

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE RECORDS

OF THE

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

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Printed with the sanction of the Government of India.

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BANGALORE :

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1864.



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# REPORT

ON THE

# Interior Administration, Resources,

AND

# EXPENDITURE

OF THE

# GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

UNDER THE SYSTEM PRESCRIBED

BY THE

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL  
DATED 4<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 1799.

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**BY MAJOR M. WILKS,**

*Of the Establishment of Fort Saint George, Acting Resident at Mysore.*  
—

Printed by Order of the Governor General in Council,  
Fort William, 4<sup>th</sup> May 1805.

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(No. 1.)

*Extract of a Letter from the Acting Resident at Mysore, to the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Foreign and Political Department, transmitting the Report, dated Mysore, 5th December, 1804.*

To

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,

*Secretary to Government, &c., &c., &c.*

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive yesterday a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, transmitting for my guidance, a copy of the Dispatch\* which was addressed to that Government, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated the 5th of October 1804.

Previously to the receipt of the directions contained in that dispatch, I had prepared, and was about to dispatch, a Report on the affairs of Mysore, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; and conceiving that it might not be expedient, to revise, and reform, an account of the past affairs of the Government of Mysore, under the impressions arising from the important change, which has now been effected in its political relations: I am induced to request that you will do me the honor of submitting that Report in its actual form to the consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

\* See Appendix C. which contains a copy of these Orders.





(No. 2.)

## REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, &c., &c., &c.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

MY LORD,

PAR. 1. A VARIETY of causes have prevented the successive Residents at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore from preparing for the consideration of the Government of Fort St. George, the detailed reports on the interior administration, the resources and expenditure of the Government of Mysore, which were prescribed in the orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated 4th September 1799.

Causes which have hitherto prevented the successive Residents from preparing a Report.

2. During a considerable portion of the time in which Colonel Close filled that important office, his attention was necessarily engrossed by the means of establishing, and consolidating the authority of the new Government; and subsequently, a long series of severe ill health deprived the public of the useful information, which during that interval of leisure, might otherwise have been expected from his well known talents.

3. The successors of Colonel Close have hitherto been prevented by other avocations of extensive national importance, from a residence in Mysore of sufficient continuance, to admit of any considerable attention to the detail of such a report.

4. When I was directed in the month of February last, to assume the temporary charge of this Residency, the probable period appeared to be extremely short, during which I should be required to act in that capacity; and each successive month seemed to indicate the next as the time when I should be relieved from the honorable duties with which I had been intrusted.

5. Under these circumstances, I considered the time and opportunities, that I could possibly command, to be inconsistent with the adoption of any

systematic plan, for preparing the materials of such a report; and I accordingly refrained from extending my views beyond the execution of the current duties of the Residency.

6. These duties however, necessarily involved a certain degree of investigation, on several of the objects prescribed by the instructions of September 1799; the general subject of Mysore had formerly been rendered familiar to my mind, by the communications of private friendship, and official intercourse with Colonel Close, and by the advantage of similar communications added to written memoranda from Mr. Webbe. The materials for a report on some of those objects, thus insensibly increased without the previous design of collecting them.

7. It was my original intention to have transferred to Major Malcom,\* on his return to Mysore, such facts and memoranda as I might thus acquire, with the view of their being hereafter applied by him to the purposes of a general report; that Gentleman however, having lately represented to me the propriety of no longer delaying a communication, however imperfect, of such information as may have been obtained, I have been induced chiefly at his suggestion, to attempt some arrangement of these desultory materials, trusting to your Lordship's goodness for an indulgent consideration of the sources of imperfection which have been described.

8. The Territories composing the present Dominions of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore had, from the remotest periods of tradition, been held by a number of Polygars, and petty Rajahs, whose possessions were incessantly enlarged, diminished, or alienated, by a series of revolutions, which it would perhaps be impossible to trace, and unprofitable to describe.

9. The dynasty of Rajahs of Mysore from whom Hyder Alli usurped the government, although of some antiquity, is descended from a former dynasty reduced at a remote period by one of those revolutions.

10. The conduct of the Rajahs of Mysore towards the Polygars whom they had conquered, or reduced to a state of dependance does not seem to have been governed by fixed rules. Their prevalent policy however appears to have resembled that of Hyder Alli, who aimed at a gradual reduction of the direct authority of the Polygars.

Desultory and imperfect means  
of preparing the present reports.

Ancient state of Mysore held  
chiefly by Polygars.

Conduct towards the Polygars.  
Of the Rajahs of Mysore.

Of Hyder Alli.

\*Resident at Mysore.

11. Such of them as consented to the payment of a moderate Pieshcush, and performed their military services with fidelity, were permitted to retain the exercise of the police, and of the civil government within their respective Pollams.\*

12. The districts of the refractory were generally annexed as conquests to the Circar lands. In one or the other of these modes, and chiefly in the latter, Hyder Alli reduced all the Polygars within his territories to obedience, precarious of course from the habits of the people, and always liable to interruption from any considerable diminution of the troops appointed for the service of the respective districts.

13. Tippoo Sultan attempted, and with the qualification described in the preceding paragraph, I believe accomplished in the early part of his administration, the subjugation of the whole of the Polygars, and the annexation of their lands to those of the Circar; but during that complicated system of fraud and malversation of every kind, which grew out of the bigotry and gross barbarism of his Government, a large proportion of the Pollams, which continued to be represented at the Presence† as under Circar management, were by a mutual collusion of the Polygar and Aumil, held by the former; and the degree of authority which should be exercised by the latter, came at length to depend on the sufferance of the Polygar who had often but slender claims to that title.

14. On the establishment of the present Government, there were accordingly few districts that did not furnish at least one claimant, possessing or pretending to the hereditary jurisdiction.

15. The mischief was not confined to the revival of former pretensions; in some cases the Potails‡, and in others, the Officers of Police, emulating the Polygar character, and copying their history, sought to obtain the independent rule of their respective villages and the privilege of encroaching on their neighbours; and the Ryots who could afford a bribe, were generally successful in procuring a false entry in the books of the district, of the quantity of land for which they paid a rent.

\* Pollam, the name by which the possessions of Polygars are designated.

† Presence here means Tippoo Sultan.

‡ Potail, the head man of a village, with whom the village settlements are generally concluded.

16. In some districts attempts were made by the newly appointed Asophs or Aumils, to reform these latter abuses; but the frequent, and latterly, the systematic assassination of such reformers, terrified their successors; and these feeble and ineffectual efforts served only to confirm the most base and abject reciprocation of licentiousness and corruption.

Murder of the Aumils who attempted to correct these abuses.

General corruption.

17. When to this state of things is added the turbulent character of the numerous Mahomedans, then inhabiting Mysore, who were necessarily excluded from the liberal provision which had been extended to the principal Officers of the late administration, the task of establishing the new Government, was of no ordinary difficulty; and its early and successful accomplishment must next to those measures of a general nature which directed the great arrangements of that period, be attributed to the energy, the talents, and cordial co-operation, of the uncommon men who were selected for the execution of the Civil\* and Military† duties; and to the fortunate choice of a Dewan‡, who, to a mind of singular vigor, added an extensive acquaintance with the resources of the Country, and an intimate knowledge of characters; and was thus capable of collecting and combining at once, all that had been useful in the establishments of the late Government.

These difficulties of the new administration aggravated by the number of turbulent Mahomedans.

Surmounted by a happy selection of instruments.

18. With a view to compose and encourage the well affected, and to obviate unnecessary alarm in those of an opposite character, the new administration commenced its proceedings, by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue, and the restoration of the ancient Hindoo rate of Assessment, on the Lands, and in the Sayer§.

First act of the new Government.

To remit all balances of revenue.

And restore the ancient rates of assessment.

19. For the maintenance of public authority, a small but select body of Cavalry, Infantry, and Peons, was collected from the ruins of the Sultan's Army; and for the preservation of interior tranquillity, a plan

Military force collected for the maintenance of authority and internal tranquillity.

\* Colonel Close, Mr. Webbe, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

† Major General Sir A. Wellesley, K. B.

‡ Poorniah, a Bramin, who was formerly the Minister of Finance under Tippoo Sultan; he was selected by Lord Wellesley as a proper person to fill the important Office of Prime Minister to the Rajah of Mysore.

§ Sayer. Duties levied on the interior trade of the Country.

was adopted, which deserves to be more particularly described. The ancient Military Force of the Country consisted of Peons or Irregular Foot, variously armed, but principally with Matchlocks and Pikes; these men trained from

History and Character of the Peons.

their infancy according to their measure of discipline, to Military exercises, were most of them also cultivators of the soil, but the vacant part of the year had usually been allotted to Military enterprize, and when the circumstances of their respective Chiefs offered nothing more important, these restless habits led them to private depredation; it was necessary that

Alternative with regard to the measures to be pursued.

men of these propensities should either be constantly restrained by the presence of a large Military force; or be made by proper employment to feel an interest in the stability of the Government; and there was no hesitation with regard to this alternative, if the latter should be found

Conduct in this respect of Hyder Alli.

And of Tippu Sultan.

to be practicable. Hyder Alli had employed large bodies of these men in his Garrisons and Armies. Tippoo Sultan had diminished their numbers for an increase of his regular Infantry; but neither of those Chieftains steadily pursued any systematic plan on this important subject.

20. The system adopted by the Dewan, will be best understood from his first instructions on that subject to his Aumils, viz.

Measures of the Dewan;

And the conditions, on which the Peons were attached to the service of the government.

1. To engage in the service of the State, at least one individual from each family of the Military Class.

2. To respect the ancient usages of their several districts with regard to the terms on which Peons were bound to Military Service.

3. In all practicable cases, to assign waste lands, in lieu of one half of their pay, according to the prevailing usage of ancient times.

21. Their local duties were defined to consist, in taking their easy tour of guard in the little forts or walled villages to which they were attached; and in being ready at all times to obey the calls of the Officers of Police.

22. Their village pay, half in land and half in money, varies from two to three rupees per month, with a Batta of three and a half, if called out from their respective districts, when frequent reliefs according to their domestic convenience are always allowed. One thousand of them were prevailed on to enroll themselves for occasional service as Dooly Bearers, and four hundred and fifty of that number served with the Company's Army during the late

operations without a single desertion ; and eight hundred and seventeen of the number perform the duty of Runners to the Post Office of the Government of Mysore.

23. This may perhaps be the most convenient place for stating the effect of these measures after an experience of five years. Effect of these measures after an experience of five years. the number of Peons thus enrolled exclusively of those in constant pay, amounted during the two first years to 20,027 persons ; and their annual pay to 2,25,862 Canteroy Pagodas : better information and improved arrangements, enabled the Dewan in the third year to reduce the number to 17,726, and the expence to 1,84,718 Canteroy Pagodas. In the fourth and fifth years, they were reduced to 15,247 persons, and the expence to 1,48,478 Canteroy Pagodas ; and this amount is considered by the Dewan to be nearly as low as it can with prudence be reduced.

24. This head of disbursement is entered in the public accounts under the expences of Management ; and if considered exclusively as a revenue charge, is doubtless very heavy. Entered as a revenue charge, but is not exclusively so for the following reasons. The following considerations however will shew, that it is balanced by very important advantages, exclusively of the realization of the revenue.

*First.* The tranquillity of the country has never experienced the least interruption, since the first establishment of the Government ; and although this result may be in part attributed to the maintenance of a fixed military establishment, for general purposes, yet this cause is by no means adequate to the effect produced, if any general discontent had prevailed among the Peons. In fact there is every reason to believe, that they are generally satisfied with their present condition.

*Secondly.* During the latter part of the Government of Tippoo Sultan, the system of private depredation had been so effectually organized, that a portion of the crop was uniformly paid by the Ryots as the price of exemption from plunder. When the arrangements of the Peons had been sufficiently consolidated, the Dewan was enabled to relieve the Country from this source of oppression.

*Thirdly.* By means of the large establishment of Peons, a Police has been organized, through the Country, not yielding in vigor and efficiency to any that I have had the opportunity of observing in other parts of India, and finally an irregular force of 20,000 well affect-

An efficient Police established.

20,000 men added to the military force on any emergency.

ed men can, in consequence of this arrangement, be assembled on any emergency at a few days notice.

25. While these preliminary measures were in the course of being effected, the Dewan and the Resident commenced their tour through the Country; accompanied by the small body of Troops which the Dewan had been able to collect and equip.

The Dewan and the Resident commence their tour.

26. The measures to be adopted with regard to the Polygars were the first which pressed for adjustment, and the explicit directions contained in the instructions of the Governor General in Council, were entirely conformable to the previous opinions of the Dewan.

Measures regarding the Polygars most urgent.

27. The talents, the address, and the high reputation of Colonel Close, to which may be attributed a large portion of all that Your Lordship in Council shall approve in the administration of Mysore, were of the most essential aid to the Dewan, in the arrangement of this most arduous affair: the impediments were numerous, perplexing and hazardous: but I believe that Colonel Close, with the unassuming efficiency which belongs to his character, surmounted all these obstacles without reporting a difficulty.

Important services of Colonel Close on that difficult occasion.

28. The direct authority of the Government of Mysore has been introduced, and effectually maintained, in all the Pollams situated within its Territory.

The authority of the Government effectually introduced into the Pollams.

29. The lineal descendants and families of several of the most powerful Polygars, were destroyed in the general massacre of prisoners, which was ordered by Tippu Sultan subsequently to the defeat of his Army by Lord Cornwallis on the 15th May 1799.

30. A few persons who preferred the chance of future commotions to a suitable and respectable provision, have retired from the Country; a still smaller number, of refractory conduct, were imprisoned: but the greater proportion have accepted gratuitous pensions, civil offices, or military command, on the condition of residing at Mysore, or accompanying the Dewan when absent from that place: and are treated by him with a degree of deference and attention which appear to be judicious and acceptable.

And the Polygars generally reconciled to that measure.

31. The corrupt system which has already been described, opposed the impediments which might have been expected, to the regular introduction of the authority of the Government into the remaining parts of the Country.

Introduction of the authority of the Government into the rest of the Country.

32. The expedient of assassinating an Aumil was resorted to, at an early period; but the Police had even then

The murder of an Aumil, once resorted to, but not renewed.

assumed so efficient a form, that all the murderers were traced and executed: and this savage

experiment has not been renewed.

33. The revolutions which had occurred at an earlier or more recent period in every district of Mysore, do not seem

Tenures of the land, generally similar to those in the lower Carnatic.

to have altered the tenures on which the lands were held by the actual cultivators of the soil.

34. With the exception of Bednore and Bullum, hereafter to be noticed, the general tenure of land does not differ from that which prevails in the Lower Carnatic.

35. It is described in the technical language of the Revenue in the lower Carnatic by a term (*Meeras\**) not very well appropriated to so imperfect a tenure; and I believe is defined in the Records of Fort St. George, to be "*the hereditary right of cultivation,*" or the right of a Tenant and his Heirs, to occupy, a certain ground, so long as they continue to pay the cus-

Tenure described.

tomary rent of the district; but as in the actual condition of the people, the rent can only be paid while the land is cultivated, I believe

it is held, that the right no longer exists, than while it is thus exercised: and when the tenant ceases to cultivate, the right reverts to the Government, which is free to confer it on another.

36. In the provinces of Bednore and Bullum, the property of the soil

Exceptions of Bednore and Bullum, where the property of this soil is vested in the landholder.

is vested in the landholder; and the hereditary right of succession to that property is held, in as great respect, as in any part of Europe. The rents being paid in money, and the Officers of

the Government having no further interference with the Ryots, than to receive those rents, the tenure of land in those Provinces is highly respectable.

37. This venerable institution of hereditary property and fixed rents is attributed to Seapa Naick, a Rajah who governed that Country in the [blank in the original] Century, and the rent established by him is said to have continued without augmentation until the conquest by Hyder 'Alli; there is reason however to believe, that under the form of contributions, to defray the expence of marriages and aids on extraordinary occasions, the rent actually paid, was considerably enhanced: Military Service was at all times a condition of the tenure.

\* An Arabic word signifying *Inheritance*.



On the conquest of Bednore by Hyder Alli in the year 1763 he at first attempted to conciliate the principal landholders; but having discovered a conspiracy to assassinate him, supported by the landholders, and headed by the Chief Officers of the late Government, and some of his own confidential Servants, he proceeded, after the execution of not less than three hundred persons, to disarm landholders; and to commute their Military Service for a Money payment; holding the Country in subjection by means of an establishment of 25,000 foreign Peons. In the long period which has since elapsed, the Military habits of the natives have been in some degree distinguished, and the Dewan having no waste lands to confer, continues to employ such Peons as are requisite from other districts on a money payment.

Military Service in Bednore.  
Commutated by Hyder Alli to a money payment.

38. This assessment of the lands continued without alteration until the Peace of 1792, which deprived Tippoo Sultan of one-half of his territories, and suggested to him the singular expedient of compensating that loss, by a proportional assessment on his remaining possessions. This measure in Bednore, as well as elsewhere, produced an effect exactly the converse of what was intended: and added to other abundant causes, terminated, in the absolute ruin of his finances.

39. On the establishment of the present Government of Mysore, the landholders of Bednore attempted to stipulate for the restoration of the ancient rates of land tax of Seapa Naick, and the remission of the pecuniary commutation for Military service established by Hyder Alli. It was ascertained in Bednore, and I believe also in Canara, that the commutation fixed by Hyder is fair and moderate: the rates of 1764 have accordingly been adopted as the fixed land tax, and at this time appear to give satisfaction.

40. The province of Bullum was never effectually conquered, until Military roads were opened through the forest towns by the Honorable Major General Wellesley in the year 1801-2.

41. The authority of Hyder Alli, or of Tippoo Sultan, over this province, was extremely precarious, and the presence of an Army was always necessary, to enforce the payment of the revenue; the rates of the land tax had accordingly fluctuated; but have been fixed by the present Government, at a standard which appears to be acceptable to the landholders. No part of Mysore has been more tranquil than Bullum, since the period that the actual authority of the Government was for the first time introduced into that province in 1801-2.

Rents in Bullum have fluctuated, but are now fixed.

42. The Dewan appears to have an adequate conception of the advantages both to the ryots, and the government, of a system of hereditary landed property, and fixed rents, over the more precarious tenures which prevail in other parts of Mysore.

The Dewan sensible of the benefits of such tenures.

43. The inhabitants of the district of Tayoor had rather the tradition than the exercise of such rights, which has been restored to them by the present Dewan; and throughout the country, he has generally confirmed the property of the soil to the possessors of plantations of Areca\*, Cooanut, and other plants, which are not annual; the exceptions to this latter measure principally apply to gardens and plantations which had gone to decay under the late government, from over assessment; and to those which have recently been formed, and do not yet admit of the adjustment of a fixed rent: he shews a general disposition to accede to the proposals of individuals, for fixing the rents, and securing the property on every description of land; but he does not press it as a measure of government, which the ryots habitually receive with suspicion; and holds the opinion that people must be made gradually to understand and wish for such a measure, before it can be conferred and received as a benefit.

Has restored them in Tayoor.

Established in plantations; and encourages the people to wish for their gradual introduction.

44. The general tenure of the other lands in Mysore has been already described.

45. The whole of the revenue is under Amauny management. The cultivators of dry lands pay a fixed money rent, calculated to be equal to about one-third of the crop; and those of the Wet or Rice lands, a payment nominally in kind of about one-half of the crop; but generally discharged in money at the average rates of the District, which are adjusted as soon as the state of the crop admits of an estimate being made of its value. When the Aumil and Ryots cannot agree on the money payment, it is received in kind. The precarious nature of the Rice cultivation in the Central and Eastern part of Mysore, (which will be noticed hereafter,) makes it difficult to remedy this very inconvenient practice; and it has hitherto been found impracticable to adjust any money rents for wet cultivation, in those parts of the country. In the Western range some farmers have made

Revenue under Amauny management. Dry lands pay a money rent of  $\frac{1}{3}$  the crop.

Rice lands in kind  $\frac{1}{2}$  the crop.

Inconvenience of this practice, and difficulty of abolishing it.

\* Beetel tree.

the experiment of a money rent for Rice ground, but the Warum or payment in kind is generally found so much more profitable, by the facility it affords of defrauding the government, that the adjustment of money rents for that description of land is not making much progress.

46. It has been stated that the assessment on dry lands, is about one-third of the crop, and on wet lands about one-half; it is not however to be inferred, that these proportions give the relative value of equal portions of wet and dry land. An assumption of these proportions as a measure of value, would lead to the most extensive errors; and as \* *Ragee*, the principal produce of dry land, constitutes the food of the great mass of the inhabitants, it may be useful in this place, and requisite to a correct knowledge of the nature of these assessments, to state the details necessary to a true computation.

Caution against applying the foregoing rents in computing the value of lands.

47. The mode of estimating the quantity of land in Mysore is not by actual measurement, but by the quantity of seed grain required to sow the arable land.

True grounds.

48. The term Candy, a dry measure hitherto of variable quantity in different Districts, which will be noticed hereafter, is that which is universally applied in describing a portion of land.

49. Thus a Candy of land signifies, the extent in which a Candy of seed grain is sown; but as any given extent of wet land, requires about four times the quantity of seed, that can be sown with advantage in the same extent of dry land, it follows, that a Candy of dry land is about four times as large as a Candy of wet land; and this difference in the amount of seed and produce in a given extent of land, appears to constitute the true superiority of wet land over dry.

50. On these data, let the gross produce of a Candy of wet land be taken at 24: its rent ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) is 12: the gross produce of the same Candy of dry land gives a rent ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of 8, but this Candy being four times the extent of the former, the actual extent in wet land which gives a rent of 12, gives in dry land a rent of no more than 2: and the true relative value of wet and dry land, instead of being as  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  is as six to one nearly, and exactly so if both be exactly of the same class in point of quality.

Of computation.

51. In considering the tenures and the assessments of lands, in Mysore, it was difficult to refrain from some attempt, towards estimating the relative condition of the people, compared with those of other countries,

Description of tenures and assessments of lands, leads to a consideration of the people in regard to the profits of husbandry.

\* *Ragee*, a species of Dry Grain.

in regard to the proportion of the gross produce of the soil which rewards the labor of the husbandry.

52. It is extremely difficult to find any native, capable of entering into the very minute details, necessary for a practical analysis, of the receipts and disbursements of an Indian farm, who possesses at the same time sufficient intelligence, candour, and disinterestedness, to communicate what he knows. I have accordingly found that the many plausible details with which I have been furnished, in conversation and in writing, differ each from the other; and all contain internal evidence of fallacy.

Difficult to procure unbiassed information.

53. In England I believe it is usual to compute one-third of the gross produce, to form the rent payable to the Landlord; one-third to replace the charges of Husbandry; and one-third to remain to the Farmer.

Proportions in England of the profits of husbandry.

54. I have endeavoured to compare this computation with such data in Mysore, as are the least liable to controversy. Lands are divided into three classes, according to their respective fertility; and the rent of any given measure of land differs, according to the class to which it belongs; but a comparison of the rent and gross produce of any of the classes, will furnish nearly the same result. I have selected the first class for the following computation.

Attempt to compute the proportions in Mysore.

55. Where the Candy is of two hundred Seers, a Coodoo or twentieth part of such Candy, is a portion requiring ten seers of seed grain; one such Coodoo of the best dry land is rented at seven Canteroy fanams, and one such Coodoo of the best wet land is worth  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Canteroy fanams.

56. It is admitted that one plough tolerably managed, works up seven such Coodoos of dry land, and five such Coodoos of wet land; and that these are the proportions of wet and dry Land, most convenient for the allotment of labor, and most generally in use.

57. On these data, the following statement will show the amount of rent and gross produce, respectively to be derived from the labour of one plough, and of course the proportion of any number.

	Number of Coodoo	Rent of one Coodoo.	Total R e n t .	Relation of Rent and Produce.	Gross Produce.
Dry Land..... :	7 ×	7 =	49 ×	3 =	147
Wet Land.....	5 ×	10½ =	52½ ×	2 =	105

Total Rent... 101½. Gross Produce..... 252.

58. An industrious husbandman in Mysore therefore, pays to the Government an averaged rent, equal to forty per cent. nearly, of the gross produce of his crops; sixty per cent. remains to replace the charges of husbandry, and to reward the labour of the husbandman.

59. It will be obvious that the expensive stock and machinery of an English farm, will require a much larger proportion of the produce than the oxen and simple implements of an Indian ryot, to replace the charges of husbandry; and if, instead of the English proportion of 33½ per cent., we allot to the Indian farmer the ample allowance of twenty-seven per cent., there will remain to the ryot thirty-three per cent., of the gross produce of his crop; without reckoning the profits arising from live stock, which the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations considers to be so invariable a source of advantage to the farmer, as to be reckoned among the products of land which always furnish rent.

60. If as I trust and believe, no error has been made in this computation the condition of the people of Mysore, with regard to the portion of the gross produce of the soil, which rewards the labour of the husbandman, may be contemplated with no ordinary degree of satisfaction; as bearing the test of equal comparison with the profits of an English farmer.

61. The internal structure of the Government which is intended to secure these advantages, although far removed from the same standard of comparison, is yet of the highest interest: and I propose to attempt a feeble sketch of its component parts, before entering on the details of revenue; referring for more minute information in each department, to the heads of the respective items of expenditure annexed to this report, which have been framed with a view to this kind of explanation.

The comparison not unfavorable to Mysore.

In what degree these advantages are secured to the people by the internal structure of the government.

Sketch of the government.

Civil Departments.

1. Treasury and finance.
2. Revenue.
3. Miscellaneous.

62. The Civil Government is divided into three departments ;

*First.* Treasury and finance.

*Second.* Revenue.

*Third.* Miscellaneous, not included in the two former.

4. and 5. Military Department.  
and Infantry, &c.

The conduct of the Military establishment is entrusted to two distinct departments of Cavalry

The Candachar, or establishment of Pcons already described, is under the direction of a sixth separate department, partaking both of Civil and Military functions, in its relation to the Police, the Post Office, and the Army. The Military department will be more conveniently resumed when discussing the expenditure of the Government.

6. Candachar, both Civil and Military.

The Dewan may be considered personally to preside over every department.

63. The operations of the first department are extremely simple. Each district has its chief Golar, who keeps the key of the Treasury ; the Scrishtadar has the account, the Aumil affixes his seal, and the Treasury cannot be opened except in the presence of these three persons. The Scraff examines the coins received on account of the revenue, affixes his seal to the bags of treasure dispatched to the General Treasury, and is responsible for all deficiencies in the quality of the coin.

64. A similar process, sanctioned by the sealed order of the Dewan, attends the disbursement of cash at the General Treasury ; and the accounts are kept, in the same style of real accuracy, and apparent confusion, which is usual in other parts of India.

65. The government having hitherto been so happy as not to anticipate its revenues, and declining on grounds of religious prejudice to receive any interest for money, is unacquainted with those complicated operations of finance which form so difficult a study under the Governments of Europe.

2. Revenue will be resumed.

66. The second, or department of Revenue will be resumed.

3. Miscellaneous, comprising two principal heads.

67. The third department, together with several indefinite duties, comprises two principal heads, *viz.*

and Infantry, &c.

*First.* The Regulation of the Rajah's establishment of State, and of his Household ; and

*Secondly.* The custody of the Judicial records.

68. Colonel Close made a report on the expences of the Rajah's household, to which his attention had been called in a particular manner by the instructions of the 4th September 1799, and these will be found in considerable detail, in the annual account of expenditure, annexed to this report. These expences are small, in consequence of the Rajah's minority, and must be expected to increase.

69. The forms of His Highness's Court are regulated according to the customs of his Ancestors, under the direction of the Ránee, or widow of the Rajah Chick Kistna Raj Wodiaver, who died in the year 1766.

1. Establishment of State, and the Rajah's household.

70. This very respectable Princess, who has had the singular fortune to witness the progress and completion of the usurpation of Hyder Alli, to outlive the aggrandizement, and the fall of that once formidable Dynasty, and to contemplate the restoration of her House, presides over the ceremonial part of this department, with great sense, and a due attention to splendor and economy.

71. The personal respect to be paid by the Dewan to the Rajah, and to his relations, is intimately connected with this subject, and is prescribed to the Resident as an object of particular attention.

Connected with proper respect from the Dewan.

72. I have uniformly remarked in the Dewan, a very decorous attention to these observances; but there is a branch of the official arrangements which appears to me to derogate from the spirit of these injunctions.

Which he duly observes. Certain official arrangements derogate in some degree from that object.

73. The Lall Baug on the Island of Seringapatam, was originally assigned as an habitation to the Resident, and the Dewan at the same time established on that Island, the principal Mint, the General Treasury, and the Huzoor Cutcherry of the Rajah's government, partly for the convenience of communication with the Resident, but chiefly because Mysore, (the place appointed for the seat of the Rajah's government,) was unprovided with any buildings for these general purposes. These deficiencies have since been supplied at Mysore; and the Lall Baug having been pronounced uninhabitable, from its extreme unhealthiness, the Resident's tents may be pitched with equal convenience at either of these places.

74. It appears to be essential to the respect, and consideration, which is due to His Highness the Rajah, even during his minority, that he should be surrounded by the principal departments, and Officers of his government;

the establishment of those departments, and the residence of those officers at Seringapatam, has not only the exterior appearance, but the virtual effect, of holding His Highness's court at a distance from his person.

75. This arrangement becomes the more indecorous, as His Highness advances in years; and it seems to be expedient on every account, to direct the permanent removal to Mysore of all the public departments of the government.

Second head. Custody of the  
judicial record.

76. The remaining branch of the third department is the custody of the Judicial Records.

77. In the administration of justice, as in every other branch of the government, due regard has been given to the ancient institutions of the country; and to the doctrines of the Hindu law.

General administration of  
Justice.

78. There is no separate department for the administration of justice in Mysore, with the exception of Cauzies in the principal towns, whose duties are limited to the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters among the Mahomedan inhabitants.

79. Matters of the same nature among the Hindoos are usually determined according to Mamool or ancient precedent, and where there is no Mamool, by the doctrine of the Shasters, if any can be found to apply.

80. The Aumil of each district superintends the department of Police, and determines in the minor cases of complaint for personal wrongs; the establishment of Canda-char Peons gives great efficiency to this department.

Police.

81. Three Subadars for the purposes of general superintendence, have been established over the respective provinces of Bangalore, Chittledroog and Bednore, and these officers direct the proceedings in all important cases criminal or civil.

82. On the apprehension of any persons criminally accused; the Subadar or the Aumil, if he sees cause for public trial orders a Panchayet or Commission of Five, to be assembled in open Cutcherry; to which all inhabitants of respectability and unconnected with the party, have the right of becoming assessors.

Criminal justice.

Trial

83. The proceedings of this commission, in which are always included the defence of the prisoner, and the testimony of such persons as he chooses to summon, are forwarded to the Dewan, accompanied by the special report of the Subadar or Aumil.



84. In cases of no doubt, and little importance, the Dewan makes his decision on the inspection of these proceedings.

85. In matters of difficulty, or affecting the life, or liberty of the prisoner, the case is brought for final hearing before the Dewan, who pronounces his sentence, assisted by the judgment of the Resident.

86. Sentence of death has never been pronounced, excepting in cases of murder or plunder on the frontier.

87. Theft and robbery are punished with imprisonment, and hard labour, for a period proportioned to the nature of the crime. Fines are discouraged, as a dangerous instrument in the hands of subordinate authority; corporal punishment is prohibited.

88. The following state of the executions and confinements in the several years, will shew, that exclusively of accidental causes, the important object of preventing crimes, by means of an active Police, has been gradually attained to a respectable degree.

#### EXECUTIONS.

First Year.... 18 including 10 for the murder of an Aumil.

Second Year... 4.

Third Year... 26 including 12 for the rebellions in Bullum, and of Dhoondia, and 11 of two Gangs of Robbers and Murderers, chiefly from Chareal, Total 23, remains 3.

Fourth Year... 3.

Fifth Year... 1.

#### SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR AND CONFINEMENT.

First Year... 385.

Second Year..231.

Third Year...253 The numbers in these two years are accounted for from the turbulent characters let loose on society by the subjugation of Bullum.

Fourth Year 441.

Fifth Year. . 149.

In the period which has elapsed of the sixth year, the number sentenced to hard labour or short imprisonment has been seventy-three, and the number of prisoners now actually remaining is no more than one hundred and eighty-

five. Thirty-five have died, and one thousand three hundred and three have been discharged on the expiration of the periods for which they were sentenced.

89. The administration of Civil justice is conducted in a manner analogous to that of the Criminal.

90. The proclamation which announced a remission of all balances of revenue, among other benefits which it conferred on the people of Mysore, shut up the most productive source of litigation.

91. The Aumil has the power of hearing and determining, in open Cutcherry, and not otherwise, all cases of disputed property not exceeding the value of five Pagodas.

Power of the Aumil.

92. Causes to a large amount are heard and determined by a Panchayet composed as above described; and as publicity is considered to afford an important security against irregular or partial proceedings, the respectable inhabitants are encouraged to attend as assessors, according to their leisure and convenience.

Trial of Civil causes.

93. In cases where both the parties are Hindoos, the Panchayet is usually composed of Hindoos; where the parties are of different sects, the Panchayet is formed of two persons from the sect of each party, and a fifth from the sect of the defendant.

94. In plain cases where no difference of opinion has occurred in the Panchayet, the Aumil confirms their award; and forwards their proceeding to the presence.

Awards confirmed and forwarded to the Dewan.

95. In cases of difficulty or variety of opinion the proceedings are forwarded with the report of the Subadar or Aumil, to the Dewan, who pronounces a final decision in communication with the Resident; or if he sees cause orders a rehearing before himself.

Or referred in cases of doubt.

Final decision.

96. In all cases whatever, the parties have the right of appeal to the Dewan; and his frequent tours through the country facilitate the practise of this right.

97. The form of proceeding in Civil cases, differs materially from the practice of English Courts.

98. Before the trial commences, the plaintiff first, and then the defendant, are each required to give a circumstantial narrative of the transaction which involves the matter at issue; this narrative is carefully committed to writing, and twice

Form of proceeding in Civil cases.

read over to the party who corrects what has not been properly stated; the document is then authenticated by the signature of the party, of two witnesses, and of a public Officer.

99. The correct agreement of this narrative, with facts subsequently established, is considered to constitute strong circumstantial evidence in favor of the party, and its disagreement with any material fact, to amount to the presumption of a fictitious claim or false defence.

100. The Hindoo Law seems indirectly to enjoin this branch of the proceeding.

101. Testimony is received according to the religion of the witness, first for the plaintiff, and then for the defendant; and the members of the Panchayet, or assessors, their witnesses called for the purpose, depose to matters of general notoriety.

102. The Panchayet, in cases of difficulty, usually prefix to their award a few distinct propositions, explaining the grounds of their decision, which generally seem to be drawn with considerable sagacity.

103. But the object in which the principles of proceeding differ most essentially from those of an English Court, is in the degree of credit which is given to the testimony upon oath.

Remarkable distinction in the principles of receiving evidence

104. It appears to be in the spirit of English jurisprudence to receive as true, the testimony of a competent witness until his credibility is impeached.

In England

105. It is a fixed rule of evidence in Mysore, to suspect as false the testimony of every witness, until its truth is otherwise supported.

And in Mysore.

106. It follows as a consequence of this principle, that the Panchayets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety, and of all that enters into circumstantial evidence: and that their decisions are infinitely more influenced by that description of proof, than is consistent with the received rules of evidence, to which we are accustomed, or could be tolerated in the practice of an English Court.

107. I have frequently conversed with the Dewan and with the most intelligent members of these Panchayets, on the subject of this new principle in the reception of evidence: and none of these persons have hesitated to defend the rule, and to avow, as an abstract proposition founded on experience, that the presumption is infinitely stronger against the veracity, than in favor of the truth, of a witness.

108. The period is not very remote when the person who should have openly adverted to defective veracity, as a general characteristic of the people of India, would have been considered in other countries as the victim of an illiberal prejudice, or the author of an unmerited calumny. The translation of their civil and religious institutes, has now laid open to the general reader, the apology or the expiation of perjury in most of its forms: and the most enlightened authorities of the law, have pronounced their practical conviction, that the natives of India are lamentably deficient in that ordinary degree of veracity, which in other countries is cherished as the vital principal of moral conduct, and the foundation of all the virtues.

109. On an abstract view of the principle which has been noticed, it would seem to be more consonant to reason to receive testimony at the value which it probably possesses, than to accept it at a value which it probably does not possess; but it would be foreign to the object of this Report, and still more remote from the competence of its author to discuss the practicability, or expedience, of reconciling this rule of evidence to any fixed principles of jurisprudence.

Reflections on this distinction.

110. It would be more encouraging to the views of a benevolent legislator, to attribute the defective morals of the people, chiefly to the despotic Government, under which they have immemorially lived; involving the habitual necessity of opposing fraud to force, and to conclude, that the evil would gradually subside, on the establishment of a better order of things.

111. It would be still more consoling to believe, with the celebrated author of the "Spirit of Laws," that religion, however erroneus, is the best security we can have for the probity of men; and that its errors may be corrected by the civil laws, extending their influence over the morals of a people. That venerable authority had probably in view the definition of religion, which views it as binding the consciences of men; and if in the case of testimony, the Hindoo system (by whatever name it may be called) shall be found defective in that essential hold, the task may well be considered arduous, to build any connection morally useful, on a foundation so frail and unsubstantial.

112. I solicit your Lordship's pardon for the presumption of entering at all into a disquisition so little analogous to the studies and habits of my life, but I have ventured with great humility to believe, that if this striking diversity in the principle of the reception of evidence, should furnish to an enlightened legislator, any useful reflections for the better administration of justice to the inhabitants of British India; the suggestions, however crude, by which it may have been introduced to his notice, would not be altogether destitute of public utility.

113. It will be observed from the foregoing sketch of the internal Government, that extensive powers are committed to the Aumils of the districts, subject to the control of the Subadars of provinces, and ultimately of the Dewan, on whom and on the extent of interference, which the Resident may find it necessary to employ, must finally depend, the degree of protection afforded to the people, in matters appertaining to the Revenue, and in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

Review of the powers committed to the Aumils & Subadars.  
Protection of the People, finally depend on the Dewan and the Resident.

114. On this most important branch of the administration of Mysore, your Lordship will doubtless expect explicit information, and as the subject is on more accounts than one of some delicacy, your Lordship will probably not disapprove my founding this head of Report, exclusively on facts, which are consistent with my personal knowledge. On other subjects, I trust that I shall not incur the imputation of egotism.

This subject is delicate.

And the report is founded exclusively on personal observation of fact.

115. On first assuming the honorable charge committed to me by your Lordship, I was assailed in various forms by persons, who wished to become the channel of communicating complaints; experience had instructed me, that there was no safety for myself or for the people in tolerating such channels; and the determination to hear principals only, occasioned some delay.

116. After some frivolous representations, (which seemed rather to be designed as a test of my disposition to hear, and investigate,) several complaints were preferred, some of them exhibiting a picture of the most intolerable oppression and rapacity.

117. The Dewan evinced the greatest anxiety that I should *personally* investigate these complaints; and proposed, without the least hesitation, to summon the Aumils accused, and all records and persons whose testimony was desired by the persons complaining.

118. The first, and apparently the most grievous case, will exhibit the general character of these complaints.

119. A farmer of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack, found near the close of the year, that he had made a losing bargain; and solicited the Aumil, to exonerate him from his contract, to examine the accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and allow him a salary for his labour. The complaint stated that the Aumil had availed himself of this pretext to devote the whole property of the complainant to merciless plunder, and that the

Dewan had refused to afford him redress. The result of a most minute investigation shewed that his goods had been distrained after a patient hearing, for the payment of a fair balance; that he had imposed on the Aumil with false accounts; and that a farther sum was still due, which the Aumil had not detected.

120. Some cases, rather of error, than of fault, were rectified as soon as discovered; they seemed to arise from personal enmity to the Aumils, to whom they had not been represented in the first instance, nor referred to the Dewan. In other cases the Aumils required and received a suitable admonition.

121. Since this period, persons from the most remote parts of the country have come to represent grievances, real or imaginary, and every such complaint has been investigated.

122. Among the whole of these complaints, I have found but one case of unqualified oppression.

123. The instance was distressing from the circumstance, that the Aumil was nearly related to the Dewan: but reparation was immediately made; and the Aumil was dismissed from his situation with disgrace.

124. I have purposely separated these facts from the observations, which I now proceed to submit to your Lordship's judgment.

125. The exercise of power by the Native Officers of the Government, doubtlessly requires the most vigilant control.

Inference from these facts. The Subadars of Provinces, though men of respectability, may not always watch the civil rights of the people with sufficient jealousy. The Dewan, in common with the Officers whom he employs, has been habituated from his youth to a different order of things; and even his clear and vigorous understanding may not always view those rights, in a manner that shall be entirely satisfactory to a person who has been educated in the principles of the British Constitution.

126. The treaty which established the present Government of Mysore, confers on the representative of the British Government the right of interposing his advice, in all cases whatever; and the spirit of the alliance seems no less to require a discreet forbearance in the ordinary routine of the Government, than the firm and efficacious exercise of this right when the occasion shall demand it.

127. The knowledge that such a power exists, and that it will be employed on proper occasions for the protection of the people, is sufficient of itself, to prevent any frequent or urgent necessity for its exercise; and where

the personal characters of the Dewan, and of the British Resident are such, as to ensure a proper degree of mutual confidence, the direct authority of the former will not be impaired by the seasonable interposition of advice.

128. If therefore the Resident shall employ the proper precautions for being easily accessible without the intervention of a third person : and if to temper and probity, he joins an ordinary degree of vigilance, it does not seem to be probable, that oppression of any magnitude can long exist in Mysore without detection and redress.

129. Every trait in the character of the Dewan marks him as an extraordinary man ; but your Lordship will not infer from the general praise, to which I most cheerfully add the tribute of my humble testimony, that it is intended to represent him, in the visionary view of a character without a fault, himself divested at once of the previous habits of his whole life, and capable of working a similar miracle upon others. But I venture with entire confidence to represent him to your Lordship as a character very far surpassing the reasonable expectations of experienced men ; and if an order of things has been established, competent upon the whole to correct abuses, when discovered, it may seem to your Lordship to constitute some approximation to the sober views, and practical ends of good government.

130. On the whole of that most interesting branch of my Report which relates to the general condition of the people of Mysore, I have the satisfaction to state to your Lordship my firm belief, that the substantial objects of the administration of justice, and the protection of the people in the enjoyment of their most important rights, are attained in a respectable degree by the provisions of the subsidiary treaty ; and that so long as the constituted authorities shall preserve the confidence of their superiors, these blessings are not liable to material interruption, except from the depravity or supineness of both the Dewan and the British Resident.

131. The causes on which are founded the ascendancy of the European character in India, are in some respects unfavorable to the maintenance of subordinate authority, when exercised by a native, in those cases which may relate incidentally to European gentlemen, and still more frequently to servants who make an improper use of their names. It would be difficult to describe the cases, although altogether obvious to practical observation, in which the authority of the native Officer, and the protection of the people committed to his charge, are liable to be disturbed from these causes.

Circumstances which may eventually derogate from the comfort of the people.

132. The cordial and efficient support, afforded by the Honorable Major

General Wellesley to the Government of Mysore, on all occasions, even during his absence, has not only prevented inconvenience, but has perhaps been essential to the prosperity of the Country. I am far from intending an unbecoming compliment to that Officer, at the expence of others, in stating a doubt whether the same extent of support may be always afforded by his successors: because the actual duties of that command can never be made to prescribe the parental description of care, with which the Honorable Major General Wellesley has guarded the authority of the Government of Mysore.

133. It is the sole object of these observations to submit that in cases, where limited authority is not upheld by the influence of opinion, it requires the aid of powerful guards to prevent its falling into gradual disrepute: and that, if the support which has been described should ever be materially diminished, the consequences might be found to derogate from the actual comfort and security of the people.

134. The administration of the Revenue in Mysore is committed, under the control of three principal Subadars, to Aumils presiding over districts, sufficiently limited in extent to admit a diligent personal inspection of the whole of their charge; the number of these districts has varied as convenience seemed to require, from 116 to 120; and these variations are marked in the annexed accounts of the gross revenue for the several years.

135. These persons, when charged with offences committed in their official capacities, are subject to a distinct rule of jurisdiction.

136. Their salaries are fixed at a rate which the Dewan considers to be adequate, and it is augmented on tried good conduct.

137. If detected in fraud or peculation against the Government, they are subject to the single punishment of being declared for ever incapable of serving it again; and the Dewan has lately adopted the intention of extending this rule of punishment to cases of actual oppression in the exercise of power.

138. The system of peculation had struck so deep a root under the former Government, that a very large proportion of the first set of revenue servants was eventually dismissed; of the second set, a smaller number; and their general conduct did not become correct, until it was ascertained that the Dewan was inflexible in the rule he had established.

139. The main object of this exclusive mode of punishment, has been well attained; but it has also been followed by some degree of inconvenience. It has dispersed over the Country a number of able, unprincipled, and disappointed men, who work in the spirit of intrigue which belongs to their character and condition.



140. The establishment of inferior Officers and persons of every description employed in the administration and collection of the revenue, amounts to no smaller a number than 9,938, of whom the detail will be found under its proper head in the account of disbursements of the first year; such of these as hold situations of trust, are subject to the same rule as the Aumils, with respect to rewards and punishment.

And others holding Offices of trust.

141. The Dewan enters in a separate account, ancient allotments of land to the local institutions of the hamlets and villages, (involving a detail of 41,739 objects and persons, and an annual expence of 89,489-4-14); and excludes the amount in the first instance from the account of the gross Revenue, because it can never become an available source of supply.

Amount excluded from the accounts of the gross revenue.

142. The detail of this expence for the first year is exhibited in the document No. 1, and can only be increased by an augmentation in the number of peopled villages.

143. In the system of revenue administration introduced by Colonel Read, this head I believe was included in the total of the gross revenue; and afterwards charged in the expences of management. But I think it was in contemplation to raise a new head in the accounts for this object, because its introduction into the account, which ascertains the net revenue, gave an erroneous view, both of the available gross revenue, and of the expences of management.

Because it can never become an available resource.

144. The accompanying statements, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, give a separate view of the gross revenue of each of the years 1799—1800, 1800—1, 1801—2, and 1802—3, distinguishing each district in the order of the Schedule annexed to the treaties of 1799, and shewing the separate amount of the four distinct heads of Land Tax, Sayer, Toddy and spirituous Liquors, and Tobacco.

Gross revenue of the last five years.

145. I have not yet procured the detailed accounts of the gross revenue of each separate district for 1803—4, but the total Jummabundy will be found in the document, No. 7.

146. The statement No. 6, exhibits a comparative view of the gross value of each district as rated in the Schedule, and the ascertained gross revenue in each of the first four years of the present administration.

Comparative view of each with the amounts in the Schedules.

147. No doubt remains in my mind that the accounts furnished to

Lord Cornwallis, (on which were founded the Schedules of 1792, and subsequently those of 1799,) were actually extracted from the records of the revenue, and exhibited the most correct account that Tippoo Sultan

That amount was correctly stated in 1792.

was capable of giving of the gross revenue of his country at the former period. The increase exhibited in No. 6, becomes the more satisfactory from comparison with the revenue of 1791, when it had not much declined from its highest amount under the Mahomedan Government.

The comparison is satisfactory.

148. The head of land tax comprises, besides the objects which it describes, the house tax and the plough tax, being an impost varying in different districts according to ancient practice, of about the average rate of one Canteroy fanam annually on each house and plough.

The head of land tax comprises also that on houses and ploughs.

Land tax paid in money in Bednore, Bullum, Tayoor.

149. The province of Bednore, and the Districts of Bullum and Tayoor, with all plantations of trees not annual, pay a fixed money rent.

150. The whole of the dry ground of Mysore pays also a fixed money rent, with the distinction however, regarding the tenures of the lands, which has been noticed in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of this report.

And for all dry ground in other parts of Mysore.

151. The rent to be paid for dry land accordingly does not depend on the quantity cultivated, and the Aumil no further concerns himself with that object, than to observe whether the Ryot sufficiently exerts his industry, to be able to pay the rent. All Aumils are authorized to make Tuccavee advances when necessary.

152. The cultivation of dry grain is not only the most extensive, but the most certain crop in the climate of Mysore. It is sown according to the different kinds of grain, from the beginning of June, till the middle of November, and the successive crops are all got in by the end of January. From May till September inclusive, the South West Monsoon, and the thunder storms which precede and follow it, furnish a spontaneous supply of water for the crops; after a short interval seldom without occasional showers, the North East Monsoon contributes its influence, until December, when heavy dews complete the growth and maturity of the remaining crops.

Reasons depending on the peculiar climate of Mysore.

153. Although eight months of the year are occupied by the labours of the dry crop, it is not necessary to a moderate degree of success, that the weather of the whole of that period should be entirely seasonable.

Why the dry crop is more certain than the wet.

If disappointed in the season for the early grains, the Ryots have recourse to those which it is proper to sow at a later period, and on the whole, the success is more certain than in those wet lands which depend on artificial reservoirs. Gentle and intermitting rain may have furnished sufficient moisture for the dry crop; but the filling of the reservoirs requires a heavy and continued fall not capable of being absorbed by the earth.

154. Twenty-five different kinds of plants, furnishing food or oil seeds, or the materials of sacks or gunnies, are enumerated in the dry cultivation; but the principal are Ragee, which is the standard food of the inhabitants, Juaree, Bajera, Butter, Toor, Wheat, Cooltie, and Herberra Chenne.

Wet ground

155. The great wet crop is of rice.

156. The superior certainty of a dry compared to a wet crop, is limited to wet ground under reservoirs; and the uncertainty of the quantity of water which may be collected, and of course of the extent of land which can be watered, is among the principal reasons, which have hitherto prevented the adjustment of a money rent for such lands; and have continued the ancient practice of the Warum, or the payment to the Government of a moiety of the actual crop. These reservoirs depending on the rains of both monsoons, the quantity which may be sown under them, with a safe expectation of success, can seldom be determined before November or December, when the grain is sown, or transplanted, and the harvest is cut in May. This description of wet ground seldom admits of two crops in Mysore.

Under reservoirs, pays its rent in kind.

Being too precarious for the adjustment of a money rent.

157. The wet cultivation which depends on the embankments of the Cáveri, and other rivers which have their source in the Western hills, is of a different description; and is usually considered the most certain of all the crops; and for such lands the payment of a money rent has been introduced, and is gradually gaining ground. In some few cases such lands are held under an ancient fixed rent, much lower than the present rates.

That supplied by the Western rivers, is the most certain of all the crops, and in many cases pays a money rent.

158. The water courses, in magnitude rather resembling navigable canals, which issuing from these embankments, are conducted with admirable skill,

Description of the embankments and water courses.

along the slope of hills, and occasionally across ravines, with a fall barely sufficient for the flow of the water; and fertilizes the whole of the intermediate space between their course and the river.

159. These works are of great antiquity, the last in order of time, which supplies the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, having been completed about the year 1690 by Shaikh Deo Raj Woodiaver, to whom the Country is also indebted for some of its most useful civil regulations.

Antiquity.

160. These works had been much neglected during the latter years of Tippoo Sultan's Government; they have been restored by the Dewan to the greatest extent that the population of the several districts at present admits; and will doubtless continue to attract his particular regard, as well from their actual utility, as from the superstitious opinions which attach to their history. The dreams which revealed to favored mortals the plans of these ingenious works, have each an appropriate legend, which is related with reverence, and received with implicit belief; and the Dewan although divested of many of the prejudices of his sect, continues piously to ascribe the source of these extensive blessings to divine inspiration.

