years (1895-1922) at the following two places in the Taluk :—

Station	Month						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Chik-Jala ..	0·20	0·11	0·48	1·29	4·01	2·35	
Vadigenahalli	0·23	0·19	0·42	1·03	3·95	2·29	
Station	Month—concl'd.						
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chik-Jala ..	3·23	3·45	6·53	4·77	2·27	0·31	29·00
Vadigenahalli ..	3·32	3·67	6·71	4·75	3·00	0·21	29·14

The railway from Bangalore to Guntakal runs through the south-west and has a station at Rajankunti, while the Chikballapur Light Railway has stations at Bettahajoor, Dodjala and Devanhalli.

Devanhalli.—A town situated in 13° 15' N. lat. 77° 44' E. long., 23 miles north of Bangalore on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Devanhalli taluk and a municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	2,495	2,435	4,960
Muhammadans	209	197	406
Christians	8	13	21
Total ..	2,712	2,675	5,387

A fair is held every Wednesday, attended by 500 persons.

Devanhalli appears to have been originally a small village, named Devandoddi, from Deva, its headman. About the year 1501 Malla Baire Gauda, a son of one of the refugees from Kānchi who settled at Avati, being led by auspicious omens, formed the resolution of building a fort on the spot. The consent of Dēva Gauda was obtained with difficulty, and only after the bestowal of liberal compensation and the promise that the new town should bear his name. A fort, the remains of which were formerly visible inside the present one, was accordingly erected by Malla Baire Gauda and named Devanhalli, or Devandhalli. He conferred the government upon his brother Sanna Baire Gauda, who succeeded in bringing a large tract of the surrounding country under cultivation. He reigned 40 years and was succeeded by his son Baire Gauda, who reigned 25 years. The following chiefs succeeded to the government, each being the son of the preceding :— Dayal Baiche Gauda ruled 37 years, Mudda Baire Gauda 20 years, Immadi Sanna Baire Gauda 37 years, Gopal Gauda 35 years, Dodda Baire Gauda 54 years, and Rangappa Gauda only 10 months. The last of these, dying without issue, was

succeeded by his relative Chikkappa Gauda of Chikballapur, three months after whose accession Devanhalli was invested by the Mysore army under Nanja Rāj. It fell in 1749 after a gallant defence of eight months and was thenceforward annexed to Mysore.

In this siege Haidar Ali, the future ruler of the country, first gained distinction as a volunteer horseman, and at Devanhalli his son and successor Tipu was born. These circumstances were sufficient to invest the place with peculiar interest in the eyes of the family. The site of Haidar's house is still pointed out, to the west of the fort. Haidar therefore commenced rebuilding the fort. It was built of stone, in the form of an oval flanked with circular bastions and two cavaliers on the eastern face, and was not quite completed when infested in 1791 by the army under Lord Cornwallis, to whom it easily submitted. When the fort was erected, the old *pête* surrounding it to the south and east was levelled to the ground, to prevent its sheltering the besiegers in case of an attack, and a new one on rising ground half a mile to the westward was afterwards erected called the Sultan Pête. This was soon deserted for the old quarter after the capture. It is interesting to note that the place was renamed by Tipu 'Yousafābād' (the abode of Joseph, the fairest of men) a name which, however, never became popular. It is worthy of remark that Tipu had the vanity to think he was—though brown in colour and possessed of a neck rather short and thick and a body somewhat inclined to corpulency—the handsomest of men and so called his birthplace after Joseph, the fairest of men.

Many are the tales told here of Haidar Ali and his son Tipu Sultān. Among these, the greatest favourite is the one which describes how Haidar as a boy was a petty cow-boy in a local Brāhman household and how one day, while he was fast asleep under the shade of a tree, a seven-hooded cobra played on his head and his Brāhman master espied this from at a distance and subsequently took him home and gave him a good meal and said he would be a great ruler one day. It is said Haidar

gratefully remembered his old master and his wife and requited their loving kindness towards him, by the grant of rent-free lands. The plain on which Tipu received his sons, near here, is still pointed out to the north-east of the plains by old residents. Mir Hussain Ali Kirmāni states that the Sultān made "a hunting and pleasure excursion" to Devanhalli for the purpose, and there "on an extensive plain, he received the ambassadors, his sons, and their enlightened tutors or guardians." After the escort of the princes had been dismissed with honours and royal presents, a banquet was, we are told, "given by the Sultān, at which everything which could promote festivity and joy was provided and every one of the Sultān's Amīrs, and his brave officers received his favours with increase of rank and pay." The Sultān marked the occasion by raising several of his higher officers to the position of Mir Mirān, among them being Syed Ghuffar, the commander of his military forces; Muhammad Rāza (otherwise known as Benky Nawāb), his maternal grandfather, and Pūrnaiya.

The Vēnugōpālasvāmi temple here is a good Dravidian structure with a fine *gōpura* and a four-pillared *mantapa* in front. The *navaranga* is supported by four black stone pillars carved with figures on all sides. Some of the figures worthy of note are Hayagrīva, dancing female figures with attendant musicians, a conch-blower, a Kinnara with the lower half of the body in the form of a bird and a huntress getting a thorn taken out of her leg. The last figure occurs in several places.

The stucco figures in niches over the front veranda of this temple as well as those on the *gōpura* are well executed. The outer walls have a frieze of large images, about 2 feet high, illustrating scenes mostly from the *Rāmāyana*. The story of the *Bālakānda* is well illustrated by the figures on the north and south walls. A portion of the frieze on the north wall delineate graphically the following events:—the bringing of Rishyasringa from the forest to Ayōdhya by dancing girls, Dasaratha performing the sacrifice with the help of Rishysringa and other sages, and the distribution by him among his queens of the *pāyasa* or sacred food. The figure with the head of an antelope is Rishyasringa and the figure with two heads is Agni

or the God of Fire. The story is continued on the south wall up to the removal of the curse on Ahalya, wife of the sage Gautama. A frieze on the east wall to the left of the entrance represents the story of Visvāmitra teaching archery to Rāma and the goddesses Bala and Attibala attending upon Rāma. A portion of the south wall also illustrates the boyish sports of Krishna, as a portion of the north wall delineates the ten incarnations of Vishnu. On the west wall is represented the coronation of Rāma. In a cell in the *prakāra* is kept an artistically executed gilt vehicle called Chitragōpura-vāhana with two female figures standing at the sides. The god is taken out in procession on this vehicle on the full-moon day of *Chaitra* (April) every year and thousands of people are said to collect together to witness this festival. It appears that a grand illumination takes place on this day, one lakh of lamps being lighted. A silver cup and a gong belonging to the temple bear inscriptions stating that they were presents from Haidar and a subordinate of the Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rao, respectively.

The Nanjundēsvara temple is a small building with two cells in a line and a common *navaranga*. It is said to be the oldest temple in the town.

All the doorways of this temple are well carved. The *dvārapālakas* at the sides of the *sukhānasi* entrance of the south cell have over them pilasters carved with the vase and creeper device. To the left in the *navaranga* are kept figures of Nārāyana with consorts, Takshaka, Nāga-mata, Karkōtaka, Brahma, Sarasvati and Subrahmanya with one face and four hands, the upper ones holding a thunder-bolt and a trident, the lower ones being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes flanked by his consorts Lavali and Dēvasēna.

The Siddhēsvara temple is a Lingāyet shrine with a seated figure, about 11 feet high, of Siddhēsvara with two hands, the left holding a *linga* and the right in the act of worshipping it.

The large pond known as Sarōvara is said to have been built by Dewan Pūrnaiya and the Ānjanēya in the shrine near it is called Sarōvarānjanēya. The Gangamma temple, which belongs to fishermen, has a fine seated stucco figure, about 5 feet high, of the goddess with a smiling face and 4

hands, the attributes being a trident, a drum, a sword and a vessel. The figure treads on a prostrate demon.

The municipal income for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 6,031 and the expenditure Rs. 4,842.

Dod-Ballapur.—A taluk in the north-west.

Area 310.46 square miles. Head-quarters at Dod-Ballapur.

Dod-Balla-
pur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

Hoblis	Villages and hamlets	Villages classified				Popula- tion in 1921
		Government	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam- gutta	
1. Dodballapur	72	58	2	10	2	22,307
2. Dod-Bilavangala	65	52	..	10	3	15,874
3. Madhura	42	41	..	1	..	11,220
4. Sasulu	64	50	..	7	7	10,756
5. Tubagero	66	49	2	14	1	14,265
		Floating	popula- tion.		..	197
Total ..	309	250	4	42	13	74,619

No.	Place	Population
1	Konaghatta	1,024
2	Dodballapur	7,442
3	Arodi	1,621
4	Tubagero	992
5	Melige-kote	830

Principal
places with
population.

The taluk is an irregular oblong in shape about 18 miles from north to south, and 14 miles from east to west. It is practically an open country with undulating plains excepting in the north and north-west, where there is a range of hills, through which a pass descends to the low country of Gori-bidnur. The river Arkāvati takes its rise in the north-east on the Nandidrug hills and flows in a south-westerly direction, feeding several of the tanks and draining almost all parts of the taluk excepting in the extreme north which is

drained by the North-Pennār and its tributaries. There are no forests of any importance excepting a stretch of scrub jungle in the north-west. A State Forest is in the course of formation near Makalidrug in the north, and there are two plantations at Hulkunte and Kolar.

The climate is generally cool and healthy, almost similar to that of Bangalore, though fevers prevail to a limited extent in the northern villages in the early part of cold weather.

The soil is generally red mixed with sand, peculiarly well suited for the cultivation of ragi and other dry crops. Other varieties of soil are also met with. The soils in the north and north-west are generally poor, while those in the centre and south are comparatively rich, varying in colour from deep brown to red. Black soils are rare in this taluk.

Besides the usual crops, some tobacco is cultivated and a small quantity of potatoes. Dod-Ballapur is fast becoming a great weaving centre. Superior cloths of Aralēpet and Dharmāvāra pattern are manufactured to a large extent and exported to different places. The famine of 1877-78 affected this taluk more severely than any other in the Bangalore District, but the recuperative powers of the tract are so good that in three decades, the normal strength was almost resumed.

Passing over the times of the Gangas, the Chōlas and the Hoysalas, the country at a later period formed part of the dominions of Malla Baire Gauda, the founder of Devanballi, who, resigning that possession to his brother, and led by auspicious omens, founded the present Dod-Ballapur. With the countenance of the Vijayanagar king, who maintained a shadow of the former state at Penukonda, he speedily subdued all the neighbouring tract of country, forming the Goribidnur and Gudibanda taluks, and possessed himself of a territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagōdas. His descendants continued to rule this dominion until it was subdued by the Bijāpur army under Randulha Khān. The Mahrattas subsequently held it for a short time, when it was taken in 1689 by the Mughals under Khāsim Khān

and dismembered. After annexing the north to Chik-Ballapur, and other parts to Sira, the remainder was formed into a *jāgīr* yielding a revenue of 54,000 pagōdas, and bestowed on a general named Ali Khuli Khān. On his death, it passed to his son, and afterwards formed a part of the province of Sira, until subdued by Haidar and incorporated with the State of Mysore.

A Hoysala stone inscription of 1267 A.D. in the taluk is of special interest on account of the symbols at the top having been removed, in order to make room for an inscription in Persian dated in 1691 A.D., of the time of the Mughal Emperor Aurangazib. This Persian inscription says that in the 32nd year of the reign of Aurangazib the Fort of Balapura Karigata was in the hands of the Samba (Sāmbāji) family, that through the exertion of Khāsīm Khān, Foujdār of the Karnatak Province, it passed from the hands of Sāmba and son of Siva Dad (Sivāji) into the possession of the supreme Government and that in the 34th year of the reign it was granted to one Shekh-Abdulla. In the 30th year of the reign the stone had been brought from some temple and was intended for a building. But as it contained a grant of a charity, it was erected to perpetuate the memory of Shekh-Abdulla.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1881, which remedied the defects in the alternate forcing of the revenue under the batayi-system, and checking it under an erroneous system of wet rates. The revision settlement was ordered to take effect from the year 1921-22.

The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows:—

	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total
Occupied area ..	61,630	7,900	1,987	71,217
Unoccupied area ..	9,463	127	42	9,632
Kharab land ..	..	..	..	52,493
Inam ..	..	..	..	6,946
Total ..	..	..	..	1,40,288

The total land revenue demand and collection in 1921-22 were Rs. 1,92,281 and Rs. 1,88,222, respectively.

The following was the average monthly rainfall for 15 years registered at the Sasalu station in the Dod-Ballapur taluk :—

Station	Month					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sasalu ..	0.33	..	0.22	0.79	2.55	2.23

Station	Month—concl'd.						
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sasalu ..	3.20	3.65	5.50	3.75	2.06	0.11	24.39

The Bangalore-Guntakal section of the M. & S. M. Railway passes through the country almost parallel to the Bangalore-Hindupur road, with stations at Rajankunte, Dod-Ballapur and Maklidrug.

The Poona line almost touches the southern boundary of this taluk with a station at Golhalli within a couple of miles of the border. Bangalore-Hindupur road runs from south to north in the middle of the taluk and the Kolar-Sompur road from east to west passing through Dod-Ballapur. From Dodballapur roads issue north to Goribidnur, east to Devanhalli, south-east to Yelahanka and south-west to Nelamangala. There is also a road from Dod-Ballapur to Maddagiri fit for traffic only in fair weather.

Dod-Ballapur--A town on the right bank of the Arkāvati, situated in 13° 18' N. lat. 77° 26' E. long., 27 miles north-west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by rail and road.

Headquarters of the Dod-Ballapur taluk, and a municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus (with Jains)	3,171	3,137	6,308
Muhammadans	654	580	1,234
Christians	30	16	46
Total	3,855	3,733	7,588

A fair held on Thursday is attended by about 3,000 people.

Dodda-Ballapura, Great Ballapur, is so named to distinguish it from *Chikka Ballapura*, Little Ballapur. Similarly, in Hindustani it is called *Bara-Ballapur* and in Telugu *Pedda-Ballapuram*. It is said to derive its name from the circumstance that a cow used to drop a *balla* of her milk daily over a certain ant-hill, an omen which led to the foundation of the town.

It was an important place of trade in the twelfth century under the Hoysala kings. But Malla Baire Gauda of Avati, the founder of Devanhalli, was also the founder of the present Dod-Ballapur. He was revolving in his mind the import of the omens he had witnessed in hunting, when the god Ādi-Nārāyana was revealed in a dream as the dweller in the ant-hill above-mentioned. A temple and fort were shortly erected, the jungle cleared and cultivation encouraged. Obtaining authority from the king at Penukonda to punish the neighbouring refractory pālegars, Malla Baire Gauda speedily possessed himself of territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagōdas. In the government of this, he established his brother Havali Baire Gauda, who died after a prosperous reign of 20 years and was succeeded by his son Dodda Havali Baire Gauda. He ruled 25 years and was followed by his son Havali Baire Gauda, who ruled for 40 years. On his death, Chikkappa Gauda, the heir, being a minor, the government was for a time conferred on Tammanna Gauda, the nephew and Dalavāyi of the late chief. He discharged the trust reposed in him with zeal and fidelity for ten years, when he died, and Chikkappa Gauda, now come to years of maturity, succeeded. Three years after his accession, Dod-Ballapur was besieged and taken by the Bijāpur army under Randulah Khān. After 40 years of possession by that power,

it was surrendered to the Mahrāttas, by whom the fort was enlarged and various temples erected. In ten years, it was invested by the Mughals under Khāsim Khān, and yielded in 1689 after an obstinate defence of two months. Dod-Ballapur and a part of the surrounding country were then formed into a *jāgir* yielding a revenue of 54,059 *pagōdas* and bestowed on a favourite general named Ali Khūli Khān. He enjoyed it only for a short time and died. It was next bestowed on his son Durga Khūli Khān, then Subadār of Sira, which however he shortly after relinquished and retired to Dod-Ballapur, but only enjoyed it for one year. It remained attached to the Government of Sira for 49 years, when it was seized by the Nizām, and bestowed as a *jāgir* on Abbās Khūli Khān. In 1761 it was captured by Haidar Ali and has ever since been subject to Mysore.

The fort, of which only the name remains, is said to have been erected with stones from the ruins of Rājaghatta. There are remains of several fine buildings and tanks in the fort, the principal, now almost destroyed, being the Ashur Khana erected by Abbās Khūli Khān, and a fine well with three flights of stairs leading down to it and a very stout stone grating over the water. At the west of the town is the *darga* or tomb of a saint named Mohiddin Chishti, said to have died nearly 227 years ago. It is built of materials taken from Hindu temples. The town extends lengthwise north and south for above two miles. Cotton clothes in great variety are made here.

The outlet and the bund of the Nāgarakere tank at this place are built mostly of the materials of ruined temples. The temples in the town are mostly modern. The ruined Ādinārāyana temple must have been a fine building, judging from what is now left of it. The four pillars of the *navaranga* are sculptured with fine figures on all sides. The figures of one of the pillars illustrate the story of the *Rāmāyana* in brief; of another, the story of the *Bhāgavata-purāna*; of the third, the story of the Narasimha incarnation; and of the fourth, the story of Gajēndra-mōksha or the saving of an elephant by Vishnu from the clutches of a crocodile. On the outer wall to the left of the *navaranga* entrance are found only a few figures of the frieze illustrating the *Bālakānda* story of the *Rāmāyana*, similar to the one at

Devanhalli. An inscription is to be seen on the wall of the *mahādvāra*, and another in front of the Ānjanēya temple to the east. The Chandramaulisvara temple has on the pillars of the front hall, among others, figures of Bhairava, Virabhadra, Vyāghrapāda (or a sage with the lower half of the body in the form of a tiger), and Kannappa the hunter, a devotee of Siva, with his foot placed on a *linga*. Two of the pillars of the front veranda are sculptured with a male and a female figure with folded hands which are said to represent Arunāchala Pant and his wife Sēshamma. The Pant, who lived about 132 years ago, is said to have built this as well as the Venkataramanasvāmi temple. The latter is a large structure surrounded by a veranda over which runs a parapet built of mortar in the Saracenic style. The pillars of the south veranda as well as those of the front hall have, carved on them, figures of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. Here also we have on two pillars figures of the Pant and his wife. One of the pillars shows a figure of Ganapati seated on a rat, with his consort on the lap. Such a figure of Ganapati is called Sakti-Ganapati. To the left of the outer entrance in the *prakāra* is kept the stone image of Ādinārāyana belonging to the ruined Ādinārāyana temple. It is a seated figure, about 6 feet high with *prabha*, with Lakshmi on the lap, canopied by a seven-hooded snake. To the right of the same entrance is lying a grinding mill, about 2 feet in diameter, the upper stone being beautifully carved with floral devices. The two *chauris* of the temple are, according to the inscriptions on them, presents from Shāma Rao, son of Arunāchala Pant. The god in the Vithala temple, about 2½ feet high, stands on a brick with the hands placed on the waist. His consorts stand at the sides with folded hands. The Gōpālkrishna temple has a figure of the god, about 2½ feet high, with four cows sculptured at the sides. Near the Taluk office are kept a few figures which once belonged to some temple. One of them deserving of notice is a four-handed naked figure with flowing matted hair, the right lower hand holding a bell and the left lower what looks like a vessel. It perhaps represents a form of Bhairava. There is a well-built pond, now in ruins, in the town, partitioned by stone slabs into 16 compartments or wells. Dargāpura, a village to the south, is said to have been granted to Chisti Vali above-named. The old inscription, *E. C. IX, Dodballapur 32*, is incised on a boulder at this village.

The municipal income for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 6,901 and the expenditure Rs. 6,277.

Domlur.

Domlur.—A suburb of Bangalore, on the east, included in the Civil and Military Station. On an old temple here are some Grantha and Tamil inscriptions of the time of the Hoysala king Vīra Rāmanātha, who ruled during the thirteenth century. The name of the village was Dombalur or Tombalur, perhaps Tumbalur, which, it was suggested, may afford a clue to the title of one of the earliest Kannada authors. This view, however, has been recently given up.

The two temples of Sōmēsvara and Chokkanātha here contain a number of inscriptions in Tamil and Kannada. Both on the pillar in front of the Māri temple and on the large slab near the entrance of Domlur is sculptured a discus on a high pedestal. The same is the case with a slab standing in a grove near at hand, but without any inscription. This may be a mere boundary stone, known as *tiruvalhikkal* in Tamil. To the north of the entrance to the village stand three stones, each containing a standing figure of a man with a stick on the neck, the ends of which are held by the hands. All the three figures face the Chokkanātha temple. Similar figures, about a dozen in number, are also found facing the Champakadhamāsvāmi temple at Bannēghatta, Anekal Taluk. It is not clear what these figures mean; but some people say that they represent persons who committed suicide for some reason or other by means of the weapon known as *Gandagattari* in Kannada. Two of the figures at Domlur appear to represent persons of some importance, as evidenced by their necklaces, etc.

Domlur is also called Dēsīmānikkapattanam in the inscriptions. It is said to be situated in Ilaippākka-nādu, a division of Rājēndra-Sōla-valanādu. Ilaippākka is the Tamil form of Yelahanka. Judging from the inscriptions, the Chokkanātha and Sōmēsvara temples which are Dravidian in style, must have existed before the middle of the 13th century. The former, with a pretty well carved Vishnu image, stands on a high basement in the middle of the village and must have been a prominent structure once, though now in a dilapidated condition. A few pillars and capitals lying in front of the temple, which

apparently formed parts of a front *mantapa*, show pretty good work. The Sömēsvara temple is in a more ruinous condition, being situated on low ground in an unfrequented part of the village in the midst of cultivated fields.

The place is well-known in modern times for its excellent bricks which are highly prized by house-builders all round Bangalore.

Dommasandra.—A large village in the north-east of Anekal taluk, 3 miles west of Sarjapur. Dommasandra.

Population in 1921.—Males, 952 ; Females, 938 ; Total 1890.

This village contains two Government and two Mission Schools. There are nearly 200 families of weavers here. Good female cloths are manufactured by them and their quality has earned a good reputation in the Bangalore market.

Gangavara.—A village in Devanhalli taluk, on the right bank of the S. Pinākini, near the head of the Hoskote tank. The inscriptions and remains at this place show that it was a place of some importance in the eighth century under the Gangas, and subsequently under the Chōlas. The Sömēsvara temple has some picturesque fluted pillars with a seated lion for the pedestal. Gangavara.

Gavipur.—A suburb of Bangalore City, about a mile south-west of the Fort. Gavipur.

Its chief feature is the cave temple of Gavi Gangādhārēsvara, the Saivite emblems attached to which, carved on a gigantic scale out of solid stone, are curious specimens of the mason's art. They consist of the *trisūla* or trident, the *chhatra* or umbrella, and the *damaruga* or double drum, each being 15 feet or more in height and proportionately wide. They were executed in the time of Kempe Gauda.

The new extension near by it is known after it as the Gavipur Extension and forms part of Basavangudi. It consists of about eighty sites, on forty of which houses have been built.

Halasur.

Halasur.—One of the suburbs of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, situated north-east of the Cantonment, close to the large tank of the same name.

The place appears to have been founded by Kempe Gauda, under the following circumstances. The surrounding country was then covered with forest, into which he had wandered from Yelahanka in pursuit of game, and being much fatigued, laid himself down under the shade of a tree. In his sleep the god Sōmēsvara, formerly worshipped on that spot by Māndava Rishi, and which lay buried in the sand, appeared in a dream, and revealing to him the existence of a hidden treasure, bid him therewith erect a temple, promising at the same time the divine favour. He accordingly secured the treasure and built the Sōmēsvara pagoda, employing, it is said, a sculptor, from Bēlur, a descendant of the famous Jakanāchāri, to ornament the walls with scenes from the marriage of Siva and Pārvati. (See below). The village of Halasur was also built, containing residences for the attendant Brāhmins, and made the *kasaba* of 33 villages, from each of which one *kolaga* for each *kandaga* of grain was appointed to be given as an endowment for the maintenance of the religious services. There is another temple on a large scale, dedicated to Subba Rāya, but unfinished. The village is a prosperous one and contains several wealthy residents of Tamil origin.

The Sōmēsvara temple, mentioned above, is a large one and a good specimen of the Dravidian style of architecture with a lofty *gōpura*. There seems to be some foundation for the story that it was built by Kempe Gauda, for there is a sculpture at the end of the wall to the right of the inner entrance which is said to represent him. In the front *mantapa* is a big brass-plated Nandi and towards the right on a platform are figures of the nine planets which are occasionally worshipped. On the west wall of the shrine of the goddess is sculptured the scene of the marriage of Siva and Pārvati with Brahma as officiating priest and Vishnu and other gods as guests. No inscription has so far been discovered in the temple.

Haragadde.

Haragadde.—A village in Anekal Taluk.

Population 602. The Channakēsava temple at this place, known as Parangalani in the Tamil epigraphs, is a fairly large

building in the Dravidian style. The image of the god, about 5 feet high, is a good figure flanked by consorts, all the three standing on a large well-executed *gōmukha* (or a stone platter with a spout resembling a cow's face). The Kannada poet Lakshma, the author of a *Bhārata Rukmāngada-charite* and other works, was a native of this village and a devotee of this god. In his works, which are all dedicated to this god, the village is named Khagapuri. Tradition has it that though illiterate he acquired poetical skill by the grace of Vishvaksēna mentioned above. He flourished in the first half of the 18th century and the present officiating priests of the temple are his lineal descendants.

Hasigala.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 575. Hasigala.

The Sōmēsvara temple at this place is an old building, probably of the Chōla period. It has two cells, one containing the *linga* facing east and the other a figure of Virabhadra facing north. The lintel of the *sukhanāsi* doorway of the Sōmēsvara cell has Tāndavēsvara and the jambs dancing male and female figures, some of which are shown in rather queer postures. At the sides are perforated screens of considerable breadth with holes of the shape of the leaves of the sacred fig tree. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* of the same cell have a row of sculptures all round the south wall showing the dance of Siva with attendant musicians; the west wall illustrates the story of the Narasimha incarnation of Vishnu; there are besides two curious sculptures here:—a peacock with the head of a cobra and facing it a cobra with the head of a peacock; and the north wall depicts a few *lilas* or sports of Siva, such as the killing of Gajāsura, etc.

Heggunda.—A village in the Nelamangala taluk. Heggunda.
Population 1029.

On the slope of the hill near this place are two cave temples, one of Virabhadra and the other of Mallikārjuna. The stone containing Nelamangala 68, which is in the Mallikārjuna temple, has a seated male figure with folded hands with a chauri-bearer standing at the side. An inscription in characters of the 10th century is to be seen in this temple. On the summit of the hill, which is rather difficult of approach, is situated what is known as the Rāma temple containing a short pillar to which it is believed Rāma's sacrificial horse was tied. By the side of

the pillar is the seated figure of a goddess with four hands which is said to represent Sīta. Two modern inscriptions found on the bells of this shrine give the name of the village as Hayagunda since, according to tradition, Rāma's horse (*haya*) was tied here. But this is merely an ignorant attempt to connect the village with the above story, seeing that a Tamil inscription (Nelamangala 67) of Vishnuvardhana's reign, found on the hill names the village Perkunda which corresponds to Pergunda in Kannada, the old form of the modern Heggunda. It may also be stated here that on a hill close by named Rāmadēvarabetta the foot-prints of Rāma over which a temple is erected form the object of worship. This is supposed to be the place where Ahalya, wife of the sage Gautama, was delivered from her curse. Festivals are celebrated in honour of the foot-prints.

Hessargatta, Hessarghatta.—A village in the Bangalore Taluk. Population 1704.

In the Lakshminarasimha temple at this place, the image of the god, about 2½ feet high, is seated on a high pedestal. He is said to have been worshipped by the sage Dūrvāsa. The *dvārapālakas* at the *navaranga* entrance have one leg put over the other as in some South Indian temples, where worship is conducted according to the Vaikhānasāgama. The front portion of the temple is said to have been built by the Vijayanagar king Achyuta Rāya. (16th century.) The tank here is the source of the water supply for Bangalore.

Hindignal. **Hindignal.**—A trading village in the north-east angle of the Hoskote taluk, near where the Kolar-Vadigenhalli road crosses the Bangalore-Cuddapah road. Population 904.

The Rāma temple at this place, recently renovated, is a *trikūtāchala*, i.e., has three cells. The main cell facing north has a *brindāvana* with Kēsava flanked by consorts sculptured on the front face; the east cell has Hanumān, the original god of the temple; and the west cell Rāma, Lakshmana and Sīta set up about 56 years ago. The temple has a vehicle known as Chitragōpura-vāhana adorned with painted wooden images. In a grove to the north of the village is a *māstikal* carved with the figures of a warrior and his two wives. The warrior is represented as bearing a quiver on the back and shooting arrows.

One of the wives has a flask in her left hand, the other hand being placed across the body; while the other holds a lotus with stalk in the right hand, the other hand hanging by the side. It is not known if the difference in the attributes has any significance. May it be that the wife holding the flask became a *sati* and the other did not?

Honganur.—A village about five miles south of Channapatna. Population 2,433. In the time of the Ganga kings, it was the chief town of Chikka Gangavādi, a district which occupied most of the valley of the Shimsha. Honganur.

Hosahalli.—A village in Hoskote taluk. Population 197. Hosahalli.

This village has a ruined Chaudēsvari temple containing figures of Satpamātrika and Ganapati. There are also two *māstikals* in the village. One of them shows a couple, the husband holding a sword and a dagger in his uplifted hands, and the wife bearing a flask in the right hand and what looks like a mirror in the left. The other shows on the lower panel two warriors armed with daggers fighting with each other, and on the upper a couple with folded hands in front of a figure of Vishnu.

Hoskote.—A taluk in the east. Area 272·35 square miles. Hoskote.
Head-quarters at Hoskote. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

Hoblis	Villages including hamlets	Villages classified					Population in 1921
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta		
1. Hoskote ..	41	31	1	7	2	12,851	
2. Bidarahalli ..	61	39	..	21	1	12,561	
3. Sulibele ..	73	57	..	10	6	11,615	
4. Nandagudi ..	67	45	..	13	9	14,106	
5. Jadignahalli .	69	50	1	17	1	11,933	
6. Annagondahalli	57	36	1	18	2	12,140	
Floating population.	..	..	..	..	..	66
Total ..	368	258	3	86	21	75,272	

Principal
places with
population

No.	Place	Population
1	Hoskote	4,532
2	Sulibele	1,734
3	Hindiganal	904
4	Sivanapur	863

Towards the north, the S. Pinākini forms the western boundary. After entering the taluk, it supplies the large tank at Hoskote, and thence flows southwards past Kadgod, where it receives a stream from the Bangalore taluk on the west. With the exception of some low hills on the north, the country is open and easily crossed in all parts. The tracts best cultivated are those bordering on the S. Pinākini and the neighbourhood of Nandagudi eastwards. From Nandagudi southwards and along the Bangalore road, the soil is stony and unfertile. Some cultivation is carried on of potatoes, and formerly poppy was also grown, in addition to the usual wet and dry crops. Considerable attention is given to the cultivation of hay for the Bangalore market, especially in the neighbourhood of Hoskote.

At Nandagudi are traces of former buildings, of which it is related that they mark the site of Pātālipur, the capital of Uttunga Bhuja Rāya, whose nine nephews, the Nava Nanda, being imprisoned by him, were released by the schemes of Chānikya. The story is taken from the *Mudra Rākshasā*, a play based on the successful usurpation of Chandragupta and the establishment of the Nanda kings. In a similar manner, Dharmēsvara, in the same neighbourhood, is connected with Dharma Rāya and the Pāndavas. They are stated to have been rendered insensible by the poisonous exhalation of a well made by Duryōdhana for their destruction. This incident is said to be sculptured on a pillar at the temple over the spot. Two masons, engaged in the repairs of this temple 60 years ago, are related to have fallen down senseless from the exhalation on shifting the stones covering the well.

The country at times belonged to the Gangas, and to the Pallavas or Nolambas. The Chōlas followed, but subsequently

it formed part of the Hoysala dominions, and on their partition, went with the Tamil territory to Rāmanātha. Eventually, under Vijayanagar, it became a possession of the Sugatur family, one of whom erected Hoskote, or the new fort, as distinguished from Kolar, and settled traders in the place. Afterwards it became a part of the territory administered by Shāhji, the representative of the Bijāpur princes, and changing hands several times, was finally ceded to Haiḍar in 1761, and united to the kingdom of Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1886.

The revision settlement was introduced with effect from 1924-25, and the culturable area was distributed as follows :—

	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total
Occupied area ..	58,200	8,884	5,220	72,304
Unoccupied area ..	4,160	281	106	4,547
Kharab land ..	85,921	..	..	..
Inam ..	..	..	..	14,453
Total ..	..	..	..	1,77,225

The total land revenue demand and collection in 1921-22 were Rs. 1,92,404 and Rs. 1,84,380, respectively.

The average rainfall in the taluk was as follows :—

Station	Month					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Sulible ..	0·20	0·10	0·30	1·45	3·45	2·07
Kadgodri ..	0·19	0·18	0·44	1·42	3·46	1·91

Station	Month						Year
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Sulibele ..	2·53	3·04	5·97	5·19	2·42	0·28	27·00
Kadgodri ..	2·69	3·46	6·44	4·86	2·26	0·22	27·53

The Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway crosses the south of the taluk, with stations at Whitefield and

kundi. The Bangalore-Kolar road runs through the taluk from west to east, and gives off at Hoskote roads to Kadapa, to Jangamkote and to Sulibele north-wards, to Malur east-wards, and to Kadgodri south-wards.

Hoskote.—A town on the left bank of the S. Pinākini, situated in 13° 4' N. lat., 77° 48' E. long., 16 miles E.N.E. of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Kolar road, and 6 miles north-east of the Whitefield Railway Station. Head-quarters of the Hoskote taluk, and a municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,943	1,878	3,821
Muhammadans	371	316	697
Christians	11	13	24
Total ..	2,325	2,207	4,532

At the Amritēsvara *rathōtsāva*, for ten days from Vaishākha *suddha* 11, there is an assemblage of about 4,000 people. On the full moon day in the same month, Dharma Rāyan *karaga* is attended by about 5,000 people.

Hoskote, new fort, so called to distinguish it from Kolar, was built about 1595 by Tamme Gauda, the chief of Sugatur, who had recently settled at Kolar and obtained from the Penukonda sovereign the title of *Chikka Rāyal*. The superiority of the soil to that of Kolar induced him to fix on the new site, as well as the facility with which the waters of the S. Pinākini might there be dammed for purposes of irrigation. The large Hoskote tank, with an embankment two miles long, which forms when full a sheet of water not less than ten miles round, bears testimony to the sagacity of his choice. Raising an armed force, he subdued Anekal, Mulbagal and Punganur, and added them to his possessions. He ruled till 1632. Shortly after, the territory was conquered by the Bijāpur army, and subsequently conferred as a *jāgir* on Shāhji, the Governor of Karnatak Bijāpur, who resided at Bangalore. On the capture of these districts by the Mughal troops under Khāsīm Khān in 1663, they became part of the

province of Sira. In 1756 Hoskote was taken by the Mysore army, but was subdued the following year by the Mahrattas. It changed hands several times until finally ceded to Haidar Ali and annexed to Mysore in 1761.

The Avimuktēsvara temple is a large Dravidian structure, said to have been founded by the abovementioned Timme-Gauda. It has three cells standing in a line, the middle cell enshrining a figure of Virabhadra, the right cell a *linga* and the left Pārvati. The processional image, said to have been recently prepared, bears an inscription on the pedestal which merely gives the name of the god. Of the noticeable figures in the *navaranga* are a two-armed Ganapati and a two-armed Subramanya. The latter has only one face and bears in the right hand the weapon *sakti*, the left hand being placed on the waist. His vehicle, the peacock, is shown at the back. In front of the temple stands a fine *dipa-stambha* or lamp-pillar somewhat resembling those at the Hariharēsvara temple at Harihar. It is about 25 feet high with pedestal and is built of 22 circular discs, the alternate ones jutting out in the four directions so as to allow lamps being placed on the protuberances which number 44 in all and are carved with floral or geometrical designs on the upper surface. It has on the east face a trident, on the south a *linga*, on the west a drum and on the north a lotus. On a pillar to the left in the *mukha-mantapa* or front hall is carved a standing figure, about 1 foot high, wearing a *gotu* or cloak and leaning on a staff, which is said to represent the chief Tamme-Gauda. A similar figure is also found on one of the pillars of the *kalyāna-mantapa* of the same temple. These figures are very much like the figures of Kempe-Gauda found at Magadi and other places. The Vithalēsvara temple has also three cells standing in a line. The middle cell has a good figure, about 3 feet high, of Vithala, flanked by consorts. The god stands with his two hands placed on the waist. The right cell has good figures of Garuda and Ganapati and the left a good figure of Hanumān. From the records in the possession of Vithalēsvara Subbarāya, the hereditary *archaka* of the temple, we learn that it was founded about the middle of the 17th century by Raghunātha Bāvāji, Subedār of Hoskote-peragana, at the instance of the Pēshwa. The images seem to have been sent from Poona with the Brāhman Mudgal-bhatta, who became

the first *archaka* of the temple. The village Turugalur of the revenue value of 42½ *varāhas* in the Malur Taluk was granted for the upkeep of the temple. Among the old papers in the possession of the present *archaka* are a *sanad* issued by Purnaiya in 1800; another issued by Lingarājayya-arasu, Fauzdār of Bangalore, in 1815; another issued by Dewan Venkata-arasu in 1830; two issued by Raghunātha Bāvāji in about 1760, one addressed to *archaka* Rāma-bhatta, son of Mudagal-bhatta, and the other addressed to the Dēsapāndes and other officials of the Paragāna; and two issued by merchants and officials in 1772 granting certain dues to the temple.

There are two Ānjanēya temples in the town known as the Kōte Ānjanēya and the Agrahāra Ānjanēya. The former is a small but neat building with an ornamental plinth and a porch supported by four sculptured pillars, the middle ones adorned with lions and riders and the end ones with a fine pilaster each cut out of the block. The other temple, which appears to have been recently renovated, has in the *navaranga* four beautifully carved black stone pillars which, judging from the sculptures on them, seem to have originally belonged to some ornate Siva temple of the Dravidian style. The workmanship is of a superior kind, though the pillars differ from one another in design. The south-east and north-east pillars are mostly similar, both having a pilaster standing on an elephant and a *yali* in the one case and on a seated lion in the other. The former has, attached to it, on the east a plain round column 4½ feet high and 8 inches in diameter, which, it is said, could be turned round if the bottom now buried a few inches in the ground was set free. There are old people in the town who say that they have turned it round. The south-west pillar has likewise a pilaster resting on a standing lion, and the north-west pillar is adorned with three pilasters carved out of one block. The capitals appear to be made of granite, and only one of them, that on the south-west pillar, is sculptured. The sculptures are a *ganda-bhērunda* with human body holding elephants in the beaks and claws on the east face and Vyāghrapāda worshipping a *linga* decorated with fine creeper work on the west. Among other sculptures on the pillars may be mentioned a huntress armed with a bow and an arrow getting a thorn taken out of the leg; Tāndavēsvara with Vishnu as a drummer and Brahma and Subramanya as attendant musicians; Narasimha as a drummer; Kannappa kicking a *linga*; Yama

seizing Mārkaṇḍēya Bhairava resting his right hand on a basket, borne on the head of a dwarf and receiving what looks like some eatable from a woman, and Siva spiking some one with the prongs of his trident and touching the head of another. The Varadarāja temple is said to have been renovated in about 1830 by Biligiri Rao, a former Amildar of Hoskote and a member of the Hebbar Śrivaishnava community. It is also stated that he built the Ānjanēya temple near the tank sluice.

A portion of the fort appears to represent the site of an ancient city. It abounds in ashes and old pottery, the latter probably not so old as that at Anekal. Most of the land here now belongs to Sinappa, Shanbhōg of Hoskote, who has allowed the earth which is full of ashes at a depth of about 2 or 3 feet to be removed for being used as manure. The fort was full of houses once, though deserted at present, but the pottery in question is certainly older than the time of Tamme-Gauda who built the fort in about 1500. We are therefore led to the inference that the place is the site of an older city. Sinappa says that excavations conducted by him for levelling the land disclosed some stone foundations and earthen pipes plastered over with *chunam* which had apparently been used for conveying water, as also mud pillars enclosed with sand. There are two Lingāyet *mathas*, known as Chilume-matha and Virattayya's matha, the latter about a mile from the town. Both are stone structures more or less in a ruinous condition. The former is so called because it has close to it a perennial spring (*chilume*) in the form of a well which supplies good drinking water to the eastern portion of the town. It has also another empty well faced with rough slabs. The other *matha* is a large building with several sculptured pillars, one of the sculptures being a figure of Tamme Gauda, who is said to have built the structure. In front of the entrance is lying half buried a dressed stone slab, about 6½ feet by 4 feet, with bevelled edges decorated with scroll work which is very probably a cot with the legs buried in the ground. But people say that it was used to heap cooked rice on for distribution among the poor who visited the *matha*. Behind the building is a fine well faced with dressed stone slabs on all the sides with a shallow stone through near it. In Nandarāma Sing's grove near the town are a few *māstikals* which differ in some respects from similar memorials in other parts of the State. One of them shows the husband armed with daggers

in both the hands, the right hand being raised; while the wife holds in the left hand a water-vessel resembling a flask instead of the usual *gindi* or spouted vessel, the right hand being placed on the belly. Another in the Municipal garden shows a warrior and his two wives, both of whom appear to have become *satis*. The warrior is represented as wearing a beard and a top-knot, (*gonde*). He holds a dagger in the right hand, the other being placed on the belly. The wife to the right holds a flower in the right hand and a flask in the left, while the one to the left bears a mirror in the left hand and what looks like a thunderbolt in the right, flames being shown as issuing from her head. There are also two smaller figures with folded hands on either side of this wife, which apparently represent her children. A third near Bendiganhalli, though at some distance from the town, may also be noticed here. Here, too, we have a warrior and his two wives. He holds a dagger in his right hand with the point turned to the ground. The wife to the left bears a flask in the left hand and a mirror in the right, while the other wife holds a mirror in the left hand and a lime in the right.

In the Municipal garden, which has a small neat structure in the middle, is collected together a number of sculptures brought from some ruined temples. They consist of a number of Nandis and figures of Vishnu, Virabhadra, Ganapati and Saptamātrika or the seven mothers. The *nāstikal* here has already been noticed in the previous para. There is also lying here the lower part of a huge millstone, about 5 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, resembling those on the hill at Chitaldrug. To the north of the town is a fine *idga*, now mostly gone to ruin. An inscription is to be seen close to it. In a garden known as Khāji's grove to the east of the town is an ornamental plaster structure raised on a stone plinth, which is popularly called Khāji's *darga*. The name of the Khāji is given as Sāballi Sāb and he is said to have died more than 200 years ago. Another ornamental structure, though in a ruinous condition, is Latif Shāh's *darga*, popularly known as Khāsim Sāb's *makan*, situated near the old mosque in the east. The fine *gumbaz* situated to the north of the Varadarāja temple is said to represent the tomb of another Khāji, a predecessor of the abovementioned Sāballi Sāb, who lived like a hermit in a stone *mantapa* in the midst of a garden. The *mantapa* is still to be seen near the *gumbaz*. A Tamil inscription is to be seen near the Pēte Ānjanēya temple.

Huliadurg.—A small fortified hill, about 37 miles from Mysore. The fort is situated on an inaccessible rock, considered capable (in olden days) of reduction only by famine. Northwithstanding its natural advantages, it changed hands thrice in the war of 1790-1791.

On the 13th of June 1791, the allied armies having crossed the Maddur river, and encamped on its eastern bank, the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, was sent forward with the 22nd battalion of Coast Sepoys, commanded by Captain Oram, to reconnoitre and summon Huliadurg; and the day following the 6th brigade was sent to invest the place and make an appearance of attacking it. Fortunately, the garrison thought their enemies too formidable to be resisted, and agreed to yield up the place, on condition of having their private property secured to them, and being safely escorted clear of our camp. In the neighbourhood of this place were collected above six thousand head of cattle, and two thousand sheep; with a quantity of grain in the fort and *pettah*, which afforded a seasonable supply to the army. At the same time were liberated thirty people from the Karnatic, one of whom had been kept in irons in the fort seven years, another fourteen; probably forgotten by the ruler of the day, as what motive can be assigned for the perpetual imprisonment of a few obscure peasants brought from a distant country? Lord Cernwallis, deeming it too incon siderable to be kept by our army, it was offered to the Mahrattas, as an useful halting place for their convoys; but they also declining its possession, orders were issued to destroy it so as to prevent its being again occupied by the enemy. After the British had thus quitted it, Tipu thought proper to repair its dismantled works, and garrison it afresh. This, the British found when their army encamped near it, on the 27th of January 1792, on the march to Seringapatam. A reconnoitering party being sent on from the left wing, the garrison fired upon it, as it approached; but when the Killedār was summoned by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who told him, that there was no time to deliberate, for, if he delayed, he should instantly commence the attack, he was so intimidated as to surrender without further resistance. Huliadurg was now garrisoned, and established as an advanced post, being ten miles nearer to Seringapatam, than Uttaradurg. And from this place the allied armies, being finally assembled,

commenced their march on the first of February, for the second attempt on Tipu's capital.

Hulikal.

Hulikal.—A village in the north of the Magadi taluk, in the Kudur Hobli. Population 859.

It is said to have been founded in 1310 by the Hoysala king, under the following circumstances:—A *sanyāsi* named Guriachinta, who had gained his favour, lived at the foot of the adjacent hill called Rāmalinga Betta. On a certain day, one of the holy man's bullocks, attacked by a tiger, not only threw off its assailant but killed it. This being reported to the king, he considered it a happy omen and ordered the hill to be fortified, naming it, in memory of the incident *huli-kallu*, tiger-rock, or, according to the tradition of the place, *huli-kollu*, tiger-kill. It subsequently came into the possession of Baiche Gauda of Koratigere, whose descendants held it as tributaries of the Mysore kings. The chief was expelled by Tipu Sultān and the place annexed to Mysore.

This place contains a number of ruined temples and *mantapas*. The Pālegār's house is a good stone structure. Adjoining it on the north is a tiled mud structure with an open courtyard and a veranda supported by huge wooden pillars, which are 2 feet square at the bottom.

The Mallēsvara temple, one of the temples in ruins, is a small, neat structure in the Hoysala style, being similar in plan to the Chennigarāya temple at Turuvekere. It is mostly buried and in ruins. It faces north and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *sukhanasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch. The *garbhagriha*, the *sukhanasi* and porch are all of the same dimensions, being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, while the *navaranga* measures 16 feet by 14 feet. The ceilings which are about one foot deep have lotus buds, the central one of the *navaranga* having a larger bud with three concentric rows of petals. The *navaranga* has two niches enshrining figures of Ganapati and Bhairava. There are likewise figures of Subrahmanya and Vishnu, the latter adorned with a *Yagnōparīta* or sacred thread and a peculiarly formed tiara. The tower, now gone to ruin, consists of uncarved blocks with Nandis in two or three tiers at the angles. The Sangamēsvara temple, newly built with the materials of the ruined Kamathēsvara at the same village, has in the *navaranga* figures of Vēnugōpala, about 5 feet

high, Nārāyana and Sūrya, both about three feet high, brought from the ruined temple. The first is a fine image flanked by consorts with cows, cowherds, etc., carved at the sides. The slab containing *E.C. 12. Tiptur*, 35 is now kept at the entrance of the temple. The Kempanma temple has two large stucco elephants at the sides of the navaranga entrance. The goddess is a coloured stucco figure, about three feet high, seated with a trident, a sword, a drum, and a cup in her hands. A worn *viragal* is found to the right of the temple.

Huskur.—A village in the Sarjapur Hobli, Anekal Taluk. Huskur. Population 583.

A fair takes place on Friday, attended by 300 people. A festival (*parishe*) is held for five days from Phālguna *bahula* 3rd, in honour of Madhuramma, at which 3,000 persons assemble and as many as 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Colonel Boddam gave the following account of a visit to the cattle fair in 1871:—

“There are peculiarities about this fair; it is essentially one for low castes, both human and bovine. There is a superstition that cholera and cattle plague are averted by worship at the Huskur temple (a very insignificant one) at this time; consequently all the idol cars of the surrounding villages are dragged to the temple, each with about forty bullocks and their owners and a rabble; usually there are not less than 25 of these cars, run up like high Chinese pagōdas on a framework of bamboo and covered with gaudy paintings of Hindu deities. The religious ceremonies last five days, and then the cattle fair is held, after which the cars are taken back; on an average about 10,000 bullocks are collected, but the greater portion of them are inferior cattle. Looking over the lot, I found all the good caste animals were born outside the Province, principally at Mahadesoo. I only came upon one good animal bred in this District; the mother was said to be of fine breed. As a rule the people do not keep fine cows; they are content with the small cows of the country for giving milk, and do not attend to breeding. This year, owing to many people being still engaged in threshing their grain, which had been delayed by the recent unusual rains, there were less idol cars brought (15 only), and fewer bullocks—not 8,000 in all.”

Jalge.

Jalige.—A village in the Devanhalli Taluk. Population 274.

The Rāma temple here has a seated figure of Rāma, about 2½ feet high, with 2 hands, the right hand being in the *abhaya* attitude and the left resting on the knee. To the right of Rāma is a standing figure of Lakshmana and to the left a seated figure of Sita with folded hands. The god is said to have been set up by king Janamējaya. In a cell to the left stands an inscribed stone recording a grant to Chāmundēsvari on the Chāmundi hill by Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar II of Mysore. It is interesting to note that the stone itself is now worshipped as Chāmundēsvari and the *pūjāri* gets pay and enjoys a *mānya* or rent-free land for worshipping it. The stone is smeared with oil and bedaubed with vermilion, so that only a few letters here and there are visible to the trained eye.

Jigani.

Jigani.—On the Bangalore-Anekal road, via Bannerghatta. About 20 miles south of Bangalore. Headquarters of the *hōbli* named after it. Population 1340. The local chiefs can claim a respectable antiquity being referred to as subordinates of the Hoysala kings in 1302 A. D. (*Anekal* 80). This inscription gives the name in the form *Suguni*. In 1422 A.D., they were under the Vijayanagar king who was at Mulbagal (*Anekal* 7a).

There is a large tank with a sluice in the form of a lofty four-pillared *mantapa*. The inscriptions Anekal 76 and 77 here are fragmentary Ganga records not connected with each other. The Varadarāja temple at the village appears to be an old structure.

Jodi Manganhalli.

Jodi Manganhalli.—A village in Bangalore Taluk. There is to be seen here an epigraph, engraved partly in Dēvanāgarī and partly in Kannada, which seems to record the grant by Sivāji, the famous Mahratta leader, of the village of Rāmasamudra. It appears to be dated in 1677 A.D. The epigraph has been copied by the Archaeological Department. (*M.A.R.* 1909-10, Para 103).

Kalyā.

Kalyā.—A village in Magadi Taluk. Population 1,060.

It was a holy place to both the Jains and the Lingāyets. The village is named Kalleha in inscriptions and literary works.

The ruins of a *basti* or Jaina temple are pointed out in the village, and an inscription at the place, *E. C. IX, Magadī* 18, is a copy of *Sravana Belagola* 136, which records a compact made in A. D. 1368 by Bukka-Rāya I of Vijayanagar between the Vaishnavas and the Jainas with a view to settle the differences between the two sects. Two short epigraphs to be seen near a boulder known as Adugal-bande simply record the name Dēvi-setti in characters of the 13th century below a *mukkōde* or triple umbrella, a Jaina symbol, indicating a grant by that individual to some Jaina institution. On a small hill to the west of the village are situated a *Lingāyet matha* and the Kallēsvara temple. The former is a decent and substantial structure with a court-yard and a cave containing a big room and a porch sheltered by a big boulder. Outside the *matha* are three or four *mantapas* containing *gaddiges* or tombs, one of which with a big Nandi sculptured on a slab is said to be the tomb of Pākurike Sōmēsvara. The latter was a great Virasaiva teacher and author who flourished at the close of the 12th century and who, according to the *Channabasava-purāna*, died at this village. A much worn old inscription in characters of the 8th century is to be seen on a boulder to the left of the entrance to the *matha* and another of a later period at the entrance known as Bhairava-bāgilu. The Kallēsvara temple, picturesquely perched on the hill, presents a pretty appearance from below. It is a cave temple with a *pradakshina*. To the right of the steps leading to the temple is a short pillar sculptured with a human head. This is said to represent an old woman named Kuumbalakāyaji (the Pumpkin-grand-mother) who is supposed to have brought ruin on the place which was once a city of considerable importance bearing the name Kalāvati. It is said that there was a fierce fight between the Jainas and the other inhabitants of the city about the purchase of the pumpkins brought by the abovementioned woman, which resulted in the death of a very large number of the population. To the south of the village stands a huge *Garuda* or lamp pillar, about 2½ feet square at the bottom and 30 feet high, which is said to have been in front of a Varadarāja temple now no longer in existence. It is said that the metallic image of this temple was removed to the Ranganātha temple at Tirumalē. The Ānjanēya temple has in front a fine figure, about 1½ feet high, of Chakratālvār with 8 hands. This represents the discus of Vishnu.

Kambalu.

Kambalu.—A village in the Sōmanapura hobli, Nelamangala taluk. Population 386.

There is a Lingāyet *matha* at this place, said to be affiliated to the Parvata *matha*. It has a shrine of Mallikārjuna with a good Nandi-mantapa in front. In another shrine is a seated figure, about 1½ feet high, of Marulasiddhēsvara with two hands, the left holding a *linga* and the right bearing a rosary in the *abhaya* attitude. This *matha* is stated to be subordinate to the *matha* at Hunasamāranhalli, Devanballi Taluk.

Kankanhalli.

Kankanhalli.—A taluk in the south. Area 623·40 square miles. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

Hoblis	Villages and Hamlets	Villages classified				
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	Population in 1921
1. Harohalli ..	54	48	1	..	5	21,217
2. Kankanhalli	46	41	..	1	4	23,739
3. Maralavadi ..	46	45	..	1	..	16,755
4. Kodihalli ..	45	42	1	1	1	14,312
5. Uyamballi ..	35	33	2	..	..	14,289
6. Satanur ..	39	39	..	..	..	13,181
Total ..	265	248	4	3	10	95,024

Principal places with population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Ogichudahalli	1,228
2	Somanahalli	1,415
3	Harohalli	3,557
4	Kankanhalli	5,759
5	Chikkamudavadi	1,205
6	Kodihalli	1,689
7	Herandyapanahalli	1,059
8	Alahalli	1,544
9	Nallahalli	1,410
10	Maralebekuppe	1,451
11	Yadamarahalli	1,064
12	Hukunda	1,036
13	Chudahalli	1,069
14	Sathanur	1,620
15	Halasur	1,204
16	Avarimal	1,009
17	Chitur	1,220
18	Chikkamaralavadi	1,029
19	Doddamaralavadi	1,285

The taluk is bounded on the south by the Cauveri, and traversed from north to south by its tributary the Arkāvati. The southern half of the taluk is a succession of hills and forests, affording extensive grazing grounds, in proximity to the river Cauveri. The principal heights near Kankanhalli are : on the west, Banati Mari Betta, 3,422 feet above the level of the sea, Narasimha Dēva Betta, and Mudvadi Betta on the east, Bilikal Betta and Koppa Betta, the latter 2,822 feet in elevation.

The Arkāvati is joined on the west near Mudvadi by the Vrishabhāvati from Bangalore, which itself receives a little higher up the Suvarnamukhi from Anekal taluk. Another considerable stream from the same quarter unites with the Arkāvati at Kankanhalli, as well as two further south, one on the west and one on the east. Ragi, ayare, and the castor-oil plant form the principal cultivation of the open parts. Tamarinds and cocoa-nuts are also important products, as well as mulberry. But the soils are for the most part inferior, and generally very shallow and rocky.

The taluk was included in the territory granted to Jagadēva Rāya, and by him the fort of Kankanhalli seems to have been erected. It was captured along with Channapatna by the Mysore Rāja in 1630.

The revenue settlement was sanctioned in 1896. The area of the taluk is thus distributed.

Culturable (dry, 94,316 ; wet, 1,671, garden, 2,651.)	..	98,638
Unculturable (including village sites, etc.)		1,75,264
Inam villages	.. ..	13,825
Forests (84,391) and kavals (6,003)	..	90,394
		<hr/>
Total area in acres	..	3,78,121
		<hr/>

Of the culturable area, 4,263 acres are waste.

The total land revenue demand and collection for 1921-22 were Rs. 1,24,334 and 1,23,277, respectively.

The following was the average monthly rainfall in the taluk :—

Station	Month					
	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apl.	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kodihalli (9 years) .. ..	..	0·14	0·13	0·91	3·75	2·29
Satnur (8 years)	0·04	0·10	0·30	1·11	3·95	3·18

Station	Month						Year
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kodihalli (9 years) ..	2·26	3·12	7·65	4·68	3·10	0·36	28·39
Satnur (8 years) ..	1·88	4·18	6·52	4·99	3·79	9·16	30·20

There is a road from Kankanhalli to the railway at Closepet. Also a road from Bangalore to Kankanhalli, continuing west to Mysore. There is a crossroad from Satnur to Channapatna, and one from Kankanhalli to Kodihalli.

Kankanhalli.—A town on the right bank of the Arkāvati, situated in 12°33' N. Lat. 77°29' E. long., 36 miles south of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Malvalli road, and 17 miles from the railway at Closepet. Head-quarters of the Kankanhalli taluk, and a municipality.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus .. ..	..	..	..	2,620	2,559	5,179
Muhammadans .. ..	..	..	..	301	256	557
Christians .. ..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Total ..				2,927	2,817	5,744

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 2,000 people.

The existing fort of Kankanhalli appears to have been erected by Jagadēva Rāya, the chief of Channapatna, who

in order to do so is said to have displaced a smaller structure owned by one Kanakana, and whence the name. (but see below). It was captured by Chāma Rāja of Mysore in 1630.

