

APPENDIX.

COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Owing to the number of Principalities into which the Mysore country was broken up on the subversion of the Vijayanagar Empire, each of which arrogated to itself the sovereign right of coining its own money; and to the subsequent conquests in succession by various rival powers, each of whom introduced a separate coinage, which passed into circulation along with the divers kinds previously current; nothing could be more confused or perplexing than the whole monetary and metric system down to the time of the British assumption.* But a measure of uniformity is beginning to prevail, though calculations continue to be made on the former system of each locality. The introduction of English figures into all the Government accounts since 1863, and the increase of European officers and settlers, have led to increasing regularity; while the system of arithmetic taught throughout the Government schools, though recognizing to some extent the methods of the country, is calculated to bring in a conformity with the practice observed throughout British India.

Coins.

The coins of the country were either of gold, silver or copper. Gold coins, at first so numerous, are now rarely seen, and the silver and copper coins in general use at the present time are those of the British Indian currency. According to Ferishta, there was no silver coinage in the Carnatic countries at the beginning of the 14th century, and even three centuries later we find only gold and copper coins in existence.

Gold Coins.—These are known to Europeans as *pagodas*, *fanams* and *mohurs*. The pagoda is an original Hindu coin, called *varaha*, from the symbol on it of the varaha or boar, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, which formed the crest of the Chalukyas and of the Vijayanagar kings. In some parts it seems

* The value of the different coins, says Buchanan, was frequently changed by Tippu Sultan in a very arbitrary and oppressive manner. When he was about to pay his troops, the nominal value of each coin was raised very high, and kept at that standard for about ten days; during which time the soldiers were allowed to pay off their debts at the high valuation. After this the standard was reduced to the proper value.

After the conquest of the country, the *niak*, or rate of exchange by which all the different coins could be offered as a legal tender of payment, was periodically fixed, generally once or twice a month, at the various centres of trade, by the Amillar, who first consulted the principal merchants. In Bangalore, the *niak* was fixed by the European Officer commanding in the Fort.

also to have been called *chakra*. In Hindustani the coin is known as *hun*, coined. A half pagoda was called *honnu*. The fanam is properly *hana* or *pana* neuter form *panam*. As with the pagodas so there is a variety of fanams issued (*mohur*) of a seal or stamp. Mohurs came into circulation with the Bijapur and

The following is a table of the

Name.	By whom coined.	Where coined.	Earliest date of coin A. D.	Intrinsic value of 100 in Govt. mohurs.
<i>Pagodas.</i>				
Nonambaváli varaha	(unknown)	*Huchangi durga	...	...
Ikkéri varaha	Sivappa Nayak	... Eednur ...	1648	27-098
Siva Báya "	? do ...	...? do ...	...	...
Baháduri hun	Haider Ali ...	... do (Nagar)	1763	27-032
Do "	do ...	... Bangalore ...	...	25-953
Sultáni "	Tippu Sultan ..	... Seringapatam &c.	1783	26-673
Kuka Sultáni "	"	"		26-632
Fárokhi	Do	Seringapatam		27-080
Krishna Raja varaha	Krishna Raja Wodeyar	Mysore ...	1811	28-851
Durgi "	Darna Nayak ...	Chitaldroog	1691	25-714
Kallukunte "	...	Kallukunte near Chitaldroog	1727	

* Pagoda is a word of Portuguese origin, commonly applied by Europeans to a Hindu temple.

† This Appendix had been already compiled before chance brought into my hands a valuable little Compendium General, compiled for the Madras Exhibition of 1857. Some additional information I have met with *Assay Tables of Indian Coins*, by Dr. Skeleton, Assay Master of H. M.'s Mint.