And popular tradition.

161. The rains of the South West monsoon generally fill these rivers and seldom fail to swell them sufficiently for all the purposes of the first crop, which is sown in June, and reaped in November; in many situations, there is a sufficient supply of water for a second crop, but this operation is considered bad farming and is seldom practiced, except in highly favored spots and the richest soil. The farmers in Mysore guard against the exhaustion of the soil, preserve and manage their manure, and conduct most of the operations of husbandry, in a better manner than I have had the opportunity of observing in any other part of India.

Season of seed time and harvest.

162. Besides rice, sugar is the only crop depending on artificial irrigation, which deserves particular notice; although an exhausting, it is a very profitable crop, and is cultivated and manufactured in Mysore, of a good quality, and to an extent exceeding the internal consumption. Sugar-candy has lately been made equal to that which is imported for common use from China, and this manufacture may be enlarged to the extent of supplying the internal consumption; but without water carriage it cannot meet the produce of China in other markets.

Besides rice, sugar is the most important wet produce.

163. A due consideration of the advantages of this branch of agricul-

This and other surplus products are connected with commercial considerations. On which the means of information are extremely defective.

ture, as well as the culture of areca, pepper, cardamums, tobacco, and (among other surplus products) sandalwood (if the universal opinion in Mysore that it will not thrive in artificial plantations, shall be found to be no more than

a prejudice) is more intimately connected with the report on the commerce of Mysore, for which I have not been able to procure any satisfactory materials.

164. It is not surprising, that in a country destitute of sea-ports, canals, and navigable rivers, commerce should have little attracted the attention of its rulers. Hyder Alli obtained his first sea-port in 1764. His notions of commerce were entitled to the negative praise of not being altogether so barbarous as those of his successor; and no useful encouragement or security appears to have been afforded to commerce, during the remaining thirty-five years of that dynasty: towards its close, every respectable soucar and merchant was plundered of all his visible property, and the greater number were absolutely ruined.

165. The practical means of opening the minds of men to the public benefits of commerce, are certainly not numerous nor obvious in Mysore. The Dewan's conceptions on this subject are accordingly more limited than on any other which I have had occasion to discuss with him.

166. The second head of revenue therefore, namely, the Sayer, has not been arranged, nor the accounts of the Customs kept with any view to the distinctions necessary for commercial information, and the operation of extracting from them anything useful, is intricate and perplexing in a great degree.

2d. Head of Revenue Sayer, intricate and inconvenient.

167. The original proclamation which pledged the Dewan to the ancient Hindoo assessment, both of the land and of the Sayer, has in both instances been attended with its appropriate advantage, and inconvenience. Each district having at remote periods been governed by distinct authorities, each has its peculiar rates of Sayer, founded on no principle of general application.

168. On Areca for instance, it has been the ancient custom to levy a duty in money not *ad valorem*; but as the Areca of different districts differs materially in quality and price, the duty, if it were uniform, would afford no means of computing the correct value of the export; and it is certain, that the increase and decrease in the duty is by no means in the rates of the value, but has been fixed in each district on arbitrary considerations which cannot now be traced.

169. The Sayer in some districts has been farmed; and in others it has been held in Amauny, a difference, which still further increases the intricacy of the subject.

170. The expediency seems to be doubtful of abolishing altogether the road duties in the interior, because there is reason to suppose that a very large proportion of that revenue is derived from the home trade, and that it could not be compensated, as in countries possessing sea-ports, by the increased amount of exports.

The expediency is doubtful of abolishing the road duties.

171. The amount of the revenue under this head 2,57,438 is important; means have been taken to extract and arrange the detailed accounts of the last year, but from the causes above stated, the operation will be extremely tedious, and the result may not be scrupulously correct. But until this statement shall be completed, it will not be practicable to form any probable estimate of the effect of a general abolition of interior duties.

Cannot be determined until better materials be procured.

172. It is evident however that the present system is extremely inconvenient to traders, and will require modification or reform.

But the present system requires revision.

173. In the early part of the Government, Colonel Close concerted with the Dewan the entire abolition of the duties on grain; but afterwards assented to their restoration on the following considerations.

Duties on grain at one time abolished.

174. The Dewan is accustomed to consider all civil regulations, with reference to the exigencies of Military supply; and contended, that when road duties are general, the declaration of a general exemption in any given direction, would draw thither the trade of every article which should be there in demand.

Reason for restoring them.

175. It is not necessary that I should detail to your Lordship the well known instances in which all bodies of troops, which have been so situated as to admit of drawing their supplies from Mysore, have been furnished in an abundance altogether unknown in other parts of the peninsula. It is true that more detailed attention is given to objects of this nature in Mysore than is usual elsewhere: and that the result which has been stated, cannot be referred exclusively to this arrangement of the Sayer; but the effect of that arrangement appears to have been powerful, and to have contributed in an important degree to the facility of forwarding Military supplies.

176. It will be for future consideration, whether this occasional advantage preponderates over the constant inconvenience of the present system.

177. The third head of Toddy and Spirituous Liquors, is derived, the first principally from the wild date, which is the spontaneous produce of the soil, and in inferior quantity from the species of palm called the Palmira in the lower Carnatic : the name of the former, *Saindy*, describes this head of revenue in Mysore, but Toddy or Taree, the produce of the latter, is adopted in the statements, as being more generally in use elsewhere. The drawing of Narrellee, or the liquid produce of the bearing branches of the Cocomut tree, so generally practised in the lower Carnatic, is prohibited in every part of Mysore, as destroying the fruit which enters into the food of the Natives in every part of India.

178. Spirituous Liquors are variously prepared, as in other parts of India, but principally by distillation from the macerated bark of the white thorn.

Generally farmed.

179. The revenue derived from these sources is generally farmed.

180. The fourth head of revenue, Tobacco, is also generally farmed, with proper restrictions regarding the selling price.

4th Head. Tobacco, also farmed.

181. Betel leaf produces a revenue in one town only of Mysore, namely Chittledroog, where the tax existed previously to the annexation of that district to the Government of Mysore ; the produce of this tax will be found included with that of tobacco, and explained in the column of remarks in the detailed statements of the revenue of each year.

Betel leaf not taxed.

182. A tax on Betel leaf having never been levied in any other district of Mysore, would now be unpopular, and would be resorted to by the Dewan with reluctance.

Connected statement of receipts and disbursements for five years.

183. The document No. 7, exhibits a connected account for the five years which have elapsed, of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Government of Mysore.

184. The receipts for the first four years are detailed in the statements Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and they are compared in the document No. 6. The details of the receipts from the separate districts for the fifth year, could not be prepared without a farther delay of some months, but the total amount inserted in No. 7, and the disbursements are stated with the degree of detail which was considered useful.

The former already considered.

185. I propose to submit to your Lordship in Council, such observations as appear to be requisite on each principal head of expenditure as detailed in the accounts.

Observations on each head of the latter.

Expenses of management, first head Jagheers and Enaums.

186. Under the expenses of management, the first head is that of Jagheers and Enaums for religious purposes.

Amount originally calculated.

187. The detail delivered by Poorniah to the Mysore Commissioners, as allowed by Hyder Alli Khan, amounts to

Dewestan and Aggrahars ... ..	1,93,959
Muts of Bramins .. ..	20,000
Mahommedan establishments as allowed by Tippu Sultan. .. ..	20,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,33,954</b>

188. The particular attention of the Resident was directed to the diminution and check of these expenses, and chiefly to guard against the alienation of land to Bramins, an abuse which was considered to be not improbable under a Hindoo Government administered by Bramins.

189. The Dewan in the first instance assumed the possession of the lands of all descriptions, principally with the view of revising the grants and alienations of every kind, and this operation enabled him to make many commutations of land, for money payment, with the consent of the parties.

190. In the first year, the amount of the expenditure was reduced to 56,993—2—8, of which 14,817 was relinquished in land, and 42,176 was paid in money. It will be observed by the detail, that a proper degree of attention has been paid to Mahommedan establishments, and the whole amount is as moderate as could reasonably have been expected.

Actual amount in the first year.

In the second.

191. In the second year, this expense continued on the same level.

In the third.

192. In the third year, it was reduced under the head of Dewestan to the total sum of 55,150.

193. In the fourth, in consequence of the restoration of some ancient places of worship, it was increased to 57,450; in the fifth year, it continued at the same amount, and ought not in future to be liable to much fluctuation.

In the fourth and fifth.



194. The second head in the expenses of management is the repairs of tanks, which amounted in the

2nd Head, the repairs of tanks.

First Year to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32,918
Second ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,325
Third ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,640
Fourth ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,856
Fifth ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,600

195. The ruin and neglect into which every public work of this kind had fallen during the administration of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultan, caused the expenses in the two first years to be large.

196. A great portion having been accomplished in those years, of what the actual state of population admitted, the disbursements under this head in the third, fourth, and fifth years, have been smaller than the average sum which ought to be appropriated to this head.

197. The unequal face of the country in Mysore causes a large proportion of earth to accompany the water which fills the reservoirs, and the deposition of this earth renders the clearing of these reservoirs a more frequent and laborious operation than in flat countries.

Consideration regarding this head.

198. Occasional accidents enhance this expence: in the present year the uncommon quantity of rain which fell in the early part of October, burst the banks of near four hundred reservoirs, the repair of which will require a sum of not less than one Lac of Pagodas over and above the ordinary expenditure.

Probable average.

199. On the whole, this head of disbursements ought not to be estimated lower than 1,25,000 Pagodas.

200. The third head of Aumildars and subordinate Servants is as low as can properly be admitted under the present system of management; and amounted in the fourth year to 1,72,654, and in the fifth to 1,72,600.

Third Head of Aumildars moderate.

Fourth Head or Candachar Peons already discussed.

201. I have had the honor (paragraph 23) to state my sentiments on the fourth head or Candachar establishment.

202. The fifth head of indefinite expenses does not admit of much explanation; it is detailed to every useful extent in the accounts of the several years.

Fifth Head of indefinite expenses.

203. The whole of the disbursements charged under the general head "Expenses of Management," amounted in the fourth year, (including the expense of rebuilding the Forts of Bangalore and Chennapatam, which certainly does not belong to such a head,) to 5,10,000, which is  $20\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on the gross revenue: but Enaums and Jagheers, (under whatever head it may be customary to charge them) are not correctly an expense of "managing the revenue;" and the explanations which have been already given, shew, that a very moderate portion of the Candachar ought to be considered as a revenue charge. If one-third should be considered as the fair proportion, the expenses of management would then be reduced to 3,42,736, and its relation to the gross revenues of the same year would be  $13\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. In the fifth year, these expenses amounted, (exclusively of the repair of forts) to 1,86,011 or 24,000 less than in the fourth year; but as the balances unrecovered for the last year are not yet ascertained, the per centage cannot be stated with precision.

204. These considerations belong principally to the question of the actual expense of collecting the revenue, and the technical mode of reckoning its net produce. If the sums discussed are not brought to account in that manner, they will come to be inserted, as a charge, in the general expenses of the Government; and as the principal part of the income of the Dewan is derived from his commission on the net revenue, it is creditable to his moderation to observe, that the account of the net revenue is framed in a mode, which is unfavorable to the amount of his income.

205. For the purpose of saving the trouble of reference, it may be convenient in this place to state, that according to this mode of reckoning, the net revenue, by deducting from the gross amount the whole of the charges above discussed, amounted in the

First Year to	.. .. .	Pagodas	15,99,872	1	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Second	.. .. .		17,94,102	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Third	.. .. .		19,78,899	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Fourth	.. .. .		19,89,436	9	10
Fifth	.. .. .		21,27,522	1	11

206. The gross revenue for the same years, after deducting balances not recovered in the four first years, was

First Year	.. .. .	Pagodas	21,53,607	4	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Second	.. .. .		24,10,521	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Third	.. .. .		25,47,096	7	4
Fourth	.. .. .		25,01,572	6	$14\frac{1}{4}$
Fifth	.. .. .		25,81,550	0	0

The balances not recovered for the fifth year, are not ascertained, and the sum stated is the whole jamabundy.

207. In the general disbursements of the Government, the first head of General disbursements, 1st Head, Subsidy to the Company. Subsidy to the Company, Pgs. 8,42,592, is a fixed charge.

208. There is but one other head of general disbursements, viz, the Military Establishment, which appears not to require any farther explanation than what will be found in the detailed accounts of the several years. Excepting the Military establishment the other heads require little explanation.

209. Few of these heads appear to admit of diminution, and it is altogether obvious, that most of them must increase in a considerable degree, when His Highness the Rajah shall attain the age at which he will assume the direction of his own establishments. Few can be diminished but most of them will probably increase.

210. The head of repairs of Forts hitherto included as a revenue charge, is liable to eventual increase, on a revision of the state of the Military posts in Mysore and the reform of any of them at the joint expense of the Company and the Rajah, according to the provisions of the treaty. It will be observed, that the reform of the forts of Bangalore and Chenapatam has been executed at the sole expense of the Government of Mysore, as a measure requisite for giving confidence to the inhabitants of those populous towns; and expenses of the same description will necessarily continue to be incurred at other stations from the same motives.

211. Mahratta invasions have entered so habitually into the calculations and arrangements of every inhabitant of Mysore, that a town would speedily be deserted which should not appear to afford the means of protection against that dreadful scourge.

212. The head of buildings for the accommodation of the Rajah and his relations and for the public departments of the Government, and the expenses of rebuilding the fort of Mysore, must for many years be continued, at an expense at least equal to the average of the last five years, and exceeding that average when all the public departments of the Government shall be permanently removed to Mysore. Considerations on the Military establishments.

213. The outline presented by Poorniah to the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore estimates the number of Troops necessary to be kept in the Rajah's service for the security and tranquillity of the country, exclusively of Original estimate.

the company's troops maintained under the provisions of the subsidiary treaty at

“ Five thousand Horse ; from four to five thousand Barr\* formed after the manner of the Company's Sepoys ; and two thousand peons.”

The number which he considers to be necessary after an experience of five years, is.

Establishment now considered to be requisite.	Horse, .. .. .	2,000
	Barr, . . . . .	4,000
	Peons, in constant pay, .. .. .	2,500

Exclusively of a garrison Battalion of 1,000 men on inferior pay for Mysore, and about an equal number of the same description for Munzerabad.

The 2,000 Horse to be inclusive or exclusive of 500 stable Horse, according to the circumstances.

214. It will be observed, that the expense of this establishment, reckoning the Horse at 2,500, is less than he had originally anticipated ; but reckoning the Horse at 2,000 is not far removed from the average of five years.

215. This Military establishment, added to the Candachar, (so far as that may be considered to be of a Military description,) may at the first view appear to be larger than is necessary under the provisions of the subsidiary treaty ; which commits to the Army of the Honorable Company, the charge of protecting the dominions of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

216. Experience may be considered a more certain test than any speculative opinion on this subject.

217. During the late extensive operations in the Deccan, the Honorable Company was enabled by the presence of that establishment, to draw out for field service, nearly the whole of the force intended for the protection of Mysore, leaving but two Battalions of Native Infantry to occupy the principal posts in His Highness's Dominions. A respectable body of the Rajah's Troops was assembled during those operations for the protection of the frontier ; a detachment from this Corps attacked and dispersed a considerable body of Predatory Troops, which threatened to disturb the tranquillity of the country, and that important object was effectually secured.

The Rajah's Troops took a possession on the frontier.

Their conduct there.

\* Regular Infantry.

218. The establishment of Cavalry enabled the Government of Mysore, by an easy augmentation, to provide for the service of the Honorable Major General Wellesley's Army, that body of Silladar Horse, to whose efficient services he has borne such honorable testimony in

The Rajah enabled to furnish a body of Horse to join the Company's Army. Distinguished conduct of that body.

his public dispatches.

219. And finally I submit to your Lordship in Council, without the apprehension of stating a questionable proposition, that no equal expenditure for the maintenance of troops of the regular establishment of the Company would have provided with the same efficacy, for the objects which have been described.

No equal expenditure could in any other manner have equally provided for these objects.

220. Having submitted to your Lordship such observations as have occurred to me on the several heads of Receipt and Expenditure; I propose to conclude with a few short remarks on the result of the whole, as affecting the general finances of the Government.

Result of the whole in regard to the finances of the Government.

221. The document No. 7, exhibits a balance in the Treasury at the end of the fifth year in July 1804, of 8,41,635—2—12, the actual cash in the Treasury being however reduced by sums due by the Company, and balances outstanding to 2,00,000; this balance shews an average annual surplus of 1,68,927—8½ Canteroy Pagodas, or Star Pagodas 1,40,339—17—77.

Balance in the Treasury.

222. Although all conclusions with regard to the future resources of the Government must be offered with the degree of reserve, which belongs to all speculative opinions depending on future contingencies, your Lordship may expect that I should not altogether omit such observations as have occurred to me on that important subject.

223. The cultivation of the land in Mysore is at present extended nearly to the utmost limits that can be embraced by its actual population, but as a considerable portion of arable land remains uncultivated; it must be inferred that under a continuance of the same favourable circumstances of internal tranquillity which have hitherto occurred, the progress of agriculture, and of the revenue, will bear a pretty exact proportion to the natural increase of the population of the country; it may accordingly be assumed, that the gradual increase of the revenue, under circumstances equally favourable with those of the last five years, will be sufficient to meet the augmented expenses of the Rajah's establishments.

Probable surplus in future.

224. If therefore I have not erred in the observations which have been submitted to your Lordship on the several heads of fixed expenditure ; and if, in the ordinary course of human affairs, the average amount, during the last five years, of expenses arising from unforeseen contingencies, may be taken, upon the whole, as a fair and safe criterion for estimating the future ; then the average annual surplus which has been stated in the 221st paragraph may be assumed as the probable future surplus, subject however to the following correction.

225. I have stated in the 200th paragraph an opinion, grounded on a very careful and deliberate investigation of the subject, that the average expenses of Tanks ought not to be taken at less than 1,25,000 Pagodas : the actual average of five years is 10,46,678 ; and the difference (viz. 20,332—2,) ought to be deducted from the surplus stated in the 221st paragraph, for the purpose of shewing the probable surplus resources of Mysore. That surplus must on these grounds of computation accordingly be taken at Canteroy Pagodas 1,48,594—8—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or Star Pagodas 1,23,448—1—19.

226. At the request of the Honorable Major General Wellesley, I prepared in July last, statement of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Government of Mysore in consequence of the war. This document will be necessary for the purpose of explaining the mode in which the accounts of the fourth and fifth years are stated in No. 7 ; a copy No. 8, is accordingly annexed, to which are now added the corrections since made, on an adjustment of the Camp accounts.

227. The amount of this disbursement is Pagodas 4,91,911—8, including one Lac of Star Pagodas, estimated to be the expense of the gradual, instead of the abrupt discharging of the Silladar Horse, which although not actually disbursed in the fifth year, is nevertheless an expense belonging to that and the preceding year of the war.

228. The extraordinary expenses incurred by the Government of Mysore for the service of the war, have been entirely spontaneous ; the Dewan was agitated at my requesting from him some of the materials necessary for preparing the account desired by the Honorable Major General Wellesley, lest it should be supposed that he was too deficient in allegiance and zeal for the common cause, as to require repayment ; he was however satisfied on being informed, that these data might be necessary for the consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, with regard to the provisions of the third article of the Treaty.

229. In reference to that important object, it will be found that the *Government of Mysore has expended in eighteen months for the general service of the war, the average surplus of its resources of upwards of thirty-nine months.*

230. I am unwilling to detain your Lordship, from considering this result, in a relation infinitely more important than its arithmetical amount, by stating the various modes of computation by which this disbursement may be compared with the actual or probable resources of the Government. In whatever relation to its resources your Lordship may be pleased to view the spontaneous expenditure by the Government of Mysore, of nearly *five Lacs of Pagodas in eighteen months for the service of the War*, I trust that I do not err, in considering the fact itself to speak in plain, but in eloquent language, the sense which is entertained by that Government, of the wisdom, the purity, and the permanence of the present arrangements; and that it will be appreciated by your Lordship, as a true, and substantive value, very far exceeding its pecuniary amount.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) M. WILKS,

*Acting Resident.*

MYSORE,

5th December, 1804.





## (No. 3.)

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

THERE are many objects of detailed enquiry, which are interesting, in considering the resources of a Country; and particularly useful in India, in enabling the enquirer to check the information which is offered to him, by computations of which the informants are not aware.

I have thought it most convenient to throw into an Appendix, the few details of this description, (not noticed in the Report,) which I have been able to collect with any confidence in their accuracy.

The quantity of land in Mysore is not estimated by measurement, but is universally computed according to the quantity of seed of grain required to sow it. A candy which is subdivided into twenty Coodoos, is the denomination of the dry measure by which the quantity of seed is ascertained, but this candy has hitherto varied in the different districts from 2,000 to 35 pucca seers, and the different descriptions of candy amount to fifty-five.

According to an account taken in 1801, the candies of arable land in Mysore amounted to 492,541, of which 384,356 were cultivated, and 108,185 were uncultivated. But the account was not taken with sufficient attention to the distinctions of wet and dry land, and of the descriptions of the several Candies, to become the basis of any calculation.

The increase of arable land by the subjugation of Bullum and the transfers of the Supplementary Treaty was 54,437 Candies, principally of large measure.

This variable measure in the computation of land has been found extremely troublesome, and an uniform Candy of 160 seers, (which was that most generally in use) has lately been established over every part of Mysore.

According to this standard, the quantity of arable land in Mysore, at the end of the last Fussily year; has been ascertained, and I have endeavoured to make a rough computation of its extent on the following data:—

*First.* Wet land requires four times the quantity of seed in a given extent, that is sown in the same extent of dry land; one Candy of dry land is therefore equal in extent to four Candies of wet land.

*Second.* A Cawnie of wet land in the lower Carnatic, is computed to require forty-eight seers of seed, and the mode of culture is the same in both countries; this gives a datum for the number of Cawnies.

*Third.* A Cawnie contains 6,400 square yards, and the proportion between that superficial extent and 4,840, gives the ratio for computing the number of English acres.

The number of Candies, Cawnies, and Acres of arable land in Mysore in 1803—4, were according to these grounds of computation, as follows:—

	Candies.	Coodoos.	Cawnies.	Annes.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
Wet land cultivated. . . . .	1,84,560	18	6,15,203	0	8,13,491	2	11½
Dry land cultivated. . . . .	1,24,719	4	16,62,922	10	21,98,955	3	32
Total . . . . .	3,09,280	22	22,78,125	10	30,12,397	2	3
Wet land arable but not cultivated	75,095	12	2,50,318	13	3,31,000	0	13
Dry land arable but not cultivated.	73,955	8	9,86,072	0	13,03,896	3	17
Total arable land not cultivated. .	1,49,051	1	12,36,390	18	16,34,896	3	30
Total arable land cultivated and not cultivated . . . . .	4,58,331	3	35,14,516	7	49,47,294	1	34

The total number of Ploughs was 3,21,548, and the average proportion of Cawnies to each Plough is of wet land. . . . . 1 14

Dry land . . . . . 5 2

TOTAL. 7 0

In the lower Carnatic they reckon a Plough to work upon an average:—

Wet land. . . . . 2

Dry. . . . . 4

TOTAL. 6

This superiority of the husbandmen of Mysore over those of the lower Carnatic, in the quantity of work performed by one Plough, may be attributed in some degree to their working with more skill, and a greater number of oxen, and also in a great degree to the nature of the climate, which is more favorable to laborious exertion.

The other principal objects of detailed enquiry may be conveniently exhibited in the form of a table, viz.

Statement of the increase and decrease from 1801 to 1804, in some of the objects of statistical enquiry in Mysore.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Added in Bul- lum and the new District.	Number in 1801.	Augmentation exclusively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Peopled Villages and Hamlets... ..	23,017	506	1,780	25,303
Unpeopled Villages and Hamlets. . . .	4,810	"	"	2,962
Explored by ancient vestiges, and inserted in the books since 1801, with a view to future cultivation.	"	"	2,939	"
Villages and Hamlets, where lands have been brought into cultivation by the ryots of neighbouring villages. . . .	"	"	"	3,007
Total Villages and Hamlets on the books .	27,827	506	2,939	31,272
Houses . . . . .	4,87,939	12,847	75,673	5,76,459
Families. . . . .	4,25,624	12,041	44,947	4,82,612
Population reckoning $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each family. . . . .	19,15,326	54,184 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,02,261 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,71,754
Of the above families, there are Mahom- edan. . . . .	13,940	3,259	"	17,199
Bramin families. . . . .	"	"	"	25,370
Lingaits. . . . .	"	"	"	72,627
Jain. . . . .	"	"	"	2,063
Beder or the most noted Cast of the Peons.	"	"	"	23,959
Weavers in Cotton. . . . .	"	"	"	10,180
Silk Manufacturers. . . . .	"	"	"	318
Weavers of Cummul, or the coarse woollen mantle, universally worn by the lower orders, all of whom are also cultivators.	"	"	"	34,800
Coonbee, or families, exclusively cultiva- tors . . . . .	"	"	"	1,08,676
Manufacturers of Salt, by lixiviating saline earths, also cultivators. . . . .	"	"	"	9,137
Workers in brass . . . . .	"	"	"	52
Gold and Silver Smiths, Carpenters, Smiths, Stone Cutters, and other Artificers . . . . .	"	"	"	10,982
Rajabundy, &c. . . . .	"	"	"	617
Ploughs . . . . .	2,89,565	9,173	25,809	3,24,548
Looms . . . . .	20,121	640	10,181	30,942
Dookanas or shops of various kinds . .	11,009	195	2,698	13,840
Forges of Iron . . . . .	88	17	765	853
Oil Mills . . . . .	1,213	29	1,049	2,991
Mussafer Khanas or buildings for the ac- commodation of the better order of tra- vellers . . . . .	23	8	142	173
Muntups or stone Choultries . . . . .	721	19	4,809	5,549

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Added in Bul- lum and the new District.	Number in 1801.	Augmentation exclusively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Chutters or small buildings for the reception of travellers, covered with tiles or thatch .. ..	1,472	45	2,962	4,479
Braminical places of worship ..	19,680	1,065	6,202	26,947
Of which are supported by the Government .. .. .	"	"	"	14,218
By private contributions . . .	"	"	"	12,729
Jungum muts .. .. .	354	72	976	1,402
Jain Pagodas .. .. .	22	4	127	153
Teckeas, or resting places of Maho- medan Fakeers.. .. .	544	<i>reduced</i> 237	"	319
Muzzids or Mahomedan places of worship . . . . .	299	<i>added</i> 13	<i>added</i> 205	517

The Tanks, or reservoirs of water formed by artificial banks, the Anicuts or embankments of Rivers, the Nullahs and other means of irrigation are very interesting objects of enquiry; but the works described by each of those general terms, are so different in their respective magnitudes, and actual means of fertilizing specific quantities of land, that a simple enumeration of these works would convey no distinct notions; and they have not been artificially divided into classes, which would render the enumeration more intelligible.

The attention of the Dewan to these objects is unceasing, and the comparison of their past and present state, may be described in a few words.

In 1799, they had universally fallen into the most lamentable state of decay; and tanks which had been broken and disused from two to two hundred years, were visible in every part of the country, and very many were overgrown with jungle, and forgotten or unknown.

With the exception of the ravages committed by the storms of October last, every embankment, and nullah now in use, are in perfect repair; many hundreds of each of the several descriptions of these works which were useless in 1799, have been restored, and tanks forgotten for two hundred years, have been reclaimed from the depths of the forest.

The relative state of the peopled villages in 1799, and 1804, above exhibited, will afford more distinct means of appreciating the extent of these exertions.

It will be observed from the foregoing table, that the number of houses exceeds the number of families, which is occasioned by the enumeration of houses including not only places of dwelling, but warehouses, dookans when distinct from the dwelling, and artificer's shops.

The population has accordingly been estimated not by the number of houses, but of families. From an actual enumeration of two districts in 1801, the Dewan informs me, that the average of one district including a large town was five to a family; and of another district, including no large town, rather exceeded four—In towns the expence of building induces a greater number of the members of a family to live in one dwelling as one family; in small villages and their dependent hamlets, the convenience of attending on the spot to the business of the farm, induces them to break up into as many separate families as possible.

I have adopted the medium of these two enumerations, which I believe to be a very near approach to the truth.

The increase in the population of Mysore from 1801 to 1804, exclusively of Ballum, and the Balance of interchanged districts amounts to 44,947 families, or 2,02,261 persons. A considerable emigration took place from the districts allotted to His Highness the Nizam by the treaty of 1799, into Great Balapoor, and the neighbouring districts of Mysore; but nearly the whole of these persons gradually returned on the invitation of Major Munro, and the ready assent of the Government of Mysore, after the cession of those provinces to the Company.

The principal source of this increase, independently of the natural progress of the actual population, arose from the return to Mysore, of families which had emigrated into the Baramahal after the cession of that country to the Company in 1792; and from some emigrations on the south eastern and north western frontiers.

In this increase is not included, the temporary emigration of about 200,000 persons from the Mahratta districts, who have been saved from the destructive effects of the famine which has affected those countries by the care of the Government of Mysore, and the admirable conduct of the inhabitants.

The number of square miles in the territories of the Rajah of Mysore was estimated by Major Mackenzie in 1782, at 37,626, which, estimating the number of people on the principles which have been explained, at 21,71,754, gives a population of  $57\frac{3}{4}$  to each square mile.

I believe that this proportion is very much inferior to that which is estimated in the lower Carnatic, and so much inferior (if I recollect it right) that

I am induced to suspect some error in one of the computations, notwithstanding the frequency in Mysore of that most fatal source of depopulation, the presence of a Mahratta army.

The usurpation of Hyder Alli may be considered as complete in the year 1760; at that time many of the districts of Mysore were permanently occupied by Mahratta troops, and Gopaul Rao Hurry, the first feudal Chief of Mirritch, invaded Mysore in the same year.

It was again invaded by Bunce Visagee Pundit in 1761.

By Madoo Rao in 1765, 1767 and 1770,

By Trimbuc Rao in 1771,

By Ragonaut Rao in 1774,

By Hurry Punt Purkia in 1776 and 1786.

And lastly, I have investigated on the spot, and examined the traces of the merciless ravages committed in 1791, and 1792, by Purseram Bhow.

In consequence of these incessant calamities, many districts formerly well peopled, do not exhibit the vestige of a human being; and Chittledroog in particular, may be considered as deprived of the great mass of its inhabitants.

These causes are doubtless powerful in a degree, which it is terrible to contemplate; but if a judgment were to be formed from general observation, without recourse to statistical enquiry, it would lead to a suspicion, that no material excess can exist in the relative population of the lower Carnatic, over that of Mysore.

(Signed) M. WILKS,

*Acting Resident.*

## (No. 1.)

*DETAIL of Resources applied to fixed objects by an allowance in Land and excluded in the first instance from the Gross Revenue, because they can never become an available source of supply.*

For the maintenance of 7,752 places of worship in the small hamlets and villages, ground has been allotted from time immemorial, and after due examination admitted, amounting to .. .. .	13,069	6	6
<i>Bule man</i> , or ground immemorially allotted to the astrologers and religious instructors of villages, amounting to 13,330 persons.. .. .	31,868	5	2
Muts or habitations allotted to Gooroos, 11 persons ..	437	7	3
<i>Nanpervereshi</i> , 8 persons, to whom hereditary property has been assigned in reward for particular services .. ..	68	9	8
For the attendance at small Dergzis and for Cazies, 279 persons .. .. .	834	6	6
<i>Cutcudge</i> , or allotment of ground to persons and their heirs, who have constructed Tanks at their own expense, 2,018 Tanks .. .. .	10,175	4	8
N. B. They also keep these Tanks in repair.			
Gardens to Jageerdars, who receive a communication in money for the rest of the Jagheers, 2 persons .. ..	32	0	0
1097 Carriage buffaloes daily and constantly employed in carrying earth for repairing small defects in the banks of Tanks; for the maintenance of these animals and their attendants, ground under their respective Tanks is allotted..	4,275	4	9
Circar Gardens for the use of the Rajah, valued at ..	315	1	10
Village establishment of Shanbog, Totty, Tallary, Barber, Neergunty or superintendence of the distribution of water to the lands, Barbers' Musicians, Washerman, Pollers, Chucklers, Smiths, Carpenters and those who perform the work of Ryots, a small additional gratuity generally in grain, 17,240 persons ... .. .	28,411	9	10
Total	89,489	4	14

N. B. Tippu in 1788, resumed these Lands, and directed the amount to be added to the Jumabundy; this was among the causes which operated injuriously on the details of revenue, and it was one of the Dewan's first acts to restore these allowances, on the general principles of conceding to the people the privileges, which they had enjoyed under the ancient Hindoo Government.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
*Acting Resident.*



No. 5  
OF APPENDIX.\*

*No. 2. Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore,  
for the Year 1799—1800.*

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\*N. B. The Numbers of the Appendix have reference to the Table of Contents; the Numbers of the different Statements, and Accounts, (such as No. 2.) from enclosures to Major Wilk's Report.

# Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore, for the Year 1799—1800.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.
Puttun Astagram.	25,877	2,482	246	95	28,701
Mysore Astagram.	15,261	1,597	573	600	18,031
Nezer Bar.	19,818	1,500	713	92	22,124
Callála ..	13,526	926	1,383	0	15,837
Nunjingode.	3,161	605	40	40	3,846
Hardanhully.	15,347	523	809	0	16,680
Periapatam.	5,809	868	91	0	6,769
Cutty Malwaddy..	6,275	214	202	16	6,739
Muddoor ..	14,139	472	821	10	15,443
Kergoor ..	19,277	968	920	0	21,166
Heggara Davancota	22,202	1,451	0	0	23,653
Betudapoor.	10,173	1,178	518	0	11,869
Tayoor ..	24,757	262	0	225	25,244
Hongonoor.	7,229	374	6	110	7,724
Yelandoor.	13,940	1,016	181	268	15,440
Malawully.	13,813	263	105	24	14,207
Tulcar Sosilla	21,902	800	0	0	22,702
Nursipoor.	21,016	870	430	0	22,316
Madapoor.	5,169	212	0	0	5,381
Salagram.	9,360	116	101	0	9,586
Yeratooora.	11,586	200	133	0	11,919
Bailoor ..	38,634	2,661	900	0	42,195
Arkulgoor	15,514	350	350	0	16,214
<b>Eraswarasume ceded to the Rajah of Coorg ..</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300</b>

These three Districts are included under Nezar Bar in the Schedule.

Both included under Periapatam in the Schedule.

Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.

Both included under Tayoor in the Schedule.

These three included under Nursipoor.

Both included in the Schedule under Arkulgoor, the cession included in the revenue of this year because the Government of Mysore received credit for it in account.



	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.
Mudgery ..	32,446	962	1,341	0	34,750
Coortigherra ..	6,707	312	362	0	7,381
Cawnkanhully ..	7,636	650	3	0	8,589
Nelwungel and Dudbilla..	11,808	548	66	0	12,423
Aniul ..	5,180	218	23	0	5,421
Byrondroog ..	9,136	164	132	2	9,431
Hebboor ..	12,950	143	205	0	13,299
Dewanhully ..	19,552	914	50	0	20,516
Ootradroog ..	0	0	0	0	0
Cheneroydroog ..	13,258	261	372	0	13,892
Toomcoor and Devaroy-droog ..	38,497	2,544	418	0	41,459
Nedgegul ..	14,262	215	107	0	14,591
Macklydroog ..	7,174	104	226	0	7,504
Kundykerra and Chicke-naikenhully ..	28,871	1,541	522	30	30,971
Chota Balapoor ..	22,318	468	85	0	22,871
Silgut ..	24,379	1,375	100	0	25,855
Goodibunda ..	18,713	510	104	0	19,327
Colar. ..	32,194	1,755	0	0	33,949
Year Calwa. ..	23,826	900	0	0	24,726
Ambajee Droog ..	24,319	652	0	0	24,972
Mulwagul ..	58,890	1,191	0	0	60,164
Jungumcottah ..	11,492	351	81	0	11,843
Chuckmoogatam ..	21,147	2,030	0	130	23,412
Kudoor ..	10,364	1,040	176	0	11,584
Sera, remainder of Sera ..	41,328	2,902	2,090	0	46,321
Amrapoor ..					

Included above with Holiordroog.

Included under one head in the Schedule.

These three included under the head of Chota Balapoor in the Schedule.

These four included under the head of Colar in the Schedule.

Relinquished to the Nizam.

Hosscottah.	..	51,980	3	24	2,770	1	4	127	3	0	3	0	0	54,850	7	64
Bura Ballapoor	..	43,599	0	1	2,939	3	0	722	3	0	63	5	3	47,324	1	4
NUGGER ABOVE GHAUT.																
Kusba.	..	25,012	3	4½	24,581	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,593	8	9½
Calydroog..	..	41,613	9	0	13,666	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,280	4	12
Koompsee..	..	7,019	8	14	2,105	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,125	0	4
Cope.	..	39,499	8	5	23,059	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,559	7	13
Wastara	..	13,104	8	10½	1,618	9	13	0	0	0	59	3	8½	14,783	2	0
Eakairy and Sagur.	..	49,796	1	1	24,225	5	5	0	0	0	305	9	7	74,327	5	13
Chunher Gooty (Hoobly).	..	23,672	3	11	15,596	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,268	4	6
Surbtowanundy	..	14,259	2	14	2,841	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,100	4	4
Anawitty ..	..	12,132	2	5½	819	9	12	28	6	0	0	0	0	12,981	5	1½
Shikarpoor	..	10,355	6	4	1,075	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,430	8	0
Anantpoor..	..	6,777	6	0	3,547	0	8	23	4	0	12	8	0	10,360	8	14
Lakowly Danwass..	..	14,620	6	9	7,241	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,862	2	9
Oodgunny..	..	23,566	6	1	1,480	7	11	52	0	0	0	0	0	25,099	3	12
Simoga ..	..	10,307	3	11	2,666	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,974	0	4
Hoolyhonnoor	..	4,237	1	15	1,567	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,805	0	11
Beddery ..	..	7,616	9	13	2,262	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,879	8	15
Chingery Buswaputam	..	30,769	1	0	3,056	2	4	234	0	0	0	0	0	34,059	3	4
Turrykerra	..	10,639	1	3	1,747	5	4	91	0	0	0	0	0	12,477	6	7
Yecaty ..	..	9,995	8	15	430	3	0	29	9	0	0	0	0	10,456	0	15
Azimpoor ..	..	11,370	4	5	565	5	0	0	0	0	53	3	0	11,989	2	5
Chittledroog (remainder of)	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Talooks.	..	12,007	2	1	3,586	5	0	2,814	2	13	2,000	0	0	20,407	9	14
Kusba, and Bhemasumoodra ..	..	11,070	4	11½	885	5	0	666	2	0	0	0	0	12,622	1	11½
Dodiary ..	..	11,614	0	10½	1,223	9	5	167	5	0	0	0	0	13,005	4	15½
Hoosdroog.	..	9,601	8	11	1,574	7	3	21	4	0	0	0	0	11,197	9	14
Muttoor ..	..															

Both included under the head of Turykerra in the Schedule.

These two are separate in the Schedule, 1400, under the head Tobacco, is levied on *Betel*, this being the only place in Mysore, where that Article is taxed, a separate column was unnecessary.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.
Murkally Murroo..	13,111 8 15	695 4 7	331 0 0	0 0 0	14,138 3 6
Talluck ..	7,863 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,702 0 0	391 8 0	0 0 0	10,956 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burm Sagut.	14,149 9 12	428 5 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	14,618 3 12
Kunnacoopa.	8,543 1 2	1,436 0 0	66 0 0	0 0 0	10,045 1 2
Belchoor ..	6,576 4 0	1,550 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0	8,198 4 0
Hireor. ..	8,728 3 6	1,142 5 0	307 0 0	0 0 0	10,177 8 6
Goodicota..	6,153 8 1	395 8 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,549 6 6
Woodantapoor. ..	5,040 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,040 1 0
Punganoor ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) ..	13,333 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,333 3 5
<i>Total Canteroy Pagodas.</i>	18,93,793 5 3	2,26,659 9 4	28,845 4 15	4,308 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,53,607 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

} Both included under Goodicota  
} in the Schedule.

} Received in exchange for Am-  
} rapoor in consequence of an error  
} in the partition.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.

No. 6.  
OF APPENDIX.

*No. 3.—Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore,  
for the Year 1800—1801.*

# Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore, for the Year 1800—1801.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.					
Puttun Astagram ..	23,519	7	4½	90	0	27,835	7	6½	} Included in the Schedule under Nizer Bar.	
Mysore Astagram ..	18,044	1	7	481	4	21,157	8	2		
Nizer Bar...	25,560	2	6	132	5	29,340	4	14		
Cullala ..	12,638	5	15	0	0	14,948	9	14		
Nunjangode ..	3,161	1	10	40	0	3,846	1	10		
Hardanbully ..	16,879	4	6	0	0	18,212	5	6		
Periapatam. ..	5,990	9	14	0	0	7,907	6	4		} Both included under Periapatam in the Schedule.
Cutty Malwady ..	7,271	4	8	16	8	7,735	2	5		
Muddoor ..	17,153	8	2	10	5	18,547	5	11		
Kergoor ..	19,432	7	1	0	0	21,501	1	15		} Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.
Hegara Dewancota ..	22,677	8	8	0	0	23,805	3	12		
Bettudapoor ..	10,007	1	2	565	0	11,814	4	8		} Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Tayoor. ..	28,726	7	1	0	0	28,988	7	12		
Hongonoor. ..	7,816	6	15	121	2	8,368	9	15		
Yelandoor ..	11,800	5	4	268	9	13,298	8	14	} Included in the Schedule under Nursipoor.	
Malawully ..	15,892	2	4	0	0	16,378	5	10		
Tulcar Sosilla ..	18,529	3	7	0	0	19,449	3	7		
Nursipoor... ..	21,644	5	0	430	0	22,758	5	13	} Both under Arkulgoor in the Schedule, the Cession included, because the Government of Mysore had credit for the amount.	
Madapoor ..	5,169	2	8	0	0	5,381	7	8		
Salagram ..	8,650	7	14	0	0	8,868	5	14		
Yeratoore ..	10,678	9	2	133	4	11,058	6	2	} Both under Arkulgoor in the Schedule, the Cession included, because the Government of Mysore had credit for the amount.	
Bailoor ..	43,370	9	9	0	0	47,735	3	1		
Arkulgoor ..	16,105	9	7	400	0	16,905	9	7		
Eeraswarasumee ceded to the Rajah of Coorg. ..	1,300	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	} Both under Arkulgoor in the Schedule, the Cession included, because the Government of Mysore had credit for the amount.	
Chinapatam. ..	24,381	7	14	430	5	25,628	2	14		





	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Anicul. . .	9,562	496 2 0	35 1 0	0 0 0	10,094 0 2	
Byondroog. . .	10,064	130 5 8	218 7 0	0 0 0	10,414 2 7	
Hebboor. . .	14,538	199 4 0	280 1 0	0 0 0	15,018 2 15	
Dewanhully. . .	21,007	966 6 0	30 1 0	0 0 0	22,004 5 13	
Ootradroog. . .	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Included above with Holiorroog.
Cheneroydroog. . .	14,115	250 0 15	282 4 0	0 0 0	14,648 3 11	
Toomkoor & Devaroydroog. . .	39,484	2,697 6 8	418 4 0	0 0 0	42,600 7 0	
Nidjegul. . .	14,793	215 0 0	118 7 0	0 0 0	15,127 3 13	
Macklydroog. . .	7,506	93 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 0	7,791 0 12	Included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.
Kundykerra and Chicke- naikenhully. . .	27,955	1,621 0 0	510 0 0	36 0 0	30,122 4 8	
Chota Balapoor. . .	25,891	590 2 2	9 1 0	0 0 0	26,491 2 11	
Silgut. . .	31,166	1,375 7 0	160 1 0	0 0 0	32,642 0 9	These three included under Chota Balapoor in the Schedule.
Goodibunda. . .	27,742	510 0 0	138 4 8	0 0 0	28,391 2 0	
Colar. . .	35,121	1,915 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	37,036 1 7	
Year Colwa. . .	28,988	969 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	29,957 7 12	
Ambajee Droog. . .	28,311	741 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29,083 1 5	
Mulwagul . . .	62,123	1,321 4 0	90 0 0	0 0 0	63,534 8 15	
Jungumcottah . . .	13,085	341 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,426 4 4	
Chickmoogalum . . .	21,952	2,060 5 14 $\frac{1}{4}$	135 2 0	104 0 0	24,251 9 14	
Kudoor. . .	12,296	1,300 0 0	230 1 0	0 0 0	13,826 2 15	
Sera. . .	36,721	2,750 7 0	3,350 0 0	0 0 0	42,822 3 2	
Hooscottah. . .	57,953	2,471 7 0	204 6 0	70 0 0	60,699 7 0	
Buna Ballapoor . . .	47,647	3,042 5 0	726 3 0	62 9 8	51,479 6 3	
NUGUR.						
Kusba. . .	35,305	22,418 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	57,724 4 10	
Calydroog. . .	47,895	14,401 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	0 0 0	62,297 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Koompsee. . .	9,901	2,297 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	12,198 8 10	
Cope. . .	40,392	24,057 5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	0 0 0	64,450 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wastara . . .	13,496	1,670 9 13	0 0 0	59 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,226 8 15	

Ekairy and Sagur.	54,376	3	2	28,281	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,963	3	8
Chunder Gooty ..	26,265	0	6	11,106	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,372	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surbowanundy ..	17,180	1	2	3,793	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,973	9	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Anawilly ..	18,859	5	3	905	3	15	28	6	0	0	0	0	19,793	5	2
Shikarpoor.	13,846	1	11	2,515	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,391	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantpoor..	9,919	7	15	4,009	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	4	0	0	35	9	13,989	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lakowly Danwass.	18,163	1	7	7,511	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,674	6	1
Oodgunny..	29,702	8	5	1,379	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	0	0	0	0	0	31,133	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shimoga ..	17,643	9	5	3,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,711	9	5
Hoolyhoonor.	7,412	5	4	1,744	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,157	4	8
Beddery ..	13,105	3	7	2,262	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,368	2	9
Chingery Buswaputam	37,583	2	11	3,834	7	10	330	8	8	0	0	0	41,748	8	13
Turykerra..	11,251	4	0	2,882	8	4	101	4	0	0	0	0	14,235	6	4
Yeaty ..	11,206	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,174	9	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	0	0	0	0	0	12,498	4	2
Azimpoor ..	13,379	3	13	791	1	12	68	2	8	0	0	0	14,238	8	1
<b>CHITLEDROOG.</b>															
Kusba, and Bhemasu- moodra. ..	19,135	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,704	6	11	3,546	0	0	2,012	0	0	29,298	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dodiary. ...	12,981	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,086	7	15	903	9	0	0	0	0	14,972	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hoosdroog.	13,188	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,750	0	0	205	2	0	0	0	0	15,143	3	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Muttoor. ...	10,806	3	7	1,574	7	3	21	4	0	0	0	0	12,402	4	10
Murkal Murroo.	17,611	5	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,087	6	6	367	2	0	0	0	0	19,066	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tulluck. ..	10,243	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,112	0	0	563	0	0	0	0	0	13,918	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burn Sagut.	18,515	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	450	0	0	72	3	0	0	0	0	19,037	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kunnacoepe.	9,197	8	11	2,000	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	11,275	8	11
Belchoor. ...	7,579	3	9	2,500	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	9,701	3	9
Hireor. ..	10,527	3	4	1,469	1	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	12,396	4	4
Goodicota ..	8,067	5	6	484	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,552	0	10
Woodantapoora.	5,840	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,840	1	4
Punganor ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) ..	13,333	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,333	3	5
<i>Total Canteroy Pagodas..</i>	<i>21,27,388</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2,43,787</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></i>	<i>35,258</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4,087</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></i>	<i>24,10,521</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></i>

} Both included under Turykerra  
in the Schedule, but separated  
from the first under the Dewan's  
management.

{ Separate in the Schedule.—N. B.  
1,400, for Betel included under the  
head of Tobacco, the former article  
is taxed nowhere else in Mysore.

} Both included under Goodicotta  
in the Schedule.  
{ Received in exchange for An-  
rapoor, in consequence of an error  
discovered in the partition.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.



No. 7.

OF APPENDIX.