The principal feature in the fort is the ancient temple of Ranganātha, much out of repair. The town was twice burned or laid waste by Tipu Sultān to prevent its being of use to the British army on their march to Seringapatam. The beasts of prey increased so much in consequence that during the last two years of his reign eighty persons were carried away by tigers from within the walls of the fort. Except on the north, it is surrounded at a short distance by lofty mountains and thick jungle. On the banks of the Arkāvati are many cocoa-nut gardens.

The alliteration of the name excites attention and arouses curiosity as to its derivation. Buchanan has the following remarks on the subject :—“ I went three cosses to Kanikarnhalli, commonly called Kankanhalli. The former name is universally said by the natives to be the proper one ; but the derivation which they give of it seems very forced. *Kanikarna*, they say, is the genitive case of *kānikār*, which in the Tamil language signifies a proprietor of land : and *halli* in the language of Karnāta, is a village.” In a note he adds : “ The name of this village is properly *Kanya-karna*, composed of two Sanskrit words, *kanya*, virgin, or the goddess Bhavāni, and *karna*, ear.” This cannot be said to throw much light on the question.

An inscription of the 13th century gives the name as Kanikarahalli, which accords with the first explanation.

Municipal funds in 1921-22 was :—

				Rs.
Income	..	..	..	3,503
Expenditure	..	..	..	3,738

Koramangala.—A village in the Magadi Taluk. Population 376. Koramangala.

Near this place are found numerous *Pāndavara-guli* or cromlechs with, as usual, gigantic slabs for the roof, situated within a circle of rough boulders. There is also an underground

cell sheltered by a huge slab with a porch in front. It is not quite clear what this structure was intended for.

Kotigenhalli. **Kotigenhalli.**—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 513.

Two old records at this place are of some interest. One of the inscribed stones has at the top a big boar attacked by three dogs, in front, behind and on the back. The inscription evidently refers to a boar hunt, but unfortunately only a few letters are legible. The village has a *makan* containing the tombs of the three *valis* Ināyat Shāh, Sadat Shāh and Rahimān Shāh. The *fakīr* in charge of the *makan* has a number of Persian and Marāthi *sanāds* issued in favour of the *makan* by the Mughal Viceroy of Sirā and the Mahrattas. Some of the Persian *sanāds* were issued by Durga Kūli Khān during the reigns of Shāh Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, and some by Dilāvār Khān during the reigns of Muhammad Shāh and Āhmad Shāh. Two more bear the names of Ghāzi Khān Bahadūr and Tahar Khān during the reign of Muhammad Shāh. The patel of the village, Abdul Latif Khān, a lineal descendant of the Jāgīrdar Asaf Sayid Khān who was the grantee of 30 villages, has likewise a good number of Persian and Mahrathi *sanads* with him. Some of the Persian ones were issued by Sādat Khān, Mohabat Khān and Diyanat Khān during the reigns of Farrukh-Siyar and Muhammad Shāh, and by Dilāvār Khān during the reign of Āhmed Shāh. The Jāgīrdar appears to have been an officer under Farrukh-siyar in about A.H. 1125 (A.D. 1713). One of the Marāthi *sanads* bears the seal of the Pēshwa Bālāji Rāji Rao.

Kempasagara.

Kempasagara.—A village in Magadi Taluk. Population 348.

The *lingāyet matha* at this place is a fine building with sculptured pillars. It faces west and has a good Nandi-mantapa in front. The *prakāra* has also good structures with sculptured pillars and fine doorways. On one of the pillars of the *navaranga* a *linga* is represented as issuing out of a pot. This is known as Surabhandēsvara. The ceiling of the *navaranga*, consisting of 9 compartments with lotuses, is well carved, the lintels also being ornamented with floral and geometrical devices. One of the pillars of the front veranda has a figure, about 1½ feet high, of

Kempe Gauda, exactly similar to the figure noticed in the Sōmēsvara temple at Magadi. He is said to have built the *matha*. It is said that the *gurus* of this *matha* have recently taken up their residence at the *matha* on the hill at Kalyā. The Kūgina-kallu-betta forms the eastern boundary of the large tank at Kempasagara, which has three fine sluices in the form of four pillared *mantapas*. E.C. IX, Magadi 30, is near the west sluice of this tank.

Kengeri.—The head-quarter of a hobli in the Bangalore Kengeri taluk, 9 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway. It was, till 1873, the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name. Population 1,704.

Kengeri or *Ten-geri*, southern street or road, appears formerly to have been of greater extent than it is now, but was destroyed by Tipu to prevent its giving shelter to the army of Lord Cornwallis. The town was for a short time the seat of the raw silk trade. In 1866 Signor de Vecchj, an Italian gentleman, noticing the then depressed condition of the industry, made exertions, with the assistance of the Government, for its revival. He attributed the mortality of the silk-worms to degeneracy owing to continued propagation from the same stock, to feeding on inferior species of leaf, and to want of care in rearing. The raw silk produced was also deteriorated in value from negligent methods of reeling. In order to remedy these defects, cartoons of silk-worm eggs were imported from Japan and freely distributed, superior kinds of mulberry-trees (*Morus sinensis*, *M. perotetra*, *M. alba*, and *M. nigra*) were grown from cuttings and seed, and finally a steam factory for Silk Filature was established at Kengeri, with eighty basins. The hands employed in this delicate process were female orphans from the Bangalore Convent, under the charge of Indian nuns. These measures produced their natural effect, and a great impetus was given for a time to sericulture. Not only were cocoons bought to any extent for filature, but the refuse silk (*chussum*), not taken into consideration before, became an important article in the market. But the severe drought of 1866 proved disastrous to the imported worms. Fresh worms were obtained in two successive seasons. After all, however, the eradication of disease among the worms was not effected, and the business was at length given up.

On Karadi Betta, near Kengeri, is the Ānjanēya temple. The image was found under a tree and the temple built by a raiyat some 500 years ago. The temple was rebuilt in 1845, *Saka Dundubhi* year corresponding to A.D. 1892.

Khaji-Hosahalli.

Khaji-Hosahalli.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 352.

At this place a fine old inscription of about the 7th century, referring itself to the rule of a chief named Binayāditya, has been discovered by the Archæological Department. The characters are beautifully engraved. The village has a Lingāyet *matha* containing the *gaddige* or tomb of a Virasaiva teacher of the name of Nijaguna-Sujnānamūrthi, who was the *guru* or spiritual preceptor of the Sugatur chief Tamme-Gauda. A copper-plate inscription in the possession of the *archaka* of the *gaddige* records the grant of a village to the above-mentioned *guru* in 1494 by Tamme-Gauda.

Kodige Tirumalapura.

Kodige Tirumalapura.—A village in the Bangalore Taluk. Population 344.

In the Ashūrkhāna of Kodige Tirumalapura are kept three fine metallic *Panjas* beautifully engraved with inscriptions in Persian characters consisting mostly of the names of the Prophet and his successors and of extracts from the *Korān*. The middle one, about 4½ feet long, is *Ek jiblidar*, having only one blade; the left one, about 2½ feet long, is *tin jiblidar*, having three blades, and the right one, of about the same length, is *zulfakar* looking like two swords put together. It is said that these *panjas* were once in Tipu's palace and that they were brought here after the fall of Seringapatam. From an epigraph at the village, *E. C.* 9, *Nelamangala* 22, we learn that the village was granted in A. H. 1176 (A. D. 1762), as a *kodige* to Hāje Sahed, younger brother of Kaki Shāh for having built a tank; and it is said that this tank is none other than the Hessarghatta tank which now supplies drinking water to Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station. *Panjas* similar to those mentioned are said to be found also in the Darga of the above Kaki Shāh at Nimkanpalli, Chintamani Taluk.

Kodihalli.

Kodihalli.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 289. Behind the Basava temple at this place is lying a big slab

having at the top a boar attacked by three dogs as on the stone at Katigenhalli, a young boar being shown below as lying dead. The slab is not inscribed, though neatly dressed.

Kondarhalli.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population Kondarhalli. 402.

The Dharmēsvara temple at this place is a small but neat old Dravidian structure, perhaps of the Chōla period. In the *prakāra* is an inscription of the Chōla King Rājamahēndra, of about 1065 (Hoskote 36). According to tradition and *Hoskote* 34 of 1410, the *linga* was set up by the Pāndava prince Dharmarāja. The temple faces south, though the *linga* faces east. There is a perforated window in the wall opposite the *linga*. There are three cells in a line: the middle cell with a *sukhanāsi* has the *linga*, the left cell Pārvati and the right Ganapati. To the right of the *sukhanāsi* entrance stands Durga, about 2½ feet high, the upper hands bearing a discus and a conch and the lower right a sword, while the lower left rests on the waist; and to the left Bhairava, about 3½ feet high, the upper hands holding a skull and a drum, while the lower are like those of Durga. The *navaranga* is supported by four well carved pillars consisting on one side of a pilaster standing on a lion and on the other of a lion standing on a *yāli*. The south-east and south-west pillars have some interesting sculptures relating to the Pāndava princes. The east face of the south-east pillar shows on the bottom panel Dharmarāja talking to a Yaksha seated on the top of a tree; on the middle Bhīma and Arjuna; and on the top Nakula and Sahādēva; while the south face of the same pillar shows on the bottom panel Dharmarāja standing in front of a *linga* canopied by the hood of a cobra, representing perhaps the consecration by him of the *linga*; on the middle a well, said to be the poison well made by Duryōdhana for destroying the Pāndavas, with three figures, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahādēva, lying across above it, perhaps representing them as being in a swoon or as dead on tasting the water of the poison well, and a figure, Dharmarāja, standing close by; and on the top Bhīma lying on a bed either unconscious or dead. The reference is evidently to the story of the pond and the questions of the Yaksha related in the *Bhārata*, which tradition has localised here with the addition of a poison well and the setting up of a *linga* over it

(*nanju-guli*, vide Nandagudi). The south face of the south-west pillar shows on the bottom panel two *rishis* with a fire between them; on the middle a seated figure, apparently Dharmarāja, with a *rishi* standing in front; and on the top a deer with *arani* (or wood used for kindling a fire) in the mouth; and the west face of the same pillar shows on the bottom panel two men armed with bows; on the middle one the men shooting into the sky; and on the top a man shooting what looks like a crocodile. The reference here is apparently to the *Bhārata* story of the stealing of the *arani*. This episode has also been localised here by tradition. The north-east pillar illustrates on the east face the story of Mārkaṇḍeya and on the north face the story of the hunter Kannappa. The top panel of the north face has also an elephant worshipping a *linga*. The sculptures on the north-west pillar have no special interest: they consist of a dancing female figure and so forth. The *navaranga* has a large flat ceiling, about 7 feet square, with a lotus in the centre and figures of the *ashṭa-dīkṣālakas* or regents of the directions around. One of the sculptures on a pillar of the porch deserves notice: a man on a tree is bending over a *linga* below, while a lion below is trying to climb the tree. It is not clear if this is intended to illustrate any Purānic story. An old Tamil epigraph is to be seen in a field to the east of the temple.

Kudalur. **Kudalur.**—A village on the left bank of the Kanva, about 4 miles south-east of Channapatna. Population 1534. In the time of the Chōlas, it was an *agrahāra* called Rājarāja-chaturvēdimangala. Haidar Ali gave it as an *inām* to a *fakir*.

Kundani. **Kundani.**—A village about 7 miles west of Devanhalli and the head-quarter of the *hobli* of Kundana. Population 425. It seems to have been the Kundani which was the royal residence of the Hoysala King Rāmanātha in the 13th century.

Kuppepaly. **Kuppepaly.**—A village in Magadi Taluk. Two fragmentary epigraphs in characters of the 8th century have been discovered at this place by the State Archæological Department. One of them mentions Sivamāra-Ereyappa, son of Srīpu (rusha), as the governor of Kunungail-nādu, *i.e.*, the Kunigal

District, and names a place Bisugūr which is evidently identical with the modern village Bisakur situated close by. It appears that when a raiyat was ploughing the land this inscribed stone came in contact with plough-share, and that on his getting that portion excavated he came upon heaps of ashes, broken pottery and pieces of iron. Tradition has it that Bisakūr was once a great city of considerable importance which contained 75 *bastis* or Jaina temples. It is said that several fields here contain ash-pits and pieces of old pottery and that gold coins also used to be picked up after heavy showers some years ago. An enquiry has been made for a specimen of the coins so picked up, but none could be had. A piece of pottery in the possession of a raiyat was, however, procured for examination. Excavation may bring to light some old relics of historical importance, but the village is out of the way and not easy of access. The antiquity of the place is also testified to by the printed old inscription of the village, *E. C. IX, Māgadi* 53. Two new inscriptions have also been found on the pillars of a *mantapa* at the entrance to the village, but these are mostly worn.

Magadi.—A taluk in the west. Area 358·64 square miles. Head-quarters at Magadi. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population. Of Bidadi and Tavarekere which were added in 1873, the former is included in the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Hoblis	Villages and Hamlets	Villages classified				
		Government	Sarva-manyā	Jodi	Kayam-gutta	Population in 1921
1. Magadi ..	66	47	..	14	5	21,703
2. Madabalu ..	58	41	..	11	6	10,957
3. Tavarekere ..	50	34	..	4	12	9,365
4. Solur ..	67	48	..	18	1	15,158
5. Kudur ..	50	47	1	..	2	15,366
6. Tippasandra ..	45	37	..	8	..	15,499
Floating population		..	..	..	..	354
Total ..	336	254	1	55	26	86,402

Principal
places with
population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Kaiyā	1,060
2	Magadi	5,132
3	Tavarekere	1,178
4	Gudemaranahalli	1,320
5	Motagondanahalli	1,003
6	Solur	1,340
7	Kudur	1,326
8	Bisakur	1,008
9	Tippasandra	1,113
10	Neralakere	1,115

In shape, the taluk is almost rectangular, with a few villages straggling in the south-east and south-west. Its length from north to south is about 22 miles and breadth from east to west, about 14 miles. Situated as it is between two lofty peaks—the Sivaganga in the north and Sāvandurga in the south, the country is a succession of pretty well defined elevations and depressions. Entering the taluk from the north, we cross a gently undulating surface dotted with small hills, rocky and bare. Farther south the country becomes more hilly and appears more and more thickly studded with vegetation until we reach Sāvandurga and Siddēdēvara Betta where the configuration is relatively speaking mountainous, and covered with dry jungle. This part is said to have been a great forest in days gone by, but now, nothing better than scrub jungle is seen, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Sāvandurga, where bamboos and timber trees of inferior kind are available.

The character of the surface of the country does not admit of one common system of natural drainage; there are three outlets in three different directions. The north-east is drained off by the Arkāvati which in this taluk, is a big stream

flowing in a deep ravine and of little use for irrigation. The drainage of the centre and the west is carried off to the south by several streams, which go to form Kanva which is of less importance than the Arkāvati. The surplus water of the north-west is led away towards the Kunigal frontier by a number of little streams. On the banks and even in sections of the beds of these streams, is observed a prolific growth of Honge trees, an important asset to the raiyat for the supply of manure, oil and fuel. Besides the Honge, the wild date grows abundantly in the centre and the west.

In the bottom of the valleys, as a rule, the soil is good, though sand is also found washed down from the heights. The quality of the soil deteriorates as the land rises, so that in high lying fields, the soil is generally poor. There is no real black soil in the taluk. Several classes of soil are met with, but the most common variety is the red, with a mixture of stones. In point of fertility, this kind of soil is mediocre, but its productivity is greatly improved by a fairly copious rainfall.

In dry lands, the chief crop is ragi; next in importance is *avare*. Other products are gram, togare, oil-seeds and condiments. Wet lands are cultivated mostly with paddy while sugar-cane is grown in patches, the size of each being determined by the capacity of the tank above it. Gardens are generally of a miscellaneous character containing plantain and vegetables, with a few cocoa-nut, areca-nut and other fruit trees, chiefly the jack.

The Chōlas appear to have held the district in the 12th century, followed by the Hoysalas. From them it is said to have been wrested by Pratāpa Rudra of Warrangal, and soon after to have been conquered by Harihara I, king of Vijayanagar. The deputy of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Sāmanta Rāya by name, taking advantage of the feebleness of the government, declared his independence, and the country was held by his descendants to the third generation, when Kempe Gauda, the chief of Bangalore, obtained possession. In his family it remained till 1728, when it was captured by the Rāja of Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1879 and the revision settlement in 1921-22. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows:—

	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total
Occupied area ..	71,296	6,263	2,417	79,976
Unoccupied area ..	7,474	62	48	7,584
Kharab land ..	..	..	..	81,499
Inam ..	..	..	..	8,146
Total ..	..	..	..	1,70,205

The following was the average monthly rainfall for the taluk:—

Station	Month					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tavarekere (26 years) ..	0.16	0.14	0.28	1.45	3.41	2.32
Solar (27 years) ..	0.14	0.17	0.12	1.03	3.09	1.97

Station	Month						Year
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tavarekere (26 years)	3.30	4.19	7.04	6.36	1.89	0.28	30.82
Solar (27 years) ..	3.86	4.46	6.93	5.13	2.73	0.11	29.74

There is no railway line running within the taluk itself, but the three railway stations of Gollahalli, Closepet and Bangalore are not remote from its borders. The taluk is well supplied with main-roads, of which the old ones are—

- (1) The Bangalore-Mangalore road ;
- (2) The Bangalore-Huliyar road ; and
- (3) The Magadi-Kunigal road.

Two new roads, connecting Magadi with Closepet on one side, and with Gudemaranhalli on the other, have been opened. Some good roads for wheeled traffic have also been opened, one of which leads from Solur to Banasavadi. Inter-communication between villages is well established by numerous cart-tracks, and is tolerably easy, except when heavy rains make the hill streams flow strong.

Magadi.—A town situated in 12° 57' N. lat., 17° 17' E. long., 29 miles west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by road. Head-quarters of the Magadi taluk and a municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	2,213	2,343	4,556
Muhammadans	304	260	564
Christians	9	3	12
Total	2,526	2,606	5,132

There is a tradition that Magadi was founded in 1139 by a Chōla king, who, in the course of an expedition to that part, heard that in early times it had been the residence of some holy *Rishis*. It soon passed into the hands of the Hoysala kings and after them into those of the Vijayanagar line. In the time of Achyuta Rāya of that House, Sāmanta Rāya was appointed *Adhikāri*, or manager of the district. He enlarged the town and fortified the height of Sāvandurga, in return for which that part of the country was granted to him as an *amara* or *jāgīr*. He enjoyed it for 28 years, from 1543 to 1571, and was succeeded by his son Sampaja Rāya. He governed for 17 years and repaired the temple of Rangasvāmi at Tirumale. His son Chikka Rāya or Mūlaka Rāya, after ruling 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the pool on the *droog* and was drowned. He left no children, and Gangappa Nāyak, the *talāri* or watchman of Balakara, taking advantage of the confusion, seized the government and strove to enrich himself by plunder. But Immadi Kempe

Gauda of Bangalore marched against him, took the place and put him to death. Kempe Gauda being shortly after ousted from Bangalore, retired to Magadi, which is thenceforward identified with that family.

Magadi became Kempe Gowda's capital. He and his successors held it in their possession till 1728 when it was captured by the Ruler of Mysore. It has a small fort, now in ruins, said to have been built by Kempe Gauda, in which is situated the temple of Rāmēsvara, his family god. The ruins of his palace are pointed out to the south-west of the temple. The latter consists of a *garbhagriha* or adytum, a *sukhanāsi* or vestibule, a *navaranga* or central hall and a front veranda. In the *prakāra* or enclosure are the *panchalīnga* cells in the west and a cell enshrining a figure of Pārvati set up recently. The *sukhanāsi* has a well carved Nandi. The *utsava-vigraha* or metallic image of the god is a fine figure with two consorts known as Ganga and Parvata-*vardhani* (i.e., Pārvati), though usually only one consort is seen in Siva temples. Near the *utsava-vigraha* is also kept a metallic figure of what is known as Astra-mūrti, a small trident standing on a pedestal, which is used on the occasion of the car and other festivals just as the *balibera* or a small metallic image of Vishnu is used in Vishnu temples. To the right of the *navaranga* entrance are good figures of Ganapati and Virabhadra, and to the left in a shrine stands Pārvati, about four feet high, with four hands. It appears that all the public offices of the Taluk were once held in this fort. The Sōmēsvara temple situated about 1½ miles to the west of Magadi, is now in ruins, though built so recently as A.D. 1712 by Mumjadi Kempavira Gauda. It is a large Dravidian structure, measuring 90 yards by 70 yards, with a *prakāra* or enclosure, 2 *mahādvāras* or outer entrances and several fine *mantapas*. The temple faces north. Of the two *mahādvāras*, which are on the north and south, the latter, which is bigger than the former, is surmounted by a lofty *gōpura* or tower which was damaged some years ago by a stroke of lightning. A fine *mantapa* to the left of the temple is known as Kempe Gauda's *hajāra* or hall, and another to the right, as the dancing girls' *hajāra*. The former had once scenes from the *Purānas* painted on the walls and ceiling of which only a few traces are now left. On the west face of the south pillar of the veranda of this hall is sculptured a male figure seated on a dog

with a dignified pose and expressive movement. On one of the pillars of the front veranda of the dancing girls' hall is a figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of an old man wearing a cloak and leaning on a staff. This is said to represent the original Kempe Gauda, the progenitor of the Yalahanka family of chiefs. The *navaranga* or central hall of the temple has a pretty good ceiling supported by four pillars which are well sculptured on all the sides with figures of animals, etc., some of the panels showing skilful combinations of birds, men and beasts. A panel on the west face of the north-west pillar of the *navaranga* has a sculpture of three birds which are very ingeniously combined. The Nandi in the *sukhanāsi*, though smaller than the one in the Rāmēsvara temple, is well executed. A long inscription is to be seen on the back inner wall of the *garbhagriha*. This is rather peculiar. Generally no inscriptions are engraved in the *garbhagriha* of temples. The shrine of the goddess, situated to the left of the temple, has a seated figure, about 3 feet high, of Pārvati. The temple has small towers at the four corners of the enclosure and a large pond known as Kalyāni at some distance in front. To the south-west of the temple, outside the enclosure, is a fine shrine of Basava or Nandi with a good tower, situated on a lofty boulder. It is known as the Sikhara-Basava shrine and is a prominent structure being visible from a great distance all round. A flight of about 50 steps leads to it and the Nandi in it is worshipped by Lingāyats on marriage and other occasions.

To the east of the Travellers' Bungalow at Magadi is a pond built by Mr. Kārnik Krishnamurti Rao, a local Ināmdār. It is said to be the source of the Kanva river.

A few inscriptions on some jewels and vessels kept in the Taluk Treasury have been copied by the State Archæological Department. Gulām Hussain Khān has also four Marāthi *nirūps* with him. Two of these, dated A.D. 1808, are addressed by Dewan Pūrnaiya to Hussain Khān, Killedār of Magadi, and the remaining two, dated 1841 and 1844, are addressed by the Commissioners of Mysore to Fakaruddīn Khān, son of Hussain Khān. Fakaruddīn Khān was also Killedār of Magadi. But in another *nirūp* received by him in 1832 from the Commissioners of Mysore he is addressed as the Killedār of Hutridurga, a hill in the adjoining Kunigal Taluk. The seal of this *nirūp*

bears in the middle the British Coat of Arms and around the margin the words "Commissioners for the Government of Mysore."

Makli.

Makli.—A village in Nelamangala Taluk with a population of only 39.

The Bhīmesvara temple at this *bechirakh* village is an old structure with doorways and lintels carved with rough scroll work, situated on the bank of the Arkāvati. The god is said to have been set up by the Pāndava prince Bhīma. On a rock in the bed of the river is a large foot-print which is supposed to represent Bhīma's left foot. It is worshipped on certain occasions by pilgrims. Bhīma's right foot is believed to be somewhere near Kankanhalli, and his knee on a hill known as Bharji-betta in Nelamangala Taluk. There is likewise in the same taluk a village named Arjunabettahalli, connecting Arjuna also with the taluk.

Malurpatna.

Malurpatna.—A village on the banks of the Kanva. Headquarters of the Malur hobli, Channapatna taluk. Population 2,364.

Most of the residents are Brāhmins of the Srivaishnava sect; they give the village the name of Rājēndrasimha-nagara. There are several ruined temples in the place, and a number of Chōla inscriptions; but the large temple of Apramēya-svāmi is maintained in good order. The sage named Vijnānēsvara-yogi here composed the *Mitakshara*, his celebrated *bhashya* or commentary on the code called the Yajnavalkya *Smṛiti*. It is the basis of the Hindu Law as it prevails in Southern and in part of Western India.

Mankunda.

Mankunda.—A village on the right bank of the Kanva, about 3 miles south of Malur in Channapatna taluk. Population 9,316.

It contains a number of ruined temples and Kannada and Tamil inscriptions of the Ganga and Chōla periods. It was originally called Manalur, but the Chōlas gave it the name of Nikarilli-Chōlapura. In 1764 Haidar Ali granted Malurpatna as an *inām* to a *fakir*.

It appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the 10th and the 11th centuries. The Varadarāja, Nārāyana,

Arkēsvara, Chaudēsvari and Durga-Paramēsvari temples contain several of the inscriptions found. The Nārāyana temple is a small building, but its outer walls are fully covered with Tamil inscriptions from top to base. A few of these are printed. The image of the god was set up in 1007 A. D., during the reign of the Chōla king Rājarāja.

Mankunda.—A village in the west of Channapatna taluk, Mankunda. about 2 miles north of Mudigere. Population 914.

In the 7th century the Ganga kings Bhūvikrama and Sivamāra appear to have made this the royal residence, removing from Talkād. The place was probably destroyed in the Chōla invasion.

Manne.—A village in the north of Nelamangala taluk, Manne. about 5 miles north of Tyamagondlu. Population 919.

Under the name of Manyapura, it was a royal residence of the Ganga kings in the 8th century, in the time of Sripurusha. It was captured and destroyed by the Chōlas at the beginning of the 11th century, and as Mannai-kattakam, is referred to in their inscriptions as one of their principal conquests. Some however doubt this identification. Several ruined temples attest to its magnificence, and its extent is shown by the tradition that the city included Chik Hejjaji and Belavangala, 8 miles more to the east.

Manne having been the capital of the Gangas and the seat of the Rāshtrakūta viceroys, it is rather disappointing that no old lithic records are forthcoming either in or around the village, the only old inscription on stone hitherto discovered here being Nelamangala 54. Among the ruined temples mentioned above, is the Kapilēsvara temple, an old structure with a *garbhagriha* built of old bricks. The *navaranga* has four good pillars and two pierced windows. The south window has a creeper with delicate figures in each of its six convolutions, while the north window, which has likewise a creeper, has dwarfs in its three convolutions. The temple known as Sūlera-dēvasthāna or the Dancing girls' temple is also a neat structure. It shows some peculiar features of architecture. The lintels of the Nandimantapa in front have their ends shaped like capitals on the

under surface. There being no separate capitals for them to rest on, it is not clear how the lintels on the four sides are supported unless iron clamps are used inside. The ceilings of the *navaranga* and Nandi Mantapa show a creeper device with a Nāga and Nāgini in the middle canopied by snake-hoods. Such ceilings are rarely met with in Mysore temples. The *garbhagriha* of the Sōmēsvara temple is also built of old bricks. These brick structures appear to go back to the Ganga period. The site of the old city is pointed out to the south-west of the present village. It is now covered with fields and no mounds are to be found. Old bricks and pieces of pottery are strewn over the place. It is said that ash-pits and foundations of brick structures have often been met with when ploughing the fields. Some of the houses of the village are built of these old bricks. The latter are somewhat larger and thinner than the modern ones, but neatly prepared in different sizes and shapes so as to suit the parts of the structures for which they were intended.

Mangondahalli.

Mangondahalli.—A village in Devanhalli taluk. Population 223. A few of the cromlechs here were excavated by the Archæological Department in 1916-17 and found to contain pots of different sizes and bowls. A big pot and a smaller one with legs, unearthed from another Cromlech here, are included in the exhibits of the Mysore Archæological Museum. Some of the finds are figured on Plate XV of the *Mysore Archæological Report* for 1916-17.

Mayasandra.

Mayasandra.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 401. It has a large tank. A good *vīragal* of a pretty large size is to be seen here. It consists of two panels—the upper having the figure of a man riding a horse with an umbrella-bearer behind and a servant in front, and the lower having 5 female figures standing in a row, representing perhaps his wives.

Mikarājanabetta.

Mikarājanabetta —A hill to the south of the Sivaganga hill; it is so called because, according to tradition, a prince named Mikarāja had his residence on it. The way up to the hill lies through a pass known as Irajikanive. It is said that

Iraji, a dancing girl, was the mistress of prince Mikarāja. A cave on the south slope of the Sivaganga hill known as Iraji's cave is supposed to have been her residence. The cave is a large one with a stone doorway and a four-pillared *mantapa* over the overhanging rock. An inscription is to be seen on the rock over the doorway. Mikarājana-betta abounds with cromlechs, the upper slabs of some of them being unusually large and thick. Some measure $16' \times 9\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$, $15' \times 10' \times 1'$ and $12' \times 9' \times 3'$. A few have no side slabs, the upper slabs being supported by small stones put one over the other at the corners. Some cromlechs dug out at one end are supposed to be granaries of former times. Kempe Gauda is said to have found enormous treasure on this hill.

Nagamangala.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 318. Nagamangala.

The Lingāyat *matha* on the hill at this place is situated in a cave. It consists of two cells, one behind the other, the front one having a *linga* and the back one serving as a retreat for *yōga* or meditation of the *guru*. Outside is a Nandi with a fine well in front. The water of this well is used solely for bathing the *linga*. To the right of the well stands an ornamental tower-like wooden chair on which the *guru* takes his seat and is worshipped by his disciples on special occasions. The hill has four or five fine *dones* or springs.

Nagasandra.—A village in Yelahanka *hobli*. The stone containing the inscription *Bangalore* 34, dated in 1342 in the reign of Hoysala-Ballāla III, has also a gateway sculptured at the top and the figure of a man with two heads. The stone lies near a banyan tree and is the only one of its kind in the State. Nagasandra.

Nandagudi.—A village in Hoskote taluk. Population 773. Nandagudi

This place is said to represent the site of a very old city. It is named Nanduguli or Nanjuguli in the Kannada, and Nondaguli in the Tamil epigraphs. The modern name Nandagudi appears to be responsible for the story of the Nandas given

above. In the name Nanjuguli there may be a reference to the supposed poison-well (*nanju*, poison and *kuli* or *guli*, a pit) in the Dharmēsvara temple at Kondarhalli. To the east of the village is a small hill named Rāgularāsi (a heap of ragi) and to the west another known as Addabetta. Tradition has it that the former once represented the heap of *ragi* and the latter the stack of straw belonging to a raiyat and that when his wife looked on the heap and sighed with sadness at the prospect of her having to grind such a large quantity, both were metamorphosed into their present form. It is stated that Addabetta had on it at one time the palace of an ancient king. Rāgularāsi is made up of laterite of a mixture of red and white. A temple excavated in it has now gone to ruin.

Nelamangala. **Nelamangala.**—A taluk in the west. Area 255·53 square miles. Headquarters at Nelamangala. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblies	Villages and Hamlets	Villages classified				
			Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	Population
1	Nelamangala.	96	62	3	18	13	19,462
2	Dasanapura.	72	47	1	11	13	14,758
3	Sompura	77	65	5	5	2	17,336
4	Tyamagondlu.	74	65	1	5	3	18,716
Floating population							12
Total ..		319	239	10	39	31	70,284

Principal places with population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Nelamangala	3,354
2	Sondekoppa	1,405
3	Keggunda	1,029
4	Tyamagondlu	3,391

The greatest length is from north-east to south-west about 25 miles, and the breadth on an average is 12 miles. The surface of the country is undulating; the slopes are mostly gentle, but become more and more abrupt towards the west where is also seen a chain of rocky hills. The most important of these are the hills of Sivaganga and Nijagal. All the hills are, as a rule, bare at the top, and clothed on the sides with stunted dry jungle. The whole of the taluk is poor in forest, and there are neither State nor District forest reserves in it. A few large valleys, like that at Tyamagondlu, have lent themselves to the formation of excellent tanks. The eastern and southern portions of the taluk are drained by the Arkāvati, and the western by the Kumadvati. Both streams run through deep rock-lined channels and so far have been of no account for purposes of direct irrigation.

The prevailing kind of soil is the red mixed with sand or gravel in different proportions. A superior kind, which is very dark in colour but cannot be called black-soil of the best order, is found in some of the villages. The soil in garden is generally the best, while that of rice lands is quite fair in productive qualities. Ragi, avare, togari, kulthi and oil-seeds are the more important crops raised on dry lands. Rice is the staple produce of the wet lands, but the paddy is of the coarser kinds. The cultivation of sugar-cane is also earnestly undertaken wherever facilities exist for it. Gardens are very few in number and the raiyats do not evince much interest in their cultivation. The most remunerative of the gardens are what are called market gardens, where the common Indian fruits, vegetables, ground-nuts, *musikina jola* (Indian corn) and such other crops are grown as can find a ready sale.

In the 8th century, Manne was a place of great importance, under the Gangas, and in the 11th century Mannai-nāttu was still the chief district, under the Cholas. The Hoysalas soon after succeeded, and in the temporary partition of their territories in the 13th century, this part of the country fell to the share of Rāmanātha, who had the Tamil districts.

After sharing in the fortunes of Dod-Ballapur and Bangalore, Nelamangala was apparently acquired by the Mysore Rājas at the same time as the latter place.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1878 and the revision settlement in 1919-20. The culturable area according to re-settlement was distributed as follows :—

	Dry	Wet	Garden	Total
Occupied area ..	74,806	6,556	1951	83,313
Unoccupied area ..	4,902	68	19	4,989
Kharab land ..	..	..	..	42,789
Inam ..	11,079	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	1,42,170

The land revenue demand and collection for 1921-22 were Rs. 1,51,812 and Rs. 1,46,945 respectively.

The following was the monthly average rainfall in the taluk :—

Station	Month						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tyamagondlu (21 years.)	0.14	0.08	0.38	1.06	3.19	2.43	3.99
Dobbspet (21 years)	0.11	0.07	0.23	0.74	3.24	2.08	4.03
Begur (21 years) ..	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.90	3.10	1.98	3.53
Station	Month—concl'd.					Year	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Tyamagondlu (21 years)	4.35	6.66	5.22	2.26	0.29	30.05	
Dobbspet (21 years) ..	4.36	6.76	5.19	2.39	0.21	29.41	
Begur (21 years) ..	4.15	5.96	5.46	2.40	0.22	28.18	

The Bangalore-Harihar railway runs through the northern half of the taluk, with stations at Gollahalli, Dodbele and

Nidavanda. The Bangalore-Tumkur road passes through the whole length of the taluk. The other old roads are the Nelamangala-Kunigal road, the Dobbspet-Koratagere road, Dobbspet-Doddaballapur road and the Dobbspet-Tyamagondlu-Begur road, with a branch connecting with Doddbele. A new road has been opened from Gollahalli to Nelamangala and another from Yelekyatanahalli to Niduvanda meeting the Dobbspet-Tyamagondlu road in the south. From Dobbspet, a new road was laid to Sivaganga in continuation of the Niduvanda-Dobbspet road which is particularly useful to pilgrims to the sacred place.

Nelamangala.—A town situated in 13° 6' N. lat. 77° 27' E. long., 16 miles north-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Tumkur road. Head-quarters of the Nelamangala taluk and a municipality. Nelamangala.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	1,524	1,420	2,944
Muhammadians	..	..	..	205	186	391
Christians	..	..	..	7	12	19
Total				1,736	2,618	3,354

A fair is held on Friday, attended by about 2,500 people.

On or near the site of Nelamangala formerly stood a large city, so it is said, to which tradition gives the name of Bhūmandana. It is said to have been founded by Sumati, son of Hēmachandra, king of Karnātika, whose capital was Yadupatna. Having succeeded in an expedition against a robber chief at Dēvarāyadurga, he took up his residence at Bhūmandana for the security of that part of his father's dominions. The actual history has been given above under the taluk. Nelamangala appears to have been transferred to the Mysore Rājās along with Tyamagondlu at the time when Bangalore was purchased from the Mughal general Khāsim Khān. This was in 1687.

Of the temples in the town, which are mostly modern, the Adake Ānjanēya temple is said to be the oldest, the god in it being supposed to have been set up by king Janamējaya. The temple is so called because *adake* or areca-nut used to be stored in it when the *batayi* (payment of tax in kind) system was in vogue.

Nellurpatna.

Nellurpatna.—A ruined city five miles south-east of Devanhalli. It is stated to have been of great extent and ruled by a rich and powerful line of kings. In the time of the last of these, named Chauda Rāya, the city was captured after maintaining an obstinate defence for three years, during which the enemy was twice forced to raise the siege. Its fall was due to an act of treachery on the part of the king's daughter, who, being married to the chief of Gubbi in the Hoskote taluk, had accompanied her husband to the war, and made known the existence of the subterranean passage by which the city was supplied with water from a distance. Chauda Rāya is said to have blown up his palace, containing his family and treasures, while the enemy were scaling the walls.

Niduvanda.

Niduvanda.—A Railway station on the Bangalore-Poona section of the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway. About 32 miles north-west of Bangalore, at the meeting point of the roads to Bangalore, Chik-Ballapur, and Tumkur. It is the nearest station for Sivaganga (*q. v.*), a sacred hill conspicuous for miles by its conical form.

Nijagal.

Nijagal.—A hill, also called Suragiri, in the north-west of the Nelamangala taluk, accessible only on the north and east. The fort which formerly occupied the summit owed its strength more to nature than to art, and was the scene of many desparate encounters. The *pēte* has been for many years almost deserted, the inhabitants having removed to Tyamagondlu. The present population is 215.

Nijagal Hill.

The Nijagal hill has on its slope a temple of Virabhadra and a Lingāyat cave *matha* called Nijagal *matha*. The figure

of Virabhadra, carved on a big slab, is 12 feet high with the usual attributes, but with Daksha to the left and Bhadrakālī to the right. The hill is popularly known as Uddandayyana-betta from the tall (*udda*) figure of Virabhadra on it. A seated figure, about 1½ feet high, to the right of the god is said to represent a devotee named Kakasvāmi who is believed to have gone to Kailāsa with his mortal body. He was so named because he was accustomed to laugh aloud (*keke-hodi*). Opposite to the temple is a lamp-pillar with a standing figure on the front face which is said to represent Holinahampanna who erected the temple. On the way to the hill is a boulder on which is sculptured a seated figure with a Nandi on either side. This figure is worshipped under the name of Kodiyappa. The ascent to Nijagal-durga, also known as Rasasiddhara-betta, is rather difficult. The hill is fortified and has the remains of powder-magazines, granaries and buildings of the former chiefs of the place. Grains of *ragi* are even now picked up from the granaries. There are several springs on the hill known as Kanchina-donē, Ānē-donē, Siddhara-donē, Akkatangiyara-donē, etc. Siddhara-donē is a fine retreat, cool and refreshing, largely frequented by the Muhammadans for worship. The Hindus too go there for worship, but in their case the worship has to be offered through a Muhammadan *fakīr*. Near at hand is what is known as the Rasasiddhas' temple, the object of worship being the head of a *rishi* or sage with a beard made of wood. The Hindus alone worship here, the special days of worship being Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The Muhammadans worship at Siddhara-donē on the same days and also on Sundays. The hill is called Rasasiddhara-betta because, according to tradition, the *siddhas* or sages prepared on it *rasa* or the liquid which transmutes base metals into gold. Vows are made at the Rasasiddhas' temple. Many pilgrims come here from long distances to have their desires fulfilled. On the summit of the hill, a mortar scooped out of the rock and a mark on a boulder are pointed out as the place where, when two sisters were husking paddy, a gun shot from below struck the boulder. The reference may be to an attack on the fort by some Mysore king. Near Akkatangiyara-donē stands the ruined Narasimha temple, a large structure, from which, as stated above, the images were removed and set up in the temple at Halē-Nijagal. Lower down is a Muhammadan tomb. It is curious that this hill is held sacred by both

the Hindus and the Muhammadans, the places of worship on the top being in juxtaposition to each other. On the slope of the hill is a Siva temple in a cave. Its outer walls, which consist of boulders, have figures of Ganapati, Virabhadra and Subrahmanya carved on them. An inscription is to be seen below the figure of Ganapati. To the right of the cave is engraved *E. C. IX, Nelamangala 66.*

Pennār. See *Pinākini.*

Pinākini. **Pinakini.**—The Southern or Dakshina Pinākini, a river flowing through the eastern parts of the District. It is better known to European geographers as the Southern Pennār. The continuous curve formed by the course of the North and South Pinākini, which both rise near the hill of Nandi, sacred to Siva, may probably account for their receiving the name of Pinākini, from *pināka*, the bow of Siva. This is the only designation by which the streams are known to the Kannada people; but it seems also to be called the Ponnaiyar in the Tamil country.

The South Pinākini rises in the Chenna-Kesava hill, east of Nandidrug. Its course, after entering the Bangalore District, is southwards through the Devanhalli and Hoskote taluks, where it forms the Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks, the latter one of the largest sheets of water in the country. Continuing south, it leaves Mysore a little to the east of the town of Sarjapur and enters the Bagalur estate. Thence, turning eastwards, it makes its way through the Eastern Ghāts near the town of Krishnagiri and, after traversing the Salem and South Arcot Districts of Madras, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Fort St. David, a few miles north of Cuddalore. The length of its entire course is 245 miles, of which about 50 miles from the source are in the Mysore State. It is estimated that 85·60 per cent of the water of this portion is stored for agricultural purposes.

Ramagiri. **Ramagiri.**—A picturesque hill, at one time fortified, on the left bank of the Arkāvati, three miles north of Closepet.

It formerly gave its name to the taluk, the town of Ramagiri being at its base. On the foundation of Closepet, the residents removed to the new settlement.

The old fortifications occupy a considerable extent and appear to have been very respectable in point of strength. In old days, the iron found here was worked into "Implements of war." The place was carried by assault by Captain Welch on 22nd December 1791. Just before its fall, it had been strengthened by new works and on its capture, it was found to be well provided with guns, provisions and stores; the chief part of which had been removed from Channapatna, when that fort was dismantled the preceding year. Home illustrates the north view of this fort in his *Selected Views of Mysore*.

The hill is easily reached on the side of Hallimala. There are three stone gateways through which we have to pass before reaching the top. The rock known as Kārkhāne-bande has an inscription on it. The rock is so called because on it once stood the arsenal where guns, gunpowder, etc., were manufactured during Pālegar Kempe-Gauda's time. The hill, which is fortified, was the residence, it is said, of the Pālegar for some time, and a spot is shown as the one where he came upon a large treasure. The Rāma and Rāmēsvara temples are worth a visit. The *ranga-mantapa* of the former is said to have been built by Kempe-Gauda. According to tradition, the god Rāma was set up by Sugrīva and the story related in connection with this event is an exact counterpart of the story of Vibhīshana's setting up the god Rāngānātha at Srirangam. Rāmāgiri is said to be the place where the demon Kākāsura was punished by Rāma, and this is why, they say, no crows frequent the hill even now. The god Rāmēsvara is said to have been set up by Rāma after killing a demon called Sukarāsura, supposed to be now represented by Handigondigudda, a hill situated at some distance. A rock in front of the Rāmēsvara temple is said to represent the sage Mārkaṇḍēya and a few other rocks to the left of the Rāma temple, the 'Seven Sages' (*saptarshayah*). There is a magnificent *donē* or spring between two lofty masses of rock. It is strange that neither temple contains any inscription. At Chaudēsvari-halli, there are ruined temples near Basavankallu and the Chaudēsvari hill. Tradition locates a great city ruled by Sōmasēkhara-rāya and Chitrasēkhararāya at the east foot of the Chaudēsvari

hill. Several ruined temples and *vīragals* are to be seen here but without inscriptions. Nirgunda in the Chitaldrug District is also traditionally connected with the above princes but as tradition says they may have gone there from here in search of a bride.

Sankigatta.

Sankigatta.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 769.

The Vardhamāna-basti at this place is a plain structure. According to tradition it is an old *basti*, but no one knows anything about its origin. A *basti* dedicated to Vardhamāna, the last Tirthankara, is not very common. An inscription on the back of the image gives the genealogy of the Hoysala kings from Vinayāditya to Narasimha I and stops there. The characters are of the 12th century. The pedestal also has an inscription. Unfortunately this inscription is almost completely worn out. It may contain information about the person by whom and the date on which the image was consecrated. From the inscription on the back of the image one is naturally led to the conclusion that the temple probably came into existence during the reign of the Hoysala king Narasimha I (1141-1173). But there are other considerations which go against such a conclusion. Mr. Narasimhachār writes:—"The inscription in question, judging from its similarity to some which are already published, is a long one consisting of many lines, though there are only 22 lines in the impression that was taken. Such a long inscription on the back of an image is extremely rare. Further the published inscriptions show clearly that this inscription wants some lines both at the top and the bottom and that the intervening lines are defective by reason of the missing letters both at the extremities and in the middle. We shall not therefore be wrong in concluding that the image of Vardhamāna was carved out of a big inscription stone with a few tell-tale remnants of the epigraph left on the uncarved portions of the back. Instances are not wanting of inscription stones having been cut and converted into pedestals of images, jambs of doorways, etc., but the present is a curious instance of considerable interest." The image of Vardhamāna is about 5 feet high with *prabhāvali*. The temple also contains seated metallic images of Padmāvati Jvalāmālīni and Sarasvati in addition to the usual figures of Pancha-Paramēsthis, Navadēvatah, etc. There are about 30 families of Jains in the village.

Sarjapur.—A town in the Anekal taluk, 12 miles north-east of the Kasaba, and a municipality. Till 1873 it was the headquarters of a taluk of the same name. It is now the headquarters of the *hobli* of Sarjapur. Sarjapur

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,091	995	2,086
Muhammadans	272	272	544
Total	1,363	1,267	2,630

A small fair is held on Sunday, visited by about 100 people.

Cotton cloths, carpets and tape are made in Sarjapur in considerable quantities. Formerly it appears that muslins of fine quality were woven.

Sarjapur, with 18 other villages, was formerly a *jāgir*, held from the Mughals by Hafiz Mahammad on condition of maintaining a military force for the service of the emperor. The *jāgir* was confirmed by successive rulers, as appears from some interesting *sanads* exhibited to Mr. Rice several years ago. (1) Grant in Persian, by Dilāvar Khān, Subedār of Sira, in the name of Alangīr, Pādshah Ghāzi, (2) Grant in Marāthi, by Mādhava Rao, minister of the Pēshwa. The seal bore the inscription, *Rāja Rām narapati, harasha nidhan, Mādhava Rāv Ballal pradhān*. At the joinings of the paper and at the end were small seals, with the words *lekhan sima*. (3) Grant by Haidar Alī, in Marāthi signed with Haidar's autograph, and sealed with the words *Fatte Haidar*. (4) Grant by Lord Cornwallis, written in Persian, on white paper sprinkled with gold dust: signed *Cornwallis*, and sealed with the Persian words *Salar e Inglīstān*. Initialled at the back G. F. C. (5) Grant in Persian, by Captain Cherry. Seal in Persian with the words *George Frederick Cherry, khayim jāng, fidvi e Kampani, Angrezi Bahadur*. (6) Grant in Persian, by Captain Read, dated 1791. Seal in Persian *Alexander Read Bahadur*.

The grants were cancelled by Purnaiya, who, finding the Jagīrdār wanted to sell his villages, bought him out. There is now no *jāgir*.

The ruined Channakēsava temple in the fort must have been a very good building judging from the sculptures on its outer walls which illustrate the stories of the Narasimha, Krishna and other incarnations of Vishnu. From an inscription newly discovered in the temple it appears to have been erected by the Sugatūr chief Tamme-Gauda in about 1526 during the reign of the Vijayanagar king Krishna-Dēva Rāya. The sculptures have been defaced or chiselled out. The Jāgirdār is said to have erected a structure over the temple for enshrining a hair of Muhammad's mustache (*asare sharif*). The walls of the structure are still to be seen. The eastern portion of the temple has now become the dwelling place of some Muhammadan, and the western portion adorned with several sculptured pillars is used as a latrine by the residents in the neighbourhood. To the north-west of the village are the tombs of the Jāgirdār and his wife and an annual *urs* or festival takes place in their honour in the month of *Moharram*. The Mahābilvēsvara temple, recently renovated, has three cells standing in a line enshrining a *linga*, Ganapati and Pārvati. The *navaranga* has figures of Sūrya, Varadarāja, Hanumān and Chandikēsvara. The Kōdandarāma temple has likewise three cells standing in a line; the middle cell has a good figure, about 4 feet high, of Rāma together with those of Lakshmana and Sita; the right cell Hanumān, said to have been set up by Vyāsa; and the left cell is vacant. Rāmāchārya, the *archaka* of the temple, has some old papers in his possession. One of them is an order issued in 1833 by Faujdār Bapurāya to Amīl Seshaiya telling him that a grant of 3 *varahas* has been made to the *archaka* of the temple, and asking him to pay him every day 8 pies out of the customs duties for the purchase of camphor and incense. Another records a stipulation in 1803 by the weavers that they would pay to the temple one pie for every cloth manufactured by them.

Another Siva temple in the village has a seated figure of the goddess Annapūrna behind the *linga*. The goddess has four hands, the upper ones bearing lotuses and the lower holding a ladle between them. The Pātāmma temple which had once a coloured stucco figure of the goddess, is now empty, the goddess having been mutilated by the Muhammadans. The Māri shrine to the left of the Pātāmma temple contains eight stone heads out of the usual nine, one having been broken by the Muhammadans. The village has also a *matha* known as

Sāmbappa's *matha*, which contains the *gaddige* or tomb of Sāmbappa, a great Panchama teacher. This *matha* is a branch of the original *matha* which is at Āldūr in the Chāmarājanagar Taluk of the Mysore District. Sāmbappa was a pious Panchama who is credited with the performance of many miracles. He has many disciples among the Panchamas and others in several parts of the State. In front of the *gaddige* stand two slabs sculptured in the lower half with figures of Saiva *dvārapālakas* or door-keepers. In the upper portion one of the slabs has Virabhadra, while the other shows a tree with monkeys and birds on it, and a bull in front of which stands a man with the right hand raised and the left, armed with a dagger, caught with one of the forelegs by the bull. The meaning of this is not clear. Mādaiya, a descendant of Sāmbappa, who is in charge of the *matha*, possesses a copper-plate inscription in Nagari characters of the Vijayanagara king Venkatapati-Rāya I, dated 1602. The inscription registers a grant by the king to a Srivaishnava Brāhman named Rāmāchārya. Mādaiya has also some papers relating to the *matha* which describe the greatness of Sāmbappa and enjoin the payment of certain contributions to the *matha*.

Satanur.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 700. Satanur.

The Vithalarāya temple at this place has a fine figure, about 32 feet high, of Vithala, with two hands, both of which are placed on the waist. The right hand holds a conch and a flute and the left hand an object which looks like a bag with its mouth tied with a rope. The god is flanked by consorts who hold a *chauri* in one hand and a lotus in the other. The *prabhāvali* or halo has in the upper portion well carved figures of the *dasāvātāra* or ten incarnations of Vishnu and at the bottom a figure of Varuna seated on his vehicle *makara*, on both sides. The temple is also known as the Vithalagōpālasvāmi temple.

Sausmond.—One of the Anglo-Indian settlements in the east of Bangalore taluk (see White-field). It is 12 miles from Bangalore, and 3 miles south of White-field, named after Dr. Sausnan, a former President of the Association. The history of the settlement has not been one of prosperity

from an agricultural point of view. The number of persons owning interest in the lands of the settlement is at present only 10, of whom 9 are non-residents. A conflict of interest arose between the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg and the settlers who resented any control over them by the Association. Assessed lands were gradually relinquished by the Association in favour of individual settlers. (For the later history of the settlement see *Whitefield*).

Recently Sisal hemp cultivation was introduced in the settlement by the late Mr. Briggs, who sold his fibre factory to the Bank of Mysore Limited, Bangalore. From the fibre prepared out of the Sisal hemp are manufactured good coloured rugs, ropes, mats, etc., and exported to foreign countries.

Sāvandurga.

Sāvandurga.—A mountain in the Magadi taluk, 7 miles south-east of the Kasaba, and is familiarly called the Magadi hill. It is an enormous mass of granite, rising to 4,024 feet above the level of the sea, and standing on a base eight miles in circumference. The summit consists of two peaks, separated by a chasm, each being independent of the other, and abundantly supplied with water. One is called the *Kari* or black peak, the other the *Bili* or white peak.

The hill appears to have been first fortified in 1543 by Sāmanta-Rāya, the officer appointed to the charge of the Magadi district by Achyuta Rāya, the king of Vijayanagar. Taking advantage of the febleness of the government, and relying no doubt on the natural strength of his position, he made himself independent and took up his residence on the *droog*, with a force of 8,000 men, officered by 8 *gurikārs*. He died in 1571 and was succeeded by his son Sampaja-Rāya. He ruled for 17 years, and was followed by his son Chikka-Rāya, who, after a rule of 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the chasm and was drowned, leaving no issue. Ganga, the *talāri*, or watchman of Gudamārn-halli, seized the place and began plundering in order to enrich himself. But Immadi Kempe Gauda of Bangalore put him to death, secured the stronghold for his own family,

and changed its name from *Sāmanta-durga* to *Sāvana-durga*. He soon had need of the retreat, being driven out of Bangalore by the Bijāpur army. His descendants held Sāvandurga till 1728, when Dēva-Rāja, Dalavāyi of Mysore, obtained possession and carried Mummadi Kempe Gauda, the chief, prisoner to Seringapatam, where he ended his days, the last of his line. The name of Krishnarājagiri then given to the droog has not survived. The memorable capture of Sāvandurga in 1791 by the British under Lord Cornwallis is thus described by Wilks:—

“Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the place on the 10th of December, and immediately commenced the arduous labour of cutting a gun-road through the rugged forest to the foot of the rock, a work which, added to the difficulties of dragging iron twenty-four pounders over precipices nearly perpendicular, called for a degree of incessant exertion and fatigue which could scarcely have been exceeded.

The batteries opened on the 17th, and the breach in what was named the lower wall of the rock, although at least fifteen hundred feet higher than its base, was deemed practicable on the 20th. Immediately overlooking it, at a precipitous height, and perfectly well situated for destroying by the usual artillery of rocks and stones, everything that should attempt to ascend beyond the breach, was a range of ancient wall. Lord Cornwallis had come from the camp, distant seven miles, to witness the assault; the grenadiers were ordered to their stations, and the garrison was seen to be collecting behind this wall. This observation fortunately prevented the assault on that day; the experiment was made of pointing with sufficient elevation by receiving the trail of the gun carriage into an excavation behind the platform. The execution was not only perfect, but the wall was found to be so frail that a few discharges must dislodge its defenders. The arrangements for the ensuing day were founded on the fact thus opportunely ascertained. The batteries were prepared for the purpose, and in the morning the requisite number of guns were directed against this wall with the most perfect success; every person behind it was dislodged, and the storming party, having been placed without observation within twenty yards of the breach, the assault commenced by signal at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The defenders had been so unexpectedly dislodged from their appointed positions that no new disposition had been made. The assailants accordingly ascended the rock without the slightest opposition, clambering up a precipice which, after the service was over, they were afraid to descend. The eastern citadel was completely carried; and the assailants, on reaching the summit of the rock, had the satisfaction to descry a heavy column of infantry, destined to reinforce the garrison, in full march to enter the place, which would have been effected if the assault had been postponed even for half an hour. A division of the assailants, after descending considerably above the breach, had been directed to turn to the right along a path which had been observed to be practised by the garrison, leading along the side of the rock to the western citadel. The killedar of that citadel, observing the defenders of the eastern rock to be driven from their post above the breach, and the assailants to have begun climbing up, sallied with the view of taking them in flank, but was unexpectedly met among the rocks by the divisions described; and, at the same instant, a few well-directed shot from the batteries fell with great execution among his troops. He retreated in surprise and dismay, followed with great energy by the English troops. At this instant, the assailants, who had gained the highest eminence of the eastern rock, obtained a distinct view of the pursuit; they observed the killedar to fall just as he approached the gate of his citadel, and the pursuers to enter with the fugitives. Everything was carried within one hour from the commencement of the assault; and an enterprise which had been contemplated by Lord Cornwallis as the most doubtful operation of the war, was thus effected in twelve days from the first arrival of the troops, and five of open batteries, including the day of assault, with a moderate amount of casualties in the previous operations, and in the assault itself His Lordship had not to regret the loss of a single life."

On the 28th of June 1791, Lord Cornwallis pitched his camp here whilst he reconnoitred Sāvandurg. On the 24th of December, he encamped here again, and waited for the detachments by which Uttradrug, Ramagiri and Sivagiri, were attacked and taken. And in this neighbourhood, he was joined by the forces of the Nizām on the 25th January, 1792.

At the foot of the hill Bili-gudda (see above) are two temples dedicated to Virabhadra and Narasimha. The former is a large Dravidian structure standing within a courtyard with a massive *mahādvara* supported by huge short pillars. The temple faces east and has in front a fine lofty lamp-pillar, about 60 feet high, with an iron frame work for suspending bells at the top. The bottom portion of the pillar is sculptured on all the four sides with figures and floral devices. The figure opposite the temple is the sheep-headed Daksha with folded hands, those on the north and south faces of the pillar are Daksha's wife and Nandi, and the figure on the back is Bhairava. The pillar shows good work both at the top and the bottom. To the left of the pillar is a good four pillared *Kalyāna mantapa* and to the right a *tōraṅga-gamba* or *uyyāla-kamba* with an iron chain hanging from the top slab for swinging the god of the temple on special occasions. The god Virabhadra, about 4½ feet high, bears the usual attributes viz., a bow, an arrow, a sword and a shield. In a separate cell is his consort Bhadrakālī, a fine figure, about 3 feet high, with the same attributes. To the right of the *navarāṅga* entrance is the figure of a *rishi* or sage with a *jōlige* or alms-bag and a staff. There are also metallic images of the god and his consort holding the same attributes. *Virabhadra-vijaya*, a Sanskrit *champu* work composed during the time of the Yelahanka Chief Mummadi Kempe Gauda, is in praise of this god. At some distance to the east of this temple is the Narasimha temple with its *garbhagriha* and *navarāṅga* situated in a large cave sheltered by a huge boulder. There are two black stone elephants at the sides of the entrance. The figure of Narasimha is sculptured on a rock with that of the demon Hiranya-kassipu at the side.