There were various pagodas, * named from the States in which they were severally (a word used also for money in general), and is doubtless a corruption of the from different mints. The mohur is a Muhammadan coin, bearing the impression Mogul conquests, and some were coined in Mysore by Tippu. †

principal Mysore gold coins:—

Symbols or Legends.		Remarks.
Obverse.	Reverse	
? Figure of Káli.	Three lines in Hale Kanna- da characters, the middle one being [No] <i>nanbaváda</i>	This is a coin which I have nowhere seen mentioned, it is in the Mysore Mu- seum. Nanambaváda was the name of the Chitaldroog District under the Chal- ukyas and Horsala Ballálas, but not as far as I know under the Vijayanagar kings. The coin would thus be as old as the 13th century, and perhaps older.
Figures of Uma and Mahe- vara.	<i>Sri</i> in Nágari, with two parallel lines below, under which are (°) the sun and moon.	Afterwards called the <i>Hale Ikkeri</i> <i>varaha</i> or old Ikkeri pagoda, to distin- guish it from the coin issued by Purnaiya in 1800, called the <i>Hosa Ikkeri varaha</i> or new Ikkeri pagoda.
do do with some numbers below, showing the value (according to the fractional system ex- plained at p. 9) Figures of Uma and Mahe- vara	Inscription in Nágari ° <i>Kuja Varaha</i>	
do do	do do	This was the Ikkeri pagoda with the obverse changed. It was the first coin struck by Haidar in his own name, and is called the Old Bahaduri pagoda. A subsequent reconage of the same, of rougher execution, is called the New Bahaduri pagoda.
do do	do do	Called <i>dadda tale Bengalúr</i> , or big- headed Bangalore pagoda.
<i>Hun al Sultan ul ulil san</i>	Haidar's monogram and dots ; within the former the number of Tippu's regnal year, and often below, the name of the city in which the coin was struck	The pagoda coined in the 3rd year of his reign bears the word <i>Nagar</i> , that in the 4th, <i>Patan</i> (Seringsapatam), that in the 6th, <i>Dharwar</i> , &c., &c.
<i>Alla Muhammad wahul ul</i> <i>wahid al Sultan ul adl</i> <i>san 1220.</i>	<i>Fárokhí, Patan, san 10.</i>	Supposed to have been named after a new sect.
Figures of Uma and Mahe- vara.	<i>Sri Krishna Rája</i> , in Nágari	This was the Ikkeri pagoda with a new face.
Figure with a bull's head, said to be Durgi.	?— <i>Náyaka Rája</i> „	
...	...	Said to have been forged by a gold- smith in the reign of Húsé Madakeri Nayak.

and given to this coin perhaps from a representation on it, in some parts, of a temple.

pamphlet on the *Coins of Mysore and Southern India*, by Captain H. P. Hawkes, Assistant
thence derived has been incorporated, and from it the illustrations are borrowed. I also at the same
Calcutta, which furnished several particulars. The latter however are still not complete.

Name.	By whom owned.	Where coined.	Earliest date of coin A. D.	Intrinsic value of 100 in Govt. mohurs.
Mole Durgi varaha or Jambusari	Chikka Madaheri Nayak	Chitaldroog ..	1758	23315
Sirpi ..	...	Sira ..	...	...
Mamur Khan ..	...	..	...	..
Hoskote ..	? Bannji ..	Hoskote ..	...	..
<i>Half pagodas.</i>				
Ikkéri honnu	Būli Dasappa Nayak ..	Bednur ...	1739	...
Durgi ..	See pagodas of same name.	Chitaldroog.	1691	...
Kallukunte ..	"	"	1727	..
Mole Durgi ..	"	"	1758	..
Gaddige Siva Raya ..	...	Seringapatam	...	...
Guttada honnu	...	...	..	...
Krishna Raja pratāpa.	...	...	...	...
<i>Funams.</i>				
Kanthurāya hana	Kanthiava Nrara Raja	Seringapatam	c. 1650	2069
Chikka Deva Raja hana	Chikka Deva Raja.	Seringapatam	1672	
Kāli ..	"	..	...
Ikkéri ..	See pagodas of same name.	...	...
Siva Raya ..	"	...	...
Bahalur ..	"	...	...
Kalikat ..	Haadar Ali	Calicut.	1773	2099
Aida Kalikat ..	"	"	..	
Sultāni Kalikat ..	Tippu Sultan.	"	1778	
Sultāni hana (aval)	"	Seringapatam.	...	
" " (duyam)	"	"	...	
Nagar Sale hana	"	Nagar.	1786	2081
Dhoti ..	"	...	...	2094
Sayad Sale ..	"	Chandgal,	...	2090
Ballapur ..	Abbas Khuli Khan.	Dod Ballapur.	...	
Bads-hali	Haadar Ah(?)	"	...	2077
Chik Ballapur,,	" (?)	Chik Ballapur.	..	
Devanhali ..	...	...	...
Nandi ..	...	...	...	2259
Sirpi ..	...	Sira.	...	2235
Mamur Khan,,	...	"	...	
Aval Muhammad Shahi	...	Kolar.	..	
Hoskote hana	...	Hoskote.	...	
Kunigal ..	Kempe Gauda	Kunigal.	...	
<i>Mohurs.</i>				
Ahmad or Sultani ashrafi	Tippu Sultan.	Seringapatam.	1783	112-100
Imāmi (double mohur)	"	...	"	
Sidaki (half mohur)	"	...	...