*No. 4.—Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore  
for the Year 1801—1802.*

*Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore, for the Year 1801—1802.*

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Puttun Astagram ..	27,881 1 8	1,720 3 0	596 3 0	930 0 0	31,127 7 8	
Mysore Astagram..	23,728 9 14	948 1 4	1,300 0 0	843 5 12	26,820 6 14	
Nezer Bar ..	19,341 9 9	2,289 4 1	1,657 6 4	240 0 0	23,528 9 14	Cottagal detached from Nezer Bar this year; these four districts included in the Schedule under Nezer Bar.
Cottagal ..	6,447 1 15	29 6 0	117 0 0	0 0 0	6,593 7 15	
Callála ..	13,280 4 12	926 7 15	1,383 6 0	0 0 0	15,590 8 11	
Nunjingode ..	3,171 2 10	592 0 0	41 0 0	41 9 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanbully ..	18,533 1 6	523 5 1	89 5 12	0 0 0	19,866 2 3	
Periapatam ..	16,559 2 13	1,342 5 13	478 2 12	16 8 0	18,396 9 6	These two districts were under separate management the 1st & 2nd years, but were re-united in the 3rd as in the Schedule.
Cutty Malwaddy ..						
Muddoor ..	19,089 5 10	363 9 0	1,043 8 3	10 5 0	20,507 7 13	Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.
Kergoor ..	19,190 9 10	1,057 2 2	1,029 1 10	0 0 0	21,277 3 0	
Heggara Dewancota ..	22,780 2 4	1,301 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,082 5 4	Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Bettadapoor ..	11,567 0 12	1,137 8 4	565 0 0	0 0 0	13,269 9 0	
Tayoor. ..	31,132 5 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	240 5 0	31,389 0 3	Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.
Hongonoor. ..	8,096 0 10	431 4 1	8 7 8	132 7 0	8,668 9 3	
Yelandoor. ..	12,667 7 3	1,251 4 10	184 1 0	263 9 0	14,167 1 13	Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Mallawully. ..	19,835 1 6	357 0 14	462 5 5	130 0 0	20,784 7 9	
Tulcar Sosilla. ..	20,836 5 8	976 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21,813 0 8	A portion of Nursipoor was this year added to Salagram.
Nursipoor. ..	17,880 3 1	864 0 13	362 9 0	0 0 0	19,107 2 14	
Madapoor. ..	5,161 6 4	209 1 4	11 0 0	0 0 0	5,381 7 8	
Salagram. ..	14,103 0 4	116 8 0	203 0 0	6 0 0	14,428 8 4	

Veratoora ..	..	11,696	9 13	81 8 0	138 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,916	7 13	A portion of this district transferred to Ramgherry this year.
Bailoor ..	..	47,014	7 4½	3,655 1 11	1,170 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	51,839	8 15½	
Arkulgoor..	..	17,621	8 8	1,259 4 9	450 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,331	4 1	
Chinapatam.	..	16,381	1 10	816 0 0	516 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,713	7 10	
Bullum ..	..	21,858	8 7	827 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22,686	1 15	The first revenue received from Bullum.
Hassan ..	..	20,381	1 7	1,154 8 8	207 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21,742	9 15	These two districts separate in the Schedule, were united the two first years and separated again in the third.
Honnawully.	..	27,706	0 2	1,096 3 0	100 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28,902	6 11	
Nagamungul	..	14,900	7 11	365 0 0	560 0 0	31 5 0	20 4 0	15,857	2 11		
Belloor ..	..	9,648	3 1	120 3 5	62 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,851	5 6		
Maharajah Droog..	..	30,944	0 4	647 8 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	31,603	8 4	Both under Ramgherry in the Schedule; this district was this year separated from Ramgherry which received a part of Chinnappattam.	
Gram ..	..	9,742	1 12	510 2 0	45 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,297	3 12		
Ramgherry or Close Pettah.	..	9,181	9 5	227 0 0	87 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,496	5 5		
Hárowhully.	..	6,437	5 9	335 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,772	5 9		
Turkenambée	..	35,847	7 9	144 2 0	262 0 0	19 9 0	10 0 0	26,273	8 9	Both included under Kurb in the Schedule.	
Kurb. ..	..	19,268	0 15	823 6 0	471 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20,573	2 15		
Gooby. ..	..	6,278	1 0	1,146 8 0	260 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,685	0 0		
Toorwy Kerra.	..	18,072	2 2	1,127 8 0	684 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,884	0 2		
Coonigul ..	..	15,681	3 2	517 0 0	830 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,028	3 2	Separate in the Schedule.	
Holiordroog & Ootridroog.	..	21,259	1 2	297 1 14	676 4 12	11 0 0	0 0 0	22,243	7 12		
Kikery ..	..	12,560	7 13	129 1 11	148 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12,837	9 8		
Chineroyapattan...	..	19,796	1 4	1,708 1 0	320 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21,825	0 4		
Noogahully.	..	7,187	3 10	446 7 2	78 9 12	23 3 0	0 0 0	7,736	3 8	United in the Schedule.	
Mailcotta ..	..	3,729	3 14	258 2 8	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,008	6 6		
Kishenrajpoor.	..	6,464	4 15	83 3 0	205 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,752	7 15		
Tonoor. ..	..	12,895	9 14½	608 7 4	247 6 8	48 0 0	0 0 0	13,800	3 10½		
Sacryputtam.	..	14,232	0 15	1,491 6 6	618 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,342	5 5	Included under the foregoing head in the Schedule.	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Banavar. . .	11,303 6 8	1,310 8 0	183 5 0	0 0 0	12,797 9 8	These three, though separately named, have but one head of revenue in the Schedule; in the two first years the two first formed one district, and the third another; this year they were formed into three separate districts.
Harunhully. . .	13,601 6 1	828 8 14	124 8 10	0 0 0	14,555 3 9	
Garangerry. . .	8,335 3 9	719 1 0	162 3 0	0 0 0	9,216 7 9	
Bodihal. . .	11,673 4 9	1,355 0 0	261 9 12	0 0 0	13,290 4 5	Included above with Hoolioordroog.
Nedigul. . .	11,656 2 7	381 0 10	493 4 0	0 0 0	12,530 7 1	
Paughur. . .	16,041 2 5	1,055 7 13	188 0 0	0 0 0	17,285 0 2	
Hagulwarry. . .	26,262 1 4	827 7 7	642 8 0	0 0 0	27,732 6 11	
Goomnairpollam. . .	22,833 3 2	540 1 0	223 2 0	0 0 0	23,596 6 2	
Bangalore. . .	56,308 0 4	8,800 0 0	952 0 0	0 0 0	66,060 0 4	
Maugedy. . .	18,455 2 1	561 5 14	1,032 9 12	0 0 0	20,049 7 11 <sup>2</sup>	
Mudgerry. . .	33,589 5 4	1,000 0 0	1,470 0 0	0 0 0	36,059 5 4	
Coortigherra. . .	9,464 6 7 <sup>3</sup>	430 4 4	452 0 0	0 0 0	10,347 0 11	
Caunkenhully. . .	13,022 5 10	1,131 6 0	229 2 8	0 0 0	14,383 4 2	
Nelwungul & Doodbilla. . .	17,793 6 12	927 3 0	118 0 0	0 0 0	18,838 9 12	
Anicul. . .	11,118 3 3	496 2 0	35 1 0	0 0 0	11,649 6 3	
Byrondroog. . .	10,870 3 2	284 3 5	439 2 0	0 0 0	11,593 8 7	
Hebboor. . .	15,767 0 2	399 9 0	340 1 0	0 0 0	16,507 0 2	
Dewanhully. . .	22,234 4 10	1,270 6 0	30 1 0	0 0 0	23,535 1 10	
Ootradroog. . .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Chineroydroog. . .	13,148 2 3	278 5 15	322 4 0	0 0 0	13,749 2 2	
Toomkoor & Devaroydroog. . .	42,809 3 15	2,787 1 8	438 4 0	0 0 0	46,034 9 7	
Nidjegul. . .	14,444 1 0	215 0 0	148 7 0	0 0 0	14,837 8 0	Both included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.
Macklydroog. . .	8,004 4 6	90 5 0	200 5 0	0 0 0	8,295 4 6	
Kundykerra & Chikennaikenhully. . .	30,486 2 4	2,260 3 0	675 9 0	36 0 0	33,458 4 4	These three included under Chota Balapore in the Schedule.
Chota Balapore. . .	27,802 6 13	710 2 2	103 1 0	0 0 0	28,615 9 15	
Silgut. . .	33,122 6 5	1,496 9 0	100 1 0	0 0 0	34,719 6 9	
Goodbunda. . .	26,890 0 10	550 1 0	335 6 8	0 0 0	27,775 8 2	



Colar.	..	30,134	1	10	2,215	0	4	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,363	7	10	These four included under Colar in the Schedule.
Year Calwa..	..	27,366	6	10	1,003	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,369	7	6	
Ambajee Droog.	..	26,386	1	0	901	3	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,329	5	0	
Mulwagul..	..	59,388	1	9	1,365	1	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,883	2	9	
Jungumcota.	..	14,555	6	5	469	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,025	0	5	
Chickmoogalum.	..	22,274	3	6	2,025	7	7	154	7	0	104	0	0	0	0	24,558	7	13	
Huddoor..	..	13,988	7	4	1,527	5	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,893	2	4	
Sera.	..	39,151	5	14	3,385	3	0	2,475	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,012	0	14	
Hooscota...	..	35,842	3	3	2,002	3	12	277	5	8	15	0	0	0	0	38,137	2	7	
Maloor.	..	28,897	7	14	1,002	2	0	18	5	0	70	0	0	0	0	29,988	4	14	
Burra Balapoo.	..	48,787	3	5	3,097	5	0	776	4	0	62	9	8	0	0	52,724	1	13	
N U G U R.																			
Kusba.	..	28,003	5	14	21,708	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,711	6	7	By a new arrangement of the Cusba and Cowlydroog. Mundegeedtee was erected this year into a separate district, and a portion transferred to Anantpoor.
Cowlydroog.	..	29,312	3	5	14,999	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,312	0	0	
Mundegeedee.	..	27,583	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,583	2	15	
Coompsee...	..	11,271	7	7	2,136	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,408	7	0	
Kope.	..	44,930	3	14	24,661	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,591	6	6	
Wastara.	..	13,403	7	7	1,735	9	6	0	0	0	53	6	8	0	0	15,193	3	5	
Eekary and Sagur.	..	54,909	0	14	27,575	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,484	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chandergooty (Hobly.)	..	26,868	3	2	11,137	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,006	2	13	
Surbtowanundy.	..	19,754	4	6	3,632	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,386	8	12	
Jeny Anawutty.	..	21,590	2	10	985	2	10	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,610	6	4	
Shikarpoor.	..	15,963	4	13	2,976	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,940	4	4	
Anantpoor..	..	20,669	5	7	3,941	0	5	0	0	0	61	2	0	0	0	24,671	7	12	
Lakowly Danwas...	..	20,468	7	3	7,944	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,413	0	9	
Oodgunny...	..	31,409	1	3	1,877	9	5	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,352	0	0	
Simoga.	..	19,818	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,241	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,099	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
Hoolyhonor. . .	9,205 6 10	1,475 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,681 1 10	} Both included under Turykera, in the Schedule, but separated from the first under the Dewan's management.	
Biddery. . .	15,048 4 0	2,067 0 0	45 5 0	0 0 0	17,160 9 0		
Chingery Buswaputtun. . .	39,966 6 8	6,038 5 0	303 8 8	0 0 0	46,309 0 0		
Turykera. . .	11,584 5 10	3,205 8 11	132 6 0	0 0 0	14,923 0 5		
Yeaty. . .	12,053 7 11½	1,254 4 10½	117 0 0	0 0 0	13,425 2 6		
Azimpoor. . .	17,005 2 0	1,988 5 8½	128 3 1	0 0 0	19,122 0 9½	} Separate in the Schedule—vide remark of former year regarding Betel and Tobacco.	
CHITULDROOG.							
Kusba & Beemsummooder.	29,838 2 1¼	4,062 1 0	3,546 0 0	2,012 0 0	39,458 3 1¼		
Dodiary. . .	14,720 7 8	1,186 2 7	813 1 8	0 0 0	16,720 1 7		
Hoosdroog. . .	13,079 1 10	1,850 0 0	252 0 0	0 0 0	15,181 1 10		
Muttoor. . .	9,548 5 11½	1,420 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0	11,007 5 11½		
Murkal Munoo. . .	17,596 0 0½	1,184 9 14	461 5 0	0 0 0	19,242 4 14½		
Tulluck. . .	10,041 6 4½	3,324 1 0	817 9 0	0 0 0	14,183 6 4½		
Burm Sagur. . .	15,115 8 4¼	480 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0	15,682 8 4¼		
Kunnacoopa. . .	8,886 7 1	1,800 0 0	85 0 0	0 0 0	10,771 7 1		
Belchoor. . .	6,671 0 4½	1,500 0 0	66 0 0	0 0 0	8,237 0 4½		
Hireor. . .	12,889 7 7	1,672 1 0	461 1 5	0 0 0	15,022 9 12		
Hurryhur. . .	9,094 8 0	0 0 0	157 0 5	0 0 0	9,251 8 5		
Myconda. . .	20,301 0 13	2,522 0 0	266 0 0	0 0 0	23,089 0 13		
Hoolulkerra. . .	15,788 6 11½	1,244 0 0	142 7 7	0 0 0	17,175 4 2½		
<i>Total Canteroy Pagodas. . .</i>	<i>23,06,370 2 1½</i>	<i>2,52,689 6 11½</i>	<i>40,426 5 11</i>	<i>5,434 7 12</i>	<i>26,04,868 2 4</i>		

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.

No. 8.  
OF APPENDIX.

*No. 5.—Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore,  
for the Year 1802—1803.*

# Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysore, for the Year 1802—1803.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Puttun Astagram..	29,166 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,335 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	668 3 0	1,800 0 0	33,969 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	These four Districts are included under Nezer Bar in the Schedule.
Mysore Astagram.	23,069 7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,234 3 0	1,400 0 0	1,450 0 0	27,151 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nezer Bar..	20,201 2 6	2,294 7 13	2,527 4 2	300 0 0	25,323 4 5	
Cuttagal. . .	6,616 6 0	29 6 0	193 6 0	0 0 0	6,842 8 0	
Callála. . .	13,011 8 11	1,046 9 12	1,677 1 8	0 0 0	15,735 9 15	Included under Periapatán in the Schedule, divided the first two years, and reunited the third and fourth.
Nunjingode. . .	3,171 2 10	592 0 0	41 0 0	41 9 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanbully. . .	17,558 8 4	583 4 1	809 5 12	139 5 0	19,091 3 1	
Periapatan, and Cutty. . .	18,610 9 11	1,399 2 7	716 5 0	87 5 2	20,814 2 4	
Cutty Malwaddy . . .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Included under Heggara Dewancota in the Schedule for the three first years, Hullely erected into a distinct district in the fourth.
Muddoor . . .	18,386 4 10	349 1 13	1,152 3 4	0 0 0	19,887 9 11	
Kergoor. . .	19,340 5 12	1,038 5 1	1,030 1 6	0 0 0	21,409 2 3	
Heggara Dewancota. . .	16,039 7 2	905 3 0	179 6 0	33 0 0	17,157 6 2	
Hullely. . .	7,014 3 9	530 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,544 3 9	Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Betudapoor. . .	12,930 7 10	1,649 1 13	714 2 2	0 0 0	15,294 1 9	
Tayoor. . .	31,511 5 4	0 0 0	8 0 0	304 5 0	31,824 0 4	
Hongonoor. . .	7,296 6 11	431 4 6	10 4 12	188 2 8	7,926 8 5	
Yelandoor. . .	12,827 9 3	1,042 4 10	141 4 0	254 2 0	14,265 9 13	Included in the Schedule under Nursipoor.
Malawully. . .	19,943 3 6	438 1 5	462 5 5	69 9 6	20,913 9 6	
Tulcar Sosilla . . .	21,169 0 15	985 0 13	5 8 0	193 9 10	22,353 9 6	
Nursipoor. . .	16,211 8 2	975 4 5	362 9 0	0 0 0	17,550 1 7	
Madapoor. . .	6,657 6 8	208 5 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	6,877 1 8	Included in the Schedule under Nursipoor.
Salagram. . .	16,059 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 8 0	180 6 8	10 0 0	16,366 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Yeratoora...	13,556	6	10	81	0	8	158	0	0	16	0	0	13,811	7	2	} Separate in the Schedule.
Bailoor. ..	43,457	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,503	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,235	0	0	108	4	3	48,304	1	1	
Arkulgoor. ..	18,383	1	0	1,507	7	2	465	6	0	0	0	0	20,356	4	2	
Chinapatan. ..	13,285	7	0	703	4	12	331	5	8	87	8	0	14,408	5	4	
Bullum. ..	17,275	4	4	2,045	1	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	19,445	5	4	
Hassan. ..	20,328	6	7	1,154	8	8	246	0	0	0	0	0	21,729	4	15	
Honnawully. ..	26,789	5	12	1,134	5	15	278	7	15	0	0	0	28,202	9	10	
Nagamungul. ..	12,764	8	10	382	0	0	848	7	8	49	5	0	14,045	1	2	
Belloor. . . .	7,909	6	9	139	5	13	91	6	4	20	4	0	8,161	2	10	
Maharajah Droog. . . .	30,589	3	4	592	3	4	30	0	0	0	0	0	31,211	6	8	
Gram. . . .	9,533	2	3	515	4	0	45	3	15	0	0	0	10,094	0	2	
Ramgherry or <i>Close Pet- tab.</i> . . . .	8,759	9	6	265	3	0	73	2	0	0	0	0	9,098	4	6	} Both under the head of Ram- gherry in the Schedule, vide remarks of last year.
Harowhully. . . .	7,438	4	10	379	2	0	200	4	0	0	0	0	8,018	0	10	
Turkenabee. . . .	25,941	0	4	101	4	0	285	2	0	22	9	0	26,350	5	4	} Both included under Kurb in the Schedule.
Kurb. . . .	17,771	7	15	850	6	0	601	1	0	13	5	0	19,236	9	15	
Gooby. . . .	5,927	0	10	1,146	8	0	310	1	0	0	0	0	7,383	9	10	
Toorwy Kerra. . . .	14,047	6	7	961	6	7	733	4	8	0	0	0	15,742	7	6	
Coonigul. . . .	12,779	7	11	491	0	0	1,190	3	12	0	0	0	14,461	1	7	} Separate in the Schedule.
Holoordroog and Ootra- droog. . . .	16,393	2	0	273	9	15	684	4	12	9	0	0	17,360	6	11	
Kikery. . . .	11,408	0	3	138	7	12	186	6	8	0	0	0	11,733	4	7	
Chineroyattan. . . .	15,537	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,897	3	0	381	3	0	142	0	0	17,958	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Noogahully. . . .	7,491	0	7	462	5	5	112	9	0	0	0	0	8,066	4	12	
Malicotta. . . .	3,821	8	11	127	7	11	59	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	6	6	
Kishenrajpoor. . . .	7,197	5	0	102	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	7,504	5	0	
Tonoor. . . .	12,261	1	15	425	6	2	457	2	12	74	3	4	13,218	4	1	
Sacryputtun. . . .	13,632	5	15	1,432	7	11	669	1	0	0	0	0	15,734	4	10	
Banavar. . . .	11,941	4	0	1,541	0	0	203	8	0	200	0	0	13,886	2	0	
Haranhully. . . .	14,267	8	12	1,401	3	6	163	2	0	0	0	0	15,472	4	2	
Garangerry. . . .	7,704	2	5	823	1	0	180	8	0	0	0	0	8,708	1	5	
Boodihal. . . .	11,486	9	8	1,355	0	0	351	5	6	0	0	0	13,193	4	14	
Nedigul. . . .	11,802	7	15	366	0	10	556	3	0	0	0	0	12,725	1	9	
Paugbur. . . .	16,742	0	10	1,060	2	13	190	4	6	0	0	0	17,992	7	13	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Hagulwary.	24,508 8 9	543 7 0	634 0 0	0 0 0	25,686 5 9	
Gunnair Pollam...	25,987 2 8	582 1 0	221 1 0	0 0 0	26,790 4 8	
Bangalore..	57,159 6 6	9,000 1 0	547 0 0	0 0 0	66,716 9 6	
Maugery. . .	16,961 4 6	497 4 1	1,054 7 0	0 0 0	18,453 5 7	
Mudgery ..	32,330 0 14	1,100 0 0	1,510 0 0	0 0 0	34,940 0 14	
Coortigherra.	8,736 2 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	425 0 4	526 8 0	0 0 0	9,688 0 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Cawnkanhully ..	12,776 1 9	1,230 6 6	229 2 8	0 0 0	14,236 0 7	
Nelwungul and Dudbilla..	15,126 4 2	911 8 4	203 8 8	0 0 0	16,242 0 14	
Anicul ..	10,713 1 1	480 6 3	150 0 0	0 0 0	11,343 7 4	
Byrondroog.	9,042 5 1	190 6 0	262 4 8	0 0 0	9,495 5 9	
Hebboor. . .	14,032 6 7	399 9 0	390 1 0	3 0 0	14,825 6 15	
Dewanhully. . .	18,973 9 7	1,248 6 0	37 5 0	0 0 0	20,260 0 7	Included above with Hoolloor-droog.
Ootradroog..	11,736 8 9	467 6 14	412 5 0	0 0 0	12,617 0 7	
Cheneroydroog. . .	42,207 9 5	2,848 6 8	498 4 0	0 0 0	45,554 9 13	
Toomcoor and Devaroy-droog. . .	14,466 1 0	245 0 4	148 7 0	0 0 0	14,859 8 0	Included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.
Nidjegul. . .	7,510 3 2	90 5 0	250 5 0	0 0 0	7,851 3 2	
Macklydroog. . .	28,958 2 2	2,842 9 11	660 0 0	36 0 0	32,498 1 13	
Kundykerra and Chicke-naikenhully. . .	24,206 6 10	675 2 0	103 1 0	0 0 0	24,984 9 10	
Chota Balapore. . .	31,048 3 11	1,507 8 0	100 1 0	0 0 0	32,656 2 11	
Silgut. . .	25,967 1 13	525 1 0	396 9 14	0 0 0	26,889 2 11	
Goodibunda. . .	30,842 3 2	2,333 2 0	82 1 0	0 0 0	33,257 6 2	
Colar. . .	27,377 6 8	1,003 0 12	10 0 0	0 0 0	28,390 7 4	
Year Calwa. . .	24,394 6 6	901 3 0	104 1 0	55 7 0	25,455 7 6	
Ambajee Droog. . .	24,925 8 9	1,389 0 0	121 0 0	25 0 0	26,451 8 9	
Mulwagul. . .	24,723 9 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	420 0 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	25,190 9 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Batemungul. . .	11,966 7 0	496 1 0	13 2 0	0 0 0	12,476 0 0	
Jungumcottah. . .	23,961 4 12	2,025 7 6	126 5 0	118 3 0	26,232 0 2	
Chickmoogalum. . .						These five included under Colar in the Schedule.—Batemungul erected into a separate district this year.

Kudoor. . . . .	12,883	0	1	1,462	5	0	431	7	5	151	5	0	14,928	7	14	} Includcd under Hooscotta in the Schedule, vide remark of last year.
Sera. . . . .	34,154	0	10	3,573	7	12	1,443	1	0	0	0	0	39,170	9	6	
Hooscotta. . . . .	29,991	2	10	1,995	1	0	362	9	12	15	1	0	32,364	4	6	
Maloor. . . . .	29,057	6	4	1,015	4	2½	22	5	0	0	0	0	30,095	5	6½	
Buna Ballapoor. . . . .	42,085	3	1	3,252	6	0	982	3	8	62	4	0	46,382	6	9	
<b>NUGUR.</b>																
Kusba. . . . .	27,796	6	0	20,791	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,588	2	6	} Vide remark of last year.
Calydroog. . . . .	29,057	2	11½	14,902	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,959	6	15½	
Mundygudda. . . . .	27,737	6	15	0	0	0	48	5	4	0	0	0	27,786	2	3	
Koompsee. . . . .	11,895	9	4	2,157	7	10	5	2	0	0	0	0	14,058	8	14	
Cope. . . . .	47,533	9	5½	24,420	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,954	8	14½	
Wastara. . . . .	14,106	3	1	1,774	9	12	22	8	13	79	6	4	15,983	7	14	
Eekary and Sagur. . . . .	56,006	3	6	27,641	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,648	2	6	
Chunder Gooty. . . . .	27,420	0	7	11,161	6	3	14	8	4	0	0	0	38,596	4	14	
Surbtowanundy. . . . .	20,354	9	1	3,703	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,058	1	11	
Jerry Anawutty. . . . .	22,004	1	4	990	4	10	28	6	0	0	0	0	23,023	1	14	
Shikarpoor. . . . .	16,093	1	1½	2,716	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,810	0	4½	
Anantpoor. . . . .	20,756	4	2	4,006	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,762	8	2	
Lakowly Danwass. . . . .	21,176	1	13	7,966	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,142	6	7	
Oodgunny. . . . .	31,401	8	6	1,879	2	5	65	0	0	0	0	0	33,346	0	11	
Simoga. . . . .	20,475	1	3	3,065	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,540	7	7	
Hoolyhoonor. . . . .	9,853	6	14	1,475	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,329	1	14	
Biddery. . . . .	15,863	8	8	2,237	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,101	5	13	
Chingery Buswaputam. . . . .	42,473	6	5	6,270	8	15	468	0	0	0	0	0	49,212	5	4	
Turrykerra. . . . .	12,702	7	12	3,236	8	4	139	1	0	0	0	0	16,078	7	0	
Yecaty. . . . .	11,525	8	6	1,309	4	3	238	8	0	2,016	8	0	13,094	8	9	
Azinapoor. . . . .	18,391	0	5	2,236	4	6	130	9	2	0	0	0	20,758	3	13	
<b>CHITLEDROOG.</b>																
Kusba, & Bhemasumoodra. . . . .	29,779	9	11½	4,371	8	7	3,312	2	8	8,212	9	5	39,480	8	10½	} Separate in the Schedule—vide remark of former years regarding Tobacco and Betel.
Dodiary. . . . .	14,936	1	14½	1,150	0	0	813	1	8	0	0	0	16,899	3	6½	
Hoosdroog. . . . .	12,321	1	3	1,930	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	14,503	1	3	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	Tobacco.	REMARKS.
Muttoor. . . . .	8,954 0 4	1,460 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,453 0 4	
Murkal Munnoo. . . . .	15,817 4 15½	1,042 9 14	461 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,321 9 13½	
Tulluck . . . . .	10,176 6 15½	3,374 1 0	817 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,368 6 15½	
Burnsagor . . . . .	15,205 6 11	480 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15,772 6 11	
Kunkoopa. . . . .	7,998 5 1	1,950 0 0	85 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,033 5 1	
Belchoor. . . . .	6,014 5 15	1,360 0 0	66 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,440 5 15	
Herioor. . . . .	13,475 1 1	1,786 5 0	461 1 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	15,722 7 6	
Hurryhur. . . . .	8,850 9 10	0 0 0	195 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,045 9 10	
Myconda. . . . .	8,590 8 4	1,082 0 0	266 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,938 8 4	
Dawangerra. . . . .	7,468 7 6	1,400 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,904 7 6	
Holulkerra. . . . .	14,611 4 15¼	1,241 0 1	221 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,077 0 0¾	
<i>Total Canteroy Pagodas..</i>	22,31,618 5 2½	2,57,439 1 8¾	44,290 9 8	8,212 9 5	8,212 9 5	25,41,561 5 8	

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.



No. 9.

## OF APPENDIX,

*No. 6.—Comparative view of the Gross Revenues, of the several Districts of Mysore, in the Year 1791, according to the amount inserted in the Schedules of 1792 ; and of the years 1799—1800, 1800—1801, 1801—1802, and 1802—1803, distinguishing each District, in the order in which they are inserted in the Schedules of 1792 and 1799.*

*Comparative view of the Gross Revenues of the several Districts of Mysore in the Year 1791, according to the Amount inserted in the Schedules of 1792, and of the order in which they are inserted in the Schedules of 1792—1799.*

	Gross Revenue as stated in the Schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799—1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800—1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801—1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802—1803.	REMARKS.
Puttun Astagram...	11,000 0 0	28,701 0 3	27,835 7 6½	31,127 7 8	33,969 7 7¾	
Mysore Astagram..	11,500 0 0	18,031 4 13	21,157 8 2	26,820 6 14	27,154 0 10½	
Nezer Bar. ...	14,000 0 0	41,807 9 6	48,135 6 6	49,559 8 2	51,748 3 14	
Hardanhully. ...	15,000 0 0	16,680 8 9	18,212 5 6	19,866 2 3	19,091 3 1	
Periapatan, ...	6,200 0 0	13,508 5 5	15,642 8 9	18,396 9 6	20,814 2 4	
Muddoor. ...	13,200 0 0	36,610 2 12	40,048 7 10	41,785 1 3	41,297 1 14	
Heggara Dewancota.	8,000 0 0	23,653 9 6	23,805 3 12	24,082 5 4	24,701 9 11	
Betudapoor. ...	7,000 0 0	11,869 7 6	11,814 4 8	13,269 9 0	15,294 1 9	
Tayoor. ...	8,000 0 0	32,965 6 13	37,357 7 11	40,057 9 6	39,750 8 9	
Yelandoor ..	10,000 0 0	15,440 7 10	13,298 8 14	14,167 1 13	14,265 9 13	
Malawully. ...	9,000 0 0	14,207 6 0	16,378 5 10	20,784 7 9	20,913 9 6	
Tulcar Sosilla. ...	8,100 0 0	22,702 4 9	19,449 3 7	21,813 0 8	22,353 9 6	
Nursipoor ..	10,200 0 0	37,284 8 1	37,008 9 3	38,917 8 10	40,794 0 11½	
Yeratoora ..	7,200 0 0	11,919 7 2	11,058 6 2	11,916 7 13	13,811 7 2	
Bailoor. ...	15,700 0 0	42,195 8 11	47,735 3 1	51,839 8 15½	48,304 1 1	
Arkulgoor ..	4,300 0 0	17,514 8 8	18,205 9 7	19,331 4 1	20,356 4 2	
Chinapatan. ...	12,100 0 0	22,255 4 6	25,628 2 14	17,713 7 10	14,408 5 4	
Bullom. ...	10,000 0 0	14,591 5 0	0 0 0	21,686 1 15	19,415 5 4	
Hassan. ...	7,900 0 0	16,199 5 1	18,336 5 1	22,742 9 15	21,729 4 15	
Honnawully. ...	9,400 0 0	25,467 2 11	27,012 2 11	28,902 6 11	28,202 9 10	
Nagamungul. ...	4,700 0 0	21,695 4 5	22,084 8 13	15,857 2 11	14,045 1 2	
Belloor. ...	3,100 0 0			9,851 5 6	8,161 2 10	
Maharajah Droog ..	10,000 0 0	31,285 0 9	31,213 1 4	31,603 8 4	31,211 6 8	
Gram. ...	3,500 0 0	10,419 5 1	9,932 5 14	10,297 3 12	10,094 0 2	

	7,400	0	0	4,178	4	7	8,155	2	2	16,269	0	14	17,116	5	0
Ramgherry or Close Pettah.	7,400	0	0	4,178	4	7	8,155	2	2	16,269	0	14	17,116	5	0
Turkenambee.	7,400	0	0	23,519	5	7	25,111	1	7	26,273	8	9	26,350	5	4
Ahmednuggur (Chuckloor.)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurb.	12,000	0	0	25,789	6	12	28,141	1	12	28,258	8	15	26,620	9	9
Toorwy Kerra.	9,000	0	0	18,125	4	1	18,720	8	12	19,884	0	2	15,742	7	6
Coonigul...	5,008	9	0	13,139	4	8	18,538	1	0	17,028	3	2	14,461	1	7
Holoordroog and Ootradroog	4,000	0	0	17,632	6	3	19,861	6	7	22,243	7	12	17,360	6	11
Kikery.	4,065	0	0	31,077	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,929	4	12	12,837	9	8	11,733	4	7
Chineroypattan.	9,138	0	0	8,124	2	1	7,467	3	13	21,825	0	4	17,958	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Noogahully.	3,000	0	0	24,929	2	3	24,567	8	14	7,736	3	8	8,066	4	12
Mailcottah and Kishenrajepoor.	6,100	0	0	24,383	5	14	26,003	5	3	24,561	7	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,731	5	7
Sacryputtun.	6,200	0	0	12,682	4	8	14,325	1	0	10,342	5	5	15,734	4	10
Banavar.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,797	9	8	13,886	2	0
Harnhully.	7,000	0	0	7,026	8	10	9,087	3	12	14,555	3	9	15,472	4	2
Garangerres.	6,000	0	0	12,483	9	6	13,457	6	3	9,216	7	9	8,708	1	5
Boodihal.	6,000	0	0	9,826	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,454	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,290	4	5	13,193	4	14
Nedjigul.	10,000	0	0	14,036	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,621	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,530	7	1	12,725	1	9
Paughur.	12,000	0	0	26,263	2	15	28,764	0	0	17,285	0	2	17,992	7	13
Hagulwary.	10,000	0	0	10,274	5	13	19,836	6	11	27,732	6	11	25,686	5	9
Gumnair Polliam.	55,000	0	0	46,456	3	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	57,824	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,596	6	2	26,790	4	8
Bangalore.	8,400	0	0	17,499	1	0	19,036	0	3	66,060	0	4	66,716	9	6
Maugery.	36,000	0	0	34,750	7	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	39,461	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,049	7	11	18,453	5	7
Mudgery.	4,000	0	0	7,381	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,611	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	36,059	5	4	34,940	0	14
Coortigherra.	8,900	0	0	8,589	7	0	13,629	1	5	10,347	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,688	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cawnkahully.	16,000	0	0	12,423	6	7	17,210	4	3	14,383	4	2	14,236	0	7
Nulwungle and Doodbilla.	10,300	0	0	5,421	7	14	10,094	0	2	18,838	9	12	16,242	0	14
Anicul.	4,000	0	0	9,434	6	4	10,414	2	7	11,649	6	3	11,343	7	4
Byondroog.	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,593	8	7	9,495	5	9

An error in the Schedule, being another name for Wy-naad.

Ootradroog rated at 5,000 in the Schedule, included under this head during the four years of the Mysore Government.

	Gross Revenue as stated in the Schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799—1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800—1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801—1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802—1803.	REMARKS.
Hyboor.	7,000 0 0	13,299 5 1	15,018 2 15	16,507 0 2	14,825 6 15	
Koompsee	1,094 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,125 0 4	12,198 8 10	13,408 7 0	14,058 8 14	
Kope.	22,864 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,559 7 13	64,450 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,591 6 6	71,954 8 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wastara.	6,819 9 0	14,783 2 0	15,226 8 15	15,193 3 5	15,983 7 14	
Eekary and Sagur	39,411 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	74,327 5 13	82,963 3 8	82,484 3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,648 2 6	
Chandergooty.	11,006 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	39,268 4 6	37,372 2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,006 2 13	38,596 4 14	
Surbtowanundy.	10,488 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,100 4 4	20,973 9 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,386 8 12	24,058 1 11	
Jeny Anawutty.	17,424 0 0	12,981 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,793 5 2	22,610 6 4	23,023 1 14	
Shikarpoor.	11,774 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,430 8 0	16,391 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,940 4 4	18,810 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anaetpoor.	10,191 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,360 8 14	13,989 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,671 7 12	24,762 8 2	
Lakowly Danwas.	11,629 6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,862 2 9	25,674 6 1	28,413 0 9	29,142 6 7	
Oodgunny	13,614 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,099 3 12	31,133 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,352 0 8	33,346 0 11	
Shimoga.	16,883 5 0	12,974 0 4	20,711 9 5	23,099 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,540 7 7	
Hoolyhoonor.	6,583 5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,804 0 11	9,157 4 8	10,681 1 10	11,329 1 14	
Biddery.	10,835 5 2	9,879 8 15	15,368 2 9	17,160 9 0	18,101 5 13	
Chingery Buswaputtun.	22,091 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,009 3 4	41,748 8 13	46,309 0 0	49,212 5 4	
Turykerra.	14,075 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,933 7 6	26,734 0 6	28,348 2 11	29,173 5 9	
Azimpoor.	10,696 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,389 2 5	14,238 8 1	19,122 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,758 3 13	
Dewanhully.	20,045 0 0	20,516 9 7	22,004 5 13	23,535 1 10	20,260 0 7	
Ootradroog.	5,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Included above under Hoolyhoonor.
Cheneroydroog.	8,000 0 0	13,892 6 10	14,648 3 11	13,749 2 2	12,617 0 7	
Toomkoor and Devaroy- droog.	18,000 0 0	41,459 6 12	42,600 7 0	46,034 9 7	45,554 9 13	
Nidjegul & Macklydroog.	16,000 0 0	22,096 2 13	22,918 4 9	23,133 2 6	22,711 1 2	
Kundykerra and Chick- naikenhully.	16,000 0 0	30,971 2 0	30,122 4 8	33,458 4 4	32,498 1 13	
Chota Balapoor	80,000 0 0	68,054 7 12	87,524 5 4	91,111 4 10	84,530 5 0	
Colar	80,000 0 0	1,43,812 8 13	1,59,611 9 7	1,48,946 2 9	1,38,746 8 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Jungumcota.	13,000 0 0	11,843 5 4	13,426 4 4	15,025 0 5	12,476 0 0	
Chickmoogalum	8,134 4 0	23,412 8 0	24,251 9 14	24,558 7 13	26,232 0 2	

	7,129	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,584	3	2	13,826	2	15	15,893	2	4	14,928	7	14	Amrapoor ceded to the Nizam, and its revenues not included in any of these years.
Kuddoor. . . . .	55,000	0	0	46,321	4	12	42,822	3	2	45,012	0	14	39,170	9	6	
Sera and Amrapoor. . . . .	50,754	0	0	54,880	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60,699	7	0	68,125	7	5	62,459	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hooscota. . . . .	44,000	0	0	47,324	1	4	51,479	6	3	52,724	1	13	46,382	6	9	
Burra Balapoor																
NUGUR.																
Kusba. . . . .	29,145	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,593	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,724	4	10	49,711	6	7	47,588	2	6	
Cowlydroog. . . . .	28,818	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	55,280	4	12	62,297	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	71,895	2	15	71,745	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
CHITLEDROOG.																
Kusba . . . . .	20,874	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,407	9	14	29,398	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,458	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,480	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beesummooder . . . . .	12,148	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dodiary. . . . .	12,984	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,622	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,972	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,720	1	7	16,899	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hoosdroog. . . . .	11,936	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,005	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,143	6	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,181	1	10	14,503	1	3	
Muttoor. . . . .	10,392	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,197	9	14	12,402	4	10	11,007	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,453	0	4	
Murkal Mooroo. . . . .	12,662	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,138	3	6	19,066	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,242	4	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,321	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tulluck . . . . .	11,854	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,953	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,918	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,183	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,368	9	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Burm Sagur. . . . .	10,163	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,618	3	12	19,037	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,682	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,772	6	11	
Kunnacoopa. . . . .	12,542	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,045	1	2	11,275	8	11	10,771	7	1	10,033	5	1	
Belchoor. . . . .	10,683	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,198	4	0	9,701	3	9	8,237	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,440	5	15	
Hireor. . . . .	10,010	0	2	10,177	8	6	12,396	4	4	15,022	9	12	15,722	7	6	
Goodicotta. . . . .	11,330	5	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	11,589	7	6	14,392	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurryhur. . . . .	10,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,251	8	5	9,045	9	10	
Myconda. . . . .	12,226	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,089	0	13	18,843	5	10	
Hoolulkerra. . . . .	11,425	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,175	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,077	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Punnyanoor (two-thirds)	0	0	0	13,333	3	5	13,333	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total Canteroy Pagodas</b>	14,12,553	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,53,607	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,10,521	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,04,868	2	4	25,41,571	5	8	

{ Transferred to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.

{ Revenue in exchange for Amrapoor in consequence of an error in the partition, and again ceded to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
Acting Resident.



No. 10.

OF APPENDIX.

*No. 7.—Connected Detail of the Receipts and  
Disbursements of the Government of  
Mysore, for the First Five Years.*

# *Connected Detail of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Mysore, for the First Five Years.*

FIRST YEAR OR 1799—1800.

THE GROSS REVENUE WAS FIXED AT. . . . . 21,53,607 4 11½  
Canteroy Pagodas. . . . .

-----:0:-----

*Deduct* Expenses of management, viz.

Relinquished in lands and money for religious purposes, Jaheers,

Enaums, &c. according to ancient Sunnuds; viz.

Dewustan or great Pagodas 878 (including 5380 for the Pagodas at

Seringapatam;) the whole of this allowance is in money. . . . . 34,579 3 14

Great Mutts of Singeri, Nursipoor, &c. thirteen Stations of great

Gooros. Of this 4810 is given to Singeri, the Gooroo of the

Peishwah, the remaining twelve have 5571 4 12. The whole of

this head is in land, viz. entire Villages . . . . . 10,381 4 12

Allowance to six hundred and twenty six Bramins in lieu of villages

which they held under Sunnuds of various descriptions, in land

953 6 0; money 2,750 0 6. . . . . 3,703 6 6

JAGHEERDARS.

Govind Sing, farmer of Maloor under Morari Rao; he had assisted

the Army of Lord Cornwallis with supplies of Grain, and was

encouraged to expect the restitution of his village; it is continued

to him. . . . . 440 0 0



Ahmed Khan, of Serjapoor, who had given similar aid, and received like encouragement from Lord Cornwallis: and in the last War, received money in lieu of the village of Serjapoor. . . . .	800 0 0
Mahommed Ghose of Tammesele, in lieu of his Jagheer . . . . .	130 0 0
The two last were Padshahi Jagheerdars.	
Thirty two <i>Bards</i> , whose villages have been continued to them through all the revolutions of the Country. . . . .	156 0 0
The <i>Beat Chitty</i> , the descendant of the founder of Bangalore, and a principal Soucar, his ancient village. . . . .	32 2 0
To the Gooroos of the Lingaits and Buragees, twenty nine Persons, villages to the amount of . . . . .	255 0 0
Nanperverist Villages given by Tippoo to the Descendants of four principal Officers who fell in his Service; and to the descendant of one Potal, who was murdered early in Poorniah's administration. . . . .	228 5 12

I N M O N E Y .

To the descendants of Abbas Culi Khan, of Balapoor; to the family of the Killedar of Nugur murdered by Doondiab; and that of an Annil murdered by the Ryots, according to the former system of rendering impracticable, the Government of the Country; and forty four other persons. . . . .	300 0 0
Villages given up to principal Dergas and Muckbiras. . . . .	72 0 0
Kadir Padsha of Dewarajdroog. . . . .	1,000 0 0
Baba Radden. . . . .	526 0 0
Ibraim Saib of Bangalore. . . . .	100 0 0
Allah Shah of Bangalore. . . . .	210 0 0

Malik Shah of Seringapatam.	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0
Homed Shah of Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
Hafiz Mahomed Shah of Colar.	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	0
Abdul Russool of Ooscotah.	..	..	..	..	..	40	8	0
Four Dergas at Nella.	..	..	..	..	..	121	3	0
Asheraf Shah of Chittledroog.	..	..	..	..	..	234	6	12

ALLOWANCES IN MONEY TO DERGAS, &c.

Pattah Alli Khan, the father of Hyder Colar.	..	..	..	..	..	1,143	7	4
Kader Wellee at Seringapatam.	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Akil Shah of Chinapatam, Hyder's Peer.	..	..	..	..	..	600	0	0
Hyder Wellee of Mahvagul.	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0
Mahomed Salam.	..	..	..	..	..	50	8	0
Salar Munsoor of Toonoor.	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
One hundred and fifteen small Dergas.	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	1	0
<i>Total Villages</i> ...	..	..	..	..	..	14,817	0	8
<i>Total commutation in money.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	42,185	2	4
Repairs of Tanks.	..	..	..	..	..	1,322,918	0	0

PAY OF AMILDARS AND SUBORDINATE SERVANTS.

One hundred and twenty two principal Amildars, including two Subadars of Provinces, viz. Nuggur and Chittledroog, per month.	4,285	5	0
Five hundred and thirty seven Seristadars and their Goomastahs, per month	2,798	0	2
One thousand three hundred and twelve Shickdars or Turruddars, to superintend under the Amils, the subordinate detail of the	81,827	3	
Revenue			

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty eight Shanboags, or Village Accountants, exclusively of those paid in land by prescriptive custom. . . . .	1,581	2	11
One hundred and nineteen Golars; the key of the District Treasury is kept by this person; the Seristadar has the account; the Amil affixes his seal; and the Treasury cannot be opened except in presence of these three Officers. . . . .	98	0	0
One hundred and sixteen Serraffs who examine the coins received on account of Revenue; affix their seals to the bags of Treasure despatched to the General Treasury; and are responsible to Government for all deficiencies, one to each District. . . . .	105	3	5
One hundred and sixteen Moonshes; one to each District. . . . .	179	7	3
One hundred and three Mussalchees, Lamp lighters to the Cutcheries, and occasionally torch bearers for travellers . . . . .	64	1	0
Three Shanboags for public Granaries. . . . .	2	8	0
One hundred and eight gardeners in the Gardens reserved for the Rajah. . . . .	98	5	0
Two hundred and fifty four Nirgunti, persons charged with the care of sluices for the distribution of water from water-courses to the cultivated lands. . . . .	92	2	8
Two thousand nine hundred and ninety one Thaseel Peons, to bring in to the Treasuries of Districts, the detailed collections of Revenue. . . . .	1,881	1	0
One hundred and forty one Cutwals of principal Towns, including their Shanboags. . . . .	136	4	0
One Grain Measurer at Seringapatam. . . . .	6	0	0

Seventy persons whose duty it is to collect straw for the use of Detachments of Troops on their march, and to watch it till required. . .	42	5	0	
Three Muttaseddies superintending the repairs of water-courses . .	15	0	0	
Twenty-five Muttaseddies for superintending the repairs of tanks . .	12	7	8	
Thirty Masons for executing small repairs to public buildings. . .	38	7	4	
Five hundred and seventy nine Shanboags, Peons, &c., for collecting the Sayer. . . . .	581	7	0	
Seventy one Girgawal or watchmen to prevent embezzlement of Sandal and other product of the forests. . . . .	46	8	0	
Fifty Oolgees or inferior hircarras attached to the principal Amils . .	65	5	0	
Five Muttaseddies at the Ghauts to report the arrival and departure of strangers . . . . .	10	0	0	
Public Servants allowed to the Subadar of Nuggur . . . . .	5	5	0	
Five persons employed in the Mint at Nuggur. . . . .	18	8	0	
Two hundred and fifty eight Sandal weighers. . . . .	204	8	0	
One hundred and thirty eight Carpenters employed in dressing Sandal, and repairing public buildings . . . . .	111	6	0	
Fifty persons employed in various other duties connected with the collection of Sandal. . . . .	37	5	0	
Seventy persons employed in cutting Teak and other timber for public purposes . . . . .	33	7	4	
Total monthly pay . . . . .	14,381	3	3	
Total annually . . . . .	1,72,575	8	4	
Reduced by vacant Pay on the Death or Discharge of individuals, to				
	1,67,128	4	0	

CANDACHAR.

Two hundred and seventy two Regular Sepoys in small Guards on the principal roads, for the preservation of order among the servants of European travellers, monthly 431 6 0; annually. . .	5,199 8 0
Eight hundred and seventeen Tappal or Post boys, per month 837 7 0; for twelve months 10,052 4 0; reduced by vacant pay to.	9,952 4 0
NUGGUR—Four thousand three hundred and seventy six Peons per month 6,527 3 0; ten months 65,845 1 0, reduced by vacant pay to. . .	57,740 0 0
The whole paid in money. . .	
CHITTEDROOG—One thousand six hundred and six Peons per month 1,420 3 0; twelve months 17,043 6 0; reduced by vacant pay to. . .	15,643 6 0
Paid half in land and half in money. . .	
MYSOORE—For fifty-nine small Forts or better kind of walled Villages, eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine Peons, paid half in land, half in money, per month 6,243; eleven months. . .	68,673 0 0
In this number is included one thousand men who occasionally carry doolies; of this four hundred and fifty served with General Campbell's army during the late War, and were relieved every six months. . .	55,742 4 0
	2,12,951 2 0

For seventeen better kind of Forts, four thousand one hundred and fifty seven Peons, paid entirely in money, because required for constant duty in parts of the Country formerly turbulent, per month 4,645 2 0; twelve months . . .

*Total for twenty thousand and twenty seven Persons.*

INDEFINITE EXPENSES.

Presents of Cloth, &c. to Potails and Ryots on the first settlement of the Country.	..	..	..	..	..	10,856	3	12
Plundered by the Poligars	..	..	..	..	..	4,037	6	13
Expense of hunting elephants.	..	..	..	..	..	2,276	2	4
Expended on religious ceremonies to propitiate the deity.	..	..	..	..	..	3,463	9	7
Oil and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	6,197	13	0
Rewards for the destruction of Tigers.	..	..	..	..	..	1,488	1	12
For storing the Garrison of Munzerabad	..	..	..	..	..	9,500	0	0
For repairing small Forts	..	..	..	..	..	2,320	5	12
For opening the Pagodas which had been shut, in Tippoo's Government.	..	..	..	..	..	2,899	8	12
Lost in the supply of sheep for the Army	..	..	..	..	..	2,269	8	12
Sadliwar, and a variety of expenses in detail.	..	..	..	..	..	20,270	4	0

*Total* .. .. . 65,580 4 4

*Total expenses Management* .. .. . 6,35,580 3 0

*Remains* .. .. . 15,18,027 1 0½

<b>Add, extra Revenue,</b>								
Recovered of the Revenue of the former year which had been actually collected	..	..	..	..	..	20,530	0	0
Sandal sold	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	0	0
Sold Grain collected in the Granaries of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	452	0	0

Subsidy to the Company . . . . . 7,00,000 0 0

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES.

<i>Two thousand</i> Silladar Horse, monthly pay 23,560, ten months	2,13,798	5	13
2,26,630, deducting broken pay, the cash actually disbursed was . .			
N. B. On service they receive at the rate of twelve months.			
<i>Three thousand and forty six</i> regular Infantry including Officers,			
Gun and Tent Lascars, per month 8,751—2—0, twelve months	88,070	9	6
1,05,144, deducting broken pay the cash actually disbursed was . .			
<i>Two thousand six hundred and fifty nine</i> Peons in constant pay, per			
month 6,117—5—0, or ten months in the year 61,175, deduct			
broken periods paid . . . . .	35,709	2	0
<i>Five hundred and fourteen</i> Physicians, Surgeons, Hircarrahs, Chob-			
dars, Kitnutgars, Ferash, Washermen, Massalgies, Bearers, &c.,			
monthly pay 1,666, ten months 16,660, or deduct broken periods.	14,293	7	0
<i>One hundred and seventy five</i> men, the Garrison of Munzerabad con-			
sisting of regular Infantry, Peons, Gunners, and Pioneers, not			
included in the regular establishment, per month 2,701—5—0 paid	26,780	0	0
<i>Two thousand and three</i> Drivers to <i>four hundred</i> Bullocks kept for			
various purposes, per month 455, ten months 4,550, paid . .	3,552	7	0
<i>One thousand seven hundred and seven</i> men, Garrison of Mysore,			
including Artificers for the repair of the Forts and erecting the			
Palace 3,404, per month paid . . . . .	33,899	9	0
‡ Civil establishment for general purposes 87 persons per month,			
3,120 per month. . . . .	30,312	7	8

‡

<i>One hundred and sixty two</i> Gardeners for the Rajah's Gardens in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, together with daily Labourers occasionally employed...	4,180	0	0
<i>Two hundred and thirty five</i> Muttasaddies and subordinate persons employed in superintending and keeping the accounts of the Sandal in forty six districts producing that article.	4,238	0	0
<i>Five hundred and eighty one</i> persons, the relations and principal Officers of the Rajah's Household, 1,971 per month.	23,652	0	0
The family of the ancient Delaways...	3,600	0	0
Expence of collecting Straw, &c., &c., for various purposes of the Household.	976	0	0
<i>Eight hundred and forty four</i> persons, for the Company's and Rajah's establishment, of breeding Cows, monthly 427—4—0	4,928	8	0
<i>Twenty</i> Muttasaddies, for arranging the accounts of the Candachar, monthly 670—0—0 at ten months, paid...	6,550	0	0
<i>Twelve</i> Muttasaddies, for the Camp Bazaar, including Mysore, monthly 65—0—0.	650	0	0
<i>Total...</i>	..	..	5,16,552 5 11
<b>EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.</b>			
Presented to the Rajah of Avagoondy, on transferring that country to the charge of the Nizam.	2,375	0	0
To the Poligar of Goodicota.	190	0	0
Batta to Candachar Peons, for the services of Bullum.	23,500	0	0
Materials for the Fort and Palace of Mysore.	29,503	9	0
Official Seals.	264	5	12
Pioneers employed in clearing the Jungle and Roads into Bullum..	5,250	0	0



Zuckum Putty to persons, wounded in Bullum, .. .. .	3,663	2	10
Expenses of placing the Rajah on the Musnud, and consequent ceremonials... .. .	5,296	6	7
Charities, on the same occasion. .. .. .	7,182	5	8
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	77,225	9	7
<b>ARTICLES PURCHASED.</b>			
Jewels... .. .	9,587	5	0
Shawls... .. .	7,893	9	0
Khelauts. .. .. .	4,857	4	0
Kumkhaub. .. .. .	1,419	2	12
Clothing for part of the Infantry. .. .. .	2,225	6	8
Purchased from the Prize Agents, the crown of Jewels of the idol of Mailcotta. .. .. .	2,600	0	0
Coarse cloth purchased. .. .. .	1,772	1	0
Horses and Camels. .. .. .	9,409	3	12
A flock of Sheep purchased. .. .. .	4,357	1	0
Grain. .. .. .	3,751	0	0
Stationery for the Civil establishment at the Presence. .. .. .	2,770	0	0
Lead .. .. .	1,650	0	0
Cloth for trifling purposes. .. .. .	148	9	4
Clothing for the Rajah's Family. .. .. .	4,568	6	2
Rice, &c., for Table. .. .. .	6,427	1	10
Implements of Copper and Brass. .. .. .	1,273	6	8
Gold and Silver Do. .. .. .	5,530	0	9
Doab Equipments. .. .. .	3,365	8	4
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	73,607	5	5

Hire to Tradesmen, &c., &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,700	9	11
Expended by Purniah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,564	6	1
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remained balance in favor of the Treasury, at the end of the first year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							24,10,521 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
							<u>Canteroy Pagodas. 2,38,557 5 8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

SECOND YEAR, OR 1800—1801.