Home in his *Select Views in Mysore* has two interesting views of this place, both "distant views" from Bangalore. Also, a north view from the Magadi side. Home thus writes of it :—

"This stupendous fortress enjoys such advantages from nature, as to need little assistance from art; though art seems to have neglected nothing to render it absolutely impregnable. Completely surrounded by walls, and defended by cross walls and barriers wherever it was deemed accessible, it has the farther advantage of being divided above by a vast chasm, separating it into two hills, each of which having its own defences; two distinct citadels are formed capable of being maintained

independent of the lower works. Besides all this, added to the rocky hills and natural forest thickened with clumps of planted bamboos, which constitute no easily surmountable barricade, the pestiferous atmosphere threatens with inevitable destruction the hardiest troops, should they lie long before it. Hence its significant appellation of Savendrug, or the rock of Death. So confident indeed was Tippoo Sultan in its strength that he was highly pleased when he learnt the British troops had run their heads against the tremendous Gurdan Sheko, a name he had himself given it, implying the Neck of Majesty; and his courtiers even congratulated him on the event, as on a victory.

In the lower fort or pettah were sometime confined twenty British Officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoners by Haidar Ali. Whilst they were here, Ameen Sahib was sent hither by his nephew Tippoo Sultan, who had succeeded to the throne, and was kept for sometime without food in a small enclosure on the top of the rock. He broke loose but was soon retaken; and being tied hand and foot, in a standing posture, to a stake driven into the ground, he was thus exposed for some time to the scorching sun, till an order arrived for the bowstring to put a period to his existence and his sufferings. This example before their eyes, with the accounts they frequently received of the murder of their fellows in other prisons, tended by no means to cheer our countrymen in their confinement. But the treaty of Mangalore taking place in the beginning of 1783, they heard the glad tidings of peace, and soon after experienced the happiness of revisiting the territories of the British Empire. Towards the end of the year 1791, Lord Cornwallis having to wait in this part of the country for convoys from the Carnatic, judged it a favourable opportunity to attempt the reduction of Savendurg; as its remaining in possession of the enemy would have been a considerable impediment to the success of his grand enterprise. Posting therefore the main body of his army in such a situation as to support the attack, and cover an important convoy he expected; and three detachments under Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell, Captain Welch, and Captain Alexander Read, on the northern, middle and southern roads; he entrusted the execution of this arduous enterprize to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, who commanded the right wing of the army, and had been employed in the first campaign, in reducing the forts of Dindigal, and Paulghatcherry."

Sivaganga.—A sacred hill in the north-west of the Nela-mangala taluk, whose acute conical peak rises to a height of 4,559 feet above the level of the sea. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west Ganēsha, on the north a serpent, and on the south a linga. The number of steps leading to the top is said to equal the number of *yōjanas* hence to Benares. The place is therefore called *Dakshina Kāsi*, and an ascent to the top is vicariously as meritorious as a pilgrimage to the holy city. The *Purānas* give it the name of *Kakudgiri*. Coming down to historical times, it is mentioned by its present name in the twelfth century as the place where Sāntala-Dēvi died, the first queen of Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala line, and also as one of the distant points to which the Lingāyat faith, recently established by Basava, the minister of Bijjala, king of Kalyāna, had extended.

The northern face is occupied by numerous sacred buildings, many of which were erected at the expense of Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi. The two principal temples, dedicated to Gangādharēsvara and Honna Dēvamma, are formed out of large natural caverns, the ascent to which is by an imposing flight of stone steps. There are eight springs or *tīrthas* on the hill, one of which, contained in a deep and extremely narrow cleft of the rock, is named the Pātāla Ganga or Ganges of the lower regions. The level of the water in this is said to rise several feet during the hot season and to sink during the rains, an effect due to natural causes, but regarded as miraculous. On the eastern face is a Lingāyat establishment called the Rāchoti *mathā*. The remaining sides are covered with low jungle, in which and in the caves around bears and other wild animals may be met with. At the extreme summit are two pillars, from beneath one of which about a quart of water oozes on the day of the winter solstice or *makara-sankrānti*. The attendant priests receive the tiny stream in a vessel, and devoting half to the god, convey the other half to the Palace at Mysore.

Kalale Nanjarāja, an author who flourished about the middle of the 18th century, has written a Kannada version of the *Kakudgiri-mahātmya*. The northern slope of the hill presents a picturesque appearance with its temples, towers and grand flight of stone steps. As we ascend the flight of steps, there is to the left a huge Ganapati carved out of a boulder and behind it on another boulder a fine tower over a small four-pillared *mantapa* which once contained a Basava or Nandi; and to the right a shrine of Virabhadra known as Padekal Virabhadra owing probably to his position near the beginning of the flight of steps. Further up to the right we have a shrine of Subrahmanya, a good figure seated on a peacock with 5 faces in front and 1 on the back and with 12 hands, two being in the *abhaya* or fear-removing and *varada* or boon-conferring attitudes and the rest holding various weapons. After this, the passage to the right leads to the Gangādhārēsvara temple and that to the left to the summit of the hill. A few yards further up is a huge Nandi, measuring 12' × 8' × 9', called *Emme-basava* (She-buffalo) owing perhaps to its rude execution. There are also a cave and a linga shrine near it, in the latter of which an inscription is to be seen. Further up, we have to the right a figure, carved out of a rock, of Ganji-Virabhadra, so named because his shrine is situated near the drain of a former temple kitchen through which *ganji* or rice gruel once flowed. Going a little higher up, we come to the structure called Kempe Gauda's *hajāra* or hall, a good *mantapa* in three *ankanas* with a verandah on a lower level, both supported by sculptured pillars with protruding lions with riders. The end pillars of the verandah have lions and riders on both the outer faces. On the west face of the third upper pillar from the east is a well executed figure of a man trimming his mustaches with the left hand and holding a dagger in the right. A few yards above this we have to pass through a gate called Gāre-basavanna's gate, because it has over it a huge, but pretty, *basava* or bull made of mortar (*gāre*). People make vows to this bull and worship it. Higher up to the right is a large spring called *Āne-donē* (Elephant spring), to the east of which is an inscription near a linga shrine. Continuing the ascent, we come to a cave called Chigatana-gavi, which has some figures, male and female, elegantly carved out of the rock, though now in a mutilated condition. Further up is another huge Nandi, measuring 12' × 9' × 10' known as Dodda

(big) basava. Then we pass through a small gateway called Kallu-bāgilu (stone gate), a few yards above which is a well called Kanva-tīrtha. An inscription found here tells us that the well was built in 1652 during the rule of the Mahrāṭta chief Shāhji, father of Sivāji. Higher up we have to go through a narrow passage between boulders which bears the name Onake-gandi (Pestle-hole). An inscription is to be seen here. There is also an English inscription on a boulder close by recording His Highness the Maharaja's visit to the hill in November 1900. Above Onake-gandi the ascent is very steep in several places and an iron railing has been put up for the safety of the climbers. Further up is a good Nandi called Kodugal-basava (Peak bull) because it is carved out of the top of a peak on the east. It is really astonishing that the artists were able to accomplish this piece of work, seeing that there is scarcely enough space around for them to sit and do their work, the rock being almost perpendicular on all the sides with an abyss below. Two inscriptions are to be seen on this rock, one of them giving the date of the execution of the bull as A. D. 1388. Going higher up we reach the summit. On this is a shrine of Virabhadra, to the north of which stand on an extensive rock two stone pillars, one larger than the other, the larger called Tīrthada-kamba or the Tīrthapillar owing to a small quantity of water oozing from beneath it on the day of the winter solstice or *Makara-sankrānti*, and the smaller called Dīpa-stambha or the lamp-pillar as a lamp is lighted on it on particular occasions. The rock on which the pillars stand juts out to a considerable distance without any support below and has on the under side of the extremity two iron hooks for hanging bells. It is said that two bells, one of gold and one of silver, were once attached to the hooks. It is really wonderful how the hooks were fixed on the under surface of this precipitous rock. Around the pillars the rock is covered with numerous inscriptions in Kannada and Nāgari characters recording the names of pilgrims. The Tīrthapillar is octagonal in shape, the upper faces being adorned with a device resembling Tenkale-nāmam (the mark on the face of the Tenkale Śrīvaiṣṇavas). The lower portion of the pillar has an inscription repeated on all the four sides stating that it was set up as a lamp-pillar by one Kusa-Basavana during the reign of the Hoysala king Narasiṃha I (1141-1173). There is also an inscription in the

Gangādhārēsvara temple on the north slope of the hill which mentions this fact. We thus learn from the inscriptions that the Tīrtha-pillar was originally intended for a lamp-pillar. It is not known when the other pillar, now known as the lamp-pillar, was set up. The water that oozes from beneath the Tīrtha-pillar is considered very holy and a portion of it is sent to the Palace in a sealed vessel on the *Sivarātri* day, as mentioned above. The top of the hill commands a fine view all round.

Before noticing the temples on the north slope of the hill, it is necessary to say a few words about a Lingāyat *matha* situated higher up. This is called Mēlgavi *matha*, i.e., the Upper Cave *matha* in contradistinction to another Lingāyat *matha* known as Kelaganagavi *matha* or the Lower Cave *mathā* which is situated lower down behind the Honnādēvi temple on the north slope. Mēlgavi *matha* is an institution of some antiquity, affiliated to the *matha* of Rēnukāchārya at Balehalli. Gubbi Mallanārya, a Virasaiva author who wrote the Kannada poem *Vīrāsaiivāmritapurāna* in A. D. 1530, gives a list of the *gurus* of this *matha* and says that he was the disciple of Santananjēsvara of this *matha*. The *matha* has a temple in a natural cavern of Rudramuni who is said to have been the son of Rēnukāchārya, one of the five Virasaiva *āchāryas*. The figure of Rudramuni about 1½ feet high, stands with 4 hands, wearing a garland of skulls. Two cells on both sides of this temple with female *dvārapālakas* at the sides are styled *yōga-mantapas*. In the *pradakshina* of the temple is a deep narrow spring called Oralu-tīrtha, *oralu* meaning a stone mortar, said to be connected with the Kumbhāvati tīrtha, a fine spring at the back of the *matha*. Three inscriptions are to be seen near the *matha*, two near a spring known as Jaji-donē and one on a pillar of a *mantapa* in front. Some vessels of the *matha* were also found to bear inscriptions stating that they were presents from Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III. Kelagana-gavi *matha* may also be noticed here for convenience. As stated above, it is situated behind the Honnādēvi temple and is said to be affiliated to the Parvata *matha*. Close to it, in a deep and narrow cleft of rock, is a tīrtha known as Pātāla-Ganga. To reach the tīrtha we have to descend 40 steps between two boulders. The *Sihala-purāna* tells us that on one occasion Pārvati, feeling thirsty, asked Siva to give her some water from the Ganga on his head, and that, on his refusing to do so, she assumed the form of Honnadēvi, an

incarnation of Kāli, and struck the rock with her sword, whereupon water gushed out of the rock. This is the origin of Pātāla-Ganga. On the way to the tīrtha from the *matha* are some *guddige* or tombs of the *gurus* of the *matha*, and to the left of the passage is a huge figure, about 9 feet high, of Virabhadra, carved out of a boulder, holding a bow, an arrow, a sword and a shield and wearing a garland of skulls. It is said that the *gurus* of this *matha* had once the sole management of the Honnādēvi temple (and according to some people of the Gāngādhārēsvara temple also) in their own hands, and that they were thrust to the background when latterly Brāhmans took possession of the temple. But it appears that as a reminiscence of their former position some honour is shown to the *gurus* on certain occasions, though they do not visit the temple.

The Gāngādhārēsvara and Honnādēvi temples on the north slope of the hill are formed out of large natural caverns with *mantapas* and *prākārās* attached to them. The former is a large structure with two *mahādūvāras* on the north and east surmounted by *gōpurās* or towers, the east tower being in an unfinished state. The temple proper is a large cave sheltered by a huge overhanging boulder with cells all round. It faces north and has a well carved doorway consisting of four sets of jambs on either side. There are no pillars in the cave except two ornamental brass pillars set up in front of the *linga* cell which faces east. Another cell serves as the temple treasury with a figure of Ganapati, named *Khajāne* (Treasury) Ganapati, at its entrance. In a third cell are kept a few stone and metallic images. Two niches contain figures of Harihara and Subrahmanya, the latter with all the six faces in front and four hands. Other figures in the cave are Mahishāsūra-mardini, Nārāyana, Bhairava and Ganapati. The last two are elegantly carved. The figure of Ganapati, about 1½ feet high, which is kept in a niche, is said to be Jakanāchārī's own handwork. The *utsava-vigraha* or metallic image of the god is a good figure with two consorts, Pārvasī and Ganga, as in the Rāmēsvara temple at Magadī. There are also several other metallic images in the temple which are of interest from an archæological, historical or artistic point of view. A portrait statuette of the Yalahanka chief Kempe Gauda with a label on the pedestal stands with folded hands with a sword to the left in front of the *linga* cell. The figure is about 4 feet high and the label gives the date A. D. 1608.

Another statuette, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, also with an inscription on the pedestal, standing to its left with folded hands and armed with a sword and a dagger, represents Uligam Basavayya while a third, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, standing to its right without a label and holding a lamp in both the hands, is said to represent Kempasōmanna. It is stated that Uligam Basavayya and Kempasōmanna were Kempe Gauda's brothers. Kempe Gauda is said to have enlarged and liberally endowed the temple. Opposite to the entrance are kept in a row at the back two figures of Tandavēsvara differing from each other in details and artistic quality, a good figure of dancing Ganapati, seated figures of Siva and Pārvati and a figure of Umāmahēsvara. Another figure worthy of note is a rare form of Chandikēsvara, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, represented as an incarnation of Brahma, with 4 faces and 4 hands. The attributes in the hands are a trident, an axe, a water-vessel and a rosary, the hand holding the rosary, being in the *abhaya* pose. The temple possesses four large inscribed bells which may be assigned to the middle of the 16th century. In front of the cave is a fine Nandi-mantapa supported by four polished black stone pillars. Adjoining this is the Kalyāna-mantapa supported by four similar pillars. The pillars of both the mantapas are well carved, though devoid of sculptures. The *mukha-mantapa* or front hall on the east is a fine structure standing on an ornamental plinth, supported by sculptured pillars. The inner walls have a row of images, about 2 feet high, all round representing Saptamātrikah or the seven mothers, *astha-dīpālākās* or the regents of the eight directions, *nava-grahas* or the nine planets, sages, musicians, etc., who are supposed to have gathered together to witness the marriage of Siva and Pārvati which forms the chief subject of the composition. Some of the figures, such as Tumburu, a lute player and a female in the marriage group, are well executed. Of the 6 front pillars of the *mantapa*, the middle four have lions with riders, while the end ones consist of pilasters with figures of sages standing in front. Over the *mantapa* are fine stucco figures in niches. The *vimāna* or tower over the cave temple is a fine structure built of granite and sculptured all round. It is about 20 feet square at the bottom and stands on the boulder overhanging the cave. On all the four faces it has a small porch supported by two pillars carved with lions and riders. Each face has 3 niches with figures in them and two pillars at the ends,

only the east face has an empty cell in place of the central niche. The end pillars are carved figures with miniature turrets over them. The figures in the two niches on the east are a *rishi* or sage and Ganapati, the end pillars representing sages. The figures in the three niches on the north are Tandavēsvara, Pārvati and Virabhadra, the end pillars showing Nārada and Tumburu; those on the west are Siva, Bhairava and Sūrya, the end pillars representing Lakshmi and Vishnu as a drummer; and those on the south are Siva in two niches and Bhairava with mere pilasters at the ends. The top of the tower has Nandis at the corners. Besides the two inscriptions on metallic images and four on bells referred to above, several more records have been discovered in the temple. Two of these found in the temple kitchen refer themselves to the reign of the Hoysala king Nārasiṃha I (1141-1173). One of them confirms the statement made in the inscription on the Tirtha-pillar that it was set up by Kusa-Basavana, while the other records the erection of a *mantapa*, probably the present temple kitchen, by Chokkimayya, a general of Nārasiṃha I. From *E. C. X., Bowringpet* 9, we learn that Chokkimayya had also served as a general under Vishnuvardhana, father of Nārasiṃha I. An inscription on one of the pillars of the Nandi-mantapa in the temple, *E. C. IX, Nelamangala* 84, tells us that Vishnusāmanta, apparently a feudatory of Vishnuvardhana, built a fine Siva temple on the Sivaganga hill. If the reference, as is most probable, is to the present temple, its period would be the early part of the 12th century. *Nelamangala* 85 is a modern inscription of the 16th century, dated perhaps in 1571. The Honnādēvi temple faces east. The goddess is a seated figure, about 5 feet high with pedestal, trampling on the demons Chanda and Munda. The figure is well carved, though with a terrific expression, and has 8 hands, the attributes in six of them being a bell, a conch, a discus, a skull, an axe and a sword, the remaining two being empty. There are also some other demons represented as fighting or in a dying condition. The name of the goddess, Honnādēvi or Hounamma, is the Kannada form of the Sanskrit Svarnāmba. The goddess was once flanked by two females figures, about 4½ feet high, holding a sword in one of their hands. It appears that one of these was removed owing to mutilation. The other is now kept in a separate niche. The *utsava vigraha* also has eight hands and the same attributes. An inscription is to be seen on the god

neck ornament of the goddess, stating that it was a present from Dēvājammanni, one of the queens of Chāma-Rāja-Wodeyar, father of Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III.

Some *tīrthas* on the hill, such as the Kanva, the Kumbhāvati and the Pātāla-Ganga, have been referred to above. A few more may now be noticed. To the east of Kempe Gauda's *hajāra* or hall is a fine circular pond known as Chakratīrtha. Higher up to the west is the Sankarāchārya-tīrtha, a basin at the foot of a wall-like perpendicular rock. The great Advaita teacher Sankarāchārya is said to have performed penance here. Maitrēya-tīrtha is an open reservoir on the north slope. In a deep cave on the south slope is the Maudgalya-tīrtha. There is here a shrine of Mudduvīrēsvara. The god, about 5 feet high, is carved out of a boulder and has four hands, the attributes being a bow, an arrow, a drum and a trident. The Gangā-tīrtha is in a cleft of the rock on the west slope. Two inscriptions are to be seen here. Close by are a small neatly built pond and a small well with a neat tiny four-pillared *mantapa* over it. Lower down is a pond said to have been built by Dāsarājaiya, a subordinate of the Mysore king Chikka-Dēva-Rāja-Wodeyar. Near this is a rock known as Pādāhare (Foot-print rock) sculptured with two pairs of feet which are believed to represent those of Siva and Honnādēvi. A modern inscription is to be seen here.

The entrance to Sivaganga is through a stone gate-way surmounted by a lofty tower. The Sāntēsvara temple is an old structure with a fine lamp-pillar in front which is 3 feet square at the base and 45 feet high. The pillar is known as Gante-kamba (Bell-pillar) as it once had 4 bells attached to the four sides at the top. The east face has a large figure of Ganapati enclosed in a rude *mantapa*. In front of this is kept a most beautiful carving in the shape of a circular disc with a lotus in the centre and creepers around. It is an exquisite piece of sculpture brought from some ruined temple and undeservedly built into the steps of the above rude *mantapa*. From *Sravana Belgola* 53 we learn that Sāntala-Dēvi, queen of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, died at Sivaganga in A. D. 1131. It is just possible that the Sāntēsvara temple is named after her. The Rudrēsvara temple has a good figure of Vīrabhadra about 6 feet high. To the north of the temple is a good pond, and to its west a ruined Lingāyat *matha* known as Mahantana-matha, a large structure with a courtyard supported by sculptured

pillars, on one of which is a figure of Kempe Gauda resembling those at Magadi and Kempasagara. Another sculpture on one of the pillars worthy of notice is the Lingodbhava-mūrti of Siva with Brahma going up in the shape of a swan to reach the top of the linga and Vishnu going down head foremost to reach the base. It is said that Sivaganga once had 64 Lingāyat *mathās*. On the rock to the north of the Kumbhīsvara temple three inscriptions are to be seen. The Sārada temple is a neat modern structure consisting of a *garbhagriha* with a *pradakṣhina* and a *navaranga* of large proportions. It is situated outside the village. The goddess Sārada is a beautiful four-handed seated figure, about 2 feet high, made of white marble. The *prabhāvali*, also of white marble, is well executed. The figure was prepared and set up only a few years ago. Adjoining the temple is the *matha* of the Sivaganga Svāmi, a *sanyāsi* of the Smārta sect, recently built in two storeys and presenting the appearance of a modern bungalow. The old *matha* is a stone structure within the village. In it is a pond named Agastyatīrtha, though popularly known as Nurentu-lingadakalyāni, on account of the 108 lingās set up around it. In front of the new *matha* at some distance is a large pond known as Kalyāni, measuring 60 yards by 50 yards, with entrances on all the four sides. The stone parapet above the steps has a frieze of figures all round illustrating scenes from the *Rāmāyana* and the *Bhāgavata-purāna*. The story of Rāma is completely delineated from his birth to his coronation. The bringing of Rishyasringa from the forest to Ayōdhya by dancing girls is also represented here as at Devanhalli. It is also worthy of note that unlike in other ponds all the steps here have their front faces carved with figures of animals, etc., at intervals. The pond is also known as Kamala-tīrtha.

Sivaganga.—The village of Sivaganga is at the northern base of the hill. Population 561. The houses are entirely of stone and form a single street through which the car is drawn at religious festivals. At the entrance to the village is a lofty towered gateway. (See above). The *matha* having become involved in great pecuniary difficulties, the revenues of the religious endowments are, on the wish of the *guru*, being managed by the Muzrai Department. Sivaganga.

A fine view of this place from the road to Seringapatam is to be seen in Home's *Select Views in Mysore*.

Sivagiri.

Sivagiri.—A large fortified rock, near Closepet, on the right bank of the Arkāvati. It is the centre of an extensive forest, which reaches from Sivaganga to the banks of the Cauvery. This fort, as well as Rāmagiri, which is not far away from it, was one of those, which in 1730, was taken from Kempe Gauda, by Dēva-Rāja. It surrendered, at the first summons, to Captain Welch, on 22nd December 1791, immediately after the fall of its neighbour Rāmagiri. Home, in his *Select Views*, has a fine view of it as seen from the top of Rāmagiri.

Solur.

Solur.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 1340. The place appears to have once been the capital of a Pālegār. The Lingāyat *matha* at this place in which *Magadi* 64 and 65 are found is known as Chilume-matha owing to its having a fine spring (*chilume*) in the form of a well with steps built on all the four sides.

Sugganhalli.

Sugganhalli.—A village in Magadi taluk. Population 196.

This place has a beautiful grove in front. The Narasimha temple here is a pretty large Dravidian structure. The *garbhagrīha* has a pillar sculptured with a discus on the front face. Attached to this is the *vajarāngi* (or a brass plate in the shape) of a standing Narasimha. The *utsava-vigraha* or metallic image, though a Srīnivāsa in form, is called Ranganātha. The brass Garuda-vehicle of the god, kept in the *navaranga*, is a great object of worship. It has many devotees who make vows to it, present it with jewels and cloths and have it constantly bathed in fulfilment of their vows. In a cell to the right of the *navaranga* entrance is a fine figure of Chakrattālvār (or the discus of Vishnu) with 16 hands, and in a cell to the left a *brindāvana* worshipped on the Utthānadvādasi day (*i.e.*, the 12th lunar day in the bright fortnight of Kārtika). The car festival of the god takes place about the full-moon day of *Phūlguna* (February-March) when a large cattle fair is held at which about 50,000 people are said to collect together. In the *prakara* are cells enshrining the goddess of the temple, Āndāl and the

Ālvās. As at the temple at Tirumale, Sātānis perform the duties of a *parichāraka* here. They style themselves the *sthānikās* of the temple. Many people name themselves Sugga after the village and Kambadayya (*kamba-pillar*) after the god. The temple, though Vaishnava, is said to own many Lingāyat devotees.

Sulibele.—A village in the north of Hoskote taluk, head-quarters of the hobli of the same name, and a municipality. Population 1,734. Sulibele.

Municipal Funds				1921-22
Income	..	..	..	Rs. 1,467
Expenditure	..	..	..	690

Tirumale.—A village about a mile to the east of Magadi. Population 133. It contains the well-known Ranganātha temple, a large structure in the Drāvidian style, with two *mahādvaras* on the east and west surmounted by lofty *gōpuras* or towers, the east tower being taller than the other. Tirumale.

The temple faces west and consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* or front hall. The last has three entrances with an inscription at each telling us apparently that the hall was caused to be built by one Nāgarreddi. The *navaranga* has a good ceiling about three feet deep. At the sides of the *navaranga* entrance are two large stucco elephants with their trunks raised over the figure of Lakshmi on the door-lintel. In the *garbhagriha* is a square stone basin with a round stone in it. This round stone is the god Ranganātha. Similar representations of Ranganātha are to be seen at Māvinakere-betta and Haradurpura. Behind the stone stands a figure, about 4 feet high of Srinivāsa. It is stated that, however great may be the quantity of water used for the *abhishēka* or bathing of this stone, not a drop of it is left in the basin. This is looked upon as a miracle. There is also a seated figure in the *garbhagriha* which is said to represent the sage Māndavya who, according to the *Sthala-purāna*, worshipped the god. Magadi is said to be a corruption of *Māndavya-kuti* or the hermitage

of Māndavya. The *prakāra* of the temple has cells all round containing figures of Rāma, Ranganātha, a good reclining image about 4 feet long, Sita, Ālvārs or, Śrīvaiṣṇava saints, Āchāryās or Śrīvaiṣṇava sages, etc. Behind the *garbhagriha* is a figure of Ranganātha, about 3 feet long, called *Beleyuva-Ranga*, because the figure is supposed to be growing (*bele*) in length year after year. It has the left leg bent and the left foot rests on the knee of the right leg. There are no figures of Śrīdēvi and Bhūdēvi at the feet as is usual with images of Ranganātha. It is worthy of note that Sātānis perform the duties of a *parīchāraka* in this temple and have the privilege of entering the *garbhagriha*; though the *archaka* is a Brāhman. They light the lamp and supply *tulasi* and flowers for the worship of the god. A *jātrē* takes place here on a large scale in the month of *Chaitra* (April) every year. There are numerous *mantapas* around the temple to accommodate the pilgrims on that occasion. It is noteworthy that the towers of this temple, especially the east tower, show some features of the Saracenic style. This is accounted for by the statement that the east tower was caused to be erected by a Muhammadan Killedār of the place named Hussain Khān who was a devotee of the god. It appears that the Killedār was directed by a *valī* or saint in a dream to build the tower. The family of the Killedār possesses some *nirūps* addressed to his grandfather by Dewan Pūrnaiya in A. D. 1801 and by Krishna-Rāja-Wodeyar III in A. D. 1811, and some others addressed to his father Fakruddīn Khān, who was also Killedār of Magadi, by Dewan Lingarājaiya Arasu in A.D. 1825 and by the Commissioners of Mysore in A.D. 1832. But none of these refers to the building of the tower. In a *nirūp* from Dewan Lingarājaiya Arasu, however, Fakruddīn Khān is asked to take particular care of the garden of the temple. There are five or six families of Smārta Brāhmanas at Tirumale who are experts in the manufacture of musical instruments such as *tambūris* and *vīnas*. These instruments command a large sale both in and outside the State. The Brāhmanas have been doing this work for several generations.

Totagere.

Totagere.—A village in Nelamangala taluk. Population 200. The Arjuna temple at this place is now in ruins. The *linga* in it was, according to tradition, set up by Arjuna.

Judging from the inscriptions here, *E. C. 9 Nelamangala* 33 and 34, which take us back to the 8th century, the temple should be taken to be one of considerable antiquity.

Tyamagondal.—A mercantile town and municipality, 11 miles north-west of Nelamangala, with which it is connected by a branch road from Begur. It is about midway between the Niduvanda and Dodbele railway stations, not more than 3 miles from either.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,395	1,309	2704
Muhammadans	368	314	682
Christians	2	3	5
Total	1,765	1,626	3,391

The town increased to its present dimensions on the desertion of Nijagal, and contains a considerable number of merchants and traders in grain. Some large tanks have been formed in the vicinity by intercepting the waters of the Kumadvati.

Municipal Funds	1921-22
Income	Rs. 4,711
Expenditure	5,304

Uttaradurg.—(Formerly spelt Ootradroog). A strong fortress, about 30 miles West of Bangalore and eleven miles distant from Sāvandurg. This is one of many strong fortresses in the State in which (according to old military writers) a small intrepid band might long keep a large army at bay. Home gives a view of the works and the pettah in his *Select Views in Mysore*. He writes:—

“ Here were sent at the commencement of the late hostilities twelve of the crew of the *Hannibal*, whom Admiral Sufferin

basely delivered into the hands of Hyder Ali, during that war, in which Britain had alone to contend with the forces of the east and west, aided by the arms of her neighbours in Europe. From this place they contrived to escape, one dark and rainy night, down the precipices on the north side of the rock, at the expense of few bruises, and one broken arm. But they were unfortunately discovered the next day, by a boy keeping cattle, who conveyed information of their track to the garrison. Finding themselves pursued, they separated; seven were retaken, two arrived safe in the British territories; of the other three, no tidings have ever been heard. The recaptured fugitives could expect nothing but the severest treatment; and indeed of six of them famine soon put a period to the existence. The seventh, Mr. Cadman, a mid-shipman, must soon likewise have perished from inanition, had not the army of Lord Cornwallis passed this way; when fear probably induced the killedar to supply him with a sufficiency of wholesome nourishment. This soon recruited his strength, and enabled him to be removed to Seringapatam, where he was liberated about six months after by his victorious countrymen. On the march of the army from Seringapatam to Bangalore, in June 1791, this fortress was summoned to surrender. The killedar tauntingly answered; "I have eaten Tippoo's salt for twenty years and will not give up post till you have taken Seringapatam." He was unable, however, to keep his word; for though Lord Cornwallis judged it not advisable to attack the fortress at this time, he sent against it, on the 23rd of December following Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart's detachment, flushed with the capture of Savendurg. The killedar being again summoned, appeared to persist in his resolution; and to avoid any communication, fired on the flag of truce; Colonel Stuart in consequence made his disposition to attack the lower fort and pettah next morning. Captain Scott of the Bengal establishment, with four battalion companies of the 52nd and 72nd regiments, and his own battalion of sepoy was sent on this service, while another body made a feint, and opened some guns on the opposite side of the fort. So rapidly did Captain Scott carry the lower fort by escalade, that the killedar sent to request a parley. While this took place, an appearance of treachery was observed in the upper fort, the garrison being busily employed in moving guns, and bringing them to bear on the assailants.

Exasperated at this sight, and impatient of the delay, the troops again rushed on to the assault. Lieutenant McInnes, of the 72nd regiment, led the storm, with part of the Europeans, and the pioneers, commanded by Lieutenants Dowse and Macpherson; supported by captain Scott, who followed in more regular order with the rest of his force. Some of the gates were burst open, others escaladed; till having passed five or six different walls, which defended this steep and difficult rock, the troops at length, gained the summit. So infatuated were the enemy, that whenever they saw a single European above the walls, they fled; and although from the steepness, and narrowness of the road in the ascent, a few men of the determined courage, might with ease have stopped the progress of the assailants, they attempted not to make the least resistance; except at the last gateway, where a few muskets were discharged, by which two soldiers were wounded. The killedar was made prisoner; many of the garrison were killed; and many terrified, at the approach of the British soldiers with their bayonets, are said to have rushed headlong from the rock. When in our possession, this place was fitted up as a general hospital, and a magazine for the grain and stores, that could not be carried on immediately with the army. For these purposes it was extremely well adapted as the lower fort was strong, spacious, and contained a number of good houses. Its situation, too, was convenient, being between forty and fifty miles away from Seringapatam."

Vadigenhalli.—A mercantile town and municipality, 7 miles north-east of Devanhalli, on the Kolar-Nandi road.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,752	1,706	3,458
Muhamadans	137	128	265
Christians	4	3	7
Total ..	1,893	1,837	3,730

A fair held on Friday is attended by about 300 people.

The principal trade of Vadigenhalli is in the hands of Nagarta merchants, and consists of the import and export of cotton. The two temples of Nagarēsvara and Kēsava were erected about fifty years ago, and the designs are said to be taken from the temples at Kānchi.

Municipal Funds					1921-22
					Rs.
Income	..	..	..	..	2,932
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	2,553

Vagata.

Vagata.—A village in Hoskote Taluk. Population 394. This appears to have been a place of considerable importance at one time. It is named Ovattam and Varadarāja-chaturvēdi-mangalam in the Tamil, and Ogatta and Bhāgirathipura in the Kannada inscriptions of the place. In later literature, it is known as Yōgavatapuri or Yōgapuri.

The Varadarāja temple here is an old Dravidian structure. The inscriptions take it back to the 13th century, but it is much earlier. A painted wooden vehicle, Hanumanta-vāhana, of the temple has two *chōpdars* or mace-bearers standing at the sides. In the *sukhanāsi* of the Chandramaulisvara temple is kept a four-armed figure, about 3½ feet high, of Pārvati, bearing in the upper hands a noose and an elephant-goad, the lower hands being in the *abhaya* (or fear-removing) and *varada* (or boon-conferring) attitudes. Here is also kept the processional image, about 1¼ feet high, of the Chaudēsvari temple, a standing figure with the usual attributes a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup. The Ānjanēya temple, recently renovated, has a good figure, about 7 feet high, of the god. The Chaudēsvari temple, situated to the north-east of the village, has Saptamātrikah Ganapati and a few other curious figures. Among the latter are a Vētāla in the form of a skeleton; a seated four-armed male figure holding in the upper hands some small indistinct things, the lower right hand being in the *chin-mudra* or teaching pose and the lower left resting on the thigh; and another seated male figure bearing a lotus in the right hand, the left hand being

placed on the thigh. The semi-circular top piece of the *Uvanagamba* or gate in front of the temple bears an inscription, dated 1028, of Rājendra-Chōla and some sculptures on both sides which are of some interest as illustrating the art of that period. The front face has Gajalakshmi in the middle flanked on the right by a bull and a lion and on the left by a bird with the head of an elephant and a lion. On the back is the inscription referred to above with the celestial cow or Kāmadhēnu with a human head to the right and a seated lion to the left.

Vanakanhalli.—A village in Anekal Taluk. Population 754. Vanakanhalli is named Vannakkarpattanam in the Tamil inscriptions of the place. Three old Tamil epigraphs are to be seen here. One of them refers to a boar-hunt and the slab on which it is incised has at the top a boar which is attacked by two dogs both in front and behind. Vanakanhalli

Varanayakanahalli.—A *sarvamānya* village in Nela-mangala taluk, belonging to the Smārtha *matha* at Sivaganga. Population 312. Here are two interesting inscriptions—a Kannada record of the Chōla king Rājādhirāja dated in (*Saka* 973—1051 *A.D.*) and a Tamil record of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. Both are *vīragals*, and it is worthy of note that the inscriptions are on the back of the stones, the front faces being occupied with figures of fighting men. Varanayakanahalli.

Vasantapur.—A village five miles south of Bangalore. Population 144. Vasantapur.

Here is a pretty large Vishnu temple prominently situated on an eminence. The god, known as Vallabharāyasvāmi or Vasanta-vallabharāyasvāmi, is a well carved figure, about five feet high, flanked by consorts. A cell in the front hall has a seated figure of the goddess of the temple. Another cell contains figures of Vishvakṣēna and ten Ālvārs. According to the *Sthalapurāna*, the god was worshipped by the sage Māndavya. There are said to be eight *tīrthās* around the place known as Chakra-tīrtha, Gadā-tīrtha and so forth. Two modern inscriptions are to be seen in the temple. The temple is a great favourite for wedding parties from Bangalore.

Whitefield.

Whitefield.—The principal of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian settlements in the east of the Bangalore taluk; named after Mr. D. S. White, the founder of the original Association in Madras. It is two miles south of the railway station of the same name (formerly called Kadgod station) and 12 miles east of Bangalore.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association in Mysore (numbering 213 members in 1895) was formed in November 1879, for the purpose of co-operation among the members in improving the condition of families belonging to those communities. This object was to be attained by promoting industrial and agricultural pursuits among them. A boot and shoe factory was started, and as long as it was open, proved successful; arrangements were also made for apprenticeship to other trades; and an Art and Industrial Institute was in view, where poor women and girls could be employed in needlework and fancy work, and in making Indian condiments and jams. But the main reliance was on the land scheme, which aimed at the formation of agricultural settlements or colonies. The Mysore Government readily lent its aid by a grant in July 1881 of nearly 4,000 acres of land, selected by the Association, to be held free of assessment for the first five years. With the help of Sir James Gordon, special sanction was obtained for holding a lottery in order to raise funds for starting the scheme. One lakh was thus obtained, but half of it was allotted for prizes. The original intention was to establish four colonies, as follows:—

	acres	
Glen Gordon ..	527	In the Srigandhakaval, 8 miles west of Bangalore, on the Magadi road.
Haldwell Green ..	757	
Whitefield ..	542	12 miles east of Bangalore, as above described.
Sausmond ..	926	

But this was found to be more than the Association could accomplish. They, therefore, in July 1883, relinquished the lands of the Kaval and also the outlying lands of Sausmond, the Mysore Government having sanctioned their giving up any of the lands either absolutely or in favour of any specified individual or individuals. The terms on which the lands retained were held were further modified in November 1884 in the following manner:—No assessment was to be levied on village sites, and on land set apart for common pasturage. On the rest,

the assessment was remitted for 3 years more ; half rates to be levied in the 4th year, and full rates thereafter.

Though the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg, continued to have control over the settlement, the settlers at Whitefield formed in the meanwhile an Association of their own and began to agitate for independent recognition. The question came up finally before Government in the year 1921, when they passed orders directing the resumption of the village site and the unassessed lands in the hands of the Anglo-Indian Association on the ground that it had failed to fulfil the condition on which the lands were granted. Thereupon the two Associations, viz., The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg and the Whitefield Settlers' Association submitted a joint memorial to Government praying for the cancellation of the resumption order, their chief contention being that the Association had fulfilled the condition on which the lands were originally given. They asked that the Anglo-Indian character of the settlement under the terms of the original grant should be maintained and that the lands should not be alienated by the settlers in a manner that would affect this feature of the settlement. So far as the agricultural lands under private occupancy were concerned, Government considered that as soon as the Association relinquished the lands and Government accepted that relinquishment, direct relationship between the Government and the Pattedars was established without the intervention of the Association. Government therefore could not recognise any understanding that might have existed at the time between the Association and the Pattedars. The relinquishment was made free of all conditions and under the Land Revenue Code, when a person holds patta under Government unconditionally, no restriction can be imposed at a later stage.

As regards the village site, in view of the Association having substantially succeeded in accomplishing the object of the grant, viz., the formation of an agricultural settlement of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, Government did not wish to resume possession of the village site compulsorily without a voluntary relinquishment on the part of the Association as in the case of Agricultural lands. They have therefore directed in modification of the order of 1921 that the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg continue in possession of the village site in accordance with the terms of the original grant.

Yelahanka.

Yelahanka.—A town 10 miles north of Bangalore, on the railway to Guntakal and on the Bangalore-Chikballapur road; and a municipality. Till 1871 it was the Headquarters of a taluk of the same name.

Population 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	1,135	1,098	2,233
Muhammadans	..	..	..	156	158	314
Christians	..	..	..	6	5	11
Total				1,297	1,261	2,558

The place is historically interesting as being one of the oldest in the District. As *Ilai-pākka* under the Chōlas, and *Elahakka* under the Hoysalas, it gave its name to all the surrounding country. The form *Yelahanka* probably arose from the old Prākṛit custom of indicating a duplicated consonant by a round dot, like that used to express a nasal for which latter purpose it is now exclusively employed. It was the first possession of *Jaya Gauda*, the progenitor, of the *Kempe Gauda* line of chiefs, who founded Bangalore and subsequently became identified with *Magadi* and *Sāvandurga*. *Jaya Gauda* obtained the title of *Yelahanka Nād Prabhu* in about 1420, and the place remained in possession of his family for 230 years when it was captured by the *Mysore Rāja*.

Several inscriptions of this line of chiefs have been found in the Bangalore District. They were a branch of the *Āvati* family and founded Bangalore. (See *Bangalore* above). The dates of their inscriptions run from 1367 to 1713, a few being in Telugu. *Kunigal 12* dated in 1599 (*E. C. XII* Tumkur District) records a grant by the wife of *Hire Kempayya Gauda*, chief of *Yelahanka*.

A car festival held for 10 days from *Chaitra suddha 8th*, in honour of *Vēnugōpāla*, is attended by about 2,000 people.

Municipal Funds					1921-22
					Rs.
Income	..	..	..	..	2,656
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	1,310

KOLAR DISTRICT.

SECTION I—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

A District in the east of Mysore, situated between 12° 48' and 13° 58' north latitude and 77° 22' and 78° 35' east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, about 85 miles, but from east to west an equal distance may be measured between the furthest points. Situation.

The area is 3,179 square miles.

Area.

It is bounded on the west by the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. On all other sides it is surrounded by Districts of Madras Presidency having Anantapur on the north, Cuddapah and North Arcot on the east and Salem on the south. Boundaries.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The District occupies that portion of the Mysore tableland immediately which borders on the Eastern Ghâts. But the frontier touches the Ghâts only in the north-east and south: between those points it recedes from the range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

The chief watershed lies in the north-west, in and around Nandidrug, the height of which is 4,851 feet above the sea. The streams which spring from this elevated region, said to be the birth place of seven rivers, radiate in all directions, receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of country. The Arkāvati and Northern Pinākini (or Pennār), rising to the west of Nandidrug, flow, one to the south and the other

to the north; the Chitrāvati and Pāpāghni rise in the north and have a north-easterly course; the Pālār and Southern Pinākini (or Pennār) springing from the eastern side, run eastward and southward respectively. Of these several streams, the Arkāvati and most of the S. Pinākini belong to the Bangalore District. The main part of the Kolar District comprises the head of the Pālār river system on the south and that of the N. Pinākini on the north, separated by an imaginary line from Chikballapur to Srinivasapur.

The principal chain of mountains runs north from Nandidrug, the highest point, through Gudibanda, as far as Penugonda and Dharmāvaram in the Anantapur District. More or less parallel with the Nandidrug range, and from 30 to 40 miles to the east of it, is a line of hills entering the District due north of Gumnāyakanpālya, and separating the valleys of the Chitrāvati and Pāpāghni. At the frontier, the range is known as the Dongala or Dokkala-konda. After a considerable interval, it reappears in the isolated peaks of Murugamale, Ambajidurga (4,399 feet) and Rahmandurga (4,227 feet). Thence, forming the chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar (highest point 4,026 feet), it is continued in the Vokkalēri and Tyakal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near Srinivasapur, and preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar, and extends through the southern most parts of the Bowringpet taluk to Kangundi, Kuppam and Ghāts.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadagu and Sunnakal.

The central and eastern parts of the District, forming the valley of the Pālār, are undulating and well cultivated, the general level varying between 2,786 feet at Kolar, 2,970 feet at Malur, and 2,989 feet at the foot of Ambajidurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the N. Pinākini

towards Goribidnur, the height of Hindupur just beyond the boundary being only 2,068 feet, and of Penugonda, 1,677 feet. The outlying districts along the northern frontier mark with alternate rise and fall the descent to the level of the Anantapur country. On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the plains of the so-called Karnatic are some distance beyond the boundary.

GEOLOGY.

But for the occurrence of a thin belt of hornblende schist Rocks. which extends north and south for about 40 miles in length with a maximum width of four miles in the District from near Srinivaspur southwards to the boundary of the State and beyond, the geological feature of this District is not in any way essentially different from that of the adjoining Bangalore District. The gneissic ground consists as usual of a low gently undulating broken country from which start abruptly granitic hills of varying altitudes forming conspicuous features in the landscape, such as the Nandi hills, Maklidurg range, the Tyakal range and others. The Tyakal range, the Kolar hills and several others form a very striking topography in consisting of piled up granitic boulders giving rise to picturesque scenery. The vast gneissic complex according to the results of recent observations is believed to consist of granite members of both the Peninsular gneiss and the older Champion gneiss as well.

The younger intrusive granite of the Closepet age are not represented to any great extent in this District. The only patch noticeable is of an irregular shield-shaped mass to the S.-W. of Chintamani.

The schists form the most economically important rocks of the District and in fact of the State itself, as in them are located the gold producing mines. The belt consists of a series of beds or bands of a dark hornblende schist of varying texture, believed to be the altered representative remnants of a series of basic lava flows, basalts and dolerites. The western edge of the belt exposes long ridges of ferruginous

quartzite, while at the eastern end, sometimes edging and sometimes getting into the schists, is a remarkable exposure of a conglomerate, often containing opalescent quartz, which has been found to be autoclastic in origin, and not a distinct bedded sediment. This conglomeratic material, the finer grained granite porphyry and some of the crushed granitic gneisses of this area are clubbed under the series styled Champion gneisses and are shown to be intrusive with reference to the schists. Auriferous reefs or lodes of blue-quartz, containing also a small quantity of galena, blende, pyrites, etc., are found in these schists striking north and south in conformity with them and all the gold producing mines are situated approximately about the middle of the width of the belt on these lodes which are regarded as the extreme acidic differentiates of the Champion gneissic granites.

Dykes.

Dolerities are the chief dyke rocks and these strike north and south, east and west, both through the schists and the gneisses. They are harder, generally fresher, uncrushed and less altered than the other basic schists.

Laterite.

Laterite occurs in horizontal layers hiding the underlying formations. The distribution of the laterite patches in the District is roughly in the shape of a triangle, the line joining Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghatta forming the base of the triangle with its apex pointing towards Jangamkote. A few flat topped tabular exposures are also found to the east and north of Srinivaspur, outside this triangular area.

Mines and Minerals.

Gold is the chief mineral which is being produced in the District. An account of the description of the mines, production, etc., is given in Volume III, Chapter V of this *Gazetteer*.

Gold and Silver.

Silver is also obtained to a small extent in addition to gold from the Kolar Mines and the total annual production of silver from all the Mines amounts to about 44,000 ozs.

Ruby corundum is found to a small extent near Kamasamudram, Bowringpet Taluk. Corundum.

Low grade amorphous graphite is found as fine dust impregnating an earthy fine grained schist near Ganacharpur. Graphite.
The deposit is found to be gritty and the graphitic contents cannot be easily separated and concentrated. The analyses show that these graphite schists contain up to 30 per cent carbon. Prospecting carried on in the area by the Mysore Geological Department disclosed veins of 60-70 feet in length with an average total width of about eight feet and one of the veins was proved to a depth of 70 feet. There is a good amount of material of very poor grade which cannot find a market. A few tons were disposed of for a nominal price to the Mysore Royal Paint Works. The material might to a small extent be found suitable for foundry purposes; otherwise there does not seem to be any great demand for this kind of stuff.

Kaolin is found near Kardibande (Malur taluk) and a fairly large quantity has been removed by the Kolar Brick Making Company who are using it for manufacturing fire bricks and other materials. Besides this, there are other smaller deposits near Vokkaleri, Dodkuntur, etc., which are being used for the manufacture of slate-pencils and marbles. Kaolin.

Manganiferous Limestone is being obtained near Sakarsanhalli. Manganiferous Limestone.

The soil on the high grounds is red and gravelly. The regions of laterite are intersected by numerous nullahs or deep ravines which expose the underlying decomposed gneissic rocks (*Sulde*). The soil in the valleys is usually loamy and good and is formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks washed down and deposited during the rains. The decomposition of the schistose rocks in the eastern portion of the District has given rise to red (ferruginous) and dark soils with a good deal of black cotton soil in places. Soils.

BOTANY.

Vegetation.

The area of the State forest in the District is about 213 square miles. The only forest containing large tree growth is in the vicinity of Nandidrug. The hilly portions of the District are covered with dense vegetation, but no tree growth. The forests in Srinivaspur, Rāyalpād and Chik-Ballapur taluks yield poles and small timber to some extent.

The hills in the south-east corner of the Bowringpet taluk are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarind, are not uncommon. In the Chik Ballapur taluk, the babul and topal (*acacia leucophleea*) grow freely, and near Nandidrug there is much jalari (lac tree), chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort walls is frequently dense but of no size. Acacias are also common in groves in Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur.

In the Malur taluk, there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub, mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolar taluk. Many villages in parts of this District are surrounded with stout and high hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*zizyphus jujuba*) trees are common and well grown.

Cocoanut trees are principally cultivated in the Mulbagal and Goribidnur taluks and areca in the latter.

Arboriculture.

The planting of avenues along the public roads and of village topes has been successfully carried out. Plantations in the District cover an area of about 18 square miles.

Crops.

The cultivated products are similar to those of the Bangalore District, but owing to the large number of tanks, there is a greater proportion of wet and garden cultivation. Potatoes are extensively cultivated in the rich valleys of Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks. Mulberry cultivation is prevalent in the Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta and Kolar taluks.

The number of acres cultivated with rice in 1922-23 was 36,446, Cholum or Jawar 2,541, Cambu 1197, Ragi 267,834,

Maize 190, Horse-gram 45,414, Bengal-gram 113, Copra 2,405, Togari 14,508, other food grains and pulses 55,160, oil seeds 30,938, Condiments and spices 9,340, Sugar-cane 6,616, Tobacco 2,207, Betel leaves 1,840, fodder crops 9,730 Mango 875, Potatoes 784, Areca-nut 636 and Mulberry 4,432.

The kinds of rice grown in the District are dodda baira, gidda baira, dodda kembatti, sanna kembatti, arasina kembatti, gutti sanna, bili sanna, sukadas, punagaraj, yalakki bhatta, putta bhatta, toka nellu, kari toka nellu and gandhasale.

FAUNA.

Owing to the absence of large forests, there is not much cover for wild beasts. Bears, cheetas and wild dogs inhabit the Nandidrug hill ranges. In the unfrequented parts of the District with some forest growth, hyenas, jackals, antelopes, porcupines and hares are found. The mungoose and other small animals find protection in the thick hedges around villages. Wild animals.

The wild birds are similar to those of Bangalore District. A large kind of vulture takes shelter and breeds on the almost inaccessible top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Pearsandra and Gudibanda. Birds.

Fish are stated to be not so plentiful as the number of streams and tanks would lead one to expect, but large fish are found in the Bētamangala and Rāmasāgara tanks. Fish.

The indigenous bulls of the District are of a diminutive breed. Large-sized ones are imported by raiyats from the woodlands and jungles on the Madras frontier, and reared either for local use or for sale at places below the Ghāts. Buffaloes are generally met with throughout the District as well as sheep and goats. Gumnāyakanapālya is noted for a superior breed of sheep, sold at moderate prices. Domestic animals.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate.

The climate is practically similar to that of the Bangalore District; by comparing the temperature records of the observatories at Gold Fields and Bangalore, it is found that Kolar is a little warmer than Bangalore on account of its lower elevation. The average annual rainfall of this District is 2½ inches less than that of Bangalore. This is probably due to the influence of the mountain ranges between this and the Bangalore District, which intercept the moisture-laden clouds during the South-west Monsoon. The relative humidity varies from 45 per cent in March to 74 per cent in November.

Temperature.

April and May are the warmest months of the year, the mean maximum temperature for these months being 93.5. The thermometer rose as high as 100.2 on the 8th May 1920. The coldest months of the year are January and December and the mean minimum temperature for these months is respectively 58.8 and 59.0. The lowest temperature on record is 51.0 registered on the 1st February 1923.

The following table gives the mean values of the meteorological elements obtained at the Kolar Gold Field Observatory:—

Month	Pressure in inches read to 32 F.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit				Humidity	
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Range	Vapour pressure in inches	Relative humidity per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January ..	27.113	78.4	58.8	68.6	19.6	.431	66
February ..	27.086	84.5	60.9	72.7	23.6	.391	53
March ..	27.052	90.6	65.0	77.8	25.6	.382	45
April ..	26.996	93.5	69.6	81.6	23.9	.492	51
May ..	26.945	93.5	70.5	82.0	23.0	.543	55
June ..	26.903	88.2	68.6	78.4	19.6	.580	64
July ..	26.914	85.0	65.5	76.3	17.5	.592	70
August ..	26.937	84.8	67.3	76.0	17.5	.590	70
September ..	26.957	84.1	67.2	75.7	16.9	.600	72
October ..	27.017	82.4	66.2	74.3	16.2	.580	72
November ..	27.052	78.9	63.7	75.3	15.2	.543	74
December ..	27.101	77.4	59.0	68.2	18.4	.453	69
Year ..	27.006	85.1	65.4	75.3	19.7	.514	63

Month	Wind		Rain		
	Velocity in miles per day.	Direction	Rainfall in inches	Number of rainy days	Cloud per cent.
	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	148	N 68 E	0.96	3	40
February ..	157	S 70 E	0.17	1	30
March ..	170	S 34 E	0.57	1	20
April ..	175	S 29 W	1.39	4	40
May ..	241	N 69 W	3.54	10	50
June ..	370	S 88 W	1.57	7	70
July ..	356	N 86 W	3.99	13	80
August ..	311	N 70 W	4.39	11	80
September ..	250	N 60 W	5.87	13	70
October ..	153	N 13 W	5.34	13	70
November ..	137	N 38 E	4.16	10	60
December ..	132	N 55 E	0.40	3	50
Year ..	217	N 49 W.	32.35	89	50

The mean annual rainfall for the District is 28.21 inches Rainfall. distributed over 45 days. As in Bangalore, good showers may be expected from August to September; occasionally, heavy falls occur in November also. The driest part of the year extends from December to March when only 1.21 inches of rain falls in a normal year. The annual aggregate comes up to 30 inches or a little more only in the taluks of Chik-Ballapur and Bowringpet. In parts of the Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks, the annual average is as low as 22 inches. The heaviest fall for a single day was 11.50 inches recorded at Narasapur in the Malur taluk on the 10th November 1903. Since 1893 the annual total was over 30 per cent short of the average only in two years and the deficit was over 15 per cent in eight years. The following table gives the normal monthly and annual rainfall of the rain-gauge stations in the District. The number of years for which the means are found is also shown.

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Kolar Taluk.</i>							
1. Kolar ..	51	0.24	0.10	0.46	1.15	3.24	2.59
2. Mudvadi ..	28	0.23	0.22	0.48	1.06	3.08	1.50
3. Venugal ..	28	0.28	0.09	0.37	1.33	2.88	2.11
<i>Bowringpet Taluk.</i>							
4. Bowringpet ..	38	0.22	0.12	0.44	1.29	3.34	2.11
5. Betmangala ..	28	0.37	1.17	0.46	1.14	2.70	1.81
6. Gold Mines ..	28	0.45	0.14	0.52	1.10	3.31	1.74
<i>Chintamani Taluk.</i>							
7. Chintamani ..	38	0.23	0.11	0.31	1.09	2.90	2.27
8. Talagavara ..	26	0.24	0.10	0.45	0.84	2.64	1.98
9. Iragampalli ..	13	0.55	0.04	0.29	0.77	1.62	1.55
<i>Mulbagal Taluk.</i>							
10. Mulbagal ..	51	0.34	0.17	0.36	0.98	2.95	2.41
11. Nangli ..	7	0.76	0.16	0.54	0.72	2.65	0.94
12. Tayalur ..	7	1.12	0.12	1.02	1.01	2.57	1.67
<i>Sidlaghatta Taluk.</i>							
13. Sidlaghatta ..	51	0.17	0.09	0.42	0.86	3.25	2.46
14. Jangamkote ..	28	0.15	0.08	0.45	1.22	3.85	2.36
15. Burudagunta ..	23	0.31	0.15	0.52	1.02	1.91	2.12
<i>Chikballapur Taluk.</i>							
16. Chikballapur ..	51	0.19	0.19	0.47	1.12	3.11	2.84
17. Nandidroog ..	23	0.44	0.27	0.53	1.26	3.29	2.17
<i>Malur Taluk.</i>							
18. Malur ..	48	0.19	0.16	0.38	1.18	3.74	2.01
19. Narasapur ..	28	0.23	0.11	0.41	1.02	3.10	2.23
20. Lakkur ..	26	0.32	0.12	0.21	1.48	3.60	1.35
<i>Goribidnur Taluk.</i>							
21. Goribidnur ..	51	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.71	2.72	2.30
<i>Srinivasapur Taluk.</i>							
22. Srinivasapur ..	48	0.26	0.15	0.47	1.00	3.00	2.09
23. Todgol ..	26	0.26	0.22	0.62	1.21	2.66	1.87
24. Royalpod ..	26	0.34	0.19	0.52	1.05	2.42	1.96
25. Pulugurkota ..	26	0.33	0.17	0.70	0.97	2.25	1.60
<i>Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.</i>							
26. Gudibanda ..	48	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.88	2.85	3.15
<i>Bagepalli Taluk.</i>							
27. Bagepalli ..	38	0.13	0.04	0.22	0.75	1.85	2.28
28. Chelur ..	4	0.66	0.16	0.71	0.58	1.35	0.69

July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Annual	Station
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2.96	3.93	5.34	4.65	3.41	0.71	28.78	Kolar.
3.26	3.59	5.98	3.67	2.65	0.40	26.12	Mudvadi.
2.87	3.80	6.75	4.64	3.55	0.81	29.48	Venugal.
2.80	4.00	5.63	5.14	3.44	0.64	29.17	Bowringpet.
3.39	3.92	6.23	4.23	3.23	0.67	29.32	Betmangala.
3.76	4.25	6.17	4.40	3.52	0.93	30.29	Gold Mines.
3.00	3.15	5.02	4.91	3.19	0.70	26.88	Chintamani.
3.09	3.37	5.80	4.16	2.78	0.38	25.83	Talagavara.
2.84	2.73	5.40	2.93	2.84	0.26	21.82	Iragampalli.
3.02	4.26	5.24	5.08	3.43	0.96	29.20	Mulbagal.
3.83	2.61	5.88	3.34	4.48	0.36	26.27	Nangli.
3.60	3.27	5.82	3.72	4.75	0.35	28.97	Tayalur.
3.23	3.84	5.64	5.15	3.09	0.58	28.78	Sidlaghatta.
3.33	3.54	6.46	4.69	2.91	0.25	29.29	Jangamkote.
3.10	2.80	5.21	3.97	3.31	0.37	24.79	Burudagunta.
3.79	4.49	6.31	5.14	2.81	0.42	30.88	Chikballapur.
4.10	3.81	6.65	5.12	3.08	0.18	30.90	Nandidrug.
2.92	3.98	6.39	4.94	2.97	0.49	29.35	Malur.
2.48	3.60	5.84	4.32	3.24	0.53	27.11	Narasapur.
2.31	3.45	6.26	4.43	2.48	0.31	26.32	Lakkur.
2.98	3.80	6.08	4.46	2.26	0.20	25.84	Goribidnur.
3.10	3.88	5.83	4.44	3.07	0.47	27.76	Srinivasapur.
3.47	3.27	6.49	3.99	3.51	0.54	28.11	Todgol.
3.40	3.77	7.21	3.87	3.84	0.53	29.10	Royalpod.
3.46	4.04	5.75	4.02	3.43	0.49	27.30	Pulugurkota.
4.24	4.32	6.44	4.59	2.96	0.38	30.22	Gudibanda.
2.98	3.09	5.53	3.70	2.40	0.35	23.32	Bagepalli.
1.57	1.97	6.89	2.23	5.11	0.03	21.95	Chelur.