Symbols or Legends.		Remarks.
Obverse.	Reverse.	
Punch marks.	A punch mark, between two pairs of parallel lines.	
...	...	
...	...	
Figure of Boyne Krishna (Krishna with butter in his hand.)	Inscription in Nagari	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
Figure of Kanthirava or Narasimha (an avatar of Vishnu).		Commonly written Canteroy fanam. This was afterwards called the <i>agala Kanthiraya hana</i> or broad Canteroy fanam, to distinguish it from a re-issue made by Furniya, which was called the <i>gudla Kanthiraya hana</i> or small thick Canteroy fanam.
Figure of Kali	<i>Chakka Pava Raja</i> , in Kan.	
" "	<i>Sri K li Devi</i>	
...	...	
...	...	
...	Hailar's monogram, surrounded with a line and row of dots.	
<i>Kalikot, san 1166</i>	" "	This coin was re-issued more than once by Tippu.
<i>Zarb e Patan, san, surrounded with a line and row of dots.</i>	" "	The words <i>aval</i> (first) and <i>dusyan</i> (second) relate to the difference in size, the latter is also called <i>gudla hana</i> .
<i>Zarb e Nagar, san 1200</i>	" "	
<i>Furki 1218</i>	" "	
<i>Khalakhubari zarb 1217</i>	" "	
<i>Bilapur</i> (Hind)	<i>Ba lapur</i> (Hind)	Kha' khalel was the name given by Tippu to Chandgal near Seringapatam.
<i>Nishan Haudar</i> (Hind)	<i>Ba. lapur</i>	It is singular how two or three letters only of the name Balapur, apparently taken at random, are stamped on these coins, (figured by Captain Hawkes) as shewn out of the brackets. It would seem as if a strip of metal had been stamped with the name, and then cut up into coins, whence a few letters only appeared on each.
<i>Balapur</i> (Hind)	? Mahratti characters.	
<i>Muhammad Shah</i>	<i>Zarb Kolar</i>	
? Coat of chain mail	Two faint circles.	
<i>Dir Ahmad dar jahán roshan se fetteh Haular ast. Zarb Patan, sal auil 1197 Hijri.</i>	<i>Wohul al wohud al Sultan ul auil. Siyem Bahari sal azul san 2 Julis.</i>	
<i>Muhammad dar Ahmad dar jahán tarik Haudari Sulaki, zarb e sal sura</i>	<i>Wohul auil jerrak sal siyem mahavari san. Julis.</i>	

Silver Coins.—The silver coins were *rupāyi* or rupees (so called from a

Name.	By whom coined.	Where coined.	Earliest date of coin A. D.	Intrinsic value of 100 in Govt. Rs.
Rupees.				
Nokara (double rupee)	Tippu Sultan	Seringapatam.	1784	
Sultāni rupāyi	"	"	"	101-599
" Adha rupāyi ($\frac{1}{2}$ r)	"	"	"	
Bakri ($\frac{1}{4}$ r)	"	"	1789	
Jasri ($\frac{1}{8}$ r)	"	"	"	
Kajmi ($\frac{1}{16}$ r)	"	"	1794	
Kizri ($\frac{1}{32}$ r)	"	"	"	
Rāja rupāyi	Purnaiya.	"	1800	102-900
" araha rupāyi ($\frac{1}{2}$ r)	"	"	"	
" fāvali ($\frac{1}{4}$ r)	Krishna Rāja Wodeyar	Mysore.	1828	
Silver Fanams.				
Adha ($\frac{1}{2}$ fanam)	Krishna Raja Wodeyar	Mysore.		7-438
Ilāga ($\frac{1}{4}$ r)	"	"		