THE GROSS REVENUE WAS FIXED AT .. .. . 24,10,521 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Deduct* Expenses of management, viz.

Jagheers, Enaums, &c. in land and money, the same as the former year... .. 56,993 2 1  
 Repair of Tanks. . . . . 1,54,325 2 0  
 Amildars, and subordinate Servants as last year nearly. . . . . 1,69,975 0 0  
 Candachar Sibendy, the same strength as the former year, but increased in expense by their receiving the full pay of the year... .. 2,25,862 9 0

INDEFINITE EXPENSES.

Presents to Potails. . . . . 3,512 2 0  
 Establishment for hunting, and preventing devastation of Elephants. 5,274 0 0  
 Anavarsti, or religious ceremonies to implore a favourable season. 3,300 0 0  
 Oil and Stationery. . . . . 7,520 0 0  
 Rewards for the destruction of Tigers. . . . . 1,119 0 0  
 Storing the Garrison of Munzerabad. . . . . 3,550 0 0  
 Repairing small Forts, Cutcheries, public Buildings, Pettah Walls, &c. 9,852 0 0

Opening Roads and Jungles .. .. .	6,824	2	0
Sadilwar, and a variety of Expenses in detail, .. .. .	15,754	4	0
	56,705	8	0
<i>Total expenses of Management.</i> .. .. .	6,63,862	1	8
<i>Remains</i> .. .. .	17,46,658	9	9½
<b>ADD, extra Revenue,</b>			
Kesser Kesserat, or indefinite receipts, from fines, balance of charges not wholly disbursed, &c. &c. .. .. .	10,430	0	0
Sandal sold to the Company and to individuals. .. .. .	63,248	7	4½
Received from the Company, for Gun Bullocks, from the breeding establishment, according to agreement. .. .. .	3,765	1	9½
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	77,443	8	14
<i>Net Revenue</i> .. .. .	18,24,102	8	7¼
<i>Add balance of last year.</i> .. .. .	2,38,557	5	8¾
<i>Total Resources.</i> .. .. .	20,62,660	4	0
<b>EXPENDED.</b>			
Company's Subsidy. .. .. .	8,42,592	6	0
Balance of Ditto, for last year. .. .. .	1,42,591	8	0
Pensioners, chargeable on Mysore for two years. .. .. .	55,305	3	7
<b>FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES.</b> .. .. .			
Two thousand Sillahdar Horse, monthly pay 25,862 Pagodas, 10 months. .. .. .	2,32,410	0	0
2,932 Regular Infantry. .. .. .			
550 Gun and Tent Lascars. .. .. .			
3,482 monthly pay, 9,962—0—1, twelve months. .. .. .	1,19,485	2	0

Two thousand six hundred Peons, in constant pay, per month 5,447—5—0, ten months. . . . .	54,456	5	0
Five hundred and fifty four Shagerd Peishee, Physicians, Surgeons, Hircarrahs, Chobdars, Khismutgars, Farrash, Washermen, Mus- salgies, Bearers, &c. &c., monthly pay, 1698. . . . .	17,976	0	0
Two hundred and fifty three Drivers for Bullocks employed in various services, per month 555, ten months . . . . .	5,495	0	0
One thousand and seventy five men, the Garrison of Munzerabad, per month 2,701—5—0, the regular Infantry twelve months, the Peons ten months. . . . .	30,176	0	0
One thousand eight hundred and fifty one men, Garrison of Mysore, including Artificers, for the repair of the Fort and Palace, per month 3,436—5—0, paid at the rate of ten, and some at eleven months. . . . .	35,416	0	0
Civil Establishment, for general purposes of Finance and Revenue, eighty seven persons, per month 3,140, ten months. . . . .	31,300	0	0
One hundred and sixty two Gardeners, for the Rajah's Gardens, in the vicinity of the Capital, per month 275—1—0, together with daily labourers, occasionally employed. . . . .	4,250	0	0
Two hundred and thirty five Mutasuddies, &c. superintending and keeping the Accounts of Sandal-wood, in forty six Districts, producing that article. . . . .	4,250	0	0
Five hundred and eighty three relations, and principal Officers of the Rajah's Household, 2,054 per month, thirteen months, the extra month of the Hindoo Calendar having fallen in this year . .	26,690	0	0
The family of the ancient Delaway, thirteen months . . . . .	3,900	0	0

Expense of collecting Straw .. .. .	976	0	0
Eight hundred and forty-four persons for the Company's and Rajah's establishment of breeding cows .. .. .	4,800	0	0
Twenty-seven persons of the Candachar Cutcherry .. .. .	6,580	0	0
Muttasuddies of the Camp Bazaar .. .. .	695	0	0
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	5,78,855	7	0
Articles purchased .. .. .	1,07,688	9	12
<b>EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.</b>			
Fort and Palace of Mysore. .. .. .	33,000	0	0
Two thousand two hundred and two Candachar employed in the service at Bullum, per month 1,731—8--0, twelve months. ..	19,250	0	0
Destroying the Jungle in Bullum. .. .. .	8,210	0	0
Marriages in the Rajah's family. .. .. .	1,870	0	0
Zockeem Putty to persons wounded in Bullum .. .. .	6,512	0	0
Rewards to persons who distinguished themselves in the service in Bullum, and Presents .. .. .	16,568	2	0
Charities .. .. .	12,560	2	0
Hire to tradesmen .. .. .	6,943	2	0
<i>Total.</i> .. .. .	1,04,913	6	0
Poorniah's personal Expenses .. .. .	5,263	4	12
<i>Total Expended.</i> .. .. .	18,37,211	4	5
Balance of the second year .. .. .	2,25,448	9	1
Deduct, not recovered .. .. .			
First Year .. .. .	15,337		
Second Year .. .. .	30,300		
	45,637	0	0
Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the second year .. .. .	1,79,811	9	1
	<i>Canteroy Pagodas.</i>		

THIRD YEAR OR 1801—1802.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at	.. .. .	26,04,863	2	4
Of which amount not realized	.. .. .	57,771	5	0
Real Gross Revenue..	.. .. .	<u>25,47,096</u>	7	4
Deduct Expenses of management, viz.	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
Lands relinquished for religious purposes, for Enaums and Jagheers, the diminution since last year being entirely under the head of Dewistan	.. .. .	55,150	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repair of tanks	.. .. .	95,630	4	0
Pay of Amildars and Subordinate Servants 9,553 persons, monthly 14,412—8—11	.. .. .	1,71,575	5	0
Candachar 17,726 per month, 16,704—7—4 at different reckoning of 10, 11, and 12 months	.. .. .	1,84,718	7	0
Indefinite expenses including 13,530 for the reform of the Fort of Bangalore	.. .. .	67,81,805	2	13
<i>Total expenses of management.</i>	.. .. .	<u>5,74,260</u>	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Remains.</i>	.. .. .	<u>19,72,836</u>	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Add Extra Revenue,</i>				
Kesser Kesserat,	.. .. .	6,063	0	0
<i>Net Revenue,</i>	.. .. .	<u>19,78,899</u>	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Add balance of last year,</i>	.. .. .	1,79,811	9	1
<i>Total Resources.</i>	.. .. .	<u>21,58,711</u>	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

## EXPENDED.

Subsidy to the Company .. .. .	..	..	..	8,42,592	6	0
Pensioners Chargeable to Mysore .. .. .	..	..	..	38,088	0	10½
Returned to the Company for Bullocks from the breeding establishment in the year 1799—1800. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,473	3	4½

## FIXED ESTABLISHMENT AND MILITARY CHARGES

Two thousand Sillahdar Horse, at 23,876 per month. .. .. .	..	..	2,37,278	5	0
Three thousand four hundred and ninety Regular Infantry, with Gun and Tent Lascars 9,940—1—0 .. .. .	..	..	1,17,699	3	0
Two thousand six hundred and thirty two Peons in constant pay 5447—5—0. Ten months .. .. .	..	..	52,456	5	0
Five hundred and eighty-four Shagerd Peshee at 1898 per month. ..	..	..	18,553	0	0
Two hundred and fifty-three Bullockmen at 555 per month. .. ..	..	..	5,495	0	0
One thousand three hundred and twenty-two men, the Garrison of Munzerabad 3,099—7—0 per month .. .. .	..	..	33,983	0	0
Two thousand three hundred and forty-four men Garrison of Mysore including Artificers for the repair of the Fort and Palace, per month 4,171—4—0. .. .. .	..	..	42,572	5	0
Civil establishment for general purposes ninety seven persons, 3320 per month, ten months .. .. .	..	..	32,525	0	0
One hundred and sixty-two Gardeners, 275—1—0 per month .. ..	..	..	2,751	0	0
Two hundred and thirty-five persons; establishment for the management of the Sandal concern. .. .. .	..	..	4,308	0	0
Five hundred and eighty-two relations and officers of the Rajah's household. .. .. .	..	..	24,646	0	0
Delaway's family. .. .. .	..	..	3,600	0	0

Eight hundred and forty-four persons for the Company's and Rajah's establishment for breeding Cows, per month 403—7—8.	..	4,715	0
Twenty-seven Muttesedlies, &c. of the Candachar Catcherry, per month 670 .. .. .	..	6,636	5 0
Camp Bazaar, twelve persons, per month 66. .. .. .	..	654	0 0

*Total.* .. 5,87,877 8 0

Articles purchased. .. .. . 79,863 1 7

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Mysore .. .. .	..	59,522	5 0
Extra expenses incurred in collecting and weighing Sandal ..	..	4,453	4 0
Buffaloes purchased for the Rajah's Gardens .. .. .	..	364	5 0
Batta to Peons employed in the repair of the Fort and Palace ..	..	4,578	0 6
Maintenance of Prisoners .. .. .	..	2,731	0 6
Eight months batta to 2,620 Peons employed at Bullum, per month 2,152—5—0. .. .. .	..	17,236	0 0
Destroying the jungle in Bullum, 2000 men for ten months. ..	..	11,500	0 0
Zuckeem Puttee at Bullum. .. .. .	..	5,420	0 0
Rewards and Presents. .. .. .	..	9,636	0 0
Charities .. .. .	..	11,899	5 0
Hire to Tradesmen .. .. .	..	5,004	4 2

*Total* .. 1,32,345 3 14

To Poorniah according to the arrangement approved by the Governor

General .. .. .



FIRST YEAR.

Pay .. .. .	6,000 ..	..	..
Commission on ..	16,16,028 ..	..	..
Deduct, not recovered ..	15,337 ..	..	..
	<u>16,000</u> ..	..	..
	16,00,692 <u>————</u>	22,000..	..

SECOND YEAR.

Pay. .. .. .	6,000 ..	..	..
Commission on,..	18,24,139 ..	..	..
Not recovered ..	30,370 ..	..	..
	<u>17,930</u> ..	..	..
	17,93,839 <u>————</u>	23,930..	..

THIRD YEAR.

Pay, .. .. .	6,000 ..	..	..
Commission on ..	19,78,925 19,789 ..	..	..
	<u>25,789..</u>	..	..

Deduct received in the two first years. *Total..* 71,719.. ..

60,890 9 3 ————

*Total Expended.*

Remained balance in favor of the Treasury in the end of the third year .. .. .

17,43,127 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  ..

4,15,584 3 14 ..

N. B.: Some small errors have been made in the Dewan's computation of his commission, which will be rectified hereafter.

## FOURTH YEAR 1802—1803.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at	..	..	..	25,41,561 5 8
Of which was not recovered	..	..	..	39,988 8 9½
Actual Gross Revenue..	..	..	..	25,01,572 6 14
<hr/>				
Deduct Expenses of management, viz.	..	..	..	..
Relinquished for religious purposes, Enaums, Jagheers, &c.	..	..	..	..
N. B. The excess over last year is, for Devestan	..	..	57,450 1 3¼	..
Repair of Tanks.	..	..	74,856 0 0	..
Pay of Amildars and subordinate Servants	..	..	1,72,654 0 0	..
Candacher 15,247 persons	..	..	1,48,478 7 0	..
Indefinite expenses including 18,486—3—0 for the reform of the	..	..	..	..
Fort of Bangalore, and 2,128 for Conopatam	..	..	76,291 4 1	5,29,730 2 4¼
Remains	..	..	..	19,71,842 4 10
<i>Add, Extra Revenue.</i>				
Sandal rejected by the Commercial Resident in Canara, and	..	..	..	..
sold in the country	..	..	14,326	..
Kesser Kesserat	..	..	3,268 5	17,594 5 0
<hr/>				
Total Net Revenue	..	..	..	19,89,436 9 10
Add, Balance of last year	..	..	..	4,15,584 3 14
Total Resources	..	..	..	24,05,021 3 8

## EXPENDED.

Subsidy to the Company..	..	..	..	..	8,42,592	6	0
Pensioners ..	..	..	..	..	37,698	0	15

## FIXED ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES.

Sillabdar Horse within Mysore 1,500, for seven months, 800 for three months ..	..	..	..	..	1,60,289	5	0
Four thousand seven hundred and fifty Regular Infantry, including Lascars for broken periods..	..	..	..	..	1,41,671	3	0
Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two Peons, in constant pay ..	..	..	..	..	53,457	5	0
Five hundred and eighty Shagerd Peishee, for ten months, at 1898 per month. ..	..	..	..	..	18,832	5	0
Two hundred and fifty-three Bulleek-men, for ten months, 555 per month ..	..	..	..	..	5,421	2	0
One thousand three hundred and twenty-two men, Garrison of Munzerabad ..	..	..	..	..	34,143	2	0
Two thousand three hundred & forty-four men, Garrison of Mysore, including Artificers, &c. as before ..	..	..	..	..	43,174	4	0
Mahlat Cutcherry, Civil establishment for general purposes, viz. Treasury and Revenue, ninety seven Persons, 3,320 per month, ten months ..	..	..	..	..	33,069	0	0
One hundred and sixty-two Gardeners, per month 277—1 paid ..	..	..	..	..	2,706	2	0
Two hundred and thirty-five persons establishment for the management of the Sandal concern, twelve months ..	..	..	..	..	4,264	3	0
Five hundred and eighty-two relations of the Rajah and Officers of his household ..	..	..	..	..	24,608	1	0
Delaway's Family ..	..	..	..	..	3,600	0	0

Eight hundred and forty-four men, Amrut Urchal or breeding establishment of Cows, 403—7—8, .. .. .	4,715	0	0
Twenty-seven Persons Muteseddies, &c. of the Candachar Cut-cherry .. .. .	6,628	4	0
Canup Bazaar establishment .. .. .	660	0	0
<i>Total</i> .....	..	5,37,267	6 0

Extra expenses incurred on account of General Wellesley's Army,

not reimbursed in the account of the Sillahdar Horse .. .. .			
Expenses in the equipment, recruiting, and pay of the First Division which marched with General Wellesley previously to their crossing the Tumbudra, Star Pagodas..	34,183	4	
Excess of Disbursement to the Sillahdar Horse, over the sum allowed by the Company 4,500 Star Pagodas a month, from March till June, both included..	18,000	9	0
	<u>52,183</u>		

The above excess was calculated on an Average, at two Pagodas per man. The actual excess has exceeded that calculation in .. .. .	1,148	9	0
Establishment of three hundred armed Peons, one hundred Dooly Peons, one hundred Regular Infantry Hurcarrabs, &c. attached to the Horse, and also not reimbursed at 1,450 per month, is 500 Star Pagodas .. .. .	6,960	0	0
Excess of pay allowed to the Dooly Bearers serving with General Campbell, viz. four hundred Persons, at 320 Pagodas, is for five months February to June 1600 .. .. .	1,920	0	0
First convoy for conveying Treasure,—N. B. paid in advance .. .. .	1,440	0	0

N. B. The excess in Regular Infantry for five months is stated above.

Ditto 1,000 Peons at Hurryhur for five months, .. .. .	6,000	0	0
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	80,088	8	0
Articles purchased including 13,913—7—3½ for 2,000 Muskets and 500 Carbines purchased from the Company.. .. .	89,306	8	0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Mysore .. .. .	43,160	2	8
For a House for the Rajah in Seringapatam .. .. .	11,020	0	0
The Great Bridge over the Cavery .. .. .	64,568	0	0
Batta to Peons, employed in the two foregoing services .. .. .	2,578	0	0
Maintenance of Peons .. .. .	2,196	5	0
Presents.. .. .	9,260	0	0
Charities .. .. .	13,423	0	0
Hire to Tradesmen .. .. .	6,882	9	8
	1,53,088	7	0

Poorniah's Personal Allowance.

Pay, .. .. .	6,000
Commission .. .. .	19,890
	25,890

<i>Total Expended</i> .. .. .	17,94,935	8	7
Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury, at the end of the fourth year .. .. .	6,39,985	5	1

*Canteroy Pagodas.*

FIFTH YEAR OR 1803—1804

THE GROSS REVENUE WAS FIXED AT .. .. . 25,81,550 0 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT

Jagheer Enaums, &c.	.. .. .	57,450	0	0
Repairs of Tanks,	.. .. .	65,600	0	0
Amildars and Subordinate Servants	.. .. .	1,72,600	0	0
Candachar..	.. .. .	1,48,500	0	0
Indefinite Expenses, including the Reference of the Fort of Bangalore, 21,500.	.. .. .	63,430	0	0

*Total.* .. .. . 5,07,580 0 0

*Remains* .. .. . 20,73,970 0 0

ADD, EXTRA REVENUE.

Sandal sold	.. .. .	51,052	1	11
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	2,500	0	0

.. .. . 53,552 1 11

*Net Revenue,*

.. .. . 21,27,522 1 11

*Add, Balance of last year,*

.. .. . 6,39,985 5 1

*Total Resources,* .. .. . 27,67,507 6 12

EXPENDED.

Company's Subsidy .. .. . 8,42,592 6 0



Deduct, carried to account in the fourth year .. .. . 80,000 8 0  
 Deduct also the augmentation of Regular Infantry charged in the account of the fourth year, 14,049 0 0

94,137 8 0

3,51,214 0 0

*Total Extra Expenses on account of the War in the year.* .. .. .

N. B. The deduction for the reduced number of Horse exhibited in the separate account is not made, the actual number only is charged in the account of the year.

Articles purchased .. .. . 74,468 5 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Mysore .. .. . 39,530 0 0  
 Great Bridge over the Cavery. .. .. . 75,250 0 0  
 Rajah's House at Seringapatam. .. .. . 8,300 0 0  
 Maintenance of Prisoners .. .. . 1,210 0 0  
 Presents. .. .. . 6,520 0 0  
 Charities. .. .. . 12,108 0 0  
 Hire to Tradesmen .. .. . 7,700 0 0

*Total.* .. .. . 1,50,618 0 0

Poorniah's personal allowance,

Pay, .. .. . 6,000

Commission, .. .. . 21,275

27,275 0 0

*Total Expended.* .. .. .

19,22,872 3 0





## A B S T R A C T.

Gross Revenue of the first year, .. ..	21,53,607 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct, expense of management, .. ..	6,35,580 3 0
<hr/>	
<i>Remains,</i> .. ..	15,18,027 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Add Extra Revenue,</i> .. ..	95,182 0 0
<hr/>	
<i>Net Revenue,</i> .. ..	.. .. 16,13,209 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Expended,</i> .. ..	.. .. 13,74,651 6 3
<hr/>	

Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the first year, .. ..	.. .. 2,38,557 5 8 $\frac{2}{4}$
Gross Revenue of the second year, .. ..	24,10,521 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct, expenses of management, .. ..	6,63,862 1 8
<hr/>	
<i>Remains,</i> .. ..	17,46,658 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Add Extra Revenue,</i> .. ..	77,443 8 14
<i>Net Revenue,</i> .. ..	18,24,102 8 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Add Balance of last year,</i> .. ..	2,38,557 5 8 $\frac{2}{4}$
<hr/>	
<i>Total Resources,</i> .. ..	.. .. 20,62,660 4 0
<i>Expended,</i> .. ..	.. .. 18,82,848 4 15
<hr/>	

Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the second year, .. ..	.. .. 1,79,811 9 1
Gross Revenue of the third year, .. ..	25,47,097 7 4
Deduct, expenses of management, .. ..	5,74,260 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>	
<i>Remains,</i> .. ..	19,72,836 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Add Extra Revenue,</i> .. ..	6,063 0 0
<hr/>	
<i>Net Revenue,</i> .. ..	19,78,899 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Add Balance of last year,</i> .. ..	1,79,811 9 1
<hr/>	
<i>Total Resources,</i> .. ..	.. .. 21,58,711 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Expended,</i> .. ..	.. .. 17,53,127 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>	

Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the third year, .. ..	.. .. 4,15,584 3 14
Gross Revenue of the fourth year, .. ..	25,01,572 6 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct, expenses of management, .. ..	5,29,730 2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>	

<i>Remains,</i> .. .. .	19,71,842 4 10	
<i>Add Extra Revenue,..</i> .. .. .	17,594 5 0	
	<hr/>	
<i>Net Revenue,</i> .. .. .	19,89,436 9 10	
<i>Add, Balance of last year,..</i> .. .. .	4,15,584 3 14	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total Resources,</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 24,05,021 3 8
<i>Expended,</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 17,65,935 8 7
		<hr/>
Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the fourth year, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 6,39,985 5 1
Gross Revenue of the fifth year, .. .. .	25,81,550 0 0	
Deduct, expenses of management, .. .. .	5,07,580 0 0	
	<hr/>	
<i>Remains,</i> .. .. .	20,73,970 0 0	
<i>Add, Extra Revenue,</i> .. .. .	53,552 1 11	
	<hr/>	
<i>Net Revenue..</i> .. .. .	21,27,522 1 11	
<i>Add, Balance of last year,..</i> .. .. .	6,39,985 5 1	
	<hr/>	
<i>Total Resources,</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 27,67,507 6 12
<i>Expended,</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 19,22,872 3 0
		<hr/>
Remained Balance in favor of the Treasury at the end of the fifth year, .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 8,44,635 3 12
Of which was due by the Company on the 31st July on account of the Sillahdar Horse, Star Pagodas, .. .. .	3,36,385 0 0	or 4,36,385
Cash in the Treasury, .. .. .	1,97,766 1 3	
Balances Outstanding on which there will be some loss,..	2,46,708 2 9	
	<hr/>	
	8,44,635 3 12	

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
*Acting Resident.*



OF APPENDIX.

No. 8.—*Memorandum of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Government of Mysore, in consequence of the War.*

AFTER some previous enquiries on the part of Mr. Webb, on the 31st December 1802, he requested the Dewan to entertain all the Serviceable Sillahdar Horse in Mysore, to be at the charge of the Honorable Company, from the period of their crossing the Tumbuddra until their return.

Early in January 1803; 756 were obtained for the whole month, their pay was 8,300 the broken periods reduced it to .. .. .	7,760	
In February recruited .. .. .	444	
Their broken pay .. .. .	4,760	
Total pay for February .. .. .	13,060	
In March, 10 days pay for the above 1200 Horse, who crossed the river on the 11th .. .. .	4,600	
	<hr/>	
Total Canteroy Pagodas ..	25,420	
Star Pagodas. .. .. .		21,138½
Expended for Saddles and Accoutrements Rupees 45,500. .. .. .		13,000
		<hr/>
Total expended in the equipment of the first detachment .. .. .		34,138½

*Expenses of the Equipment of the Second Detachment.*

On the 23rd of August, the Dewan received through Mr. Peile the communication of Lord Clive's wish, that he should increase the levies of Sillahdar Horse.

In September recruited 415 .. .. .	4,150	
In October recruited 350, giving them the full pay of the month, Total pay for October. .. .. .	7,650	
In November recruited 280, Total pay for November. .. .. .	10,800	
Pay for the above 1045 Horse, for 14 days in December 1803; they crossed the river on the 15th. .. .. .	5,250	
	<hr/>	
Canteroy Pagodas. .. .. .	27,850	
Star Pagodas. .. .. .		23,208½
Expended for Saddles and Accoutrements. Rupees 56,245. .. .. .		16,070
		<hr/>

Total expended in the equipment of the second detachment. .. 39,278½

The reimbursement of the Government of Mysore, has been fixed at the average monthly rate of 35 Rupees, or 10 Star Pagodas for each efficient Horseman, the actual disbursements of the Government of Mysore exceeded that rate in the following sums.

The first division consisted of 800 old troops, and 1200 recently collected, total 2000 Horse.

The excess disbursed to these troops amounts on an average of 17 months, from March 1803 to July 1804, both months included to 45,000 Star Pagodas a month. .. 76,500

To the second detachment of 1045, which marched on the 15th December 1803, the average monthly excess was 1500 for 7½ months, from 15th December 1803, to the end of July 1804.. 11,250

Total excess of actual disbursement over the amount to be repaid. .. 87,750

The following Troops and public establishments accompanying the Horse, were paid at the following rates, and are not included in the reimbursements to be made to the Government of Mysore.

Three hundred armed Peons .. 750

One hundred Dooly Peons .. 250

One hundred regular Infantry, field batta .. 100

Hurcarrahs entertained to replace those attached to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, together with the establishment of the Camp Cutwall. .. 350

1,450

*Total for 17 Months.* .. 24,650

The Dewan established an arrangement for supplying a certain number of Dooly Peons for the English army, by which they have been regularly relieved at stated periods, and the number at all times kept complete; this establishment has remained with Major General Campbell's division, and may be expected to return about the end of July.

The pay of these Peons including Duffadars and family payments, amounts on an average to 2 Star Pagodas, the same as that allowed by the Company to Chicacole Bearers, of whom 6 are allowed to a Dooly, and so charged in the Public accounts; 10 of the Mysore Bearers were necessarily allotted to each Dooly; and the pay of these four extra men to each Dooly has been disbursed by the Government of Mysore; 400 Dooly Peons having been maintained, the monthly excess of

charge above explained is 320 Pagodas for 18 months, from February 1803, to July 1804, both included. .. .. 5,760

Disbursed by Bishnapah, the officer commanding the Sillahdar Horse on various occasions, in rewards and distinctions to individuals for particular services, during 17 months .. .. 3,150

The Government of Mysore having in the first instance provided for the regular payment of the Sillahdar Horse, it became necessary to send to camp Convoys, with treasure for that purpose.

The field batta of the Troops composing these Convoys, was an extra expense to the government

*First*—Convoy under the Sare Sing, composed of 200 Horse, marched on the 13th June 1803, returned on the 30th August, 2 months and 17 days, but paid for 3 months at the rate of 2 Pagodas each per month .. .. 1,200

*Second*—Convoy under Cherenasarow, with treasure for Bishnapah, and a Lac of Pagodas for the Honorable Major General Wellesley composed of 80 Horse and 700 Peons, the former at a batta of 2 Pagodas, and the latter one Pagoda a month, marched on the 22d August, and returned on the 20th December, four months, at 860 Pagodas per month. . . . . 3,440

*Third*—Convoy under Manual, consisting of 350 regular Infantry, marched on the 28th September 1803, and has continued to serve with the forces in camp till the end of July 1804, 10 months, at 350 Pagodas. .. .. 3,500

*Fourth*—Convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, (with the newly raised Horse and) 500 Regular Infantry, marched on the 15th December 1803, and returned on the 10th March 1804, paid for 2½ months, at 1 Pagoda .. .. 1,250

*Fifth*—Convoy under Appoo Rao, consisting of 100 Horse at 2 Pagodas batta, 250 regular Infantry at 1 Pagoda, 106 peons at 1 Pagoda, marched on the 16th January 1804, and returned on the 30th May; paid for 4½ months, at 556 Pagodas. .. .. 2,502

*Sixth*—Convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, consisting of 470 regular Infantry and 250 Horse, marched on the 14th June, and is expected to return the 31st July, 1½ month, at 970 per month .. .. 1,555

*Total for Convoys* .. 13,347

Zuckum Putty, or an allowance to Soldiers wounded in battle, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the cure of their wounds, for 17 months. .. .. 1,123

Augmentation of regular Infantry, viz. 1026, at 2 Pagodas each Private, or the monthly expense including Officers of 2341½ for 18 months from February 1803, to July 1804, both included. . . . . 42,147

N. B. It is not intended to discharge this augmented establishment.

One thousand Peons from the Candachar establishment serving at Hurryhur for 15 months, from February 1803 to April 1804 both included, at 1 Pagoda each . . . . . 15,000

N. B. The Candachar Peons, when at their respective houses, receive a small pay, partly in waste land, partly in money, of from 2 to 3 Rupees per month ; when called out for service within Mysore, they receive an addition of one Pagoda, and on foreign service, the same Batta as the regular Sepoys.

*Total Augmentation of regular Infantry and Peons.* . . . . 57,147

*Total already expended.* . . . . 2,66,388½

On the return of the Troops from service, the custom of Eastern nations, a due sense of the service they have rendered, and the expediency of an impression favorable to future levies, rendered it indispensable to bestow honorary Rewards, Ornaments, Khilauts, reimbursement for horses killed in action or died from fatigue, together with some small pecuniary present to each individual.

This head will involve an expense of 1,89,000 Rupees, or Star Pagodas. . . . . 54,000

The Dewan considers it to be impracticable, (without effects fatal to the success of any future exertion of a similar nature,) to let it be understood, that he intends to disband 2300 Horse. This operation must be effected gradually, (and as far as possible,) imperceptibly ; it cannot be commenced before the expiration of two or three months, nor be completed in less than twelve.

The expense of this arrangement is estimated at. . . . . 1,00,000

Calculated expense on the return of the Troops . . . . . 1,54,000

*Total.* . . . . 4,20,388½



## ABSTRACT.

Equipment of the <i>First</i> Detachment	..	..	..	34,183½
do. <i>Second</i> do	..	..	..	39,278½
Excess of Pay to the Horse over that allowed by the Honorable Company.	..	..	..	87,750
Infantry Peons, &c Serving with the Horse	..	..	..	24,650
Dooly Bearers with the British Army	..	..	..	5,760
Rewards and Presents given by Bishnapah	..	..	..	3,150
Convoys	..	..	..	13,347
Zuckum Putty	..	..	..	1,123
Augmentation of Infantry and Peons	..	..	..	57,147
Presents, Rewards and reimbursements to the Troops on their return.				54,000
Expense of gradually discharging, instead of immediately disbanding 2,300 Horse	..	..	..	1,00,000
				Total... 4,20,388½

## DEDUCTION.

The Rajah's establishment of Horse previously to the preparation for War was 1500 ; the number which he maintained for the service of Mysore during the war was 1050, the expenses of 450 Horse fall therefore to be deducted from the above account of extraordinary expenses incurred in consequence of the war ; the pay within Mysore being at the rate of 10 Canteroy or 8 Star Pagodas to each Horseman for 17 months at 3,600 per month

	..	61,200	0	0
<i>Clear Extra Charges</i>	..	3,59,188½	0	0
ADDITIONAL EXPENSES ascertained on the Return of the Horse.	..	..	..	..
Remissions to various persons on account of advances in Camp for the purchase of Horses on their return to Mysore, remitted.	..	..	..	36,185
Stoppages due from the pay of Horsemen on their return to Mysore, remitted.	..	..	..	10,295
Bestowed in honorary Rewards beyond the calculated amount	..	..	..	4,258
				50,738 0 0
<i>Total Star Pagodas</i>	...	4,09,926	5	0
<i>Canteroy Pagodas</i>	...	4,91,911	8	0

(Signed) M. WILKS,  
*Acting Resident.*



**II.**

**STATISTICAL**

**FRAGMENTS ON MYSORE,**

**BY**

**DR. BENJAMIN HEYNE:**



# STATISTICAL FRAGMENTS ON MYSORE,

BY

DR. BENJAMIN HEYNE.

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The information collected in this Tract was acquired while I acted as assistant to Colonel Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Mysore Survey. In the year 1800 I was appointed to this situation, and received a set of instructions; according to which I have digested all the particulars that have come to my knowledge. Indeed this Tract may be considered as simply an abridgment of a report laid before the Government of Fort Saint George.

## I. STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

The greatest variation of the thermometer, in the course of one day during sixteen months, was  $28^{\circ}$ : this happened in the month of April 1800. The greatest difference in one month was  $36^{\circ}$ , and in the course of sixteen months  $51^{\circ}$ . For the thermometer stood at  $56^{\circ}$  in the palace of Bangalore, on the 26th December, 1800; and in my tent on the 8th of May, 1800, it was as high as  $107^{\circ}$ : but I must observe, that the thermometer had been carried in a box on a man's head during the greatest part of the day, on our march from Bangalore to Madavaram, and that it stood at  $107^{\circ}$  immediately on being put up in my tent: so that it was perhaps rather the direct heat of the sun, than of the atmosphere, that produced this elevation. The greatest heat in the houses during the month of April is  $87^{\circ}$  or  $88^{\circ}$ .

In the palace of Bangalore the thermometer, during the year 1800, never rose higher than  $82^{\circ}$ , and in the coldest season of the same year, it fell in a tent to  $52^{\circ}$ . In the palace at the same time it was  $56^{\circ}$ .

## II. STATE OF THE BAROMETER.

The weather and temperature have very little effect on the barometer in India. The greatest variation in the course of a day during sixteen months amounted to 0.3 inch: the regular daily variation is about 0.05 inch.

To try what influence solar heat might have on the column of quicksilver, I exposed a barometer, with a thermometer attached to it, to the sun for

about an hour; another corresponding barometer and thermometer I kept in my tent. The difference between the thermometers was about 30, and that of the barometers about 0.05 inch. The real change in bulk ought to have been nearly twice as great, as we learn from the experiments of General Roy and Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn: but my barometer was not sufficiently delicate for measuring minute alterations in length. I made no attempt to ascertain the amount of the diurnal rise and fall of the barometer between the tropics, as first pointed out by Bouguer, and lately determined with considerable accuracy by Messrs. Langsdorf and Horner: such observations would have required better barometers than I was provided with, nor is it likely that observations, made in an inland district, should have been attended with such regular results as those made at sea by the Russian philosophers above mentioned.

### III. PREVAILING WINDS.

The prevailing winds in the eastern and northern parts of Mysore, according to the accounts of the natives and my own observations, are the following. About the beginning of June and in July, the wind blows steadily from the west and the south-west, and ought to bring abundance of rain. This was the case particularly in the years 1800, 1801, and 1805, in the southern districts of Mysore; while the northern with the same wind had no rain.

In August and September the wind varies from the south-west to the north-west, bringing rain from both quarters. In the latter end of September and in October the wind veers round to the east and north-east, and from that quarter the heaviest rains are expected. About Hurryhurr rain is invariably expected in this season, after the wind has blown for three days successively from the north or north-east.

In November and December the northerly winds prevail, and to them are ascribed the coldness of this season, as well as the frequent fevers and other disorders.

In January and February the wind blows chiefly from the south, and is said to be healthy and pleasant. On the coast the *along-shore* winds (blowing from the same quarter) prevail during this season; they are esteemed very unpleasant, strong, and unhealthy: they do not extend in the bay to any great distance from the shore.

The different effects of winds upon the human body seem to be connected with their degree of moisture and dryness. The along-shore winds seem to stop the perspiration, while the land winds promote it. Hence probably the difference of their salubrity at least in some degree.

In April and May the winds are changeable, commonly blowing in the forenoon from the west, and in the afternoon from the east. These east winds bring violent storms, showers of rain and hail, accompanied by loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

The weather before rain becomes invariably sultry and calm, then the wind blows hot and dry from the rainy quarter, and effects the sensations in the same way, though not in the same degree, as the land wind on the coast.

#### IV. RAIN.

As Mysore participates of two monsoons, namely, the Malabar monsoon from June to September, and the Coromandel monsoon from September to December, more rain falls in it than in any other part of India. The rain of the former monsoon is attended with distant murmuring thunder, and frequent lightning, and seldom falls very heavy; while that of the latter pours down with great violence, fills the largest tanks in a few hours, and often lasts for many days with little intermission. The thunder is louder and the flashes of lightning more vivid.

The rains in April and May are of the accidental kind, heavy short showers from the east quarter. The drops are large and fall at a distance from each other.

#### V. ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is, generally speaking, serene and clear from January to May; during the first part of this season, however, the mornings are foggy, and about the end of it, in May, particularly the afternoons, are cloudy. The clouds begin to show themselves at noon along the eastern Ghauts, and draw from all eastern points, in different directions to the western hemisphere.

From the month of June to September the clouds come from the westward, and often obscure the sky for whole weeks: they have the appearance of detached broken bodies, and the rain from them is drizzly and persevering.

From the latter end of August to October, heavy clouds in the east before and after sun-set of a crimson and fiery colour, prognosticate immediate rain. They often assume the appearance of a fiery meteor. Hence I am disposed to suspect, that the meteor seen on the 13th December, 1801, at Madras, and visible also in Mysore, was nothing but a cloud of this kind.

The clouds in all seasons appeared to me to draw with the wind.

## VI. FOGS.

In some parts of the country heavy fogs, or rather mists, precede rains, thus about Chittledroog, from August to October, the hills are obscured till about ten in the forenoon. In general, fogs prevail all over the country in the months of December and January, after the rains are over, and have been abundant: they begin after midnight, and render the atmosphere chilly till seven in the morning, or a little later, when they are dispersed by the heat of the sun. No rain ever falls in these months. Hence these fogs are highly useful to the growth of plants, as they clear them from dust, and open their pores, and supply them with nourishment, which they could not obtain from the earth in this season. Without these irrigations very little salt petre could be made, as the earth which contains it can be recognized only after it has attracted this moisture.

I had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the changes in the atmosphere, and the circumstances attending the rising of heavy fogs, when I had the superintendence of the Saltpetre works in the northern Circars, and was obliged to ride early in the morning on horseback to distant villages. Before three o'clock the weather was usually serene and calm, but about that time a gust of warm wind set in and almost immediately afterwards I was involved in clouds of mist, so thick, that frequently I could not see my horse keeper a few yards before or behind me: I found it often so cold that I dismounted and walked until day light.

In this season, and by means of the heavy fogs, is the vinegar of Senagalu obtained, which is so much prized by the Moormen and rich Hindoos. It is made by spreading pieces of muslin cloth on the flowering senaga (*cicer arietinum*, Bengal gram) after sun-set, and removing them before the sun gets through the clouds of mist. The moisture, with which they are quite wet, is wrung from them, and preserved for use. This acid juice, according to the analysis of Vauquelin contains oxalic, malic, and a little acetic acid.

## VII. DEWS.

Dews are heaviest in December and January, before the fogs set in. They become perceptible about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, at a time when the atmosphere is perfectly serene and clear. On the Coromandel coast, we are not so much afraid of exposing ourselves to them as they seem to be in other parts of the world. Many Europeans and almost all the natives, sleep during the night in the open air, without the least injury to their health.



## VIII. HAIL.

Hail falls only in the hottest season, in April and May. It is usually in pieces of the weight of half an ounce, but sometimes of very considerable magnitude \*. It is accompanied by heavy thunder and storms or gusts of wind from the eastward. Showers of hail are more frequent above the Ghauts than below them. The natives call the hail *rain stones*, and ascribe to it great invigorating virtues.

## IX. THUNDER.

The loudest peals of thunder take place in the month of May. The commotions are then very vivid and frequent, and followed almost immediately by the thunder clap. This is the only season in which buildings, trees and animals are struck by lightning. The natives of India, however, do not betray any fear. Like the vulgar in Europe, they believe that the damage is done by thunderbolts, or stones that are discharged from the clouds.

The clouds in this season are hurried along by violent storms, often accompanied by whirlwinds, from all parts of the eastern Ghauts; and when they meet each other, a dreadful scene of thunder and lightning, and whirlwinds immediately presents itself, but it does not continue long; for the clouds are again dispersed in quick motions to the westward, and leave the atmosphere serene and delightful.

During the rainy season (seven months in the year), thunder is almost daily heard; but at a great distance. Flashes of lightning are seen very often. The peals are rather louder during the rains of the Coromandel monsoon.

## X. EARTHQUAKES.

These commotions of the earth are never violent, and by no means frequent in this country, occurring only about once in five years. I felt one at Toomkoo, on the 23rd of October 1800. It is remarkable that, at the same time, a violent hurricane raged along the coast from Ongole to Musulipatam. The shock was felt at Bangalore, and in most other parts of the Mysore; and it was stronger in the south than in the province where I was. It seemed to come from the north; proceeding southward, along the inland range of hills, and to be guided farther by those of which Sívaganga and Sewendroog are the most conspicuous.

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\* Masses of immense size are said to have fallen from the clouds at different periods: in the latter part of Tippoo Sultan's reign it is on record, and well authenticated, that a piece fell near Seringapatam of the size an elephant, which by the Sultan's Officers was reported to produce "the effect of fire on the skin of those who touched it."—A comparison naturally made by persons ignorant of the sensation of extreme frigidity. It is stated that two days elapsed before it was entirely dissolved, during which time it exhales such a stench as to prevent people from approaching it; fear probably occasioned the latter report. That this account is in the public records of Tippoo's reign, I have from a gentleman of the greatest respectability of character, and high in the Civil Service of the Honorable Company.

During the violent hurricane of Ongole, just mentioned, large masses of fire were seen to fall upon those hills so well known for their influence on the needle; and rain fell at both places, during the time, in the greatest abundance. These hills are composed chiefly of a kind of magnetic iron stone.

## XI. GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Peninsula of Hindostan is called, with great propriety, a promontory of Asia, as it consists of chains of mountains stretching from that immense continent into the eastern ocean, to within a few degrees of the equinoctial line. The eastern side of the peninsula, called Coromandel and Orixia, has at most places, a gradual ascent from the sea shore to the interior; but the western, or Malabar coast, is all along, I understand, mountainous, rising abruptly from the sea into high ridges of hills.

The inland country is longitudinally intersected, at unequal distances, by single or aggregated chains of hills, running north and south, or in a direction nearly parallel to the two coasts. These mountains belong all to the primitive class of rocks, and consist, as far as I have examined them, of sienite, mixed here and there with granite. In some places they are capped with beds of newer rocks, and floetz mountains are observed here and there crossing the country, and joining, as it were, the primitive chains to each other. It must not be supposed the mountains keep these directions with mathematical accuracy; on the contrary, deviations are by no means uncommon. We sometimes find small chains of primitive mountains running east and west, and sometimes floetz mountains running north and south. But, upon the whole, the directions of the mountains are as I have stated them.

The principal ranges of the peninsula present themselves best to our view when we cross the country from east to west. They lie at uncertain and unequal distances from each other, and, accordingly, sometimes form wide and sometimes narrow valleys. Of the latter kind are the valleys between the eastern Ghauts, called Pollams; and of the former, different parts of the Mysore.

The usual height of the hills, reckoning from the base to the summit, scarcely exceeds 800 or 1000 feet. But as the country is continually rising, the height of the inland mountains, above the level of the sea, frequently amounts to 4,000 feet.

The eastern Ghauts form the frontier of the Mysore country, by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the peninsula from Cape Commorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts, the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is

more sloping and protracted. These places are called passes ; and there is a considerable number of them. The pass at Peddanaigdurgum has, reckoning from the bottom of it to the first resting place, or choultry, in a distance of between six and seven miles, about 600 feet of elevation. That between Kistnagherry and Ryacotah, is nearly as high, but it is much longer, not less than fourteen miles, and consequently not so steep.

The Mysore country, above the Ghauts, is often called the Table Land, a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance ; as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous and every where undulating.

The part which presents itself first for our consideration is that situated between the eastern Ghauts, and the first parallel chain of mountains to the west of them. These two chains, in the northern part of the country, are about eighty or ninety miles distant from each other ; but they gradually approach as we proceed south, and near Ryacotah they seem to run into each other. The northern extremity is marked by interrupted chains of hills, which run from the Ghauts towards the western range. Nundydroog is the highest hill of that chain, and the hill fort of Nidjoil one of the most western. The distance between this east and west chain and Ryacotah, is about eighty miles.

The countries adjoining to this part are the Carnatic, or rather the Pollams, to the east ; the ceded districts, to the north ; the inland country of Mysore, to the west ; and part of the Borramahl, to the South. Formerly the whole of this district belonged to Mysore ; but at present, the eastern and southern parts are annexed to the Company's dominions ; the remainder belongs to the Mysore Rajah.

This tract of country seems to constitute the highest part of the whole peninsula of Hindostan. It rises gradually from the ghauts towards Bangalore. At the end of the Peddanaigdurgum pass, the barometer stood at twenty-eight inches, nearly at the same height as it did on the top of Sautghur, one of the highest hills below the pass. At Baetamungalum it stood at 27·5 inches ; and at Bangalore, at 27·2 inches. These determinations give us the respective heights of these places above the level of the sea, as follows:—

				Feet.
Peddanaigdurgum	..	..	..	1,907
Baetamungalum	..	..	..	2,435
Bangalore	..	..	..	2,807

According to the same mode of calculation, the top of Sivagunga, the highest mountain in this part of Mysore, is about 4,600 feet above the level of Madras.

The high tracts of ground, which give this district an undulating appearance, generally run from north to south, or following the direction of the

great mountain ranges. The soil on these high grounds is red and gravelly, and very often rocks of sienite, or granite, appear upon its surface. These masses of stone have usually so little cohesion, that they may be easily broken by means of iron crows; and they admit even wooden tent pins to be driven into them. The lower parts of these high grounds are intersected by nullahs, or deep ravines torn up by the torrents of water that are precipitated from the heights in the rainy season.

The tops of these ridges are usually very barren, producing nothing but a small jungle, chiefly composed of *dodonæa viscosa*, *convolvulus cuneatus*, *erythroxyton areolatum*, and a thorny new species of *barleria*, very similar to the *barleria prionitis*.

The soil in the valleys is quite different; for, during the rains, the finer particles of the decomposed rocks are deposited in them, and form a good and loamy mixture. The lowest part of the valley is cultivated with rice, or sugar. The latter requires the best soil; while, for the former, a copious supply of water is necessary. This is easily obtained in the wet season, from the rivulets, or nullahs, and in the dry, from tanks (or reservoirs of water), for the construction of which this country is remarkably favourable. Plantations of cocoa-nuts, jack, and other trees, are likewise found here, particularly near the villages, which are built on the first ascent from the valley, where the soil is of a middling quality, namely, a mixture of loam, sand, and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Raghie, and some other small and dry grains, are also cultivated here. Higher up, towards the top of the ridge, a silicious sand prevails in the soil, which produces nothing but horsegram, a grain, on that account, very cheap in this part of Mysore. Below the superficial soil, there is commonly a bed of gravel, which immediately covers a sienitic or granitic rock, very often in a state of disintegration, considerably advanced.

As the proportion of constituents in these rocks is far from uniform, a corresponding diversity is observable in the soil produced by its disintegration. We find capacious veins, consisting of nothing but quartz gravel of different sizes. In other places, where felspar has prevailed, we find a fine white pipe-clay in great abundance; and where hornblende has been the prevailing constituent, we find abundance of yellow ochre. Both the pipe-clay and ochre are used by the natives for different purposes.

The district on the north of this is similar, both in its aspect and boundaries, being surrounded on all sides by ranges of hills. But it is lower than the district which has just been described. The descent from Bangalore, as we proceed northwards, is perceptible, though by no means rapid. At Secrah, on the high ground near the large Mussulman mausoleum, the barometer

stood at 2785, which makes it in a distance of eighty four miles, about 581 feet lower than Bangalore, or about 2223 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest mountains in this part of the country are in the eastern range; but I do not suppose that any of them are 4000 feet above the level of the sea. Those of the Chittledroog are much lower; and the highest from the bottom to the top, not quite 900 feet. Some smaller hills and ridges cross the country in different directions. They are usually composed of stratified rocks, low and flat on the top and clad with fine long grass. Whereas the primitive rocks are covered with trees and different kinds of underwood.

The soil of this part of the country is similar to that already described till we come to Sirah, where the stratified hills make their appearance. It then becomes alternately black and red sometimes gravelly and stony. Through its surface appear perpendicular layers of slate, which are often intersected with quartz or marl. The slate is iron-shot, and always decomposing and red.

The culture is the same as in the last described district, except in the country where the stratified hills occur. On the black soil jonnaloo and cotton are the principal crops; while on the red soil raghie flourishes best. The underwood on the uncultivated land, which is very extensive, consists chiefly of the prickly *minosas*, *cassia auriculata*, &c.

The soil often contains common salt, and on that account is favourable to the growth of cocoa-nut trees, of which there are very large plantations in the valleys.

Having passed the Chittledroog ranges of hills, we descend into an extensive and variegated valley which leads towards the River Tumbudra. Both the eastern and western boundaries of this valley are at a great distance, though they may be observed at times. The low country is variously intersected with flætz mountains and ridges that seem to be connected with or to bear on one or other of the principal ranges. Some of these are high, and all contain in their rocks much iron and magnesia. The narrow valleys between them have a fine rich soil, which is seldom of the kind called cotton soil, but red and loamy, as it is brought by the rain water from the hills, which are much given to decomposition.

The hills are clad with a fine verdure, and the trees grow on them to a pretty large size, particularly the sandal tree. Grass also seems to be in abundance. North of Mayaæondah, a place about half way between Chittledroog and the river, the country becomes long waving. We see here and there single hills or short ranges. The former are mostly sienitic, or granitic, the latter slaty. The nearer we come to the river the more the cotton soil and marl abound. The river is constantly accompanied by ranges of hills.

The farthest west of these which I have seen are those of Buswapatam, through which the river winds. They consist of several ranges of mountains. The southernmost is composed of a striped siliceous slate, but those towards the centre consist of clay slate. The soil along the river is mostly black cotton soil, and below it are beds of mica slate.

Hurryhur is one of the principal places in this part of the country. It lies on the banks of the Tumbudra, is about 1831 feet above the level of Madras, and is probably the lowest point of the whole Mysore. The perpendicular height of the hills here does not exceed four or five hundred feet.

In all these countries the natives distinguish, in their revenue accounts, eight different kinds of soil, for which different productions are particularized. The names of these soils in the Canarese language, together with the meaning of the terms, are as follows:—

1. Yara, black cotton ground, quite free from stones.
2. Kara, the same, but stony.
3. Kengalu, kempu, red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould.
4. Morallu, molalu, sandy soil.
5. Kallu, murbu, stony and gravelly soil.
6. Bila, carlu, white stiff loam.
7. Maska, masbu, cabbou, garden soil.
8. Sondu, salt ground.

The productions of these soils will be best seen in the following table. It may be proper to notice that the general division of the country into low and high ground has not been attended to, because the productions of the former are exclusively rice and sugar. Hence wherever such productions are specified they indicate at the same time the situation of the ground on which they are produced. Every other species of grain is the production of high grounds, or of places that cannot be watered. Wheat is chiefly cultivated in beds of tanks after their water has been expended in irrigating the rice and sugar fields.

Table of the different Soils with their Productions.

NAMES OF SOIL.	PLACES WHERE FOUND.	GRAIN SOWN IN DIFFERENT PLACES, ON ANY PARTICULAR SOIL.																							
		Dhanam.	Chollu.	Ganta.	Korra.	Jonna.	Chama.	Goduma.	Aruga.	Worga.	Kanda.	Wulawa.	Anuma.	Pesara.	Senaga.	Anda.	Nuwa.	Werynuwa.	Minna.	Bobara.	Alanda.	Pratty.	Cheruku.	Vegetables.	
BLACK, Yara.....	Ayamungalum....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Chittledroog....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Hurryhurr....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Ayrany....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Honelly....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Buswapatam....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Heroor....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Darmapoory....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Sirah....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
	Sawendroog....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
BLACK & STONES, Kara.	Darmapoory....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Rutnagherry....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Baetamungalum....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
RED SOIL, Kempu, Kengala.	Colar....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Uscotah....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Sewendroog....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Darmapoory....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Rutnagherry....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Seerah....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Bangalore....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Chittledroog....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Hurryhurr....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Ayrany....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Annajie....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
	Honelly....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	
Buswapatam....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u		
Heroor....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u		
Matod....	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u		

GRAIN SOWN IN DIFFERENT PLACES, ON ANY PARTICULAR SOIL.