Rainfall at
Kolar.

During the past 55 years, the annual total was over 40 inches in three years and the wettest year on record is 1903 when the annual rainfall was as much as 46.29 inches. The yearly aggregate was less than 20 inches in nine years, of which the worst were 1875 and 1876 with totals as low as 13.79 and 12.49 inches respectively. The rainfall fell short of the normal in a little over half the number of years since 1870.

The table below gives the actual rainfall at Kolar from 1870 to 1924:—

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1870	21.87	1898	34.95
1871	26.58	1899	20.29
1872	26.59	1900	24.30
1873	15.02	1901	22.71
1874	35.78	1902	25.76
1875	13.79	1903	46.29
1876	12.49	1904	17.23
1877	33.63	1905	17.37
1878	35.22	1906	34.07
1879	25.75	1907	26.90
1880	27.87	1908	16.03
1881	36.00	1909	30.87
1882	28.85	1910	31.61
1883	26.08	1911	22.42
1884	21.41	1912	41.20
1885	23.54	1913	21.90
1886	26.70	1914	19.35
1887	36.93	1915	36.10
1888	32.53	1916	45.30
1889	34.70	1917	38.38
1890	26.57	1918	22.19
1891	15.80	1919	35.09
1892	32.31	1920	22.76
1893	29.20	1921	23.21
1894	26.74	1922	28.46
1895	30.62	1923	17.34
1896	24.19	1924	28.48
1897	24.79		

THE PEOPLE.

Population.

The total population as per Census of 1921 was 792,339 (including the Kolar Gold Fields), of which 404,961 were males and 387,378 females.

Density.

There are 223 persons to the square mile as per 1921 Census figures. The taluks mostly thickly peopled are Kolar, with

357 to the square mile ; Malur with 254 and Goribidnur with 273. Next follow Chik-Ballapur with 235 and Sidlaghatta with 236. The lowest is Bagepalli with only 163 to the square mile.

Classified according to religious belief, the following are the numbers and percentage under each head :—

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Percentage
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	213,662	202,366	114,344	117,842	648,214	91.99
Mahomedans ..	15,011	13,245	10,658	10,056	48,970	6.94
Jains ..	916	843	508	494	2,761	.39
Christians ..	639	611	480	500	2,230	.31
Animists ..	784	721	471	505	2,481	.35
Total ..	231,012	217,786	126,461	129,397	704,656	..

The following table compares the statistics of the population by taluks during the last 50 years in the Census periods commencing from 1871 to 1921 :—

Taluk	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Kolar ..	69,965	58,077	72,628	75,648	80,691	86,781
Mulbagal ..	65,533	50,192	56,933	66,899	68,556	67,163
Srinivaspur ..	56,246	39,061	47,503	58,812	64,170	62,674
Chintamani ..	60,079	39,376	47,677	57,144	62,077	64,109
Sidlaghatta ..	71,388	49,761	59,542	70,022	70,895	67,934
Bagepalli ..	48,587	38,575	43,927	49,142	54,099	55,562
Gudibanda ..	17,795	12,246	14,159	16,479	17,739	17,399
Geribidnur ..	76,400	58,676	71,990	83,296	90,516	93,675
Chikballapur ..	59,273	41,450	51,592	56,057	56,763	58,689
Malur ..	58,976	44,545	54,180	61,908	68,831	67,659
Bowringpet ..	62,595	51,232	46,871	57,319	61,978	63,012
Total ..	646,837	481,191	567,002	652,726	696,410	704,657

Some of the variations are due to re-distribution of taluks and to changes in the limits of the District. The famine of

1877-78 sent down the total to 25.6 per cent by 1881; but it had risen again by 17.8 per cent and 35.6 per cent in 1881-91 and 1891-1901 respectively on account of the favourable character, on the whole, of successive years and the improvement in the economic condition of the people. During the decade ending 1911, though there was an increase in the population, the rate of increase was much smaller, being only 7.8 per cent, due to frequent visitations of plague in most parts of the District. The percentage of increase during this decade, however, was above the average (4.8) for the whole State, and in this respect, the District stood third after Chitaldurg and Tumkur District.

The increase during the last decade was only 1.1 per cent.

Towns,
Villages and
Towne.

The District contains 11 towns with a total population of 58,127, of which 43,451 are Hindus, 13,257 Mahomedans, 1,165 Christians, 234 Jains and 20 others. The following are the Municipal towns (all being taluk or sub-taluk Headquarters) with their population:—

Kolar town ..	13,368	Sidlaghatta	3,697
Chik-Ballapur	10,431	Srinivaspur ..	3,119
Chintamani ..	6,161	Gudibanda ..	2,450
Bowringpet ..	5,893	Goribidnur ..	1,842
Mulbagal ..	5,671	Bagepalli ..	1,716
Malur	3,779		

The following table gives details of villages by taluks:—

Taluk	Number of hoblis in the taluk	Number of villages
Kolar	6	334
Mulbagal	5	351
Srinivaspur	6	341
Chintamani	5	341
Sidlaghatta	5	356
Bagepalli	5	229
Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk)	2	148
Goribidnur	6	268
Chikballapur	4	269
Malur	5	378
Bowringpet	6	411
Total	55	3,426

The quinquennial return for 1921 shows that there were ^{Stock.} in the District 477,659 oxen, 112,280 buffaloes, 728,263 sheep and goats, 7,102 pigs, 2,556 horses and ponies, 14 mules, 11,913 donkeys, 94,289 ploughs of which 93,593 of old pattern and 694 of new pattern and 29,608 carts.

According to the Census of 1921, there were 138,740 occupied ^{Dwellings.} houses in the District, of which 12,007 were in towns and 126,733 in villages. Houses of a superior class are found in large numbers in the taluks of Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta Bowringpet, Kolar and Chintamani.

The following religious festivals are the most numerously ^{Festivals,} attended in the District :— ^{etc.}

Name of place	Name of Jatra	Time	Attendance at the Jatra
<i>Kolar.</i>			
Vokkaleri ..	Märkandēsvāra Car Festival.	New moon in Magha. April ..	10,000
Vanarasi ..	Iralappan Festival ..	April ..	25,000
<i>Mulbagal.</i>			
Avani ..	Rāmalingasvāmi Festival.	Magha ..	20,000
Yeldur ..	Kōdandarāmasvāmi Jātra.	Chaitra ..	10,000
<i>Chintamani.</i>			
Ronur ..	Venkataramanasvāmi rathōthsava.	Ashadha .	4,000
<i>Chik-Ballapur.</i>			
Nandi ..	Nandisvara rathōthsava.	Magha ..	30,000
<i>Bowringpet.</i>	Kōdandarāmasvāmi Car Festival.	Vaisakha..	2,000
<i>Sidlaghatta.</i>			
Melur ..	Gangadēvi Jātra ..	Chaitra ..	10,000
<i>Malur.</i>			
Tirupati ..	Venkataramanasvāmi Festival.	April ..	2,000
<i>Bagepalli.</i>			
Devaregudi-palli.	Gadadam Venkataramanasvāmi Jātra.	....	25,000
Talakailkonda.	Venkataramanasvāmi Jātra.	....	5,000

Besides the above, there are also *jātras* of minor importance. These afford an occasion for the collection of cattle for sale. The trade in bullocks in these gatherings is generally brisk and attracts purchasers from different parts of the Madras Presidency, such as the districts of Chinglepet, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

Vital
Statistics.

The following are particulars of the number of births and deaths registered in the District during the past 3 years from 1921-22 to 1923-24 :—

Year	Births	Deaths
1921-22	11,952	11,342
1922-23	12,255	11,930
1923-24	13,071	10,148
1924-25	11,300	11,177

The most prevalent causes of mortality are indicated in the following statement for the same period :—

Year	Cholera	Plague
1921-22	9	328
1922-23	21	1,590
1923-24	52	758
1924-25	60	99

CASTES AND OCCUPATION.

Castes.

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following in order of strength. These account for 663,833 or 83.71 per cent of the population :—

Vokkaliga ..	1,85,512	Brahman ..	26,432
Holeya ..	1,02,411	Agasa ..	13,794
Beda ..	61,513	Vaisya ..	12,169
Mahomedan ..	56,175	Tigala ..	11,914
Madiga ..	53,955	Lingayet ..	11,345
Banajiga ..	46,400	Panchala ..	11,591
Kumbara ..	40,376	Nayinda ..	10,713
Wodda ..	33,327		

According to occupation or means of livelihood, the population is distributed as follows :—

1. Exploitation of earth	..	..	1,31,047
2. Extraction of minerals	..	..	216
3. Industrial occupation	..	..	13,998
4. Transport	..	..	1,177
5. Trade	..	..	10,360
6. Public force	..	..	1,698
7. Public Administration	..	..	3,915
8. Professions and liberal arts	..	..	3,289
9. Persons living on their income	..	..	416
10. Domestic service	..	..	1,567
11. Insufficiently described occupations	..	..	189
12. Unproductive	..	..	9,946

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Champion Reefs (Kolar Gold Fields) is a Head station of the Roman Catholic Mission. There are sub-stations at several camps in the Gold Fields and Gancunta. Churches and Chapels number 12. The Mission maintains 4 Boys' Schools with 226 pupils, one Girls' School with 32 pupils and the St. Joseph's Convent English Girls' School with 260 pupils. Chik-Ballapur is another head station in the District with sub-stations at Karhalli, Devanhalli, etc. There are 4 Churches or Chapels. Suscipaliam near Chik-Ballapur is an Agricultural Farm with a settlement of new converts.

The Roman
Catholic
Mission.

The Wesleyan Mission maintains work only on the Kolar Gold Fields where it has two English and two Tamil Churches. There are five Tamil Boys' Schools with 650 scholars.

The Wesleyan
Mission.

The London Mission in this District maintains a Girls' Primary School in Malur, with a roll of 93 and a Girls' Primary School in Manchanahalli in the Goribidnur taluk with a roll of 90. In Chik-Ballapur there is a Mission Panchama School with 62 boys on the rolls.

The London
Mission.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Legendary
Period.

On tracing back the history of the District, the usual legends are encountered. These are associated principally with Āvani in the Mulbagal Taluk, which is identified with Avantika-kshētra, one of the ten chief sacred places in India. Here Vālmīki, the author of the *Rāmāyana*, it is said, lived, and here Rāma remained for some time on his way back to Ayōdhya after the conquest of Lanka. Here, too, Sita retired on being rejected by her husband, and, under the protection of the sage Vālmīki, gave birth to her twin sons Kusa and Lava, to whom he became the preceptor.

The hills to the west of Kolar, called the *Satasringa parvata* or hundred peaked mountains, are also made the scene of the story of Rēnuka and Parasu-Rāma, and there the latter is said to have revenged upon Kārtavīryārjuna the murderer of his father Jāmadagni, committed in order to obtain possession of Surabhi, the cow of plenty. The *kōlāhala* or "shouting" consequent on this feat is represented to have given the town its name, since shortened into Kolar.

At both places the Pāndavas are stated to have lived in the course of their wanderings: Kaivāra is said to be Ēka-chakrapura, and Sādali is said to have been founded by Sahadēva, the youngest of the brothers. At Kūdumale the gods are said to have mustered their forces previous to assaulting the mythical city of Tripura.

Mahāvalis.

From inscriptions it may be gathered that the Mahāvali or Bāna kings were in possession of the country east of the Pālār river early in the Christian era. Traces of them are found throughout the Mulbagal and Chintamani taluks, as well as in the Bowringpet taluk. The Bānas lost their independence at the end of the 9th century A.D., when they were uprooted by the Chōlas.

Gangas.

In about the second century, the Gangas either founded or

became masters of Kolar, from which, as long as their dynasty was in power, or for nearly a thousand years, they took the title *Kuvalāla-puravarēśvara*. The narrative of their migration to this place is given in Vol. II, *Historical*. But as there stated, among the Kalinga Ganga inscriptions, one of 1118, from Vizagapatam, contains a very full and circumstantial account connected with Kolar. According to it, Gāngēya, the progenitor of the line, was succeeded by the following eighteen kings:—

Virōchana.	Saurānga.	Jayasēna (II).
Samvedya.	Chitrāmbara.	Jitavīrya.
Samvedin.	Sāradhvaja.	Vrishadhvaja.
Dattasēna.	Dharma (Dhammeba)	Pragalbha (Pragarbha)
Sōma.	Parīkshit.	Kōlāhala.
Amsudatta	Jayasēna	Virōchana (II)

Kōlāhala, the last but one of these, it says, "built the city named Kōlāhala, in the great Gangavādi-vishaya." After eighty kings (not named), in succession to Virōchana (II), had enjoyed the city of Kōlāhala, there arose Virasimha, who had five sons, Kāmārnavā, Dānārnavā, Gunārnavā, Mārasimha and Vajrahasta. The first of these, giving over his own territory to his paternal uncle (not named), set out with his brothers to Kalinga, where he founded a new Ganga dynasty. As grants have lately been discovered in the names of some of these kings, it may be well to give the list, with the number of years each is said to have ruled. (See *E. I. IV.*, 186).

Kāmārnavā I .. 36	Jitānkusa .. 15	Gundama II .. 3
Dānārnavā .. 40	Kaligatānkusa .. 12	Madhu Kāmārnavā ..
Kāmārnavā II .. 50	Gundama I .. 7	VI .. 19
Kanārnavā .. 5	Kāmārnavā IV .. 3	Vajrahasta V .. 30
		(crowned in 1038).
Vajrahasta II .. 15	Vinayāditya .. 3	Rājarāja .. 8
Kāmārnavā III. 19	Vajrahasta IV .. 35	Chōla Ganga (Crowned
		in 1073.)
Gunārnavā .. 27	Kāmārnavā V .. ½	..

Instead of Jitānkusa and the following name, two grants have Vajrahasta III, (40 or 44), while Gundama is said to have ruled three years, and Kāmārnavā IV, 35 years. Vajrahasta V is also given 33 years.

Whatever truth there may be in this account, it is undoubted that the Gangas of Mysore came into conflict with the Bānas from the first, and occupied nearly all the District down to the eleventh century.

Pallavas.

Their principal rivals in the east, however, were the Pallavas of Kānchi, who in general ruled over the tracts east of a line from about Gōribidnur, through Nandi, to Āvani and Hunkunda. The Gangaru Thousand was an important province in this region.

Vaidumbas.

Of Vaidumbas occasional inscriptions are found in Chintāmani and Bagepalli taluks. The Chōla kings, Pārantaka and Vira-Rājendra, subdued the Vaidumba kings in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Chōlas.

There is a traditional account of the foundation of Kolar to the following effect. A herdsman named Kōla discovered a hidden treasure, which the king Uttama Chōla hearing of, sent for him to Kānchi the capital, and being warned in a vision by Rēnuka in the form of Kōlāhalamma, erected a temple in her honour, founded the city of Kōlāhala, and invested Kola with the government. The name is with equal probability derived from *Kōlahala* or Kōla's plough, the implement which turned up the treasure. Be this as it may, the *hōblis* of Yerkalve, Mulbagal, Murgamale, and Betamangala were annexed to the new settlement, in the enjoyment of which Kōla and his descendants continued under the Chōla dynasty. Of that line, Vira-Chōla, Vikarma-Chōla, and Rāja-Narēndra-Chōla are stated to have erected *shāsanas* at Sītibetta, Āvani, Mulbagal, and other places in the vicinity.

This tradition is evidently based on some confused reminiscence of certain names and historical events. From the records of the period, we know that the Chōlas first under Rājarāja and then under Rājendra-Chōla, subverted the power of the Gangas by the capture of Talkād in about 1004, and speedily possessed themselves of all the south and east

of Mysore. The important city of Kōlāhala, or Kolar, thus became subject to them, together with the whole of the present Kolar District. In accordance with their usual system, they gave the name of Nikarilichōla-mandala to the District and formed it into sub-divisions, of which Jayamkondachōla-valanād was towards the south. At a later period, we find a family of Chōla-Gangas ruling over the parts around Kolar, of whom, in the thirteenth century, we have the names of Uttama-Chōla-Ganga, Vikrama-Chōla-Ganga and others.

But before this, or in about 1117, the Hoysalas under Vishnuvardhana captured Talkād, and drove out the Chōlas from Mysore. Kolāla is specially mentioned among the conquests of these kings, and the lower Ghāt of Nangali is specified as the eastern boundary of this kingdom. On the death of Sōmēsvara in 1254, a partition of the Hoysala dominions took place between his two sons, and the Kolar District was included in the Tamil provinces, which fell to the share of Rāmanātha. In the next reign, the kingdom was again united under Ballāla III., but the ancestral capital of Dōrasamudra or Halebīd having been destroyed by the Mussalman invaders in 1326, we find him residing, among other places, at Hosavīdu (the new capital), identified by Mr. Rice with Hosur in Goribidnur taluk. Hoysalas.

The empire of Vijayanagar was founded in the fourteenth century, and Bukka-Rāya I., made the place, called Hosapatana, his residence for a time, and it may have been then the eastern boundary of the kingdom. Under Dēva-Rāya it appears that Mulbagal was the principal place in the District, and in the fifteenth century we find two brothers, Lakhanna Danāyaka and Mādanna Danāyaka, as the Heggade Dēvas or chiefs who were governing there as representatives of the supreme power. Vijayanagar.

But we may now revert to the annals of the principal modern local rulers.

Timme Gauda.—The history of the Bangalore District has Modern Local Rulers.

already been introduced up to Baire Gauda and the band of refugees of the Morasu Vokkal tribe, who, escaping from Kānchi, settled at Āvati in the Devanhalli taluk. On their agreeing to separate, Timme Gauda, one of the seven, took up his abode at Sugatur, near Jangamkote. This was about the year 1418. Another Sugatur near Kolar lays claim to the place, but apparently without foundation.

Soon afterwards Timme Gauda repaired to the Vijayanagar court, and having ingratiated himself with the authorities, returned with the title of *Nād Prabhu*, or Lord of the Sugatur Nād. In course of time, he discovered a hidden treasure, which, as it was in a tract claimed by Yerra Ganga and Challava Ganga, two men of the Yerralu tribe, (a wandering tribe identical with or closely related to the Korachar, but known in Coorg as Servas), he did not disturb, but resorted again to court, where he received the command of a small body of men. While thus employed, he had an opportunity of rendering signal service by rescuing some members of the royal family who had fallen into the hands of the Mughals. (Another account says of the Palegār of Chinglepet). For this gallant act, he was rewarded with the title of *Chikka Rāya*, and soon after returned with royal permission to appropriate the treasure he had discovered and with extended authority. He accordingly repaired the fort of Kolar, built Hoskote (the new fort), and possessed himself of Mulbagal, Punganur and the adjacent parts, turning out the descendants of Lankhana and Mādanna. To Kolar he added the *hōblis* of Vemgal, Bail Sugatur, Kaivara, Buradagunte, and Budikote. At this period, some Lingayet traders, headed by Chikkanna Setti and Kalasanna Setti, leaving the Bijāpur country on account of troubles there, placed themselves under the protection of Chikka Rāya Timme Gauda, who with wise policy appointed the former as Patna Setti of Kolar and the latter of Hoskote, thus attracting merchants and settlers to these two towns. He further favoured the same sect by erecting Jangamkote for their *jangama* or priest.

Immadi (or the second) Chikka Rāya Timme Gauda succeeded. On his death, he divided the territory between his two sons. To Mummadi (or the third) Chikka Bāya Timme Gauda he granted Hoskote, and Kolar to Timme Gauda. The latter ruled for five years under the name of Sugatur Timme Gauda, and was succeeded by his son Timme Gauda, who in turn was followed by his son Chikka Rāya Timme Gauda.

In the middle of the sixteenth century, the District appears to have been in a disturbed state owing to the incursions of some robber chiefs, until it was subdued by the Bijāpur army, and placed under the governorship of Shahji in 1639. The latter bestowed the Punganur district upon Chikka Rāya Timme Gauda in place of Kolar, the charge of which he committed to his own son Sāmbhāji. Of his time, there are several inscriptions in the District, dating from 1653 to 1680. In *Kolar* 219, dated in 1663, he makes a grant for the restoration of the Holur tank. *Chikballapur* 32, dated in 1680, mentions the beating of a Muḥammadan raid on Nandi hill and its occupation by the Mahrāttas. On the death of Sāmbhāji, his son Soorut Singh managed Kolar, and subsequently it formed part of the territories of Venkōji or Eccōji.

Bijpūr
incursions
Shāhji and
his successor.

During Soorut Singh's government, the Mughal army under Khāsim Khān conquered this part of the district, which was thenceforward attached to the Province of Sira for 70 years during part of which time Fatte Muhammad, father of Haider Ali, was Faujdār, with Budikote as his *jāgīr*.

Moghul
conquest,
1689.

The District next passed into the hands of the Mahrāttas, of the Nawab of Cuddapah, and then of Basalat Jang, chief of Adōni and brother of the Nizām. Kolar and Hoskote were ceded by the last named in 1761 to Haider Ali, who regarded Kolar with peculiar interest as being the country of his birth place and connected with his family. Mulbagal

Later
History.

and Kolar were taken for a time by the British in 1768. In 1770 the Mahrattas under Mādhu Rao again seized the district, but it was recovered by Haider. In 1791 it was a second time taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis, but restored at the peace of 1792, since when it has been incorporated with the State of Mysore.

Malla Baire
Gauda.

The history of the north-western part of the District carried us back again to the band of exiles at Āvati. Their leader Baire Gauda had three sons, the youngest of whom, Malla Baire Gauda, we have seen, in connection with the Bangalore district, providing for his eldest brother Sanna Baire Gauda by founding Dēvanhalli, and for the second brother Havali Baire Gauda by founding Dodballapur. Having accomplished these undertakings, Malla Baire Gauda, about the year 1478, when on a visit to the ancient temple of Vārada-rājasvāmi at Kandavara, went out hunting northwards along the tank bank with his son Māre Gauda. As they approached Kodi Manchanhalli, the site of the present Chik-Ballapur, they were surprised to see a hare turn upon the hounds. As this indicated heroic virtue in the soil, it was resolved to erect there a fort and *petta*, for which the consent of the Vijayanagar sovereign was obtained. Chik-Ballapur was accordingly founded, and long remained in the possession of Māre Gauda and his descendants, who extended the territory by the purchase of Sidlaghatta and strengthened themselves by fortifying Nandidrug, Kalvaradrug, Gudibanda and Itikaldrug. The annals of this House are given elsewhere.

Chik-Ballapur, which was assisted by Morāri Rao, the chief of Gooty, was exposed to the rival contests of the Mahrattas and the Mysoreans until taken in 1762 by Haider Ali, who carried the chief as a captive to Bangalore, and subsequently removed him to Coimbatore. The family were kept prisoners there until released by the British army and reinstated by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, but on peace being made with Tipu Sultān, they were again forced into exile, and the district was included in the territory of Mysore.

B, ARCHÆOLOGY.

The inscriptions found in this District are included in *E. C. X. Kolar District* and in the *Mysore Archaeological Reports*, 1901-26.

The most important building in the District, architecturally, is the Nandīsvara temple at Nandi. It contains a *mantapa* of black stone with some very ornamental carving. The original temple was older than the 9th century. (See *Chikballapur* 26). But the numerous inscriptions at and on the building show that it was extended in the Chōla and Hoysala period, in the 11th and 12th centuries. The god is called Bhōga-Nandīsvara in distinction from the *Yōga-Nandīsvara* on the top of the Nandi hill, which is connected with it and to which a Chōla officer gave a gold plate in 1049. (*Chikballapur* 21). A similar gift was made for the Bhōga-Nandīsvara in 1092 by another person. (*Chikballapur* 24). From *Chikballapur* 29, it may be conjectured that they were originally perhaps Jain temples.

The other building of most interest, though of ordinary construction, is the Kōlāramma temple at Kolar. This was a local deity, called in the Tamil inscriptions *Pidāriyār*, and the Chōla kings, on their conquest of Kolar, evidently attached great importance to patronising it. The former brick walls of the temple were rebuilt in stone by their orders in 1033. (*Kolar* 109a). Under the entrance is a pit full of scorpions, which can be heard to hiss when disturbed. A silver scorpion is the orthodox offering to the goddess. The entire walls are covered with inscriptions, nearly all in Tamil. The Sōmēsvara temple is a finer building, but more modern, of the Vijayanagar period.

The group of temples at Āvani are also of interest, and their walls are likewise covered with Tamil inscriptions. They are separately dedicated to Rāma, Lakshmana, Bharata, Satrugna, Vāli, and Sugrīva.

Of Muhammadan buildings, the best is the tomb of a Bijāpur noble at Hire-Bidnur, near Goribidnur, of the 17th

century. There is also the *Imambāra*, the mausoleum of Haidar Ali's father, at Kolar.

SECTION III.—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall in the District is liable to considerable fluctuation. It is often meagre and unseasonable, and years of anxiety both to Government and people are not of uncommon occurrence.

In years of good rainfall, when the agricultural prospects are favourable, there is generally a large number of applications for lands for cultivation, and in years when the conditions are otherwise, a large number of relinquishments are made.

The soil in the valleys is a good and loamy mixture, formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks, washed down and deposited during the rains. On the first ascent from the valley, the soil is of a middling quality, suited for dry grains, and is a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Higher up towards the top of the ridge, a silicious sand prevails in the soil, which is on that account adapted only for horse-gram.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The following table gives detailed information for the three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24, regarding the extent of land that was available for cultivation in the District, the extent actually cultivated and other particulars:—

Year	Area of the District	Area available for cultivation	Culti-vable waste not in occu-pancy	Culti-vable area under occu-pancy	Current fallows	Net area cropped
1921-22 ..	18,14,417	7,98,406	1,33,645	6,64,761	1,64,736	5,00,025
1922-23 ..	18,14,417	7,95,249	1,21,102	6,74,147	1,69,345	5,04,882
1923-24 ..	18,13,341	7,90,875	1,14,691	6,76,184	1,91,043	4,85,141
.....	18,12,529	8,31,694	1,07,687	7,24,007	1,90,392	5,33,615

The following table furnishes information regarding the different crops that were raised during the three years from 1921-22 :—

Nature of the crop	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Food grains	421,031	423,403	405,933	455,246
Oil seeds	27,690	30,938	25,249	53,760
Condiments and spices	7,051	9,340	7,621	16,118
Sugar-cane	7,268	6,616	7,545	5,550
Fibres		1	7	2,115
Dyes	341	20	120	
Drugs and narcotics ..	3,666	4,188	3,172	3,467
Miscellaneous crops ..	34,742	19,029	25,747	35,125
Total area cropped ..	516,387	509,054	487,400	591,384
Area cropped more than once.	16,362	8,253	2,259	57,769
Net area cropped ..	500,025	504,802	485,141	533,615

The following table shows the number and extent of different Holdings. holdings under cultivation in the District during 1921-22 and 1922-23 :—

Year	Holdings not exceeding one acre in extent		Holdings exceeding one acre but not exceeding five acres		Holdings exceeding five acres but not ten.	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921-22 ..	23,485	22,253	76,995	178,217	23,345	161,392
1922-23 ..	24,693	24,494	78,749	184,772	23,326	166,375
1923-24 ..	26,860	25,895	75,722	181,174	22,850	154,822
1924-25 ..	26,870	24,484	77,417	193,621	22,496	150,795

Year	Holdings exceeding 10 but not 50		Above 50 and not exceeding 100		Above 100 and not exceeding 500		Above 500	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1921-22..	13,071	212,990	1,280	56,974	65	12,825	4	2,512
1922-23..	13,087	213,401	1,275	58,569	65	12,094	4	2,512
1923-24..	12,221	205,080	1,051	51,797	60	11,239	4	2,513
1924-25..	12,909	191,313	1,276	67,679	55	10,265	4	2,513

The following table shows the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1921-22 and 1922-23:—

Year	Holders paying Assessment or jodi of Rs. five and under		Holders paying Rs. five but not exceeding Rs. 25	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5
1921-22 ..	64,513	166,848	60,227	626,714
1922-23 ..	65,720	167,230	61,568	650,195
1923-24 ..	65,702	159,937	58,661	673,612
1924-25 ..	64,388	287,052	62,458	634,705

Year	Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 10		Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921-22 ..	12,790	418,422	889	117,422	26	17,990
1922-23 ..	12,984	416,542	911	117,823	26	17,990
1923-24 ..	13,474	419,540	911	117,994	26	17,990
1924-25 ..	13,416	428,861	737	119,388	28	16,660

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The following statement shows the different kinds of loans granted in the District during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24:—

Year	Takavi		Land Improvement		Irrigation works	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1922-23 ..	6,240	6,150	2,135	1,825	1,000	975
1923-24 ..	89,601	89,601	3,945	3,870	107,895	105,445
1924-25 ..	52,640	52,470	3,455	3,155	13,645	12,370

IRRIGATION.

The District is remarkable for its facilities for the construction of tanks; such facilities have been successfully utilized, with the result that the tank system of this District is the most fully developed in the State.

The water of the Pālār river which runs through the central and eastern parts of the District has been intercepted to construct a series of tanks—one above the other and a few miles apart from one another—known as the Pālār series, on which the District is mainly dependent for its irrigation.

The Sōmāmbudhi Amanikere, Jannaghatta, Bethamangala and Ramasagara are the important tanks of the Pālār series, while the Kolar Amanikere, Nangali and Kurbur tanks are also indirectly connected with it.

The drainage of the other rivers in the District such as North and South Pennār and Chitrāvati has also been utilised in a similar manner.

The total number of major tanks or tanks that yield a Major Tanks. revenue of Rs. 300 and more is 568.

The total number of minor tanks is 3,376.

Minor Tanks.

The names of the more important tanks with a revenue of Important Tanks. more than Rs. 5,000, as also the revenue under each are noted in the statement below:—

Taluk	Name of tank	Revenue
		Rs.
Kolar	Sōmāmbudhi Amanikere ..	5,241
Bowringpet	Rāmasāgara	6,220
Sīdlaghatta	Bhadrankere	7,262
Do	Rāmasamudra tank	5,813
Chikballapur	Sivasa Sagara tank	7,200
Gorbidnur	Watadahosahalli Amanikere ..	6,369
Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk)	Amāni Byrasāgara	6,473

River
Channels.

There are only a few channels like those drawn from the North Pennār in the Goribidnur taluk, from Chitrāvati in the Bagepalli taluk, and from jungle streams, hallas, etc., in the taluks of Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Mahur, Srinivasapur and Chikballapur. They are very short in length and the total extent irrigated by them is 3,231 acres with an assessment of Rs. 20,042.

Wells.

Private wells constructed from takavi loans number 698, irrigating an extent of 501 acres nearly with an assessment of Rs. 2,821.

FORESTS.

Sandal grows to a fair extent throughout the District. Tangadi, Bandarike, Barleria, Davadari are the most common occurring species; Beppale (*wrightia tinctoria*), *Butea Frondosa* and *Bassia latifolia* occur here and there. Near Nandi hills, much jalari is found. In the plains, topes of mango, hippe and wild tamarind are frequent. Dindiga, Chennangi, Huluve, Thupre, Jali, Bevu and Bage may be mentioned among other things.

Several private casuarina plantations have sprung up in some of the taluks. Babul and toppal grow freely and the former is considered durable timber, being used for buildings and carts. The District is rich in honge trees (*pongamia glabra*), which grow more extensively here than in other parts of the State. They are most useful to the raiyats, the leaves and flowers being excellent manure for rice-fields, and the seeds yielding oil for lamps, and the wood being used for fuel.

In recent years, an active policy has been pursued of bringing waste lands under special protection and promoting sylviculture under the direct control of the Forest Department, a policy productive of much benefit to a district known for its uncertain rainfall and frequently liable to droughts.

In seasons when, owing to scanty rainfall, scarcity of fodder is felt, the concession of free grazing in the neighbouring State Forests is often applied for by the raiyats and given readily by Government.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

See under *Geology*.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries are gold mining, weaving the production of raw silk, silk thread and silk cloths, jaggory, sugar, oils and manufacture of jewellery, etc. Cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets are made in various parts, as well as the ordinary pottery of the country. Roofing and flooring tiles of the Mangalore pattern are manufactured at Kolar on a large scale and on a small scale at Mandikal in Chikballapur taluk. General.

This industry is carried on wholly by European Companies formed and financed in England. It is carried on in one corner of the District, viz., in a portion of the Bowringpet taluk, which has on account of this industry come to be designated as the "Kolar Gold Fields." Machinery worked by steam and electricity is used on an extensive scale, the electric power being supplied by the Mysore Government out of the power generated at Sivasamudram. A daily average of 26,000 persons are being employed by the several Mining Companies. Gold mining industry.

The industries that are carried on in the several taluks are briefly described below :— Industries in the several taluks.

Kolar Taluk.—Kambli weaving is confined to Kolar town, weaving of saris to Matrahalli, Sugatur hobli, and the manufacture of checks and bed sheets to Yedahalli of Kolar hobli. Donegal pattern coating pieces manufactured at Kolar are also popular. Excepting weavers of cotton in Kolar and

weavers, of saries in Matrahalli, others are engaged in the industry along with agriculture.

Bowringpet Taluk.—Good saries are woven in Sulikunte and kambli in Budikote.

Malur Taluk.—Weaving is carried on in the Malur kasba, Madivala, Lakkur, Tirupati, Masti and Sivarapatna as an independent profession with both fly-shuttle looms of the new pattern and ordinary looms of the old pattern.

Mulbagal Taluk.—Weaving of saries is confined to Tayalur of Mallinaikanahalli hobli and Tirumanahalli of Avani hobli and it is the only occupation in almost all cases.

Srinivaspur Taluk.—Cotton weaving and the making of *kambli*s is being carried on. The industry is subsidiary to agriculture and is diffused throughout the taluk with a slight preponderance in the villages of Yeldur Hobli.

Chintamani Taluk.—Manufacture of saries and other cloths with silk and cotton borders is carried on in Chintamani, Kanappalli and Timmasandra. The manufacturers are weavers by class. Cotton *dupties* and woollen *kambli*s are also manufactured by them. Most of these own lands and attend to this work when they are free from agricultural pursuits.

Sidlaghatta Taluk.—Weaving of saries is the occupation of a considerable number of people, chiefly at Sidlaghatta, Nagamangala and Jangamkote, who carry on the work as their principal occupation. *Kambli* making is carried on in Sadali and Jangamkote hoblis as an independent profession.

Chik-Ballapur Taluk.—Weaving of saries is carried on in Varadahalli and Manchanbele, Sabbedhalli, Mailappanhalli and Kalavara mainly as an independent profession; *dupties* in Ramsandra, Hosur, Gundlagurki, Varadahalli, Avalahalli and Maralkunte and *kambli*s in Avalgurki. In both the latter cases, the industry is subsidiary to agriculture.

Goribidnur Taluk.—The Devāngas of Vedalveri weave *panches* and saries costing between Rs. 10 and 25 and at Namagondla saries costing Rs. 5 to 15 are manufactured. *Panches* are woven in Kenkere, Kacha-machanhalli, Minakangurki and Manchenahalli.

Bagepalli Taluk.—Weaving is not confined to any particular village and almost everyone engaged in the industry owns lands and attends to this work during non-agricultural seasons.

The silk industry is carried on by about 1,600 people chiefly in the taluks of Kolar, Sidlaghatta Chik-Ballapur and Chintamani and to a smaller extent in Malur and Srinivasapur taluks. The bulk of the industry is localized in the under-mentioned localities. Silk industry.

Kolar Taluk ..	..	{	Vemgal.
		{	Sugatur.
		{	Holur.
Sidlaghatta Taluk ..	..	{	Jangankote.
		{	Sidlaghatta.
Chintamani Taluk ..	..	{	Kaivara.
		{	Chintamani.
Chik-Ballapur Taluk ..	..	{	Nandi.
		{	Chik-Ballapur.

The manufacture of raw silk and silk fabrics is financed partly by capital of the people engaged in the industry, and partly by borrowing.

With a view to expand sericulture, Government have granted several concessions for the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms.

A silk farm has been established at Kolar for the purpose of scientific improvement of the industry and the supply of disease-free eggs to rearers.

At Sidlaghatta and Mothakapalli in the Mulbagal taluk, a depôt has been established for the supply of disease-free eggs to the rearers.

A silk-reeling and twisting class has also been opened at Sidlaghatta.

The manufacture of gold jewellery is carried on chiefly in Chintamani, Kolar and other important towns by goldsmiths, who are generally in good circumstances, as the demand for their services is always steady. Gold jewellery.

Stone-ware idols. The manufacture of stone-ware idols at Sivarpatna is a relic of an old industry.

Manufacture of jaggory. Jaggory is manufactured in most parts of the District, sugar in the taluks of Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta and Goribidnur.

Big Concerns. The more noteworthy industries carried on as single concerns in the District are noted below :—

Tobacco Manufacturing Companies.—There are two Cigarette manufacturing firms in Bowringpet, under the names “ Oriental Tobacco Manufacturing Company ” and “ South Indian Tobacco Manufacturing Company,” the former worked by steam and the latter by oil engine under different proprietors who have invested their own capital in the concerns. Both are thriving well, but of late they are working under the stress of severe competition consequent on the establishment of the British-American Tobacco Company in Bangalore.

Saw Mill.—An electric saw mill owned by a private gentleman at Champion-Reefs employs a daily average of 22 persons.

Tanneries.—There are two tanneries one at Kolar, the other at Chintamani.

The following is a list of large industrial establishments in the District :—

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
<i>Kolar.</i> 1. Kolar Tile Works	Manufacture of Tiles.	20	Mechanical power	
<i>Robertsonpet.</i> 2. Rice and Flour Mills.	Rice milling ..	30	do	

Name of Establishment	Class or description or Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power	Remarks
<i>Robertsonpet.</i> 3. The Lakshmi- vilas Weaving Rice and Flour Mills.	Weaving & Rice milling.	20	Mecha- nical power.	
<i>Andersonpet.</i> 4. Rice and Flour Mills.	Rice milling ..	20	do	
<i>Champion Reefs.</i> 5. Government Transformer and Distribution Station.	Supply of Power.	56	do	Owned by Govt.
<i>Ooregaum.</i> 6. Kolar Mines Po- wer Station, Ltd.	Do ..	29	do	
<i>Ooregaum.</i> 7. Sri Andal Motor Works.	Repairs of Motor Cars.	20	do	
<i>Marikuppam.</i> 8. Kolar Brickmak- ing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture of bricks.	150	do	
<i>Ooregaum.</i> 9. Nundydroog Mines, Ltd.	Gold Mining ..	3234	do	
<i>Ooregaum.</i> 10. Ooregaum Gold Mining Co., of India, Ltd.	Do ..	4406	do	
<i>Marikuppam.</i> 11. Mysore Gold Mining, Co., Ltd.	Do ..	5795	do	
<i>Coromandel.</i> 12. Balaghat Gold Mines, Ltd.	Do ..	2017	do	
<i>Champion Reefs.</i> 13. Champion Reefs Gold Mines of India, Ltd.	Do ..	3842	do	

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Exports and Imports.

The following are the approximate figures for exports and imports, compiled from available data :—

Article	Approximate quantity	Value	To places
(Exports.)			
		Rs.	
Betel leaves ..	22,476 bundles	1,170	Bangalore District.
Coarse cloth ..	25,500 (No.)	63,750	Other districts.
Gold ..	561,800 Oza.	32,377,045	England.
Hides ..	90 tons.	302,400	British territory.
Jaggory ..	2,600 do	354,900	Bangalore & adjoining British District.
Ragi ..	10,600 do	890,400	British territory.
Sugar ..	1,518 do	483,483	Do
Tamarind ..	850 do	135,352	Do
Togari dhal ..	1,900 do	278,640	Do
(Imports.)			
Areca-nut ..	275 tons	300,300	Tumkur District and British territory.
Betel-leaves ..	253,873 bundle	6,216	British territory.
Camphor ..	1 ton 16 cwts. 16 lbs	5,875	Do Bangalore.
Cardamom ..	8 cwts.	1,456	Do and other districts of the State.
Chillies ..	170 tons	77,350	Do do
Cholam ..	850 do	92,820	Do do
Cloves ..	2 tons 16 cwts. 34 lbs.	3,592	Do do
Coarse cloth ..	29,350	73,375	Do do
Cocoanuts (fresh).	16,000	1,000	Do do
Coffee ..	6 tons	9,282	Do do
Cotton ..	1½ tons	564	Do do
Thread ..	60 tons	152,880	Bangalore District.
Gold ..	25,000 tolas	600,000	British territory.
Bengal Gram ..	465 tons	63,472	Bangalore District.
Black Gram ..	175 do	27,125	Other districts of the State.
Green Gram ..	175 do	27,125	Do do

Article	Approximate quantity	Value	From what place
(Imports—concl'd).			
Rs.			
Horse Gram ..	1,300 tons	109,200	Bangalore District.
Hides ..	135 do	453,600	British territory.
Iron ..	620 do	98,735	Do
Cocoa-nut oil ..	15½ do	14,105	Do
Gingelly oil ..	78 do	53,235	Do
Cotton seed oil.	1 ton 15 cwts. 24 lbs.	2,155	Bangalore and do
Castor oil ..	6 tons. 11 cwts. 64 lbs.	3,000	Bangalore District and British territory.
Pepper ..	30½ tons.	27,755	Other districts and British territory.
Piece goods ..	11,300 (No.)	56,500	Do do
Poppy seeds ..	65 tons.	17,745	Do do
Rice ..	4,950 tons.	900,900	Do do
Paddy ..	3,150 do	254,800	Do do
Silk cloth ..	41,600 (No.)	499,200	Do do
Sugar ..	1,920 tons.	611,520	Do do
Tamarind ..	30 do	4,770	Do do
Tobacco ..	155 do	74,525	Do do
Thogari dhal ..	1874 do	272,954	Do do
Wheat ..	53 do	10,520	Do do

The following is a list of the largest weekly fairs:—

Marts.

Place	Taluk	Day	Number of Visitors
Chintamani ..	Chintamani ..	Sunday ..	3,000
Uriga ..	Bowringpet ..	Do ..	1,000
Sidlaghatta ..	Sidlaghatta ..	Monday ..	2,000
Peresandra ..	Chik-ballapur ..	Do ..	2,000
Mulbagal ..	Mulbagal ..	Tuesday ..	5,000
Tayalur ..	Do ..	Wednesday ..	1,000
Kolar ..	Kolar ..	Thursday ..	2,000
Malur ..	Malur ..	Do ..	1,000
Bowringpet ..	Bowringpet ..	Friday ..	2,000
Manchenhalli ..	Goribidnur ..	Do ..	1,000
Yeldur ..	Mulbagal ..	Do ..	1,000
Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur ..	Saturday ..	2,000
Tirupati ..	Malur ..	Do ..	1,500
Robertsonpet ..	Robertsonpet ..	Wednesday .. and Sunday.	2,000

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railways.

The M. & S. M. Railway, Bangalore Branch, runs through the south of the District. Ascending the Ghâts near Kuppam, in a north-west direction, it enters the Bowringpet taluk and keeps that course to the junction at Bowringpet, eleven miles from Kolar. Thence it continues due west through Malur taluk. The Gold Fields Railway runs for ten miles east and south from the Bowringpet junction to the Mysore Mines. The Bangalore-Guntakal Railway passes through the Goribidnur taluk from the south to north.

The Bangalore-Bowringpet Railway (two feet and six inches gauge) runs east and south in this District and contains stations at Chik-Ballapur, Gidnahalli, Sidlaghatta, Hunsenhalli, Chintamani, Doddanetta, Srinivasapur, Dalsanur, Janna-ghatta, Kolar, Hudakula and Bowringpet.

Roads.

The length of Provincial roads is 217½ miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 44,400. Of District roads there are 387½ miles costing for upkeep Rs. 37,497 a year. The particulars regarding each class are given below :—

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

Name of Road	Length in miles	Rate	Amount
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Madras-Cannanore Road ..	43	150	6,450
2. Cuddapah road Railway feeder .	9	275	
	24½	175	6,763
3. Mulbagal-Railway feeder road .	17	300	5,100
4. Kolar Gold Mines Railway feeder and Loop roads.	23½	450	10,687
5. Balghat-Marikuppam Loop Road	6	300	1,800
6. Bangalore-Cuddapah Road ..	40	125	5,000
7. Bangalore-Bellary Road via Penu-gonda.	34	150	5,100
8. Bangalore-Hindupur Road ..	20	175	3,500
Total ..	217½	..	44,400

DISTRICT FUND ROADS.

Name of Road	Length in miles	Rate	
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Kolar Gold Felds Railway Feeder Road.	7	100	700
2. Mulbagal-Goribidnur Road ..	73	100	7,300
	5	150	750
3. Chintamani-Chelur Road ..	24	70	1,680
4. Chintamani-Bagepalli Road ..	35	70	2,450
5. Yellampalli-Chelur Road ..	21	60	1,260
6. Chikballapur-Nandi Road ..	4½	175	785
Contribution of about 6 furongs, running in the Municipal limits, on the above road ..	..	..	125
7. Kolar-Venkatagirikote Road ..	25	150	3,750
8. Kolar-Sompur (Dobbspet) Road via Nandi.	29½	150	4,425
9. Nandi-Heggedahalli Road ..	4	60	240
10. Kolar-Antherganga Springs Road.	2½	120	300
11. Kolar-Malur-Hosur Railway Feeder Road.	26	150	3,900
12. Malur-Vemagal Road ..	10	50	500
13. Malur-Masti Railway Feeder Road.	12	60	720
14. Hosakote-Malur Railway Feeder Road.	4	80	320
15. Budikote-Railway Feeder Road	8	120	1,000
16. Loop line from Doddahasala to Kolar Venkatagirikote Road.	2½	30	67
17. Hoskote-Sidlaghatta Road ..	11	150	1,650
18. Chinnasandra-Chintamani Road	3	125	375
19. Venkatapur-Devanahalli Road	½	50	25
20. Bangalore-Nandidurg Road ..	9	75	675
21. Perisandra-Goribidnur Road ..	25	70	1,750
22. Loop line from Gudibanda to Channarayanaahalli.	5	60	300
23. Perisandra-Sadali Road ..	8	50	400
24. Thondebhavi-Maddigiri Road ..	10	60	600
25. Goribidnur-Maddagiri Railway Feeder Road.	10	60	600
26. Sidlaghatta-Dibburhalli Loop Road.	13	75	975
Total ..	387½		37,497

Accommodation for travellers.

Dāk Bungalows or Rest-houses for officials and travellers are situated at the stations named below, where the class is shown to which each belongs :—

First Class :—Bowringpet, Kolar, Robertsonpet.

Second Class :—Chikballapur, Malur.

Third Class :—Bagepally, Chintamani, Dibburhalli, Goribidur, Jangankote, Metumakalpalli, Mulbagal, Narsapur, Peresandra, Rayalpad, Srinivasapur, Talagavara, Vemagal.

Chattrams for the accommodation of Indian travellers are kept up by Government at Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal and Malur.

FAMINES.

Famine in the sense given to it in the Famine Code was not declared in any part of the Kolar District during the last forty years. But distress prevailed in the District during the years, 1891-92, 1908-09, 1918-19 and 1923-24. During these years, the rainfall was scanty and there was great difficulty for drinking water and pasture. There was a thorough failure of crops. The distress of 1918-19 was keenly felt by the people partly on account of the scanty production of food grains and partly due to the effects of the great European War. The Government had to open grain Depôts, import Burma rice and commandeer food grains under the Defence of India Regulation. During the distress of 1923-24, there was scarcity of fodder and drinking water in parts of the District owing to the holding off of the rains. Government had to start a number of tank maintenance and restoration works in order to provide labour for certain classes of people. Large amounts were advanced as loans to raiyats to sink irrigation wells. Takavi loans were sanctioned liberally to enable people to buy food grains and fodder. A very large number of drinking water wells were sunk, fodder depôts were opened and all State Forests were thrown open for grazing purposes. Gratuitous relief was also given in deserving cases. Taluk Board and Village Panchayet works were

also carried out to provide employment to the people. During these years of distress, Government sanctioned remission of half the wet and garden assessment in the areas affected.

SECTION IV—ADMINISTRATIVE.

DIVISIONS.

Government in June 1922 directed the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division which was formed in 1918 comprising the taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta, with head-quarters at Chintamani, and the regrouping of the several Sub-Divisions in the District as follows:—

The taluks of Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani forming the Malur Sub-Division with head-quarters at Kolar and the taluks of Chik-Ballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli (including Gudibanda) and Sidlaghatta forming the Chik-Ballapur Sub-Division with head-quarters at Chik-Ballapur. Kolar taluk is under the charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Kolar, and the Bowringpet taluk is under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner. The District contains the following taluks:—

Taluk	Number of Hoblis in the Taluk	Area in square miles	Number of villages	Population
1. Kolar	6	282.54	333	86,781
2. Bowringpt ..	6	336.56	411	63,012
3. Chintamani ..	5	271.91	342	64,109
4. Srinivaspur ..	6	324.97	341	62,674
5. Mulbagal .. .	5	326.98	351	67,163
6. Sidlaghatta ..	5	329.40	356	67,934
7. Chikballapur ..	4	249.85	269	58,689
8. Malur	5	266.56	381	67,659
9. Goribidnur ..	6	343.10	268	93,675
10. Bagepalli ..	7	447.13	375	72,961
11. Gudibanda ..	2		146	17,399
Total	57	3,179.00	3,573	7,22,056

JUDICIAL.

Civil Courts. There are three Munsiff's Courts in the District, viz., (1) Kolar Munsiff's Court, (2) Chik-Ballapur Munsiff's Court and (3) Kolar Gold Fields Munsiff's Court.

Criminal Courts.

There are also the following Criminal Courts in the District :—

1. The District Magistrate, Kolar.
2. First Class Magistrates :—
 - (a) Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Chikballapur Sub-Division.
 - (b) Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Malur Sub-Division, Kolar.
 - (c) Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.
 - (d) Munsiff and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, Robertsonpet.
 - (e) Treasury Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar.
 - (f) Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Kolar.
 - (g) Ten Amildars, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

LAND REVENUE.

The following table shows the demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue for the five years commencing from 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Year	Total demand	Remission	Net recoverable demand	Actual collection	Balance	Percentage
1920-21	18,31,587	8,531	18,23,056	14,89,894	3,33,162	81.70
1921-22	17,37,316	7,831	17,29,485	15,65,899	1,63,586	83.4
1922-23	16,19,820	18,518	16,01,302	14,63,397	1,37,915	93.6
1923-24	16,20,599	3,695	15,83,648	13,20,925	2,62,723	83.0
1924-25	17,77,457	37,092	17,40,365	14,65,954	2,74,411	86.8

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance under Miscellaneous Revenue which consists of Mohatarfa, Supari cess and Salt during the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1920-21	25,321	19,803	5,518
1921-22	24,905	21,464	3,441
1922-23	24,111	22,345	1,766
1923-24	22,754	19,722	3,032
1924-25	23,549	19,094	3,645

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

The administration of District Funds is carried on by District Funds.
 (1) "The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board," specially constituted for the Gold Fields area and exercising control over an extent of 30 square miles, with a population of 87,682 and (2) "The Kolar District Board," exercising control over the remaining portion of the District comprising 10 Taluk Boards. The economic development of the District is now vested in these Boards and each of the Boards has three Committees, viz., (i) Education, (ii) Agriculture and (iii) Industries and Commerce. Government subsidise these Boards for development work.

A statement showing the Receipts, and Expenditure of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board during 1918-19 to 1919-20 is given below :—

Items	Receipts		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Local Cess	1,608	2,112	..
Mohatarfa	10,895	9,871	..
Fees, Fines, etc.	62,657	64,706	..
Contributions	15,987	47	..
Public Debt	18,226	9,511	..
Total ..	1,09,373	86,247	..

Items	Expenditure		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works executed by Public Works Department.	4,700	7,617	..
Public Works executed by Civil Department.	16,695	17,251	..
Administration and Collection ..	5,323	4,975	..
Public Health, Safety and Convenience.	66,851	70,041	..
Public Debt	20,681	12,849	..
Total ..	1,14,250	1,12,733	..

The following is a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Kolar District Board :—

Items	Receipts		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Cess	102,952	83,957	..
Mohatarfa	35,944	37,536	..
Fees, Fines, etc. ..	7,987	15,876	..
Contributions and grants-in-aid ..	1,351	1,518	..
Railway transaction	63,256	96,616	..
Public Debt	2,838	3,021	..
Total ..	214,328	238,524	..
Items	Expenditure		
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works executed by Public Works Department.	55,720	56,818	..
Public Works executed by Civil Department.	20,056	16,981	..
Administration and Collection ..	11,736	13,256	..
Public Health, Safety and Convenience.	35,854	40,378	..
Railway transaction	684	666	..
Public Debt	22,762	14,469	..
Total ..	146,812	142,568	..

During 1920-21, there were 11 Municipalities in the District, one at each of the Taluk Head-quarters. The Deputy Commissioner is the President of these Municipalities. Municipal Boards.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the District for the three years commencing from 1918-19:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	2,18,105	83,034	1,35,071
1919-20	2,41,898	1,33,573	1,08,325
1920-21	2,26,238	1,41,538	84,700

The following statement shows the names of the several Municipalities in the District, their area, population, etc.— Municipalities.

Municipalities	Area	Population	Receipts	Expenditure
<i>Regulated Major.</i>			Rs.	Rs.
Kolar	1-000	13,368	31,513	33,598
Bowringpet	0-451	2,908	22,274	31,942
Mulbagal	1-222	5,671	5,267	4,755
Chintamani	1-172	6,161	20,032	23,564
Sidlaghatta	0-207	3,697	6,145	4,082
Chikballapur	2-000	10,431	19,070	23,854
<i>Regulated Minor.</i>				
Malur	0-110	3,779	5,755	5,507
Srinivasapur	0-108	3,119	1,985	1,937
Goribidnur	0-073	1,842	3,103	3,070
Bagepalli	0-031	1,716	1,159	1,306
Gudibanda	0-100	2,450	1,434	2,215

There were 122 Village Panchayets at the end of 1922-23, distributed as follows in the several Taluks of the District:— Village Panchayets.

Taluk	Number of Panchayets	Taluk	Number of Panchayets
Kolar	20	Srinivasapur	9
Bowringpet	4	Sidlaghatta	8
Malur	11	Chikballapur	9
Mulbagal	9	Goribidnur	25
Chintamani	14	Bagepalli	13

POLICE AND JAILS.

Police.

The District is divided into two circles under two Police Superintendents one for the Kolar Gold Fields together with the rest of the Bowringpet taluk with Head Office at Champion Reefs, and the other for the remaining portion of the District with Head Office at Kolar. Particulars of Head Stations, Sub-Stations, Out-posts, etc., are shown below :—

Stations and Officers	Kolar Circle No.	Kolar Gold Fields Circle No.	Total
Head Stations	19	5	24
Sub-Stations	24	5	29
Out-Posts	15	4	19
Officers	78	41	119
Men	437	277	713

The strength of the Police Force for the District consists of 11 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Jamedars, 46 Daffedars, 10 Instructors and 424 Constables.

Lock-ups.

The total number of Lock-ups in the District is 12 ; one at each taluk headquarter and one at the Champion Reefs. The District Lock-up at Kolar is under the charge of the District Medical Officer. The Amildar of Bagepalli, the Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda and the Assistant Surgeon at Chik-Ballapur are in charge of the lock-ups at these taluk head-quarter places respectively. The Sub-Registrars of the remaining taluks are in charge of the lock-ups at the taluk head-quarters.

EDUCATION.

Number of schools and scholars.

There were 1,004 schools on the 30th June 1924 with a strength of 34,381. Of these schools, three were High Schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, 79 Middle Schools, 777 Primary Schools, 14 Special Schools both for boys and girls and 131 Village Indigenous Schools. Of the number of girls, 9 were in High School classes, 325 in Middle Schools, 6,013 in Primary Schools, 27 in Special Schools and 197 in Village Indigenous Schools. The average number of square miles

served by a school was 3.1 and the number of villages served 2.7 and the number of persons served was 701. A tabular statement showing the numbers and grades of the schools in the District together with their strength is noted below.