Copper Coins.—The copper coins were *duddu* or dubs (Hindustani *paisa*), elephant, *ānc*, whence the name ānc or anna, though the latter term is perhaps circulation:—

A'ne kāsū	...	...	before 1760	...
Durgi "	Falegar of Chitaldroog	Chitaldroog.	"	...
Do-paisa (double dud)	Tippu Sultan	Seringapatam.	various.	...
Fusa (dud)	"	"	"	...
Duggāni	"	"	"	...
Kās	"	"	"	...
Kāsū or A'ne kāsū	Krishna Rāja Wodeyar	Mysore.	after 1811	...
Mayilli kāsū	"	"	later than above.	...
"	"	"	"	...
"	"	"	"	...
"	"	"	"	...
"	"	Bangalore.	1843	...

word meaning silver), and *fanams*. The following is a table of silver coins:—

Symbols or Legends.		Remarks.
Obverse.	Reverse.	
<i>Dir Ahmad dar jahān ros- han se fatten Hawar ast. Zarb Patan sul azal san 1193 Hijra</i>	<i>Wohu-ul-wohid al Sultan ul adil, siyym Bahari sal azal san 2 Julis.</i>	Slight differences occur in the inscriptions, but they are all to the same effect.
"	<i>Horas Sultan wohid ul adil &c. as above</i>	
<i>Alla Muhammad hon al Sultan ul Adil san 1218.</i>	<i>Bakri, san 7 Patan.</i>	
<i>Alla Muhammad san 1226 Zarb Patan</i>	<i>Kayna, san 12 Julis.</i>	
Figure of Chāmundi, sur- rounded with dots.	<i>Kishen Rai Wodeyar, san 1244 Julis, zarb Mahi- sur (in Hind), surrounded with dots</i>	Afterwards received by Krishna Raja Wodeyar. Some are dated according to the Kali Yuga.
Figure of Chāmundi. "	<i>Mayils /anna (Kan.) " "</i>	Called the <i>mayils fanam</i> . The meaning of <i>mayils</i> is not very clear. It may be con- nected with an old Kannada word <i>muyyil</i> , signifying <i>token, exchange</i> , unless it refers in any way to Mayilapur (St. Thomé) at Madras

and *kāsu* or cash. They as a general rule bore on one side the figure of an
a compromise between *hanna* and *āne*. The following were the varieties in

Figure of an elephant.	Crossed Lines.	
Do. with sun and moon above.	"	
A bull-headed figure, said to be Durga	...	
Figure of an elephant, with Hind B above.	<i>Zarb Patan darul Sallanat san 1225 Maulids, Mashta (Jupiter) Zarb Patan san Maulids 1225 Za- hera (Venus)</i>	Of two later coinages, one has Hindustani A and another T over the ele- phant in place of B.
"	" " 1225 Bahiram (Mars) 1225 Akhtar (Star)	
Figure of an elephant, with sun and moon above.	<i>Sri Krishna Raja in Nagar.</i>	
Do. do. with Sri in Kan. above	<i>X Cash (in English) Mayils kāsu 10 (in Kan.) Chā (in Kan. for Chāmundi) Mayils kāsu 5 (in Kan.) V Cash (in English)</i>	Or V or XX as the case might be. (For note on <i>Mayils</i> , which is spelt in English on some of the coins <i>Mellie</i> and on others <i>Mailay</i> , see list of silver coins).
Figure of an elephant with Sri Chāmundi above (in Kan.) and symbols of the sun and moon.	<i>Krishna, (in Kan.) Mayils kāsu spattu (in Kan.) XX Cash (in English)</i>	
Figure of the lion (of Cha- mundi) with Sri (in Kan.) and sun and moon above.	<i>Erishna (in Kan.) surrounded by XXV Cash (in English) zarb Ma- hisur (in Hind.) Mayils 25 kasu. (in Kan.)</i>	
Do do	<i>Krishna (in Kan.) zarb Mahisur (in Hind.)</i>	
Do do with 1543 (in English) below.	<i>Krishna (in Kan.) Mahisur zarb (in Hind.)</i>	The last coin struck in My- sore.