NAMES OF SOIL.	PLACES WHERE FOUND.	GRAIN SOWN IN DIFFERENT PLACES, ON ANY PARTICULAR SOIL.																							
		Dhaniam.	Cholli.	Ganta.	Korra.	Jonna.	Chama.	Godma.	Aruga.	Worga.	Kanda.	Wulawa.	Anuma.	Pessara.	Sennaga.	Anda.	Nuwa.	Werynuwa.	Mhuma.	Bobara.	Alsanda.	Pratty.	Cherruku.	Garden vegetables.	
GARDEN SOIL, <i>Cabbu, Masbu, Maska.</i>	Bangalore ...																								
	Chittledroog.																								
	Buswapatam.																								
	Ayrany. ...																								
SAND GROUND, <i>Molala, Morala.</i>	Rutnagherry.																								
	Seerah... ..																								
	Talem. ... ..																								
	Hurryhurr... ..																								
	Honelly. ... ..																								
	Buswapatam.																								
	Annajie. ... ..																								
STONE, <i>Callu, Marbu.</i>	Bangalore... ..																								
	Sewendroog.																								
	Seerah. ... ..																								
	Ayamungalum																								
WHITE LOAM, <i>Carlu, Bila.</i>	Hurryhurr... ..																								
	Honelly. ... ..																								
	Ayrany. ... ..																								
	Annajie. ... ..																								
SALT GROUND, <i>Choudu.</i>	Heroor. ... ..																								
	Darmapoory.																								
	Seerah. ... ..																								
	Matod. ... ..																								
	Darmapoory.																								
	Chittledroog.																								

This mark (n) shows that the grain, in the column of which it stands, is cultivated; two (nn), point out the grain as the principal crop; if the mark (o) appears, it is but in small quantities attended to.



The names of the grain on the table are according to the Telinga language. The following table exhibits the Linnæan names of these vegetable substances respectively :

Dhauñanr	..	..	<i>Oryza sativa.</i>
Chollu	..	.	<i>Eleusine corrocanæ.</i>
Ganta	..	..	<i>Holcus spicatus.</i>
Korra	..	..	<i>Panicum italicum, millet.</i>
Jonna	..	..	<i>Holcus sorghum.</i>
Chama	..	..	<i>Panicum meliacium.</i>
Goduma	..	..	<i>Triticum aristatum, wheat.</i>
Aruga	..	..	<i>Paspalum frumentaceum.</i>
Warga	..	..	<i>Panicum pilosum.</i>
Kanda	..	..	<i>Cytisus cajan, red gram.</i>
Wulawa	.	..	<i>Glycine tomentosa, horse gram.</i>
Anuma	..	..	<i>Dolichos spicatus, cow gram.</i>
Pessara	..	..	<i>Phaseolus mungo, green gram.</i>
Sennaga	..	..	<i>Cicer arietinum, chick pea.</i>
Amda	..	..	<i>Ricinus communis, castor oil.</i>
Nuwa	..	..	<i>Sesamum orientale, gingelic oil seed.</i>
Werrynuwa	..	..	<i>Anthemis ? oil seed.</i>
Minuma	..	..	<i>Phaseolus minimus, black gram.</i>
Bobara	..	..	<i>Dolichos catianus.</i>
Alsanda	..	.	<i>Dolichos sinensis.</i>
Pratty	..	..	<i>Gossypium herbaceum, cotton.</i>
Cherruku	..	..	<i>Saccharum officinale, sugar-cane.</i>

## XII. RIVERS, TANKS, &c.

The largest river in that part of Mysore of which we have been speaking is the Tumbudra, which may be considered as bounding the country on the north. It comes from the western Ghauts, taking an easterly direction, and to judge from its rapidity and from the depth of the channel which it has cut, it must have a great fall. It receives its waters from rivulets and torrents which, during the rainy season, precipitate themselves in every direction from the hills. It proceeds from the western Ghauts in two distinct streams, called the Tunga and the Budra. These unite not far from Hurrayhur, and then the name of the river is constituted by joining together the two names which distinguished its two branches. From Hurrayhur it runs in a north-easterly direction and at no great distance disembogues itself into the Kishtnah.

As the Tumbudra has cut a deep channel for itself, and is every where surrounded by steep banks, it is quite useless for the purposes of irrigation.

During the hottest months very fine musk melons and some other vegetables are raised in its beds.

The wood which grows on the western Ghauts might be readily floated on this river to the coast. It might serve also to convey the products of Mysore in flat-bottomed boats to the British dominions near the sea.

The only boats at present in use are round baskets covered with buffalo skins. They hold about fifteen men, and, notwithstanding their wretched appearance, have been employed to convey armies and even artillery across the river. The natives often cross the river upon cutcherry pots (earthen pots with a narrow mouth,) on which they support themselves, and in which they keep their clothes dry.

The smaller rivulets are of more consequence to the farmer, as they convey water into the tanks, without the aid of which the low grounds would yield little or nothing. This water, when it happens to rise from springs, is often brackish in the summer season; yet it answers the purposes of cultivation, and is often drawn laboriously by means of pacotas to water rice and sugar fields. In the rainy season the water of the rivers is usually of a deep red from the quantity of clay, tinged with iron, which it holds in suspension. It is generally sweet, being in fact rain water, and is considered by the natives as peculiarly palatable, and even preferred by them to the waters of the Ganges.

In the southern parts of Mysore the largest river is the Cavery. It receives several small rivers from the northern parts of Mysore; two of which, the Arkawatty and Dachanapinnaky, run almost the whole length of the country, rising from the Nundydroog hill, in the north, and flowing into the Cavery nearly at the southern extremity of the district. These rivers during the rainy season are very rapid and difficult to cross.

There are no lakes in the northern parts of Mysore; but abundance of tanks or artificial reservoirs in the higher grounds. In the low valleys, where the black cotton soil predominates, there are very few. These tanks receive the water from the neighbouring high grounds, and are employed to water the rice and sugar fields. They are frequently surrounded by stone walls or facings, and are furnished with regular sluices to let out the water.

I conceive that the ground now occupied by tanks might be husbanded much better by taking advantage of higher and favourable situations, so that many of the spots now covered with water might be cultivated.

The water in these tanks being rain water is always sweet, and though muddy, is preferred by the natives to well water, which is limpid but often brackish. The matter which the water deposits in the bottom of the tank forms a rich

soil, upon which fine crops of wheat are sometimes raised after the whole of the water has been employed.

With the natives of India I am much inclined to ascribe to water a number of disorders with which they are afflicted, as intermittent fevers, obstructions in the viscera, and all the multitude of diseases that proceed from this latter cause. I have observed that in those parts of India where the soil is black and calcareous these disorders are general and endemical; I have observed also that those who drink water brought by the rivers in the rainy season are subject at that time to fevers and agues. The precaution used by some officers of my acquaintance of boiling their water, and insisting on those under their command using the same precaution, has kept whole detachments in good health in countries considered as peculiarly injurious to those who are obliged to live in them.

The natives of India have a very simple mode of rendering turbid water drinkable. They rub a little alum or induga (the seed of *strychnos potatorum*) on the sides of a pot, and then pouring the water into it let it remain at rest for a little time. The earthy matter is immediately precipitated, and the water becomes clear and limpid.

### XIII. MOUNTAINS AND MINERALS.

Very little can be added to the general description of the country already given. The principal range of mountains is abruptly rising and falling. Distant points appear often as separated from each other by great efforts of nature. The intervening chasm is frequently eight or ten miles long, and very little elevated above the low country.

The western range of hills in the district of Bangalore run so interruptedly that when among them, we fancy they have no particular direction or arrangement. In the country between the two north and south ranges, which may be called flat or plain, single hills or even whole clusters of them occur of the same nature and appearance as the principal chains. The greatest number of these hills occur near Colar. All these hills abound with underwood and trees, few of which, however, grow to any considerable size. The soil on them is mostly a fine black vegetable mould, very fertile but not sufficiently deep to afford nourishment for large trees. Springs of excellent water are to be found on most of them. Their surface is usually covered with stones of different sizes, which render the ascent very difficult. They never contain any metallic ores so far as I know, except ores of iron.

Almost all the hills about Bangalore are sienitic, but, to the south east of Ooscotah, a place between Bangalore and Colar, there occur hills composed of a soft, ferruginous, clay slate. They are low, flat at their tops, and

mostly barren. The soil about them is a fine argillaceous red earth. Gold is found in small quantities near these hills, either mixed with the soil, or interspersed in quartz stones.

Near Sírah the hills seem to be all of secondary formation. They run in straight lines in various directions; are quite bare of trees; but in the wet season, have a green appearance, from the long hill grass (*Anthistiria barbata*), which is almost the only vegetable that grows on them. These hills are almost constantly covered at top with a kind of magnetic ironstone, which withstands the decomposing powers of the air and water much longer than the lower parts of the hills, which seem to be composed of ferruginous slate clay.

The lower ridges north and west of Chittledroog, consist of a compound in which chlorite, oxide of iron, and sometimes hornblende prevail. They often form basins of considerable size which have a very fertile soil. Many of them are naked; but some of them are covered with fine grass, and produce trees of a middling size of which the sandal is the most remarkable.

Having given an idea of the nature of the various mountains which occur in this part of India, I shall now attempt to describe the different minerals which I met with while traversing it in all directions.

1. The great rock, which in fact constitutes the basis of the whole country is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients; namely, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white colour; and veins of it, from four to ten inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in colour, from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration: the hornblende, in that state, has assumed a brown ochre colour, and has lost all lustre and cohesion; while the mica retains both its colour, lustre, and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the waving high ground consists of sienite decomposed into pipe-clay, intermixed with micaeous shining particles, and grains of quartz.

The inland range of the Ghauts is composed of sienite as well as the eastern Ghauts, with this difference, that the felspar is of a beautiful brick red color, and the predominating ingredient. Mica also abounds in some of the hills. I have seen specimens of mica slate, from mountains situated on the west side of Bangalore; but have never seen any such rock in the eastern range.

The kind of rock just described, which is a very handsome stone, continues to Nidgeul; but, in the range that crosses the country, of which Nundy-

droog is the principal hill, it becomes intermediate between the sienite of the eastern and inland ranges. The felspar is more red, and the mica more conspicuous than in the eastern Ghauts; but not so beautiful as at Sivagunga and Sewendroog.

The ranges of hills to which Chittledroog belongs are exactly of the same composition. In some places the felspar is of a fine red, in others of a silvery white colour.

When this rock begins to decompose, it assumes a slaty form, the layers of which are pretty thick; but as the disintegration advances, it scales off in thin laminæ, which are very brittle; and in them the mica is more apparent than in the fresh rock.

This rock is every where given to decomposition, probably on account of the great proportion of iron which it contains; and this decomposition is much farther advanced in the lower than in the higher parts of the mountains. On the summits of the hills the soundest stones are always found, because every thing that has been loosened by decomposition is washed down by the monsoon rains. In the lowest part of the country, usually at some depth below the surface, the same sienitic rock occurs, almost always decomposed, and without cohesion or colour. The felspar is commonly converted into pipe-clay; the hornblende is either entirely gone or changed into ochre; the mica still brilliant, and the quartz entire.

2. Granite (a compound of quartz, felspar, and mica) is chiefly observed in the low country; where the black soil prevails, almost always in a state of decomposition, and very friable. The felspar is usually large, rhomboidal, silvery, or milk white; often so soft as to verge upon the state of pipe-clay. The mica is in thin plates, little affected by decomposition, of a greyish white colour and often in large pieces.

In these two rocks, besides the constituents already mentioned, we frequently observe the following minerals:

3. Garnets. In many hills they constitute an integral part of the sienitic compound; but more in the lower than the higher parts of the country. Garnets occur very frequently in the mountains of the Lower Ghauts; but I have not, or very seldom, seen them in the Mysore.

4. Diamond spar. The same observations apply to this mineral as to garnet.

5. Pistazite,\* a mineral of a yellowish green colour, sometimes in confused, slender, needle-like crystals; oftener compact, in dots and overlaying the sienite in small stripes. Its hardness is that of quartz, which it resembles much in appearance and fracture. I consider it as merely quartz, coloured

\*Eucrase of Haüy.

with green earth; a substance that occurs in India, as I have seen specimens of it from the Deckan.

6. Granatite of Werner. This mineral I have found in the southern parts of Mysore.

7. Chlorite slate. This mineral forms the constituent of the hills near Sirah. It is of a greenish blue colour, with yellowish ochrey spots; lustre silky; longitudinal fracture fibrous; very soft. Cubic crystals of brown iron stone occur in it, from two lines in diameter to one inch. When this mineral is decomposed it becomes quite brittle, red, and ochrey, and stains the fingers. Iron-shot quartz is often found massive in it.

8. Clay iron stone constitutes some ranges of hills near Chittledroog, and the hills north of Hurryhur.

9. Drawing slate, found in different parts of the country about Chittledroog.

10. Schorl, in quartz, near Hurryhurr.

11. Mica slate occurs often below the beds of marl in countries where the black cotton soil prevails.

12. Flinty slate, with alternate stripes of a red and grey colour. It forms the cover of most hills here. Magnetic iron stone occurs in it in nests.

13. Bluish black quartz.

14. Pot stone and actinolite occur frequently in nests near Matod. It has a considerable admixture of iron; for when it decomposes it becomes quite red.

15. Asbestoid, found in the pot stone near Talem.

16. Ligniform asbestos, among the Mayacondah hills.

17. Lamellar actinolite, at Hurryhurr.

18. Brown spar. A mineral which I consider as belonging to this species occurs near Talem and Annaji.

19. Captain Warren, formerly an assistant in the Mysore survey, has lately discovered that gold was found and extracted from earth and stones by the natives near Baetmungalum. By all accounts it was extracted by washing from the alluvial soil; but its quantity was too small to repay the labour of searching for it.

20. Iron-glance is found among the Chittledroog hills, near Talem and other places. It is employed in the glass works at Matod. That mineralogists may have it in their power to determine whether I have named this mineral right, I shall here give a short description of it. Its external colour is brown ochrey, internally it is black. Externally its lustre is dull, internally shining and semi-metallic. Fracture even, inclining to the small gra-

nular foliated. Hardness, equal to that of felspar. Specific gravity, 4.95. Streak, red. Its powder is brown. It decomposes into red ochre, which is often found on the fracture when a stone is broken. It occurs in ochrey pieces, coated with an ochrey crust, which feels smooth. It is attracted by the magnet; but not strongly. Large pieces of it show polarity. When heated in a crucible or on charcoal it follows the magnet like iron-filings. To try whether it contained any manganese, I heated a mixture of equal parts of its powder and potash to whiteness. The greatest part of it was scorified black, and a few particles appeared of a dirty green colour. When this mass was put into water scarcely any colour appeared; but when it had stood some time an exceedingly small cloud of an amethystine colour appeared near the slag. On adding a little sulphuric acid the cloud disappeared, and the water remained colourless. This amethystine colour rendering the presence of some manganese in the ore probable, I took ten grains of the powder and digested it twice with five parts of strong nitric acid over a lamp furnace, and exposed the dry powder for some time to the air. I then poured four times the weight of diluted nitric acid on it, adding occasionally a little sugar-candy. The solution, which remained colourless, being decanted off and supersaturated with potash, a very minute quantity of a white powder was precipitated. These experiments, together with some others which I think it needless to recite, showed that only a very minute proportion of manganese was present in this ore.

21. Iron sand, which is, probably, a sub-species of micaceous iron ore, is found in the beds of rivers and nullahs after the rainy season.

22. Clay iron stone is found near Darmaparam, Ruttengherry, and many other places.

From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected. Accordingly none have ever been observed. Indeed if they did occur in India, they would be neglected by the inhabitants, as in consequence of the late perpetual wars, fuel is every where in great abundance.

23. Common salt occurs in this country in considerable abundance. It is usually found in the red soil, upon the surface of which it effloresces in the dry season. It is then swept together in the morning, separated from the earthy particles by percolation and crystalized again in shallow beds made of mortar. It is manufactured in almost every village on the south side of Chittledroog, and used by those natives who cannot afford sea salt. In consequence of this manufacture, the quantity of sea salt imported into the eastern and southern parts of Mysore is very small. In the southern districts, about Hurryhur and Honelly, salt is supplied from the Malabar coast, from which it is brought by the lombardies on the backs of bullocks. The

salt obtained from the red soil is conceived, when long used, to occasion eruptions on the skin.

24. Carbonate of soda is likewise found in Mysore. The greatest quantity of it is manufactured among the hills of the Chittledroog country. It is mixed with a good deal of common salt. The method of procuring it is similar to that just described for obtaining common salt, only that its lixivium is evaporated by boiling. It is sold in all bazars under the name of sobboo. It is manufactured by the washermen, and chiefly used by them. It is employed likewise in bleaching. The glass-makers prepare, by a process of their own, the quantity of soda required for their purposes.

#### XIV. PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The shortest and most perspicuous way of conveying an accurate idea of the various productions of this country will be to exhibit them under the form of tables. I have given the Linnæan names of the different plants, the English names when they exist, and I have added the Telinga, Canarese, Hindostani, and Tamil names, to put it in the power of every person, who resides in India, to ascertain the nature of the productions which surround him, provided he be acquainted with the name by which it is distinguished by the natives themselves.

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.	Hindostani Names.	Malabar Names.
<i>Oryza sativa</i> . . . .	Paddy, rice.	Wadlu.	Nellu.	Dhaun.	Nellu.
<i>Eleusine corocana</i> . .	Natcheny.	Choda.	Raghi.	Raghi.	Kaewaeru.
<i>Paspalum frument</i> . .	„	Aruga.	Harka.	Kodaru.	Wargu.
<i>Panicum italicum</i> . .	Millet spec.	Corra.	Nawini.	Kogoni.	Tennae.
----- <i>pilosum</i> . .	Ditto.	Warga.	Baruga.	Bariki.	Kuruwarga.
----- <i>miliaceum</i> . .	Ditto.	Chama.	Sami.	Sahmi.	Samae.
<i>Triticum aristatum</i> . .	Wheat.	Goduma.	Godhi.	Khaen.	Godumae.
<i>Holcus sorghum</i> . .		Jonna.	Jola.	Jovar.	Cholum.
----- <i>spicatus</i> . .		Ganta.	Sajja.	Bajera.	

Rice being the general food of the country, and cultivated in different soils, seasons, and ways, varieties have been produced, distinguished from each other by their external appearance, size, and colour. In the Mysore I have found twenty one varieties, the names of which it would be useless to state without giving a particular history of each. The finer varieties are in general less productive than the coarser, and require a much longer time to ripen, often five or six months, when the coarser kinds are ripe in three or four months. It is said that one of the coarsest varieties is ready for cutting



down in six weeks after the time of sowing it. The rice most generally cultivated and of a middling kind is chanonghi and kembaddi. It ripens in about four and a half or five months, and two crops are annually expected.

Raghi is the food of all classes of people in most of the provinces in Mysore, and indeed in all the countries on the coast so situated that tanks cannot be constructed for irrigating large tracts of land, or which have not the black soil productive of jonna. There are three or four varieties of raghi, called by the Telingas *choda*, *pedda choda*, and *maddy ruba choda*; besides the *car choda*, which is a new species. On the coast the lowest and poorest classes of people only eat this kind of grain; but in the Mysore it is the food of every person: it is very unpalatable to those not accustomed to it.

The other small kinds of grain, as panicum (*millet*), paspalum, &c., are less esteemed or less productive than raghi, and are therefore sown but in small quantities.

It may be proper to mention, that the names given in the preceding table are in the nominative singular, but in the common language the plural is used when they are spoken of: thus the natives say *ragalu*, *álu*, &c.

There are nine varieties of *jonna*, which are admitted by all jonnaloo eaters to differ in taste and proportional produce. They are not indifferently cultivated, some being peculiar to particular soils, while others grow in all black and calcareous fields: it grows to the greatest perfection on its own black soil, frequently rising to the height of eight or nine feet, while in the other soils, not so well adapted for its growth, it scarcely exceeds the height of three feet.

Wheat is cultivated but in small quantities in gardens, or in the rich soil of the beds of those tanks which have been left dry after the watering of rice fields. The grains of the Mysore wheat are smaller than those which come from the Mahratta country; on that account it is much cheaper. It is sown in the beginning of the cold season.

TABLE II. *Dry Grains.*

Linæan Names.	English Names	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.	Hindustani Names.	Malabar Names.
<i>Phaseolus mungo.</i>	Green gram.	Pessara	Hesara.	Moogo.	Patchapairu.
——— <i>aconitifolius</i>			Karamanny		
——— <i>minimus.</i>	Black Do.	Minuma.	Praddu.	Maushwartu.	Wulandu.
<i>Dolichos spicatus.</i>	Cow gram.	Annuma.	Awira.	Ballar.	Awarue.
——— <i>catianus</i> ...		Bobara.			
——— <i>sinensis</i> ...		Alsanda.	Hulsanda.	Loba.	Karamanni.
<i>Cytisus cajan.</i> ...	Redgram.	Kanda.	Togari.	Tuwar.	Tovare.
<i>Cicer arictinum.</i> ...	Chickpea, Bengal gram.	Sennaga.	Kaula.	Harbirri.	Kadle.
<i>Glycine tomentosa</i>	Horse gram.	Wulawa.	Hurully.	Kulti.	Kollu.

These are called *dry grains*, because, they are sown on the coast after the rains are over, and on grounds that cannot be watered : but the name does not apply well in Mysore, where they are usually sown after the first rains along with other kinds of grain.

They are usually boiled into a kind of pulse called *poppu*, and ate along with rice or raghi as a seasoner. The *sennaga pappu*, or dried sennaga, from which the husk has been separated, is eaten as a dainty by young and old at fairs and other public and festival occasions. It requires the best soil, and is often sown in the beds of dry tanks.

The *dolichos spicatus*, or cow gram, is always sown along with raghi. The raghi is sown by means of a drill plough, which makes ten or twelve furrows, half a foot distant from each other ; and between every turn of the plough a single furrow is left for the cow gram.

The *phaseolus aconitifolius* is only cultivated in the northern parts of Mysore : it is eaten like green and black gram with jonnalu and rice.

Horse gram is nowhere cheaper or more plentiful than about Bangalore, as it is the only grain that grows on barren elevated situations, which on account of the crowded population, are here cultivated. Horses not accustomed to feed upon it contract, by using it as food, the disease called the *hot piss* and camels become itchy.

TABLE III. *Productions not comprehended in the former List.*

Linnean Names.	English Names.	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.	Hindustani Names.	Malabar Names.
<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ....	Gingelie oil seed.	Syuwa.	Wallelu.	Mitta tél.	EeHu.
<i>Anthemis</i> .....	Oil seed.	Werry nuwa	Huekellu.	Ram tél.	Pa ellu.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	Large castor oilseed	Per amdah.	Dodda harelu.	Arandika tél.	Ammanak wutu.
—variatio....	Small do.	Chiitta amdah	Chiitta harelu.	Choti arandie.	Chittamanak wutu.
<i>Saccharum officinale</i> ..	Sugar-cane.	Cheruku.	Kubbu.	Gunne.	Carambu.
<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	Cotton.	Pratti.	Katty.	Ruvi.	Parati.
<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> ...	Country hemp.	Janapa.	Janapa.	Sunka jhaud.	Janapirri.

Sugar is manufactured in many parts of the country about Nundidroog ; they understand the process very well ; and of manufacturing candy and loaf sugar. In the more northern districts they can make nothing but jaggory and a kind of coarse powdered sugar. The sugar cane cultivated is mostly of the red variety. The farmer does not consider it is a profitable article of culture ; it impoverishes the land so much, that three years must be suffered to elapse before sugar-cane can be raised a second time upon the same field.

Cotton requires a good dry situation, as that afforded by the black marly soil, which takes its name from this plant (*Cotton soil*). A small shower of rain, if it should fall at the time that it is getting ripe, spoils the whole crop; fortunately this happens but seldom. Cotton is sown by means of the drill plough, the furrows being about a foot distant from each other. It might be cultivated on most of the hills in the country, as the soil on them is very rich.

The *werrinuwa*\* is an oil plant not known on the coast, but found in the higher provinces of Bengal, from whence I received it under the name of *verbesina sativa*: it grows in all soils, even in the very worst. By the natives it is used for the same purposes as the gingeli oil. All oil used for common purposes is expressed in a mill driven by bullocks. One kolaga of seed yields one maund and a quarter of oil, and thirty seers can be expressed in the course of a day.

The oil from the smaller kind of *ricinus communis* is used as a medicine, and is chiefly given to children as a laxative. The oil expressed from the larger seed goes in common under the name of lamp oil, and is the cheapest oil in India. The plant grows without the least attention being bestowed on it, and when it has once established itself in any particular place, it is very difficult to root it out completely.

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\* The following is the botanical description of this plant: syngenesia polygamia superflua. Anthemis proximum genus. An ipsum?

Col. communis hemisphericus, squamis 6, obovato-lanceolatis, acutis.

Cor. composita radiata, corollulæ ♀ tubulosæ in disco. Femineæ ligulatæ in radio ad decem.

Cor. Propria ♀ infundibuliformis, 5 dentata.

♀ ligulata, ovata, patens, trifida, lacinulis æqualibus.

Stam. ♀ Filam. 5 tubo longiora, antheræ cylindræ.

Pist. ♀ ovarium oblongum. Styl. filiform. stygmata 2, revoluta.

♀ Germ. styl. et stygm. ut in ♀

Per. null.

Sem. ovata, angulata. Pappus nullus.

Recept. palaeceum, paleis linearibus, acutis, striatis. Caul herbaceus, scabriusculus. Folia sessilia opposita, lanceolata, serrata. Flores axillares, pedunculati.

TABLE. IV. *List of the proportional produce of one seer of seed of the different kinds of Grain, and of its time of sowing and reaping.*

Species of Grain.	PLACE.	Sowing Time.	Reaping Time.	Produce.
RICE. . .	Ooscotah	July	November	10 Seers.
	Ayamungalum	January	May	10 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	Do.	Do.	20 do.
	Bangalore	July	November	20 do.
	Sewendrug	May	January	10 do.
	Herur	August	November	20 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	20 do.
	Matod	Do.	Do.	60 do.
	Darmapury	Do.	December	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
	Sírah	June	November	15 do.
Buswapatam	July	Do.	10 do.	
CHOLU* . .	Uscotah	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Chittledroog	November	May	10 do.
	Talem	July	November	40 do.
	Buswapatam	June	October	50 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	Do.	Do.	60 do.
	Herur	September	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	July	Do.	50 do.
	Darmapury	Do.	October	270 $\dagger$ do.
	Rutnagherry	Do.	November	20 do.
	Sírah	June	Sept. and October	40 do.
GANTALU. .	Ayamungalum	July	October	20 do.
	Chittledrug	June	November	10 do.
	Hurryhurr	Do.	October	100 do.
	Honelly	July	November	100 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Ayrany	August	Jan. and February	40 do.
	Annaji	July	Do. and Do.	40 do.
	Herur	August	November	20 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	Do.	October	60 do.
	Sírah	April	July	120 do.
CORRALU. .	Ayamungalum	October	January	30 do.
	Chittledrug	November	Do.	20 do.
	Honelly	June	October	107 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do.	20 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	July	Do.	40 do.
	Herur	August	October	15 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	Do.	November	30 do.
	Sírah	June	August	60 do.

\*The produce, on an average, will be about fifty-fold.

$\dagger$ The ragi is here transplanted and watered like paddy at other places, hence the great difference in produce.

Species of Grain.	PLACE.	Sowing Time.	Reaping Time.	Produce.
<b>CORRALU . . .</b>	Sirah	June	August	60 Seers
<b>JONNALU . .</b>	Ayamungalum	October	January	20 do.
	Chittledroog	November	February	10 do.
	Do.	Do.	May	10 do.
	Hurryhurr	June	October	48 do.
	Honelly	July	November	218 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do.	40 do.
	Ayrany	August	December and Jan.	80 do.
	Annaji	June	Do. and Do.	80 do.
	Herioor	September	Do. and Do.	20 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do. and Do.	80 do.
Sirah	June	November	120 do.	
<b>KAMALU . .</b>	Talem	July	February	24 do.
	Honelly	Do.	October and Nov.	27 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do. and Do.	20 do.
	Annaji	Do.	January	40 do.
	Sewendroog	May	December	20 do.
	Matod	September	November	30 do.
	Sirah	June	August	40 do.
<b>KDUMULU</b>	Ayamungalum	October	January	6 do.
	Chittledroog	November	February	10 do.
	Honelly	February	April	32 do.
	Ayrany	Do.	Do.	40 do.
	Annaji	Do.	Do.	20 do.
	Herioor	July	October	10 do.
	Sirah	January	May	6½ do.
<b>KRUGALU . .</b>	Hurryhurr	June	October	10 do.
	Honelly	Do.	October and Nov.	160 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	October	40 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	July	Do.	40 do.
	Bangalore	September	Do.	20 do.
	Sewendroog	May	December	20 do.
	Herioor	July	November	20 do.
	Matod	June	December	20 do.
	Sirah	Do.	November	60 do.
<b>CANDULU . .</b>	Ayamungalum	August	Do.	4 do.
	Chittledroog	June	Do.	7 do.
	Honelly	July	Do.	11 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	July	Do.	20 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	October	10 do.
<b>WULAWALU</b>	Ayamungalum	October	January	8 do.
	Chittledroog	June	November	10 do.
	Talem	August	January	12 do.

Species of Grain.	PLACE.	Sowing Time.	Reaping Time.	Produce.
WULAWALU.	Hurryhur	September	November	4 Seers.
	Honelly	July	Do.	27 do.
	Buswapatam	June and July	October	20 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	July	Do.	60 do.
	Bangalore.	September	Do.	20 do.
	Sewendroog	Do.	March	10 do.
	Herioor	Do.	November	25 do.
	Harti	Do.	March	80 do.
	Sirah	Do.	November	16½ do.
	Matod	August	October	20 do.
ANUMULU....	Uscotah	July	November	40 do.
	Talem	Do.	February	11 do.
	Honelly	June	November	11 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	July	November	40 do.
	Herioor	September	January	2 do.
PESSARLU. . .	Ayamungalum	August	November	30 do.
	Chittledroog	June	Do.	10 do.
	Honelly	June and July	Do.	27 do.
	Annaji	Do. and Do.	January	20 do.
	Bangalore	September	Do.	40 do.
	Sewendroog	Do.	March	6 do.
	Herioor	August	October	10 do.
Sirah	September	November	8 do.	
SENNAGALU.	Ayamungalum	August	Do.	3 do.
	Hurryhurr	October	January	5 do.
	Honelly	February	April	11 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do.	10 do.
	Ayrany	Do.	Do.	40 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Sirah	January	May	20 do.
AMDALU. . .	Ayamungalum	June	August	5 do.
	Honelly	Do.	October	21 do.
	Buswapatam	Do.	Do.	10 do.
	Sewendroog	September	Do.	10 do.
	Herioor	July	November	15 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	June	March	20 do.
	Sirah	Do.	November	40 do.
	Hurryhurr	Do.	February	5 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
NUWULU....	Ayamungalum	June	August	5 do.
	Chittledroog	Do.	November	4 do.
	Hurryhur	Do.	September	80 do.
	Honelly	Do.	November	11 do.

Species of Grain.	PLACE.	Sowing Time.	Reaping Time.	Produce.
NUWULU ..	Buswapatam	June	November	20 Seers.
	Herioor	July	Do.	20 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	June	August and Sept.	20 do.
VERRYNU- WULU . . .	Talem	September	December	10 do.
	Hurryhur	Do.	Do.	20 do.
	Bangalore	Do.	January	20 do.
	Sewendrug	Do.	March	6 do.
	Herioor	November	February	10 do.
	Harti	Do.	Do.	80 do.
	Matod	September	November	20 do.
MINUMULU	Sirah	Do.	Do.	40 do.
	Ayamungalum	August	Do.	3 do.
	Honelly	June	October	27 do.
	Annaji	July	January	20 do.
	Bangalore	September	Do.	20 do.
	Sewendrug	Do.	March	6 do.
BOBARLU. . .	Sirah	August	November	8 do.
	Chittledroog	June	Do.	3 do.
ALSANDLU .	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Bangalore	September	Do.	40 do.
	Sewendrug	Do.	March	6 do.
PRATTY ..	Ayamungalum	October	February	5 do.
	Chittledroog	November	Do.	12 do.
	Hurryhur	October	Do.	3 do.
	Honnelly	June and July	Do.	4 do.
	Buswapatam	Do. and Do.	Do.	6 do.
	Ayrany	August	January	6 do.
	Annaji	Do.	April	3 do.
	Herioor	June	November	4 do.
COSSUMBA. . .	Hurryhur	November	February	5 do.
	Do.	June	October	3 do.
WAINTA . . .	Ayrany	August	January	40 do.
	Annaji	Do.	Do.	40 do.
	Bangalore	September	Do.	20 do.
	Do.	June	October	3 do.
CHERRUKU	Vencatagherry	April	April	40 do.
	Colar	Do.	Do.	100 do.
	Buswapatam	March	March	160 do.
	Annaji	April	April	80 do.
	Sewendrug	March	February	200 do.
	Sirah	February	Do.	50 do.
POGAKU. . . . .	Sewendrug	September	March	7½ do.

The difference in the proportional produce of grain in different places, as exhibited by this table, is really astonishing; it may be ascribed to the soil, to the time of sowing, and to the mode of cultivation; but in many cases I have little doubt it is rather apparent than real, originating in the false statements of the farmers: I suspect the accounts of Chittledroog, in the preceding table, fall under this predicament. When grain is transplanted after it has been sown, the produce is greatly augmented. Rice, below the Ghauts, is mostly sown by the hand, and not afterwards transplanted; hence the reason why its produce in that province is so small.

TABLE V. *List of vegetables, the leaves of which are used by the Natives in their Curries or Stews.*

Linnaean Names.	English Names.	Telंगा Names.	Canarese Names.
Amaranthus oleraceus	Country Greens	Tota kura	Soppu
-----doglakura R.		Doggali kura	Doggali soppu
-----chilakatota kura		Chilakatota kura	Chilkivy soppu
-----oleraceus		Perugu kura	Dandoo soppu
-----oleraceus candidus		Rajighirry tella tota kura	Bila soppu
-----quoitotakura		Koitota kura	Harewa soppu
-----cherikura		Cheri kura	Chicka soppu
Achyranthes muricata		Chentasali kura	Hakivy gorijie
Achyranthes triandra		Pulla chentsali	
-----lanata		Pomaganty	Pommaganta soppu
Arum esculentum	Pendi konda kura	Guddahattoo soppu	
Aeschynomene grandiflora. } var. 2	Chamakura	Kasewadoo soppu	
	Awisi	Awisah soppu	
Basella rubra and alba & var.		Pedda mattu } Yerra batsali }	Dodda batsali
Boerhavia diffusa		Adika mamady	Belawaraga
Cassia tora		Tantipa kura	
Canthium parviflorum		Balsu kura	
Chenopodium virid	Coriander	Chackrawarta	Chackrawartikura
Coriandrum sativum		Cottimerry	Cottimbiry
Cleome pentaphylla		Wahinta	Narobeda
Convolvulus esculentus		Tuti kura	
Corchorus olitorius	Parinta		Kotnagoreja
Hyperanthera morunga	Moruuga	Munaga kura	Malgina soppu
Hibiscus cannabinus		Gong kura	
-----sabdarriffa		Nelly kura	
Marselia minuta		Chitlinta	Panlie bajili
Mollugo diffusa		Chandarasi kura	Kaindasala
Portulacca meridiana		Pulla batsali	Huly batsali
-----Crystalliana		Banka pavali	Doddagona
Cinapis alba	Mustard	Awa kura	Sasoo soppu
Trianthema decandra		Galjiru	Gaija soppu
Phlomis esculenta		Dumpa kura	
Trianthema monogyn		Budu pavali kura	Nutsoogona
Trigonella foenu græcum	Fenugreek	Menty kura	Menta soppu



Some of these vegetables are cultivated in the gardens of the natives, while others grow wild; the leaves of them only are used in their curries, or boiled with chillies to be eaten along with rice. There may be many other plants in India, the leaves of which are employed for similar purposes; but the preceding list contains all that I am acquainted with.

TABLE VI. *Fruits and seeds of Trees und Plants used in curries.*

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.
<i>Aeschynomene grandiflora</i>	Jack fruit	Awasi kai	
<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>		Panasa	Halisena
<i>Bryonia umbellata</i>		Tia donda	Tondakai
<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Pumpkin	Adonda	Totlikai
<i>Cucurbita alba</i>		Burdave l'dæva	Dodda kembady
<i>Cucurbita lagenaria</i>			Gummudu
<i>Cucumis acutangulus</i>		Tappana kura	Doddasora
<i>Cucumis pentandra</i>		Garybira kura	Herakai
<i>Cucumis species</i>		Nedynuna bhira	Toppa bira
		Nakka dossakai	Huly souta
<i>Cucumis utillatissimus</i>	Country cucumbers	Pandali dossa	Soutakai
<i>Dolichos lablab</i>		Yera chickudu	Manavary
<i>Dolichos lablab, var.</i>		Tella chickudu	Billa manavary
<i>Dolichos minimus</i>		Chickudu	Ghattavary ackima- navary
<i>Dolichos spicatus</i>	Cowgram	Anapa	Doddamanavary
<i>Dolichos suratu</i>		Suratikai	
<i>Hyperanthera morunga</i>	Morunga fruit	Cihttamanakai	Nuggakai
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>		Bendakai	Bendakai
<i>Momordica dicica</i>		Potti kakara	Giddagala
<i>Momordica operculata</i>		Metta kakara	Chickakura
<i>Momordica species</i>		Kakarakai	Hagalkay
		Armatspanny	Bala sara bala
<i>Musca paradisiaca, 3 var.</i>	Plantain	Chackrakaly	Puttabala
		Bontakai	Katenabala
<i>Solanum longum</i>	Brinjal	Niru wankai	Niru bajany sanna
-----Melongena		Metta wankai	Dodda bajany, subajany
-----Varietas		Conda wankai	Molalu bajany gad- da
-----Trilobatum		Wasta kai	Wuchinta
<i>Trichosanthus nervifolia</i>		Potlakai	Podamakai
-----Cucumerina		Lingapotlakai	Pichi kapotlakai
-----Kakydonda		Kakydonda	Karadonda
<i>Trigonella tetrapetala</i>		Goru chichudu	Gorikai

When fruits are introduced into curries, they are usually employed before they are ripe; when ripe they are unfit for this purpose.

Many species of cucumber seem to be quite unknown in the Mysore.

Of pumpkins or cucurbita, the natives reckon no fewer than three species; but these in the present state of our knowledge must be considered as mere varieties.

TABLE VII. *Roots used in curries.*

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.
Arum manchy canda	Good arum	Kanda	Churnagada
Arum esculentum		Tohama	Kaswagada
Convolvulus batatos	Country potatoe	Mohana dumpalu	Ghenusagada
Daucus carota	Carrots	Gazerragedda	
Dioscorea sativa	Yams	Pendalum	
Raphanus sativus	Radishes	Mulanghi	Mulamgada

Among these roots the carrot is unknown in the gardens of the natives on the coast. The yam is so little cultivated in Mysore, that for a long time I thought it an exotic. The country potatoe is here in its greatest perfection.

TABLE VIII. *Garden Fruit Trees.*

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Telinga Names.	Canarese Names.
Annona reticulata	Bullock's heart	Rama palam	
———Squamata	Custard apple	Sitapalam	Beranji hunnu
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew	Jidymamady	Jirika
Artocarpus integrifolia.	Jack	Panasa	Halisana hunnu
Averhoa carambola	Carambola		Kamarak
Bromelia ananas	Pine apples	Anasa	Nalalesana hunnu
Carica papaya	Papay	Madhuranakam	Perenky hunnu
Citrus aurantium	Orange	Nareja	Kittali
———Spec.	Sweet orange	Kamalapalam	Sikittali
———Variatro	Musk orange	Idapalam	Kirikittali
———Decumana	Pumplemoss	Poniparamosu	Chacoti
———Medicus, Var.	Lime	Nimma	Nimbah
———Dubba		Pulla dubba	Haralli
———Spec		Madalapalam	Madala hunnu
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Narika, kobari	Tenghenakai
Eugenia jambos	Rose apple	Pannirupalam	Panniru hunnu
Ficus carica	Fig	Anjuru	
Mangifera indica	Mango	Mamedy	Mavidy
Musaparadisica	Plantain	Ariti	Bala
Phyllanthus cherimella		Rasah wuserikai	Kirinelly
———emblica		Wuserikai	
Psidium pyrifera	Guava	Jama	Tshep-panlu
Punica granatum	Sweet pomegranate	Tiadanemma	Sedalimba
——Variatio acid. & dulcis	Sour do.	Palla danimmah	Huledalimba
Pyrus malus, var.	Apple	Séwu palam	Séwu hunnu
Vitis vinifera	Vine	Kissymissy	Dracha

The vine is cultivated in many gardens of the natives, particularly by moormen ; in the higher provinces of Hindostan, it is said to be very common ; several species of it are growing wild on the hills of this country.

The cocoa-nut palm is of great importance in some of the northern provinces south of Chittledroog : tops of them are seen every where, and some valleys appear like forests of them. The nuts are transported on bullocks to the more northern countries. The fibres of the cocoanut are made into cables called kayr, but I have nowhere observed any manufactory of it, nor have I seen any oil expressed from this nut in Mysore. The success with which this tree is cultivated in the centre, as one may say, of the peninsula, refutes the old opinion that it will thrive only on the coast ; but it requires a soil impregnated with common salt, similar to that which occurs in the neighbourhood of Sirah.

The palmyra is almost an exotic in the Mysore, though I am confident that it would grow as well as it does on the coast, and would be of service both to improve the aspect of the country, and to furnish the inhabitants with wood for building ; it would grow on all the barren high grounds at present unproductive.

The mango tree is a great favorite of the natives of India : it grows on any soil to a considerable size. About Bangalore it is cultivated in great abundance, and the kind planted is very good. On the north of Nidjeul these trees are rather scarce, and to the north of Chittledroog they are extremely so.

Of plantains the variety is not great, nor were any of the better kinds cultivated till very lately : the delhi, rajah, red, and other plantains are now introduced.

There are two varieties of jack fruit distinguished by the natives ; one bearing its fruit on the branches of the tree, and the other on the stem and roots underground. The former only is found in the Mysore.

There are two varieties of the averhoa ; one quite sweet and pleasant, and the other sour and only fit for pickling.

Some plants might be introduced into the Mysore with every chance of success and profit. Among others I conceive the following of most importance.

1. The Mauritius and Nankeen cotton. Cotton thrives very well about Bangalore, and might be cultivated on the inland range of hills, where it would grow with luxuriance.

2. The tea plant from China is, in my opinion, a plant that deserves

notice among those which might be advantageously introduced; if the best kind could be procured from China, I have little doubt that the climate would be favorable for its cultivation.

3. All kinds of European and Chinese fruit trees; as the apple, pear, chesnut, bread-fruit, lichi, wampi, loquat, &c.

4. Coffee; some of which indeed is already cultivated, and sold in the bazars of Bangalore and Seringapatam.

TABLE IX. *Jungle Fruit Trees and Plants.*

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Teluga Names.	Canarese Names.
Aegle marmelos	Wood apple	Weleka	Beldannu
Amyris, spec. nov.		Ippapu	Ippapu
Bassia longifolia		Wankay	Kaliwy
Carissa carandas		Balsu	
Canthium parviflorum		Kariwepu	Kariwa hunnu
Clausena (Amyris)		Neredu	Kara hunnu
Eugenia caryophyllata		Pushinika	
Grewia arborea		Adeka	
Alangium decapetatum		Golluga	
Limonia pentaphylla		Alli	Kalliwa hunnu
Memeeylon capitellatum		Ita	
Phœnix dactylifera		Rhegu	Bora hunnu or Elcha hunnu
Phlonus jujuba, & var.			
Rubus mysorensis			
Semicarpus anacardium	•	Nallajidy	Karrajirika
Ximenia americana		Ura neckra	Nackri

This list is more defective than any of the preceding, because it often happened that I saw the fruit without the flower, or the flower without the fruit; but the jungle or wild fruits are but few in number. The best of them is the clausena of Jussieu, a species of amyris which tastes much like the grape, and grows to a fine shrub only on the highest parts of the country, as about Nundydroog, Siwagunga, &c. The ximonia americana is also a very pleasant fruit, the juicy part having a sweet and agreeable taste, while the kernel tastes like that of the cherry: it ripens in May and June. I have found it only on the Chittledroog hills. The rubus is a new species, a kind of raspberry; I have only found it wild on the Nundydroog hills: it bears a very pleasant fruit, of the taste and appearance of the blackberry. There is another species which has been brought from the Coorg country.

Bichy, probably a species of gardenia, is a very good fruit; I have never seen it but in the bazar at Hurryhurr and Honelly.

TABLE X. *Garden Vegetables not comprehended in the preceding Lists.*

Linnæan Names.	English Names.	Telंगा Names.	Canarese Names.
Allium cepa	Onions	Wully, nirully	Kembally
-----sativum	Garlick	Welluly	Belluly
Ammomum zinziber	Ginger	Allum	Hassa sonty
Arachis hypogæa	Ground nut	Weru sennaga	Berukadla
Capsicum annuum	Chilly	Miriapukai	Maenisauakai
Carthamus tinctorius	Safflor	Cusumba	Cusumy
Coriandrum sativum	Coriander	Cottimiry	Cottimbiry
Cuminum cyminum	Cummin seed	Jilakarra	Jiry
Curcuma longa	Turmerick	Passupu	
Nicotiana tabacum	Tobacco	Pogaku	Hogasoppu
Papaver somniferum	Opium	Gassagassalu	Garagamalu
Sinapis alba	Mustard	Awalu	Sasu
Trigonella fœnugrœcum	Fenugreek	Mentulu	Mentealu
Bixa orellana	Annotto		

Among the trees or shrubs introduced by Tippoo is the annotto; I found many plants of it in the Bangalore gardens, and on Sewendroog hill. At the former place I collected the seed with a view to send it to England by the first opportunity, as I recollect that some years ago a considerable premium was offered for the first ten pounds of this valuable dye from the East Indies. My object was, that it might be ascertained whether the annotto raised in India be as good as that from South America. It might be cultivated on all the hills in this country; indeed it grows on Sewendroog with great luxuriance and almost spontaneously.

Carthamus tinctorius or safflor, is chiefly cultivated about Bangalore, and used by the natives to dye their holiday turbans and other cloths of a beautiful red: the moormen are particularly fond of this colour; though it recommends itself rather by its brilliancy than its durability.

Opium was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent about Uscotah: small quantities of it are still produced in that country.

All the other articles in the preceding list are used by the natives as spices and introduced into their curries.

Flax might be cultivated here, as I have found some plants of it growing wild about Hurryhurr. In the Mahratta country this plant is raised on account of its seed, from which oil is prepared and sent to all parts of the coast. The crotonia juncea yields a similar kind of fibre, and in greater abundance: it is employed for the manufacture of ropes and gunnies.\*

\* A coarse kind of tape used for gram-bags and emballage.

Among the few forest trees that deserve attention, the sandal is the most important : it grows chiefly on the high inland range of hills.

It may be worth while to make a few observations on the mode of manuring practised in this part of the country. The natives being well aware of the importance of this article, make composts in the villages of all vegetable and animal matter and rubbish that they can preserve, throwing them in a heap near the road, from whence it is carried in carts to their ragí fields.

When they manure leguminous grains, they put a little on each seed at the time of planting ; for dry grain the manure is ploughed in. On black cotton soil no manure whatever is laid.

All cattle are driven to the village before sunset, and kept in places surrounded by high walls : the method of folding them on the field, as practised in other parts of the country, is not known. The precaution of securing cattle in a strong place was probably required under a divided and irregular government, and it is still requisite wherever the country swarms with beasts of prey ; but in an open country, like the greatest part of Mysore, the benefit resulting to agriculture from folding cattle on the fields ought not to be neglected.

The shrubs used for hedges round the villages or houses, are the agave americana, and the guilandina bouduccella. The former grows very large, and when high forms an excellent fence against all intruders : the latter is astonishingly prickly. Bound hedges, as they are called, are only common south of Nidgeul and about Bangalore ; farther north they are not often observed.

## XV. QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, AND FISHES.

Mysore, so far as I know, cannot boast of any peculiar quadrupeds ; this is the case at least with that part of the country which I have seen ; the following are the most remarkable.

The tiger frequents only the wilder parts of the country, and seldom comes into the open plains ; it is a dreadful animal, but too well known to be described here.

The leopard (*felis leopard*, var. Shaw) climbs on trees, whence it is sometimes chased by the tiger : it frequently attacks men, but is often beaten, in consequence of the want of courage, and suffers for its temerity. This animal infests most parts of Mysore.

The ursine sloth (*bradypus ursinus*, Shaw, probably a real ursus) commonly called the Indian bear, is a very destructive, ill-natured animal, and what Ovid says of the real bear is very applicable to this quadruped :

*At lupus et turpes instant morientibus ursi.*

They acquire, by dint of application and discipline, the same accomplishments which were considered as peculiar to the Polish bears.

Among the hills of this country is a species of wild dog, which attacks larger animals in a body and destroys them; I have never myself had an opportunity of seeing this animal. The parriah dog, a domestic animal, is oftener afflicted with canine madness than the dogs on the coast: at Sirah and at Bangalore many men that had been bit by them were brought to me in the last stages of this horrid disorder. They all expired under much milder symptoms than those that have been observed in Europe. The hydrophobia was by no means well marked, for all to the last could be prevailed upon to swallow fluid medicines, though they preferred dry powders. They all complained of much pain in the throat, just about the palate, and were constantly spitting, though with some difficulty; the delirium was high, and their imaginations chiefly occupied with wild animals, from which however it was frequently possible to divert them merely by speaking to them. The natives are as little acquainted with remedies against this dreadful disease as we are ourselves; they have not even an idea of extirpating the part that has been hurt, which, after the bite of snakes, as well as of mad animals, is in my opinion, the only step which can be depended on for averting the dreadful consequences.

As for the other quadrupeds, such as antelopes, deer, &c., I have been for many years collecting materials for their natural history, as well as for that of the birds and fishes to be found in the country; and I may, perhaps, hereafter lay the result of my researches before the public.

The variety of birds in the Mysore is not so great as on the coast; and I have not observed a single one that was not to be found below the Ghauts.

The buceros, or Rhinoceros bird, is rather uncommon upon the coast. It is frequently seen in the Mysore, in those places where trees of the fig kind abound. On the fruit of this kind of tree only I have found them feeding. It is surely a more agreeable food than the nux vomica, with which M. Sonnerat has thought proper to treat them. As far as I recollect, the shrub producing the nux vomica is nowhere to be found above the Ghauts.

The Bustard Florican (a species of Otis) is equally scarce on the coast.

It is found in the Mysore, though not frequently. It is a large bird, above the size of a full grown turkey. Its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy.

Tolerably good fish may be had almost in all seasons, from the larger tanks. The *Silurus Asotus* is the most common, and very well tasted. There are several species of fish in the Tumbudra, which never have been described, and which, of course, are unknown to the naturalists of Europe.

Alligators are also found in the Tumbudra. One of them was brought to Colonel Mackenzie in my absence. He will probably favour the public with a drawing and description of the animal, which would be highly acceptable, as the specific differences of those found in India are by no means fully understood.