Area	.. ..	3,149 Sq. Miles
Inhabited villages	.. ..	2,782
Population	.. 7,04,657	(Males .. 3,57,474, (Females .. 3,47,183.
Colleges	.. ..	Nil
		Boys Girls
High Schools	.. ..	3 428 9
Middle Schools	.. ..	79 3,244 325
Primary Schools	.. ..	777 21,810 6,013
Special Schools	.. ..	14 475 27
Village Indigenous Schools	.. ..	131 1,853 197
		<hr/>
Total	.. 1,004	27,810 6,571

Number of square miles served by a school	3.1
Number of villages served by a school	2.7
Number of persons served by a school	701

Besides the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Inspector, Assistant Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspector of Sānskrit Education, who have their head-quarters at Bangalore and visit the District for inspection, there are six Inspecting officers entrusted with the inspection of schools in the District. A statement showing the numbers and grades of the several Inspecting officers in the District is noted below :—

Designation of the Inspecting Officers	Territorial jurisdiction	Head-quarter	Kinds of schools under district control
District Inspector, Kolar.	Revenue District of Kolar.	Kolar ..	All Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools in the District.
Assistant Inspector, Srinivaspur.	Srinivaspur and Muibagal ..	Srinivaspur	Primary Schools in the Range.

Designation of the Inspecting Officer	Territorial jurisdiction	Head-quarter	Kinds of Schools under direct control
Assistant Inspector, Sidlaghatta.	Sidlaghatta., Chintamani and Chikballapur.	Sidlaghatta	Primary Schools in the Range.
Assistant Inspector, Goribidnur.	Goribidnur and Bagepalli.	Goribidnur	Do
Assistant Inspector, Kolar.	Kolar, Malur and Bowringpet.	Kolar ..	Do
Assistant Inspector, Urdu Primary Schools.	Kolar District.	Kolar ..	Urdu Primary Schools in the Range.
Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Girls' Schools.	Kolar & Tumkur Districts.	Kolar ..	Kannada Primary Schools for girls.

MEDICAL.

There are five Hospitals in the District distributed as follows :—

Kolar 2 ; one maintained by Government and the other by the American Mission Methodist Society.

Kolar Gold Fields 2 ; one maintained by Government and the other by the Mining Board.

Chik-Ballapur 1, maintained by the London Missionary Society.

Besides the Hospitals, there are 17 Local Fund Dispensaries and 11 Vaidya-sālas as shown in the statement appended :—

Taluk	Vaidya-salas	Local Fund Dispensaries
Kolar ..	....	1. Civil Hospital. 2. Female Dispensary.
Bowringpet ..	1. Sangannahalli .. 2. Budikote.	3. Bowringpet.
Malur ..	3. Sivarapatna .. 4. Masthi.	4. Malur.
Mulbagal ..	....	5. Mulbagal. 6. Devarayasamudra.
Srinivasapur ..	5. Royalpud ..	7. Srinivasapur.
Chintamani ..	6. Iragampalli ..	8. Chintamani. 9. Chintamani Female Dispensary.

Taluk	Vaidyasala	Local Fund Dispensaries
Sidlaghatta ..	7. Burudukunte .. 8. Thimmanaikanhalli. 9. Kundlakurki.	10. Sidlaghatta.
Chik-Ballapur	.....	11. Chikballapur Local Fund Dispensary. 12. Chikballapur Female Dispensary.
Goribidnur ..	10. Hosur ..	13. Goribidnur.
Bagepalli ..	11. Darinaikanpalya	14. Manchenhalli. 15. Pajepalli.
Gudibanda ..	.....	16. Pathepalya. 17. Gudibanda.

During the years 1925, the number of Government Hospitals and Local Fund Dispensaries working in the district was 19; the total number of patients treated (both in-door and out-door) in them was 2,55,063; and the total expenditure incurred on them (including establishment, medicine, etc.) was Rs. 1,03,944.

VACCINATION.

There are 14 vaccinators in the service of the Local Boards and 4 in the Municipal Boards. 13,483 persons were vaccinated during the year 1921-22.

The control over the Vaccination Department is exercised by the President of the District Board under advice by the Sanitary Commissioner.

SECTION V—GAZETTEER.

Agalguriki.—A villgae in Chikballapur Taluk. Population 657. The Virabhadra temple here has a figure of Virabhadra, about 4 feet high, with the usual attributes—a sword, a shield a bow and an arrow and the usual sheep-headed Daksha at the side. Near the Nandi in front is a prostrating figure with the label Bolavirayya at the side. To the right in the *navaranga* stands a profusely ornamented figure, about 4 feet high with folded hands, which is said to represent one Settappa who built the temple. The south sluice of the Gōpālākṛishna

tank is a fine structure, being in the form of a *mantapa*, supported by 6 lofty pillars. The stone containing the old inscription *E. C. X.*, *Chikballapur 3* is at a considerable distance to the east of the tank, on the way from Ajjavara to Nayindhalli. The inscription is on the back. The front has an apparently modern figure, about 1½ feet high, of Mahishasurāardini, standing on the head of a buffalo with 4 hands, the upper two holding a discus and a conch, the left lower place on the waist and the right lower either in the *abhaya* (or fear removing) attitude or holding something which cannot be made out.

Ajjavara.

Ajjavara.—A village in Chik-Ballapur taluk. Population 440. The Ranganātha temple at this place has a stone *brindāvana* at the bottom of which, on the front face, is sculptured a figure of Ranganātha, about 3 feet long, with the head to the south.

Ambajidurga.

Ambajidurga.—A detached hill in the Chintāmani taluk, three miles west-south-west of Chintāmani. The summit, which is 4,399 feet above the level of the sea was fortified by Tipu Sultān, but taken by the British in 1791. Until 1873 the surrounding *hoblis* formed a taluk called after this hill, with head-quarters at Chintāmani. Now this is one of the Hobli head-quarters of the present Chintāmani taluk.

Anakanur.

Anakanur.—A village in the Chik-Ballapur taluk. Population 327. Here is a Ranganātha temple with a similar figure of the god as at Ajjavara. The village has about 10 families of Srīvaishnavas who are said to be the lineal descendants of Parāsara-Bhatta a celebrated Srīvaishnava teacher and author of the 12th century, who was a younger contemporary of Rāmānujāchārya.

Avani.

Avani.—A village and hill in the Mulbagal taluk, eight miles south-west of the kasba; head-quarters of the hobli of the same name. Population 1,000.

The region is said to be the *Avantikā-kshētra* one of the ten places of great sanctity in India. The hill is related to have been the residence of the poet Vālmīki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, and thence to have been called *Vālmiki-Parvata*. Rāma is said to have encamped here for some time on his return from the expedition against Lanka or Ceylon, and hither Sita, when subsequently banished by her husband, is stated to have come and given birth to her twin sons, finding in Vālmiki a protector for herself and a preceptor for her children. The place is mentioned in a Bāna inscription, the professed date of which is 339, and in a later inscription, it is called the Gaya of the south. (See *Mulbagal*, 76).

The place is undoubtedly one of considerable antiquity, its correct name being *Āhavanīya*. To the east of the hill are shown two rocks known as *Rāmanabande* and *Lakshmanabande*; and Sita is said to have witnessed the battle between Rāma and his sons in connection with the sacrificial horse, which took place on the above rocks, from the top of a huge boulder on the hill called *Tottalgundu*. Another rock on the hill is called *Kuduregundu* because, it is said, the sacrificial horse was tied on it by Lava and Kusa. A cave on the hill with a figure of Vālmiki is pointed out as his residence. This is also known as the temple of *Janakarishi*, the father of Sita. To the north of the cave is the *Pāndava* temple with 5 *lingas* in a line, said to have been set up by the five *Pāndavas*. Three inscriptions have been found here and seven more at the *Ekāntarāmēsvara* temple. Near the latter is a cave with two *lingas* on one pedestal, said to have been set up by Lava and Kusa. A few large holes in the overhanging rock of this cave are said to represent the places where Sita kept her toilet things. A spring in front is called *Kashāya tīrtha*, because, according to popular belief, it was here that Sita washed the cloths of her children. Another spring between two huge rocks, called *Dhanushkōti*, is held very sacred, the *Sraddhas* performed here being supposed to be equal in merit to those performed at Gaya. Here, there is a figure of *Bhairava* whose permission is necessary, according to the *Saivāgama*, for bathing in holy *tīrthas*. On the rock to the north is figured in several places a single foot with labels giving the name of the god whose foot it represents. There is also a figure of *Gadādharaśvāmi* with the name inscribed below. On the top of the

hill is a temple of Sita-Pārvati, commonly known as Sitamma. A few other inscriptions have also been discovered in various parts of the hill.

The temples at Avani, which are enclosed in a courtyard measuring about 90 yards by 50 yards, contain mostly *lingas* said to have been set up by Rāma, Lakshmana, Bharata, Satrugna, Hanumān, Sugriva and Angada, and hence called Rāmēsvara, Lakshmanēsvara, etc., after their names. There is also a temple of Pārvati and small shrines of Gaṇeśa, Virabhadra and Subrahmanya. The Lakshmanēsvara, Bharatēsvara, Satrughnēsvara and Pārvati temples are fine buildings with sculptures on the outer walls. The *linga* of the first temple is the biggest of all in the enclosure, being about 6 feet high with pedestal and 5 feet in girth. The *navaranga* has a ceiling panel, about 9 feet square, of *ashtadīkṣpālakas* or the regents of the cardinal points with the figure of Umāmahēsvara in the centre. A similar panel is also found in the Bharatēsvara temple. In the *navaranga* of the Pārvati temple stand two profusely ornamented figures, about 4½' and 4' high respectively, with beards and mustaches, which are said to represent the brothers Ilavānjiraya and Vāsudēvaraya. The doorways of the Satrughnēsvara, Sugrīvēsvara and Angadēsvara temples are of black stone and well-carved, the first being the best. On the north outer wall of the Lakshmanēsvara temple is a seated figure, with a *rudrākṣu* necklace, representing Tribhuvanakartara, the famous *guru* of the 10th century, referred to below. A label to the right of the figure gives the name. The fragmentary nature of the inscriptions on the north outer wall of the Rāmēsvara temple (Mulbagal 42e-42j) has to be attributed to a subsequent renovation of the building. On the west outer wall of the store-house are sculptured in two or three places a boar and a dagger, indicating that the building was constructed or renovated during the Vijayanagar period. Inscriptions are to be seen on the east base of the Lakshmanēsvara temple; in the Pārvati temple; in the *Kalyāna-mantapa*; to the west of Nagarkunte, 2 of them being old *vīragals* of the Nolamba period; and on the rock to the west of Gindi-tīrtha, some of them being short inscriptions in old characters consisting of mere names like those at Sravana-Belgola. The rock to the west of Gindi-tīrtha contains some old inscriptions. Earlier than the temples above noticed was

a temple erected in the ninth century, to the memory of her husband, by the Kadamba princess who was married to the Nolamba king Bira Mahendra. A memorial to a certain Tribhuvanakarttara Dēva, who died in 931 A.D., states that he governed Avani for forty years, during which he built fifty temples, and constructed two tanks. (*E. C. X. Kolar District Mulbagal* 65). Inscriptions of the Pallavas, the Chōlas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings found here show the importance attached to the place for several centuries. Tribhuvanakarttara-dēva or *bhattar* is mentioned in several inscriptions. (*Mulbagal* 91 dated in 1007 A. D., 93 94 and 264). Tribhuvanakaritta seems to have been the standing designation of the high priest of the place. The religious establishment at this place was of importance from a very early date. The head of it is generally described as ruling the kingdom of penance.

The temples were repaired in the fourteenth century by Ilavanji Rāya and Vāsudēvarāya, who came, together with a merchant named Navakōti Nārāyana Setti, from Kumbhakonam. A *guru* of the Smārta sect resides here. To the great annual festival held for ten days from *Magha bahula* 14th, in honour of Rāmalingēsvara (the linga set up by Rāma), about 10,000 people resort and 20,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Bagepalli.—A taluk in the north, formerly till 1882 Bagepalli. called Gumnāyakanpālya. Area 447.13 square miles (including Gudibanda). Head-quarters at Bagepalli. Includes the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, and contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hobli	Villages	Villages classified				Population
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	
1. Bagepalli	48	40	..	6	2	11,318
2. Gulur ..	43	39	..	3	1	12,514
3. Chelur ..	66	63	..	2	1	14,252
4. Pathapalya.	32	28	..	3	1	9,251
5. Mitterari	39	34	..	5	..	8,227
6. Gudibanda	73	68	..	3	2	8,730
7. Somnalli.	75	72	..	1	2	8,669
Total .	378	344	..	23	9	72,961

Principal
places, with
population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Gudibanda	2,450
2	Bagepalli	1,960
3	Chakavel	1,933
4	Mittemari	1,153
5	Gulur	1,064

A rugged and hilly taluk, the centre of which is crossed from north to south by the Dongala-konda hills. The south-eastern portion is watered by the Pāpāghni, which receives a considerable stream named the Vandaman, rising near Pātpālya. On the frontier, near Chelur, the Pāpāghni forms a very large tank, called the Vyāsa-samudra, after Vyāsa-rayāsvāmi, a *guru* of the Mādхва Brāhmans, by whom it is said to have been constructed. Through the western side of the taluk flows the Chitrāvati, which near Bagepalli is dammed by *anicuts*, and supplies some small channels for irrigation. In the open country east and west of the hills, there are many good tanks, the number in the taluk altogether being 481. The most productive part is probably the north-eastern. But much of the surface of the country is broken and irregular and unfit for cultivation. The neighbourhood of the hills, except where there are fruitful valleys, is covered with low jungle.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885, except in the Gudibanda and Somenahalli hoblis which had been settled in 1876. The revision settlement was introduced with effect from 1923-24 and the culturable area was distributed as follows:—

Occupied area :

Dry	.. ..	42,090 acres
Wet	.. ..	4,957 "
Garden	.. ..	6,440 "

Unoccupied area :

Dry	.. ..	20,972 acres
Wet	.. ..	686 "
Garden	.. ..	188 "
Kharab	.. ..	1,38,248 acres
Inām	.. ..	9,032 "

The total Revenue Demand for 1921-22 was Rs. 2,24,587-1-4 the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,37,386-9-6.

The old road from Bangalore to Bellary runs through the west of the taluk from south to north. From Bagepalli there are roads east to Chelur and south-east to Chintāmani. From the high road there is also a branch west to Gudibanda and to the railway at Goribidnur.

Bagepalli or Bagerahalli.—A small frontier town on the right bank of the Chitrāvati, about sixty miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Bagepalli taluk and a Municipality.

Bagepalli or
Bagerahalli.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	637	626	1,263
Muhammadans	225	227	452
Christians	1	..	1
Total ..	863	853	1,716

There were formerly, it is said, three towns near this spot, namely, Gadadampatna, at Devaragudipalli, two miles to the east; Karkur, at the village of that name, two miles to the south-east; and Kuntlur, on the banks of the Chitrāvati, to the west. Inscriptions show that the first of these was in existence in the fourteenth century.

The place now derives all its importance from being the taluk head-quarters. An attempt was made some years ago to remove it to the left bank of the river for the sake of communication with the high roads, but without success, as the people could not be induced to move and rebuild their houses on the new site.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	1,160	1,014	1,343	779
Expenditure	1,307	869	991	1,104

Bellur.

Bellur.—A village near Malur. Population 478. Judging from the inscriptions found in it, this village appears to be of considerable antiquity. In some of the epigraphs it is named Vishnuvardhana-chaturvēdi-mangalam after the Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana. But there are also older records dating back to the period of Śrīpurusha, if not to an earlier period. There were once several Śrīvaiṣṇava scholars in the village, who had a large number of disciples both among Brāhmins and Non-Brāhmins. A few of their descendants are now living in the village. They say they are the lineal descendants of Prativādibhayankaram (a terror to hostile disputants) Anna, a disciple of Manavālamahāmuni, the great Śrīvaiṣṇava teacher and author who flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. It appears that one of their ancestors named Vellurappa or Annangarāchārya came from Kānchi (Conjeeveram) and settled here some 132 years ago. On hearing that some of his *sabara* (hunter) disciples were addicted to beef, he in disgust made up his mind to leave the place for Melkote. Thereupon the *sabaras* swore on his foot-prints, now pointed out on a rock of Chikka-Urukalgudda to the west under the name *Gurugala pāda* (the *guru's* feet), that they would give up the bad habit and entreated him to stay in the village. The god of the Rāma temple is called Valavanda-perumāl in the Tamil inscriptions.

Betamangala.

Betamangala.—An old town on the right bank of the Pālār, which till 1864 gave its name to and was the headquarters of what is now the Bowringpet taluk. It is eighteen miles south-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. A road from Bowringpet to Mulbagal also passes through it. Population 1,532.

A fair held on Firday is attended by about 1,000 people. The name is a contraction of *Vijayāditya-mangala*, derived from the Bana king Vijayāditya, probably its founder. Two old inscribed stones worshipped in a temple under the name of Gangamma, are of the dates 904 and 944, the Nolamba period. The large tank was repaired in the time of the

Nolamba king Iriya Nolamba, about 950. It again breached and was restored in 1095 by Chokkimaya, general of the Hoysala prince Vishnuvardhana, while encamped at Nangali, after a victorious expedition to the countries in the east below the Ghâts. Vishnuvardhana was, on this expedition, apparently followed by this brother, Udayāditya, whose daughter according to an inscription died at this place. (*Chikmagalur* 70, dated about 1117 A.D.).

It was again breached in the year 1903 on account of heavy rains and was restored by the Mysore Government.

The water of this tank has been reserved to supply water to the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a large pumping plant to lift and filter water before supplying it to the Fields.

The town lost its importance on the opening of the Railway in 1864, which diverted the former large passenger traffic, and the removal, owing to increasing unhealthiness, of the taluk head-quarters to the newly formed town of Bowringpet.

During the Chōla and Hoysala times, the place was undoubtedly one of importance. Near the Gangamma temple in which two stones containing the inscriptions *Bowringpet* 1 and 2 are worshipped, is to be seen a Tamil inscription. On the rock known as *kothīla-bande* to the north of the Isvara temple 14 short Tamil inscriptions of about the 13th century are to be seen in different parts. These are of some interest as recording grants for some temple by people belonging to places, such as Kumāndūr, Tūppil and Mangalur now included in the Madras Presidency. In the Ānjanēya temple the image, which is about 12 feet high, is said to have been set up by Arjuna. The Arkēsvara temple is a good structure with sculptures on the pillars. Two epigraphs are to be seen near this temple. The Vijayarangasvāmi temple is an old building in the Dravidian style, with a Nolamba inscription of the 10th century on its base. The principal image, called Vijayēndra, is said to have been set up by Indra. It is a seated figure, styled *Virrirunda-perumāl* in the Tamil inscriptions, with consorts, also seated at the sides. There are also in the *navaranga* figures of Vijaya-lakshmi and Ranganātha to the right and left.

Bowringpet.

Bowringpet.—A taluk in the south-east, formerly called Betamangala. Area 336.56 square miles. Headquarters at Bowringpet. Contains the following *hōblis*, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages	Villages classified				Population
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayamgutta	
1. Bowringpet	83	66	2	13	2	23,771
2. Dasarahosahalli.	79	69	1	8	1	30,248
3. Betamangala	70	57	..	12	1	11,400
4. Kyasamballi	86	62	5	16	3	15,462
5. Kamasandra	46	37	..	9	..	8,523
6. Budikote	66	48	1	16	1	9,659
Total ..	430	339	9	74	8	99,063

Principal places, with population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Gold Mines	87,682
2	Bowringpet	5,553
3	Oorgaum	2,999
4	Budikote	1,196
5	Betamangala	1,532

The river Pālār runs through the taluk from north-west to south-east, and forms the large Betamangala and Rāmasāgara tanks. The west of the taluk is crossed from north to south by the auriferous tract, generally uncultivated and marked by low flat hills, in which have now been formed the Kolar Gold Mines. The southern borders of the taluk abut upon the Eastern Ghāts, and are rugged and jungly.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1890 and the revision settlement with effect from 1925-26. The culturable area was distributed as follows :—

Occupied area :

Dry	.. .. .	50,575 acres
Wet	.. .. .	6,332 ..
Garden	.. .. .	3,274 ..

Unoccupied area :

Dry	..	..	..	2,939	acres
Wet	..	..	..	134	„
Garden	..	..	..	28	„
Kharab	..	..	..	1,07,022	„
Inam	..	..	..	10,350	„

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 9,13,661-1-4, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,19,150-7-5.

The Madras branch railway from Bangalore to Jalarpet enters the taluk in the west and turns south at Bowringpet, which is the junction for the Gold Fields Railway. There are stations at Bowringpet and Kamasandra on the former, and at four places Balaghat, Oorgaum, Champion Reefs and Mysore Mines on the latter. From Bowringpet there are roads north to Kolar, east to Betamangala, south-west to Budikote, and a loop road east south and west through the Gold Mines to Kamasandra. There is also a road from Bët mangala to Kolar.

Bowringpet.—A new town, situated at the former Kolar road, now Bowringpet station of the Bangalore branch railway, to which it owes its origin. It includes the previously existing villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere, and was established in 1864 on the opening of the railway, being named after Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. It lies eleven miles south of Kolar, with which it is connected by narrow guage railway. Head-quarters of the Bowringpet taluk and a Municipality. Bowringpet.

Population in 1921			Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	2,063	1,985	4,048
Muhammadans	..	..	893	598	1,491
Christians	..	..	146	146	292
Jains	..	..	45	17	62
Total			3,147	2,746	5,893

A fair held on Friday is attended by about 2,000 people and 700 bullocks. Owing to its proximity to the Gold Fields, and

its being the junction for the Gold Fields Railway, it has become one of the most important places in the District.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	22,201	17,229	17,681	24,712
Expenditure	31,979	20,285	23,505	20,358

Brahmagiri
OF
Yargkonda.

Brahmagiri or Yargkonda.—A hill of the Nandidrug range, rising to 4,657 feet above sea-level. It stands to the south-west of Nandidrug, being connected with it by a saddle. The trees on the hill, form part of the reserved plantations of the Forest Department.

Budikote.

Budikote.—A large village in the Bowringpet taluk, eight miles south-west of the *kasba*, situated between the two branches of the Markanda river near their point of junction. Headquarters of the Budikote *hōbli*. Population 1,196.

A small fair held on Monday is visited by about 600 people.

Budikote, (*Skt.* Vibhūtipura) fort of ashes, is said to derive its name from the immense holocausts performed there at some remote period.

It is an ancient village as evidenced by a Bāna inscription of the 8th century found in it. Latterly, it was the birth-place of Haidar; a spot among the boulders in the fort is shown as the place where his cradle was rocked. It formed the *jāgir* of his father Fatte Muhammad on his receiving the appointment of Faujdār under the Subadār of Sira. The fort has a fine spring. The *navaranga* doorway of the Venkataramana temple outside the fort is sculptured with creeper work and has Gajalakshmi on the lintel. Another temple, the Sōmēsvara is to the north of the village. The figures usually found in the *navaranga* of Siva temples are in this case kept in the *prakāra* in small shrines looking like *Vīrara-gudis*. The figures are Dakshināmūrti playing on the *vīna* or lute, Saptamātrikah, another Dakshināmūrti bearing a rosary and a water-vessel in the upper hands, Vishnu, Mahishāsūramardini, Brahma, Chandikēsvara, Bhairava

and Sūrya. The Nandi-pillar has Nandi in front, a linga on the back, a drum on the right side and a trident on the left.

Chennakesava-betta or Chennarayan-betta.—One of the Nandidrug hills and the reputed source of both Northern and Southern Pinakini or Pennār. Height above the sea is 4,762 feet. It is five miles south-west of Chik-Ballapur and contiguous to Nandidrug on the north-west. The forest on it is one of those reserved by the State. At one part on the top is a large cave connected with a temple. The hill was also at one time called Baynes' Hill, after an officer who built a small bungalow there, and died in 1807.

Chennakē-sava-betta or Channarā-yanbetta.

Chennarayapura.—A village in Malur taluk. In the jungle near Channarāyapura, which belongs to the Malur taluk, stands a huge slab, 7 feet by 5 feet, which shows a man attacking a tiger. The sculptures are beautifully and realistically executed. The man must have died in the conflict as he is represented at the top as worshipping a linga. Tradition says that at one time a *pūjāri* fought with a tiger and killed it. At a distance of a few yards from this is lying another huge slab containing the Tamil inscription *E. C. X., Malur 82*. One of the two records at Bhaktarhalli near by is an inscription of the reign of the Ganga king Sivamāra.

Chennarāya-pura.

Chik-Ballapur.—A Sub-Division comprising the taluks of Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur, Bagepalli and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk. Head-quarters at Chik-Ballapur.

Chik-Balla-pur.

Chik-Ballapur.—A taluk in the west. Area 249·85 square miles. Headquarters at Chik-Ballapur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages classified					Popula-tion
	Villages	Govern-ment	Sarva-manya	Jodi	Kayam-gutta	
1. Chik-Ballapur	71	51	..	18	2	25,910
2. Purnasagara	61	48	..	13	..	8,781
3. Nandi	67	46	2	15	4	15,436
4. Mandikal	69	58	4	6	1	8,642
Total ..	268	203	6	52	7	58,669

Principal
places, with
population.

No.	Place	Population
1	Chikballapur	10,431
2	Nandi	1,033

The taluk, composed as it is of a lofty range of mountains, with rivers rising on either side, besides detached clusters of hills, presents a great variety of soil and aspect. The Nandidrug range runs north and south through the western side, the hills of Dibbagiri, Brahmagiri or Vargkonda, Channa-kēsavabetta, Hariharēsvarabetta and Kalavaradurga being included in the taluk, besides the lofty peak of Nandidrug itself. The valley between this mountain and Brahmagiri encloses the principal forest in the District, in a part of which coffee is cultivated. Of the passes through the chain, the Manchenahalli Ghāt, through which a road connects Chik-Ballapur and Goribidnur, is the chief. A road to Dodballapur runs through a pass called the Basavan Kanive to the north of Nandidrug, but a level road from Nandi has been carried round the base of the hills to meet the other beyond.

Around this spot and within a few miles of Chik-Ballapur, the South Pinākini rises on the east of the range, flows through the tanks of the town, and bends southwards to Jangamkote. The Chitrāvati rises in the north-east and continues that direction past Peresandra. The North Pinākani rises on the west and flows north-west into Goribidnur. The Arkāvati, rising near the same spot, takes a south-west course to Dod-Ballapur.

The soil on the table land about Chik-Ballapur and Nandi, and to the west of the range, is of great fertility and extremely favourable for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Much of the Peresandra hobli, on the other hand, is unfavourable to husbandry, abounding with deep ravines and broken ground, through which the streams from the mountains and high lands westward fall into the low country about Sadali.

Besides the fortifications of Nandidrug there are several buildings in the taluk deserving of mention, among others

the temples of Umāmahēswara at Nandi, decorated with some delicate stone carving, and of Rangasvāmi at the Rangasthala, 2 miles west of Chik-Ballapur.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1884 and the revision settlement with effect from 1921-22. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows:—

Occupied area :

Dry	..	..	..	30,601 acres
Wet	..	..	..	6,108 „
Garden	..	..	..	3,881 „

Unoccupied area :

Dry	..	..	..	12,785 acres
Wet	..	..	..	477 „
Garden	..	..	..	44 „
Kharab	..	..	..	91,064 „
Inām	..	..	..	8,276 „

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,66,196-4-3, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 93,299-4-0.

The old Bangalore-Bellary road crosses the taluk from south to north through Chik-Ballapur, whence there are roads east to Sidlaghatta, west to Goribidnur and south-west to Nandi and Dodballapur. A road from Kolar to Dod-Ballapur passes through Nandi. A short branch connects the south-eastern foot of Nandidrug with the high road near Devanhalli.

Chik-Ballapur.—A large town 36 miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Headquarters of the Sub-Division and of the taluk bearing the same name, and a Municipality. Chik-Ballapur.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	4,252	4,322	8,574
Muhammadans	..	..	..	869	755	1,644
Christians	..	..	..	108	99	207
Jaina	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total				5,235	5,196	10,431

Chikka Ballapura, or Little Ballapura, is so called to distinguish it from Dodda Ballapura. In Hindustāni it is called Chota-Ballapur, and in Telugu, Chinna-Ballapuram. It was founded about 1479 by Malla Baire Gauda, youngest son of Baire Gauda, the leader of the refugees who settled at Āvati. The village which originally occupied the site was called Kodi Manchanahalli, in the vicinity of which Malla Baire Gauda, while hunting, observed a hare turn upon the hounds, and was led by this indication of *gandu bhūmi*, or male soil, to make proposals for the erection of a fort and *petta* there to Baiche Gauda and Baire Gauda, the joint patels. But permission of the Vijayanagar sovereign being necessary, Mari Gauda, the chief's son, was despatched thither and returned with a favourable reply. The moment determined on by the Brāhmans as the most lucky for laying the foundation of the fort was to be proclaimed when Malla Baire Gauda and the workmen were on the spot, by the sound of a conch such as is carried by beggars. But unluckily one of that fraternity passing at the time sounded his shell, which being taken for the signal agreed on, the work was commenced half an hour too soon, in consequence of which it was foretold that the government should continue in that family only for 300 years.

On its completion, Mari Gauda was appointed governor of the new state and ruled for 24 years. His son Dodda Baire Gauda succeeded. He reigned only 3 years and was followed by his son Rangappa Gauda, who held the government for 42 years. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Jōgi Baire Gauda, who ruled for 30 years, and was followed by his son Dodda Baire Gauda for 46 years. The latter left no issue, but his wife Venkatamma carried on the government with the aid of confidential officers for 15 years longer, and at her death appointed Mari Gauda, a grandson of Jōgi Baire Gauda's whom she had brought up from an infant, to succeed her. Another account says he was a son of the Devanhalli chief and adopted by her. After a reign of 45 years, through some defect or imbecility in his

management, he was deposed, and succeeded by his eldest brother Anni Gauda, he being only the fifth son. The new ruler, during a reign of 18 years, purchased Sidlaghatta for 1,00,000 *pagōdas*, annexed it to his territory, and died after amassing a fortune of 20 lakhs of *pagōdas*. The brother who had been deposed appears to have been put in possession of Sadali and Itikaldurga as a *jāgir*. Anni Gauda's son Havali Baire Gauda succeeded, but after 4 months was deposed, on account of his tyranny and oppression, being succeeded by his nephew Baiche Gauda, who ruled 16 years.

During his time, the Mysore army under Kanthirava, the Dalavāyi, attempted to reduce the fort. But the Mahrattas, to whom Baiche Gauda applied, forced him to raise the siege, and in a severe battle near Kotikonda, defeated and slew him by cutting off his head. Baiche Gauda soon after purchased and annexed Burdagunta. At his death he was succeeded by his son Dodda Baire Gauda, who during a reign of 2 years re-conquered those parts of the dominion which had submitted to Kanthirava during the siege of the capital. He was succeeded by his brother Venkata Nārāyan Gauda, who ruled 35 years, and was followed by his son Baiche Gauda. The latter after 9 months was deposed, and his uncle Chikkappa Gauda took the government.

Three years after his accession, Haidar Ali appeared before the town, and after a siege of three months, during which many attempts were made to carry the fort by storm and mining, which from the pālegār's knowledge of counter-mining was unsuccessful, a treaty was concluded by which the Mysore army was to withdraw on condition of the chief's paying 5,00,000 *pagōdas* and a golden head in the room of Kanthirava's particularly insisted on by Haidar. Part of the sum was paid on the spot, and a confidential officer left to receive the balance. But no sooner had Haidar removed to Devanhalli than Chikkappa Gauda communicated with Murāri Rao, the chief of Gutti, who at once sent a reinforcement. Putting these troops in possession of the fort, the Gauda with his family took refuge at Nandidrug. Haidar,

immediately on hearing of it, retook the fort, severely punishing the defenders by mutilation, and shortly after sent a force to reduce Nandidrug, Kalavaradug, Gudibanda, Itikaldrug and Kotikonda. The pālegar and his family were kept close prisoners in Bangalore, where Chikkappa Gauda died, without issue. A report being circulated that a rescue would be attempted, the other prisoners were removed to Coimbatore.

When Haidar visited Coimbatore some time after and desired them to be brought before him, they all attended except Baiche Gauda, the one that had been deposed, whose pride was averse to saluting the conqueror. Unwilling to hurt the old man's sensibility, Haidar ordered that he should be admitted through a low door, intending to accept the bending down with his head forward in passing through it as a salute and return the compliment. But the obstinate Gauda, to prevent Haidar having even that gratification, presented one of his feet first, on which he was put into irons and close confinement.

A younger member of the family, named Nārāyan Gauda was afterwards re-instated by Lord Cornwallis and put in possession of Chik-Ballapur, which Tipu's troops had evacuated in order to defend Nandidrug. He declined assistance, preferring to rely on his own resources, which Tipu hearing of, made a sudden attack upon the fort, took and demolished it after a feeble resistance. On the capture of Nandidrug by the British in 1791, the chief was again in possession for a short time, but on the conclusion of peace with Tipu could no longer retain his power.

The town has been improved of late years by several large buildings for Sub-Division offices, Munsiff's Court, etc. The London Mission have also made a principal out-station here. The silk industry is largely pursued.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	19,070	18,531	17,787	21,137
Expenditure ..	23,854	15,861	24,355	38,600

Most of the temples in the town are modern. The Subrahmanyēsvara temple has three cells standing in a line, the south cell containing a figure of Lakshminarasimha, the middle cell, a figure of Subrahmanya, and the north cell, a linga called Kukkelinga. Subrahmanya, about 2 feet high, stands on the coil of a snake under a seven-hooded canopy and has only one face and two hands, the right hand holding an upright mace and the left hanging by the side. An inscription is to be seen on the south outer wall, as also a few modern ones on the temple vessels and lamps. One of the lamps called Nakshatrārti or the star-waving lamp has 27 cavities for holding oil with the initial letters of the 27 *nakshatras* or asterisms inscribed against each. On the slabs of the veranda in the Prasannanandīsvara temple are to be seen a few modern epigraphs. The Chennakēsava temple is an old structure. The god is a good figure, about 2½ feet high, flanked by consorts. In the *navaranga* there are 5 figures of Ālvārs to the left, besides a figure of Śrīnivāsa in a niche. A short Tamil inscription is to be seen on the south base. The Virabhadra temple, known as Chinnappa's temple after the name of the builder Mallikārjuna Chinnappa, is a fine modern building profusely decorated with stucco figures. Pieces of glass are stuck in the plaster to add beauty to the structure. This mode of decoration appears to be a characteristic feature of modern Lingāyat temples in these parts. The image of Virabhadra, about 3 feet high, is well carved. It has for its attributes a sword, a shield, a bow and an arrow. At the right side, a figure of the sheep-headed Daksha stands with folded hands as usual. The temple has a good tower. Opposite to it is a well built pond, named Chinnappa's pond, in an enclosure, surrounded by verandas on three sides. But all this is now in ruins. To the right of the temple is a building containing the *gaddige* or tomb of Chinnappa, who is said to have died about 62 years ago. About 2½ miles to the north-east of Chik-Ballapur is a fine circular pond known as the Chitrāvati, which, rising in the Hariharēsvara hill to the west, is said to flow into this pond which is therefore looked upon as a holy *tīrtha*. The pond is well built with steps all round, the outer diameter being about 158 feet and the inner about 91 feet at the present water level. There is also a circular well, about 43 feet in diameter, in the middle of the pond. The steps are said to have been built by Dewan Pūrnaiya. The pond is popularly known

as Halasamma's well, Halasamma being supposed to have been a Palegār princess. She is perhaps identical with Halasa-Ratama, sister of the Sugatur chief Chikka-Tammaya-Gauda, mentioned in *E. C. 10, Mulbagal* 76, of about 1600. There are three temples near the pond, the Ānjanēya, the Subrahmanya and the Kāśivisvēsvara. The first is an old sturcture, the others were erected only a few years ago.

Chikka-Kadatur.

Chikka-Kadatur.—A village near Malur. At some distance to the south-east of this village is situated the Siddappa temple with a large number of hero-shrines in front and at the sides. It is stated that the shrines are added to by a certain class of people every three or four years. In the veranda of the temple is kept on stone props a wooden rafter, about 60 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, once used for the hook-swinging ceremony. It is of a dark colour, being constantly smeared with oil. To the north-east of the temple is a small four-pillared *mantapa* surmounted by a fine tower which is sculptured on all the sides.

Chintamani.

Chintamani.—A taluk in the east, till 1873 called Ambajidurga, and then till 1882 called Srinivasapur. Area 271.91 square miles. Head-quarters at Chintamani. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

Hobli	Villages	Village classified				Population
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayam gutta	
1 Chintamani	77	69	2	4	2	21,044
2 Kaivara ..	49	46	1	1	1	12,291
3 Murugamalla	86	84	..	2	..	9,161
4 Ambajidurga	75	66	..	5	4	10,716
5 Mungana-halli.	55	50	..	5	..	10,897
Total .	342	315	3	17	7	64,109

Principal places, with population.

No.	Place				Population
1	Chintamani	..	..	..	6,161
2	Murugamalla	..	..	..	841

The taluk naturally divides itself into two distinct tracts. That which lies to the north of the roads from Chintamani to Bagepalli and to Cuddapah respectively, is a *kal sime* or stony tract, draining to the north ; all to the south of it is a *kempu bail sime* or open rolling country composed of red soil, draining to the south. Though the latter is more favourable for general cultivation, the former has greater facilities for storing the drainage, both tanks and wells in that part being very good. Sugar-cane is largely grown and thrives well. Cocoa-nut and areca-nut, on the other hand, are raised in very small quantities and are poor. Of the crops produced on dry fields, the ragi is of a superior description and highly esteemed. Fine topes of mango, tamarind and other trees are common. The honge is abundant everywhere.

Blankets and coarse cloth are manufactured in some parts, as well as a finer cloth for kamarbands.

Inscriptions show that the Bānas, the Vaidumbas, the Pallavas, the Chōlas, the Hoysalas, and the Vijayanagar kings have at various times occupied this part of the country, until the Mahrattas in modern times gained an ascendancy for short periods.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1887 and the revision settlement with effect from 1925-26. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows :—

Occupied area :

Dry	..	..	..	61,538 acres
Wet	..	..	..	10,441 "
Garden	..	..	..	8,009 "

Unoccupied area :

Dry	..	..	..	8,962 acres
Wet	..	..	..	871 "
Garden	..	..	..	177 "
Kharab	..	..	..	1,99,750 "
Inam	..	..	..	14,451 "

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,21,816-9-6, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,14,696-7-7.

The old Bangalore-Cuddapah high road runs through the taluk from south-west to north-east, being met at Muragamalla by one from Kolar through Srinivaspur. From Chintamani there are roads west to Sidlaghatta north-west to Bagepalli, north to Chelur and east to Srinivaspur and Mulbagal, with a short one south to the Cuddapah high road.

Chintamani.

Chintamani.—An important commercial town, 27 miles north-west of Kolar; head-quarters of the Chintamani taluk and a Municipality.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	2,372	2,351	4,723
Muhammadans	..	..	..	730	680	1,410
Christians	..	..	..	9	9	18
Animists	..	..	..	3	7	10
Total				3,114	3,047	6,111

The town is named after its founder Chintāmani Rao, a Mahrāṭta chief, and is the seat of the Kōmatis or banking class. Considerable trade is carried on in gold, silver and precious stones, besides other merchandise. Pomegranates grow here to a large size. A low hill commanding the town on the north-west was formerly fortified.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	20,033	22,116	33,005	20,055
Expenditure	23,564	35,217	30,655	31,576

Nekkundi.

Nekkundi.—A village forming the northern portion of the town of Chintāmani, appears to be a place of considerable antiquity as the records found in it take us back to the 8th century. Population 36. It seems to have been the scene of several battles between the Gangas and the Bānas during the reign of the Ganga king Srīpurusha. At Subbarāyanpēte to the

north-west of Chintāmani are to be seen two Nolamba inscriptions together with an old Tamil *viragal*. Ambājidurga, a fortified hill to the south-west of Chintāmani, has a small Siva temple on the top. A structure resembling a powder magazine is known as Enne-kanaja or the place where oil used to be stored. It is three feet below the ground level and is always filled with water. A cell with an arched doorway near the west gate is known as *Khajāna* or the treasury. The doorway has to the left the figure of an elephant and to the right that of a monkey. Traces are left of some buildings which once stood on the hill. From the top we get a view of hundreds of tanks in the surrounding tract of country.

Chitravati.—An affluent of the North Pinākini. It rises in the Hariharēsvara hill, north of Nandidrug and flowing north-east between the Worlakonda hill and Bagepalli, leaves Mysore a few miles north of the latter. Thence entering the Anantapur District, it runs north past Kodikonda, after which, turning north-east again, it supplies the Bukkapatna and Dharmāvaram tanks, ends its course near Gaudalur of the Cuddapah District, where it unites with the North Pinākini or Pennār. The stream is dammed near Bagepalli in several places, from which channels are led off which irrigate a considerable extent of paddy land in the Bagepalli taluk. Chitravati.

Dibbagiri.—The terminal hill southwards of the Nandidurg range, properly Divigiri. Dibbagiri.

Dod-Kadatur.—A village near Malur. Population 187. It is named Vishnuvardhana-chaturvēdi-mangalam in a Tamil inscription at the place. Dod-Kadatur

Dod-Sivara.—A village near Malur. Population 391. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance in ancient times. It has several old inscriptions of the time of the Ganga king Śrīpurusha. *E. C. X, Malur 96*, which is to be Dod-Sivara.

found here, is engraved on a slab of white granite. The sculptures and writing though more than 1,000 years old look so fresh as if they were chiselled only yesterday. The middle portion of the slab has a row of soldiers with the characteristic dress and arms of the 8th century, to which period the inscription belongs. Many other inscriptions are to be seen at this village, almost all in characters of the Ganga period.

Dokkala-konda or Dongala konda.

Dokkala-Konda or Dongalakonda.—The Robber hills (Telugu), so named from their affording a shelter to the bandits who used to plunder the neighbouring country. The hills are on the Mysore frontier in the north of the Bagepalli taluk.

Elaburige.

Elaburige.—A village in Bowringpet. Population 468. The Venkataramana temple at this place has 4 sculptured pillars in the *navaranga*, one of them being carved with figures of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. A noteworthy sculpture is a seated figure of Vishnu bearing a discus and a conch in the upper hands, the lower being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. In the *prākāra* is a grinding stone, about 3 feet in diameter, in which the grinding used to be done with the help of bullocks. Among epigraphs found at this village, 4 are *vīragals* of the 10th century and one a Tamil *māstikal* or *sati* stone of Rājēndra-Chōla's time. This seems to be the first Tamil *māstikal* that has yet been met with in the State.

Garudan-pālya.

Garudanpalya.—A village near Malur. Population 37. To the east of this village is an eminence on which are found many *Pāndavaraguli* or cromlechs with unusual gigantic slabs for the roof and comparatively smaller ones for the walls, the front having a small circular hole in the middle. The Jōdidār of the village has removed most of the slabs and utilised them for building a well in his field. Some of the cromlechs seem to have been examined and old pottery, etc., unearthed. It is stated that some of the pots and other antiquities so unearthed are in the possession of the Jōdidār who lives at Bowringpet.

Goribidnur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 343.10 square miles. Head-quarters at Goribidnur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hobli	Villages	Villages classified			Kayam gutta	Popula- tion
		Government	Sarva- manya	Jodi		
1. Goribid- .. nur.	45	36	1	3	5	22,471
2. Hosur ..	39	37	1	1	..	16,702
3. Nagargere	43	34	2	3	4	14,144
4. Manche- .. nahalli.	50	34	2	14	..	15,066
5. Dadinā- .. yakana- pālya.	50	46	1	3	..	12,335
6. Tonde- .. bhāvi.	40	37	..	2	1	12,957
Total ..	267	224	7	26	10	93,675

No.	Place	Population
1	Hosur	2,912
2	Manchenahalli	2,446
3	Goribidnur	1,831
4	Idagur	1,883
5	Tondebhavi	1,634
6	Dadināckanapālya	1,888
7	Hudagur	1,960
8	Namaḡondu	1,262
9	Minakingurike	1,337
10	Varavani	1,180
11	Mudagere	1,294

Principal places, with Population.

The taluk was extended in 1886 by the addition of some neighbouring hoblis. It is composed of the basin of the North Pinākini, which river runs through it from south-east to north being confined between the Nandidrug range of mountains on the east and a chain of hills from Makalidurga on the west. The Kumadvati or Kundar, a tributary of the North Pinākini, rising on the west of Mākālidurga

in Bangalore, flows through the taluk from south to north and then enters the Madhugiri taluk of the Tumkur District. A small stream from the east of Makalidurga waters the Tondebhavi hobli and joins the North Pinākini a little to the east of Bommasandra.

The level of the taluk is considerably lower than that of the neighbouring parts of the District, the descent being marked on the south by the Nagralpille kanave on the Dod-Ballapur frontier, and by the Manchēnahalli Ghāt on the east. The soil is loose and fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of the chief town, where water is easily procurable almost at the surface, not only from channels from the river but from shallow wells of never failing water, the sides of which are protected with wicker baskets to prevent their falling in. Sugar-cane, paddy, turmeric and ground-nut are extensively cultivated; cocoa-nut and areca-nut especially near Varavani. The wild custard-apple grows abundantly on the hills.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1880 and the revision settlement with effect from 1921-22. The area according to resettlement was distributed as follows :—

<i>Occupied area :—</i>				
Dry	..	..	..	27,350 acres
wet	..	..	..	3,802 „
Garden	..	..	..	5,974 „
<i>Unoccupied area :—</i>				
Dry	..	..	..	13,277 „
Wet	..	..	..	234 „
Garden	..	..	..	85 „
Kharab	..	..	..	43,514 „
Inam	..	..	..	3,334 „

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 4,62,526-0-0, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,77,610-0-0.

The Bangalore-Guntakal railway runs through the middle of the taluk from south to north, with stations at Tondebhavi, Goribidnur and Dod-Kurugod. The old road to Hindupur

is close alongside the railway, and from Goribidnur there are roads east to Gudibanda and south-east to Chik-Ballapur. There is also a road westwards from Tondebhavi to Madhugiri.

Goribidnur.—A town on the left bank of the North Pinakini, 56 miles north-west of Kolar on the Bangalore-Guntakal railway, and the Dod-Ballapur-Hindupur road. Head-quarters of the Goribidnur taluk and a Municipality. Goribidnur.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	850	783	1,633
Muhammadians	93	73	166
Jains	33	14	43
Total ..	972	780	1,842

It is stated to have been in ancient times the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pāndavas, and thence called *Vidurur*. A peepul tree of great age, said to have been planted by him, is still an object of worship, under the name of the Vidurasvatha, near Dod-Kurugod, four miles to the north. In modern times the town became a possession of the chief of Dadinaikanapālya, eight miles to the east, who gave it as a dowry to his daughter and after her name it was called *Gauri Vidurur*. The Muhammdans corrupted it into *Gori-bidnur*, a form to which some *gōris* or tombs erected by them near the town seem to give countenance. The fine tomb at Hire Bidnur, the other side of the river, is that of Husen Shāh Mirza, one of the Bijāpur nobles. (See below). The one at Goribidnur is of the same period in memory of a saint named Bakhari Vali.

The place lies low, 2,252 feet above the sea, and differs from all other parts of the District, bearing a resemblance it is said, in some of its features to Conjeeveram. The climate is hot, the soil loose and fertile, water abundant and easily procurable almost at the surface. The town has risen much in importance owing to the advent of the railway.

The Venkataramana temple here has a figure of the god, about 4 feet high, with 4 hands, the right lower hanging by the side pointing to the earth, the other three holding

a discus, a conch and a mace. A fragmentary inscription is to be seen at the entrance. The Navagraha temple has good figures of the nine planets standing in three rows on one pedestal. The Darga known as Jalal Bakhari Vali Darga is said to be an old structure, though of no architectural merit. The Darga and mosque at Hiribidnur are fine structures built of stone. The former is popularly known as Nyamat Bi Darga, though it is named Hussain Shāh Darga in official records. It is a square structure, measuring about 35 feet by 32 feet, with a narrow doorway, four minarets at the corners and a big dome on the roof. There are drip-stones all round. The Darga contains 4 tombs the first to the left, of Hussain Shāh, the next, of his wife Saidani Bi, the third of his daughter-in-law Nyamat Bi, and the fourth after some intervening space, of Sakina Bi, daughter of Nyamat Bi. The intervening space is said to have been reserved for the tomb of Hussain Shāh's son, who went away to Mecca leaving his parents and wife. On her husband's departure, Nyamat Bi renounced the world and came here, her father-in-law and mother-in-law also following her in search of their son. As stated above, the Darga is named after Nyamat Bi, and it is only her tomb that is worshipped by people who want their desires to be fulfilled. Hussain Shāh was one of the Bijāpur nobles. The mosque is known as Juma Masjid. It is a fine rectangular building, measuring about 44 feet by 22 feet, with three arched doorways and two large minarets, about 31 feet high, at the sides in front. The corner minarets at the back, about 11 feet high, are on the roof. The pedestals of the front minarets and the arches show ornamental work. The structure has a fine dome, about 14 feet high. Over the roof there are stone battlements all round, the front ones being carved with floral and geometrical devices. The building has a staircase to the right. Between the two structures is a pond which is now dry. Opposite to the buildings is a dilapidated Naubatkhana in two storeys. It is said that a *sanad* granted by Aurangazib is in the possession of the owners.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	3,103	3,262	3,296	2,766
Expenditure ..	3,070	2,615	4,158	4,496

Gudibanda.—A Sub-Taluk included in Bagepalli taluk, Gudibanda. to the west; composed of the Gudibanda and Sömēnahalli hoblis. Head quarters at Gudibanda.

Gudibanda.—A town in the Nandidrug range of hills, 58 Gudibanda. miles north-west of Kolar. Head-quarters of the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk and a Municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	886	943	1,829
Muhammadians	300	278	578
Christians	1	1	1
Jain*	20	22	42
Total	1,207	1,243	24,450

It is situated at the southern foot of a *banda* or rock, of domelike shape, surmounted by a *gudi* or temple, whence the name. Gudibanda, with the jungly tract in its vicinity, was given to Havalī Baire Gauda, on the capture of Dod-Ballapur by Khāsīm Khān. It was then the haunt of freebooters, and little or no improvements were made in cultivation till some time after, when he had addressed enough to conciliate them, and they became useful husbandmen. He first built the fortification on the rock called Old Gudibanda, and some time after fortified the present rock, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his wife's brother Rāma Gauda. This gave umbrage to Baiche Gauda of Chikballapur, the line of succession of his family being thereby interrupted, which he endeavoured to recover by

proposing a marriage between his son and Rāma Gauda's daughter, and requested Rāma Gauda to pay him a visit at Chik-Ballapur to settle the terms. But this he declined, agreeing, however, to meet him half-way between their respective capitals. They accordingly had an interview near Mandikal, attended by their forces. After several apparently friendly conversations, one of Rāma Gauda's servants, whom Baiche Gauda had gained over, on a signal given, stabbed his master in the back. Gudibanda was thereby annexed to Chik-Ballapur perhaps about the year 1689.

Municipal Funds	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	3,316	1,527	1,128
Expenditure	2,433	1,845	1,935

Gumanāya-
kanpālya.

Gumanayakanpalya.—A village in the Bagepalli taluk, to which, till 1882, it gave a name, and was formerly the head-quarters. It is 10 miles east of Bagepalli.

Gumma-nāyakana-pālya is a small fortified circular rock in the midst of jungle, rising about 150 feet above the surrounding hilly tract, and to the eastward of the range. It appears to have been originally dependent on Patpālya, the residence of a Bedar named Papa Nāyak. A settlement was subsequently made there by Gumma Nāyak and Lakka Nāyak, two brothers from Dēvarājhalli, who discovered a hidden treasure, and induced some neighbours to join them. Asylum was also given to a band of freebooters from Cuddappa, on condition of receiving half the plunder they might obtain. For their protection Lakka Nāyak, about the year 1364, built a line of defence round the rock, naming the place after the brother. On a visit he paid to a neighbouring fair he was impressed with the state and retinue maintained by other pālegārs and became desirous of increasing his own position in consequence. He accordingly encouraged immigrants from the neighbouring districts to join his standard on condition of enjoying three-fourths of the produce of their lands and added to his forces. On his death, in 1372, he was succeeded by his

son Masal Nāyak, who, taking advantage of Papa Nāyak's death, subdued Patpālya and other places. He was succeeded in 1412 by his son Kadrappa Nāyak, to whose honour it is related that he introduced many wise regulations and appointed village accountants to superintend and encourage cultivation. The withdrawal of the robbers protected by the former rulers was the consequence of these politic measures. The estimable Kadrappa Nāyak died in 1472. Of his six sons, Narasimha Nāyak, the eldest, ruled 3 years, Kadrappa Nāyak, the second son, 7 years, Masal Nāyak, the next son, then succeeded. During his tenure of power, he gained possession, by force or stratagem, of some neighbouring pālyams, and died in 1500 of a mortification in his back. His brother Vira Nāyak succeeded and pursuing the same policy died in 1532, "little esteemed or regretted." His son Vasanta Nāyak, after a quiet rule of 5 years was followed by Lakka Nāyak, son of the latter. He was shortly summoned to pay tribute to the Penugonda sovereign, to which he consented. At the same time, he strengthened the fortifications of Gumnāyakanpālya, constructed a large tank to the west and improved the town.

Nothing of interest is related of the succeeding rulers, during whose time various conquests were made, until the accession of Narasimha Nāyak. He is described as a weak prince, on which account a *dalavāyi* was appointed, named Sani Narasimaya. He was a man of ambitious views, and by his successful conquests, including that of Itikaldurga, gained such an ascendancy in the state that Rāmakka the Nāyak's wife, regarded with apprehension his growing power. When, therefore, the Mahratta army of Murāri Rao appeared before the capital, she opened negotiations with the view of getting rid of the minister. He, however, coming to know this, offered them battle, and broke up their camp. Rāmakka's situation now became daily more critical, as she had gone too far to withdraw, and was entirely in the *dalavāyi*'s power. She therefore secretly offered to all the neighbouring chiefs from whom conquests had been made an unconditional surrender of the places they had lost, provided they would combine against the minister. The latter opposed the confederate forces with his usual bravery. But they gaining intelligence that his resources were nearly at an end, cut the bank of the tank and forced him to capitulate. He requested permission to retire

with his family and private property. This the allies refused, but through the advice of Rāmakka the terms were ultimately agreed to, and Sani Narsimaya retired to Chik-Ballapur, where he died of a broken heart. The pālyam was soon after reduced by the army of Haidar Ali, and Narsimha Nāyak with his wife Rāmakka were taken prisoners, first to Guramkonda and then to Seringapatam. The chief died on his way, his reign having lasted 64 years.

Harihārēs-
varbetta.

Harihāresvarabetta.—A two-peaked hill rising to 4,122 feet above sea level north of Nandidrug and one of the same range. It is the reputed source of the Chitrāvati.

Hebetta.

Hebetta.—A village in Srinivaspur taluk. Population 489.

It is a place of great antiquity. It is called Perbetta in the old Kannada, and Pervettam in the Tamil inscriptions. Two old epigraphs have been found here; one of them refers itself to the reign of the Ganga king Srīpurusha, and the other is a Nolamba record. Another discovery of some interest at the village was a *Yantra* stone of the 10th century set up by order of the Ganga king Mārasimha (961-974) for the benefit of the cattle of the village. The front of the stone has some mystical diagram carved on it with certain letters in the interstices and the syllable *hrim* repeated twelve times all round, while, on the back, we have in 32 small squares the 32 letters of what is called a *sarvatōbhadra* verse. Such stones are also called *Gōkul* or cattle stones and are found set up at the entrance of almost every village, though the diagrams on them may differ from one another. It is interesting to note that the belief in the potency of such diagrams prevailed in the 10th century and that a great king of that period considered it necessary to have such a stone set up for the good of the washed. It is generally believed that water with which the diagram is washed is efficacious in curing cattle of their diseases. Another discovery of great historical importance made at Kallur was a stone inscription of the early Ganga king Srīvikrama. Hitherto he was known only from copper-plate grants. A lithic record of his son Sivamāra I was discovered some years ago at Tiruvallam. (*Epigraphia Indica*, IV, 140). In view of the tendency to discredit the earlier genealogy given in some of the published

Ganga grants, this record has to be looked upon as one of especial value. On palæographical grounds it has been assigned by Mr. Narasimbachār to the middle of the 7th century.

Hosur.—A large village in the Goribidnur taluk, 6 miles south-west of the kasaba. Population 2,912. Hosur.

A fair held on Saturday is attended by about 500 people.

Under the name of Hosavidu, the new camp or residence, it was for a time occupied by the Hoysala king Ballāla III, who may have been its founder and may have named it with reference to Halēbid, his old residence or capital of Dōrasamudra, which had been destroyed by the Mussalmans. As Hosapattana, it apparently formed in 1355 one of the boundary towns of the early Vijayanagar kingdom under Bukka-Rāya I and was a royal residence. It probably lost its importance when the Bijāpur power was overcome by the Mughals in 1687, and is now greatly reduced in population and extent from what it was even at 1871.

Hunkunda.—A village in the Dāsarahosahalli hobli of the Bowringpet taluk, about 8 miles north by east of the kasba, near the Kolar-Betamangala road. Population 487. Hunkunda.