Of the Mysore Rajas the first to establish a mint was Kanthirava Narasa Raja, who ruled 1638—1658; and even after the coins struck by him had become obsolete, the accounts continued to be kept in Kanthirava varaha and hana—the Canteroy pagodas and fanams of the English treaties with Mysore and of the official accounts down to the time of the British assumption. Kanthi Raya coined fanams only (*Kanthiraya hana*), but ten of these were taken to be equal to a varaha or pagoda, which had however no actual existence, but was a nominal coin used in accounts only. The Mysore Rajas did not coin varaha or pagodas. These were coined by the Ikkeri rulers of Bednur; on the conquest of their country by Haidar, the name was changed to Bahaduri varaha or hun, and in the reign of Tippu to Sultani varaha. Under Purnaiya's government, it was found convenient to recoin varaha both at Mysore and Nagar, but they were called by the old name of Ikkeri varaha.

The following coins now in circulation are those of British India, together with a few native copper coins, which however are being withdrawn and sold, broken up, as old copper.

Copper.		Pie or cash.	Silver.		
Kásu		½ duddu, 2 pie.	Dodd áne		2 annas.
Duggáni		¼ anna.	Pávah		¼ rupee.
Múr kásu		¼ anna.	Ardha rupai		½ rupee.
Duddu		¼ anna.	Rupai		1 Rupee.
Ardháne		¼ anna.			
Ane.		¼ anna.			

Accounts.—In order to explain the way in which accounts were written, it is necessary to describe the system of fractions and signs. The following are the names of the fractional parts :—

III	Mukkálu	$\frac{3}{4}$	≡	Múrvsa	$\frac{3}{16}$	III	Mukkáni	$\frac{3}{8}$
II	Are	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	Béle	$\frac{2}{16}$	II	Arevisa	$\frac{2}{4}$
I	Kálu	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	Visa	$\frac{1}{16}$	I	Káni	$\frac{1}{8}$

The fractional parts of a pagoda, rupee, or fanam were expressed by the marks above exhibited, but the terms varied with the coin. Pagodas were marked by prefixing *ro gu*, rupees by prefixing *ro ru*, and fanams were distinguished by prefixing the mark *ro*, called *makúra*.

Names of fractional parts of coins and mode of writing them.

Value.		Pagoda.		Rupee.		Fanam.
1	ro o	Varaha	ro o	rúpáyí	ro III	oppahana
$\frac{3}{4}$	ro III	muddharana	ro III	muppávali	ro II	muppága
$\frac{1}{2}$	ro II	honou, pratápa	ro II	adheli	ro I	aqda
$\frac{1}{4}$	ro I	dharana	ro I	pávah		hága
$\frac{3}{16}$	ro ≡	muddugula	ro ≡	múráne	ro ≡	múra visa
$\frac{2}{16}$	ro =	chavala	ro =	eradáne	ro =	béle
$\frac{1}{16}$	ro —	dugula	ro —	áne	ro —	visa
$\frac{3}{64}$	ro III	múru bottu	...		ro III	mukkáni
$\frac{2}{64}$	ro II	eradu bottu	...		ro II	are visa
$\frac{1}{64}$	ro I	bottu	...		ro I	káni

In the west, the mode of writing the accounts was somewhat different.

Pagodas were expressed as above by prefixing π to the integers, and then the sign σ was placed to mark the fanams, which were 10 to the pagoda. In filling up the places of fanams, the integers from 1 to 4 were used, but if the number were 5, the fractional mark \parallel for half was placed instead of it, denoting $\frac{1}{2}$ a pagoda. If the number of fanams were greater than 5 and less than 10, figures denoting fanams were placed after the fractional parts of the pagoda and the sign σ omitted. If there were no fanams, a cipher was placed after π to shew that there were none. Ciphers were also used to denote the relative value of the fractions.*

	P. f.		P. f.
Thus $\pi\sigma\sigma$ was	1 1	$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ | was	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{10}$
$\pi\sigma\parallel\sigma$	3 5	$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ |	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
$\pi\sigma\parallel\sigma$	4 6	$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ —	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ | —	3 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{10}$	$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ | —	3 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{10}$
$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ | —	4 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{10}$	$\pi\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ —	4 $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{10}$

Weights.