Among the insects, I must notice the Locust (*Gryllus migratorius*), a flight of which we observed in 1801 at Scerah. They prove at times, when they come in large numbers, very destructive to the country.

That destructive insect the *Carian*, is not so prejudicial to the cocoa-nut trees in Mysore as it is upon the coast.

In the mountainous parts of the country, many swarms of small bees fix their honey-combs to rocks or trees. In some provinces, the collection of wax and honey forms even a branch of revenue, though not a very productive one. The natural history of these industrious and harmless animals deserves farther inquiry. The same thing may be said of the *Lacca* insect.

In certain situations, and at the beginning of the rains, a number of snakes infest the country, some of which are dreadfully noxious. The *Cobra de capello* is, however, less frequently met with in the Mysore than on the coast. I have collected and preserved many species of this animal, which I may describe hereafter.

## XVI. PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

The following Table of the bazar prices of grain, at different places, is extracted from my journals. The measure is every where reduced to one common standard, namely, the seer, at sixty-four dubs weight, or two pounds.



TABLE XI. *List of the price of one Seer of grain at the different places.*

DESCRIPTION.	Ayamungalum.		Chittledroog.		Hurryhurr.		Talem.		Buswapatam.		Bangalore.		Sawendroog.		Herioor.		Harti.		Matod.		Darnapoory.		Rutnagberry.		Seerah.		Honelly.	
	F*	C†	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Wadlu or Paddy	53½									37½	13½	24	25	20	13	71											18	
Chollu. ... ..			23				9			17½	8½	13½	20	25	13½	71											13	
Gantalu. ... ..	64		21½										20	25														
Corrallu ... ..	64		21½							17½	8		20	25	13½													
Jonnalu ... ..			21½		32½					21			20	25														
Samulu ... ..							6				8½	6½	20	25														
Godumulu. ... ..	2		75								69		40	72													140	
Kandulu ... ..			60		66½						17½			70	27½	75										20		
Wulawalu... ..	1								1	6½	8½	20½	20	25	13½													
Anumulu... ..							26½				10½	17½			13½	18	24											
Pessalu ... ..			63		66½						51½	51½		64		72												
Sennagalu... ..	2		60		52					6½	81½	69	35	40														24
Amdalu. ... ..					52						17½																	
Nuwulu. ... ..			120		43					52																		
Verry Nuwulu...												34½	34½	50	50													
Minumulu... ..			120									43	51½															
Alsandalu... ..			60																									
Alu ... ..											5½	6½	10															

\* Fanam  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Pagada = 2d.† Cash  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a Fanam.*List of the price of one Seer of Bazar articles at different places.*

DESCRIPTION.	Betamungalum.		Colar.		Bangalore.		Sewendroog.		Seerah.		Herioor.		Darnapury.		Harti.		Chittledroog.		Buswapatam.		Honelly.	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
Opium... ..	22	25			69	32					48											
Pepper... ..	2	15½									2		153			1	70					2
Cardamoms. ... ..	4	20																				12
Cummin Seeds ... ..					1	36	1	36			1		126			1	20					
Mentulu... ..						20		20									37½					
Turmeric. ... ..											50											
Cloves. ... ..																30						39
Chillies. ... ..											26						50					
Tamarind. ... ..		11½									10		13			15						
Jaggory. ... ..					2½			33½	13		34	33	40			43			20			60
Sugar, first sort. ... ..																	67					
second ditto. ... ..											30		20				60					
third ditto. ... ..				1																		
fourth ditto. ... ..					67																	
fifth ditto. ... ..					53½											1	40					
Sugar Candy. ... ..				1	20												70					3

In this table, F signifies a fanam, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pagoda, = 2d sterling; C signifies cash,  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a fanam.

The great difference in the price of some articles in different places, opium for example, is owing to the duties levied on them. All intoxicating articles, and some others, are yearly assessed and rented out.

## XVII. INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Mysoreans are, in general, a healthy, stout race of men, and rather above the size of the Indians on the coast of Coromandel. Their features are more regular than those of the Malabars, and in the northern parts of the country, their complexion is fairer. Most of them live on raghie, which they prefer to rice. An individual is usually allowed one scer\* of flour at a meal, and they make two meals during each day.

Of the occupations of the Mysoreans little can be said that is not already known, for the Hindoos are every where the same. The same castes, and the same occupations, prevail in every part of the country, whether populous or thinly inhabited. The same similarity reigns among the Moormen all over India. They are all soldiers by profession, and idlers, who would rather starve than support themselves by labour. Some of them, indeed, exercise some easy handicraft, or attempt, a little trade ; but they carefully avoid every thing which requires much bodily exertion.

The morality of the Mysoreans is perfectly similar to that of all the Indians ; and is low to a degree that is almost beyond the conception of every nation in Europe. Lying, cheating, domincering, perfidy, fickleness, dissembling, inconstancy, treachery, adultery, are so common and familiar, that they can scarcely in India be classed among those practices that are considered as vices ; at the same time, it would not be fair to conceal the few good qualities which they possess. They are courteous, polite, contented and possessed of most of the passive virtues.

The population in most districts is very low ; owing, without doubt, to former wars and oppressions. And the northern parts are still thinner of inhabitants than the southern districts.

The houses of the natives and their villages are mean and poor ; even those in the larger towns, as in Bangalore. Most villages are surrounded with stone walls, or thick hedges ; and many have turrets, by way of still farther defence.

Their dress is much more decent than that of the Malabars. The poorer classes have at least a comby† round them ; and all women have cholies,

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\*Measured.

†Coarse woollen cloth.

which are a kind of jackets that cover their breasts, arms, and frequently also the belly. This greater attention to dress is probably owing to the greater coldness of the climate in the Mysore. From the Moorish women they have adopted the custom of covering their faces with a part of their dress, and of blackening their teeth.

There is a difference between the dress of every particular caste ; but it would be a difficult task to attempt to make these variations intelligible to the English reader ; and even if we were to explain the subject sufficiently, the value of the information would be no compensation for the difficulty of acquiring it.

### XVIII. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRODUCE AND EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION.

A true account of this difference is but seldom to be obtained. It can be procured only by examining both the cultivators and the Sirkar servants, and comparing their statements, as both parties are disposed to warp the truth according to their own notions of utility. My information has been chiefly derived from the cultivators, and this is the reason why the profits appear so small. But my opinion is that they are really small ; and not much greater than they are here represented. Hence, no doubt the reason why the farmers are unwilling to cultivate more ground than they are actually obliged to cultivate ; an unwillingness which exists every where along the coast. The Sirkar share, or revenue derived from the lands, is by no means exorbitant. But the vast number of dues to the village and Sirkar servants must prove exceedingly injurious to agriculture. Some of these dues, indeed, are for actual services : as those to the barber and the parriah ; but it is the village renter and *shanbogue*, or accountant, that derive the greater benefit from their services. It is the messages and burdens of these men that they constantly carry, and their houses alone that they constantly attend. The carpenter is best entitled to his share, as he keeps the instruments of tillage in repair ; but even his reward might be settled in a more equitable way.

I am of opinion that all village expenses should be abolished at once, and the village servants paid by those that want them in the best way they can agree among themselves. Should this measure be adopted, the greatest sufferers would be the Brahmins ; for, even at present, their share is given with great reluctance. The religious beggars, dancing girls, and whatever dues go by the name of religious gifts, would also be greatly curtailed. The Sirkar servants would likewise feel the change. These people, in the Com-

pany's dominions at least, are twice paid for their services, namely, by their employers and by the villagers. This double payment is the reason why the Brahmins are so eager to be employed in the revenue service.

The following are extracts from my Journals on this head.

### CUSBA DAR APORAM.\*

A quantity of high ground for transplanting ragí, as much as two pair of bullocks can plough (the only measure in use here) pays to the Sirkar.

	K.Ps.†	Fs.
Kist ‡.. .. .	5	0
Eight pucca seers of ragí seed .. .. .	0	0½
For ploughing it with two pairs of bullocks four times ..	1	2
Cooly § for taking the plants out of the bed in which they had been sown originally, two men for fifteen days, at the rate of three dubs per day .. ..	0	5½
Cooly for planting the ragí plants, four men for fifteen days each at two dubs per day... .. .	0	7½
If transplanted in August it will be ripe in November, hire for cutting.. .. .	0	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	9½
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The produce will be 1½ candy, the price of it 12 K. P.	K.Ps.	Fs.
The low ground is cultivated for shares—paddy 1½ tum.	0	6
Cooly for ploughing it in July with eight bullocks. . . . .	1	2
Cooly for weeding it .. .. .	0	6
Cooly for cutting it, five months after sewing. . . . .	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>

\* Near Sirah.

† This account is given in the coins, or, in the way of calculating used by the natives of the country, in Kanteroy pagodas and gold fanams. This pagoda, or ten gold fanams, is equal to three rupees.

‡ Rent.

§ Hire.

If the produce be one candy\*, the shares are

The Sirkar .. .. .	7 Tums.
Tallary (peon) .. .. .	2 †
Parriahs who take care of the crops on the fields. .	1 $\frac{2}{8}$
Village servants. .. .. .	0 $\frac{4}{8}$
Bramins .. .. .	0 $\frac{6}{16}$
Shanbogue .. .. .	0 $\frac{6}{16}$
Shroff (money broker) .. .. .	0 $\frac{3}{16}$
Massuldar (a Sirkar peon) .. .. .	0 $\frac{2}{16}$
Goudu, or head ryot .. .. .	0 $\frac{2}{16}$
The head of the jangam matam or the priest of the people who worship the lingum .. .. .	0 $\frac{3}{16}$
	<hr/>
	12 Tums.
Remaining to the ryot .. .. .	8
	<hr/>
	20 — 1 Candy.

#### RUTTENGHERRY ‡

If on black ground, ragí and anuma are sown together, the account will stand nearly

	K.	Ps.	Fs.
The price of one tum of ragí .. .. .	0	5	½
Of anuma ten ballus .. .. .	0	1	½
For ploughing the ground four times with two ploughs, in July and August .. .. .	1	2	
Weeding it with the weeding plough for four days in the month of September or October .. .. .	0	1	½
Cooly for weeding when it is high .. .. .	0	5	
For cutting it in November .. .. .	0	4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	9	½

Produce 1 candy of ragí and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  tums of anuma,

Of which the Sirkar receives .. .. .	10 Tums.
The village parriah .. .. .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The village servants .. .. .	1
The Sirkar servants .. .. .	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
The ryot, or cultivator .. .. .	15
	<hr/>
	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tums.
The price of the ryot's share of ragí . . . . .	Pagodas 3
<hr/> Anuma .. .. .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* The same as a putty, of which see hereafter.

† One tum of this goes to the Sirkar. ‡ Near the Sirah hills.

## SIRAH.

Of a candy of paddy produced on cheruvu sagu (ground watered by tanks) the fixed deductions are							Tums	Seers.
For the Sirkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
The head man in the village	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
The Shanbogue	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
The tallary	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
The village parriah	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
The village barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12
The village carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12
The Sirkar servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
The village swamy (god)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	24
Charitable gifts to Bramins	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12
The massuldar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
The man who measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6

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4 Tums.

Of the 16 remaining tums the Sirkar gets half (besides

the two Tums mentioned among the deduction) .. 8 0

And the other half remains to the ryot.. .. 8 0

Of a candy of paddy produced on kala sagu, or on ground watered by nullahs, the deductions before-mentioned amount only to half that quantity, the Sirkar receiving only one Tum, and the other claimants in proportion, and of the remaining 18 tooms,

							Tums.	Seers.
The ryot received...	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	75
And the Sirkar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21

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18 Tums.

Of a candy of paddy from kapila\* (grounds watered from wells) the deductions are as in the preceding,

The Sirkar share of the remaining .. .. 6 Tums.

And the ryot's. .. .. 12

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18 Tums.

Sajja and kanda sown on one Tum of high ground,							K. Ps.	Ps.
To plough the ground five times, two men's wages for one month.							2	6
Sajja 16 seers of seed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Kanda eight seers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1

\* This requires the most labour, as the water for it must be drawn either by bullocks or paco-tas. In the former it is obtained with less trouble, as it is usually thrown on the fields by baskets. From tanks it is brought on the field by sluices and channels.

Two men's cooly for eight days to weed the field with the weeding plough a month after sowing. . . . .	K. Ps. Fs.
	0 4
Two men's cooly for eight days another time, a month after the former. . . . .	0 4
Weeding it by coolies again. . . . .	0 6
Cooly for cutting, forty-two men at the rate of 7 for 1 Sul-tany fanam. . . . .	0 6
The Sirkar kist. . . . .	3 0
The village servants. . . . .	0 8
	<hr/>
	8 7

	Ps.	Fs.
The produce, sajja 1 candy. . . . .	8	0
———— kanda 4 tums. . . . .	2	4
	<hr/>	
	10	4

So that there remains to the cultivator 2 Ps. 7 Fs.

On gadda, or low ground, the expenses and profits of cultivation are, viz.

To two men to plough in 18 days one tum six times . . . . .	0 7½
Seed 72 seers . . . . .	0 6
Weeding it after it has been a month in the ground, by coolies. . . . .	0 4
Weeding a second time . . . . .	0 6
Cutting it . . . . .	0 3
	<hr/>
	2 6½

The produce is 15 tums, of which three for deductions, re-main . . . . . 12 Tums

Of this deduct for the Sirkar . . . . . 6

Remain to the ryot. . . . . 6

Which at the rate of ten pagodas is three pagodas after defraying the above expenses, viz. 2 Ps. 6½ Fs.—three and a half gold fanams real profit.

If on the same quantity of ground (one tum) sugar is planted, the expenses attending it are,

	K. Ps. Fs.
For ploughing eight or nine times with two ploughs . . . . .	0 7½
For folding sheep on it for sometime, at the rate of 5000 for a pagoda for one day . . . . .	2 0
To bring manure from the village . . . . .	2 0
To 24,000 sugar plants . . . . .	12 0
Cooly for planting . . . . .	0 3
For making a hedge or railing round the garden . . . . .	1 0

	K.	Ps.	Fs.
For hoeing and raising the ground round the plants after they are a month old .. .. .	0		8
For digging small water channels one between three or four rows of sugar-cane .. .. .	1		0
For tying the sugar-canes that sprout of one plant (the first time) together .. .. .	1		0
Two months after again (the second time) .. .. .	0		9
————— (the third time) .. .. .	0		8
For religious ceremonies after the cane has attained two-thirds of its growth, 60 seers of rice and ghee for the Bramins.	1		0
For cutting the cane and bringing it to the boiling place, for ten days, at the rate of seven women each, one fanam a day	1		0
Men at the rate of four for one gold fanam per day, for ten days .. .. .	3		0
For building a shed or place to boil jaggory .. .. .	1		0
For ceremonies to the swamy of the shed .. .. .	2		0
Oil for the lamps .. .. .	0		6
For chunam (lime) .. .. .	0		2½
Hire for the sugar-mill .. .. .	0		5
Hire for the iron-boilers .. .. .	1		0
Carpenter's pay .. .. .	1		6
Sugar boiler's pay .. .. .	0		5
Fuel (required besides the expressed stalks of sugar-canes)	1		5
A man's pay for four months, to keep in the night the jackals away.. .. .	1		2
Sirkar's kist.. .. .	10		0
			47 7

The produce in jaggory is in common 100 maunds, from which is to be deducted

	Mds.	Seers.
For the man to whom the mill belongs .. .. .	0	20
For the iron-boiler (vat) .. .. .	0	20
For the carpenter .. .. .	0	20
People employed to boil jaggory . .. .	1	0
For the maistry* .. .. .	0	10
Pot-maker .. .. .	0	10
For the village servants, viz.,		
For the goudu, or head man of the village.. .. .	½	0
————Shanbogue.. .. .	½	0
————Tallary .. .. .	½	0
————Parriah, who takes care of watering the fields	½	0

\* Foreman.



						Mds.	Seers.
Village chuckler (shoe-maker)	..	..	..	..		$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Pot-marker...	..	..	..	..		$\frac{1}{4}$	0
Barber	..	..	..	..		$\frac{1}{4}$	0
Total Maunds.						6	0
Produce, remaining 94 the maund at five fanams				Pags.		47	0
Pieces of cane for new plantation.	..	..	..	..		12	0
						59	0
Deduct the expenses...						47	7
Remain ....						11	3

As most ryots have their own cattle and their own family to assist them, greater part of the expenses of ploughing may be put to his profit, but that for cutting and weeding, &c., the crops, greatest part goes out of the family.

A ryot thinks himself completely ruined if he loses his horned cattle, and it is the last of his property arrested by his creditors. If he owes anything to the Sirkar, they will be seized but never actually taken from him. The taking care of cattle and the doing the harder work of cultivation is most commonly entrusted to a parriah, who serves the ryot for a trifle, probably two or three rupees a year, besides his victuals and a small proportion of grain.

The female part of the family prove in common the most advantageous in the household, as no duties or taxes are levied upon the works of their hands, the profit, though small, goes entirely to themselves. It is said besides that the wives of the Hindus are remarkably saving and economical, and that they do not easily slip an opportunity of improving their fortunes.

## XIX. COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The current coins in this country are in gold, silver, and copper; but the first metal is most abundant. The gold coins are mohirs, which are of Moorish origin; pagodas, an original Indian coin, and fanams.

Most gold coins are alloyed. Few are of the twelfth colour\* or pure gold. The alloy is called *matam* and consists of three parts of silver and one part copper. Pure gold is denoted by the number 12, and whatever is wanting to to make up 12 in speaking of gold is to be considered as alloy. Thus gold

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\* The Hindoos distinguish the purity of gold by its colour.

of the 11th colour means an alloy composed of 11 parts gold and one part of alloy.

The pagoda is used as the standard weight for many of the dearer medicines.

In the determination of the value of the different coins, I have used the silver fanam according to the Company's rate of exchange; namely, silver pagoda† at 45 fanams and 46¼ cash—and one fanam at 80 cash.

*Gold coins in the Mysore.*

	Weight.		Alloy.		Value.	
	Grains.		Fs.	Cash.		
Star pagoda. . . . .	54	$\frac{7}{24}$	45	46¼		
Bahadary or Sultany, Heckary, Paroky, Karku. (Mettalu), or Madras Pagoda. . . . .	54	$\frac{6}{24}$	49	78		
Jamshary or Samagherry. . . . .		$\frac{6}{24}$				
Harpunpilly, Venketpatty, or Venketrailu. . . . .		$\frac{7}{24}$				
Porto Novo. . . . .		$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4}$	42	73		
Gold mohírs, Bahadary or Ammoddy. . . . .			228	40		
—————Asheraffy . . . . .			208	0		
—————Mahommeddy. . . . .			91	0		
Putady cash, Venctian. . . . .		0*	65	5		
Sannary. . . . .		0	65	5		
Calcutta cash. . . . .		0	55	24		
Apranjie cash. . . . .		0	3	26¼		

The mode of purifying gold used by the natives is to take equal quantities of brick dust and common salt, a good handful, which is put between two pieces of potter's ware, and into it the gold. These are placed in the midst of a heap of dried cow dung (wratties), lighted at the top in a place where the wind cannot produce a strong fire, and the pagoda or other pieces of gold when taken out appear incrustated with a black crust, which must be removed and the process as often repeated as the same is reproduced.

*Gold Fanams.*

	Weight.		Value.	
	Drams.	Grains.	Fs.	Cash.
Sultany and Kantiray . . . . .	6		4	27
Heckary . . . . .	0		5	40

† In mercantile transactions the star pagoda is reckoned at 42 fanams.

\* Pure gold.

*Silver coins are.*

				Drams.	Grains.	Fs.	Cash.
Company's Rupee.	..	..	..	2	51	14	51*
Arcot Rupee.	..	..	..			14	51
Pondicherry Rupee	..	..	..			14	51
Rajah Rupee	..	..	..			15	0
Sultany	..	..	..			15	0
Silver fanam	..	..	..		15	1	0

The Rajah rupee is the stamp of the present Rajah, and its real value is in no degree greater than the Company's rupee.

The exchange of all these fluctuates very much.

Silver fanams are very scarce in Mysore, and only to be found in the larger places.

*Copper coins.*

				Weight.		Value.
				Drams.	Grains.	Cash.
Dutch dub	..	..	..	4	35	26
Arcot duddu	..	..	..	3	30	20
Elephant or Enne duddu.	..	..	..	3	30	20
Double elephant	..	..	..	7	0	40
Sirah duddu	..	..	..	1	35	14
Musulipatam	..	..	..	4	0	20
Saya duddu	..	..	..			20
Enne casu, or cash..	..	..	..		40	7
Madras duddu†	..	..	..	1	44	10

The continual diminution of copper coins is owing to the natives, who get them constantly made into brass or copper vessels employed by all those who can afford them.

The Kantiray pagoda and the honnu are imaginary coins. The former, is used in all revenue accounts, and likewise in settling most of the private accounts of the natives. Probably in former times it was a real coin. Whenever the word pagoda occurs in this work without a particular stamp being marked, a Kantiray pagoda or three rupees is always understood. To the west of Hurryhurr, in some districts formerly belonging to Vizapoor, the word hunn, the Hindustani term for a pagoda, is used in the revenue accounts, and its value fixed at half a Sultany pagoda, or two rupees.

The weights or dry measures in this country are of two different kinds, both defined very accurately, though gross impositions are practised respect-

\* In the Company's accounts reckoned as 12 fanams, 60 cash.

†Of the old stamp.

ing both. The former is called the bazar weight, and used in the sale of what are called bazar articles, as tamarinds, turmeric, and all different kinds of drugs. The latter is used for grain both in the bazars and in all revenue transactions. The great difficulty lies in the multiplicity of weights used in different districts; for almost every *Cusbah*\* of small district has weights and measures differing widely from all those in its neighbourhood. The consequence of this is that the cunning banyans frequently take advantage of this multiplicity to deceive strangers. The inhabitants of the place cannot be so easily taken in, as they are all well acquainted with their own peculiar weights and measures.

The only general and uniform measure and weight is the pucca seer of sixty-four dubs weight. And the weight of a dub is four drams. This seer alters according to the weight of the dub. If these be lighter than four drams more dubs will be requisite to make up the seer, if they be heavier fewer will do. This measure appears in some writings of very old date, as in the *Sudra Ganitam*; yet it is said to be of Moorish origin. It has made its way into all accounts, and has as it were dislodged all other weights.

Both fluids and dry articles are determined by weight, with the exception of oil, for the sale of which a kind of graduated measure is employed. All kinds of grain by common consent are sold by a measure which is not merely filled, but heaped up as high as possible above the lips. If a person buys only half the measure he loses the heaped part, which generally amounts to  $\frac{1}{7}$ th or  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the whole.

It would be well worth while to ascertain the way that the agents buy grain in times of war. If they purchase by heaped measures and distribute it in a different way, the profits accruing to them and the consequent loss to Government must be considerable. Suppose that each man of an army of 20,000 receive each a seer a day, the profits of the agent will be 2,500 seers per day, or 75,000 per month, a quantity which would support the army for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days.

The lowest standard weight seems to be the dub. Smaller quantities are determined by common fractions, with which the lower classes of Hindoos are much better acquainted than the common people in Europe. They ascend regularly by fours. Of decimals, as far as I have had an opportunity of examining their arithmetic, they appear to be entirely ignorant. There is a Sanscrit work of the name of *Lilavaty* which treats of this subject. In the Telinga there is a work on the same branch of knowledge, called *Sudra Ganitam*, written long ago, or rather translated from the Sanscrit by a man of the name of Mulliah.

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\*A principal town

The following weights are the standards for the Sirkars. As they are derived from the Sanscrit, they may be considered as general for Hindostan.

1 Paddy seed ..	is one vísum. ..	..	..	..	..	½ grain.
4 Vísums. ..	are one gulivinda* or 1 patika. ..	..	..	..	..	2 grains.
2 Gulivindas. ..	„ addaga. ..	..	..	..	..	4 grains.
2 Addagas. ..	„ chinum. ..	..	..	..	..	8 grains.
2½ Chinums ..	„ tsavila. ..	..	..	..	..	20 grains.
2 Tsavilas. ..	„ dharanum. ..	..	..	..	..	40 grains.
2 Dharanums. ..	„ mada. ..	..	..	1 dram	..	20 grains.
3 Madas. ..	„ tulam. ..	..	..	..	..	4 drams.
6 Tulams. ..	„ pavu seer or ¼ seer. ..	..	..	..	..	3 ounces.
4 Pavus. ..	„ seers. ..	..	..	..	..	12 ounces.
5 Seers. ..	„ vísa or 1 tackeda. ..	..	..	3 lb.	..	12 ounces.
2 Vísas. ..	„ yettu. ..	..	..	7 lb.	..	8 ounces.
2 Yettus. ..	„ arda manugudu. ..	..	..	..	..	15 lb.
2 Arda manugudu. ..	„ manugudu. ..	..	..	..	..	30 lb.
5 Manugudu. ..	„ yadum or pauchakum. ..	..	..	..	..	150 lb.
2 Yadums. ..	„ pandum. ..	..	..	..	..	300 lb.
2 Pandums. ..	„ Putadu=candy. ..	..	..	..	..	600 lb.

*Dry Measure.*

						lb.	oz.
4 Dubs weight	are one gidda. ..	..	..	..	..	0	2
2 Giddas. ..	„ arasola. ..	..	..	..	..	0	4
2 Arasolas. ..	„ sola. ..	..	..	..	..	0	8
2 Solas. ..	„ tavadu. ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
2 Tavadus. ..	„ manika. ..	..	..	..	..	2	0
2 Manikas. ..	„ addadu. ..	..	..	..	..	4	0
2 Addadus. ..	„ conchum. ..	..	..	..	..	8	0
2 Conchums. ..	„ Irasa. ..	..	..	..	..	16	0
2 Irasas. ..	„ tum. ..	..	..	..	..	32	0
5 Tums. ..	„ yadum. ..	..	..	..	..	160	0
2 Yadums. ..	„ pandum. ..	..	..	..	..	320	0
2 Pandums. ..	„ puttadu. ..	..	..	..	..	640	0

*List of Candies and Tums reduced to Pucca Seer, used in different places of the Mysore, each Seer of 2 lb. English weight.*

Bétumungalum. ...	1 Candy	is	160 Seers.	& 1 Tum	... 8 Seers.
Uscotah. ...	1 ditto	„	200 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 10 ditto.
Bangalore. ...	1 ditto	„	200 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 10 ditto.
Sewendroog. ...	1 ditto	„	200 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 10 ditto.
Kyamungalum. ...	1 ditto	„	960 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 48 ditto.
Chittledroog. ...	1 ditto	„	960 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 48 ditto.
Matod. ...	1 ditto	„	960 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 48 ditto.
Talem. ...	1 ditto	„	960 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 48 ditto.
Hurryhur. ...	1 ditto	„	3200 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 160 ditto.
Ayrany. ...	1 ditto	„	1600 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 80 ditto.
Annaji. ...	1 ditto	„	1600 ditto	... 1 ditto	... 80 ditto.

\* Seed of abrus precatorius.

Buswapatam.	...	1 Candy is	1600 Seers and 1 ditto	...	80	Seers.
Rutnagherry.	...	1 ditto	1600 ditto	...	1 ditto	...
Ilonelly.	...	1 ditto	320 ditto	...	1 ditto	...
Herioor.	...	1 ditto	1280 ditto	...	1 ditto	...
Harti.	...	1 ditto	1280 ditto	...	1 ditto	...
Darmapury....	...	1 ditto	1440 ditto	...	1 ditto	...
Sírah.	...	1 ditto	1920 ditto	...	1 ditto	...

Many different modes might be thought of to reduce this chaos into union. The easiest and most readily understood by the common people, and the least liable to fraud and imposition, would undoubtedly be the best. Stamped measures and weights are very bad modes of preventing deception; because, as they are always made of metal, a very small degree of hammering is sufficient to alter the shape of the one and the weight of the other, and thus render both unfit for the purpose for which they were intended. The surest and best mode of determining measures is certainly by determining the weight which each should amount to. The introduction of English weights would be commodious for Europeans, but on account of the ignorance of the lower classes of Indians, it would expose them to great imposition from the banyans, and on that account would be injurious. The Rupee and dub are at present used every where as weights, and might, therefore be taken as a standard.

A Company's Rupee weighs about three drams, or two drams fifty-six grains.

12	Rupees would be	$\frac{1}{8}$	Seer.
24	Do. .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
48	Do. .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
96	Do. .. ..	1	Do.—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

The higher weights could be easily settled, for example,

4	Seers...	..	1	Conchum.
4	Conchums ..	..	1	Tum.
20	Tums ..	..	1	Putty.

The smaller weights might be determined as at present,

$\frac{1}{2}$	Grain .. ..	..	1	Paddy seed.
4	Paddy Seeds ..	..	1	Gulivindas—2 grains.
7	Gulivindas ..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pagoda's weight.
28	Do. .. ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
56	Do. .. ..	..	1	Do.

The Masulipatam dub, if generally introduced, would be still more commodious. It weighs very nearly half an ounce. Sixty-four of them would make exactly a seer of two pounds.

This is already a received weight in many parts of the Sirkars. But care should be taken that all dubs have exactly the same weight, a circumstance which has not hitherto been attended to.

It is a very common practice to mention, in the settlement of a bargain, the weight to be employed. The common weight fixed upon is the copper coin of the country, and if large quantities of any article have to be weighed, stones, the weight of which have been previously determined, are employed for the purpose.

The common scales are merely flat baskets suspended from a balanced pole, which is tied to a noose. It is the usual practice to weigh the article first in one scale and then in the other, and nobody will buy any article without seeing that this precaution is attended to.

The land measures are still less accurately defined than those of which we have been speaking. In most places the amount of land is determined by the quantity of seed required to sow it. Thus a *seer* or a *tum* of land means an extent of ground which will take a *seer* or a *tum* of seed to sow it. This is obviously the vaguest of all the modes of measuring land hitherto devised; as the quantity of seed will vary, not only according to the kind of grain employed, but likewise according to the nature and fertility of the soil. In some places the extent of ground is determined by the quantity of it which a certain number of cattle are able to labour in a day. This mode is likewise inaccurate; though not quite so fallacious as the preceding.

It would be easy and very useful for the revenue officers to establish a general measure of land on the coast. The mode employed in the *Chetri Ganitam*, a work on land measures, might be adopted.

## XX. COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The commerce of Mysore was in a very languishing state during the reigns of Hyder and Tippoo, because both of these princes prohibited all intercourse between their dominions and the Company's territories. Indeed the country is not well situated for external trade, nor has it many articles of its own growth or manufacture fit for exportation. The only article of consequence that I recollect at present is sandal-wood, which is produced abundantly and of the best quality. All of it that grows wild in the country belongs to the Rajah, and he prohibits his subjects from cutting down a single tree under the penalty of death. Small pieces of it may be purchased in the bazars at a tolerably cheap rate; but the best sandal-wood can only be procured from the Rajah or his Déwan.

The core only of the stem of this tree possesses the qualities for which the wood is esteemed, and these qualities are improved in proportion to the age of the tree. It is sent on carts to the coast. Large plantations of it should be established on the hills, otherwise, it will very soon become a scarce article.

Lacca is collected in Mysore, but in such small quantities that it is scarcely entitled to notice when we are speaking of the trade of the country.

Cotton in small quantities is exported from the neighbourhood of Hurryhurr.

Of late years a great deal of grain, as rice, ragí, and horse gram, has been exported from Mysore to the Carnatic; the scarcity in the latter country enabling the merchants to pay the high duties, which amount to about 100 per cent.

The only manufacture in Mysore is glass or *bangles*, which is carried from Matod all over the country; and steel wires at Chinnapatam, besides those mentioned in other parts of this tract.

All merchandize is carried on the backs of bullocks, and the carriers are called *lombardis*,\* a set of people who support themselves by carrying salt from the coast to the interior of the country, and cotton, wheat, &c. from the interior to the coast. They live constantly under tents, and carry their families always with them. When they stop for any considerable time near towns they supply the bazars with wood. This constitutes the occupation of their women, who are generally handsome.

The men are stout and well made, fond of smoking their hobble bobble,† and obey a naique of their own choosing who regulates their marches and settles their bargains. They always travel in large parties. They are all Hindoos, speak Hindustaní or Mahratta to each other, and are usually acquainted with Telinga. The men have nothing peculiar in their dress, but the other sex are decorated in a way very different from what is usual among Hindoo women. They have petticoats and cholies, and their arms and legs are covered all over with brass rings.

They are allowed to travel unmolested in times of war, and whatever party falls in with them pays for what is taken, even supposing it known that it was originally intended for the enemy. In some countries they are subjected to a trifling tax; but no imposition is laid upon them in those places where they purchase their salt. They must continue to possess their privileges as long as the roads remain in their present bad state. They are satisfied with so moderate a profit that it is not likely that the roads will be soon attended to.

A great deal of cloth is manufactured in different parts of the country, particularly about Bangalore; but little of it is exported. In case of a great demand for the European market, it might be obtained from this place in considerable quantity. The cloth at present made is thin, and nearly similar to

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\*In some parts of the country they are known under the name of Brijjaris.

†A kind of hookah made of a cocoanut shell, and a cup of earthenware; the latter for the lighted mixture of tobacco, bang, &c., the former for water.



that manufactured at Salem. Cotton is rather dear, as it must be brought from the ceded districts ; but it would soon become cheaper if the demand for cloth were to increase.

The different kinds of cloth made in different places with their prices may be seen from the following table.

Name of Place	Description.	Breadth.		Length.		Price of one piece.	
		Cubits.		Cubits.		Rupees.	
CHITLEDROOG.	Coarse white cloth .. ..	1½	to 2	20	to 21		1½
	Mushns .. ..					3	to 15
	Blue women's cloth .. ..		2		15	3	20
	Turbans .. ..		2		60	3	16
	Silk women's cloth .. ..		2½		16	6	60
	Silk handkerchiefs .. ..					½	15
DAWANEKERRA...	Cumblies .. ..					4	50
HURRYHUR.....	Cumblies .. ..					1	12
AYRANY.....	Cumblies .. ..					1	20
	White do. .. ..					1	10
	Coarse cloth .. ..		2		20		1½
	Men's dressing cloth .. ..					3	15
	Women's cloth .. ..					3	15
ANNAJI.....	Cumblies .. ..					1	20
	Coarse cloth .. ..		2		20		1½
	Men's dressing cloth .. ..					1	10
	Women's do. do. .. ..					1	10
BANGALORE. ...	Women's cloth of different musters and names ..	2	to 2½	14	to 18	2	5
	Cholies or women's jackets of different musters ..	2	2½	1	1½	½	1½
	Silk women's cloth of different sorts .. ..	2	2½	16	20	7	40
	Silk shawl handkerchief ..	2	2½	2	2½	7	21
	Do. do. long .. ..	1½	3½	3½	7½	7	60
	Silk cholies .. ..	2	2½	1	1½	½	3
	Silk cloth of five sorts ..	1½	1½	10	13	3	22
	Men's dressing cloth of eight sorts .. ..	2½	2½	18	22	4	16
	Turbans .. ..	½	1½	30	70	4	12
	Broad tapes of cotton ..		½	8	9	½	½
	Gunnies of janapa and gongnara* .. ..		½	10	22	½	1½
	Mushns .. ..	1½	1½	16	32	3	12
	Coarse cotton cloth .. ..	1½	1½	16	24	1	3½
	Flowered cloth, silk & cotton ..	1½	1½	22	24	10	42
	Cumblies .. ..	2	2½	5	6	½	3
	Tippoo's tiger or spotted cloth ..	1½	1½	12	14	2	2½
	Coarse chintz .. ..	1½	1½	22	26	3	4
Cotton carpets .. ..	1½	2½	5	7	1	4	

Name of Place.	DESCRIPTION.	Punjum*	Breadth.	Length.	Price of one piece.
			Cubits.	Cubits.	Gold Fanams.
HERIOOR..	Coarse cloth .. .. .	8	1½	22	3½ to 3¾
	do. do. .. .. .	10	1¾	24	5¾ 6¼
	Turbans. .. .. .	4	¾	30	2¼ 2½
	do. .. .. .	5	1	40	4 4½
	Cumblies .. .. .	22	2¼	6	5¼ 5½
HARTI.....	do. .. .. .	30	2½	7	5¼ 5½
	White cumblies. .. ..	22	2¼	6	2¾
	Black do. .. .. .	33	2½	7½	

The number of looms about Bangalore amounts, I understand, to about 5000. There is a small manufacture of silk cloth at Bangalore and at Hurryhurr; but I have observed the same kind of cloth in many parts of the coast. The raw silk comes from Bengal by a very circuitous route, and is in consequence very dear.

The greatest discouragement to trade in Mysore is the pointed aversion of the Government of the country to assist a merchant in collecting his outstanding debts. Nothing can be disposed of in any quantity for ready money, and when the arrears are to be paid, the Amildar\* protects the debtor for a trifling sum.

## XXI. SHARE OF THE PRODUCE ALLOWED THE FARMER.

In most places the high grounds are let at a quit rent, while the low or rice ground is let for shares, and these are proportioned to the facility with which every particular spot can be watered.

The cultivator in most parts of Mysore has nominally one half of the whole produce; but when we deduct the expenses of cultivation, and the dues of the village and Sirkar servants, this half is reduced to a mere trifle. Hence I am not astonished at the great reluctance which the ryots show to cultivate Sirkar lands, and at the facility with which they bestow † enams on Brahmins. For in the first place they give away what does not belong to them, and in the second place, by cultivating the enam lands, they get afterwards a real half not liable to any deduction whatever.

But the greatest bane to cultivation on the coast is the *mustacabol*, or advance of money to the Sirkar before the grain is in the ground, and again at stated periods before it is cut down. As no zemindar, renter, or cultivator has money to advance, he is obliged to have recourse to the *soukars*, or money-lenders, who on a man's known honesty, advance money at the rate

\* A Punjum is 120 threads lengthways. † The Collector of Revenues.

‡ Gifted lands.

of two per cent per month and a present of five per cent upon the advance. For the second and third kist, \* as the crops are then well advanced, a present is not demanded; but when the fourth is to be paid the crops must be mortgaged. Most lenders insist upon an immediate sale, and become themselves the purchasers at the bazar price, which is at that time five or ten per cent lower than at any other period of the year.

The loss, to the cultivator therefore, upon a thousand pagodas worth of land is as follows :

The first kist, 250 at two per cent per month, for six months.. .	30
Present of five per cent. . . . .	12½
For the second kist, interest for four and a half months. . . . .	22½
For the third kist, interest for two months. . . . .	10
For the fourth kist, interest for one month. . . . .	5
Loss on immediate sale of grain, ten per cent. . . . .	100
	180

The usurers only derive advantage from this sum; it is exceedingly distressing to the losers of it, while Government derives, comparatively speaking, but little advantage from the ready money.

The zemindars manage matters in a strange way; availing themselves of that fondness for distinction which every Indian possesses. They cajole the poor sowkar by fair promises, presents, and familiar condescension, till they drain him of all his money, and then they proceed in the usual method of seizing his effects and turning him adrift: it may be said, that the loss to the revenue would be the amount of the interest of the money at present paid in advance, but the legal interest is trifling when compared with that exacted by usurers. The revenue would run no risk from the abolition of this oppressive practice, if care were taken to secure the payment of the whole of the kist before the removal of the crop. I am aware that this oppressive mode of levying money is known to Government, and that, in many instances, steps have been taken to remedy it, by prohibiting mustacaboles to be paid by the cultivators. But this only serves to alleviate the evil a very little, nor is this palliative ever applied where the kist of the general revenue is expected at seasons when cultivation is at a stand.

## XXII. LANGUAGE.

The language spoken by all classes of people from the eastern Ghauts to the inland range of hills, is chiefly Telinga: Canarese and Tamul are understood by most persons; and the former indeed is spoken promiscuously

\* Instalment of revenue collection.

with Telinga. As soon as we cross the inland range of hills at Nidgcul, we hear no other language but Canarese; it continues as far as Hurryhurr, where Mahratta begins to be understood and is used in all writings and accounts.

Telinga prevails in the eastern or Sirah hills, which separate Mysore from the ceded districts.

All people of distinction understand Mahratta, and all public orders from the Durbar are written in that language.

Hindustani is also understood, but not so universally as might be imagined.

### XXIII. LEARNING.

I have found but few learned men among the Hindoos in Mysore, as during the reign of Hyder and Tippoo the sciences were by no means encouraged: medicine, or rather quackery, alone was rewarded by Moormen, hence pretenders to this science, makers of nostrums and provocatives, and sorcerers, are to be found in abundance wherever the Mahometan religion is established.

All books of science are written either in Sanscrit, in the Dévanagari character, or in Telinga, in the Southern, and Mahratta, in the northern provinces; the few Canarese works are only translations: as for example, the Ramayana and Bhagavat; and indeed these scarcely deserve the name of translations, as in them the conjunctions only are Canarese and the rest Sanscrit. The songs used by the dancing women are almost all Telinga; the songs of the common people are in that language, even in those parts of the country where it is not understood. They have likewise considerable collections of Moorish and Persian songs.

Their dramas are mere travesties of the national epic works, as of the Ramayana and Bhagavat: the prompter, as he might be called, recites the most remarkable passages before every scene, in Sanscrit verse, understood very often by nobody present, not even by himself. It is then acted and spoken over again in the vulgar tongue, and much wit and satire are frequently displayed by the actors: no class of people, not even the Ministers of State (*Dewans*) or Bramins, are spared: the former are represented as avaricious, selfish, intriguing; and the latter as hypocritical, dishonest, supercilious, arrogant, dastardly rogues.

In the northern Sirkars I have seen women of the dancing caste introduced as actresses; but in Mysore they always employ Bramin boys to act the female parts, and some of them perform the characters with so much skill, that we almost forget they are not women.

A merry Andrew, or buffoon, is a person never to be dispensed with.

Comedies of this kind last for seven or eight nights, beginning at seven in the evening and continuing till day light.

What learning exists is entirely confined to the Bramins ; the lower classes are satisfied if they understand common arithmetic, reading, and writing, and few of the cultivators of land possess even this degree of knowledge.

#### XXIV. PAINTING.

The palaces built by Hyder and his son Tippoo Sultan are all upon one plan, but I do not consider myself as adequate to give a description of them : the brilliancy of the colours with which they are painted have attracted the notice of all who have had an opportunity of seeing them. On that account I conceive it will be interesting to give an account of the way in which these colours are prepared and laid on.

The gold colour, so lavishly applied, is one of the the best counterfeits that can well be conceived. To make this colour the following articles must be got ready :—linseed oil, two seers ; chandrasam (yellow resin) one seer ; dickamalie (aloe socotrina) six drams ; musambram, (a yellowish green gum resin, mixed with small bits of wood ; when burnt it smells like benzoin, but when fresh from the bazar like asa foetida) six drams ; kasturi passpu (the bulb either of the curcuma rotunda, or of the amomum zedarea), three drams.

To prepare the *gunna* as it is called, take a mud pot, coat the bottom of it with red earth, and after it is heated over a fire, put the resin into it, and melt it, then mix with it the linseed oil, which must have been previously made boiling hot in another vessel. Now add the remaining articles previously reduced to a fine powder, and boil the mixture over a slow fire for about two hours, or till a drop of it taken out with a stick and put upon a plank may be drawn out when cool into long thin threads. In this state the matter is called *gunna*.

For gilding take a seer of tin, and beat it out into very fine leaves, mix it with one quarter of a seer of liquified glue, and beat them together into a homogeneous mass ; wash it with water and keep it for use.

When a silver colour is wanted, this mixture of tin and glue moistened with water, is to be laid upon the plank or wall to be painted ; it is then rubbed with a serpentine stone till the silver colour appear.

When a gold colour is wanted, the *gunna* is on three successive days, laid thinly over the silver coloured spot with a brush.

To make a white colour, take four parts of white lead and one part of gum arabic, mix them with water, and when the paint is to be used add as much water as is sufficient to bring it to the requisite consistency.

For a green colour take two seers of linseed oil and one seer of chandrasam; mix them in the same manner as described for the gunna. Lay it with a brush over the white paint, and powder verdigris over it through a fine cloth.

A red colour is made of four parts of cinnabar and one of gum, rubbed together, and mixed with water when wanted for use.

For a pink colour, white lead, poti (cotton impregnated with a red water colour sold in the Bazars), gum, and water are mixed together.

For yellow, four parts of orpiment and one of gum arabic are mixed up with water.

To make the ground for any colour, take senku sudda (the finest levigated pipe clay), mix it with a little gum and water, and lay it on the walls or plank which is to be coloured, it is afterwards to be rubbed with a stone till it becomes quite smooth. On this ground the various colours above described are to be laid.

## XXV. MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.

A very pretty kind of red morocco is manufactured at Hurryhurr by a set of people called Muchiker. It is in the first place tanned.

The goat skins (for these only are employed) are dried in the sun for one day; next day they are washed in the river, rolled up and put into a pot, with a mixture (for each skin) of one handful of common salt, as much water and half of that quantity of the milk of wild cotton (*asclepias gigantea*). After the skins have been soaked in this mixture for four days, the pot is filled up with water, and the leather suffered to remain four days longer in it: the hair now comes easily off the skins when scraped by a piece of broken pot. The leather thus cleaned is laid in the shade, and when dry is rolled up and kept in a house for two or three days, in a place secure from smoke and from insects; it is then soaked for eight hours in pure water, and scraped with a piece of earthen ware till it becomes quite white.

Before the leather is dyed it is soaked for one night in a pucca seer of water which has been mixed with a handful of jona meal (*holcus sorghum*) and warmed on the fire; in the morning it is taken out and dried with a piece of cloth: when well dried it is soaked again for half an hour in water with which one seer of tamarinds has been mixed; it is then spread on a mat and the colour applied.

For the red colour take  $\frac{1}{4}$  kutchu seer of lac (18 drams), allie toppalu (leaves of the *mimicylon capitellatum*)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a dub weight, and the same quantity of the salt extracted from washerman's earth (carbonate of soda): pound these ingredients together, boil  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a seer of water in a place where there is no wind; put the pounded mass into it and keep it for a quarter of an hour over a slow fire. To ascertain whether it has acquired the requisite consistence, dip a jonna straw into it, if the liquid does not run down the straw when turned up it is sufficiently done, but if it runs the boiling must be continued for some time longer.

The leather (previously extended on a mat) is, at three different times, rubbed over with this liquid, it is then thrice sprinkled over with tamarind water, and lastly it is steeped for five or six days in a liquid composed of three seers of water and one seer of pounded tanghedu bark \* (*cassia auriculata*): every morning it is taken out, washed a little, and again replaced, till at last it is well washed in clear water and dried: thus prepared it has a fine crimson colour, and is very soft.

## XXVI. DYING OF COTTON RED.

Not far from Hurryhurr, about six miles north, is a village called Sarti, where red cotton yarn is dyed. This colour is of an inferior quality, owing I conceive, rather to the imperfect and negligent mode of proceeding, than to any defect of the materials employed. The process is conducted on the same principles as those followed on the coast where cotton is dyed with chay root, instead of this article, considered indispensable on the coast, the roots of the *morinda umbellata*, called by the Gentoos *togaru*, and by the Canadys *hempu tsira*, are employed; the process is as follows:

Take ten kutchu seers ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) of white cotton yarn, and soak it in five seers ( $1\frac{2}{3}$  lb.) of Gingelie oil (*seesamum orientale*); a strong ley is then made of the ashes of the milk hedge (*euphorbia tirucalli*) and the yarn steeped in it for four nights, during the day being always dried in the sun. It is then washed in brackish water and dried in the sun. No other mordant is used, but the workman immediately proceeds to the dying process.

Five seers of *togaru* root finely powdered, are put into a pot of water together with the yarn, and kept all night over a fire made of cow-dung; in the morning it is taken out and dried during the day in the sun: the same process is repeated for two successive nights and days, after which the yarn is ready for the market.

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\* This bark contains a great quantity of tannin.

The colour of the yarn is a dirty crimson, which fades when the cloth is used for any time : in the Harponelly country it is said that yarn is much better dyed with the same materials ; indeed I have no doubt, that if the same niceties in animalizing the cotton were followed in Mysore as are practised on the coast, the root of the morinda would be found to answer just as well as the chay root. The morinda is a shrub which grows plentifully in the jungles of the northern parts of the Mysore. It affords, by a different treatment, a yellow colour, and might perhaps be exported as a useful dying material.

The mode of making cumblies in Mysore, and indeed in all parts of the country, is as follows : the wool of fifty sheep, contracted for at one Kanteroy pagoda, amounts to one maund. It is cleaned, carded, and spun, and being put into the loom is rubbed over with a thin pultaceous mass, made of kernels of tamarinds, beat into powder and then boiled : after this the cumblies are woven in the usual way. A common one is woven in the course of six or eight days.

## XXVII. DESCRIPTION OF THE GLASS WORKS AT MATOD.

The glass works that I have seen in India are at Matod, among the hills south-west of Chittledroog, and in the ceded districts ; but this last is smaller. I confine my observations to the first of these.

The materials used in this manufacture are, 1. Soda. 2. Quartz or compact ironstone. 3. Compact specular iron ore. 4. Copper.

1. The soda is mixed with a notable proportion of common salt. It is obtained from a sandy earth found in many places along the coast on the surface of the ground, and from its use is commonly called washerman's earth. At some places hereabout the salt is extracted from that earth by elixation, and the lixivium evaporated by fire, and sold in the bazars under the name of sobbu. For the purpose of making glass it is gained in the following manner :—\*

Some pits about a foot and a half deep are filled with salt earth, and water is poured upon it. The same portion of water is poured successively upon different portions of salt earth till it is conceived to be sufficiently impregnated with saline matter, which is judged of by its brown colour. This water is then worked into a pultaceous mass with cowdung, and spread upon

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\*I have reason to think that borax exists in some quantity in it ; a substance of which the soda of other places on the coast which I have noticed is quite destitute.



a straw mat about an inch thick, and dried in the sun. Another layer prepared in the same way is applied the next day, and for twelve successive days it is kept moist by the addition of fresh portions of lixivium of soda. The large cake is then divided into smaller pieces, which when quite dry, are piled up into a heap and burnt. The fine ashes which are found along with the more solid pieces are kept separate. The latter are reduced to powder, stored up, and called soudu saram (essence of soda); because they contain the largest quantity of soda.

2. Quartz (in the language of Canara, bellakullu). What is used here is a little iron shot.

3. Gorykallu. This is an iron ore that comes nearest to the compact brown ironstone of Kirwan (hydrate of iron).

4. Kimmidu kullu (iron glance). Specular iron ore of Kirwan; red oxide of iron, as appears from the experiments of Bucholz; though as the ore in question was attracted by the magnet, I consider it as rather a mixture of black and red oxides of iron than a pure specular iron ore. It is found in sufficient quantities after heavy rains in a nullah near a village called Kadavigada, in the Budela district. The nullah comes from the north side of a hill which probably contains the ore in rocks. This ore is reckoned best when firm and sound. If red ochre appear in the fracture, the specimen is esteemed inferior to the best kind, in the proportion of two to three. And accordingly a greater quantity of it is considered as necessary in the manufacture of glass.

From these few materials the four following kinds of glass are made:—

1. Biza or mother glass. It is a soft, imperfect, porous glass; and is used only as a substratum or basis to the other kinds of glass made here.

2. Red glass. 3. Green glass. 4. Black glass.

Biza is made of the following ingredients:—

1. The ashes, which remain when the soda is made, and which, as was mentioned before, are kept apart. If these ashes do not contain many grains of salt, five parts of them are taken; but if they are mixed with much salt, three parts are deemed sufficient.