It seems, from the numerous inscriptions here, to have been a frontier station down to 10th and 11th centuries, where much fighting took place. It was successively in the possession of Mahāvali Banarasa, the Nolamba kings Ayyapa and Dilipayya, the Ganga king Narasimha and Uttama Chōla Ganga. The Chaudēsvari temple at this place has in front several *uyyāle kambas* for swinging the goddess and several stone pegs known as *gōri-kambas* or tomb-pillars to which he-buffaloes and other victims are tied. The place is named Porkunram (Golden Hill) in the Tamil inscriptions. It is an ancient village containing several Bāna and Nolamba records of the 9th and 10th centuries. On a small hill at the village is a Siva temple with a large lofty cave and a *donē* or spring near it.

Kaivara.—A village in Chintāmani taluk, 8 miles from Chintāmani, near the Bangalore-Cuddapah road. Headquarters of the Kaivara hobli. Population 1,506. Kaivara.

There are several old temples in the place which is said to have been formerly called Ēkachakrapura, celebrated in the history of the Pāndavas, where the Pāndavas resided for some time during their exile and when Bhīma killed the demon Bakāsura.

In a hill close by called Chikkabetta, but named Chidambara-giri in the *Sthalapurāna*, a cave is pointed out into which Bhīma is said to have thrown the carcass of Baka and to have closed the entrance with a large boulder. On certain occasions water of a white or red colour trickles from the cave over the boulder; and this is believed to represent the pus or blood of Baka's carcass. Omens too are drawn from the flow which, if of a red colour on occasions such as the winter solstice or the Sivarātri, is supposed to portend evil for the village; while a mixture of white and red is believed to conduce to its happiness. A narrow spring on the hill named Tigadona in Telugu and Lata-sarōvara in Sānskrit, is said to have been brought into existence by Hanumān by striking his tail on the rock. The Amara-nārayāna temple at Kaivara is a good specimen of Dravidian architecture. It appears to be an old structure, one peculiarity noticed in it being the absence of the usual *dvārapālakas*. Tradition says that the god was set up by Indra in the *Kṛitā-yuga*. The *navaranga* supported by 4 beautifully carved black stone pillars, has a ceiling, about 8 feet square, with a figure of Brahma in the centre surrounded by the *asthadikpālakas*. The lower hands of Brahma are broken; the upper bear a rosary and a water vessel. Some of the pillars have minute figures carved on them from top to bottom. The figures on the north-west pillar illustrate the sports of Krishna. The capitals, too, show fine work with pendent buds on the four sides. To the right in the *navaranga* is a pierced window, resembling those in the Nandī temple, carved with a creeper with dwarfs in the convolutions. In a cell to the left is a figure of Rāma, known as Aranyaka Rāma, said to represent him when on his way to Lanka. It is a seated figure with Sīta and Lakshmana to the left, there being a figure of Hanumān in the group. Sīta is seated with a lotus in her right hand, while Lakshmana stands armed with bow and arrow. The porch in front of the *navaranga* is supported by two black stone pillars similar to the ones in the interior. The *navaranga* doorway is beautifully carved, the middle fascia

of the architraves being decorated with creeper work with human and animal figures in every convolution. The outer walls have pilasters and niches.

The Bhīmēsvara temple at Kaivara is also a Dravidian building. Behind it stands the Sahadēvēsvara temple and to the north the Nakulēsvara. To the north-east once stood the Dharmēsvara which is no more in existence, only the linga being now left on the site. There is also a ruined Arjunēsvara temple in a field to the north. We have thus five *lingas* here said to have been set up by the Pāndava brothers when, as stated above, they resided at Kaivara for some time during their exile. The Bhīmēsvara is the largest of the five. The *navaranga* has two entrances on the east and south, the latter with a porch facing the *mahādvara*, and is supported by 6 pillars sculptured in 3 panels on all the four sides. The sculptures on one of the pillars illustrate the story of Bhīma killing the demon Baka; in the top panel we see Bhīma carrying a linga and worshipping it; in the middle we see Dhārmārāja seated with his mother and brothers; and in the bottom panel we see Bhīma conveying food in a cart, closing with Baka and killing him. Among other sculptures on the pillars may be mentioned the hunter Kannappa kicking a linga, an elephant worshipping a linga with a lotus, Dakshināmūrti, a huntress getting a thorn taken out of her leg, a *gandabhērunda* with a human body holding an elephant and a *sarabha* in the two hands, a five-headed figure holding a balance, and the sage Vyāghrapāda with a tiger's body worshipping a linga. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has Umāmahēsvara in the middle and the *ashtā-dīkṣālakas* around. Two inscriptions are to be seen at the temple.

Kalavaradurga or Skandagiri.—The most prominent height to the north of Nandidrug, from which it is 5 miles distant, forming part of the same range. The summit, 4,749 feet above the sea, was formerly fortified and directly commanded the town of Chik-Ballapur. The Pāpāghni river is said to have its source in this hill. The fort was taken by the British in 1791 and has been dismantled.

Kalavara-
durga or
Skandagiri.

Kandavara.—A village in Chik-Ballapur Taluk. Population 1047. The large tank at Kandavara has two good

Kandavara.

sluices, the south one having at the bottom on both sides figures of an elephant and a lion, which is peculiar. The top stone has on the east face a figure of Gajalakshmi in the middle and figures of dancing women and drummers at the ends. It is worthy of notice that the west face of the stone has a figure of Ganapati flanked by elephants.

To the north-west of the Jvaraharēsvara temple here is a fine Garudagamba (or pillar sculptured with a figure of Garuda, the vehicle of Vishnu), about 40 feet high, on an ornamental pedestal sculptured with perpendicular bands of scroll work on all the sides. The pillar, which is rather slender for its height, is ornamented on all the four faces with scrolls containing figures in every convolution. Opposite to it once stood a Varadarāja temple, whose materials were, it would appear, removed and utilised for the Chitrāvati pond. At the entrance to the Mutyālamma temple is a good figure of a horseman with an umbrella-bearer behind.

Kaundinya.

Kaundinya.—An affluent of the Pālār. It rises in the Kurudumale hill near Mulbagal. Taking an easterly course, after feeding some smaller tanks, it falls into the large one at Nangali. Thence crossing the frontier near the village of Pote-nagavara it turns south-east near Palamnēr, and flows into the Pālār near Gudiyāttam.

**Kumādvati
or Kundar.**

Kumadvati or Kundar.—A tributary of the North Pinā-kini. It rises in the Bangalore District, west of Makalidurga, and in its course northwards flows through the Goribidnur taluk, whence it enters the Tumkur District in Madhugiri taluk.

Kolar.

Kolar.—A taluk in the centre towards the south. Area 3,149 square miles. Head-quarters at Kolar. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages	Villages classified				Popula- tion
		Govern- ment	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam gutta	
1. Kolar . .	62	53	2	5	2	25,958
2. Vakkaleri	56	43	1	9	3	10,029

Hoblis	Villages	Village classified				Population
		Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Kayam gutta	
3. Vemagal	70	55	1	5	9	17,598
4. Sugatur ..	44	37	..	5	2	10,069
5. Holur ..	51	40	..	9	2	10,908
6. Huthur ..	50	34	..	13	3	12,219
Total ..	333	262	4	46	21	86,781

No.	Place	Population
1	Kolar.. .. .	13,239
2	Vakkaleri	1,028
3	Kyalanur	1,947

Principal places, with population.

The Pālār runs through the northern and eastern parts of the taluk; the western side is occupied with the ranges of the Kolar and Vakkaleri hills. It is generally well cultivated, including even the table land on the Kolar hills. There are 300 tanks, of which at least ten may be called large. There are also numerous fine wells, especially in the south, with water close to the surface. The dry crop soils are generally red, mixed with sand. The best soil is found in Holur and the old Dalsanur hoblis, where also stretches of black soil are met with. Silk worms are reared in many of the villages, the silk being exported.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1889 and the revision settlement with effect from 1925-26. The culturable area was distributed as follows :—

Occupied area :—

Dry	49,657 acres
Wet	9,457 "
Garden	4,543 "

Unoccupied area :—

Dry	5,050 acres
Wet	209 "
Garden	26 "
Kharab	82,786 "
Ilam	12,803 "

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 358,428-12-4, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,52,339-11-11.

The old Bangalore-Madras road passes through Kolar, running west to east, from Hoskote to Mulbagal. From Kolar there are also roads south to the railway at Bowringpet, north to Srinivaspur, north-west to Nandi, south-west to Malur and south-east to Betamangala. There is also a short road from Vemagal leading to Malur.

Kolar.

Kolar.—The chief town of the district, situated in 13° 6' N. lat., and 78° 7' E. long., 43 miles east north-east of Bangalore by road, but connected with it by the Mysore State Railways from the station at Bowringpet, 11 miles to the south.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	4,692	4,563	9,255
Muhammadans	1,806	1,650	3,455
Christians	257	318	575
Jains	60	15	75
Animists	3	4	7
Total ..	6,818	6,550	13,368

Kolar is a place of great antiquity, but has passed through so many vicissitudes, and been so devastated by warfare in modern times, that but little now remains in it that is ancient. It was founded by the Gangas early in the Christian era, if not in existence before. Though Talkād was their capital, the title "Lord of the city of Kuvalala" (or Kōlāla, the old names of Kolar), is assumed by all the Ganga kings down to the 11th century, and also by the Chālukya princes whose mother was of the Ganga family. When the Ganga power was overthrown by the Chōlas in about 1004, Kolar passed into the hands of the latter, and from inscriptions it would appear that the existing temple of Kōlāramma may have been erected in the time of Rājēndra Chōla. Early in the next century the Hoysalas drove out the Chōlas from

Mysore, and Kōlāla is specially mentioned among the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. When, in the latter half of the 13th century, a partition of the Hoysala dominions took place between the two sons of Sōmēsvara, Kolar was included in the Tamil districts, and fell to the share of Rāmanātha. But even up to this time a family of Chōla-Gangas continued in power there, who still bore the title "Lord of the city of Kuvalala."

Passing over the early Vijayanagar period, we come to the 15th century, in which Timme Gauda, with the title of *Chikka Rāya*, received authority to repair the fort of Kolar. Bijāpur next subdued the place, and in 1639 Shāhji, father of the celebrated Sivāji, became the Governor of this, with other Districts, and often resided there. The Mughals took it fifty years later, and in about 1720 Fatte Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, became Faujdār of Kolar, under the Subadār of Sira, who had a residence on the Kolar hills. After various fortunes, Kolar was ceded to Haidar Ali in 1761. It was subsequently at times again lost to Mysore. In 1768 it was taken by the English under Colonel Donald Campbell. In 1770 it was taken by the Mahrāttas under Mādhu Rāo. In 1791 it was again taken by the English under Lord Cornwallis, but at the peace of 1792 was restored to Tipu Sultān, and since then has been included in the Mysore territory.

Of the fort, Mackenzie, writing in 1801, says :—The fort of Kolar is far from being strong or tenable in any degree. It is throughout built of mud, with a kind of *fausse braye* and a very shallow ditch round it. The western gateway is very intricate, and as long as one good half of the whole fort, but the eastern one is hardly protected at all. There is a cavalier near to the west gate which commands the fort and surrounding tract. The works were in perfect repair at the time I surveyed them."

The fort walls were levelled about 78 years ago and the ditch filled up. Many new streets were at the same time laid out. The Kolar tank on the east is a fine sheet

of water. The town contains the usual District offices for Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, School, Dispensary, Barracks, etc. There is also an orphanage, now under the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The *Makbara* or tomb of Haidar Ali's father is one of the principal old buildings, and is still maintained with an endowment.

The old roads by the Mugli and Naikaneri passes from Madras and the districts east of the Ghâts to Bangalore united at Kolar, and before superseded by the railway, brought a continual influx of travellers and pilgrims to the town from both sides. The result was frequent outbreaks of Cholera, as a hot-bed for which fell disease Kolar was long notorious. The diversion of this heterogeneous stream of humanity, no less than superior sanitary arrangements, have entirely freed it of that scourge for many years. Scorpions abound, whose sting is usually venomous and often fatal. A pit under the entrance to the Kôlâramma temple is full of scorpions, which make a hissing noise on being disturbed, and among the offerings presented at the temple, it is customary to include the figure of a scorpion in silver. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silk worms. Turkeys are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary and other places. *Kamblis* or coarse blankets are also manufactured. A large fair takes place on Thursday, attended by about 2,000 people, and 700 cattle.

The Kôlâramma temple here has more than a local reputation. It is an ordinary structure in the Dravidian style of architecture, though the *mahâdvâra* has an imposing appearance with a well-carved doorway. It appears that the *mahâdvâra* and the *mukha-mantapa* had lain buried under the earth to a depth of about 7 or 8 feet, the upper portions alone being visible, so that it was with some difficulty that people could get into the temple. The heaps of earth were removed as part of relief work during the distress of 1909-1910 and this was thus instrumental in bringing to the light of day several inscribed stones which had not been seen up to date. These consist of six large slabs forming the lower course of the wall to the left of the *mukha-mantapa* and contain fragments of a number of Rājendra-Chôla's

Tamil inscription. The slabs appear, however, to have been displaced at some former time when that portion of the temple was renovated, thus accounting for the fragmentary nature of the epigraphs on them. The same remark applies also to the stones of the basement of the *mukha-mantapa*, a large portion of which has also been lately unearthed. They contain fragments of Chōla inscriptions in Tamil without any continuity, the first portion coming last, the middle portion coming first and so on. There have also been unearthed four more slabs which were found lying near the temple. One of them, at the back of the temple, contains a Kannada inscription; the others are sculptured and look like *viragals*. Among the latter there is a large slab, about 6 feet by 4 feet, representing a spirited scene of a battle of probably the Ganga period. For the space of about 4½ feet from the top of the slab is covered with sculptures of horses, elephants, soldiers, celestial nymphs, celestial cars (*vimāna*), etc., with the lower portion left quite vacant. This space was apparently intended for an inscription which, for some reason or other, was not engraved. In the centre of the slab there is a big standing figure of a man with a peculiar dagger-like weapon in the right hand and what looks like a shield in the left. Behind it there are three attendants, one holding an umbrella and the other insignias of royalty. Opposite to this figure is represented a king riding on an elephant with a number of horsemen behind. Each of the other slabs has only one standing human figure sculptured on it.

Inside the temple, there are images of the *Saptamātrikah* (the Seven Mothers) and the image of Kōlāramma in the form of Mahishāsūramardini with 8 hands and a demon under its feet. In another room to the right we have exact copies of all these images in mortar. There is also here a stone image, about 6 feet high, which, according to the *pūjāri*, is Kapala-blairava, but which people call Mukanancharamma owing to its nose having been broken off by the Muhammadans at some former time. According to some, this is the real image of Kōlāramma which, owing to its mutilation, was removed from its place, some other image being set up in its stead. - Be this as it may, the image is of interest as it is supposed to be associated in some mysterious way with scorpions. It is stated that on the 5th lunar day of the bright fortnight of *Vaisakha* every year a scorpion issues forth from a hole from below the

pedestal of the image, stays near its foot for about half an hour and then disappears. To escape scorpion stings, people make as stated above, votive offerings of silver scorpions to this goddess. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* of the Kōlāramma temple are covered from top to bottom with Tamil inscriptions of the Chōla period.

The other temples here are the Sōmēsvara, Ānjanēya, Nanjundēsvara, Venkataramana and Kōdandarāma temples. The last two contain no inscriptions. The Sōmēsvara temple is a good specimen of Dravidian architecture. The *mahādāvāra* is a fine structure with an ornamental doorway and ceiling. The *mukha-mantapa* or front hall is a fine structure supported by carved pillars like those at Rangasthala and Nandi. There is a row of elephants on the basement all round the temple with here and there a *linga* or some other object interposed. The *kalyāna-mantapa* in the *prākāra* of the temple is a fine piece of workmanship both in design and execution. It is built of black stone unlike the other parts of the temple which are built of granite. The temple has also a lofty *gōpura*, the top portion of which is gone. It is no doubt a building of some antiquity, going back at least to the Hoysala period. It is strange that such a fine temple does not contain any old inscriptions. Two Kannada inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period are, however, to be seen on the walls of the storehouse and *Yāgasāla*. But these are modern. A Kannada inscription is to be seen on the Ānjanēya temple and another in the Nanjundēsvara temple. Two Persian inscriptions engraved on tombs near the Darga are also worthy of note.

The Darga has a large establishment and receives a monthly grant from the Muzrai Department. It appears that among the stipendiaries are some Hindus including a few Brāhmins also.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	31,713	27,006	26,152	27,828
Expenditure	33,598	27,670	19,732	27,318

Kolar-betta or hills, also bear the name of Satasinga-parvata, or the hundred peaked hills. The range extends

along the north-west of the town of Kolar, the highest point being 4,026 feet above the sea. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring on the east side, named the Antara Ganga or subterranean Ganges, is esteemed sacred.

Kolar-betta.—The legends connected with these hills Kolar-betta. have been referred to in the historical summary. Two centuries ago they were fortified, and here the Mughal general Khâsim Khân, the first Subadâr of Sira, for some time resided. The fort was destroyed by the Mahrâtas.

Kolar Gold Fields.—These are in the south of the Kolar Gold
Fields. Bowringpet taluk, to the east of a low ridge of hills, of which Betarayan hill 3,199 feet above sea level, is the most conspicuous point. They are connected by the Gold Fields Railway with the Bangalore-Madras line at Bowringpet, and a road runs through them from Bowringpet to Kamasandra, where there is also a railway station. Information regarding the geology and the recent history and development of these gold-fields has already been given in Volume I. Upwards of 35½ square miles have been leased for gold-mining in the district, and the following thirteen companies are now at work (arranged alphabetically).

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Capital in £.</i>
Balaghat	2,00,000
Champion Reefs	2,20,000
Gold Fields of Mysore	2,75,000
Indian Consolidated .. .. .	.....
Kolar Central (East)	2,00,000
Mysore	2,50,000
Mysore Reefs	2,00,000
Mysore West	1,50,000
Mysore Wynaad	1,50,000
Nine Reefs	62,500
Nundydrug	2,20,000
South-East Mysore .. .. .	.....
Urigan (Ooregum)	2,65,000

The original Kolar Concessionaires' Company has gone into liquidation, and the blocks held by it are either owned

by the Companies abovementioned or sub-leased to the Gold Fields of Mysore Company. Mysore, Ooregum, Nandi-drug and Champion Reef are the only mines where operations have so far been attended with satisfactory results.

Kuruda-
male.

Kuruda-male.—Kuruda-male or more correctly Kūdu-male, is the hill 4 miles north-west of Mulbagal, at the foot of which are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture attributed to Jakanāchāri, but apparently restored by Ilavanji Rāya and his companions from the south, mentioned in the account of Āvani. The principal are those of Sōmēsvara and Ganēsha. The elevation of the hill is 3,312 feet above the level of the sea.

The Sōmēsvara temple, though small, is a splendid specimen of Dravidian architecture. It is built of black stone and presents a very elegant appearance without excessive ornamentation. It faces south with a fine porch in front supported by sculptured pillars. The outer walls are decorated with beautifully carved pilasters and niches, the work on those of the *navaranga* being more artistic than that on the walls of the *garbhagriha* and *sukhanāsi*. This is accounted for by the statement that the former was the handiwork of Jakanāchāri's son, while the latter was executed by the father. It may be stated here that the stories popularly related of a sculptor named Jakanāchāri appear to be purely imaginary. The word is merely a corruption of Dakshināchārya, a southern sculptor or mason, and does not denote any particular sculptor. The *linga* faces east with only a perforated window opposite to it instead of an entrance as usual. Near the window stand three figures which are said to represent the later Chōla chief Ilavānji Vāsudēva Rāya and his consorts. The chief belongs to the 13th century and is said to have built or renovated the temple. The male figure is similar to the ones in the Pārvati temple at Āvani. Over the window are sculptured two small standing figures supposed to represent Jakanāchāri and his son, who built the temple. The interior is dark. The pillars of the *navaranga* are carved with sculptures representing in some cases scenes from the *Saiva Purānas*. The figure of the sage Kaundinya after whom, according to the *Sihala-purāna*, the place is called Kaundinya-kshētra is pointed

out in the lowest panel on the west face of the south-east pillar. Opposite to the south entrance is a *linga* called Kūtandēsvara enclosed in mud walls, said to have been set up by the *Pūjāri*. This ugly structure mars the beauty of the *navaranga*. In the *mahādvāra* the basement has a frieze of black stone amidst others of granite, which enhances its beauty. The oldest temple in the village is the Mahāganapati temple with a huge figure of Ganēsha about ten feet high with pedestal. In front of it is the figure of a big rat with housings seated on a pedestal. The Chennarāyasvāmi temple, now in ruins, is also a fine structure with its *garbhagriha* built of black stone, the other parts being in granite. The images of this temple, which are well carved, are now kept in the Mahāganapati temple. It is said that the correct name of Kurudumale is Kūdumale, because the gods assembled (*kūdū*) here for worshipping and obtaining boons from Mahāganapati; and that the place had the names Ganēshagiri, Kutachala and Yādavachala in the past three *yugas*, its name in the present *yuga* being Kaundinya-kshētra. The Kaundinya, a tributary of the Pālār, has its source here, which is said to have been the site of the hermitage of Kaundinya rishi.

Kushavati.—There are two streams in the district of Kushavati. this name, one a tributary of the Pāpāghni, and the other of the Chitrāvati. The former rises from the Vali Īsvara hill near the boundary of the Punganur Zamindāri, and after forming the Yerakalave tank in this district crosses the frontier north-westwards near Mursanpalli. It then goes to Tippasandra tank of Madanapalli, in the Cuddapa District, and ultimately falls into the Pāpāghni.

The other Kushavati rises from Avalu-konda, or cow-hill, to the north of Nandidrug; and, after forming the Bairsāgara tank before the town of Gudibanda, runs in a northerly direction, almost parallel to the Bangalore-Bellary high road, and falls into the Chitrāvati some miles beyond the frontier.

Madivala.—A village near Malur. There are several Madivala. places, however, so called in this district, and in the east of

the Bangalore district, each of which has a large Siva temple with many inscriptions in Grantha and Tamil characters. The name is a euphemism for a washerman. The following are those in Kolar district :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Hobli.</i>
Bowringpet	.. Bowringpet.
Do	.. Kyasambali.
Kolar	.. Vengal.
Do	.. Vokkaleri.
Malur	.. Malur.
Mulbagal	.. Mallanayakanhalli.

This Madivala appears to be one of the oldest. It has many inscriptions in it dating from the Chōla times. One of them is of the Hoysala king Rāmanātha, who belonged to the 13th century. Most of the others record grants either by Chōla, Hoysala, or Vijayanagar kings.

The Gangādhārōsvara temple here appears to be an old structure, going back to the Chōla period. The remark in the last Edition of this *Gazetteer* (II, 139) that Madivala has inscriptions dating in A.D. 988 appears to be incorrect, the earliest inscription here being dated in A.D. 1112 in the reign of Kulōttunga-Chōla I. It may also be mentioned here that Madivala is a Kannada corruption of the Tamil *Madaiwilagam* (or temple precincts) and has nothing to do with the Kannada word *madivala* which means a washerman.

Malur.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 266.56 square miles. Head-quarters at Malur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages	Villages classified				Popula- tion
		Govern- ment	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam- gutta	
1. Malur ..	88	48	2	31	7	18,568
2. Masti ..	63	68	..	14	1	12,129
3. Lakkur ..	57	41	..	15	1	13,852
4. Narasipur ..	62	37	5	16	4	12,047
5. Tyakal ..	84	37	..	11	..	13,063
Total ..	374	267	7	87	13	67,659

No.	Place	Population
1	Malur	3,756
2	Masti	1,898
3	Lakkur	1,653
4	Narasapur	1,458
5	Santehalli	491

Principal places, with population.

The taluk was abolished in 1881 but restored in 1886. It lies along the watershed separating the valleys of the Pālār and South Pinākini. The elevated tracts are bare or covered with low jungle. The most fertile part extends along the eastern side from Narsapur down to Masti, through which flow streams which are tributary to the South Pinākini. One of these rising south-west of the Vokkaleri hills, is named the Markanda. There are as many as 385 irrigation tanks of which 55 are of good size. Excellent potatoes are grown in the taluk. The predominant soil is red, of considerable depth, but much mixed with the sand. It is best in Malur and Lakkur hoblis, but towards the hills of Narasapur and Tyakal becomes inferior changing to gray and falling off in depth. This is the case also in the south, where rocks, moreover, crop up at intervals.

The taluk is crossed from east to west by the Bangalore branch of the Madras railway which has stations at Malur and Tyakal. From Malur there are roads to Hoskote, to Narasapur, to Kolar, to Masti, and to Hosur in the Salem, District.

The Revenue Settlement was introduced in 1890 and the resettlement with effect from 1925-26. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows :—

Occupied area :—

Dry	42,031 acres
Wet	4,542 "
Garden	3,196 "

Unoccupied area :—

Dry	2,717 "
Wet	103 "
Garden	2 "
Kharab	66,917 "
Inam	8,388 "

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,19,922-8-6, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,11,345-5-1.

Malur.

Malur.—A town 18 miles south-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore branch railway. Head-quarters of the Malur taluk, and a Municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,618	1,613	3,231
Muhammadans	275	248	521
Christians	13	10	23
Jains	2	2	4
Total	1,908	1,871	3,779

A fair held on Thursday is attended by about 1,000 people, and an equal number of bullocks are brought for sale.

It is said to have originally borne the name of *Mallikā-pura* or jasmin town, from being surrounded with the gardens which supplied garlands to the Mārkaṇḍēsvara temple on the Vokkaleri hill, the village forming part of the endowments of the temple. In the 16th century it was one of the possessions of Timme Gauda, the chief of Hoskote. From him it was captured by the Bijāpur army and held as *jāgīr* by several mansubdārs. Subsequently, it was stormed from the Mahrattas by Hrida Ram Singh, a Rājput Zamindār, who enlarged it and gave it the name of *Malur*. His descendants continued in possession until the subjection of the country by Haidar Ali.

The Sankaranārāyana temple at this place has a linga which is said to be marked with the attributes of Siva and Vishnu. The *utsava-vingraha* or metallic image, called Sōma-skanda-mūrti, is a fine seated figure with four hands, two of them holding an antelope and an axe, the other two being in the *abhaya* or fear-removing and *varada* or boon conferring attitudes with Pārvati standing at the side, both the figures

being on one and the same pedestal. The ruined Kurubara-dēvara-gudi or temple of the shepherds, which is now converted into a *garadi* or gymnasium, has in front of it two long rows of *vīrara-gudis* or hero-shrines, which are built of four large slabs of stone, three of them forming the walls and the remaining one the roof. The slabs at the back are sculptured with figures of heroes and their wives.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	5,756	3,385	5,813	3,813
Expenditure	5,507	3,663	5,078	5,205

Manchanabale.—A village in Chik-Ballapur taluk. Population 1046. The Ānjanēya temple at this place has a fine four pillared *mantapa*. The pillars are very neatly dressed and sculptured on all the four faces. The ceiling panel has lotuses carved on it. It is noteworthy that the *mantapa* has ornamental arches in the Saracenic style above the beams on all the four sides. It is said to have been erected about a hundred years ago.

Manchana-
bale.

Manchenahalli.—A village in the Goribidnur taluk, on the right bank of the North Pinākini, 9 miles east of the kasba, on the Chik-Ballapur-Goribidnur road. Head-quarters of the hobli of the same name. Population 2,446.

Manchena-
hali.

The car festival of Rāmadēvaru is held for 6 days from full moon in *Chaitra* and is attended by about 800 people.

Markanda.—A tributary of the South Pinākini, is formed by two branches, one rising from the south-west of the Vak-kaleri hills, and the other from the Tyakal hills. Both unite on the south-east of the town of Budikote in the Bowringpet taluk. The stream then strikes towards the south, and soon after leaves the District, descending the Ghāts towards the east of Ankusgiri, where it joins the Vrishabhāvati.

Markanda.

Masti.

Masti.—A village in the Malur taluk, 9 miles south of the kasba, with which it is connected by road. Head-quarters of the Masti *hobli*. Population 1,898.

A fair held on Wednesday is attended by about 600 people.

Masti appears to have been founded in the 16th century by Chokka Babati, a petty chief from the neighbourhood of Conjeeveram, who fled to save his daughter from disgrace by the ruler of that country. He was summoned to Vijayanagar, where, having rendered some important military service, he was confirmed by Achyuta-Rāya in the possession of a territory yielding a revenue of 20,000 pagōdas, and made Masti his capital. His successors subsequently acquired Ankusgiri, with which the family became identified. On the capture of Kolar by the Mahrāttas, Masti was united to Hoskote and shared in the after fortunes of the district, until annexed to Mysore by the conquests of Haidar Ali.

Melur

Melur.—A village in the Sidlaghatta hobli, of the Sidlaghatta taluk, about 6 miles south of the kasba. Population 1,001.

A cattle fair takes place in connection with the Gangādēvi *parishe*, held for 10 days from full moon in *Chaitra*. It is attended by about 10,000 people and bullocks to the same number are brought for sale.

Mulbagal.

Mulbagal.—A taluk in the east. Area 326.98 square miles. Headquarters at Mulbagal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hoblis	Villages	Villages classified			Kayam gutta	Popula- tion
		Government	Sarva- manya	Jodi		
1. Mulbagal	58	50	5	2	1	14,060
2. Dugga- sandra.	65	54	2	4	5	14,524
3. Avani	74	61	1	10	2	14,634
4. Mallāsi- kanahalli.	83	72	5	4	2	9,826
5. Bairakur	71	66	1	2	2	13,92
Total	351	303	14	22	12	66,973

No	Place	Population
1	Mulbagal	5,655
2	Thayalur	1,652
3	Nangali	1,512
4	Agara	1,130

Principal places, with population.

The taluk is drained on the west by the Pālār, the streams on the east also running into that stream below the Ghāts in the North Arcot District after an easterly and southerly course. Excepting the range of hills extending north from Mulbagal the taluk is well cultivated, especially eastwards towards Nangli. The chief feature of the taluk is the quantity of rock cropping up everywhere in the shape of rocky hills and hillocks, composed of loose boulders of gneiss. Large boulders are promiscuously scattered about everywhere, and masses of sheet rock all over the country. There are some rocky hills of considerable altitude near Mulbagal and Āvani. The watershed runs nearly north and south through the centre of the taluk, the fall of the land to the west being gentle and to the east abrupt and steep. To the west there are rolling downs, broad valleys, and generally shallow tanks; to the east there are narrow valleys, deep tanks, much broken ground and rocky ridges. The number of tanks, large and small, is no less than 460. Irrigation from tanks is greatly supplemented by water from wells, which are usually open pits, only built up with stone where the *yāta* is placed, and with the water close to the surface often flush with it.

The dry crop soil is generally poor, grey and sandy. In the wet lands there is much sand and clay, and efflorescence of potash is not uncommon.

The Revenue Settlement was introduced in 1887 and the revision settlement with effect from 1924-25. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows:—

Occupied area :—

Dry	48,501 acres
Wet	11,062 "
Garden	4,949 "

Unoccupied area :—

Dry	18,336 acres
Wet	985 ..
Garden	230 ..
Kharab	1,13,812 ..
Inam	12,194 ..

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,03,398-3-9, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,61,476-10-9.

Mulbagal.

Mulbagal.—Mulbagal or more properly *Mūḍla-bāgalu*, eastern gate, so called from being situated at the eastern pass from the tableland of Mysore to the temple of Tirupati. The name also appears as Muluvāyi in old inscriptions, which conveys the same meaning. It is an important town, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar on the old Bangalore-Madras road by the Mugli pass. Head-quarters of the Mulbagal taluk and a Municipality.

Population in 1921	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	1,911	1,1,984	3,895
Muhammadans	939	821	1,760
Christians	8	6	14
Jains	2	..	2
Total	2,860	2,811	5,671

Some ancient temples exist near the town and the tomb of a saint named Haider Wali attracts great numbers of Muhammadans to the place on the celebration of his anniversary. Pilgrims to Tirupati who pass through Mulbagal from all the western countries go through the preliminary ceremony of purification by shaving their heads and bathing in a pond named Narasimha tīrtha. Sugar-cane and fine paddy are cultivated in the neighbourhood, Mulbagal sugar and Mulbagal rice being esteemed the best in the district.

The taluk formed part of the Mahāvali or Bāna territory from early in the Christian era. Towards the close of the

10th century, the Pallavas became the overlords, and the Vaidumbas held some of the north. It was the seat of government for the Kolar country when first brought under the sway of the Vijayanagar kings, who were represented by two officers named Lakkana Danāyak and Mādana Danāyak. It subsequently came under the control of Timme Gauda of Hoskote, and shared in the fortunes of the District as elsewhere related. It was besieged by the British in June 1768, under Colonel Campbell, and betrayed by the killedār. The British field deputies afterwards took it upon them to put Muhammad Alī's troops in charge, who, in their turn, again betrayed it to Haidar. But it was recovered in October by Colonel Wood, who, after very severe fighting amidst the congeries of granite rocks and boulders scattered over the whole surface of the plain, defeated all the efforts of Haidar and his vastly superior force to prevent its recapture.

The Ānjanēya temple at this place is a large structure with a spacious compound neatly kept with flower plants, etc. A few modern inscriptions have been found here on the brass-plated doorways. An inscription on the parapet over the front *mantapa* tells us that it was repaired in 1874. There are also a few labels below the mortar figures of Vishnu on the parapet giving their names. Several other temples are also found in the enclosure. The Sōmēsvara temple has a fine large figure of Subrahmanya seated on the peacock with 12 hands, the faces being shown thus—3 in front, 2 at the sides and 1 on the back. On the Mulbagal hill are to be seen a couple of epigraphs, one in Tamil and one in Kannada. The hill is fortified and commands a good view of the surrounding landscape. There are two gigantic boulders at the top known as Mahādēvanagundu and Bābaiyagundu. The former has a ruined brick building at the top. The latter, loftier than the other, is held sacred by Muhammadans. There are two reservoirs on the hill called Rāma-tīrtha and Lakshmana-tīrtha. The *brindāvana* or tomb of Srīpādarāya, situated at a distance of about a mile from Mulbagal, is also a place of visit. Srīpādarāya was a great Mādhva *guru* who flourished in the latter half of the 15th century and had a *matha* at Mulbagal which is even now in existence. He and his pupil Vyāsarāya are the only two among Mādhva *gurus* who are

distinguished by the title *rāya*. Tradition accounts for this by saying that the two *gurus* sat on the Vijayanagar throne for short periods and ruled the kingdom. From the *Vyāsaviṣaya*, a work giving an account of Vyāsārāya, we learn that the king being warned of an evil *muhūrta* approaching and advised to put some one else on the throne for the time, Vyāsārāya, who was chosen by the state elephant, was anointed to the throne for that period. This was during Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's time. In a stanza of the *Srīpādārāyāśhṭaka* a small work in praise of Srīpādārāya, it is stated that he absolved king Vira-Narasīnga from the sin of having killed a Brāhman and sat on the throne at his request. The stanza runs thus :—

*Srīmad-Vīra-Narasīnga-Rāja-nripater bhū-dēva-hatya-
vyatham*

durikṛitya tad-arṣṭ-ōjvala-mahā simhāsane samasthitah.

The king referred to here is apparently Sāluva-Narasīnga-Rāya, the supplanter of the first Vijayanagar dynasty. On the *brindāvana* is sculptured a seated figure of Srīpādārāya which is daily worshipped. A small silver *brindāvana* of the *guru* is carried in procession on a car every year. The place is held very sacred by the Mādhyas. To the right of the *brindāvana* is a temple of Narasīma, in the *pradakshina* of which is a small cave-like shrine with a seated figure of Vyāsārāya.

The hillock near Mulbagal is known as Hanchukalbetta.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	5,272	5,648	5,111	6,255
Expenditure	4,754	4,030	5,055	8,641

Nandi.

Nandi.—A village in the Chik-Ballapur taluk, at the north-eastern base of Nandidrug. Head-quarters of the Nandi hobli. Population 1,033.

It contains a large temple dedicated to Bhōga Nandīsvara, which is surrounded with Chōla inscriptions in the Grantha character. The foundation of the village is attributed to Baire Gauda of Āvati, but the temple is much older. A Pallava and several Chōla inscriptions are in the courtyard. The village was for some years a British military station, till the troops

were removed in 1808. Writing in 1809, Colonel Welsh says :— “ The Pettah (that is, the present Sultanpet) is extensive, and was formerly connected with the foot of the hill by a line of works and deep ditch, now out of repair and useless ; it had very good bazars in it, and the place altogether is famous for the best potatoes and soft sugar in the Peninsula ; while the gardens abound in almost every fruit and vegetable of Europe and Asia combined.” A large annual fair takes place at the *Sivarātri* festival, attended by 20,000 people. The best bullocks reared in the country are brought for sale then, and as much as Rs. 1,000 is said to have been offered for a pair of draught bullocks. A cattle show was held by Government at this season for several years, and prizes were distributed, but in 1874 the show was transferred to Bangalore.

The temple here is perhaps the finest and the most ornate of the Dravidian temples in the State. It measures 370 feet by 250 feet. The *Sōmēsvara* temples at Kurudumale and Kolar, the *Lakshmanēsvara* and other temples at Āvani and the *Vaidyēsvara* temple at Talkād no doubt show some good work ; but none of them can stand comparison with this temple. It somewhat resembles the *Hoysalēsvara* temple at Halebid in being a double temple consisting of two separate shrines standing in a line with two *Nandi-mantapas* in front and in having a small intervening shrine. The north shrine is dedicated to *Bhōganandisvara* and the south shrine to *Arunāchalēsvara*. Each consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhānāsi* and a *navaranga* and has two pierced windows opposite to each other in both the *sukhānāsi* and the *navaranga*. To the left in the *navaranga* of the north shrine is a seated figure, about 3 feet high, with a bare head, which is said to represent a Chōla king. It is decorated with ornaments and is in the posture of meditation. There is also to its left a standing figure of *Sūrya* holding lotuses in the two hands. The four pillars of the *navaranga* are carved with fine small figures on all the sides. The ceiling over them, about 7 feet square has, *asthadikpālakas* in their proper directions with *Siva* and *Pārvati* in the central panel. The sculptor appears to have made a mistake in showing the bull below *Pārvati* and the lion below *Siva*. In front of the *navaranga* entrance is the *Nandi-mantapa* mentioned above with doorways on the east, north and south and with two intervening pillars in place of the doorway on the west. The south

and east doorways are inscribed on both the sides as also the basement of the *mantapa*. The inscriptions on the basement are now concealed by the basement of a later structure being joined to it. The epigraphs belong to the Chōla and Hoysala periods. To the right in the *navaranga* of the south shrine is a curious figure of Ganapati, about 3 feet high, with a small lion face and a lean proboscis. The pillars are plain, and the ceiling over them with only two figures of the *dikpālakas* bears evidence to the renovation of this portion of the shrine. On the floor are a few prostrating figures with labels over them, one of them representing the Āvati chief Bayirappa. Similar figures are also found on the *navaranga* floor of the north shrine. In front of the *navaranga* entrance there is the Nandi-mantapa as in the other shrines, but with un-inscribed doorways in all the four directions. Between these two shrines comes the small shrine mentioned above. It consists of only a *garbhagriha* and is situated in a line with the back portion of the *navaranga* of the north and south shrines, with an open space of about 2 feet all round intended for the *pradakshina*. It is styled the Umāmahēsvara shrine and contains the metallic images of Siva and Pārvati belonging to the north shrine, the south shrine having no such images. On the outer walls runs a frieze, about 2 feet wide, of large images representing the marriage of Siva and Pārvati, with a smaller frieze of swans above it. Behind the shrine runs a fine screen wall adorned with two pierced windows and sculptured in the centre with a figure, about 2 feet high, of Dakshināmūrti with matted hair and sandals in the act of receiving alms from women shown in a row on either side. The women seem to represent the wives of the sages of the Daruka forest who, according to the *Purānas*, were captivated by the beauty of Siva and rivalled each other in their eagerness to show him hospitality. In front of the shrine stands a magnificent four-pillared *mantapa*, called Kalyāna-mantapa, built of black stone. The pillars are beautifully carved from top to bottom. The delicacy of work and the elaboration of details are simply marvellous. Nowhere else is such exquisite workmanship to be seen, not even in the fine Hoysala temples of the State. Birds, beasts, foliage and human figures are perfectly chiselled. Not even an inch of space is left vacant. Each pillar has two female figures, about 2½ feet high, standing on two sides in front of pilasters which are surmounted by

elegantly carved miniature turrets, the other two sides having vases with creepers above on which tiny birds are perched in a variety of poses. There is also between the female figures a third pilaster surmounted by a similar turret. The whole is carved out of one block of stone. The ceiling over the pillars, about 5 feet deep, has figures of the *ashtadikpālakas*, etc., carved on the different tiers. On the inner face of the beams of the *mantapa* are sculptured with attendants on both sides these figures; west beam, Siva and Pārvati; north beam, Vishnu and Lakshmi; east beam, Agni (or the god of Fire) with two heads and his consort Svāha; south beam, Brahma and Sarasvati. In front of this *mantapa* is a beautiful open *mukha-mantapa*, supported by 12 black stone pillars, which are very neatly dressed and sculptured in three panels all round. Eight of the pillars have, however, on one side a well-carved female figure, about 3½ feet high, standing in front with only one sculptured panel above. The figures on the pillars are well carved and sharp in outline. As a rule the lowest panel has a lion. Among the figures worthy of notice may be mentioned Hanumān playing on the *vīna* or lute, the Matsya or Fish incarnation of Vishnu killing Sōmaka, Hanumān pulling up the *sarkata-linga* (linga made of sand) worshipped by Rāma, Kinnara male and female with the form of a bird in the lower half playing on the lute, Vyāghrapāda with the form of a tiger in the lower half worshipping the linga, Vishnu as a drummer, Rāvana as an ascetic, Vishnu with folded hands with a boar shown at the side in allusion to his going in that form in search of the base of Lingodbhavamurti, a form of Siva, sculptured on the adjoining panel, Nārada playing on the lute, and Child Krishna removing butter from a pot. Above the six pillars of the front two *ankanas* runs a frieze, about 1½ feet wide, of black stone figures in niches separated by well carved pilasters. The figures represent Siva and Pārvati with attendants, the seven sages, Sūrya and Tāndavēsvara with attendant musicians among whom Brahma and Vishnu are shown as drummers, etc. A similar frieze is to be seen at the Gōpālakraishna temple at Patrenhalli, but this frieze shows better work. The plinth of the *mukha-mantapa* has a row of elephants at the bottom. The *mantapa* is clearly a later structure built in continuation of the porches and Nandi-mantapas of the north and south shrines, as evidenced by the caves of the Nandi-mantapas and the concealment of the

inscriptions on the basement referred to above. In the *pātālankana* or structure on a lower level adjoining the *mukha-mantapa* stands to the left of the steps leading to the latter a fine stone umbrella, about 5 feet in diameter, with a shaft about 10 feet high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter. This *pātālankana* is surrounded by an open veranda which stands on an ornamental plinth, about 3 feet high, and has three entrances on the north, east and south. Of the front pillars of the veranda, the end ones have three pilasters each and the others one pilaster each, as at Rangasthala.

The outer walls of the north and south shrines have pilasters, turrets and pierced windows, with a few figures here and there. The base has for the greater part a frieze of elephants, *yālis* and lions interspersed with each other. The pierced windows are a fine feature of the temple. Altogether there are 10 of them, 4 in the south shrine, 4 in the north shrine and 2 on the screen wall behind the middle shrine. They are not like the perforated windows of other temples; each has a fine figure or figures with holes in the interspaces to admit light. The south window in the *navaranga* of the south shrine has a figure of Tāndavēsvara with an old inscription on the pedestal which appears to give the name of the sculptor; while the north window has a creeper with a dancing female figure and a male attendant musician in each of the three convolutions. The south window in the *sukhanāsi* of the same shrine has a creeper with three dwarfs in various poses in the three convolutions, the north window having a figure of Subrahmanya seated on the peacock. The south window in the *navaranga* of the north shrine is similar to the one in the *navaranga* of the south shrine, while the north window has three rows of three dwarfs each separated by plain horizontal bands. The south window in the *sukhanāsi* of the same shrine is similar to the one in the *sukhanāsi* of the south shrine, the north window having a figure of Mahishāsūramardini standing on the head of a buffalo. The wall behind the middle shrine shows beautiful work. The two pierced windows on it, which are similar to each other, have well executed male figures standing on *yālis*. There are also two rows of large figures, about 2 feet high, on the wall, the upper row having a seated figure of Pārvati in the middle flanked by three female figures on either side, while the lower has figures of Virabhadra and his consort, Ganapati flanked by two male figures carrying

jack fruits on their heads, a sage with a *kamandalu* or water vessel in his hand, and Bhairava. The figures are in panels separated from each other by sculptured pilasters. The frieze of dwarfs at the top is specially good. The north and south shrines have fine towers built of white granite, which are mostly similar in design. They are sculptured all round with figures canopied by *simhalalātas* or lion's heads, and have at the bottom a frieze of dwarfs in all sorts of postures, some very comic indeed. The top portion of the south tower is now renovated with mortar, the original stone work having perhaps gone to ruin. The north tower, though similar in design to the other, has in addition four stone black stone Nandis at the corners and four fine images, about 3 feet high, also of black stone, standing in the four directions. The *kalasa* or finial, which is also of black stone is well executed. This variety of colour enhances the beauty of the tower. There are also figures above the parapet over the walls. Even the stone drains are artistically executed. Generally speaking, the figures in the temple show vigour. The pose and movement of some of them testify to the skill of the artists. Though some bear evidence to the exuberance of fancy of the sculptors, there are others which clearly show that they followed nature ignoring conventions and disregarding restraints. The material used being granite, the workmanship reflects great credit on the artists.

The *prākāra* or enclosure has a veranda all round supported by sculptured pillars. In fact there is no plain pillar anywhere in the temple except the four in the *navaranga* of the south shrine which appears to have been recently renovated. There are two shrines of goddesses in the *prākāra*, one of Apitakuchamba, consort of Arunāchalēvara, and the other, of Prasanna-Pārvati, consort of Bhōganandīvara. The latter goddess is a fine figure, about five feet high. Both the shrines have like the middle shrine a row of large figures on the outer walls representing the marriage of Siva and Pārvati. To the north outside the enclosure is a hall known as Vasanta-mantapa, a fine structure supported by 16 pillars, the end ones having three pilasters, the middle ones *yālīs* and lions with riders and the central four vases and figures all round. Opposite to it is a four-pillared lofty *mantapa* which is called Tulābhāra-mantapa. The whole is surrounded by a veranda. To the north of this enclosure again is a large square pond known as Sringi-tirtha,

also surrounded by a veranda, which has three entrances on the north, east and south. Over the veranda are fine stucco figures in niches. It is said that the Dakshina-Pinākini (South Pennār) flows from this pond. The *mahādvāra*, which is about 16 feet high, has two sets of jambs; the inner ones have on the west face *dvārapālakas* and on the north and south faces female figures opposite to each other with a creeper and scroll work above; while the outer ones have *dvārapālakas* on the east face and female figures as on the inner ones. It may be noted here that the first convolution of the scroll above the female figure on the right outer jamb shows a woman in the act of kicking a linga. It is not clear what this represents. To the right of the *mahādvāra* is a fine *mantapa* called Pārvatte-mantapa, supported by sculptured pillars, the front row of which has lions with riders. Near it are the shrines of Vīrabhadra and Venkataramanasvāmi, as also a pond known as Totti-tirtha or Gare-kola, which is supposed to be supplied with water from the Nandi Hill. In front of the *mahādvāra* is a very spacious courtyard, measuring 353 yards by 146 yards, enclosed by an open veranda with three gateways and containing a well built pond. A complete survey of the temple has been made by the Archæological Department. A number of new records were discovered in it. Two of these are labels over prostrating figures on the floor of the *navaranga* of the north shrine, which represent the Āvati chief Bayirapa, who is also referred to in *E. C. X, Chik-Ballapur 27 and 28* at Nandi. A *jātra* on a grand scale takes place every year at Nandi, at which fine cattle are sold at very high prices.

The temple here is not only the finest of the Dravidian temples in Mysore; it is also one of the oldest temples in the State. The oldest record in the temple, *E. C. X, Chik-Ballapur 26*, belongs to the close of the 9th century. It refers itself to the reign of the Nolamba king Nolambādhirāja and appears to record some repairs done to the temple. Certain copper-plates in the possession of Dodda Mastan's widow at Chik-Ballapur give us the important information that the temple was built by Ratnāvali, consort of the Bāna king Bānavidyādhara, and records a grant to it in A.D. 810. One of the copper-plate inscriptions unearthed in a well at Nandi registers a grant to the temple in A. D. 806 by the Rāshtrakūta king Gōvinda III (793-814). As Bānavidyādhara's time is about the close of the 8th

century, we may conclude that the temple built by his consort belongs to about the same period. (See *M.A.R.* 1913-14, para 17). The oldest portion of the temple appears to be the north shrine which is dedicated to Bhōganandisvara. This is very probably the temple built by Ratnāvali. The Nandi-mantapa in front of this shrine has Chōla inscriptions of the 11th century. The south shrine dedicated to Arunāchalēsvara, though similar in design and execution to the north shrine, appears to be a later structure, judging from the characters of the inscription on the pierced window which appear to belong to about the 10th century. The inscription refers to the construction of the south shrine, the name of the sculptor Kēsava being also given. The temple is of great interest as giving an example of south Indian sculpture of about the 8th century. It is fortunately in a good state of preservation.

Nandidrug, Nundydroog.—A famous fortified hill in the Chik-Ballapur taluk, 31 miles north of Bangalore, at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point, running north to Penugonda and the Bellary District. There is an extensive plateau at the top, sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow, containing a wood and a well-constructed tank, called the *Amritasarōvara* or lake of nectar, fed by perennial springs. The four sides are built round with stone steps, which diminish as they descend, until they meet in a point at the bottom, where there is a small shrine.

Nandidrug
(Nundy-
droog).

From the earliest period, and throughout their time, the Gangas had the title "Lord of Nandagiri," and the hill was then a Jain place. Owing to subsequent changes, and the extensive quarrying of stone in recent times for the fortifications and buildings, all traces of this have disappeared except perhaps the name Sravana-tīrtha, given to a deserted and now inaccessible well at the edge of the precipice on the south. But in the Gōpinātha hill, on the north-east, is an ancient Jain inscription, whose opening words are like those of the Ganga grants, and which claims that the *chaitya* there was founded by Rāma, the son of Dasaratha, and subsequently repaired by Kunti, the mother of the Pāndavae. The name Nandagiri (hill of pleasure) was changed to Nandigiri (hill of Nandi, the bull of Siva) in the

11th century under the Chōlas. As the Jain inscription above-mentioned begins by invoking the first Tirthānkara, Vrishabha, whose name means bull, this may have helped towards suggesting the appellation. That the Saivites at once appropriated the hill is evident from the old inscription in the cave near the Bull temple (Nellikāyi Basava) on a ledge on the east, which records that a Saiya ascetic from Sriparvata took up his abode there. The situation of the well before spoken of, as well as that of the original entrance to the temple, may indicate that the tremendous fracture and landslip which produced the perpendicular precipice on this side as it is now, strewing the saddle below with immense boulders and laying bare in the middle of its face the great cavern known as the Asura cave and the Tiger cave, may have occurred after this period. There is evidence that the present Bhōga-Nandisvara temple, at the village of Nandi, near the north-eastern base, has been in existence from Pallava, Chōla and Hoysala times ; and the Yōga Nandisvara temple at the summit must be at least as old. On the latter is an inscription of the end of the 11th century, which states that a robber chief then ascended the hill, with a force, in order to seize the hidden treasure supposed to be there, but did not succeed. On the Virabhadra temple under the cliff, near one of the gateways on the north, below the sheristadār's house, is an inscription showing that it was in existence at the end of the 14th century.

The hill was probably first fortified by the Chikballapur chiefs, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit were erected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultān, after its seizure by the Mahrāttas under Mādhu Rāo in 1770. A precipitous cliff at the south west angle is pointed out as Tipu's Drop being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that ruler. Haidar's Drop is on a small hill to the north, near the village of Nandi. Beneath the cliff over which prisoners were thrown is a cave in which many Europeans were confined. This is the place described in Meadows Taylor's *Tippoo Sultaun*.

This formidable stronghold, Nandidrug, was captured by the British army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. The siege and assault, which were under the command of Major Gowdie, are thus described by Wilks:—

“ Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tipu Sultān to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the works of Nandidrug, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable and its defence was committed to Latif Ali Beg, an officer who had always merited the highest distinction both from Haidar and Tipu. There was no choice with regard to the face to be attacked, because except on the west the precipice was inaccessible. That point had been strengthened by a double line of ramparts; and the foundation was laid for a third, which ultimately aided the assailants in forming their last lodgement. The defence was highly respectable, the ammunition of the cannon was well reserved, and the jinjals, or wall-pieces, were served with peculiar steadiness and skill; the labour was excessive of working regularly up the face of a steep and craggy mountain to breaching distance, and dragging cannon to the batteries but in twenty-one days two breaches were effected; one in the exterior rampart, and the other in an outwork, and it was resolved to give the assault and form a lodgment for the farther operations against the interior works. The assailants received, however, a particular direction for endeavouring to enter with the fugitives, while the division allotted to forming the lodgment should be employed in providing cover; and in order that every possible impression might be made on the minds of the garrison Lord Cornwallis moved the army to the immediate vicinity; some additional flank companies were ordered in to lead the assault, and General Meadows, with the usual spirit which animated him on such occasions, desired to take the immediate direction of the service. Shortly before the assault, while all were waiting the signal in silence, one of the soldiers inadvertently whispered something about a mine. “ To be sure there is,” said General Meadows, “ and it is a mine of gold;” a smothered laugh ran along the ranks and produced the proper impression.

“ The assault was given by clear moonlight on the morning of the 19th of October; the arrangements of defence were excellent, and particularly the masses of granite reserved till this period to be rolled down the rock with tremendous effect, but the lodgment was within one hundred yards of the breach, and although the garrison was perfectly alert, the ardour and rapidity

of the assailants surmounted every obstacle, and they pressed the fugitives so closely as to prevent their effectually barricading the gate of the inner rampart. It was forced after a sharp conflict, and the place was carried with the loss in the assault of only thirty killed and wounded, chiefly by the stones tumbled down the rock, and in the whole siege one hundred and twenty."

A regiment was stationed at the foot, between Nandi and Sultanpet, from 1799 to 1808. It was during this period that the fruit-garden near the large tank was planted by Colonel Cuppage. The present dwelling houses on the *droog* were created in about 1848 by Colonel Hill (Glentilt), Sir Mark Cubbon, and his Secretary, Captain Cunningham (Oaklands); also one lower down, by the Sheristadār, between the inner and outer fortifications, looking over the pass, the remains of an old tower or fort on the highest point being removed for the site of the principal one. The salubrity of the spot led to its becoming a resort in the hot season for European officials from Bangalore, and the large house at the summit was long the favourite retreat of Sir Mark Cubbon. The temperature, especially at nights, is on the average ten degrees cooler than that of the plain 1,800 feet below.

Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidrug presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The present name is composed of *Nandi*, the sacred bull of Siva, and *durga*, hill-fort. The principal old pilgrim ascent was by regularly formed steps beginning on the north side, and continuing on the west, connecting the temple in the village below with the temple at the top. The steps have now been taken entirely up the north side. A bridle path has since been carried from the bottom of the saddle on the south up the western face, the ascent by which is 4 miles long. At one point another bridle path meets it from the Basavan Kanive, or Bull pass, on the north-west, where there is a large stone bull. A rude flight of steps on the south side, known as the coolie path, forms a short cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep foot path from the north-east angle.

The summit, 4,851 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive view over the Kolar and Bangalore districts, the hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the country, of which it is said 400 can be counted, forming a marked feature in the scene. Kalavaradurga or Skandagiri (4,749 feet) is a conspicuous height on the north, formerly fortified. Brahmagiri or Vargkonda (4,657 feet) on the south-west and, Chenna-Kāsava or Chenna Rāyan betta (4,762 feet) on the north-west are, partially connected with Nandidrug. The following rivers radiating in all directions have their sources in either this hill or those in the immediate neighbourhood. The Northern Pennār or Uttara Pinākini rises on the north west in Chenna-Kāsava betta, and can be traced for a long distance through the Manchēhalli valley to Goribidnur. The Southern Pennār or Dakshina Pinākini rises in the same hill and, flows south through the large Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks. The Arkāvati rises in a well on the south-west of Nandidrug, between the two lines of fortification, and flows south-west to Dodballapur. The Pālār is said to rise in the well near the eastern summit. On the north-east the Pāpāghni and Chitrāvati may be discerned, the former of which rises in Kalavara-durga, and the latter in the Hariharāsvara hill.

On the first heavy fall of rain following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of lights are seen at night along the valleys of the Northern Pennār, and towards the north, resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city, a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained. By some they are called *corpse candles*. Others consider them to be (and this seems the right explanation) the lights of the villagers used in the capture of the winged white ants, which issue from the ground at such times in countless profusion and are cooked and eaten by the poorer classes as a great delicacy. Large coops of open wicker work are placed around the holes, surmounted by torches formed of the stem of an inferior kind of sugar cane. The insects, attracted by the light, fall in thousands into the hollows scooped below, where as their wings drop off, they remain heaped together till gathered up. Mr. Walhouse has suggested that the effect

may be due to the mole cricket (*gryllotalpa vulgaris*), which emits a light that is often confounded with the *ignis fatuus*.

In the large cave on the south, almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain, as well as that on the neighbouring hills, is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta or panther, and numbers of wild pig; also pea-fowl and jungle-fowl.

The temple on the Hill, dedicated to Yōganandisvara, is a pretty large structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhānāsī*, a *navaranga* and a *kalyāna mantapa*.