The seer (*sér*) is the standard of weight and measure. The *kachcha sér* (cucha seer) is equal to the weight of 24 rupees or 6067 lb avoirdupois. 40 seers = 1 *maça* (maund), and 20 *maça* = 1 *khandi* (candy). By this weight are sold areca nut, sugar, drugs, cotton, silk, &c.

Oil and ghee are frequently sold by measure; a seer weight of oil being put into a cylindrical brass vessel that exactly contains it, which serves afterwards as a standard.

The *pukka sér* (pucka seer) is formed by mixing equal quantities of the *nava dhanya* or nine kinds of grain (rice, uddu, hesaru, hurali, togari, avare, kadala, ellu and wheat), and then by taking of the mixture 84 Rs. weight, which is put into a vessel that will exactly contain it when heaped. This serves for a standard, and measures 74.6125 cubical inches or .3592 gallons.

This is the dry measure, of which 20 *kolagas* or *kúdu* everywhere make 1 *khandaga* or *khandi*, but the number of seers to the kolaga is different in different parts. The Sultáni kolaga, established by Tippu Sultan, contained 16 seers.

* The following items (to which I have added the equivalents) taken from a bill for work done, presented to me while this sheet is going through the press, will serve as an example of the way in which the system is applied to British Indian money.

$\sigma\sigma\sigma$	R. 19 4 0	$\sigma\parallel\sigma$ =	R. 1 14 0
$\sigma\parallel\sigma$	4 12 8	$\sigma\parallel\sigma$ =	1 11 0
$\sigma\sigma\sigma$	4 3 1	$\sigma\parallel\sigma$ =	0 8 0
$\sigma\parallel\sigma$	3 8 0	$\sigma\parallel\sigma$ =	4 10 0
$\sigma\parallel\sigma$	0 12 0	$\sigma\parallel\sigma$ =	0 14 0

One of 8 seers is called the Krishna Raja kolaga, being $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Krishna Raja khandi established by Purnaiya. The kolaga of 10 seers is called kharuru kolaga.

Measures.

Before the introduction of the English land measures, the land measures in Mysore corresponded with the measures of capacity, and depended on the area of land which can be sown with a given quantity of seed. This varied greatly on dry and on wet land, and for every variety of grain and of soil. It is almost needless to observe that this mode of measurement afforded incompetent or dishonest revenue officials plausible excuses for laxity of practice and fraud. But in order to introduce uniformity, the following measures have been determined. On dry land it was estimated that one khandi or khandaga of seed would suffice to sow 64,000 square yards, and accordingly this area represents a khandi of dry land, whereas on wet or garden land, a khandi would only sow 10,000 square yards, which area denotes a khandi of wet land.

The following therefore are the established standards.

Grain measure.

4 Chattaks	=	1 Pavn.
2 Pavus	=	1 Payih or Padi.
2 Padi or Payili	=	1 Seer.
2 Seers	=	1 Balla.
4 Pallis	=	1 Kolaga or Kudu.
20 Kolagas or Kudus	=	1 Khandaga or Khandi.

Land measure.

Quantity of seed sown.	Square yards.	Equivalent area of land.		
		Acres.*	Guntas.	Sq. yards.
<i>Dry Land.</i>				
1 Payih or padi	200	...	1	79
2 Ditto = 1 Seer	400	...	3	37
2 Seers = 1 Balla	800	...	6	74
4 Ballas = 1 Kudu	3,200	...	26	54
20 Kudus = Khandaga or Khandi	64,000	13	8	112
<i>Wet and Garden Land.</i>				
1 Payih or Padi	31½	...	...	31½
2 Ditto = 1 Seer	62½	...	...	62½
2 Seers = 1 Balla	125	...	1	4
4 Ballas = 1 Kudu	500	...	4	16
20 Kudus = 1 Khandaga or Khandi	10,000	2	2	78

* Acres consist of 40 Guntas, each Gunta being 121 square yards.

Measures of Time.

Eras.—By the Hindus in Mysore the Sālvāhara Saka, or era of Sālivāhana, dating (with sometimes a variation of two or three years) from 78 A. D., has always been and still is universally employed. Occasionally the era of Kali Yuga, 3101 B. C., is used.