2. Pounded quartz, or bellakallu, one part. These two ingredients are separately pounded and then mixed together, put into clay pots and kept in the heated furnace for eight days. To see whether glass be formed, an iron hook fastened to a long bamboo is dipped into a pot containing the glass materials. If the mass adhering to it be of the consistence of wax, the operation is finished. If not another day's heat is given.

## RED GLASS.

It is of a hyacinthine colour, penetrated with large round white spots, It is composed of.

Biza.	..	..	..	..	7 parts.
Soda, or soudu saram.	..	..	..	..	21
Kimmidu kallu	..	..	..	..	10
					38

All the ingredients are first separately reduced to an impalpable powder, and then mixed. It requires first three days of slow heat, and then seven days of the strongest fire that can be given.

If more than the stated quantity of kimmidu be taken, the glass acquires a black colour; if less, it assumes a lighter shade of red.

## GREEN GLASS.

This glass is composed of the following ingredients:—

Soda, or soudu saram.	..	..	..	21 parts.
Biza.	..	..	..	7
Kimmidu kallu.	..	..	..	$0\frac{6}{7}$
Copper filings.	..	..	..	$0\frac{6}{7}$
				29 $\frac{5}{7}$

This glass has a dark emerald green colour with opaque spots.

## BLACK GLASS.

This glass is made of the following ingredients:—

Soudu saram	3 parts.
Biza	1
	4

Four days moderate heat is enough for obtaining it. The charcoal of the soudu saram probably gives it the black colour; as it will lose it if the fire be too long continued or too strong. This glass is the least esteemed of all. It is quite opaque and has a close resemblance to enamel.

The common salt contained in the soda separates itself from the other ingredients, and is found covering the glass or biza in a firm crust of one inch or more in thickness. It is very fine and white and used like sea salt.

The only use to which these different kinds of glass are applied is the manufacture of bracelets, with which the poorest as well as the richest of the Hindoo women (the widows alone excepted) ornament their arms.

## XXVIII. ACCOUNT OF THE METHOD OF MAKING STEEL IN THE MYSORE COUNTRY.

The place where I first saw steel manufactured in this country is a small village among the hills, south west of Chittledroog, in the Talem purganna. The iron from which it is made comes from Malsinganhully, a village at a small distance from the former. The preference given to the product of that work seems, however, owing only to its vicinity, as iron is made from the same kind of ore at fifteen other places in this district, and exactly in the same manner. The place where the ore is found is a hill near Kalwa Rangapamapetta farm, whence it is conveyed on asses to the different iron furnaces in this district.

Near the furnaces I found it in small tabular pieces of a brown ochrey colour, with shining particles scantily interspersed, nearly friable, and of an earthy fracture. It is not magnetic, and appears to me either decomposed hornblende, or iron glance, which is very common in this country. It yields about 0·269 of metal.

The process of making iron commences with filling the furnace with charcoal. After it is heated, which requires an hour, a basket of ore, containing about 33 lbs. reduced to pieces of the size of a pea, is put into the funnel and covered with charcoal; an hour afterwards a similar basketful of ore is put in, and this addition repeated three times, at the stated intervals: care being taken that it is always covered with charcoal, and the furnace supplied with a sufficient quantity of this article. About an hour after the last replenishment the process is finished, which lasts altogether from five to six hours.

It must be mentioned also that after the third addition of ore, a small hole is made at the lowest extremity of the temporary furnace, to let out the dross.

After the charcoal has been consumed, the temporary part of the furnace is pulled down, and the iron collected at the bottom of it is taken out with a long forceps, carried to a small distance, and beaten with large wooden clubs. During this operation a great quantity of scoriæ are seen running from the porous mass of iron.

When the red heat is nearly over, it is cut into three pieces. In this state it is very porous, and worse in appearance than any crude iron of European manufacture.

To prepare it for the market, it is several times heated to whiteness, cut into thirteen pieces of about 2 lb. each, and hammered into cylindrical pieces of eight inches in length. It is in this state a good soft iron, answering all

purposes for which it is wanted in cultivation and building. The maund of this iron (27 lb.) is sold for about two rupees.

The people engaged in this work are of an emaciated sickly appearance, forming a striking contrast with the other inhabitants of this part of the country. This I have observed at all other iron works on the coast, but am not able to account for the circumstance.

In order to convert the iron into steel each piece is cut into three parts, making fifty-two in the whole, each of which is put into a crucible, together with a handful of the dried branches of tangedu (*cassia auriculata*), and another of fresh leaves of vonangady (*convolvulus laurifolia*). The mouth of the crucible, is then closely shut with a handful of red mud, and the whole arranged in circular order, with their bottoms turned toward the centre in a hole made on the ground for the purpose. The hole is then filled up with charcoal, and large bellows are kept blowing for six hours, by which time the operation is finished. The crucibles are then removed from the furnace, ranged in rows on moistened mud, and water is thrown on them whilst yet hot. The steel is found in conical pieces at the bottom of the crucibles, the form of which it has taken. The upper or broader surfaces often striated from the centre to the circumference.

In some crucibles half of the iron only is converted into steel, and others are found empty, the smelted metal having run through a crack in the crucible, and is deemed useless.

I could not discover any slag at the top of the metal, although it had lost about one fifth of its original weight.

These conical pieces are sold at the price of fifteen gold fanams the maund, about ten shillings and eight-pence for 27 lb. Sometimes they are heated again and hammered into small bars of four or five inches long.

It is probably, not quite indifferent what crucibles are used in this operation: at all events they must be able to stand a strong fire. The loam employed for these crucibles is of a brown red colour, of an earthy appearance and crumbles between the fingers; mixed with white sand and some shining particles: it has no earthy smell when breathed upon, nor effervesces with acids.

From this the finer particles used for crucibles are separated by water, which keeps them suspended for some time, during which it is drawn off and left to deposit them.

The dried sediment of many of these washings is compact, has a liver brown colour, with some shining particles; of the consistence of chalk; a conchoidal fracture, feels soft and soapy, and takes a polish from the nail.

It makes a pretty good brown paint. Of this the crucibles are made, by moistening it and mixing it with the husks of rice. It is then dried in the open air.

The stone used in the construction of the fire-places of the iron and steel furnaces is called ballapam by the natives ; a name applied to all stones of the magnesian order, which have a soapy and greasy feel, and little hardness. Here it is a potstone of a leek green colour, easily scraped with the nail into a greenish white powder, longitudinal fracture inclining to the even, with abrupt irregular rugosities, faintly striated, cross fracture, irregularly slaty, foliated, lustre silky, verging to the semi-metallic ; specific gravity 2.782 to 2.802, the thermometer being 81° ; opaque ; exposed to the air its surface is corroded, the colour changes into red, it easily crumbles to pieces, and its appearance becomes more slaty.

Along with it is found asbestiite of a light green colour. The fracture of the mass undulating ; it is composed of needle and arrow-formed crystals, confusedly aggregated ; the former are often scopiform. It has a harsh feel, cannot be scraped with the nail, but easily with the knife into a white powder ; lustre glassy, translucent ; specific gravity 2.894.

The rock of the mountains on which these stones are found consists chiefly of the following kind of stone :—In its sound state it is in the gross slaty, longitudinal fracture, undulating or even, cross fracture hackly. External color a silvery green, and where decomposing red ; internal greyish green, with many silvery shining particles. External lustre (where not red) silky verging to the semi-metallic ; hard ; gives fire with steel ; specific gravity 2.64 ; thermometer 81°. It is much given to decomposition, becomes then softer, but does not lose its shining greenish color, though it is evidently mixed with a great quantity of red ; sticks a little to the tongue, cross fracture earthy, slaty.

From the total decomposition of this stone is derived, I think, the red loam of which the crucibles are made, which in the wet season is washed down on the plain.

Another place where iron and steel is manufactured, and where I attended the process, is Kakerahully, a small village on the road from Bangalore to Seringapatam. The iron ore used there is the magnetic iron sand common all over the coast, and even found on the sea beach near Madras. The furnace used here, and the process of smelting iron, is similar to that described on former occasions.

Before the iron is made into steel it is heated, hammered, and reduced into pieces of eight inches length, and two inches breadth, and half an inch

in thickness. It is then still so brittle that it breaks under the hammer. Its grain is coarse and white. Twenty-eight Rupees' weight of it is put into a crucible, and upon it a handful of the dried branches of *cassia auriculata*. This is covered with the green leaves of the *convolvulus laurifolius* (tallaku), and the opening of the crucible is closed with a handful of foam.

The furnace consists of a hole in the ground about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot deep; it is one foot broad where widest, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot at the opening. This hole is filled with charcoal, and in and about the opening of it seventeen crucibles are placed; these are covered with a heap of charcoal, and bellows are kept playing on it until the contents of the crucibles are liquified, which is known by its perceptible fluctuation when taken out for the purpose of trying it.

The operation seldom lasts longer than three hours; and is usually made four times in the course of the day, and three times in the night.

The loss in twenty four Rupees is only one or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee weight and less. The steel is found in conical pieces striated at the broader surface. When it has run accidentally through a crack in the crucible, it is smelted again, and sold to the goldsmiths, who use it in making fireworks.

One hundred pieces, each weighing about twenty-eight or twenty-nine Rupees, are sold for four Canteroy Pagodas, *i. e.* fifteen pounds; cost about seven shillings.

As it seems indifferent what kind of iron is used for making this steel, a manufacture of it, if deemed expedient, might be established near Madras, or any other shipping place.

The principal point of making steel by fusion seems to consist in the exclusion of atmospheric air from the crucible, and the use of fresh vegetables instead of charcoal, by which means, it is probable, a higher temperature is obtained than could easily be procured by the use of common charcoal. Hence the iron is more certainly fused and at a smaller expense. The crucibles are made here of a stiff loam mixed with the burnt husks of rice.

The grain of the steel is much finer than that of the ore; but there still appears spots which are not well fused.

I fancied that the iron manufactured here was a kind of natural steel; but a drop of diluted nitric acid left a whitish green spot, a sign, according to Kirwan, that it is iron. On the steel of this place a brownish black was produced.

The specific gravity of the finest steel is 7.852; but I found the product here only 7.664.

*Cassia auriculata* (tanghedu of the Telinga) is one of the most common

shrubs on the coast ; but grows most luxuriantly on black soil. It is used in medicine, but more for tanning.

The extract, which it yields in great abundance and most readily, and which I recommended as a tanning material in lieu of terra Japonica, was rejected at first as useless by persons engaged practically in this manufacture at Calcutta ; but since used by the very same persons in the Madras tanning, which has been established. It is rather scarce about Bangalore and by no means luxuriant. It agrees with the Linnean description in all but the leaves, which are here from five to seven feathered.

The *convolvulus laurifolia*, is a new species that contains some milk ; it grows in most parts of Mysore and many other inland countries. I do not think it is very material for the manufacture of steel, except that it furnishes uncharred vegetable substance.

Since my arrival in England I have endeavoured to obtain information of what is known here of Indian steel, and of the result of experiments which have been made with it ; and I am happy in being permitted to lay before my readers a letter from Mr. Stodart, an eminent instrument maker, to whom I was recommended for the purpose by Dr. Wilkins, which equally proves the importance of the article, and the candour and ingenuity of the writer. The letter is as follows.

“ AGREEABLE to your request, I herewith transmit to you a few remarks on the wootz, or Indian steel. I give them as the results of my own practice and experience.

“ Wootz, in the state in which it is brought from India, is, in my opinion, not perfectly adapted for the purpose of fine cutlery. The mass of metal is unequal, and the cause of inequality is evidently imperfect fusion : hence the necessity of repeating this operation by a second and very complete fusion. I have succeeded in equalizing wootz, and I now have it in a very pure and perfect state, and in the shape of bars like our English cast steel. If one of these is broke by a blow of a hammer it will exhibit a fracture that indicates steel of a superior quality and high value, and is excellently adapted for the purpose of fine cutlery, and particularly for all edge instruments used for surgical purposes.

“ A very considerable degree of care and attention is required on the part of the workmen employed on wootz ; the metal must on no account be over heated, either in forging or hardening ; the fire ought to be charcoal or good coke.

“ The art of hardening and tempering steel is admitted, by all who have attended to the subject, to be of vast importance ; the excellence of the in-

strument depending in a great measure on the judgment and care with which this is performed. I find the wootz to be extremely well hardened when heated to a cherry-red colour in a bed of charcoal-dust, and quenched in water cooled down to about the freezing point. In the process of tempering, a bath of the well known fusible mixture of lead, tin, and bismuth, may be used with advantage ; linseed-oil will also answer the purpose, or, indeed, any fluid whose boiling point is not below 600 degrees. The temper is to be ascertained by a thermometer, without any regard to the colours produced by oxidation.

“ It is worthy of notice, that an instrument of wootz will require to be tempered from 40 to 50 degrees above that of cast steel. For example, if a knife of cast steel is tempered when the mercury in the thermometer has risen to 450, one of wootz will require it to be 490 ; the latter will then prove to be the best of the two, provided always that both have been treated by the workman with equal judgment and care.

“ Upon the whole, the wootz of India promises to be of importance to the manufactures of this country. It is admitted, by the almost universal consent of intelligent workmen, that our English steel is worse in quality than it was some thirty or forty years ago. This is certainly not what one would expect in the present improved state of chemical science ; but so it actually is. The trouble and expense of submitting wootz to a second fusion will, I fear, militate against its more general introduction. If the steel makers of India were made acquainted with a more perfect method of fusing the metal, and taught to form it into bars by the tilt hammers, it might then be delivered here at a price not much exceeding that of cast steel. Whether this is worth the consideration of the Honourable Directors of the Company is not for me to judge. I am of opinion it would prove a source of considerable revenue to the country. I have at this time a liberal supply of wootz, and I intend to use it for many purposes. If a better steel is offered me, I will gladly attend to it ; but the steel of India is decidedly the best I have yet met with.

“ It is eighteen years since I was favoured with the first cake of wootz (for so it is called) by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, to whom, I think, we are indebted for its introduction, and to whom, as to the friend of science and arts, I shall always be happy to acknowledge my obligation. From this cake I at that time formed some few very valuable little instruments, but not without considerable difficulty ; some parts of the cake being scarcely malleable, and the whole of the mass very unequal, owing, I have no doubt, to imperfect fusion.”

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III

NOTES ON MYSORE.



# NOTES ON MYSORE.

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NOTES on the state of affairs in Mysore framed on information derived partly from the public accounts, but principally from the best informed persons, in and out of office ; the object being to collect into one general and connected shape, all that is useful to be known of the system of Revenue, both in ancient and modern times, of the administration of justice, and of the Military Establishment. It will of course be understood that these notes will be subject to minute examination and revision on passing through the Country, until a complete and correct view of its actual state can be fully ascertained and recorded ; for at present it has been found exceedingly difficult, from various causes, to obtain correct information either of the past or the present state of affairs. In the mean time, this proposed outline, while it may assist the Governor General in easily comprehending the various branches of the service, will also, it may be hoped, materially facilitate the prosecution of further enquiries, indispensable to an efficient administration.

The subject is proposed to be divided into the following heads.

1. Mysore and its Divisions.
2. Ancient system in each of the principal divisions or Fouzdaries.
3. Statistical details of the Country.
4. Abstract of the Revenues of every description.
5. Designations of the principal assessment of Lands in Mysore.
6. Inferior taxes connected with and included in the Land Revenue.
7. Inferior taxes *unconnected* with the Land Revenue, but mixed up with it.
8. Abstract of the taxes collected as Bajabaugh, as now arranged.
9. Estimated extent of the arable lands of every description.
10. Various soils.
11. State of the Water works, and irrigation of the land.
12. Weather and climate during the year.
13. Different articles of produce cultivated in Mysore ; when sown, and when reaped ; and the rains supposed to be necessary for a full crop.
14. Distribution of the produce when cut, particularly of anyasamiums or russiaoms, to the anyagars or Village servants, the artizans, &c. attached to the soil.
15. Gross revenue of the land ; how divided ; the candayam or money rent ; the charges of agriculture, and the proportions which the net surplus left to the cultivator, bears to the gross produce.
16. The highest, medium, and lowest candayem paid by one individual.
17. The highest, medium, and lowest extent of land of every description held by one individual in Mysore.
18. The highest, medium, and lowest produce derived from one Candy of land of every description.

19. The general average of revenue per Candy of land of every description.
  20. The landed tenures of different kinds, as existing in the various parts of Mysore.
  21. The various modes of Village rents in the different parts of Mysore.
  22. Village administration.
  23. The duties of the Shanbogue or the accountant of the Village.
  24. The duties of Baraboloties or Village servants.
  25. The duties of the Sheikdars or petty District Officers.
  26. The duties of the Amildars of the Districts.
  27. The duties of the Fouzdars or principal Collectors.
  28. The duties of the Dewan.
  29. Present system of the Sayer.
  30. Monopoly of Tobacco.
  31. Monopoly of Betel leaves.
  32. Monopoly of Ganjah.
  33. Monopoly of Arrack.
  34. Monopoly of Toddy.
  35. Defects in the administration of the revenue.
  36. Amendments for consideration, the gradual introduction of which would in no way prejudice the local usages of the Country.
  37. Police.
  38. Judicial administration in the time of Hyder Ally, Tippoo Sultan, the Dewan Poorneah, and in the time of the Rajah's Government; and as now recommended.
  39. Military—a general view of the strength of the different establishments at different periods, from the conquest of Seringapatam to the present time.
  40. Military Establishments proposed still to be kept up; and how to be arranged, and conducted.
  41. Pensioners and Mootafurkhat.
  42. Enams, in money, and in lands.
  43. Debts of the Rajah.
  44. Rajah's share of the Revenues and fixed allowance.
  45. State of the Finances at present and in prospect.
  46. Constitution of the Commission, Residency, & management of the Country.
  47. Conclusion.
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The Rajahs of Mysore who have successively reigned since the time they acquired the title of "Wadeyer," have been twelve in number and to them succeeded the Mahomedan Chief Hyder Ally Khan.

Principal Divisions. Mysore consists of six principal divisions namely the Foujdaries of Bangalore, Mudgherry, Chittledroog, Ashtagram, Munzerabad and Nuggur.

## BANGALORE AND MUDGHERRY.

Ancient system in Bangalore and Mudgherry. These Foujdaries in yearly times consisted of Scera, Hoscottah, Dodda Balapoor &c. and consisted of thirteen Talooks including the Fort of Bangalore, and its dependencies, which were formerly in possession of the Mahrattas. The remaining fourteen Talooks were included in seven Polliums, namely Chicka Balapoor, Dawunhully, Goomnaikpolium, Bhyrandroog, Anikul, Chennapatam and Magudy, being held by Poligars who were designated by the names of their respective Polliums.

The Fort of Bangalore with its immediate dependant villages is said to have been purchased by the Mysore Princes from the Mahratta Rajahs, and the remainder of the District which was held by certain Mahratta Chiefs and Poligars, was conquered part by the former sovereigns of Mysore, and part by Hyder Ally Khan.

Before these Districts were brought under the Government of Mysore, the villages of the Mahratta Purgunnahs were rented by Desh-mooks and Desh-pundies, and in the Polliums a kind of village rent was made with the inhabitants of each, and the revenue paid sometimes in kind, and sometimes in money. There were certain rates of money assessment for wet lands from two to twelve Pagodas per candy and on dry lands from two and a half to thirty Pagodas for the same quantity. While sugar-cane lands were taxed from sixteen to seventy-two Pagodas per candy.

The same mode was observed at the time of Hyder Ally Khan and his successor Tippoo Sultan.

During the administration of Poorneah the lands were measured, but a regular assessment had not been accomplished. His Government however was a strong one. The lands were regularly cultivated and all affairs conducted with efficiency and decision.

Ancient system in Chittledroog. The district of Chittledroog consisting of thirteen Talooks was entirely a separate State, and had been governed by thirteen generations descending from Mutty Tamun Naick, who was a servant of the Rajah of Vijeannugur and who after being sent to Chittledroog as a Naick or commandant, at length became independent. Of the thirteen Rajahs who reigned, Muttagerry Naick

was the last, and from whom Hyder Ally Khan in the year 1778 conquered Chittledroog and added the same to the Mysore dominion.

In the time of the Vijeanugur Dynasty, it is said that the Government share of the land produce was no more than one third, but there was an additional tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Doorgy Pagoda on each plough.

The Naicks who subsequently reigned in Chittledroog established several new taxes, both in money and kind, on various occasions; for instance, at their festivals, and religious ceremonies; but all these were consolidated by Hyder Ally Khan, and added to the candayem of the land. Tippoo followed the same rule but fixed an assessment of from 10 to 30 Pagodas upon such lands as were cultivated from wells, from which water was drawn by bullocks. As a relief however to the ryots he granted rent free, as much dry land as could be cultivated by one plough.

Poorneah, during his administration and after the lands were measured established the land tax in Chittledroog at various rates per looboo, three of which are equal to one coodoo, or one twentieth of the local candy. This was in conformity with the ancient usage of that part of the country, but the assessment already introduced under the rule of the Polligars, was still more rigid under the management of Poorneah, and the only reduction since allowed by the Rajah was in the tax on sugar-cane lands.

### ASHTAGRAM.

This division, consisting of twenty five Talooks, was long a part of the little dominion ruled over by the Princes of Mysore.

Ancient system in Ashtagram. In the time of one of them named Chicka Dévaraja Wadeyer, about the year 1673, a tax of two gold fanams per coodoo was levied upon dry cultivation, which is one twentieth of the present candy; while the produce of wet and garden lands, and of cocoa and betel-nut trees was divided between the ryots and the Sircar.

Again the Prince Chicka Dévaraja Wadeyer appears to have fixed a Candayem upon lands, and newly established several other taxes called Bajabaub, &c., very few of the ryots are said to have acceded to this arrangement. The produce of the land belonging to the ryots who did not accede to this arrangement was divided between the Sircar and the ryots.

Hyder Ally Khan appears to have introduced a grain rent in two of the Ashtagram Talooks, namely, Socily and Tulcad, and in other parts of Ashtagram it remained as in former times.

During the management of Tippoo Sultan, a partial survey took place in several Talooks, and an assessment both in money and in kind was levied.

The grain from the Talooks of Mysore Ashtagram, Putten Ashtagram, Socily and Tulcod was stored at the capital. During the administration of Poorniah, the lands were regularly measured, the productive powers of wet lands were fully ascertained, and an adequate assessment fixed. Nothing new appears to have taken place in the time of the Rajah.

Munzerabad consists of eleven Talooks, of which Kristnaraja Cuttay Arculgode, Harnhully and Gurdengherry were the ancient possessions of the Mysore Princes in whose time the tax for wet lands was at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Pagodas in Kristnaraja Cuttay and three Pagodas in Arculgode, a tax of from 2 to 5 Pagodas per candy on dry lands had been long established. There was no tax upon wet lands in the other two Talooks, the produce having been divided between the ryots and the Government, and the tax upon dry land was from      to      per candy.

Ancient system in Munzerabad.

Five Talooks named Maharajdroog, Munzerabad, Succroypatam, Bailoor, and Hassun composed a Pollium, under the Poligar of Oyagoor, the Talook of Munzerabad was formerly called Oyagoor, and it is said that the present name was given to it so late as the time of Tippoo Sultan.

These said Talooks with the exception of one, namely, Hassun are called Mulnaud—or a Country intersected with hills. The Country is thickly wooded like the Nuggur province. It was once under Sevappah Naick, the Poligar of Nuggur, who had established an assessment of his own called "shist." It still existed with some few alterations, even after the Country reverted to the Poligar of Oyagoor.

There appears to have been no measurement of land in any part of this little territory. The shist amounting to a certain sum was fixed upon a given quantity of land including a proportion of dry, wet, and garden land.

During the management of Hyder Ally Khan and his son Tippoo, the village rent was irregular being disposed of by competition and collected accordingly.

In the time of Poorneah the Public Servants went so far as to ascertain the condition of each individual, as in the Ryotwar, but during the management of the Rajah, the Country reverted to the injurious system of renting the villages to the highest bidder.

Nursipoor is a Talook which with several villages in its neighbourhood was long a separate Pollium in possession of the Poligar Nursum Naick, from whom it was taken by the Mysore Rajah, the revenue has been since assessed and collected in a variety of ways both in the time of Hyder Ally Khan, and his successors.

The land tax at the time of the Poligar varied from 6 to 12 Pagodas a candy for wet lands, and from 1 to 6 Pagodas a candy for dry lands, the produce of betel-nut trees and a part of that of Cocoa-nut trees was divided between the ryots and Sirkar; and part of the produce of the latter trees was assessed at 1 Fanam per two or three trees. Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo continued the system of village rent; but much improvement was introduced by Poorniah, in having erected several dams on the river Hemavutty, and dug about six water-courses, which proved highly beneficial to cultivation, while the mode of collection was revised as in other places and affairs generally improved. Nothing new was introduced by the Rajah.

Banawar is the eleventh Talook, and formerly belonged to the Poligar of Terrykera, and in it the system of village rent appears to have existed first and last.

Nuggur which consists of twenty five Talooks was formerly under the rule of the sovereigns of Vijejanugur, one of whom conferred it on Hanoomuppah Naick a Polligar of the Beder tribe but in the year 1626, it appears to have been taken by Herey Vencatappah Naick the Polligar of Nuggur, one of whose successors named Sevappah Naick of the Lingayet race who distinguished himself as a famous ruler, made an assessment in the year 1660, called shist, on all the lands of Nuggur. This assessment was a most judicious one, consistent with the localities and general condition of the Country. Several taxes called Putty were afterwards levied by his several successors, and which ultimately became equal to the shist originally fixed, so that the actual Beriz of the country was in time nearly doubled.

Thus I have endeavoured to give a brief outline of the ancient system in each of the six Foujdaries into which the Mysore country is now divided, the whole composing an extent of country of not less than seven and thirty thousand square miles, situated upon the high table land which forms so remarkable a feature in the Peninsula.

The population of Mysore is estimated at 45,00,000 souls. It contains thirty one hill-forts, ninety two common forts, and the villages including hamlets amount to thirty two thousand four hundred and twenty five (32,425).

The number of tanks are 19,800; wells 16,371. The cultivators of the soil paying rent are 3,83,702 in number, and there are 2,99,982 ploughs.

An abstract of these details may here be inserted as follows.



		As per account of survadary or 1828--29																		
Forts.		Villages &c. as per account of khara or 1831--32.																		
Hill Forts.	Forts.	Villages	Hamlets.	Hilly Grounds.	Total.	Large and small Tanks.		Banks.		Dams.		Nullahs or water-courses.		Wells.		Jungle Nullahs.		Inhabitants.	Number.	
						Good order.	Want of re-pair.	Good order.	Want of re-pair.	Good order.	Want of re-pair.	Good order.	Want of re-pair.	Good order.	Want of re-pair.	Good order.	Want of re-pair.			Good order.
Bangalore .....	9	20	6,011	4,781	234	11,026	4,918 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1,257 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3,782 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,591	318 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103	249	16	6,385	315	59	35	1,06,688	79,867 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mudberry .....	8	12	2,720	1,776	252	4,748	1,298 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	644 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,610	1,151	87	30	64	8	4,761	769	390	48	60,548	42,447
Chittledroog .....	4	9	1,258	254	2	1,514	337	143	1,114	538	15	9	31	4	2,402	620	52	8	23,893	20,224
Nuggur & Shemogah	5	21	5,246	953	0	6,199	4,163	1,907	1,808	986	158	48	219	33	762	25	116	29	61,165	63,407
Ashtagram .....	2	21	3,203	766	0	4,969	595 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	189	4,456	1,970	88	38	50	14	0	0	14	16	86,622	55,924
Munzerabad .....	3	9	2,426	853	0	3,279	2,859	1,415	1,366	561	69	68	87	130	94	38	59	94	36,694	34,602
Kubben chowry (Iron works) .....	0	0	5	12	0	17	3	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	150
Kusba Mysore .....	0	0	258	126	0	384	75	11	331	72	0	5	3	0	179	21	4	0	7,950	3,361
Shamraj Nuggur .....	0	0	153	136	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>32,425</b>	<b>14,249</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>14,479<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>735<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>301</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>14,563</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3,83,702</b>	<b>2,99,982<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>

The amount of revenue as per accounts of the year khara or 1831—32 is 20,88,978 C. Pagodas, of which, 16,18,831 Pagodas is the land revenue, mixed up however with certain other items. The revenue of the Sayer, the rents of tobacco, betel leaves, gunjah, toddy and arrack amounts to 4,01,107 Pagodas, there being a further amount of 69,039 derived from various small rents, licences, &c. An abstract of which may be given as follows.

Jummabundy beriz of the year Khara 1831—32.												
	Land Revenue			Sayer and Abkarry of 5 Items.			Bajébab or sundry forms.			Total Beriz of C. Pagodas.		
Bangalore . . .	4,39,443	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	87,000	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,497	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,41,941	4	5
Mudgherry . .	2,29,957	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	37,767	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,464	0	1	2,81,188	8	11
Chittledroog . .	1,06,123	4	1	29,483	8	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,543	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,50,150	6	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nuggur and She- mogah . . .	3,38,414	1	1	1,39,600	9	4	7,181	5	14	4,85,196	6	3
Ashtagram . .	2,84,207	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,324	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,005	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,44,537	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Munzerabad . .	1,45,024	5	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,610	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,474	6	4	1,67,109	4	3
Kubben Chowry (Iron works) . .	343	2	10	11	9	8	1,383	9	2	1,739	1	4
Kusba Mysore . .	30,999	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,901	9	13	554	4	14	38,455	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sayer &c. . .	0	0	0	28,965	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,770	4	2	30,735	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shamraz Nuggur	44,318	2	0	441	7	0	162	8	0	44,922	7	0
Total . . .	16,18,831	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,01,108	8	15	69,039	1	3	20,88,978	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The amount of revenue of all descriptions in Mysore as per account for the year khara or 1831—32, is Canteroy Pagodas 20,88,978; of which, the Land revenue is said to be 16,18,831; the amount of sayer including the monopolies of the five articles, viz. tobacco &c. is 4,01,108; and the other taxes of various kinds under the head of Bajébab is Canteroy Pagodas 69,039.

The amount of Canteroy Pagodas 16,18,831 which is said to be the Land revenue, does not however wholly belong to it; for it appears that various taxes both connected and unconnected with the Land revenue are mixed up with that head. It accordingly becomes desirable to describe distinctly not only the Land Revenue, but the items which are mixed up with it.

The Land Revenue properly so called is known in Mysore under two designations only; viz. Candayem and Shist. The *first* is to be found in every part of Mysore, with the exception of Nuggur, and the *second* is to be found in the Nuggur district only.

Designations of the principal assessments of lands.

The inferior taxes directly connected with the Land revenue and mixed up with it, have been ascertained with some precision, although the amount of *each* cannot at present be discovered. They consist of 83 different designations, under which these taxes are levied.

Inferior taxes connected with and included in the Land Revenue.

The inferior taxes unconnected with the land revenue, but also mixed up with it like the foregoing, as far as can now be ascertained, consist of 198 different designations, some of which prevail all over Mysore, some less in general, and some to be found only in one or two of

Inferior taxes unconnected with the land revenue but mixed up with it.

the Talooks.

In endeavouring to classify these inferior taxes, some appear to belong to the Mohturfa, some to the Bajébab, and some to the Sayer; so that until the Jumma bundy of every village can be discussed, it will not be practicable to separate and divide these taxes under their proper heads nor ascertain the real condition of these taxes.

With respect to the particulars of the Sayer and the monopolies of the five articles, viz. C. Pagodas 4,01,107, this subject will be discussed at length in another place.

In the mean time the abstract given in the margin will explain in general

terms, under what heads the above sum of Canteroy Pagodas 69,613--4--3 collected as Bajébab is at present arranged; & shew that it includes foreign items belonging both to the Mohaturfa and Sayer, for the separation of which endeavours will be made hereafter.

No. of each Item.	HEADS OF BAJEBAB.	Amount in		
		C. Ps.	Fs.	As.
40	Taxes on Castes or Trades ... ..	38,071	1	13½
60	Rents of various articles. ... ..	10,173	1	7½
12	Duties on the Jungle products ... ..	1,395	0	10
7	Fees called Cannicka. ... ..	1,625	6	2
6	Russooms called Badighee ... ..	129	4	2
7	Jungle rents including firewood, charcoal and pasture ground....	13,328	5	11½
4	Mohturfa Taxes. ... ..	875	4	3
3	Taxes on the Seindy trees and other produce. ...	220	9	8
16	Sayer Duties... ..	1,611	2	4½
4	Five Items, arrack, tobacco, gunjah, toddy, and opium.	412	4	3
2	Coffee rent and also wet stones. ... ..	1,770	4	2
	Total C. Pagodas.....	69,613	4	3

Having above shewn the amount of the settlement for the year 1831—32

Verooty or 1830—31 ... 22,66,664  
 Khata or 1831—32 ... 20,88,978

Decrease..... 1,77,686

it remains to be stated that as the Jumma of the preceding year was Canteroy Págodas 22,66,664 the decrease during the first year of the Company's

management was Canteroy Pagodas 1,77,686.

But in the previous thirty two years the amount varied from 31,79,000 to 22,63,000 Canteroy Pagodas ; and in order to shew in what years the Revenue nearly corresponded, the following table has been prepared, viz.

Number of Gradations.	YEARS.	AMOUNT.	Number of gradations:	YEARS.	AMOUNT.	
		C. Ps.				
1	{	1808	6	{	1802	26,10,000
		1809			1804	26,37,000
2	{	1806	7	{	1820	26,38,000
		1816			1825	26,49,000
3	{	1805	8	{	1826	26,52,000
		1807			1803	25,41,000
4	{	1818	9	{	1821	25,86,000
		1810			1822	25,45,000
5	{	1812	6	{	1824	25,02,000
		1814			1801	24,61,000
6	{	1815	7	{	1827	24,71,000
		1811			1829	24,18,000
7	{	1813	8	{	1830	24,06,000
		1817			1800	22,63,000
8	{	1819	9	{	1828	22,66,000
		1823			1831	22,66,000

The Country was under the management of Poorneah for eleven years, that is from 1800 to 1810. The highest amount of the Jummabundy during that period was 31,79,000 Canteroy Pagodas, which, as above shewn, was in the year 1809 ; the average during his management being no less than 27,84,327 Pagodas.

The country was managed by His Highness the Rajah for twenty one years from 1811 to 1831. The highest amount of the Jummabundy during that period was 30,26,594 and the average was 26,53,614 Pagodas.

Average of Poorneah's time ... ..	27,84,327	The difference between these averages being 1,30,713 C. Pagodas, is therefore the amount of the annual decrease during the administration of the Rajah.
Do. Rajah's time. ... ..	26,53,614	
Difference. ... ..	1,30,713	

It was very desirable to ascertain what quantity of land produced the revenues above mentioned, but unfortunately there are no accounts shewing this necessary information in any of the cutcherries at the Hoozoor. This

must be sought for in the village accounts, and the Shanbogues are in general capable of affording any information required of them.

It is an ancient rule in the Country, and duly provided for in the instructions to the District servants, that the Shanbogue or the Village accountant, the Potal, and Shaikdar if present, should assemble in every village before the commencement of the year, and then collect all the inhabitants of the village for the purpose of speaking to them upon the subject of the rent, and concluding with them a revenue arrangement for the year, duly recording the name of each person, the extent of land to be cultivated by him, and the amount of revenue payable thereon; as also the extent of the land (if there be any) intended to be cultivated as warum, and issuing to each ryot of the candayem land a candayem chit for the year.

It is only indeed by means of these preliminary arrangements, that any satisfactory data can be obtained as the foundation of the Jummabundy, and it is fortunate that the custom so far prevails in procuring so useful a document preparatory to the annual Jummabundy, whereby the extent of land of every description in every village can be easily known.

It will be seen in some former reports that the wet lands in cultivation amounted to 1,84,000 candies and dry lands to 1,24,000, but this information appears to have been procured about twenty eight years ago, and there is no means of making any comparison of those quantities with the amount now in cultivation. It is however worthy of notice that the extent of dry land appears from the above to have been less than the wet, which seems to require some explanation.

It has already been said that the measurement of the lands of Mysore did not extend to what may be called a regular survey, and that it is usually described, or rather accounted for, by the candy, which means a quantity which requires a candy of seed to sow it; the same consisting of one hundred and sixty seers of grain. The space of wet land which requires this quantity of seed is said to be 10,000 square yards; but on the other hand, the dry ground which requires one hundred and sixty seers of seed contains 64,000 square yards, so that the candy of dry in comparison with the Candy of wet land, is as six and a half to one.

If then, 10,000 square yards be fixed as a candy of wet ground, the seeds required would be no more than twenty five seers and it is generally said in the Country, that the average assessment per candy of wet land is lower than that of the dry lands.

For example if the average assessment of wet lands be six Pagodas a candy, and that of the dry sixteen Pagodas, there would appear to be a vast

difference until attention be given to the quantity of seed required for each. If 10,000 square yards were equal to a candy of dry land, and only twenty five seers required as seed, the average candayem for such a candy of land would be no more than two and a half C. Pagodas, while the actual extent of a candy of dry land being six and a half times more, it follows, that the actual measurement of the dry lands must be six and a half times in excess of what would be understood by the accounts, without this explanation.

Various Soils. Hence the whole extent of cultivated land in Mysore appears to be in the proportion of three eighths wet, to five eighths of dry cultivation.

The lands not being classed in Mysore, it is impossible to shew their description, but upon an estimate it appears, that the land of red colour is five sixteenths, the land of the mixed sorts is one-fourth, black clay, three sixteenths, and that mixed with chunam, stones, pebbles, including rough land, is one fourth.

State of irrigation. There are forty rivers in Mysore, of which twelve are not found useful for the purposes of cultivation, amongst the principal of the remainder are the Cavery, Hemawutty, Palaar, Pennaar, Capiny, Lutchmantirta, Honnahully.

The water-courses taken from rivers and mountain torrents in Mysore, are rated at 1832 in number. The tanks great and small at 19,817 ; and the wells at 16,371. The grain irrigated from these is chiefly paddy, but garden articles are reared by the same means. All other crops depend on the periodical rains, but for want of accounts at the Hoozoor, it is not practicable to ascertain the quantities of land supplied with water from each of these resources.

Weather and Climate during the year. The climate of this elevated region is temperate, and is allowed to be healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of like extent within the tropics. The monsoons which at different times deluge the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel have here their force broken by the Ghats, so that instead of constant heavy rains at different times, Mysore, is generally blessed with frequent and refreshing showers, which though sometimes heavy, are seldom of long continuance. They tend greatly to preserve both the temperature of the climate, and the verdure of the fields throughout the year, and the following few details will explain how the seasons are taken advantage of in bringing forth the various productions of the soil.

Although the local year commences with the month of July, yet the preparations for the cultivation of the Candayem land are made in the month

of April, when the first rains begin, so that the agricultural year is considered to commence at this season. This first rain which in Mysore is called Moon-gaurymullai, falls in Bangalore, Mudgherry, Chittledroog, and part of Munzerabad, during the month of April, but rather later in Ashtagram, Nuggur, and in part of the Munzerabad Fouzdaree. This moongaury rain, though never of long duration, is still found in favorable seasons sufficient to enable the ryots to plough their fields for the reception of the seeds, proper to be sown in April and May. The tanks are seldom filled at this season, but are sometimes supplied with water for one or two months or even more, when these showers continue to fall in the month of May.

June and July are the months during which high winds commence and prevail in Bangalore, Mudgherry and Chittledroog, while in Ashtagram and a part of Munzerabad this wind is followed by occasional gentle rains from the westward. In Nuggur the same winds are generally attended by frequent showers and are there considered a part of the south west monsoon.

In the month of August the regular monsoon rains set in, and continue with frequent but short intervals during the two succeeding months of September and October, filling the tanks, rivers and nullahs, and affording full benefit and nourishment to the cultivation. These rains however are more constant in Nuggur and in part of Munzerabad. They are some times incessant for weeks together.

In the month of November the rainy season abates, and in the month of December it ceases entirely. In the middle of December the dry season usually commences and continues till the rains again fall in April, which month as well as March may be considered the hot season in Mysore. If the seasons are regular throughout the year in the manner above described there will be a succession of full crops, affording abundance to the people as well as the cattle, and generally leaving a large surplus for exportation or storing in the Country.

It is now necessary to describe the different descriptions of produce whether from wet or dry land, the time when the cultivation of each usually commences, the quantity of rain considered necessary to ensure a full crop, the time at which each kind is usually reaped, and how long each description of crop stands on the ground before being cut down.

The crops being cut at the proper periods, the first deductions from the grain are the russiaoms issued at the thrashing floor to the following persons usually called the Barabaloty, viz.

Different articles of Produce.  
Distribution of the produce when cut.

Shanbogue.	Chuckler.
Potail.	Washerman.
Toty.	Barber.
Taliar.	Astrologer.
Neergunty (distributer of water.)	Poojary.
Iron smith and Carpenter.	Village Shroff.
Pot maker.	

The rates at which these different persons are paid are various in the several Foujdaries. The exact proportion of the produce which is thus appropriated, is shewn in the following table.

FOUJDARIES.	Centage of the Russooms to the gross produce when lands are under Candayem.	Centage of the russooms to the gross produce when lands are under Warum.
Bangalore and Mudgherry. . . . .	5	5
Chittledroog . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Ashtagram . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Munzerabad . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Nuggur . . . . .	{ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	

If the produce be that of Candayem lands, it is taken by the inhabitants to their houses on paying the russooms at the above rates.

If the produce be that of the Warum lands, the russooms are given in like manner to the Barabaloty in the first instance; the remainder being then divided between the Sirkar and the ryots who have cultivated the same.

The origin of the assessment called Candayem is too remote to be ascertained. In many places the original rates still exist; in some they appear to have been altered either by increase or decrease. They are generally however light, and in order to shew what proportion per cent it bears to the gross produce of a given extent of land, it is necessary to ascertain the amount of charges attending the cultivation, and the value of what remains to the cultivator as surplus. Enquiry has accordingly been made of several of the most experienced ryots and Accountants both of the villages and Talooks of the different Foujdaries, and the result is given in the following table.

FOUJDARIES.	Centage of the Govt. share to the total amount of gross produce.	Centage of the agricultural charges to the total amount of gross produce.	Centage of the income of the ryots to the total amount of gross produce.
Bangalore .. } Mudgherry.. }	33 $\frac{5}{16}$	32 $\frac{1}{16}$	34 $\frac{5}{8}$
Chittledroog ..	41 $\frac{9}{16}$	23	35 $\frac{7}{16}$
Ashtagram . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{13}{16}$	36 $\frac{11}{16}$
Munzerabad. . .	38 $\frac{1}{16}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{16}$
Nuggur . . . . .	30 $\frac{9}{16}$	45 $\frac{9}{16}$	23 $\frac{7}{8}$



The above is of course only a general statement but the details of each of the three items contained in the abstract have not been omitted to be enquired into. Thus suppose a ryot in middle circumstances in an ordinary season, the gross produce of whose land has been valued according to the average current prices of the year, and the ruses for the village servants duly ascertained, then follow the charges incurred by cultivation, next the Candayem or money assessment paid by the ryot to the Sirkar, and lastly the surplus remaining to the cultivator as his own.

The general average candayem or Government rent is usually about one third of the gross produce. This at least is the case in Bangalore, Mudgherry and Ashtagram. In Chittledroog however the candayem seems to be about 8 per cent more than one third; but as labor is cheaper there than in other Divisions, the ryot is nearly as well as off as any where else.

In Munzerabad the assessment is 5 per cent and agricultural charges nearly two per cent more, rendering the surplus to the ryot nearly 7 per cent less.

In Nuggur the agricultural charges are higher than elsewhere, so that the candayem falls off three per cent, and the surplus to the ryot nine per cent, below the proportionate rate of Bangalore, Mudgherry and Ashtagram.

In other countries there are ryots who pay a large sum in rent to Government, in some instances to the extent of 10,000 Rupees a year. It is not so in Mysore, and from many enquiries it appears that amongst 3,84,702 ryots, the highest, the medium, and the lowest candayem rent paid by one individual in the several Foujdaries are as shewn in the following table.

FOUJDARIES.	Highest Candayem.			Medium Candayem.			Lowest Candayem.		
	Ps.	Fs.	A.	Ps.	Fs.	A.	Ps.	Fs.	A.
Bangalore .. .. }	50	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0
Mudgherry .. .. }									
Chittledroog .. .. }	100	0	0	50	0	0	1	0	0
Ashtagram .. .. }	200	0	0	150	0	0	2	0	0
Munzerabad .. .. }	100	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0
Nuggur (including betel-nut) .	300	0	0	150	0	0	10	0	0

There is seldom to be found more than one village in the possession of one individual nor does one person any where possess one description of land only; for each ryot having dry land, has generally a proportion of wet and garden also, at all events one or other of the two last. The condition of the people in Mysore seems to demand this arrangement, which is every where of easy accomplishment in Mysore.

The highest, medium, and the lowest extent of land including wet and dry held by one individual in each Foujdary have been ascertained, and are now exhibited in the following table.

The highest, medium, and lowest extent of land held by one individual.

FOUJDARIES.				Highest.			Medium.			Lowest.		
				Cs.	C.	P.	Cs.	C.	P.	Cs.	C.	P.
Bangalore	..	..	}	9	0	0	3	5	0	0	15	0
Mudgherry	..	..		20	0	0	12	0	0	0	10	0
Chittledroog	..	..	..	12	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Ashtagram	..	..	..	30	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0
Munzerabad	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuggur	..	..	..									

Although the lands of Mysore have not been regularly surveyed in the proper sense of the term, nor the various productive powers of the soil sufficiently recorded for practical use, yet with the view of arriving at some conclusion as to these important points, an attempt has been made to ascertain the highest, medium and the lowest rate of produce from one candy of land of each description, and the results are accordingly shewn in the following table.

The highest, medium and lowest produce derived from one candy of Land.

FOUJDARIES.	Dry land.			Wet land.			Suga-Cane land.			Cocoa-nut Trees.			Betel-nut Trees.			
	Highest.	Medium.	Lowest.	Highest.	Medium.	Lowest.	Highest.	Medium.	Lowest.	Highest.	Medium.	Lowest.	Highest.	Medium.	Lowest.	
	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	No.	No.	No.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Bangalore	}	40	30	20	20	15	10	300	250	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mudgherry		50	35	20	10	20	10	250	200	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chittledroog	..	60	30	10	10	20	8	400	300	150	20,000	10,000	5,000	75	50	25
Ashtagram	..	40	30	20	30	20	15	250	200	150	25,000	15,000	7,500	10	30	10
Munzerabad	..	50	30	20	20	15	10	150	100	70	0	0	0	30	50	30
Nuggur	..															

The rates of candayem are various throughout the country. In Ashtagram the highest assessment of wet-land is eighteen Pagodas per candy. In Banavar a Talook of Munzerabad it is twenty Pagodas the candy; but as these rates prevail only in a few villages in these districts, their amount cannot be adopted in forming an average revenue. But the assessment of dry land goes so far as 25 Pagodas a candy, a rate, which, being paid in many places, must be admitted in forming the average of this description of land.

General average of Revenue per Candy of Land.

Five hundred cocoa trees are said to occupy one candy of land of sixty four thousand square yards, of which the highest assessment is no more than fifty Pagodas.

The extent of land occupied by two thousand five hundred betel-nut trees is one candy of ten thousand square yards, and the highest assessment appears to be 25 Pagodas.

The produce of sugar-cane in Mysore is very valuable, and the tax upon lands occupied with this produce, in which 2,000 slips are planted, which is equal to one candy of 10,000 square yards, is assessed at 60 Pagodas, as the highest rate. However wet lands, dry, and garden lands are divided into first, second, third and fourth sorts, and a general estimated rate of assessment is put upon each of them in each Foudjary, the following being a general abstract of the particulars.

*General Abstract of the average amount of Candayem assessed upon one Candy of land of all descriptions in Mysore.*

NAMES OF FOUJDARIES.	WET LAND.				DRY LAND.				COCOA GARDEN.				GARDEN LAND.				SUGAR-CANE.			
	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	4th Sort.
	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.	C.Ps.
Bangalore.....	0	0	0	0	20	16	12	10	0	0	0	0	16	12	10	8	60	50	40	30
Mudgherry.....	5	4	3	2	16	12	10	8	30	25	20	16	0	0	0	0	15	13	10	8
Chittledroog.....	12	9	7	6	25	18	13	10	20	15	12	10	0	0	0	0	32	28	25	20
Ashtagram.....	15	10	5	4	25	10	8	3	50	3	25	12	10	8	6	4	38	26	14	8
Manzerabad.....	12	8	5	3	10	6	3	1-1/2	25	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	22	15	10	0
Naggur.....	6	5	4	3-5fs	10	8	6	5	20	13	10	6	0	0	0	0	0.5-7-8	1-7-8	4	3-5

1st. It is now necessary to advert to the Landed tenures. tenures of land in Mysore.

The ryots cultivating candayem lands, hold them in some instances from generation to generation, paying a fixed money rent; this being now the general meaning of the word candayem whatever it may have been originally.

2nd. Ryots cultivating lands under the Warum or Buttayec system whether in the same or other villages are nothing more than hired labourers. They cultivate the land and receive in return a share of the produce. The people of any village in which these lands exist have the preference before others; nor can they be refused the work, if they have tilled the lands for a number of years; that is, if they still choose to cultivate the same. In some cases the ryots of the same village and even those from other villages are forced to undertake the cultivation of the Warum lands which belong to the Sircar.

3d. In certain places there are tanks called "Amanee Talowe" not belonging to any particular village. The lands under these reservoirs are cultivated by ryots collected from several villages in their neighbourhood, who receive their due share of the produce, under the superintendence of the Public servants.

4th. There are ryots who cultivate Shraia lands, that is, lands held by those who engage to pay a reduced candayem for three or four years, and from the last year to pay the full amount.

5th. There are ryots who hold entire villages for a fixed rent called Cayemgoota for which they receive regular grants without any period being specified. This tenure had its origin in the time of the present Rajah to favor certain individuals.

6th. There are ryots called Joddeedars or those who hold lands under a favorable rent, which lands or even villages were formerly enam enjoyed by bramins and others rent free until the time of Tippoo Sultan, who, from his aversion towards the Hindoo religion sequestered the Joddee lands, and levid upon them the full assessment. The bramins however continued to hold them paying the full assessment rather than give them up, hoping for more favorable times: accordingly in the administration of Poorneah, their complaints were heard and they received the indulgence of a small remission of the Sultan's assessment, and continued to hold the lands under the denomination of Joddee, though no larger Enam. In a very few instances, however some lands have continued in "Joddee," as given in ancient times, and are as such still enjoyed.

Ryots possessing candayem lands and paying the full assessment, can only be dispossessed when they fail to pay their rent to the Sircar.

Ryots possessing candayem lands but paying less than the fixed assessment or original candayem, may be dispossessed in favor of ryots offering an increase, if they do not choose to give the same; suppose for example, that 12 Pagodas was the original assessment but that it had been reduced to 8 Pagodas, in consequence of the death or desertion of the ryot, when it was transferred to warum and cultivated on the Sircar account occasioning the revenue to be reduced to 8 Pagodas as first mentioned, supposing then that 10 Pagodas be offered and accepted; but as this offer is still short of the former candayem, though above what could be realized under the warum management, offers will therefore continue to be received from any one willing to give the full amount, though the actual incumbent has the preference if he should choose to pay the full assessment. If not he must make way for the new tenant willing to pay in full.