The *sukhānāsī* has an ornamental brass doorway of very fine workmanship with rows of small female figures, lions, foliage and chain work. The lintel has rows of separate figures of men, women and birds. At the sides of the *sukhānāsī* entrance are fine metallic figures, about 5 feet high, of *dvārapālakas*. To the right in the *navaranga* are kept figures of Sūrya, Chandra, Bhairava, Ganapati and Kushmānda-rishi. The last is said to have had his hermitage on the hill and worshipped the god. In the *Sihala-purāna* the hill also named Srīngi-parvata and Kushmānda-parvata. The floor of the *navaranga* has numbers of prostrating figures with labels. Some of them represent the Āvati chiefs and other personages of some consequence. The *navaranga* has two entrances on the north and south, the former leading to the *kalyāna-mantapa*. The latter is a fine structure supported by four sculptured black stone pillars which resemble those of the *mukha-mantapa* in front of the middle shrine in the temple at Nandi. Some of the noticeable figures on the pillars are Durga, Mahishāsūramardini, Siva as Lingōd-bhava-mūrti flanked by Vishnu and Brahma, Siva as Gajā-suramardana, Vishnu seated in the posture of meditation with folded hands, and dancing Ganapati. The bottom panels have lions all round as at Nandi. This *mantapa* has likewise two entrances on the north and west, the former leading to the shrine of the goddess. There is a pond in the temple enclosure known as Doddamma's *donē*. A reservoir at the back of the temple is called Narasappa's *kuntē*. On the rock near the Ānjanēya temple are sculptured a foot and a female figure. Above the foot is engraved E. C. X. Chikballapur 31. A label over the female figure names her Honama. Two inscriptions are

to be seen on the rock to the right and left of the steps leading to the Yōganandisvara temple. *Chikballapur* 35, of about the 10th century, is the oldest record on the hill. Near it is another epigraph. It is rather strange that the hill has no inscription relating to the Gangas. Considering their distinctive title Nandigiri-nātha, one would naturally expect some record of their rule. The Virabhadra temple is in a large cave near the fort gate, the overhanging boulder being about 70 feet high. A sacred well on the south of the hill, which is now inaccessible, is named Saunaka-tirtha. This appeared under the name of Sravana-tirtha in the last edition of this work (*II*, 145). "As far as I can see," writes Mr. Narasimhachār, "there is no indication of the hill having once been a Jaina settlement." Tipu's palace and Cubbon's bungalow have marble tablets fixed on the walls. About half way up the hill is a small cave to the right with an overhanging boulder known as Bānantigundu (the boulder of the puerperal woman), since, according to tradition, a pregnant woman who was climbing the hill was delivered of a child there. The Gōpinātha temple on the Gōpinātha hill is in a large cave sheltered by a gigantic boulder measuring about 100' × 60' × 70'. On the boulder is built of brick and mortar, a tower intended to serve as a *vimāna* for the temple below. It is not clear how the workmen went up the steep cliff and built the tower. The old Jaina inscription, *E. C. X*, *Chik-Ballapur* 29, is on the east face of the cliff. The god Gōpinātha, about 4 feet high, stands with the legs crossed like Vēnugōpāla, but there is neither the flute nor the cow, the usual accompaniments of the latter. The figure has four hands, the upper ones holding a discus and a conch, the lower ones being in the *abhaya* (or fear-removing) and *chin-mudra* (or teaching) attitudes. This is rather peculiar. There is also a shrine to the left in the same cave containing a seated figure of the goddess. An inscription is to be seen on the Garudagamba in front of the temple. There is also another temple on the hill dedicated to Narasimha, the object of worship here being a shapeless stone. The hill is also known as the Narasimha hill after the name of this god. The Gullakāyi hill is situated between the Chenarāya and Kalavara hills. It is also known as Haidar Ali's Hill. A small cave on the south is pointed out as the place where Hyder used to confine his European prisoners. On the top of the hill is a huge boulder, about 70 feet high, on which

is built a *mantapa* which commands a fine view of the surrounding parts. The boulder has very precipitous sides. It is said that Haidar's prisoners were sometimes hurled over this cliff, the spot being known as Hyder's Drop. This is supposed to be the place described in Meadows Taylor's *Tippu Sultan*.

The following is a description of the Nandi hill by Mrs. Bowring (*See Eastern Experiences* by L. Bowring, C.S.I., 2nd Edition). It is dated Nandidurg, February 21, 1869:—

“The view from the bottom is wonderful, the great rocky mountain rising in a precipitous manner, and its gigantic sides looking ready to fall and crush you. It is a natural fortress, and its strength has been increased by a double wall and bastions, wherever it was capable of ascent, so as to render it quite impregnable. All this time the sun has been getting up, and is blazing, so I was grateful for a hood over the tonjon, from which hangs a scarlet cloth. Eight men lift the pole on their shoulders with a sort of whoop, and shouting and singing at the top of their voices, away they go. It was a fine study of the human form divine, as they only sported turbans and fig leaves. They went very fast, only stopping to change men from time to time, one man seeming to command the others, and slapping them all round in turns. Here and there we went short cuts, and did the four miles in an hour and a half, very good going, considering the steepness of the ascent, and as we got higher and higher, the air became cooler and cooler. We passed within the two walls, and leaving a pretty woody hollow on the right arrived at the highest plateau, with the great grey house in front of us. It is fully exposed to the powers of the air, is very substantially built, and is very handsome having cost Sir Mark Cubbon 40,000 rupees. We were told it was all so clean, whereas it was deep in dust, the accumulation of years, all the bedding was dropping to pieces, as also the furniture, and everything was in its wrong place. It was an amusement getting it all in order but the servants object to the Durg entirely, owing to the cold, so there was a general distribution of blankets and coats, but they sit curled up, looking like martyrs, and shiver with great effect whenever I look at them. The thermometer was 62° this morning indoors, while at Bangalore it was 87°.

“The rock falls away precipitously from the house, and looking over the wall down on the plain below, you have a grand

view. Near the house there is a little postern gate, whence there is a lovely scene, for, from this spot, you see for miles and miles the little villages dotted about, numerous tanks, and hills covered with jungle, lighted up by sun-gleams. There are hundreds of wild roses, and at the house belonging to Captain — where pains have been taken with the garden, the flowers are in great profusion."

Nangali.—A village in Mulbagal taluk, close to the eastern frontier, on the Kolar-Chittur Road. Population 1,512. It was an important frontier station from the time of the Hoysalas in the 12th century, and is constantly enumerated among the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. Some large tanks exist in the neighbourhood. Nangali.

Ooregum or Urigam.—A village in the Bowringpet taluk of Kolar District, Mysore, situated in 12° 58' N. and 78° 17' E., 7 miles by rail east from Bowringpet. Population (1901), 6,387. The village contains Tamil inscriptions of the Hoysala king Rāmanātha, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century, in which the name appears as Urigaiyam. It was here, in 1875, that the first shaft was sunk for gold; and since 1885 the neighbourhood has been entirely transformed by the development of the gold-mines, and the foundation of a new town (now named Robertsonpet). Ooregum or
Urigam.

Palar.—A river said to rise in a well near the summit of Nandidrug on the east, where the water of the little spring reputed as the immediate source used formerly to flow, as in the natural way through a small stone bull since mutilated. If however this be accepted as the source, it follows that the stream must at some point cross the South Pinākini—a difficulty which the villagers easily set aside by the hypothesis, for which there is no evidence, that it runs underground at that place. The river more probably springs from the neighbourhood of Kaivara, to the west of Ambājīdurga and Rahmanghur. It first becomes visible, it is Palar.

said, at Gautama gudda, a small hill south-ward of Kaivara. From Jangamkote it flows east-ward, until ten miles beyond Kolar, at the village of Yenandahalli, it receives an important tributary and directs its course south-south-east. Flowing through the Bowringpet taluk, where it forms the large Betamangala and Rāmasāgara tanks, it leaves Mysore and enters North Arcot district, near the village of Gundlapalli in the Kangundi Zamindāri. Running southwards to the west of Kangundi, it bends to the north-east past Vāniambādi and flows through the North Arcot and Chingalpet districts, passing Vellore, Arcot and Kānchivaram (or Conjeeveram), and falls into the Bay of Bengal, south of Madras.

The name Pālār, which means milk river, is rendered in Sānskrit into Kshira-nadi, the designation of the stream in the *Purānas*. Its length in the district is about 47 miles, the entire drainage of its catchment basin, or 1,036 square miles being utilized for cultivation.

Pāpāghni.

Papagghni.—An affluent of the North Pinākini. It rises in Kalavaradurga or Skandagiri, north of Nandidrug, and taking a north-easterly course, flows through the Bagepalli taluk into the Cuddapa district, where, after forming the Vyāsasamudram and other large tanks, it unites with the North Pinākini near Kamalapur. The name *Pāpāghni*, signifying sin-destroyer in Sānskrit, denotes the purifying efficacy of its waters. A dam is carried across the stream near Burudukunte, whereby irrigation is provided for 180 acres of land. The famous large tank of Vyāsa-samudram is a few miles below this point, on the Cuddapa frontier and is said to have been constructed by Vyāsa Rāyasvāmi, the *guru* of the Mādhyva Brāhmins. The discharge of the stream in maximum flood has been gauged as 5,244 cubic feet per second.

Pāparājanahalli.

Paparajanahalli.—A village in the neighbourhood of Kolar. Population 229. Situated on the top of a hill, the ascent to it is rather difficult. On the way to the village

near the Pātālamma temple, is a Kannada epigraph incised on a big rock. The village which contains only 8 or 10 houses, is picturesquely situated in a valley surrounded by hills on all sides. There is a Siva temple and a Darga said to be of Usmān Ali. In front of the Siva temple is a fine stone umbrella with a carved basement, the shaft being one foot in diameter and about six feet high with stone ornament at the top. The umbrella is about five feet in diameter. The whole stands on a rock on which is engraved a Tamil inscription which is mostly defaced. In a field close by is a curious sculpture representing an elephant in the centre attacked by two dogs, one seizing the trunk and the other the tail. It is not clear what this symbolises. May it be a representation of the overthrow of the Gangas, whose crest was the elephant? Close to it is Bhūtagaṇḍa's cave situated near a rock called Kotikallu, with a Kannada inscription which appears to have been once occupied by a Lingāyat *guru*. At some distance to the east of the cave is the fortified hill called Darga, which was once the residence of the Mughal Subhadār Kāsim Khān. Remains of the fort and residence are to be seen even now.

Patrenhalli.—A village in Chik-Ballapur taluk. Population 516. The Gōpālakrishna temple at this place is a pretty large structure in the Dravidian style with a small *mahādvara* and a fine front hall or *mukha-mantapa* consisting of 15 *ankanas* and standing on an ornamental plinth. The latter resembles that of the Ranganātha temple at Rangasthala, the pillars being, however, shorter and there being no veranda. The central ceiling has a lotus. Above the lintels of the central *ankana* runs on all the four sides a panel containing well carved figure representing scenes from the *Rāmāyana*. The west panel has figures of Rāma, his three brothers, Sita and Hanumān flanked on the right side by the *aṣṭa-dikpālakas* or regents of the eight directions and on the left by the *saptarishis* or the seven sages. Rāma has four hands, which is rather peculiar, and holds Sita's right hand with his left. The panel seems to represent Rāma's marriage

or coronation. The south and north panels have a seated female figure, probably Sita, in the middle with several female figures on both sides. The east panel represents a music party. The panels have intervening pilasters and are surmounted by an ornamental cornice. The temple stands in the middle of a cloistered court-yard. The god Gōpāla-krishna is a four-handed figure, about 3 feet high, flanked by consorts. All the three figures stand on one and the same pedestal, measuring about $5' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$, which is artistically executed. The tank mentioned above is named after the god of this temple.

Pinākini.

Pinakini.—The Northern or Uttara Pinākini, the Northern Pennār of European geographers, rises in the Chenna-Kēśva hill, north-west of Nandidrug, and flowing north-west past the town of Goribidnur, enters the Penugonda taluk of the Anantapur District. Thence, crossing a projecting angle of Pavagada taluk, it re-enters the Anantapur District, and turning eastward, passes through the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts finally discharging its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Nellore.

Its principal tributaries from this District are the Pāpāghni and the Chitrāvati. The total length of the main river and its chief affluents within the Province has been estimated at 167 miles, with a catchment basin of 2,280 square miles, of the drainage of which 85.35 per cent. has been intercepted for purposes of cultivation.

From an inscription at Kallodi we learn that the water supply of Penugonda was drawn from this part of the river. Bukka-Rāya, the son of Harihara-Rāya, ordered his chief engineer, Singaya Bhatta, in 1389 to "bring the Henne river (the Pennār or Hennār) to Penugonda." And he accordingly led a channel, remains of which may still be seen, to the Siruvara tank, naming it the Pratāpa-Bukka-Rāya channel.

Rahman Ghur.

Rahman Ghur.—A conspicuous hill-fort in Chintāmani taluk, rising to 4,227 feet above the level of the sea, which

surrendered to the British in 1791. A large boulder on the western side near Kaivara, is crossed by belts of a brown colour, and from a crevice in the side a liquid resembling blood is said to issue at the time of *Sivarātri*, which kites and crows eagerly eat. The story is that Bhīma, one of the Pāndava brothers, imprisoned a gaint under the mountain, who yearly turns upon his side and causes his wounds to bleed afresh. Tipu Sultān mortified at the capture by the British of Nandidrug, which he had deemed impregnable, proposed to abandon it and strengthen Rahmān-Ghur instead, but the design was not carried out.

Ramenhalli.—A village near Malur. Population 95. To the north of Sivarapattana close to this place is inscribed on a boulder resting on the rock to the east of the village (*E. C. X.*, Kolar 11), a fine record of the Ganga king Srīpurusha's reign. Rāmenhalli.

Rangasthala.—A village in the Chik-Ballapur taluk. The Ranganātha temple at this place is a large Dravidian structure of some architectural merit with a lofty *mahādāvāra*, about 18 feet high, facing south. Rangasthala.

It stands in the middle of a cloistered courtyard which has doorways in the other three directions also. There are also four-pillared *mantapas* in front of all the doorways except the east. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi*, a *navaranga*, a *mukha-mantapa* and a veranda running round the last. The *mukha-mantapa* or front hall, a fine structure, stands on an ornamental plinth, supported by 24 sculptured pillars. The veranda which is on a lower level has 14 sculptured pillars which are loftier and larger in size than those of the front hall. The front veranda has 8 pillars. The end ones, bigger than the others, have in the upper portion 3 fine pilasters, 2 in front and 1 at the side, and riders in front, all carved out of one block of stone. The next pillar on either side has only one pilaster and the middle two have no pilasters but have horsemen jutting out. The side verandas have 3 pillars each, omitting the end pillars of the front veranda, the end pillar being similar to that of the front veranda and the middle two having one

pilaster each. Above the dripstones in front runs a veranda in the Saracenic style supported by small pillars. This is worthy of note. The front hall has a row of 6 pillars in front, the end ones having three pilasters, the next ones one pilaster and the middle ones lions with riders without pilasters. All the pillars are sculptured in three panels on all the sides. There are two elephants at the sides of the steps leading to the front hall. The *balipūtha* and the pedestal of the *dhvaja-stambha* or flag-staff, which are similar in design, are artistically executed. The *mahādvāra* has two inner and two outer pairs of well carved jambs with male and female figures surmounted by scroll work. The first inner pair have at the bottom on the north face *dvārapālakas* facing the temple, and on the east and west faces female figures standing on *yālis* with scroll above. The second pair have male figures facing each other with cows below licking their feet. The first outer pair are similar to the second inner pair only the right male figure has a lion below in place of the cow. The second outer pair are likewise similar to the first inner pair only with the *dvārapālakas* at the bottom on the south face. The *garbhagriha* has a fine reclining figure of Ranganātha about 4 feet long, with the head to the west, canopied by a five-hooded snake, the figures of Sṛīdēvi and Bhūdēvi being seated at the feet. Around the inner wall run two panels containing figures of Vishnu, his attributes, the seven sages, etc. The *vimāna* or dome over the *garbhagriha* resembles that of the temple at Srīrangam, being in the shape of a basket, and is carved with figures, etc., a Ganapati being shown in one place, perhaps in allusion to Vibhishana's entrusting the basket containing Ranganātha to Ganapati as stated in the *Srīranga-mahātmya*. The god is said to have been set up by the seven sages. In the *navaranga* are kept metallic figures of Ranganātha with consorts, Vishvakṣēna, Rāmānujāchārya, Nammālvār and Chakrattālvār (or the discus of Vishnu). Two cells facing each other in the *pradakshina* of the *garbhagriha* have 10 and 3 figures respectively of the Ālvārs and Āchāryas (Srīvaiṣṇava saints and sages). An inscription is to be seen on the third step in front of the *navaranga* doorway and four written in red ochre, on the ceiling of the front veranda. The latter, consisting of four Sānskrit verses, are mostly quotations from the *Srīrangarāja-stava*, a work in praise of the god Ranganātha of Srīrangam by Parāsara-Bhatta, a younger contemporary of Rāmānujāchārya. Outside

the temple enclosure to the east are two ponds, one octogonal and the other square. The former is well built.

Sadali.—A village in the north-west of the Sidlaghatta taluk 18 miles north of the kasba, on the road to Bagepalli. Population 1,311.

A great antiquity is attributed to this village. It is said to have been founded by Sahadēva, the youngest of the Pāndava brothers, and thence called Sahadēva-patna, since abbreviated into Sadahalli or Sadali. The spot was selected by Saka rishi, whom he had come to visit, and with whom he had an interview where Gumnāyakanpālya now stands. The village changed hands several times until annexed to the Sira suba and bestowed as a *jāgīr* on two Muhammadan chiefs, who, to prevent its falling a conquest to the Cuddapuh Nawāb, privately disposed of it about 1459, to Dodda Baiche Gauda of Chikballapur.

Sidlaghatta.—A taluk in the centre towards the north. Area 329·40 square miles. Head quarters at Sidlaghatta. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hobli	Villages	Villages classified			Kayam-gutta	Popu-lation
		Govern-ment	Sarva-manya	Jodi		
1. Sidlaghatta. . .	97	78	..	10	11	21,760
2. Basettihalli. . .	78	67	..	2	7	8,810
3. Jangamkote. . .	69	46	4	6	13	16,605
4. Sadali. . .	54	44	1	8	1	10,977
5. Chilakalnerpu.	60	49	..	10	1	9,782
Total ..	356	282	5	36	33	67,934

No.	Place	Population
1	Sidlaghatta	3,697
2	Jangamkote	1,891
3	Sadali	1,311

Principal places, with population.

The taluk forms the valley of the Pāpāghni, which river crosses it in a north-easterly direction. The south Pinākini drains the south-west angle and forms two large tanks at the kasba. The northern parts of the taluk, marking the continuation of the Dongalakonda hills, are stony and rugged. The remaining parts are fertile and well cultivated. In the former, the dry crop soils are, as a rule, poor and stony or sandy. In the vicinity of the rivers, however, black soil is not uncommon. To the south of Sidlaghatta the dry crop soil is usually reddish, of fair quality. The irrigated lands are generally superior, rich brown loam being very common. Wet cultivation receives special attention in the north, and the abundance of honge trees there provide in their leaves and branches, the manure required for the rice fields. In the south, on the contrary, ragi is the staple crop, but potatoes also occupy a considerable area, as well as sugar-cane. The manufactures consist principally of ordinary women's cloths, kambliies, glass bangles, sack cloth and thread.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885 and the resettlement with effect from 1923-24. The culturable area according to resettlement was distributed as follows:—

<i>Occupied area:—</i>				acres.
Dry	..	..	..	46,850
Wet	..	..	..	7,377
Garden	..	..	..	6,558
<i>Unoccupied area:—</i>				
Dry	..	..	..	11,177
Wet	..	..	..	1,406
Garden	..	..	..	155
Kharab	..	..	..	1,30,462
Inam	..	..	..	11,230

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 1,83,961-10-5; the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,43,632-11-7.

From Sidlaghatta there are roads west to Chik-Ballapur, east to Chintamani, and south to Jangamkote and Hoskote. The Bangalore-Cuddapa high road passes through the south-

east angle and the Chintamani-Bagepalli road crosses through the taluk a little above the middle. The Kolar-Nandi road runs along the southern limit through Jangankote.

Sidlaghatta.—A large town, 30 miles north-west of Kolar, Sidlaghatta. on the Srinivasapur-Chik-Ballapur road. Head-quarters of the Sidlaghatta taluk and a Municipality.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	1,510	1,445	2,955
Muhammdadans	..	..	..	364	355	719
Christians	..	..	..	12	9	21
Animists	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total				1,888	1,809	3,697

For about five miles round Sidlaghatta there occurs a kind of laterite, called *chattu*, which differs from ordinary laterite in allowing of the growth of large trees, as on a hill south of the town. Reduced to clay it forms a very durable plastering for walls, and applied to roofs makes them permanently water-tight.

According to the local chronicle, Sidlaghatta was founded in 1526 by Halasūramma, wife of Kempe Gauda, who came with his pregnant wife from Ujanipattana and settled at Ablodu to the north of Sidlaghatta. Kempe Gauda having been killed during a raid on Vellore, his wife, securing a hidden treasure, fortified Ablodu and took possession of a few villages in the neighbourhood. She gave birth to a male child named Sivane Gauda in 1514. Sidlaghatta was so named after Sidla Gauda, her father-in-law. It had also another name Sivanabdhi after her son Sivane Gauda. The latter was crowned in 1529 at Sidlaghatta, and extending his power on all sides by conquest, he ruled for 47 years. Of the two tanks at the village, the one to the south-west, known as Ammana-kere, was built by Halasūramma, while the other to the south-east, known as Gaudana-kere, was built by Sivane Gauda. His wife was Sivajamma. The old taluk *kachēri* is said to stand on the site of his place. A big slab, measuring 6 feet by 5 feet and 10 inches thick, which

was once in the palace but now placed in the school compound, is said to have served as a seat for the Gauda when taking a shave. At some distance to the village are the tombs of the Gauda and his wife with canopies. His son Immadi Sivane Gauda, who succeeded him in 1576, ruled for 40 years. The place was subdued by the Mahrättas in 1616, when the Gauda was carried away to Bangalore. They held it till 1661 when it was taken by the Mughals. In 1679 it again passed into the possession of the Mahrättas who sold it to Annaya Gauda of Chikka-Ballapur in 1691. The latter held it till 1762 when it was captured by Hyder. The fort has been pulled down; only portions of the moat are visible here and there. The parapet over the roof of the Ānjanēya temple has some carved stones brought from some other ruined temple and built into it. The sculptures are of some interest as they illustrate the story of Daksha's sacrifice. One of the stones shows Daksha in the company of Brahma and Vishnu engaged in performing the sacrifice, Agni being represented by a figure with two hands; another shows Virabhadra in the act of cutting off Daksha's head; and the third shows the headless Daksha standing with folded hands while some one places the head of a ram on his neck. There is likewise a piece of stone built into the parapet containing figures of three *dīkṣālakas* or regents of the directions, the remaining five being on another piece kept in the veranda of the temple. In the Venkataramana temple, some of the slabs of the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* bear inscriptions giving the names of the donors of the slabs. The god is a fine figure, about 4 feet high, flanked by consorts. At Hosapete is the Bhadrnakere tank said to have been built by a merchant named Bhadrappa whose image is set up on the bund. The Chennakēśava temple here has a *brindāvana* with the figure of Kēśava sculptured on the front face.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	6,211	6,585	6,547	5,423
Expenditure	9,784	6,068	6,485	6,137

Siti.

Siti.—A village in the Kolar taluk. Population 307. The place appears to have been one of considerable importance

during the Chōla and Hoysala periods. There are also a few records of the early Vijayanagar kings. The hill is a low one with the hamlet of Siti and a number of temples in a dilapidated condition at its foot.

On the hill there are two large temples, the Sripatisvara and the Kālabhairava, adjoining each other. In the former there are also shrines of Virabhadra and Mahishāsūramardini. The oldest inscription of the hill is a Tamil one of Rājendra Chōla, of about 1024 A.D., engraved in bold characters on a projecting rock which extends from west to east from the Mahishāsūramardini shrine to a little distance beyond the *garbhagriha* of the Sripatisvara temple. This *garbhagriha* is a natural cave with the above rock completely overhanging it. The epigraph is incised in five compartments of 14 lines each, placed side by side with a short interval of space between. The first and last compartments can be read almost completely, but the three middle ones only in part, as large portions of them are concealed by the walls and terrace subsequently erected. The concealment of the inscription by later structures leads us to the legitimate conclusion that originally the cave-like *garbhagriha* alone was in existence. Only the first compartment and a portion of the second are printed as Kolar No. 44. The next in point of time, a Tamil inscription of Kulōttunga-Chōla I, of about 1071 A.D., is engraved on a big rock behind the Kālabhairava temple. The rock has peeled off to such an extent that only a few bits of writing are left here and there. With the greatest difficulty portions of this inscription were deciphered and copied by the Archæological Department. The Kālabhairava temple is covered with inscriptions both inside and outside. The oldest of the newly discovered inscriptions is one of the time of the Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana. Of the others, a large number relate to the Tamil Gangas and a few to the Vijayanagar kings. One of the epigraphs, of about the 14th century, is of particular interest as it alludes to the practice of offering the finger to the god Kālabhairava. Kālabhairava is the most important deity on the hill. He is the tutelary deity of large sections of the cultivating classes such as *Morasu Vokkaligas*, *Reddis*, etc. The practice of offering the finger to this god was in vogue among the above cultivating classes till about 30 years ago when it was put a stop to by the

Government. The origin of this practice goes back to the Purānic period. The large hill to the south of the Siti hill is known as Bhasmāsura-betta, because, according to the *Sthala-purāna*, it was here that the demon Bhasmāsura was reduced to ashes. The hill is supposed to consist of the ashes of the demon and it is urged in support of this supposition that during the rains, however heavy, all the water gets absorbed in the hill, no water flowing down to the foot on any side. Bhasmāsura, who had received a boon from Siva to the effect that anybody, on whose head he laid his hand should instantaneously be reduced to ashes, wanted to try the effect of the boon on Siva himself. The latter, trying to evade the demon, was pursued by him wherever he went till at last he came to the hermitage of Gautama near Siti and by the advice of the sage hid himself in a cave, the present *garbhagrīha*, on the Siti hill. Missing the object of his pursuit, the demon enquired of a cultivator who was ploughing a field close by whether he saw a man running in that direction, whereupon the cultivator pointed to the hill with his forefinger. Just then Vishnu showed himself to the demon in the form of a beautiful damsel (Mōhini) and brought about his death by his own hand as related in the *Purānas*. On Vishnu relating to Siva how the demon was disposed of, the latter requested Vishnu to appear to him in the very same form in which he brought about the death of the demon; and on his doing so Siva became so much enamoured of the Mōhini that he forthwith embraced her, the result being the birth of Kālabhairava. When Kālabhairava asked Siva what he was to do, he was directed to take his abode on the Siti hill and, as a punishment to the cultivator who betrayed Siva's whereabouts to the demon with his forefinger, to receive as an offering the last joint of the offending forefinger from him and his descendants. The custom of having the last joint of the forefinger cut off and offering it to Kālabhairava as an expiation continued, it appears, for some time. But as this amputation of the right forefinger interfered seriously with the duties of the cultivator, it was subsequently agreed to propitiate the god by arranging to have two fingers the little finger and the ring-finger of the females cut off as a substitute for the one finger of the males. This amputation of the last joints of the two fingers of females was in vogue till about 30 years ago. The classes of cultivators who observe this practice are known as the 'finger-giving'

classes. There was till recently, it appears, a regular establishment in the temple for carrying on the amputation—a goldsmith for cutting off the finger and others for dressing the wound and for kneading the finger and holding it tight so that no blood might be shed at the time. The devotees had also to pay certain sums of money, which were divided in certain fixed proportions among the *archakas* and other servants of the temple as well as among the *ayagars* of the village, such as the *shānbōg*, *patel*, goldsmith, barber, etc. They had moreover to bring a certain fixed quantity of rice per head. An inscription in the temple, of about the 14th century, fixed the proportions in which this rice was to be divided among the goldsmith and others. When the amputation was prohibited by the Government, the finger-giving classes raised a strong but unavailing protest against the prohibition. They have now adopted the harmless substitute of having the fingers wound round with flowers in the temple and unwinding the same with due ceremony on return to their village. It is said that the Siti hill is the only place in India where this curious custom of offering the finger has prevailed. The *linga* on the Siti hill is called *Sripatisvara* because, it is said, it was set up by *Sripati* or *Vishnu*. In the Tamil inscriptions the place is called *Sripati* or *Sapati* and in the Kannada ones *Sihatti* or *Sihati*, now corrupted into *Siti* or *Siti*. In the inscriptions, the *Kālabhairava* is called *Tribhuvanavidanga-Kshētrapāla-Pillaiyār*.

A long hillock near Siti is said to represent *Gautama's* hermitage to which *Siva* fled when pursued by *Bhasmāsura*. The temples are situated only half way up the Siti hill. It appears that the top of the hill, which was once fortified, was formerly occupied by a village. This is borne out by the flight of steps and the gateways (*tōrana-gambas*) leading to the top. There is a large cave close by, about 35' by 12' which the people call *Bhūpatamma's* temple; a *jātra* is held here every year in honour of the goddess. There are only a few mutilated figures in the cave. It appears that about 200 years ago one *Sadānandayōgi* had taken up his residence on the top of the hill.

Siti-betta.—A hill in the Vemgal hobli, Kolar taluk. It Siti-betta. has a temple of *Kāla Bhairava*, and is an important sacred

place of the Morasu Vokkalu tribe, who preponderate in this district. Inscriptions at the place show that the name is contracted from Siripati, through Sihati. They are of the time of the Chōla kings, of Ganga Perumāl, the Hoysala king Ballāla III., and of the Vijayanagar period. (See *Siti*).

Sivara-
pattana.

Sivarapattana.—A village near Malur. Population 827. Has several old lithic records, most of them of the Ganga king Sripurusha. The village appears to have been a place of great historical importance at one time. The name is apparently a corruption or contraction of Sivamārapattana and it is very probable that the place was once the residence of Sivamāra II, son of Sripurusha. *E. C. X. Kolar* 6 and 7, which are at this village, are very neatly engraved and excellently preserved. They look as if they left the sculptor's hands but recently. The place is noted for the manufacture of images in stone and metal. There are about half a dozen houses belonging to sculptors. Many unfinished images of gods and goddesses, Naga stones, etc., the work of these men, are strewn over the village. They are Pānchālas, said to be of the Kasyapagōtra. It is learnt that their ancestors came and settled here about 212 years ago. Owing large tracts of land in the village, they are in well-to-do circumstances and do not depend on this craft alone for their livelihood.

Srinivaspur.

Srinivaspur.—A taluk to the east. Head-quarters at Srinivaspur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

Hobli	Villages	Villages classified				Popula- tion
		Govern- ment	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam- gutta	
1. Srinivaspur	87	81	..	4	2	19,230
2. Addagal ..	51	49	..	2	..	8,255
3. Royalpud ..	40	38	..	2	..	6,303
4. Nelavanki ..	62	54	..	6	2	9,532
5. Yeldur ..	40	39	..	1	..	9,650
6. Ronur ..	61	50	..	10	1	9,740
Total ..	341	311	..	25	5	62,674

No.	Place	Population
1	Srinivaspur	3,119
2	Yeldur	1,357

Principal places with population.

The taluk is bounded on the north and north-east by ranges of hills connected with the Eastern Ghâts, among which are situated the two clusters of hills enclosing the elevated picturesque valleys of Mudimadagu and Sunnakal. The former is a circular basin, inaccessible on all sides except at the north and south, where there are passes leading to the country around. The village of Mudimadagu is situated in the centre of the valley, and some twenty villages in other parts of it. The group to the south also forms a circle, in the middle of which stands the village of Sunnakal. The only outlet now used is towards the west. There are four villages in the valley, and the scenery here is described as more picturesque than at Mudimadagu. Both these groups of hills are covered with thick jungle, and have been the strong-holds of petty chiefs who held sway over the surrounding country. From the neighbourhood of Yeldur commence the low flat hills which indicate the auriferous tract extending to the southern most limits of the district.

The total Revenue Demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 2,22,146-10-6, the demand under Land Revenue being Rs. 1,40,713-4-6.

The Bangalore-Cuddapa road runs through the taluk in a north-east direction, and is joined at Tadgol by a road from Kolar through Srinivaspur. The Mulbagal-Chintamani road also passes through Srinivaspur. The Madanapalli and Chinna-Tippasamudram stations of the South Indian Railway from Vellore to Dharmāvaram are close to the north-east angle of the taluk.

Srinivaspur.—A town 15 miles north-north-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. Head-quarters of the Srinivaspur taluk and a Municipality. Srinivaspur.

Population in 1921				Males	Females	Total
Hindus	..	..	..	1,031	1,014	2,045
Muhammadans	..	..	..	536	525	1,061
Christians	..	..	..	7	6	13
Total				1,574	1,545	3,119

It is better known to the people of the District by its old name of Papanpalli. Dewan Pūrnaiya, when he visited the place on his return from a pilgrimager to Tirupati, gave it the present name, calling it after his son Srinivāsa Mūrti. Rough bits for horses and other articles of iron are manufactured here.

At Gulganpode, about two miles to the east, is pointed out as the site of an ancient city, said to have been called Haralukēte. Two Mahāvali inscriptions, of the time of Bānarasa and Vikramāditya, were excavated there some years ago, the first discovery of the Mahāvali or Bāna dynasty, and a Pallava inscription dating in 768 was also found.

The Chaudēsvari temple below the Amanikere tank at Srinivaspur has figures of the Saptamātrikah seated in a row. Chaudēsvari after whom the temple is named is a four-armed figure about 3 feet high, holding a drum, a snake and a cup in three hands, the remaining hand piercing a demon with a trident. The fine Bāna inscriptions *E. C. X., Srinivaspur 5 and 6* at Guliganpode, are about two miles to the east of Srinivaspur.

Municipal Funds	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Income	1,985	3,316	2,739	3,272
Expenditure	1,937	2,443	3,388	2,966

Sugatūr.

Sugatūr.—A village about 8 miles to the north-west of Kolar. Population 1,040. At one time the head-quarters of a line of local chiefs. They had the general name Tamme-Gauda. For some military service, the title of “Chikkarāya” was conferred on them by the kings of Vijayanagar. Their grants range from 1451 (*Mulbagal 241*) to 1669 (*Mulbagal 114*).

Tekal.—A Railway Station between Malur and Bowringpet Tekal.
on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Varadarāja temple at this place is a pretty large structure in the Dravidian style with a lofty *mahādvāra* or outer gate. It faces west and has a large number of Tamil inscriptions on the basement. The Singapperumāl temple, though in ruins, is a fine structure with sculptured pillars and neatly dressed lintels and capitals. At the Ānjanēya temple, the figure of Ānjanēya, about 7 feet high, stands with folded hands. In the ruined Patalamma temple, the goddess is a seated figure, about 3 feet high, with 4 hands, the right upper holding a drum, the left upper a trident, the right lower a sword and the left lower a cup. There are several more ruined temples in the village. The place appears to be an old one, as it is named as a seventy-six in an inscription of the 9th century recently discovered at Hulidenhalli. Tradition has it that the village once had 101 temples and 101 wells or ponds. The Tekal hill so well known to railway travellers by its conspicuous rocks and boulders has a cave known as Bhīma's *garāḍi* (or gymnasium). It is a magnificent one measuring 150' × 70' × 50'. But the approach to it is very difficult. One has to climb over rocks and boulders, climb in several places and leap over declivities 50 to 100 feet deep. According to tradition, Bhīma, the Pāndava prince, used to practise gymnastic exercises here. The floor has a deep layer of fine soft earth with several holes, which are supposed to have been formed when Bhīma took up handfuls of earth from the ground to smear his body with. Gigantic boulders form the walls of the cave. They slope and meet at the top leaving an aperture in the middle which lets in light. It is a pleasant retreat. As soon as it is reached, all fatigue is forgotten. On the boulder forming the left wall are some marks made with a chisel, which have the appearance of Kannada characters. But no word can be made out. The hill to the north of Tekal is known as Bhūpatiyamma's hill. A narrow cave in the hill is called Rokkada-gavi (or the cash cave). It is plastered over inside and is supposed to have contained the treasure of the former rulers of the place. There is a seated Jina figure, about 3 feet high, below a tamarind tree in the village of Hulidenhalli, not far away from this place. It belonged to a *basti* or Jaina temple which once stood to the north of the village but is no longer in existence.

The village Gōpasandra, also near to this place, is so named after the Saluva chief Goparaja, son of Tipparāja, who was the ruler of Tekal in the first half of the 15th century.

Teruhalli.

Teruhalli.—A village in the Kolar taluk, situated on the top of a hill.

On the way to this place, a Persian inscription is to be seen near the sluice of Dasarathakunte. At the Antaragange are the temples of Nilakanthēsvara and Visvēsvara. The former is in ruins. It contains several inscriptions of the Tamil Ganges written in classical Tamil poetry, a rare feature in inscriptions which are not Chōla. The Antaragange flows through the mouth of a couchant bull and falls to a pond about five feet below. Close at hand is the Visvēsvara temple. This place is a favourite resort for the celebration of marriages among the lower classes of the population. Tradition has it that in response to the prayer of Muchukunda, the Ganges came over there in the form of the Antaragange in order that he might conveniently bathe in it every day, he being too old to undertake a journey to the Ganges. A small hill near Teruhalli is known as Muchukundagiri or Muchukundasrama, the place where Muchukunda is said to have performed penance. The god of Talagunda, a village about 4 miles from Teruhalli, is known as Muchukundavarada, i.e., the bestower of a boon on Muchukunda. Past the Lingāyat *matha* called *Gavimatha* near the Antaragange is Teruhalli, a small hamlet consisting of 5 or 6 houses, situated on the top of a hill. The ascent is rather steep. The Gangādhārēsvara temple at Teruhalli is a pretty large building, the *mahādvāra* resembling that of the Kōlāramma temple in details of workmanship. The *kalyāna-mantapa*, situated to the left as we enter the temple, is a fine structure though unfortunately unfinished. The images of the *Saptamātrikāh*, Bhairava, Ganapati, etc., in the temple are well carved. They are said to have originally belonged to the Kōlāramma temple and to have been brought here at some former time to save them from the fury of the iconoclastic Muhammadans. The south and west outer walls and bases of the temple are covered with Tamil inscriptions of about the 13th century. A small hillock to the south of the temple is called Muchukundāsrāma, i.e., Muchukunda's hermitage. It is referred to in the inscriptions as Muchukundagiri. To the west of the temple

is a good pond; and to the south-west of it at some distance are shown some walls which are said to represent an old village named Sivaganga. To the north of Teruhalli is a large cave known as *Pāṇḍavara hajāra*.

Tirupati.—A village near Malur, locally well known as a place of pilgrimage.

The Srinivāsa temple at this place is a pretty large structure with a *prākāra* or enclosure and a spacious courtyard in front. The god of the temple, Varada, though named Srinivāsa, is well carved. In the *navaranga* are kept figures of Rāmānujāchārya and Vedāntadēsika. It is said that the god was set up by Yajñēsvara and the temple renovated by king Janamējaya. The village is considered as a holy place of pilgrimage and many marriages are celebrated in the temple every year. Offerings which could not be taken to Tirupati in the North Arcot District are delivered at this temple. A fragmentary Tamil inscription is to be seen on the basement of the *garbhagriha*. The stones bearing the inscription appear to have been displaced during the renovation of the temple. An annual *jātre* on a large scale takes place here in the month of *Chaitra* (April). The village has several *chattras* and *mantapas* for the accommodation of pilgrims. According to the villagers, there was a long inscription on a rock in Hirekalgudda, a small hill to the west of the village; but the rock has recently been blasted and the inscription destroyed.

Tornhalli.—A village in Malur taluk. Population 745. Toranhalli.

To the west of the village, is a shrine of the goddess Sappamma, so called because she is believed to cure the cattle disease known as *sappe-jadya*. A *jātre* on a large scale, lasting for 10 days, is held in her honour every year in the dark fortnight of the month of *Pushya* (January), at which nearly 50,000 people are said to collect together, many coming even from the Madras Presidency. People make vows to the goddess and attend the *jātre* for fulfilling them. Cattle are largely sold at the *jātre*. The village is a *jōdi*.

See Ooregum.

Urigam.

Vanarasi.

Vanarasi.—A village in the Holur hobli of Kolar taluk, seven miles north of Kolar. Population 411.

It is the seat of a large annual festival held for 15 days in April, in honour of Iralappa, when about 4,000 people assemble and a cattle fair takes place, to which about 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Virupaksha-
pura.

Virupakshapura.—A village in Kolar taluk. The Virūpāksha temple in this village is one of the largest temples, if not the largest, in the State, built during the reign of the Vijayanagar king Dēva-Rāya II. The Pārvati shrine here has the figure of a lion in front of it just like Nandi in front of Siva temples. This is rather unusual.

Vrishābha-
vati.

Vrishabhavati.—A tributary of the South Pinākini. It rises from the east of the Vokkaleri hills, passes by Sulikunte, and crosses the railway at the Bowringpet station. It then feeds the tank of Kuppam, and passing by Kendoti, leaves the district three miles beyond it. The stream descends into the plains by the Singaralapalli pass, receives the waters of the Markanda near Ankusgiri and falls into the South Pinākini near Krishnagiri.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

SECTION I—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

TUMKUR.—A District in the centre and north-east situated Situation. between $12^{\circ} 45'$ and $14^{\circ} 6'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 21'$ and $77^{\circ} 28'$ East Longitude. Its extreme length from North to South is 102 miles and its greatest breadth from East to West, 67 miles.

The area is 4,076·86 square miles, of which, excluding the Area. area for which no returns exist, 2,181·72 square miles are cultivable and 1,656·76 unculturable. Of the culturable area, 1,977·88 square miles are under occupation with 1,379·44 square miles under actual cultivation.

It is bounded on the north by the Anantapur District Boundaries. of the Madras Presidency, on the east by the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by the Mysore District and on the west by the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan.

A considerable range of hills, forming the eastern boundary Physical Aspects. of the Krishna river system in Mysore, runs north and south, through the eastern parts of the District. Entering its limits from the north with Kamandurga (3,537 feet) and Nidugal (3,485 feet) in the Pavagada Taluk, it is continued by Midigesidurga (3,414 feet) and includes the prominent peaks of the Madhugiri durga (3,935 feet), Chennarayandurga (3,744 feet), Koratagere (2,906 feet), Devarayadurga (4,154 feet, and 3,940 feet at T. B.), Nijagal (3,569 feet), Hutridurga (3,713 feet) and Huliurdurga (3,086 feet). It is a part of

the range running through the west of the Bangalore District represented by Sivaganga and Savandurga.

The following are other prominent peaks and they, along with the Devarayadurga, represent the Trigonometrical Survey Stations in the District, which are ten in number :—

(1) Rāmedēvarabetta, (2) Seethakal, (3) Dodanaramangala, (4) Byala, (5) Pavagada, (6) Bommenahalli, (7) Chowdenhalli, (8) Hemgiri, (9) Rangasvāmibetta.

The streams issuing from these hills are of small size, the principal being the Jayamangali, which rises in Devarayadurga and flows north-east into the North Pinākini; and the Shimsha, which rises to the south of the same hill and flows southwards towards the Cauvery. The North Pinākini has a course of only a few miles across the extreme north-east corner of the district, in the Pavagada Taluk.

West of the chain of hills above mentioned, a low range commencing near Kibbanhalli runs north-west past Chikknayanakanahalli and connects with the central belt of the Chitaldrug District. The watershed separating the river system of the Krishna northwards from that of the Cauvery southwards may be defined by a line drawn east and west from Koratagere to Tiptur; while the main chain of mountains forms the western limit of the upper North Pinākini basin.

The open parts of the district maintain a generally even level above the sea, the height at Tumkur being 2,678 feet. It is 2,520 feet at Kunigal, 2,734 at Kibbanhalli, 2,462 at Madhugiri and 2,479 east of Holavanahalli. But the situation of Sira is much lower, being only 2,160 feet above the sea level. This depression is evident to the eye from the neighbourhood of the Shibi temple.

The elevation of the other taluk head-quarter towns is also noted below:—Koratagere 2,906 feet, Pavagada Hill 3,026 feet, Chikknayanakanahalli 2,650 feet, Gubbi 2,569 feet, Tiptur 2,783 feet and Turuvekere 2,633 feet.

The southern taluks except around Huliurdurga, where the country is wooded and hilly, consist of undulating plains

interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees, where stone is scarce, except on occasional ridges or hillocks. Cocoa-nut and other palms are confined to the vicinity of tanks. Farther north, large plantations of cocoa-nuts occupy even the dry lands, especially in the Taluks of Gubbi, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli. After crossing Tumkur eastwards, the park-like appearance of that taluk changes, north of Devarayadurga, to the scenery of a hill country intersected by cultivated valleys, the hills and their skirts being for the most part covered with shrubs interspersed with trees which remain verdant through the greater part of the year.

To the north-east extends a very fertile tract, irrigated from perennial springs, reached at a depth of only a few feet below the surface. These springs called *talparigis*, one of the chief sources of water supply, form a marked and peculiar feature of the Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks as well as of the adjoining Taluks of the Madras Presidency. The water obtained from the spring heads is either conducted directly by narrow channels to the fields or a *kapile* well is constructed from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. Where the soil is not sandy, springs may be tapped at short distances from each other.

These *talparigis* are said to dry up generally in the summer, being useful only in the rainy season and not working now so satisfactorily as before. The reason assigned for this is want of sufficient and timely rainfall in recent years.

GEOLOGY.

Excepting the Charnockites, most of the other rock groups, ^{Rocks.} of the State are represented in this district. For descriptive purposes, the district may be roughly divided into three zones or regions as follows :—

- (1) The schist region.
- (2) The gneissic region.
- (3) The granite region.

(1) *Schists*.—The belt of schists extending north and south to the east of Huliur, known to the earlier geologists

as the Chiknayakanhalli band, forms the chief schist region of the district. These schists include members of both the lower and the upper division of Dharwars, the dark hornblende schists, epidiorites and the dark amphibolites constituting the former division, while the lighter green Chloritic schists and green-stones in association with a varied suite of rocks of fine grained gritty and slaty schists, argillitic schists, phyllitic rocks, etc., the altered variants of the acidic lavas and tuffs of the Champion gneisses, together with the ferruginous quartzites, limestone and other secondary rocks forming the latter or the upper division. The manganese ores and the limonite or hæmatitic iron ores are found in lenticular patches or pockets in these fine grained altered acidic rocks in close proximity to the basic chloritic schists. Between Huliar and Bukkapatna, is a club shaped exposure of a mass of a grey hornblendic trap, found to be intrusive into the above chloritic schists, and this is called after a prominent village, as Bellara Trap, and is of some importance on account of the old workings for gold it contains.

(2) *Gneissic region*.—Bordering the belt of schists on both the sides is the complex gneissic region consisting of a biotite granitic gneiss which has been shown of late to consist of the granitic members of both the Peninsular gneiss series and the Champion gneisses as well owing to the similarity of the constituent minerals, but for careful comparative study in the field, the two could hardly be differentiated from each other.

(3) *Granitic region*.—About the eastern end of the district running north and south through the gneissic region, is the band of the porphyritic Closepet granite, with an average width of 15 to 20 miles, forming the conspicuous chain of hills of Devarayadurga, Siddhabetta, Madhugiri and Pavagada. These, as in the Bangalore district, consist of several types varying in texture from medium even grained to coarsely porphyritic and in colour from grey to pink. The colour of the rock is chiefly due to that of the coarsely crystalline feldspars, which vary from white or pale grey to pink or brownish, attaining sometimes a length of 2 inches or even more.

Dyke rocks, as usual, consist of normal dolerites which are seen in numbers to the S.-E. of Koratagere and also in the schist region. Enstatite or hypersthene bearing types are also occasionally found in the district and the one near Dodderi is partly pyroxenic and partly hornblendic and has some resemblance to the pyroxenite dykes of the charnockite series.

Building stones.—The medium even grained members of the porphyritic Closepet granitic series and also the finer grained normal granites are quarried in several places in the district, the chief among them being the Kyatsandra and Karadi quarries.

The quartzitic rock near Dodguni and Kondali are quarried to a certain extent, and carved locally into stone cisterns and also used for making grind stones.

The dark grey potstone or the amphibolite of the Turvekere Trap takes a fine polish and has been used in the construction of the Mysore Palace.

The schists are the chief mineral producing rocks of the district. Mines and Minerals.

Iron Ores.—Near Kondli, Dodguni and Karakurchi and also to the east and south-east of Bukkapatna are a number of bands of ferruginous quartzites. Some of these ores near Chiknayakanhalli and also the concentrates in the beds of streams in the Koratagere and Madhugiri Taluks appear to have been smelted previously.

Gold.—There are indications of gold in the Bellara Trap. Prospecting was carried on to a certain extent on the "Bellara Reef" and at one time the results appeared to be quite promising, but the poor results obtained in depth caused the mine to be abandoned. An account of the results of the work done in that locality is given in the *Mineral Resources of Mysore*, page 40.

Gold was also reported to occur in some of the quartz reefs to the east of Koratagere. But the analyses of a number of surface samples from these reefs have, however, failed to show any good indication.

Manganese is found to occur in fairly large quantities near Karakurchi, Dodguni and Janehar. There were four licenses current for prospecting for this ore during 1923-24 and the ores removed from 1905 to 1924 from all the blocks approximate to 36,513 tons, of which 25,767 tons have been exported.

Limestone.—Bands of limestone varying in composition from a high calcium variety to magnesian or dolomitic limestone types occur to the north-west of Kondli and also fringing the western edge of the schists to the east and north of Huli-yur. The exposure near Voblapur was worked to a small extent by the Geological Department, removing about 10,000 to 12,000 tons of limestone. These were departmentally tested for (1) the possibility of manufacturing calcium cyanamide, (2) the suitability as flux for iron smelting, and (3) after coarse crushing for using as a fertiliser for impoverished soils. The dolomitic limestone of the Shankargudda area (Shimoga District) being at present utilised as a flux for the Mysore Iron Works, the possibilities of utilising these limestone bands for other purposes have not been considered further.

Potstone.—The altered amphibolite of the nature of a potstone is quarried to a small extent and made use of for carving utensils. The crushed levigated powder, of the fine grained forms of soapstone occurring near Banasandra, has been used for the manufacture of slate pencils and at present four small factories are producing these pencils at Tumkur.

Ochres.—Yellow and red ochre, the altered and hydrated forms of iron ores, are being worked near Janehar, and the material after washing is manufactured into paints at Bangalore.

Other minerals.—Corundum. A group of deposits of corundum exist in the Koratagere, Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks. The mineral is not usually obtained from the matrix rock, but is picked up by the villagers in the cultivated fields after the first showers of monsoon. On account of the erratic occurrences of these loose crystals, when the ground is being covered by soil, it would be difficult to locate the corundum bearing rock.

Graphite.—Small crystals of flakey graphite are found to

a small extent in the alaskite types of siliceous rocks in the Koratagere Taluk.

Earth Soda.—Alkaline efflorescences have been noticed in the Sira Taluk, at Nejanti and Tadaklur. The Geological Department conducted experiments in washing the earth soda and manufacturing sodium carbonate during 1920.

Except the Taluks of Madhugiri, Chiknayakanhalli, and the eastern and northern parts of Sira and Koratagere respectively, the soil is described as generally hard and poor, requiring much labour and manure to render it productive. Acres on acres may be seen in some parts on which there is nothing but scattered stunted shrub without even a blade of grass. This has no reference to the superior land irrigated by tanks, *nālas* and spring channels, as these soils of the taluks above referred to are exceptionally remarkable for their fertility. Pasture land is abundant, but poor, except in the Amrit Mahal *kāvals* throughout the district.

The southern and western taluks may be described as most abundant in the red soil and contain large tanks. The eastern Taluks abound in sandy soil, the northern contain some black.

BOTANY.

The principal forest in the district is on the slopes of the Devarayadurga hills. Farther north, the hills around Koratagere are clothed with good fuel jungle. Near Madhugiri, the vegetation improves in appearance and variety. On the western range of hills running north from Kibbanhalli, there is a forest of karachi (*Hardwickia binata*), extending from Bukkapatna northwards to Gangarapente.

The following are the reserved or State forests in the District :—

				Sq. Miles.
Devarayandurga	..	..	..	30
Madhugiri	..	..	..	32
Bukkapatna	..	..	..	50
Huliyurdurga	..	..	..	30
Kudare-kanave	..	..	..	21
Kemplapura	..	..	..	1½

There are also nine Forest plantations, covering 963 acres, and three Revenue plantations. Of these, three are for sandal, and the others for casuarina and cassia.

The best wooded taluks are those which include the great eastern range of hills, namely, Tumkur, Koratagere, Madhugiri, and the old Huliurdurga Taluk. In these too, sandal grows. The south-western Taluks are well occupied with trees in topes, and such as have planted themselves in valleys and hedges. Cocoa-nut gardens are numerous, and in some parts the *butca frondosa* grows abundantly in waste lands. The north and centre of the Sira Taluk is badly supplied with wood, but the wild custard-apple grows in profusion in the plains.

With the exceptions above noted, the tree vegetation resembles that of the adjoining districts on the east.

The following are the State Forests and Reserved Lands in the district:—

No.	Taluks	Name	Extent	
			A.	g.
1	Tumkur ..	Devarayadurga ..	10,328	0
2	Do ..	Doddavadi Betta ..	1,042	23
3	Kunigal ..	Handalkuppa ..	3,750	25
4	Do ..	Huliurdurga, Ippadi, Ujjaini.	19,200	0
5	Do ..	Kemplapur Sandal Reserve	813	24
6	Gubbi ..	Ranganathapura ..	763	20
7	Do ..	Mancheldore ..	10,274	24
8	Do ..	Bukkapatna ..	9,959	35
9	Do ..	Thirtha Rampura ..	4,619	26
10	Do ..	Ankasandra ..	5,070	31
11	Chiknayakanhalli ..	Dasudi ..	3,174	36
12	Do ..	Kudrekanive Extension ..	1,544	28
13	Do ..	Bukkapatna ..	6,958	10
14	Do ..	Thirtharapura ..	3,898	31
15	Sira ..	Bukkapatna ..	18,259	21
16	Ranganathapura ..	Ranganathapura ..	4,568	14
17	Do ..	Anakasandra ..	2,029	26
18	Madhugiri ..	Madhugiri Forests ..	6,778	15
19	Do ..	Chikkamadhugiri ..	433	2
20	Do ..	Madhugiri Forest Extension	700	0
21	Koratagere Sub-Taluk.	Kolikall Block ..	1,208	10
22	Do ..	Kolikall Extension ..	1,649	17
23	Do ..	Kavaragal Forests ..	911	22

No.	Taluk	Name	Extent	
			A.	G.
24	Koratagere Sub-Taluk.	Madhugiri Forests ..	2,310	15
25	Do ..	Madhugiri Extension ..	1,584	18
26	Pavagada ..	Kotegudda ..	3,172	3
27	Do ..	Nidagal ..	3,015	11
28	Do ..	Kamanadurga ..	3,430	28
29	Do ..	Yeramanahalli ..	1,525	22
30	Do ..	Mugadal Betta, Blocks I & II.	1,132	..
31	Pavagada ..	Vadankal ..	1,696	..
32	Do ..	Thippaganahalli Blocks I & II.	1,890	..
33	Do ..	Rangappana Halli ..	814	..
34	Do ..	Bangaranaikana Betta ..	1,028	..
35	Do ..	Pavagada Blocks I & II ..	876	..
			140,412	17
			or	
			219-39	Sq.M.
RESERVED LANDS.				
1	Tumkur ..	Ramedevara Betta ..	1,384	..
2	Chiknaikanhalli .	Baragihalli Reserve ..	1,962	36
3	Madhugiri ..	Ramedevarabetta ..	1,603	..
4	Koratagere ..	Hirebetta Reserve ..	2,407	38
			7,357	34
			or	
			11-50	Sq.M.

Arboricul-
ture.

There are 18 *Casuarina cum* Sandal plantations in the Taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Madhugiri as noted below. *Casuarina* trees are disappearing and they are being replaced by indigenous species.

PLANTATIONS.

No.	Taluks	Plantations	Extent	
			A.	G.
1	Tumkur ..	Pandithanahalli ..	495	..
2	Do ..	Dasarahalli ..	290	16
3	Do ..	Mallasandra ..	107	37
4	Do ..	Gollahalli ..	72	37
5	Do ..	Ballapura ..	248	9
6	Do ..	Linganahalli ..	365	38
7	Do ..	Hirehalli ..	130	..
8	Do ..	Golahalli Plantation ..	225	28
9	Gubbi ..	Goravipura ..	247	..
10	Do ..	Chennasetthalli, Honnavalli and Nittagunte.	700	..
11	Do ..	Ammanaghatta ..	412	..
12	Do ..	Uddehosakere ..	502	..
13	Do ..	Ankapura ..	336	..
14	Do ..	Adagur ..	219	19
15	Do ..	Marasetthalli ..	327	..
16	Do ..	Harenahalli ..	476	..
17	Do ..	Benneballa kaval ..	793	0
18	Madhugiri ..	Sulekere ..	172	15
		Total ..	6,126	39 or 9·57 Sq. M.

Trees are planted along the roads to afford shade to the travellers. The kind of trees usually planted are :—Ala, Honge, Hippe, Mango, Nerle, Byala, Halasu, Hunse, Goni, Bevu, Jali, Atti, Basari and Jala. Avenues.

Besides these, 13 village forests covering an area of 4,651 acres, have been in recent years formed in the Taluks of Tumkur, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli and Pavagada and the Sub-Taluk of Turuvekere for the benefit of the villagers concerned and placed under the management of Panchayats constituted therefor. Necessary measures have been adopted for the expansion of such forests in all parts of the district. Village Forests.

The main roads are lined with avenues of tall and well grown indigenous trees.

The working of the system introduced during recent years of planting trees on the Arbour day every year is expected to contribute to the tree growth in the District in course of time.

The principal cultivation consists of dry crops, the more important of which are mentioned below. Ragi is the staple food crop. The following table shows the food grains raised in the District during 1925-26 :— Crops.