An attempt was made by Vikramāditya, the most powerful of the Chālukya kings, to introduce a new era, dating from his accession to the throne, and called the Chālukya Vikrama saka. The near coincidence of the end of the first millennium of Salivāhana with the commencement of his reign, and the correspondence of his name with that of the era reckoned from 57 B. C., in universal use in the north of India, doubtless suggested the innovation, in conjunction with the usual motives of ambition. The Chalukya Vikrama era dates from 1076 A. D., and continued in use in inscriptions throughout their dominions as long as the power of the Chalukyas was in the ascendant, though several of Vikramaditya's successors copied his example and sometimes dated from their own eras.*

By the Muhammadans the era of the Hijra, or Flight, of Muhammad from Mecca to Medīna, is universally employed. It dates from 622 A. D., reckoning by lunar years †

Tippu Sultan, with that love of innovation which characterized his rule, and from his ambition to establish a new order of things originating with himself, made a reformation of the calendar; in this also, as in so many other particulars, the transactions of the French Revolution finding an echo or parody in Mysore. Tippu's new system, which ended with his life, was introduced with the 1200th. year of the Hijra, or 1784 A. D., but was revised four years afterwards. The new era, in opposition to the practice of the whole Muhammadan world, dated from the Maulūd, or Birth, *i. e.* as supposed, of Muhammad. But the difference between Tippu's new Maulūdi era and that of the Hijra was only about 12 years, whereas Muhammad was 51 years of age at the time of the Hijra. The Maulud may therefore perhaps be supposed to have some possible reference to the origin of Islam, counting it from the period when Muhammad first formed the conception of his prophetic mission, which is said to have been at 40 years of age. Thus much is necessary to state on the subject in order to explain the apparent discrepancy of the dates on his coins, &c. It would

* From confounding the Chalukya Vikrama era with the northern era of Vikramaditya, the Administration Report for 1869—70 contains the announcement that inscriptions had been deciphered and translated bearing date *as far back as the year one!*

† The following formula given by Sir H. Nicolas will be found useful in converting Hijra into Anno Domini dates. Multiply the years elapsed by 970203; cut off six decimals; add 62254, and the sum will be the year of the Christian era.—*Chron. of Hist.* 17.

serve no purpose to give the list of new names he applied to the months and years at first, nor of the second scheme which superseded the former. All the particulars are contained in Colonel Kirkpatrick's *Select Letters of Tippu Sultan* and other works.* Suffice it to say, that another feature of the new scheme was that the numbers were written from right to left, instead of in the usual manner according to the decimal system.

Years.—The *Brihaspati Chakra* or Cycle of Jupiter, of 60 years, is the common and general mode of reckoning. Each year has a special name, which alone it is usual to mention, without its number according to any era.

The year commences with new moon in Chaitra, which falls in March. It is divided into 12 lunar months, each of which is divided into two *paksha*—the *sukla paksha*, or *sudda*, the bright fortnight from new moon to full moon; and the *krishna paksha* or *bahula*, the dark fortnight from full moon to new moon. Each *paksha* contains 15 *tithi* or lunar days, which are reckoned from *amavāse* (new moon), or *pūrnamī* (full moon), as the case may be. The days of the week are named from the planets, on the usual system. The day of 24 English hours is divided into 60 *ghalige* or Indian hours, each equal to 24 minutes. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *ghalige* or 3 English hours make one *jāma* or watch.

* See *Asiatic Annual Register* for 1799; Brown's *Carnatic Chronology*; also an article by Furnaux, a descendant of the great Divan, in *Ind. Ant.* III, 112.

Corrigenda et Addenda.

Vol. I.

- Page 8, line 3. For *west*, read *east*.
- " 12 " 24 " *tail* " *tail*.
- " 19 " 34 " *line* " *hole*.
- " 43 Add to observations the following :—
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean barometric pressure | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 |
| " temperature of air | 26.923 | 26.923 | 26.919 |
| " " of wet bulb | 71.9 | 72.7 | 73.6 |
| " observed extremes { maximum | 64.5 | 64.6 | 63.3 |
| of temperature { minimum | 83.3 | 84.7 | 85.9 |
| " humidity (saturation 100) | 63.4 | 63.8 | 64.1 |
| " maximum solar heat in vacuo | 70 | 66 | 64 |
| " minimum on grass | 132.5 | 143.1 | 148 |
| Depth of rain in inches | 61.6 | 56.6 | 61.6 |
| No. of days on which rain fell | 22.20 | 22.20 | 17.35 |
| | 76 | 73 | |
- " 163, line 1. After *tussach silkworm*, insert (*antherea paphia*).
- " 214, " 8. After *clue* insert *from the statement on p. 573 it would appear that it was in the neighbourhood of Husnaka.*
- " 224, " 17. Read Krishna Raya, 1508—1530; Achyuta Raya, 1530—1543.
- " 303, " 1. After *two Commissioners* insert *Col. Briggs and Mr. Lushington.*
- " " 12. After *one Commissioner* insert (*Col. W. Morrison*).
- " 304 " 3. Add note:—The following is the succession of Residents of Mysore :—
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Colonel (Sir Barry) Close | 1799—1802 |
| Mr. Josiah Webbe | 1802—1803 |
| Colonel (Sir John) Malcolm | 1803—1809 |
| Colonel Mark Wilks, acting | 1804—1807 |
| Hon. Arthur H. Cole | 1808—1825 |
| Mr. J. A. Casanajor | 1825—1834 |
| Colonel (Sir Mark) Cubbon, acting | 1834 |
| Colonel J. S. Fraser | 1834—1836 |
| Major R. D. Stokes | 1836—1843 |
- " 306. Add note:—The Hon. R. A. Dalryell acted as Chief Commissioner in 1875—6, during Sir Richard Meade's absence. In June 1876 Mr. Saunders, C. B., was appointed.
- " 309, note 1. Correct the authority to *Beames, Comp. Gra. m. Int. xi.*
- " 327, foot note. For *Scotus* read *Scolorum*.
- " 395, line 21 " 12th " 13th.
- " " 22 " 17th " 18th.
- " 398, " 1. After *est* add *excepting in technical terms*.
- " 440, last line. For 4, read 1 to 20.

Vol. II.

- Page 18, line 27. For 1364 read 1310
- " 21, lines 11 & 20. For *Jagat Deva Raya*, read *Jagadeva Raya*: also wherever this name occurs.
- " 207, For note † read,—Davasi Betta is the highest point of the Brahmagiris, which separate Coorg from Wynad, and is the source of the Lakshmantirtha river.
- " 277, note † last line. For *dhoregiris* read *dhoregala*.
- " 321, line 7. For *one of the Charukya kings*, read *the chief of Banavar*.
- " 341, After third paragraph, insert,

Channels.—There are 165 anacals on the rivers of the District and their feeders, from which are drawn channels for irrigation, having an aggregate length of 168 miles 1,007 yards, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 26,625. The following are the particulars:—

Feeders of what stream.	No. of Anicuts.	Length of Channels.	Revenue.
Sharavati	70	m. 56 y. 102	} 6,785 9,639 219
Varada	51	40 328	
Charadi	12	33 780	
Tunga	25	68 1,557	
Tungabhadra	3	---	219

Page 355, line 17. For the viceroy.....Mysore, read the last representative of the Vijayanagar kings. Also p. 416 and 443 (See Vol. I, p. 234.)

” 355, add note.—The following appears to be the succession of the Náyaks of Ikkeri, Keladi or Bednur:—

Sada Siva Nayak	... 1559—1575	Bha'rappa	... 1670—1680
Bhadrayya or Bhadrappa	... 1575—1584	Hucha Somasekhara (mad)	... 1680—1685
Dodda Sankana	... 1584—1591	Chunnamaáji (queen)	... 1685—1697
Chikka Sankana	... 1591—1592	Basavappa	... 1697—1713
Siddhappa	... 1592—1593	Somasekhara	... 1713—1739
Venkatappa	... 1593—1625	Bádi Basivappa	... 1739—1754
Bhadrappa	... 1625—1648	Chikka Basavappa	... 1754—1757
Sivappa Nayak	... 1648—1670	Somasekhara (Viramaáji queen regent)	... 1757—1763

” 366, line 4 of Gazetteer. For afterwards read from 1857.

” 448, Add note.—The Vastara taluk was included with that of Chikmagalur in 1832, separated in 1849, and again merged in it in 1875.

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