Food crops	Area under crop in acres
Ragi	383,017
Horse-gram	99,851
Cholam	36,762
Togari	22,232
Cowpea	19,215
Bengal gram	8,766
Cumhu	2,124
Others	63,008
Total area under crops ..	675,715

The chief crops, food and commercial, raised in the District are, rice, ragi, jola, togari, avare, kulthi, Bengal gram, ground-nut, castor, cocoa-nut, sugar-cane, gingely, chillies and areca-nut. Other miscellaneous food and non-food crops are also cultivated. Indigo crop has ceased. Cotton, wheat and mulberry are grown to some extent.

The following statement shows the extent of crops raised in 1923-24 :—

Name of the crop	Extent cropped in acres
1. Food grains and pulses	580,641
2. Oil seeds	133,591
3. Condiments & spices	5,498
4. Sugar	1,344
5. Fibre	5,095
6. Drug & Narcotics ..	6,585
7. Fodder	7,002
8. Miscellaneous	65,527

Horticulture.

The names of vegetables and fruit raised in the district exhibit the variety of garden produce. Under the former may be mentioned brinjals, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions, garlies, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, ginger and the latter includes jackfruit, mangoes, oranges, figs, grapes, apples, gooseberries, pomegranates, plantains, limes, guavas, etc.

The fruit industry consisting of figs and pomegranates for which Madhugiri was once famous, has been declining in recent years, owing to the failure of rains and the difficulty of adequate water supply.

FAUNA.

Wild and Domestic Animals.

The larger game is very scarce, and pretty nearly confined to the reserved forest tracts around Devarayadurga, where tiger, panther, bear, and wild hog are sometimes met with. In the jungly parts of the Sira Taluk, deer may sometimes be found and occasionally cheetas. There are also deer about the plantations in the Gubbi Taluk.

In the Madhugiri Taluk, cheetas are found in the Madhugiri State Forest and occasionally in Chandragiri gudda. There are also deer in the northern and eastern portions of the Taluk. In the Tiptur Taluk, there are cheetas in Konan Kaval and in Pavagada in the Pavagada Taluk small game consisting of deer and wild boar are common. Boar hunting, which was the principal pastime during new year day celebrations in the past, seems to be dying out.

Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats are the principal domestic animals. Good breeding bulls and buffaloes of a

fairly superior kind are maintained in some parts of the district.

Among bullocks, those of Madhugiri, Turuvekere and parts of Kadaba are highly esteemed on account of their breed but the cattle generally resemble those of other districts on the east. Buffaloes are commonly used for both agricultural and dairy purposes. Cows are plentiful but poor in size, breed and yield of milk. Sheep kept in large flocks for wool and manure are not of the highest quality, but a good breed is met with in Chiknayakanhalli and Tiptur and the Taluks to the south and west. Those of the Madhugiri and Midigesi side are considered less valuable. Swine are numerous in certain localities.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

In the south and south-west parts of the district, the climate Climates. generally resembles that of Bangalore and from Sira northwards the climate is similar to that of Chitaldrug. The eastern side of every range of hills is said to be perceptibly warmer than the western.

The average annual rainfall for the district is 26·15 inches Rainfall. spread over 42 days. About 10·5 inches can be expected in the months of September and October in a normal year; very little rain falls from December to March, the total for this period being only 0·73 inch. The annual average ranges from 35·19 inches at Tumkur to 18·36 inches at Arsikere in the Pavagada Taluk. The heaviest fall for a single day was 9·60 inches recorded at Badavanahalli in the Madhugiri Taluk on the 27th September 1897. The annual total is over 25 inches only in the Taluks of Tumkur and Kunigal and in the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk. Pavagada is the driest taluk in the district receiving on an average less than 20 inches in a year; the rainfall in the Sira and Madhugiri Taluks is also scanty, being only a little over 20 inches in a year. During the past 31 years, the district average was over 30 per cent short of the average in three years and the deficit was over 15 per cent in nine years.

The following table gives the average annual and monthly normal rainfall in inches at the rain-gauge

Station	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
<i>Tumkur Taluk.</i>							
1. Tumkur ..	51	0.12	0.21	0.31	1.22	3.84	3.56
2. Hebbur ..	28	0.06	0.12	0.20	1.44	3.35	2.42
3. Urdigere ..	28	0.15	1.35	0.23	1.01	2.07	2.59
4. Bellavi ..	28	0.15	0.14	0.21	1.04	3.71	2.90
5. Nelhal ..	28	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.90	3.07	2.42
6. Kolal ..	18	0.26	0.02	0.40	0.92	2.82	2.83
7. Mavathur ..	19	0.34	0.10	0.24	1.05	2.91	2.86
<i>Madhugiri Taluk.</i>							
8. Madhugiri ..	51	0.15	0.09	0.23	0.72	2.49	2.54
9. Badavanhalli ..	28	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.80	2.46	2.38
10. Midigesi ..	28	0.13	0.14	0.21	1.07	2.83	2.00
11. Itakdibbanahalli	27	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.88	2.68	1.45
<i>Chiknayakanhalli Tk.</i>							
12. Chiknayakanhalli	51	0.05	0.16	0.31	1.12	3.83	2.48
13. Mattigatta ..	28	0.10	0.08	0.23	1.15	3.74	2.09
14. Huliya ..	51	0.07	0.13	0.23	1.37	3.05	2.00
15. Borankanive ..	14	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.74	2.63	1.65
<i>Sira Taluk.</i>							
16. Sira ..	51	0.11	0.09	0.18	0.80	2.52	2.10
17. Kallambella ..	28	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.95	2.83	2.09
18. Bukkapatna ..	28	0.10	0.13	0.17	1.07	3.07	2.08
19. Bargur ..	26	0.14	0.12	0.02	0.66	2.40	1.94
<i>Gubbi Taluk.</i>							
20. Gubbi ..	38	0.06	0.20	0.17	1.21	3.56	2.83
21. Kadaba ..	28	0.10	0.11	0.11	1.00	3.04	2.17
22. Chitnahalli ..	28	0.17	0.08	0.09	1.01	3.04	1.88
23. Dandinaivara ..	28	0.12	0.10	0.12	1.11	3.78	1.51
24. Hagalvadi ..	23	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.76	3.03	2.07
<i>Tiptur Taluk.</i>							
25. Tiptur ..	38	0.02	0.09	0.17	1.82	3.76	1.70
26. Honnavalli ..	27	0.07	0.12	0.23	1.39	3.82	2.00
27. Nonavinkere ..	28	0.17	0.14	0.23	1.32	3.81	1.96
28. Kibbanahalli ..	28	0.06	0.13	0.15	1.22	4.19	2.17
<i>Pavagada Taluk.</i>							
29. Pavagada ..	38	0.06	0.13	0.26	0.78	2.24	2.09
30. Tirumani ..	15	0.12	0.05	0.25	0.47	1.64	1.69
31. Arsikere ..	15	0.03	0.21	0.11	0.51	1.55	1.95
32. Hoskote ..	23	0.08	0.25	0.24	0.68	2.11	1.57
<i>Kunigal Taluk.</i>							
33. Kunigal ..	48	0.05	0.14	0.23	1.25	3.46	2.71
34. Hulyurdurga ..	13	0.06	0.19	0.08	1.32	3.97	2.79
35. Yedyur ..	13	0.06	0.08	0.17	1.37	3.92	2.17
<i>Koratagere Sub-Taluk.</i>							
36. Koratagere ..	48	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.81	2.81	2.65
37. Holavanahalli ..	25	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.81	2.89	2.46
38. Tovinkere ..	25	0.19	0.15	0.18	1.16	3.40	3.17
<i>Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.</i>							
39. Turuvekere ..	39	0.15	0.09	0.18	1.25	3.91	2.51
40. Mayasandra ..	28	0.18	0.11	0.18	1.35	3.62	1.85

rainfall at the various rain-gauge stations in the District :—
stations in the Tumkur District.

July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Station
							<i>Tumkur Taluk.</i>
4.48	5.38	7.32	6.14	2.27	0.34	35.19	Tumkur.
2.61	3.75	6.54	4.42	2.06	0.08	27.05	Hebbur.
4.57	4.19	6.00	5.60	2.58	0.26	30.60	Urdigere.
3.04	3.22	5.78	4.43	2.08	0.09	26.79	Bellavi.
2.85	2.99	5.98	4.11	1.92	0.09	24.74	Nelhal.
3.74	3.58	5.18	4.99	2.63	0.18	27.55	Kolal.
3.61	3.31	5.37	4.81	2.39	0.27	27.26	Mavathur.
							<i>Madhugiri Taluk.</i>
2.58	2.98	5.00	4.48	1.87	0.28	23.51	Madhugiri.
2.44	2.73	5.98	4.01	2.02	0.16	23.44	Badavanhalli.
2.48	2.14	5.64	4.37	1.75	0.21	22.97	Midigesi.
1.68	2.51	4.70	4.76	1.35	0.21	20.81	Itakdibbanahalli.
							<i>Chiknayakanhalli.</i>
2.36	2.63	5.08	4.99	2.11	0.28	25.40	Chiknayakanhalli.
2.70	1.92	4.79	5.23	2.41	0.37	24.81	Matigatta.
2.02	1.61	4.80	5.53	2.92	0.59	24.32	Huliyar.
2.20	2.04	4.52	3.42	1.90	0.17	19.58	Borankanive.
							<i>Sira Taluk.</i>
1.94	2.12	4.26	3.68	1.73	0.22	19.75	Sira.
2.27	2.66	5.33	4.11	1.79	0.15	22.60	Kallambella.
2.12	2.12	5.23	4.74	1.97	0.29	23.09	Bukkapatna.
2.25	2.45	5.73	3.50	1.25	1.25	20.56	Baragur.
							<i>Gubbi Taluk.</i>
3.76	4.30	6.54	5.12	2.43	0.28	30.46	Gubbi.
2.34	3.11	6.45	4.38	1.65	0.21	24.72	Kadaba.
1.92	3.02	6.31	4.10	1.62	0.12	23.26	Chitnahalli.
2.10	2.81	5.55	3.99	2.28	0.36	23.83	Dandinavara.
2.79	2.77	5.44	4.63	2.04	0.13	24.15	Hagalvadi.
							<i>Tiptur Taluk.</i>
1.96	2.63	4.80	5.20	2.59	0.40	25.24	Tiptur.
1.94	2.38	4.42	5.08	2.69	0.36	24.50	Honnavalli.
2.00	2.55	5.01	4.67	2.55	0.35	24.66	Nonavinkere.
2.51	3.03	5.39	4.80	2.33	0.33	26.31	Kibbanahalli.
							<i>Pavagada Taluk.</i>
2.06	2.35	4.95	3.64	2.08	2.26	20.90	Pavagada.
2.23	3.13	5.85	2.26	1.95	0.36	20.00	Tirumani.
3.11	3.22	4.44	2.24	0.87	0.12	18.36	Arsikere.
2.40	2.38	4.76	2.95	1.89	0.23	19.54	Hoskote.
							<i>Kunigal Taluk.</i>
3.14	4.38	6.93	5.73	2.09	0.22	30.33	Kunigal.
2.49	3.92	6.26	4.61	2.61	0.08	28.38	Huliyurdurga.
2.12	3.69	5.92	4.52	2.94	0.20	27.16	Yediyur.
							<i>Koratakere Sub-Tk.</i>
2.62	2.92	4.99	4.35	1.88	0.31	23.77	Koratakere.
2.53	3.06	5.67	4.13	2.30	0.12	24.45	Holavanhalli.
3.45	3.85	6.69	3.89	2.36	0.16	28.65	Tovinkere.
							<i>Turuvekere Sub-Tk.</i>
2.03	2.99	5.42	5.67	2.47	0.35	27.02	Turuvekere.
1.94	3.37	6.76	5.64	2.37	0.23	27.60	Mayasandra.

Rainfall at
Tumkur.

The Table appended shows the annual rainfall at Tumkur since 1837. A periodicity is noticeable in the early records but the recent records do not show any such marked variation. From 1846 to 1870 the rainfall reached a maximum every sixth year and the period became one of four years from 1870 to 1886 and from 1893 to 1903 the period is one of five years. The rainfall was over 50 inches in eight years and the wettest year on record is 1874 when 62·00 inches were registered. During recent years, a fall of 53·21 inches in 1903 is remarkable. The annual aggregate was less than 20 inches in six years; the worst years on record were 1838 and 1875 with 13·80 and 8·98 inches respectively. During recent years, the amount for 1923 was very low, being only 19·60 inches. Out of 88 years, the rainfall in 51 years was below the normal.

Table showing the annual rainfall at Tumkur from 1837 to 1927.

Year	Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1837	26·00	1867	34·23	1897	46·07
1838	13·80	1868	32·69	1898	49·66
1839	31·20	1869	26·11	1899	17·20
1840	22·70	1870	56·41	1900	29·74
1841	29·20	1871	32·71	1901	30·93
1842	27·50	1872	21·34	1902	36·12
1843	42·00	1873	20·01	1903	53·21
1844	24·70	1874	62·00	1904	32·70
1845	26·50	1875	8·98	1905	28·19
1846	56·90	1876	19·99	1906	45·02
1847	31·50	1877	24·92	1907	36·36
1848	17·20	1878	43·75	1908	24·14
1849	31·60	1879	34·36	1909	40·63
1850	36·30	1880	37·93	1910	39·78
1851	31·30	1881	27·39	1911	20·03
1852	57·40	1882	39·40	1912	32·58
1853	21·10	1883	38·98	1913	28·60
1854	30·00	1884	21·32	1914	25·05
1855	22·50	1885	26·07	1915	26·61
1856	39·60	1886	52·33	1916	45·60
1857	22·10	1887	31·19	1917	39·73
1858	55·60	1888	37·99	1918	20·04
1859	26·40	1889	57·22	1919	32·63
1860	30·00	1890	35·14	1920	21·37
1861	37·80	1891	21·44	1921	30·53
1862	33·20	1892	41·34	1922	25·00
1863	28·80	1893	43·13	1923	19·60
1864	41·80	1894	40·73	1924	30·09
1865	35·30	1895	38·36	1925	29·93
1866	34·70	1896	30·36	1926	24·19
				1927	25·65

THE PEOPLE.

The population of the district was 773,122 according to the Census of 1921, 394,897 being males and 378,225 females. Distribution.
(a) Number.

The number of persons to the square mile is 190. The most thickly populated taluks at the time of the Census were Tumkur, where the number was 276 to the square mile, Kunigal, Madhugiri including Koratagere Sub-Taluk and Tiptur including Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, where the rate was 233, 221 and 202 respectively. The most sparsely populated taluks were Pavagada with only 125 and Chik-nayakanhalli, with 139 per square mile. (b) Density.

The following table compares the population of the district from 1871 to 1921 during the different Census periods:— Inter-censal
Variations.

Taluku and Sub-Taluku	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Tumkur ..	116,919	70,176	90,863	107,513	116,854	125,294
Madhugiri ..	78,578	53,127	68,127	82,742	88,483	91,874
Koratagere	36,998	22,104	29,765	33,953	40,718	41,955
Sira ..	75,815	51,780	68,327	77,604	89,311	93,324
Pavagada ..	62,178	42,732	53,377	61,241	61,171	65,529
Chiknayakanhalli.	54,888	32,743	44,067	51,286	57,484	60,498
Gubbi ..	91,423	57,588	73,570	87,468	96,820	102,967
Tiptur ..	53,682	39,090	47,327	54,354	61,518	63,051
Turuvekere..	35,068	26,516	31,540	36,355	39,175	39,537
Kunigal ..	75,416	51,250	66,502	77,861	83,812	89,093
Total ..	680,965	447,106	573,465	670,377	735,346	773,122

During the decade preceding 1881, the population met with a severe check from the results of the great famine of 1876-77; and it took over 20 years to reach again the pre-famine figure. During the ten years from 1901, the population increased by 64,969 or about 9.69 per cent against a general increase of 4.8 per cent for the whole State.

Religion.

The following table shows the distribution of population in the District according to religion :—

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Per cent
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	227,732	213,127	141,919	141,887	724,665	93.73
Mussalmans	11,093	10,211	8,625	7,975	37,904	4.90
Jains ..	1,126	969	645	583	3,323	.42
Christians ..	400	298	287	204	1,189	.15
Animists ..	1,693	1586	1377	1,385	6,041	.78
Total ..	242,044	226,191	152,853	1,52,034	7,73,122	..

Occupation.

According to occupation or means of livelihood, the population may be classed as follows :—

Exploitation of earth ..	148,173	Trade ..	8,328	Persons living on their income ..	280
Extraction of minerals ..	13	Public Force.	1,138	Domestic service ..	2,017
Industrial Occupation ..	14,055	Public Administration ..	3,205	Insufficiently described occupation ..	275
Transport ..	658	Professions & liberal arts ..	3,345	Unproductive.	2,730

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Towns.

The district contains ten municipal towns with a population of 51,528, composed of 41,252 Hindus, 8,980 Mussalmans, 820 Christians, 384 Jains and 92 Animists. The following is the list :—

Tumkur ..	..	..	..	14,246
Chiknayakanhalli ..	..	..	..	6,432
Sira ..	..	..	..	5,596
Gubbi ..	..	..	..	5,263
Madhugiri ..	..	..	..	5,143
Tiptur ..	..	..	..	4,311
Kunigal ..	..	..	..	3,044
Koratagere ..	..	..	..	3,028
Pavagada ..	..	..	..	2,529
Turuvekere ..	..	..	..	1,936

The number of villages in the District was 2,713 and the population 7,21,594 composed of 3,68,241 males and 3,53,352 females. Villages.

The following table shows the classification of villages by Taluks :—

Taluk	Classified							Total
	Populated	Depopulated	Hamlets	Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	Khayangutta	
Tnmkur ..	345	75	239	420	9	36	4	469
Madhugiri ..	223	43	74	266	4	27	22	319
Chiknayakan- halli.	196	32	134	228	..	6	..	234
Sira ..	212	30	187	242	2	5	..	249
Gubbi ..	342	75	6	417	..	6	..	423
Tiptur ..	213	20	161	233	2	3	..	238
Pavagada ..	130	10	74	140	2	3	..	145
Kunigal ..	245	31	227	276	6	29	4	315
Koratagere ..	127	22	56	149	5	11	6	171
Turuvekere .	133	14	25	147	..	3	..	150

STOCK AND DWELLINGS.

The agricultural stock of the district according to the quinquennial census of 1920-21 consisted of 5,99,348 cows and bullocks, 1,12,496 buffaloes, 3011 horses and ponies, 9457 mules and donkeys, 9,18,494 sheep and goats, 28,662 carts and 1,19,017 ploughs. Stock.

The total number of occupied houses in the District, according to the census of 1921, was 1,54,328, composed of terraced, tiled, and mud-roofed ones and other tenements. Dwellings.

The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals during the different months in the year as Festivals, etc.

per particulars given in the sub-joined table:—

Name of the place at which the jatra is held	Name of jatra	Approximate month in which the jatra falls	Number of attendance at the jatra	Number of cattle brought for sale
<i>Tumkur Taluk.</i>				
Sibi ..	Sibi Narasimhasvāmi rathotsava.	February, for about 15 days from full moon day of <i>Magha</i>	5,000	500
Siddaganga Devarayadurga hill.	Siddaganga jatra Narasimhasvami rathotsava.	Feb. 10 days March, for about 3 days from full moon day of <i>Phalguna</i> .	3,000 2,000	2,000 ..
Settihalli ..	Settihalli jatra (Anjaneyasvami car festival.)	Do ..	1,000	..
<i>Madhugiri Tk.</i>				
Madhugiri Town	Dandi Marammana jatra.	Feb. 10 days	6,000	6,000
Doddahalli betta.	Sri Lakshminarasimhasvami jatra	July, 7 days	5,000	..
Gauri ..	Do do ..	April ..	1,500	2,000
<i>Sira Taluk.</i>				
Rattanayakanahalli.	Sri Ganga Brahmesvara jatra.	Jan. 5 days .	2,500	1,500
<i>Pavagada Tk.</i>				
Nagalmadike	Sri Subramanyasvami jatra.	Do ..	6,000	2,000
<i>Chiknayakanahalli Tk.</i>				
Chiknayakanahalli.	Haliyur Sri Anjaneya svami jatra	March, for about 7 days.	1,000	500
Yelnadu ..	Siddaramesvara Bilpatri Vahanam.	Oct. for 3 days.	1,000	..
Godekere ..	Siddaramesvara Deepotsavam.	Dec. for 2 days.	2,000	..
<i>Tiptur Taluk.</i>				
Karagodi ..	Sankaresvarasvami jatra.	March, for 3 days.	10,000	..
Hathgal ..	Sri Narasimhasvāmi jatra.	April, 4 days	6,000	..
Peddihalli ..	Kariammanadēvara jatra.	March ..	1,500	..
Bidarammanagudi.	Bidarammadēvaru jatra.	April ..	3,000	..

Name of the place at which the jatra is held	Name of jatra	Approximate month in which the jatra falls	Number of attendance at the jatra	Number of cattle brought for sale
<i>Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.</i>				
Kanthur ..	Kanthurammana jatra.	April ..	1,000	..
<i>Kunigal Taluk.</i>				
Bylahalli ..	Marammana jatra	March ..	1,500	..
Yediyur ..	Siddalingesvarasvami jatra.	Do 5 days	5,000	1,000
Kaggeri ..	Kaggeri jatra ..	Do 2 days	3,000	..
Haleyur ..	Haleyurammana jatra.	Do 1 day	2,000	
Hemagiri Hill	Hemagiriappana jatra. ..	January ..	1,500	
<i>Gubbi Taluk.</i>				
Gubbi ..	Pattalammana jatra.	April ..	1,000	
	Channabasavesvarasvami car festival.	A week in March.	3,000	
<i>Koratagere Taluk.</i>				
Kyamenahalli	Anjaneyasvami Car Festival.	10 days in February.	40,000	2,000
Dodda Saggere	Ahobala Narasimhasvami Car Festival.	5 days in March.	6,000	A cattle show is also held

The following are the more important weekly fairs where extensive trade is carried on :—

Place	Taluk	Day	Number of visitors
1. Bellavi ..	Tumkur ..	Monday ..	1,000
2. Gubbi ..	Gubbi ..	Monday ..	2,000
3. Tiptur ..	Tiptur ..	Saturday and Sunday.	10,000
4. Nidasale ..	Kunigal ..	Monday ..	15,000

The weekly markets in other places are comparatively modest in scale and are useful in supplying local wants and also in affording facilities for the disposal of the surplus produce of the *raiyat* class.

Vital statistics.

The birth rate of the District in 1922-23 was 19·18 per mille of the population, while the death rate was 13·33 per mille. The number of births registered was 14,820. The total deaths registered during the year were 10,217.

The following were the causes of deaths registered :—

From Cholera 1, Small-pox 122, Plague 76, Malarial fever 5,156; other causes 4,862.

It is reported that Madhugiri Taluk is not generally subjected to epidemic diseases and that even plague has not made its appearance for many years, *i.e.*, from 1905-06 and that in Midigesi and other villages, there was no outbreak of plague at all from the beginning.

The following statement shows the variations in the number of births and deaths during the five years 1918-19 to 1922-23 :—

Year	Deaths						Births
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Malarial fever	Other causes	Total	
1918-19..	21	1,228	188	..	51,801	53,238	15,742
1919-20..	118	2,278	77	3,260	5,017	10,750	14,031
1920-21..	5	748	108	4,450	4,204	9,515	13,877
1921-22..	2	228	94	5,009	3,971	9,304	13,771
1922-23..	1	122	76	5,156	4,862	10,217	14,820

CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Castes.

The castes or classes among the Hindus numbering over 10,000 come in the order as noted below :—

1. Vakkaligas .	1,88,805	8. Tigalas ..	21,783
2. Lingayets ..	19,019	9. Brahmans ..	20,276
3. Madigas ..	65,840	10. Vaddas ..	18,288
4. Bedas ..	58,311	11. Banajigas ..	15,099
5. Gollas ..	50,553	12. Agasas ..	13,444
6. Kurubas ..	46,024	13. Panchalaa ..	13,213
7. Holeyaa ..	38,207	14. Upparas ..	13,165

The following table shows the distribution of population Occupations. according to the occupation :—

Occupation	Total including dependants	Actual workers			Dependants
		Males	Females	Total	
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	6,59,388	2,22,073	26,100	1,48,173	5,11,215
Exploitation of minerals.	55	12	1	13	42
Industry ..	48,929	12,286	1,769	14,055	34,874
Transport ..	1,791	647	11	658	1,133
Trade ..	27,523	6,232	2,150	8,382	19,141
Public force ..	4,229	1,094	44	1,138	3,091
Public Administration.	11,482	3,045	160	3,205	8,277
Profession & liberal arts.	9,879	3,055	290	3,345	6,534
Persons living on their income.	905	213	67	280	625
Domestic service	2,342	1,706	311	2,017	415
Insufficiently described occupation	1,991	228	47	275	924
Unproductive ..	5,310	1,375	1,355	2,730	2,580
Total ..	7,73,122	151,966	32,305	1,84,271	5,88,851

Percentage of actual workers to total population : 23·82.

Percentage of dependants to total population : 76·18.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Wesleyan Mission maintains four Night Schools, eight Elementary Schools, five Middle Schools, a Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School, and a flourishing industrial school. The Union Kanarese Seminary for the training of Evangelists, the men's Normal Training School and a School for the training of Bible women are all located in Tumkur.

The Wesleyan Mission.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Legendary
Period.

Omitting the legends that the Kadaba tank was constructed by the orders of Rāma, when encamped in the neighbourhood; that the emperor Nriga was cured of leprosy by bathing in the Nāgini, the stream that forms the Kunigal tank; and that Salivāhana was born at Hale Tanduga near Turuvekere; the place in this district claiming the highest antiquity is the village of Sampige in Gubbi taluk. It is said to be the site of Champaka-nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, son of a king named Hamsa Dhvaja. There was a Haihaya prince of this name, of whom the following account is given (*Central Provinces Gazetteer*, Int. 1):—"Tradition asserts that at the end of the Satyayuga a monarch named Sudhymna presided over the destinies of the East. Of his descendants, one son, Nila Dhvaja, got the throne of Mahishmati; a second, Hamsa Dhvaja, became monarch of Chandrapur; and the third received the kingdom of Ratnapur." In later times, the village of Kaidāla near Tumkur is said to have been a large city named Kridapura, and the birth-place of the famous sculptor and architect Jakanāchāri (see Volume II Chapter V). The legend regarding Devarayadurga and its capture from a robber chief, named Andhaka or Lingaka, by Sumati, son of Hēmachandra, king of Karnātaka, and the subsequent foundation of a city by Sumati near Nela-mangala have already been related in connection with the Bangalore District.

Gangas.

The Tumkur country was from an early period in the possession of the Gangas, and an inscription of the tenth century spells the name as *Tummeguru*, which may mean the country of the *tumme* or *tumbe*, a common fragrant herb (*leucas indica*). Among other records of the Gangas, a grant by Nava Kāma, distinguished as *sishta-priyah*, beloved by the good, (679-713), was obtained at Hebbur, and inscriptions of Srīpurusha

(726-777) occur at Midagesi, and of Satyavākya Nolambakulāntaka (963-974) at Kibbanhalli. The last of these was probably Mārasimha, who died in 974 A.D.

The Nolambas or Nonambas, who were of Pallava descent, Nolambas. have left many memorials throughout the east of the District. They had a capital city at Penjeru or Henjeru, in Tamil called Pperuncheru, which Mr. Rice has identified with Hemavati, situated on the northern border of Sira taluk, in Madak-sira. Its name occurs in a number of professedly very ancient inscriptions (see *E. C.* III, *Mysore I*, Introd., p. 2), as well as in certain legends, and the existing remains show that it must have been a place of considerable importance. The Nolambas had their stronghold at Nidugal, which is only a few miles to the east, in Pavagada taluk. In the ninth century they were in matrimonial alliance with the Gangas, Nolambādhirāja having married Jayabbe, younger sister of the Ganga king Nitimarga. He also assigned to each of his other queens certain villages in the Sira country. His son was Mahēndra, who is said to have uprooted the Chōlas and all other rivals. Mahēndra's son Ayyapa Dēva or Nanniga seems to have fought with the Gangas. He had two sons, the second of whom Dilpa or Iravi Nolamba has two inscriptions to his credit, dated in 943 and 948 A. D. The latter of these mentions Lakulisa as having been re-born in the person of Muninātha Chilluka, in whose favour a grant is made. Chālukya supremacy followed in or about 980 A.D., but it was largely nominal during much of the period. The Nonaba raiyats, who are more numerous in this District than anywhere else, are representatives of the subjects of the old Nonamba kingdom, the Nonambavādi Thirty-two Thousand, of which a further account will be found under Chitaldrug District.

The Hoysalas, whose inscriptions are numerous, succeeded Hoysalas. the Gangas, and there are no regular Chōla remains in this District. But the Hoysalas subdued Irungola, a chief whose

capital was at Henjeru and his stronghold at Nidugal, and the line of kings to which he belonged had the title "Lords of Oreiyur," the ancient Chōla capital, now called Warriore, at Trichinopoly, and styled themselves Chōla kings. They profess to be descended from Karikala Chōla, through a king called Mangi or Kal Mangi. His successors were Bobbi, or Bichi, Gōvinda, Irungola (I), Malli Dēva or Bhōga, Brahma or Barma whose wife was Bachala Dēvi, and their son Irungola (II), called Irungola-Dēva Chōla-mahārāya. A representative of the line, named Vīra Bomma, who had a minister Baichēya or Chaichēya, seems to have been still in power at Nidugal in the thirteenth century.

From Turuvekere, the king Nārasimha I appears to have obtained his wife Lōkamma or Lōkāmbika, whose name is perpetuated in that of the neighbouring village of Lōkammanhalli, granted by her as an endowment to a temple. It is in his reign that we first meet with the singular name Ānebiddasari or 'Anebiddajari, meaning "the steep where the elephant fell," as that of the *nād* or district which included the Dēvarāyadurga hills and the central and southern parts of the Tumkur taluk. It must have been in use, however, before that, and continued in use during the Vijayanagar period. The steep itself seems to have been on Dēvarāyadurga at a spot called Ānegondi. Kumāra Chikka Kōtaya Nāyaka was ruling at this place in 1269 A.D. When, after the death of Sōmēsvara, a partition was made of the Hoysala dominions between his two sons, the share which, along with the Tamil districts, fell to Rāmanātha did not extend west of the Dēvarāyadurga hills, and a line from Urudigere to Hebbur, with one from there east to Lakkur in Malur taluk (Kolar District), would pretty well define the western and southern limits of his territory in the Mysore country.

Chālukyas.

The later of the Henjeru Chōla inscriptions and the earliest of the Hoysala inscriptions in the District acknowledge the supremacy of the Chālukyas, and the records of this line are met with throughout the western taluks Tiptur and

Chiknayakanhalli. Under them, the Hoysalas Vinayāditya and Vishnuvardhana (at the beginning of his reign) are represented as ruling over the Gangavādi Ninety-six Thousand, and Nārasimha as ruling over both that and the Nonambavādi Thirty-two Thousand.

The Vijayanagar empire arose in the fourteenth century and many traces exist of the rule of its kings throughout the district. Inscriptions of the time of Bukka and of Sadāsiva Rāya, Sri-Ranga Rāya and Vēṅkatapati have been found in the District. It was under this sovereignty that several feudatory States arose of local interest. The *Nidugal* chiefs were descended from Harati Tippa Rāja or Tippa Nāyaka, whose possessions were in the north-east of the Chitaldrug District, under which an account of him will be found. Pavugada 54, dated in 1487 A.D., traces the genealogy of this chief. It describes him as ruling from Nidugal hill-fort and as becoming the master of many other hill-forts. One of his titles was *Kathāri-Rāya*. He built a temple and made a tank in the name of his wife Lakshmi-Dēvi. At his death, he divided his territory among his seven sons. But on the invasion of the country by the Bijāpur army, the descendants of these were driven out of their estates, and Thimmanna Nāyak, who had lost Doddēri, retired to the hill of Nidugal, which he fortified. There the family long remained, paying to Sira a tribute of 3,000 *pagodas*. On the capture of Sira by Haidar Ali in 1761, the Nidugal chief, also called Timmanna Nāyak, submitted to the conqueror, who imposed on him a tribute of 7,000 *pagodas* and the supply of 300 men. Subsequently, while accompanying Tipu Sultān in the expedition against Mangalore, he fell ill, and when at the point of death, was compelled to sign a letter relinquishing his territory and ordering his son Hottanna Nāyak to deliver it up to the governor of Chitaldrug. Possession was at once taken, and Hottanna Nāyak and his brother were sent as prisoners to Chitaldrug and thence to Seringapatam, where they were put to death when the British army ascended the Ghāts. That of

Vijayanagar
Empire:
Local Chiefs.

Holavanhalli or Korampur, in the east, was founded by Baire Gauda or Vira Gauda, one of the band of refugees that settled in the fifteenth century at Āvati, Dēvanahalli taluk and whose history is so prominent in connection with the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The newly acquired territory of Holavanhalli does not seem to have been long enjoyed by this family, when it was conquered by the chief of Magadi, who gave it to his own brother Ankana Gauda. The Baire Gauda then ruling, with his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, repaired to the Mussalman court at Sira, where he was not only well received but was invested with an important command. Meanwhile, the younger son, Sanna Baiche Gauda, apparently preferring his own people, sought protection from the chief of Dod-Ballapur, who, after a time, sending a force, reduced Holavanhalli. Sanna Baiche Gauda was placed in the Government and Ankana Gauda with his family was imprisoned at Hulikal. But within two years the Sira army attacked Dod-Ballapur and captured it. Baire Gauda fell in the siege, and in recognition of his services the eldest son, Dodda Baiche Gauda, was invested with the Government of Holavanhalli, with an increase of territory. Subsequent members of the family fortified Koratagere, subdued the neighbouring *hōblis* belonging to Dēvarayadurga, Mākalidurga and Channarāyadurga, and waged war successfully with the chief of Madhugiri. The successes of the Mysore army soon reduced those possessions, which were finally annexed by Haidar Ali. *Maddagiri* 31 of 1656, 45 of 1680 and 30 of 1726 give the succession of these chiefs. The *Maddagiri* line of chiefs arose in a similar manner, and extended their possessions over the north of the district, fortifying Madhugiri, Channarāyadurga and other points. In 1678 the joint rulers, Rāma Gauda and Timma Gauda, on the capture of their capital by Dēva Rāja, the Dalavāyi of Mysore, were taken prisoners and conveyed to Seringapatam. They were afterwards released and granted Midagesi as an estate. The *Hāgalvādi* chiefs appear to have had their origin from a *talāri* of Yerrakatta, afterwards known as Sāl Nāyak, who, on the overthrow

of the Vijayanagar Government, became the leader of a band of free-booters, and succeeded in capturing Kandikere and Shettikere. He afterwards assisted the Penukonda army with a force on condition of being confirmed in his conquests, and when that army was defeated, escaped to his own country with such plunder as he could secure, including, it is said, twelve elephants. Chiknāyakanhalli, the seat of Government, had been founded and named after his brother, when Honnavalli, Turuvekere and Nonavinkere were added to their possessions. It was on the completion of these enterprises that he is said to have taken the name of Sāl Nāyak, from the idea that his conquests extended in a *sālu* or line. From Chiknāyakanhalli 38 of 1669, it may be inferred that the chiefs of this line received their estate from the Vijayanagar king Vēnkatapati-Rāya. The succession mentioned is Sāli-Nāyaka, his son Sangappa-Nāyaka, his son Chenna-Basavappa-Nāyaka and his son Mudiappa-Nāyaka. The Chiknāyakanhalli country changed hands several times, being held alternately by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas, until reduced by the Mysore army in the time of Chikka-Dēva-Rāja. At *Hebbur* a small zamindāri was formed under Hale Gauda and Timma Gauda which, being seized for a time by Kempe Gauda of Magadi who owned the southern parts of the District, and then by the Hāgalvādi chief, was finally united to Mysore.

The overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire on the field of Tālikota in 1565 opened the way for many invaders. The Bijāpur army under Ran-dulha Khān overran all the north of the District in 1638, and Sira, with Dodballapur, Bangalore, Hoskote and Kolar, forming what was called Karnātic Bijāpur, was placed under the Government of Shāhji (see Bangalore District). As memorials of Bijāpur rule over the district may be mentioned the Persian inscription (Sira 66 (b) dated in 1651 A. D.) on the tomb of Malik Rihan, Subedār of Sira. It says that he came there in 1637 "to increase the beauty of the country." He is described "as

a lord of riches and power" and his characteristics "those of a friend of God." He died in 1651. His tomb is mentioned below.

Mughals.

On the capture of Golkonda and Bijāpur by Aurangzib in 1687, and the conquest of their territories by the Mughal army, Sira was made the capital of the new province—consisting of the seven parganas of Basavapatna, Būdihal, Sira, Penukonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar—placed under Khāsim Khān as Subadār or Faujdār of the Karnātic. This officer applied himself with energy and success to the task of regulating and improving the District. In 1698, he was killed at Doddēri, and the distinguished general Zulfikar Khān succeeded. Sheikh Farid, one of the rulers, built the big mosque at Sira in 1696 (*Sira* 66 [a]). Another Governor named Rustam Jang is said to have built the fort and *petta*, and by his wise administration of affairs to have obtained the title of *Bahadur* and the name of Kaifiyat Khān. In 1720, we have Nawāb Dusa Kulikhān as Subedār. In 1742, Nawāb Dilāwar Sahib was Subedār and he apparently put down certain disturbances (see 13). In 1757, Sira was taken by the Mahrāttas, and restored two years after on the conclusion of peace with Mysore. In 1761, it was taken by Haidar, in alliance with Basālat Jang, who had conferred upon him the title of Nawāb of Sira. In 1766, it fell again into the hands of the Mahrāttas by the defection of Haidar's brother, and in 1774 was reconquered by Tipu. The Mahrāttas once more occupied it for a short time in 1791 on marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis.

The following is a professed list of the Subedārs of Sira under the Mughal Government, as given in the Mackenzie MSS. :—

Khāsim Khān	..	..	..	1686
Atish Khān	..	..	..	1694
Kurad Manur Khān	..	..	..	1697
Dhakta Manur Khān	..	..	..	1704
Pudad Ullā Khān	..	..	..	1706

Davud Khān	1707
Sadat Ulla Khān	1709
Amin Khān	1711
Ghalib Khān	1713
Darga Khuli Khān	1714
Abid Khān	1715
Mulahavar Khān	1716
Darga Khuli Khān	1720
Abdul Rasūl Khān	1721
Tayar Mahomad Khān	1772
Dilavar Khān	1724-56

The foregoing accounts have, in order to present a continuous narrative of the history of each chiefdom, necessarily anticipated to some extent the steps by which the various parts of the District were brought under the rule of the Mysore Rājās. But it was Chikka-Dēva-Rāja who, at the end of the 17th Century, effected the conquest of all the territory which was not appropriated by the Bijāpur Government established at Sira. Thus Ketasamudra, Kandikere, Handalagere, Gulur, Tumkur and Honnavalli, are enumerated among his conquests, after which he seized Jadakanadurga and changed its name to Chikkadēvarāyadurga now Dēvarāyadurga. *Tumkur* 45 dated in 1699 mentions this change of name. Chikka-Dēva's connection with the district is mentioned in an earlier inscription (*Kunigal* 7) dated in 1674. Madhugiri, Midagcsi, Bijjavara and Channarāyadurga were also subdued in his reign. The remainder of the district fell to Mysore on the conquest of Sira by Haidar Ali in 1761.

At the beginning of the present century, the district was embraced in the Madhugiri Faujdāri. After the British assumption in 1832, the Tumkur District was formed, and with that of Chitaldrug constituted the Chitaldrug Division. At the reorganization of 1863, this Division was broken up, and Tumkur became one of the districts of the new Nundydrug Division. In 1882, it was extended so as to include Chitaldrug as a Sub-Division. In 1886, Chitaldrug was restored as a District, but Pavagada taluk remained as part of Tumkur District.

B. ARCHÆOLOGY.

The inscriptions found in the District will be found included in *E.C. XII, Tumkur District* and in the *Mysore Archæological Reports*.

The most important specimens of architecture in the district are the Muhammadan buildings remaining at Sira. Of those now standing, the Juma Masjid (dated 1696) and the tomb of Malik Riban (dated 1651) are the chief. The walls of the latter are of rustic stone-work, stones of all sizes and shapes being fitted together. But there is no doubt that Haidar Ali, who received the title of Nawab of Sira in 1761, was much impressed with the Mughal architecture of the place. The palaces erected by him and by Tipu Sultān at Seringapatam and Bangalore were copied from one at Sira erected by the Mughal Governor Dilāvar Khān. The Bangalore fort was in like manner built on the model of the fort at Sira, and the Lāl-Bāgh in Bangalore was probably suggested by the Khān-Bāgh at Sira. The fortifications on the Madhugiri hill are formidable erections, of the time of Haidar Ali. Buchanan, writing in 1800, says—"The view of Madhugiri, on approaching it from the east, is much finer than that of any hill-fort I have seen. But for picturesqueness of situation nothing can exceed that of the Narasimha temple on Dēvarāyadurga, which was built in the time of Chikka-Dēva-Rāja (1672-1704). The group of rocky pinnacles, on a ledge of which it stands, reminds one of some scene on the Rhine. The building itself is not in any way remarkable."

SECTION III—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Except in the Taluks of Madhugiri, Chiknayakanhalli and the eastern and northern parts of Sira and Koratagere, respectively, the soil is described as generally hard and poor requiring much labour and manure to render it productive.

Acres and acres may be seen in some parts on which there is nothing but scattered stunted shrub without even a blade of grass. This has no reference to the superior land irrigated by tanks, *nalas*, and spring channels as these soils of the taluks above referred to are exceptionally remarkable for their fertility. Pasture land is abundant but poor, except in the Amrut Mahal *kāvals* throughout the District.

The southern and western Taluks may be described as most abundant in the red soil and contain large tanks. The eastern taluks abound in sandy soil while the northern contain some black cotton soil.

The crops that are generally grown in the District are :— rice, ragi, jola, horse-gram, ground-nut, castor, etc.

The following is a table of the chief agricultural statistics for the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Chief Agricultural statistics and Principal crops.

Year	Area of the District	Area available for cultivation	Cultivable waste not in occupancy	Cultivable area under occupancy	Current Fallows	Net area cropped
1920-21	26,07,363	14,02,756	1,39,882	12,62,874	4,26,131	8,36,743
1921-22	26,09,189	13,96,300	1,30,457	12,65,843	3,83,000	8,82,843
1922-23	26,07,408	13,98,680	1,27,329	12,71,351	3,63,268	9,08,083
1923-24	26,07,407	13,98,804	1,22,969	12,75,835	4,76,075	7,99,670
1924-25	26,07,407	13,99,126	1,23,138	12,75,988	3,76,348	8,99,620

The following table shows the area of different crops raised in the district during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-1925 :—

Year	Food grains and pulses	Oil seeds	Condi-ments and spices	Sugar	Fibre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920-21 ..	6,75,870	1,11,220	1908	1304	3,286
1921-22 ..	7,01,227	1,11,553	8,884	1,775	3,869
1922-23 ..	7,20,310	1,30,793	7,343	2,068	4,005
1923-24 ..	5,80,641	1,33,591	5,498	1,344	5,085
1924-25 ..	6,95,411	1,30,084	5,753	1,123	75,40

Year	Dyes	Drugs & Narcotics	Fodder Crops	Miscellaneous
	7	8	9	10
1920-21	3,437	3,358	37,260
1921-22	4,262	62,522	62,522
1922-23	4,689	55,211	55,211
1923-24	6,585	7,092	65,527
1924-25	5,292	8,362	66,383

The following table shows the number and extent of different holdings under cultivation in the district during 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Year	Holdings not exceeding one acre in extent		Exceeding one acre and not exceeding five acres		Exceeding five but not exceeding ten	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21.	18559	48,296	48,428	2,29,952	26,077	2,60,273
1921-22.	21466	21,157	51,135	2,65,331	25269	2,43,907
1922-23.	21299	20,956	49,893	1,87,332	28145	2,64,690
1923-24.	26490	46,110	47,956	2,29,301	29223	2,59,929
1924-25.	23516	22,962	50,030	1,89,692	28709	2,64,864

Year	Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 50		Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100		Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 500		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1920-21.	25752	4,33,813	2570	1,47,350	434	1,16,323	2	1,120
1921-22.	28162	4,55,066	3102	1,89,208	435	71,378	12	4,742
1922-23.	29117	5,18,593	3042	1,74,238	448	73,860	12	4,742
1923-24.	25959	4,35,550	2421	1,67,532	425	1,05,334	11	5,130
1924-25.	29148	4,73,010	3029	1,88,319	431	1,07,057	10	5,110

The following table gives the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

Year	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying assessment exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21 ..	55597	4,30,332	60785	5,12,237
1921-22 ..	42127	2,88,757	58744	5,46,327
1922-23 ..	43617	3,11,139	60421	6,30,455
1923-24 ..	56306	2,32,433	57769	5,53,574
1924-25 ...	48494	2,64,434	60456	6,62,523

Year	Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs.500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1920-21 ..	28249	4,97,310	2531	1,06,340	11	6,800
1921-22 ..	26545	5,58,170	2149	1,23,857	16	6,752
1922-23 ..	25667	4,94,093	2234	1,56,859	17	6,844
1923-24 ..	26485	6,26,142	2237	2,27,125	15	8,393
1924-25 ..	23793	5,31,483	2092	1,44,663	18	8,390

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The following statement shows the different kinds of loans granted in the District during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Name of Loan	1920-1921		1921-1922		1922-1923	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Land Improvement and irrigation.	42	8,550	34	5,220	30	4,850
2. Takavi ..	49	6,085	21	2,150	30	4,000
3. Sericulture ..	..	580	..	..	..	..
4. Fruit cultivation	..	225	..	..	..	..
Name of Loan	1923-1924		1924-1925			
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
	8	9	10	11		
1. Land Improvement and irrigation.	L. I. 58 Irr. 1168	6,162 8 0 1,82,476 0 0	5965 ..	60415 Irri. ..		
2. Takavi ..	4193	1,13,291 8 0	..	..
3. Sericulture ..	..	..	..	..
4. Fruit cultivation	..	..	..	..

Remarks.—Owing to the prevailing distress, Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for granting subsistence loans free of interest in the Taluk of Madhugiri and the Sub-Taluk of Koratagere. A sum of Rs. 2,700 was also sanctioned as Takavi loans to give relief to weavers in the Madhugiri Taluk through Co-operative Societies.

IRRIGATION.

The subjoined statement shows the total number of major and minor tanks and irrigation works in the district and the area irrigated by each :—

Taluk	Tanks in action				Wells	
	Major		Minor		No.	Extent irrigated
	No.	Extent irrigated	No.	Extent irrigated		
Sira ..	57	14,379-0 Private tank 10	98 ..	3,247-22 200-0	252 ..	A. g.
Koratagere	17	4,338-18	Govt. 38 Pri. 13	1,130-20 155-5	.. 604	.. 21-0
Turuvekere Sub-Tauk.	11	4,239-30	29	1,095-37	..	..
Gubbi ..	62	13,801-0	87	2,479-	..	..
Pavagada ..	36	6,869-18	33	2,336-10	2982	11,437-33
Madhugiri ..	61	12,771-3	75	1,740-7	2390	11,766-25
Tiptur ..	42	7,002-27	73	3,589-20	..	..
Kunigal ..	30	8,171-0	65	2,516-12	..	..
Chiknayakan- halli.	32	1,743-17	133	2,433-7	..	..
Tumkur ..	62	14,823-,14	116	3255-16	1458	2,628-27

The following statement gives details of tanks classified according to revenue :—

Name of taluk	With a revenue of Rupees					Total No. of tanks
	300 and below	Between 300 to 1,500	Between 500 to 1,000	Between 1,000 to 5,000	Above 5,000	
Tumkur ..	142	18	16	23	3	202
Madhugiri including Koratagere.	174	26	26	25	2	253
Sira ..	112	22	19	15	2	170
Pavagada ..	108	14	19	6	..	147
Chiknayakanhalli.	124	12	8	11	2	157
Gubbi ..	94	16	18	23	2	153
Tiptur including Turuvekere.	141	18	14	11	2	186
Kunigal ..	129	9	10	10	2	160
Total ..	1,024	135	130	124	15	1,428

The annexed statement shows the total number of restored and unrestored major and minor tanks including private tanks in the district :—

Name of Taluk	Major			Minor			Total Major and Minor	Breached tanks proposed to be restored	New tanks to be constructed	Total tanks
	Restored	Unrestored	Total	Restored	Unrestored	Total				
Tumkur ..	50	10	60	74	68	142	202	16	2	220
Madhugiri including Koratagere.	74	5	79	77	97	174	253	8	1	262
Sira ..	54	4	58	58	54	112	170	..	..	170
Pavagada ..	33	6	39	35	73	108	147	2	..	149
Chiknayakanhalli.	29	4	33	43	81	124	157	3	1	161
Gubbi ..	51	8	59	60	34	94	153	5	..	158
Tiptur including Turuvekere.	40	5	45	62	79	141	186	11	..	197
Kunigal ..	27	4	31	46	83	129	160	12	3	175
Total ..	358	46	404	455	569	1,024	1,428	57	7	1,492

The following is a list of important tanks with a revenue of Rupees 5,000 and above in the district :—

Name of village & tank	Cost of restoration	Capacity of the tank	Atchakat under the tank	Revenue under the tank
<i>Tumkur Taluk.</i>	Rs.	units	acres	Rs.
Midala Amanikere ..	1,496	1,001	1,147	8,441
Tumkur Amanikere ..	12,406	632	835	6,418
Bugdenhalli Amanikere	18,128	697	796	5,179
<i>Madhugiri Taluk.</i>				
Mavathur Tank ..	3,62,843	2,766	1,024	7,890
Kodagathur Tank ..	19,135	1899	1,233	5,903
<i>Sira Taluk</i>				
Kalambella Doddakere	18,773	1024	1,635	13,526
Chikasamudra or Tavarekere.	89,698	938	908	5,707
<i>Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.</i>				
Bhavanhallidurgakere	11,721	165	460	5,256
Borankanave Reservoir	2,81,003	8,682	1,183	5,085
<i>Gubbi Taluk.</i>				
Kadaba tank and channels.	46,468	2,428	1,549	8,337
Nittur Amanikere ..	6,003	735	959	5,301
<i>Tiptur Taluk.</i>				
Turuvekere tank and channels.	32,693	687	1,562	6,828
Nonavinkere Amanikere	28,879	1,617	1,366	6,681
<i>Kunigal Taluk.</i>				
Kunigal Dodkere ..	7,855	2,438	2,983	15,655
Hasige Deepambudikere	59,369	1,461	1,448	6,918

EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION.

The following is a statement of expenditure incurred Talukwar on works carried out in the P. W. D. under the charge of the Executive Engineer during the years 1920-21 to 1923-24 :—

Taluk	Irrigation			
	Original			
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
1	2	3	4	5
Tumkur	7,509	4,051	6,293	5,165
Kunigal	9,758	5,379	4,583	4,342
Madhugiri	117	769	..	1,097
Pavagada	390	..	..	388
Koratagere Sub-Taluk	1,423	1,002	491	1,253
Tiptur	3,168	4,229	2,310	372
Chiknayakanhalli ..	19	390	632	794
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	1,571	3,219	4,204	3,655
Gubbi	2,330	1,439	2,384	5,639
Sira	40	349	558	2,947
Total	26,330	30,327	21,455	25,663
Taluk	Irrigation.—concl'd.			
	Repairs			
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
6	7	8	9	
Tumkur	729	3,579	5,295	3,893
Kunigal	9,670	6,231	5,717	2,811
Madhugiri	568	907	5,203	4,672
Pavagada	1,936	3,616	1,583	2,672
Koratagere Sub-Taluk	586	1,470	1,284	719
Tiptur	100	2,265	1,643	1,722
Chiknayakanhalli ..	1,236	1,819	5,108	4,532
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	573	253	341	1,266
Gubbi	3,954	3,721	7,704	5,599
Sira	640	1,692	2,104	2,794
Total	20,895	25,553	35,981	30,680

The following is a statement of expenditure incurred on irrigation works by the Maramat Department of the District between 1920-21 and 1922-23 :—

Taluk	Irrigation					
	Original Works			Repairs		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Tumkur ..	7,936	6,435	1,223	800	368	542
Kunigel ..	3,759	3,457	2,403	490	606	51
Gubbi ..	4,688	4,258	2,114	579	253	..
Tiptur ..	1,020	1,329	452	..	..	..
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.	1,070	475	537	10	..	..
Chiknayakan- halli.	225	816	194	330	54	122
Madhugiri ..	925	977	944	547	536	140
Sira ..	1,879	878	644	30	500	..
Koratagere Sub-Taluk.	576	551	51	535	345	152
Pavagada ..	4,756	2,253	931	307	795	367
Total ..	26,534	21,429	9,043	3,628	3,457	1,374

N.B.—There was no separate Maramat Department since 1923-24 since it has been amalgamated with the P. W. D.

FORESTS.

Like those in other maidan districts of the State, the forests of this district contain only stunted tree growth fit for small timber and fuel suited for the agricultural and domestic requirements of the surrounding population. *Kamara* (*Hardwickia binnata*) trees are found gregariously in the Bukkapatna Forest. Small bamboos are found in the Dēvarāyadurga and the Madhugiri State Forests. Among the chief Minor Forest Produce obtainable in the district may be mentioned Tangadi, Kakke, Alale, Seege, Tupre, Honge, Lac, etc.

Timber Fuel
and Minor
Forest
produce.

The casuarina poles, the chief product of the plantations in the Tumkur and Gubbi Taluks, are exported chiefly to Kolar Gold Fields.

Sandalwood. Sandal as the monopoly of Government is being collected departmentally and sent to the Bangalore Sandal Koti, where it is dressed and supplied to the Government Sandal Oil Factory, while the Minor Forest Produce is leased out to private enterprise.

Quantity of Forest produce.

The following statement shows the quantities of Forest Produce removed departmentally and by licenses from the forests in the district during the three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24 :—

Year	Sandalwood	Timber	Bamboos	Grass	Fuel
	Tons	c.ft.	No.	Tons	Tons
1921-22 ..	2	4,269	77,170	..	7,161
1922-23 ..	7½	3,976	1,00,175	4	8,458
1923-24 ..	..	6,569	90,966	11,193	7,360

Revenue from Forest produce.

The revenue derived by the sale of Forest Produce during the past four years from 1921-22 to 1924-25 is exhibited in the following table :—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sandalwood.	71 14 3	27,277 0 2	389 7 11	....
Timber ..	1,732 12 4	1,268 6 2	1,570 5 5	5,167 1 8
Firewood & charcoal	19,352 2 11	22,186 6 3	22,711 5 9	15,441 3 10
Bamboos	1,567 0 0	2,004 8 0	1,932 2 8	1,402 0 0
M. F. P.	96,054 9 4	88,012 12 7	1,22,051 0 4	1,49,020 0 0
Grazing & Fodder grass.	10,565 14 4	9,780 14 0	9,159 6 0	4,801 4 0
Miscellaneous.	2,313 8 9	3,221 12 9	2,414 5 2	2,610 14 2
Total ..	1,31,657 14 1	1,53,751 12 11	1,60,288 1 3	1,78,442 7 8

MINES AND QUARRIES.

(See under *Geology*.)

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of the District are briefly described Talukwar below :—

Areas and Manufactures.

The Wesleyan Mission Workshop at Tumkur manufactures some good furniture. Slate pencils, crayons, country carts and wooden furniture are manufactured to some extent in Tumkur town. Glass bangles are manufactured at Dibbur, brass utensils at Sitakal and Ooradagere and strong tape in a few villages in the taluk. There is also a rice mill working in Tumkur town.

1. Tumkur Taluk.

Oil pressing and manufacture of oil cakes is carried on on a large scale at Madhugiri. Country shoes are also manufactured to a small extent. The manufacture of cotton cloths is carried on in various villages of the Taluk.

2. Madhugiri Taluk.

Glass bangles are manufactured in Tovinkere and Koratagere. Dyes are prepared to a small extent at Koratagere.

3. Koratagere Sub-Taluk.

Sira was once noted for its country shoes, which industry is still practised to a small extent. Manufacture of coarse woollen *kambli*s and strong tapes is carried on in different villages of the Taluk. Mats are prepared to a small extent.

4. Sira Taluk.

Coarse woollen *kambli*s are manufactured to some extent. Cotton cloths, checks and silk fabrics are made in Krishnapur village.

5. Pavagada Taluk.

Manufacture of cotton cloths, checks, coarse woollen *kambli*s, silk fabrics, strong tapes and ropes is carried on in different parts of the Taluk.

6. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Pig iron is manufactured in small quantities at Davanada and Hosahalli.

7. Gubbi Taluk.

The Taluk is chiefly noted for the cotton and silk weaving done on a large scale at Kallur village. Carts and other wooden articles are manufactured to a small extent at Gubbi. There is an oil mill and also a rice mill at Gubbi.

8. Tiptur Taluk.

Cotton weaving is carried on, on a large scale, at Annapura and a few other villages in the Taluk. Ropes and country carts, to a small extent, are manufactured in the Taluk.

9. Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

Manufacture of cotton checks is carried on in the Taluk. Dyes are also prepared to a small extent.

10. Kunigal Taluk.

The Taluk is chiefly noted for its silk production. Mulberry growing, silk-worm rearing and silk reeling are carried on in many villages of the Taluk. Manufacture of iron implements is done on a pretty large scale at Bidangere and Gottigere villages. Mats are prepared to a small extent at Kunigal and Amritur.

The subjoined two statements show the important mills and other concerns in the District and the rural industries pursued in the District. The following is a list of Large Industrial Establishments in the District :—

Large Industrial establishments in Tumkur District :—

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical or Hand Power
Mr. Thomson's Brick and Tile works.	Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.	30	Mechanical Power.