The ryots who cultivate betel-nut gardens appear to have the right of hereditary possessors. They are accordingly accustomed to sell or mortgage

their property, supposing these proprietors to fail in payment of the Sircar, and that the same shall fall into arrear, the proprietor may sell his lands and pay the dues of Government, when the purchaser has the same rights in the soil as were possessed by his predecessor.

There are ryots who possess lands, which either themselves or their ancestors have reclaimed from the jungle at great expense. These lands are also held as hereditary possessions with the right of disposing of them by sale or otherwise.

There are also ryots who hold their lands by long descent from generation to generation, who are in the habit of transferring the same to others either by sale, mortgage, &c.

There are ryots who cultivate lands called Kodaghee on which an invariable rent is fixed, not liable to any change on account of the seasons or otherwise. These lands are also saleable and at the present day continue to be disposed of at the will of the holders. These lands originally were enams from the sovereigns or the villagers but having been subsequently assumed by the Sircar, an unchangeable rent was fixed upon them. Again, some ryots cultivate lands called Kodaghee lands which were originally enam granted by the Sircar for the payment of a sum of money as a Nuzzur, but latterly subjected to the same fate as the lands described in the preceding paragraph. Lands of both descriptions are also to be found in the Munzerabad district.

There are ryots who cultivate land for an assessment called "Shist," and who have been subjected at different periods to additional imposts, since the "Shist" was originally established by Shevappah Naick; they still have pretensions to a proprietary right in the soil.

There are ryots who cultivate lands called Raikanust, which under the reign of the princes of Vijeannuggur had an assessment called Rairaiika, but having subsequently been overrun with jungle, no Rairaiika or assessment was levied thereon. They were then called Raikanust, which means without assessment, nor was any shist put upon them by Shevappah Naick, because they were not cultivated. When reclaimed, however, they become liable to assessment at the average rate of the neighbouring lands, still retaining the same names. These lands are accordingly described as a distinct variety of tenure still known in the Nuggur district.

There are ryots called Joddee Agraharadars, cultivating lands in some villages of Nuggur under an assessment called Joddee, which may be equal to one fifth, one fourth, one third, or even one half of the shist of the neighbouring villages. These lands were formerly enam or survamaanyum given to bramins who long enjoyed them as such, but being resumed by the Sircar, taxes were put upon them in the manner above mentioned. The descend-

ants of the original holders, or those who may have purchased the lands from them, enjoyed them for the payment of the fixed shist; and it appears that the sale and mortgage of these lands is going on to the present day, the transfer being fully recognized by the officers of government.

There are ryots who cultivate lands called Guddee Butta, which signifies the lands paying rent in kind, which are only met with in the Talooks of Ikkary, Sagur, Mundguddy, Cope, and Cowledroog.

The ryots in possession of the lands held under the tenures above described, appear in general to pay their rents to the Sircar, not direct, but through the means of a renter, capable of managing so intricate a business, from possessing a complete knowledge of all the local customs. Sometimes the potail is a renter of the village, and collects the revenue from the people without the intervention of the Sircar servants. This sort of *village rent* has as many varieties as are indicated by the different modes now to be mentioned.

#### VARIOUS MODES OF RENTING VILLAGES IN MYSORE.

1st. The ordinary mode is effected by the Amildar, Seristadar, and some other servants setting out together in the month of January or February for the purpose of inspecting the crop. The Kartica Fasul or November crop is now cut and put into heaps, while the lands of Vysauck Fasul or May crop are under cultivation. The arrangements of the candayem revenue, as well as that of the other money taxes under the head of Soovurnadayem having already been made before the month of June preceding, the first instalment is paid in the month of October, and the second instalment is due in the month of December, but is usually collected in part only at that period.

During the tour of the Amildar at this season, he prepares an estimate of the November crops (already in heaps) in communication with the Sheristadars, Shaikdars, Shanbagues and Potails, as also an estimate of the expected revenue derivable from the May crop. In the same manner an estimate is made of the sugar-cane and other produce now coming forward, when the total being made out, the rent is given to the Potail or Gowdah of the village, and the usual rent Muchilka taken from him for the payment of the amount including Soovurnadayem, the Potail being the sole renter of the village and any Soovurnadayem, which may have been already collected is credited to him. He considers himself answerable for the rest, takes charge of all the affairs of the rent, distributes the due shares of the different crops to the ryots, disposes of the Government share in the manner he thinks best for his own benefit, collects candayem from the inhabitants, and pays his rent to the Sircar.

In case of any part of the revenue falling in arrears either from the death, desertion, or poverty of the ryots, or from any other causes, the amount if large and irrecoverable, is remitted after a full investigation of all the particulars of the case; otherwise the renter remains answerable for the payment of the whole of the rent. This mode of village rent generally prevails in the Foujdaries of Bangalore, Mudgherry, Chittledroog, and Ashtagram.

In the villages of Munzerabad, the village rent is given for two years, while the rent of one village may be taken by two or three individuals. If a village be desolated, it is rented to any individual willing to take it. No rent is payable the first year, but engagements must be entered into to pay a small rent the second year, increasing the same gradually every subsequent year, until it comes up to the former fixed rent.

In Nuggur there is a permanent assessment called "shist." A general review is made of the lands at the beginning of the year to ascertain the probability of their being cultivated. The Amildar when he proceeds to the villages for this purpose in the month of January ascertains the general state of cultivation and concludes the rent with the Potal of each village. If however the whole land of any individual ryot is kept uncultivated from poverty, the revenue of that land is remitted. If a part only of the land of one individual is cultivated, no remission is allowed on account of the part uncultivated, the whole being included in the jummabundy. The Warum system is but little known in Nuggur, but when it does occur, the usual course of taxing that produce is observed as in other parts of the country.

The mode of village rent called Woontee Gootta, is when two, three, or four individuals (whether of the same village or others) make an offer to rent a village; after its circumstances are duly ascertained in the usual manner, and the terms are agreed on, the Amildar grants the rent and takes security for its payment, and in such cases there are no remissions, the renters being answerable for the amount settled. They are however obliged to enter into fair agreements with the ryots which are to be strictly kept, so that the ryots may not have to complain of any exaction or oppression. If any arrears should be caused by the death, desertion, or the poverty of the ryots after the rent is fixed, the loss must be borne by the renter. When the ryots are averse to any particular renter or renters, it is not unusual for them to take the rent themselves declaring they will otherwise leave the village. In such cases a preference is given to their offers.

The mode of village rent called Praja Goottah may be described as follows.

The Amildar proceeds to the village at the usual period of the year (that is December or January) calls for all the ryots and desires them to enter into engagements of the rent of Praja Goottah. The amount to be rented is in

most cases the same as in the preceding year. Any lands which cannot be cultivated either from the death, desertion, or poverty of certain ryots, is now struck off, and fresh lands, if there be any, added to the rent; when a general muchilka is taken from the whole of the ryots, or from such portion of the principal ones as may engage for the rent, if the actual produce fall short the loss is borne by the whole village.

If a higher offer be received, even after the conclusion of these arrangements, the rent is cancelled and given up to the other, but the rent in this case would be called "Woontee Goottah."

The rent once settled in one year is allowed to continue for the next three or four years.

This kind of rent appears to be a last resource, to which the public officers have recourse when every other has failed; but these rents, viz., "Woontee Goottah," Praja Goottah," are only very partially known, and in the Foujdary of Ashtagram.

The village rent called "Koolgar Goottah" is when it is managed by the Koolgars. Of these, there may be six or eight in a village together with 15, 20 or 30 common ryots.

The Amildar proceeds to each village in the month of December or January, investigates the real state of the different sources of Revenue with reference to the collections in the past year and the condition of the ryots, fixes the amount of the rent, and gives it up to one of the Koolgars of the village, who sublets his rent to the other Koolgars, who again divide their respective allotments amongst the ryots under them. The only way they make a profit in their rent, is by exerting themselves to extend the cultivation.

The ryots of the village are answerable for their rent to the Koolgars, these to the chief Koolgar, who in his turn, as the ostensible renter, is answerable to the Sirkar, which in the case of this rent allows no remissions.

If any of the ryots have either died or deserted, his lands, as well as claims against it, are divided among the koolgars themselves. If there be no koolgar in the village to take the office of renter a Shanbogue may become so, when he is called the Puttéggar.

The village rent called Chegar Cuttlay comes next to be mentioned, a proportion of land including wet and dry and requiring fifty seers of seed grain is called a Chegar, of which there may be from sixteen to eighteen in a village, each paying a fixed rent of from 3 to 5 Pagodas: each Chegar is usually held by several ryots, there being a principal ryot for every Chegar of land, and one of these annually rents the whole village sub-letting the different Chegars to the other principal ryots: such villages are generally rented in



the month of December or January, when the state of the crops is ascertained, but this species of rent is only to be found in one Talook, Hassan, in the Foujdary of Munzerabad.

There is also a village rent called "Blah Cuttlay" in the same Talook, the Blah meaning a small portion of land differing in extent from the Chegar; but having the same mode of assessment; and if any of the ryots die or desert, a proportion of rent is remitted by the Sirkar, giving that land to others.

### VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION.

A village in Mysore consists of land of every description held by its inhabitants, some for a series of years, and others changing their positions according to circumstances.

With the exception of Nuggur, the ryots in the rest of Mysore do not appear to have an hereditary right in the soil, though there are still to be found some indistinct traces of that right.

Every village has a fixed boundary, which the people carefully preserve, also its own rules, usages, and manners, which are also strictly observed.

The lands of a village are of course divided amongst the ryots, according to the extent to which each individual may be able to arrange, and every ryot has to pay revenue both in kind and in money, according as he may cultivate Sirkar or candayem lands. Whenever the embankments of a tank common to one or more villages appears likely to burst by the pressure of the water, all hands use their efforts to secure it.

The following are the persons who carry on the management of the village affairs. The Potal who is generally the renter, and the Shanbogue or the Accountant are the principal persons; both these officers, but particularly the latter, are considered hereditary in Mysore, but owing to the abuse of authority both parties are liable to be unjustly deprived of their right.

Before the beginning of the year, the Shaikdar and Shanbogue proceed to the village, assemble the ryots and enquire into the circumstances of each individual, concluding an arrangement with them for the revenue payable by each of them for the ensuing year.

In the same manner, engagements are taken from the ryots for the cultivation of such lands as are under the management of the Sirkar, as Warum.

These are the most important general arrangements for the security of the revenue of the whole village, and it is satisfactory to observe that in Mysore they are concluded at the beginning of the year, which is not the

case in any other district in this part of India. Having thus prepared the accounts as above mentioned, the Shanbogue and Shaikdar leave the village, leaving the ryots to make their own arrangements for the cultivation of land of different descriptions, commencing in the month of April, when the first rains called moongaury commence. This rain as before mentioned continues at different intervals till the end of May, rendering the ground moist and fit to be ploughed and sown with the productions suited to the season. The tanks at this season some times contain two months supply of water or even more. The periodical rains fall abundantly in August, when the labor of the paddy lands begins, indeed the toils of the ryot in Mysore are incessant except in the months of February and March.

It is usual to commence the collection of the revenue in the month of October, when the Shanbogue sends to the Amildar the accounts prepared in June shewing the revenue payable by each individual in the village for the year, and immediately makes his demand upon the ryots for the amount of the first kist. While the collections thus proceed in October and in the succeeding months, the Amildar proceeds again in the month of January and February to each village, with his Seristadars, &c., for the purpose of concluding the Jumabundy. At this part of the season, the paddy crops called Kartheeca Fasul or November crop together with certain dry grains are already cut, while two or three kists of the revenue have now been for the most part collected, the lands called Vaisack Fasul or May crop and also certain dry grains and sugar-cane are still under cultivation.

The Amildar now takes into his consideration the actual state of the village, the circumstances of the ryots, and all other affairs worthy of notice, forms an estimate of the revenue both from the crops reaped and from the prospective state of the cultivation, enters into discussions with the Potails for renting the village and taking from him the usual rent muchilka including the whole of the soonurnadayem. The Potail is the sole renter of the village with the exception of certain items called Mooneebaub, which are not included in the general farm, but rented to separate individuals, or if planted under Amauny are managed by the Shaikdar. The renter of the village abides by his agreement whether for profit or loss, but instances occur when losses are considered and remissions made by the Sirkar.

The whole of the affairs of the village are under the control of the Shanbogue, without whom nothing goes on. He is in fact the chief instrument in the hands of Government, by which all the affairs of the country are conducted in the villages, whether in good or bad order. His exertions if properly applied are highly beneficial to Government; his duties are arduous, and they are enumerated as follows.

## DUTIES OF THE SHANBOGUE.

The duties of a Shanbogue in the village are as follows.

He keeps a register of all the lands in the village; he takes an account of the lands of such persons as have died, deserted, and who may have become poor, procures other persons to cultivate their lands, and exerts himself in fixing candayem upon the lands which were before cultivated as Warum. These duties he endeavours to fulfil at the beginning of the year, that is from April to June. He also keeps a general account of candayem lands which are cultivated in the village.

The rain called moongary generally commences in April and continues for one or two months; the dry lands are cultivated only by the waters of this rain, and as there are always some lands under the immediate management of the Sirkar officers under the Buttayee system, it is the duty of the shanbogue to make the requisite arrangement for the cultivation of these lands at the proper seasons. Lands are generally selected for the culture of sugar-cane, and it is the duty of the shanbogue to divide these lands among such ryots as are capable of cultivating them. The cultivation commences about the month of January.

In the month of Awsweeja or October the collection of the revenue Candayem commences, and the Shanbogue invariably proceeds to the District cutcherry with the money collected, accompanied by the contributor. Where the distance from the Talook cutcherry is great, the revenue collected is given to the Shaikdar to be remitted to the Amildar; he gets a receipt for the amount paid into the Amildar's cutcherry and distributes his own receipts to the individual ryots.

He keeps a detailed account of demand, collection, and balance of every individual in the village. When the crops of the lands which are cultivated under the Warum or Buttayee system are reaped, and put into heaps, the Shanbogue proceeds to the spot, makes the proper arrangement for the security of the same, and upon receiving the orders of the Amildar, he attends again with the Sirkar peons, causes the crops to be thrashed out and kept in good order.

The accounts which the Shanbogue transmits to the Amildar's Cutcherry are as follows.

1st. In the month of October, a detailed account shewing the name of each individual, the extent of candayem land held by him, the amount of candayem fixed or payable thereon, together with the particulars, and causes of any difference, either of increase or decrease, between the amount of the last and that of the present year.

2nd. An account of such wet Lands as are cultivated by water from the \*Amauny lakes, and of the other lands also.

3rd. An account of the lands cultivated with sugar-cane under the Warum system.

4th. An account of whatever lands, whether wet, dry, or garden, which are cultivated under the Warum system, shewing the quantities reaped, and thrashed, and of the grain measured.

5th. He sends in an account shewing the name of each individual, the extent of land and the produce thereof, &c.

6th. He furnishes an account of the estimated produce of the tamarind, mangoes, and jack trees, &c.

7th. He furnishes an account of the estimated produce of paddy, cholam, wheat and Bengal gram, and as this produce is handled in the month of May, the Jumabundy being concluded in January and February, these crops cannot be previously reaped.

#### DUTIES OF BARABALOTEES.

The affairs of a village are conducted by certain village servants called in Mysore the Barabalotees, and are as follows:—

Toty.	Chuckler.
Tulwar or Taliar.	Carpenter.
Neerguntv.	Iron-smith.
Washerman.	Potmaker.
Barber.	Cavelgar.

The particulars of whose respective duties are as follows:—

1st. The Toty is a man of the Pariah caste. At the beginning of the season, he collects the ryots to attend to the work of the Buttayee fields at the proper time, and to plough and sow the lands. He takes care that the crops are not destroyed by stray cattle; he keeps all the ryots in readiness near the Shaikdar's Cutcherry for the purpose of collecting the candayem from them. He runs in the night-time with the Post runners, carrying the torch, and furnishes them with such supplies as may be requisite.

2nd. The Taliar or village watchman. This man insists upon such ryots as are brought to the village choultry, to pay the candayem. He goes with the Shanbogue to the Amildar's cutcherry watching over the remittance from the village and takes letters to and from the Shaikdars &c. He takes care that no thefts are committed in the village; he secures such cattle as are found without owners and acts for the Toty when absent.

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\*These are tanks which supply the lands which are cultivated by people from several villages.

3rd. The Neergunty is the waterman, and his duty is to see that the channels and the sluices of tanks and other water-works are in good order ; to report to the Shanbogue and Shaikdars upon such irregularities as he may discover. He distributes water to the fields of all persons in just proportions, so that the crops may not be dried up. He inspects the bunds of tanks when full, and in case of any risk of their bursting he reports immediately to the Shanbogue or Shaikdar &c., and he joins with the Taliar in watching over the heaps of the grain in the village.

4th. & 5th. Barber and Washerman. These men do the work of their own calling, each of them pay an annual tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a fanam to the Sirkar, which is included in the Sirkar account of the land tax ; besides which they pay a professional tax under the head of Moncebaub.

6th. The Chuckler. This man watches over the crops of the wet lands which are cultivated under the warum system until they are reaped, thrashed, and the corn separated from the husk. He prepares for the ryots some leather furniture for cattle &c., and takes letters or village correspondence from one village to another.

7th. The Iron-smith. He repairs the implements of agriculture without receiving hire ; but he has a fee called Maira granted to him from the village for other work. He pays a small tax from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fanams which is added to the land revenue under the head of Joddee, exclusive of the professional tax. He does the work of the carpenter also when necessary.

8th. The Potmaker. He supplies funnels at the bank of the lakes as a passage for the water to irrigate the fields. He furnishes gratis as many pots as may be required for Sircar use, and receives a fee called Maira.

9th. The Cavelgar. He takes care of the produce of the trees of various kinds and has no other duties. This class of village servant is seldom to be met with in Mysore, and where they are possess some lands in Enam.

#### DUTIES OF THE SHAIKDAR.

Every Talook is subdivided into Hoblies, of which there may be from 10 to 20 in each, and the revenue officers in charge of each Hobly is called the Hobledar but more generally the Shaikdar. He may be viewed as a Amildar acting under the Amildar of the Talook.

The Shaikdar on his appointment proceeds with the order of the Amildar to the place of his destination, delivers the order to the late Shaikdar and receives charge of the Treasury records, &c.

He then ascertains from the Shanbogue whether there be any Dust or Puttoovally against the late Shaikdar, and if so, he reports the circumstances to the Amildar, who orders the same to be investigated. If nothing be

against him, the new one gives him the receipt and acquittance and sends him away.

The articles in the Shaikdar's cutcherry are also taken an account of, and compared with the public accounts, including any unclaimed property in deposit.

The new Shaikdar calls upon the Shanbagues of all villages under him, and takes from them an account particular of the balances of revenue, both current and in arrears, and orders the amount to be recovered.

Whatever revenue is thus collected, the Shaikdar forwards every fifteen days with the Shanbagues of the villages to the Amildar's cutcherry.

If there be any Sirkar grain in the villages of the Hobly, the Shaikdar examines it and reports any deficiency to the Amildar, taking measures to securing it against any loss or fraud.

At the time of cultivation, he proceeds to every village, takes the best practicable measures to bring the whole Candayem lands into cultivation, including the lands of any ryots who may have died or deserted, for which he endeavours to procure other tenants.

If there are any Warum lands under the management of the Sirkar, the Shaikdar ascertains first the quantity of water in the tanks, and makes his arrangements with the ryots for the cultivation of as much land as the water in the tank is sufficient to irrigate. In case the water be not sufficient for the cultivation of the usual extent of wet lands, such sorts of dry grain as can be cultivated by the water at command is arranged for. In like manner, he endeavours to forward the cultivation of the sugar-cane lands and the different species of dry grain and garden articles.

He gives his prompt attendance upon the Amildar when he, the latter, comes to the Hobly to rent the villages, and affords him the requisite information, as well as all the details necessary to enable him to form a judgment of the real state of the various resources of the Hobly, and likewise informs of such frauds as may have been detected by him.

Whenever the crops under Amauny are matured, care is taken that they are not injured for want of being timely reaped. The Shaikdar therefore causes the crops to be reaped, and on obtaining permission from the Amildar, gets them thrashed, and the quantity of the produce duly ascertained. He also sees that the crops while in heaps are duly taken care of by the Potails, Shanbagues, Cavelgars, &c.

Wherever there is a town and bazar, the Shaikdar procures returns of the prices current, and supplies provisions to military detachments according to the Amildar's orders, causes the rights and privileges of the Enamdars to

be protected, and takes care of such property as is left without heirs, reporting the particulars to the Amildar.

He sees that the Shanbogues and Potails are diligent in their business, that no thefts or robberies are committed on property, both public or private, and if any occurs, he immediately reports to the Amildar, exerting himself to discover the delinquents.

He is required to be cautious that no collections are made away with by any one as "dust" or under any other pretence whatever.

He takes notice if ryots are annoyed by the Potal and Shanbogue, doing his best to prevent it, and he investigates any complaints from either party and reports the same to the Amildar.

In all other affairs, the Shaikdar is not less responsible for the internal management of his Hobly, than the Amildar is for the Talook at large.

#### DUTIES OF THE AMILDAR.

A talook in Mysore, which may consist of three or four hundred villages, including hamlets, is divided as already shewn into 15 or 20 Hoblics, and the Amildar superintends the management of the whole by means of the Shaikdars, these being assisted by the village Shanbogues, of whom there ought to be one for every village, though sometimes several villages are managed by one Shanbogue, as occurs in Bangalore and Mudgherry, a jurisdiction which is hereditary the same as in single villages. If an Amildar is attentive to his duties, they are sufficiently arduous, and if honest also, no servant is more entitled to the support and favor of the Sirkar.

When a new Amildar is appointed to a talook, he receives a sunnud from the Hoozoor, which on his arrival he exhibits to the Amildar whom he is sent to relieve: he then takes charge of the Treasury, the seal of office and the records. He removes from office the petty servants with exception of the Serishtadar and Goomastahs, appointing his own people as Shaikdars, &c, though he is at liberty to confirm the old servants if he approve of them.

If any accounts are unprepared or any of the periodical returns in arrears, the new Amildar sees that they are duly brought up, and whatever frauds may now be proved against the late Amildar or his inferior officers, steps are taken for the recovery of the amount, and a receipt or acquittance given. If any frauds are proved against others, muchilkas are taken from them to pay the amount in a given time.

The new Amildar examines the grain having some one present in behal

of the late Amildar, prepares an account of any difference which may be found in it, and adjusts the accounts thereof.

The Amildar takes particular care to see that all lands are duly brought into cultivation at proper periods, directing the Shaikdars to be diligent in the same duty, and visiting himself a few villages to notice the condition of affairs.

January and February are the months when villages are rented and the accounts of Jumwabundy prepared. The Amildar then proceeds to each Hobly, stops at its cusbah or principal village, and then establishes his cutcherry temporarily, inspecting the crops and sending his inferior officers to inspect them also: he forms then his dowl in the following manner.

The crops being cut are placed in heaps before being thrashed, and an estimate is made of the whole.

As to the crops already cut or thrashed out, the quantity of the grain is at once ascertained and there is no occasion for an estimate.

The quantity of grain so ascertained, is sold if the price be favorable, and the amount of the sale kept in deposit.

If necessary, lands of the sugar-cane plantations irrigated from wells, are measured.

The lands called Vysuck Fasul or of May crop are then fully cultivated, and an estimate formed of the revenue. If this cannot be done, the estimate is delayed until the crops are matured, when, they are either estimated or cut down, and the actual produce is ascertained.

The cultivation of Bagayet or any other produce is commenced so late that the crops cannot be cut before the end of Aushaud or within one month after the expiration of the year. In such cases the revenue to be derived from them is fixed by estimate.

On having ascertained the state of the produce, the following accounts are prepared.

1. A comparative statement of the Soovrnadayem revenue between the last and the present year.
2. An account of Soovrnadayem as arranged by the Shanbogue in the beginning of the year.
3. An account shewing the excess in the assessment of the sugar-cane lands as found upon measurement.
4. An account of such frauds as are discovered on enquiry made by the Amildar on the spot.



5. An account of the valuation of the grain estimated both in heaps and when cut, adding one or two fanams more than the bazaar prices per candy, but this injurious practice has been discontinued since the appointment of the Commission.

When the amount is thus calculated, some part is struck off according to circumstances, when, the remainder is fixed as the rent of the year. The Amildar now invites proposals for the disposal of the same, giving the rent to the highest bidder, who is generally the Potal; the Soovurnadayem being included in the rent muchilka.

If the village is not rented, the Amildar takes care to cut the crops and ascertain the actual quantity of the produce, entering the same in the account at the rate of 8 fanams a candy for paddy, and raghee, and the other species of grain at the current price of the bazaar. The grain remains however in possession of the Potal and Shanboguc, who sell it when there is a proper price under the orders of the Amildar; some times the grain is sold without orders, and reports made to the Amildar.

The Amildar inspects the bunds of tanks and water-courses, and if in want of repairs, reports their state to the Hoozoor. He forwards estimates for those repairs, when ordered. He ascertains the condition of the ryots, and causes advances to be made to them if necessary, upon orders from the Hoozoor.

If proposals are made by any one in the beginning of the year to rent such small villages as consist entirely of dry lands, the Amildar is empowered to rent them accordingly.

If proposals are made to the Amildars to rent the lands under Cowl tenure called "Shraia" he grants the rent in conformity with the usage of the country.

The Amildar receives from the Shaubogues of the different villages under him, an account of the land revenue called Soovurnadaya putty in October; he then sends orders to collect the money accordingly, and grants his receipts to the renter, when the Shanboguc pays the kists into the Amildar's Cutcherry.

The Amildar makes his remittance monthly to the Fouj Cutcherry, and on having prepared pay Abstracts called Barawurd, causes the amount of pay to be distributed to the public servants of the district.

The Amildar enquires into such complaints as are made to him. He furnishes supplies to Military Detachments passing through his Talook.

He sends every month to the Hoozoor, Accounts Current, Prices Current, and also the accounts of the charity houses.

He answers the orders received from the Hoozoor, executing such instructions as he receives on different matters of the country.

Besides these duties, Amildars have judicial functions to execute which will be mentioned in treating of the administration of justice.

### FOUJDARS.

At the beginning of the management of Hyder Ally Khan, the affairs of each Talook were managed by each Amildar, but subsequently he united seven or eight Talooks together into one district, which he placed under one officer. At the time of Tippoo Sultan, he made two appointments to control the officers of the several districts, the one an Asoph and the other a Foujdar. The first was at the head of the revenue; the other was the Military Commander in the same district, and occasionally superintended the duties of the local police.

After the fall of Seringapatam, the office of Asoph was abolished, but that of Foujdar continued in a very few places. Thus the Foujdar who retained his Military position entire, had occasionally the control of the police, and by degrees had also to superintend, however imperfectly, the revenue affairs also.

Although the Foujdar is now considered a principal revenue officer, he is not so in reality, and much is still wanted to render his service effectual in that department.

The duties which are performed by the Foujdars.

Duties of the Foujdars.      may be described as follows.

They attend to the various reports made to them by the Amildars, and make the necessary replies; and the points on which Amildars communicate with the Foujdars are:—

Upon the subject of repairs of the tanks.

Upon steps taken to cause the lands to be cultivated after the tanks are filled.

Upon the state of the ryots in general.

Upon the subject of Tuccavey to be advanced to the ryots when necessary.

Upon the state of the market.

Upon the subject of disposing of the Sirkar grain.

Upon various matters connected with religious ceremonies.

It is usual for the Amildars to make remittances to the Fouj Treasury at the end of every month. The Foujdars wait until the end of the next month, and if remittances are not received by that time, they issue the necessary orders to the Amildars, to whom they grant receipts for all monies sent by them.

The Foujdars make their remittances to the Hoozoer Treasury once every two or three months

If any affairs of the Talook are in arrears, or if any frauds were reported to have existed in any branch of the revenue in the Talooks, the Foujdars accompanied by their Serishtadars are in the habit of proceeding to the spot to investigate the particulars, but this salutary practice has of late years fallen into disuse, and the Déwan has become a sort of Collector of 120 Talooks without the intermediate effectual assistance of the Foujdars.

Whenever orders are received from the Hoozoer to supply articles and provisions either to Military Detachments or gentlemen passengers, the Foujdars direct the proper arrangements.

The accounts forwarded by the Foujdars to the Hoozoer are, the account current of receipts and disbursements. Prices current monthly, the total of Jumwabundy, the account of demand, collection, and balance, and a general account current is sent to the Hoozoer every year.

Whenever orders are received from the Hoozoer to report upon petitions presented at the Hoozoer, the Foujdars make enquiries into the subjects of them and forward their report. They also exercise judicial functions which will be noticed in their proper place.

### DUTIES OF THE DEWAN.

1. He hears the Benvuttalabs or reports from the Foujdars, Amildars and others, and gives orders in reply in the name of the Commissioners. The following are the subjects on which reports are made to him.

Upon such tank repairs &c. as are found to be necessary in the Talooks, for which he calls for estimates.

Upon advances to the ryots to enable them to cultivate their lands.

Upon the state of collections and remittances made to the Treasury.

He makes inquiries into all unauthorized receipts of the Amildars Serishtadars and others.

Upon the subject of Jumwabundy.

He furnishes the accounts called for by the Hoozoer.

He receives memorandums from the Commissioner's cutcherry, and sends answers to them, and carries into effect their orders.

Besides the revenue or Dewan cutcherry, he superintends the Sowar, Barr, Candachar, and Sandal cutcherries, and attends to the correspondence with these departments.

He causes arrears of revenue to be recovered from such Sur Ezardars Amildars and Serishtadars and other revenue defaulters as are sent to his catcherry for investigation, and sees that remittances are duly made to the Treasury.

If any of the district servants are guilty of malversations or neglect, he reports the circumstances to the Commissioners and obtains their orders.

He conducts such inquiries as are referred to him for the purpose by the Commissioners, and hears himself important complaints and disposes of them.

He notices the progress of the collection in the districts, and if any neglect or remissness occurs on the part of the Talook servants he gives the necessary orders.

The following records are kept in the Dewan catcherry.

A diary of proceedings called Shah, an abstract of this is made which he signs, and it is compared monthly with the books of correspondence kept by the Moonshces.

Whenever accounts of the annual adjustments called Faislut are finally settled, he signs the same. If there are any errors, explanations are called for from the Amildar concerned.

Abstract statement of Jumwabundy of all the Talooks, when completely received into the Hoozoor.

An account particular of revenue in arrears, at the end of the year in every Talook.

He causes the sayer, arrack, toddy, tobacco, gunja, bang, betel leaves &c. to be rented every year with the sanction of the Commissioners.

There are certain stations called Kuttahs in every Talook where the Sayer duties are levied on all articles. The total number of these stations are seven hundred and sixty one, varying in number from one to twenty one in each Talook.

Sayer.

The duties levied are of three kinds.

1st Transit duty upon such goods as pass on the high roads without coming into towns.

2nd. Transit duties on articles passing out of the towns.

3rd Consumption duties upon goods used in towns.

Whenever goods arrive at a station, the place to which they are destined is ascertained, when the duties are levied according to rates said to be established for the purpose on the spot.

The rates of duties are various, those observed in one station being different at another.

The duties are not charged *ad valorem*, but according to the kind of each article, neither is there any regularity with respect to the quantities chargeable with duties, for example, a cart load, a bullock load, an ass's load, a man's load, &c. is charged with so many fanams each.

In some of the talooks, goods charged with duties at one station are liable to be charged again with a reduced but extra duty, at some other place even in the same talook; the extra duty is called Anoop and Cottamoogum.

In some talooks, goods are liable to duties at every station of the same talook through which they have to pass.

In others, the duties levied on goods conveyed by a particular class of merchants, are different from those charged when conveyed by others.

In some talooks, the duty is at a fixed rate, provided they pass by a certain road.

If goods chargeable with duty in one year, should be kept till the next year, and then sent away, they are again chargeable with duty.

Goods are conveyed either by carts, large bullocks, small bullocks, asses, or men as already said, and it is usual that each load shall pay so many fanams, but before charging the duty a certain reduction is liable to be made according as the loads are full or short of the following estimate, viz., a cart 30 maunds, one large bullock ten, one small bullock seven, one ass five, and one man two maunds. If the real load be less, in either case a calculation is made on the aggregate, and a reduction of the loads made in the proportion of 25, 20, 10, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , according to the nature of the carriage, and this rule is general.

In several of the Districts periodical markets are held generally once a week, when fixed taxes are levied upon the shops.

1st. Every shop pays a few cash, and this tax is called Addy cash.

2nd. Every vegetable shop pays some thing in kind, under the name of Fusky.

3rd. Every cloth shop, pays a tax of from 2 to 6 cash called Woondegee or shop duty.

4th. There is a tax called Pattady which in some places is called Karve and Beedagec levied on every cloth shop, grain, mutton, and arrack shop, &c. There is likewise a certain tax upon every loom, also upon betel leaf plantations, Soopary-nut gardens, sugar-cane plantations, and upon every plough of the ryots, exclusive of the land revenue.

There is a tax on the cattle of merchants.

The taxes on the above are collected some annually, some monthly, and daily from temporary shops.

In short, there is not a single article exempt from custom duties in Mysore.

There is a general practice in Mysore to keep the Sayer in Amauny for two or three months, or even more at the beginning of the year ; which opens a wide field for fraud by the public servants.

It is left much to the discretion of the Amildars whether to keep the Sayer in Amauny or to rent it. Whether it be the one or the other is often unknown in the Dewan's catcherry. Amildars are indeed generally the renters, directly or indirectly ; and the amount of the Revenue derived from the Sayer is never known until some months after the year is over. It would appear that the Public servants have managed the business at their own will, and allowed Government such a share of the profits as they themselves might think proper. If it be asked what was the amount of the Sayer in any one talook for last year (Nundana or 1832—33 which expired four months ago) no one can tell.

These abuses are not of difficult remedy when duly understood, unless it be from the opposition of the public servants, whose interests are likely to be so much affected by any measures calculated to bring into the public coffers what now goes into their own. All the attempts made by the Commissioners to obtain proposals for the rent of the sayer for this year have been defeated ; and there is even reason to believe that their proclamation was not permitted to be generally promulgated.

It was lately discovered that the Sayer in the Gram Talook was kept under Amauny for eight months in last year, and then rented on the 13th January to one Sreenevassiah, but finding that there was some profit in the rent, it was taken back from him, and rented by the Peishcar of the talook in his son's name. The duties on grain were remitted on account of the scarcity, and an exaggerated account of the loss which this occasioned was now made out, leaving nothing whatever to be derived from the other Sayer articles, nor would this abuse ever have come to the knowledge of the Commissioners, had not a Shanbogue been dismissed by the Amildar. Again, at Bangalore, under the eye of the Commissioners, the son in law of the Amildar, who is also the Peishkar of that talook, was renter of the Sayer for the last year, his father-in-law the Amildar standing his security to the Sirkar. These transactions which have come to light will serve to elucidate a most vicious system, but still little is known, and the Déwan himself is either ignorant of the whole of these affairs or conceals them, nor can it be ascertained at the present hour, what portion of the Sayer has been rented, or what kept in Amauny during the past year.

To remedy the existing evils the Public servants must first be prohibited from renting any part of the Sayer, or having any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of that Department.

All the Sayer should be rented either by inviting proposals, or by selling contracts by public auction; so that all the arrangements may be completed before the beginning of the year, and the Sayer delivered over in charge to the different renters on the first day of the year all over the country. If it should in some instances prove impossible to rent the Sayer in this manner, from any local opposition on the part of the public servants, it follows that the rents must for a time be kept in Amauny. A plan for this purpose, and for overcoming all existing obstacles will be prepared and discussed in communication with some of the most respectable and experienced men in the country, in sufficient time before the end of the present year, this being what is most immediately required.

There are no accounts to be had of the imports and exports into and out of Mysore; but such information as could be obtained on that subject has been collected, as given in the following cursory account.

The principal goods imported appear to be cotton, salt, tobacco, and sundry articles, such as spices coming from foreign parts, and piece goods; while the principal exports are betel-nuts and sugar. •

Cotton is chiefly imported from the Districts of Bellary and Darwar. One bullock load of this commodity from thence to Bangalore pays a Government duty in four places amounting to  $53\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of its original value.

Salt is imported from the two coasts, on the one side chiefly from Madras and Pondicherry, on the other from Tellicherry and Mangalore. The Western salt is consumed in Ashtagram, Munzerabad and Nugur, and the Eastern in Bangalore, Mudgherry, Chittledroog. At Madras the price of salt is thirty Star Pagodas a garce, so that a bullock load of 80 seers is about six fanams. Duty is levied at eight petty custom houses in Mysore, to the amount in the aggregate of  $3\frac{7}{16}$  fanams, and it is about  $57\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on its valuation in Bangalore.

Tobacco is principally brought to Bangalore from Salem, one bullock load of which pays duty in 4 places to the amount of Pagodas 2—1—12, and which on its valuation is about 10 per cent.

Spices and other articles from beyond seas are brought from Madras and Tellicherry. A cart coming from Madras to Bangalore pays duty at eight custom houses, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees  $17\frac{1}{4}$ , whatever be the value of the goods, and although a cart load may vary in value from 2000 Rupees to 30, still the duties received are the same, as just stated, on these foreign articles.

Cloth from the Zillahs of Chittoor and Chengulputt pays Sayer duty in Mysore at eight custom houses, the aggregate amount per one bullock load being Pgs. 2—2—7 only, and as the average value of this commodity may be estimated at 150 Pagodas, the customs on cloths do not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In the same manner piece goods from Tanjore, Madura and Salem pay duty at 3 stations, and on their valuation, the duties seem to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; the same from Cuddapah and Masulapatam pays duty in six places in Mysore, and it is about 1 per cent on the whole.

Soopary or betel-nuts produced in the Nuggur District are mostly transported to Wallajanuggur in the Chittoor Zillah, paying Sayer duties at twenty one different places in Mysore, to the amount of four C. Pagodas per one bullock load, in all about sixty four per cent on its valuation which is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  C. Pagodas.

These betel-nuts are partly transported though Bangalore to Wallajanuggur when they pass through twenty three custom houses, paying duty to the amount of C. Pgs. 4—1—7 per bullock load, estimated to be eight maunds and valued at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  C. Pagodas; the Government custom appears therefore to be 67 per cent.

Of this the duty in the five stations of the Nuggur Districts is C. Pagodas 3—1—8 or 60 per cent, and the rest is levied in the remaining eighteen custom stations in Mysore.

There are gardens of soopary trees in a few villages in the Mudgherry Ashtagram and Munzerabad Foujdaries, but the nuts are of an inferior sort and for the most part consumed in the country.

The cultivation of sugar-cane is extensive in Goodbunda, Chicka Ballapoor Dodda Ballapoor, Sidlaghut, and a few other Talooks in the Bangalore Foujdary, in which talooks, jaggory and two descriptions of sugar are manufactured. These articles are of a superior quality in the Bangalore Foujdary, one half of the jaggory, and three fourths of the sugar is annually exported to the following countries, viz., to Bellary, Madras and Hyderabad. The custom houses where duty is levied within the Mysore country, are no more than one or two, and the duty on the valuation of these goods is Pgs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pgs. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and Pgs. 8, which is about 10 per cent. The total estimated quantity of sugar manufactured in these places is about forty thousand maunds. There are some other places in Mysore where jaggory is manufactured, but it is said to be inferior and mostly consumed in the country.

In time of scarcity the export of grain from Mysore is considerable, but in ordinary seasons it travels but for a little way within Mysore itself, owing chiefly to the duties, seldom further than 60 miles. A cart laden with grain and coming from that distance into Bangalore cusbah pays Government duty at six custom houses to the amount of 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  fanams, the quantity conveyed in



one cart is four candies, the amount value of that quantity is eight Rupees, and the duty thereon as above specified is about 25 per cent, this duty is on paddy and raggee grain; and if it be rice, wheat, Bengal gram, green peas, and black gram, the Government duty on a cart load is  $5\frac{7}{8}$  Rupees, which upon  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Rupees the estimated valuation of the load is equal to  $43\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Upon the whole, it appears that the total amount of Sayer revenue as per accounts for the year Kara or 1831—32, is C. Pagodas 3,10,000, of which the duties on betel-nuts throughout the country is 1,20,000 Pagodas, and that on all sorts of grain is estimated to be seventy five thousand Pagodas, the total being nearly 2,00,000 of Pagodas or about two thirds of the whole, there remains one third, to the amount of one lac of Pagodas as duties on other sorts of goods, the produce both of this and of other countries.

After proper rules are framed for this Department, the duties on all articles may either be rented or kept in Amauny, but there appears to be some difficulty in renting the customs upon soopary nuts in the Nuggur Districts, where it is attended with much trouble both to the public functionaries and the renters, and interferes with free trade.

The renters enter into engagements to pay their rent monthly, leaving a balance to be settled during the first few months of the next year; but for the past year, even the amount that was to be paid within the year has not been realized. If called on to pay up the arrears, they answer that they have not realized the Government duties on part of the nuts which had not been disposed of, and that as soon as the whole were sold, the arrears would be discharged. If the delay in recovering the said arrears be allowed, the adjustment of the public accounts at the end of the year will be delayed until the arrears are realized in the next year. If the arrears are recovered from the renter although the goods are not disposed of, he must (if he has no capital) be under the necessity of borrowing money and lose by the damage and wastage of the stock on hand, or if the rent be taken by a new renter next year, which of course must be the case, his measures will probably interfere with the sale of the old articles still on hand, and both the Government and the ryots will be losers.

Under all these circumstances, and while this rent would be more properly called an Amauny arrangement, it would certainly be more for the advantage both of the ryots and Government that it should be rendered effectually Amauny on more efficient principles. It would require the service of a capable and trustworthy Amildar to take care of the revenues of this branch in Nuggur, and if an account of the annual produce of betel-nuts be procured, (which ought not to be difficult), and measures taken to see that the quantity is not passed without being charged with the Government custom, it is proba-

ble that the annual collections of this duty will exceed the amount of the rent. It is said that the Sayer of the Nuggur District has often been in Amauny in former times, and if again adopted, the annual accounts will be closed at the proper time and much of the present loss and confusion be avoided. The produce of betel-nuts in any given number of years is so well ascertained, that it is impossible to cause any defalcation without immediate detection, and there is no fear therefore of losing any thing by keeping this most important part of the Sayer under Amauny.

In some instances, the duties on certain articles which ought to be included in the Sayer are mixed up with land revenue and partly with certain items of Bajébab.

This is a matter of easy correction being only a business of accounts.

Much information is still to be acquired in the Sayer Department, which is full of mystery ; Colonel Wilks complains of the intricacy of this subject.

I now proceed to give an account of the Punch-  
babs, commencing with the article of

Punchbabs.

## TOBACCO.

This monopoly exists in thirty eight talooks only. There are no accounts or any information on the records showing how its affairs are carried on, so that the following few particulars have been ascertained with much difficulty.

In Bangalore, this rent exists only in the town and its dependencies called Valagadies. The renter purchases the article from the cultivators or imports it from Salem at from 4 to 10 fanams per maund of 49 seers, and disposes of the same to the bazar men at from 12 to 23 fanams per maund of 40 seers. The bazar people retail the article at a small profit of one fanam per maund. The total quantity consumed in Bangalore, including the Cantonment, in the year Nundana or 1832—33, was 12,543½ maunds including cheroots. The amount of purchase was, C. Pgs. 9,392—3—1, the sales amounted to Pgs. 23,009—6—5. The profits of the renter after deducting the purchase price Sibbendy, &c. and all other items, are stated to be 14,213 Canteroy Pagodas ; and as the rent was 9,635—3—0 the net profit has been 4,577 C. Pagodas.

About eight years ago, a great part of this article, consumed in Bangalore was the produce of Mysore, and about one third was imported from the zillah of Cuddapah. The cultivators in this quarter being then constantly annoyed by the renter, relinquished the cultivation of tobacco ; and the consumption is now supplied chiefly from the Salem district. But a little encouragement to the ryots would no doubt induce them to renew or extend the cultivation,

particularly in the Talooks of Harohully, Nelwungul, Closepett, Bangalore, Hoscottah, Surjapoor, Colar, and Maloor, which are the best adapted for the purpose; though this might prove somewhat disadvantageous to the ryots of Salem.

Tobacco is also rented in the Bailoor, Suckroyapatam, Harnhully, Gurdengere and Banawar talooks of the Munzerabad division, and in the Cudoor talook of the Nuggur Foujdary, where the cultivation of tobacco is carried on. When sold by the ryots to the merchants, a duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fanam per maund is levied from the latter, one half of which is carried to the amount of Sayer, and the other half to the rent of tobacco; most part of this tobacco is taken to the zillah of Canara, and the rest consumed in the villages in Mysore. People who require this article for their own use, purchase it direct from the cultivators, paying the established duty thereon to the renters.

There is another tobacco rent in the Hassan, Maharajdroog, Munzerabad and Nursipoor Talooks, although the article is not cultivated in that quarter, the renter selling for 10 Pagodas what he purchased for five.

Tobacco farms also exist in certain places in Mysore, Ashtagram, Puttun Ashtagram, Periapatam, Mundium, Chittledroog, Anikul and Baitmungul, altogether in thirty eight talooks as before mentioned; and the rents are conducted in the following manner.

1st. In some talooks the rent is conducted in the same manner as in Bangalore.

2nd In other talooks where tobacco is not cultivated but rented, the renter imports it and sells it in retail to the people with an adequate profit.

3rd. In a few, the renter obtains it from the cultivators at the rate of so much per a certain extent of land under cultivation.

4th. In others, the merchants who purchase this article from the cultivators pay a kind of duty to the renter.

5th. In certain talooks tobacco is cultivated without there being any rent.

The tobacco rents are so mixed up with that of betel leaves and gunja, that their amount cannot be distinctly ascertained; though according to the account of the year Kara or 1831—32, the total sum of these three articles was stated to be 32,808 Canteroy Pagodas.

### BETEL LEAVES.

The monopoly of this article is not general in Mysore. It is only to be found in fifteen Districts; and there are no records shewing the manner in which it is rented. In Bangalore, the custom is to employ a renter, he buys

at 20 bundles for one fanam, and sells to the Public servants at 16 bundles the fanam, to the bazar men at 8, and at 10 to the Public servants in the Cantonment.

The bazar men sell in retail at  $7\frac{1}{4}$  bundles the fanam; the remaining  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one bundle of the 8 received from the renter, being the profit of the bazar men.

The total number of bundles consumed in a year are 14,79,225, the amount sale thereof is, 17,423 Canteroy Pagodas, the amount of the rent 12,050 Canteroy Pagodas, and the net profit after deducting the purchase price, and the pay of the Establishment &c., is said to be small, but no reliance can be placed on the information.

The amount of the revenue derived from this rent is mixed up with that of the tobacco and gunja, the whole being susceptible of much improvement.

### GUNJA.

The monopoly of this article exists only in a very few talooks in Mysore. It is confined in Bangalore to the town, the renter purchases his supplies at the rate of from 12 to  $24\frac{1}{2}$  fanams the maund, and sells it to the bazar people at from three to seven Pagodas. The total quantity said to be consumed is 180 maunds, and the amount sale is 1,076—5—0 Canteroy Pagodas, the amount of purchase 256—9— $3\frac{1}{4}$ : a separate establishment is not required, as the affairs of this rent are carried on by the people of the tobacco Depôts. The profits including the sales of any detected smuggled gunja being Pagodas 832, and the rent 717 Pagodas, the net profit or surplus is Canteroy Pagodas 115—0—0.

The particulars of this rent in other talooks cannot be ascertained as yet: the accounts of this revenue are mixed up with that of the tobacco and betel leaves which might easily be separated and the proper value duly realized.

### ARRACK.

This rent is taken by an individual in each Talook in Mysore. The renter either sublets portions of his rent to others, or manages it in Amauny. If he sublets it, the under farmers engage to pay their rent either for every shop or for each village. If kept in Amauny, the renter establishes manufactories, where the arrack is prepared for distribution, employs his own servants, and causes the arrack to be sold by retail, at the usual rates.

One maund of jaggory and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seers of Jally bark are mixed up together, and soaked in water for eight days ; when the arrack is distilled ; twelve bottles being the usual produce of these quantities. The produce of distilling arrack from the cocoa, toddy or from the palmyra trees does not exist in Mysore, as in other countries in the south of India.

The retail price appears to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fanam per bottle, and according to the accounts taken at Bangalore, the profit to the distiller for the twelve bottles is about one Pagoda. The renter pays his rent to the Sirkar, maintains his establishment, and enjoys the rest as a compensation for his trouble.

There is no uniform rule as to the extent of the farms, as one man may be the renter of one talook or twenty ; while there are some talooks rented to several.

There are two classes of persons, the one called Beder, and the other Calala, who have been accustomed from ancient times to manage the arrack trade, and to rent the sales from the Sirkar ; but in latter times, the business seems to have been open to all classes.

There is a tax on adultery by women of the Beder and Calala castes, and also on their marriages which has been farmed with the arrack. The accounts of this revenue are not kept distinct, but are mixed up with that of the toddy, and the amount of both in eighty Talooks as per accounts for the year khara or 1831—32 is 68,127, C. Pagodas.

This is necessarily a very cursory view of this considerable rent, as it has been found extremely difficult to obtain accurate information. It is however clear that the management of this rent is inefficient, susceptible of improvement and an increase of revenue without difficulty or complaint. A part of this rent is also improperly mixed up with the land revenue which will be of easy remedy : all that is required is to remove the present confusion, and to secure for the public all that is realized by the servants.

### TODDY.

This rent which is not general in all the Talooks, consists chiefly of what is obtained from the lands occupied by the wild date tree, and is levied annually. These are sometimes called seindy trees.

In some cases every seindy shop is taxed, but the tax is most generally levied on the beast of burden which conveys the seindy to the shops ; or on the leathern bags which contain the liquor. The renter realizes the tax monthly.

In some talooks, there are no trees from which toddy can be extracted, but shops are still maintained by a caste called Edegur, who act under a renter and supply themselves from other talooks.

In several talooks the person who rents this article employs his own people both to extract toddy from the trees and to sell it in retail, paying them hire for their labour.

There are certain taxes payable by these people on their marriages, on the fornication and adultery of their women, and on other occurrences, all of which make part of the rent.

When the toddy or seindy is not rented, the taxes are collected in Amauny, according to the usual rates by the Shaikdar or by such an establishment as may be kept up for management of the Bajébab taxes.

The accounts of this Revenue are not kept distinct, but mixed up with that of the arrack.

The above are the only particulars which can be ascertained at present, but when the accounts are received distinct, and separate, as required for the present year, it may be hoped that the subject will be better understood.

#### DEFECTS.

The general state of the country as relating to the Revenue and the management of that important department, will be pretty well understood from the foregoing account. The imperfect manner in which the duties of the Amildars and Foujdars are conducted will also have appeared; but it is now proposed to collect in one view the various defects most requiring deliberate consideration.

1st. It appears that the ancient rates of the candayem assessment in the Country are frequently altered by the inferior servants, without authority.

2nd. That the candayem lands are frequently transferred to the Warum system, by which the Government have no other alternative than to receive a share of the produce, subject to numerous abuses, instead of a fixed money rent, and these transfers not only go on without authority from the Hoozoor, but frequently for purposes the most corrupt.

3rd. That the lands yielding full produce are liable to be given for a reduced candayem, lower even than can be obtained from them as warum.

4th. That the quantity of candayem lands paying a fixed money assessment, for the payment of which the ryots agree at the beginning of the year, and pay regularly every month, is quite unknown to the authorities at the Hoozoor, who are therefore at the mercy of inferior servants in the district until too late; that is, until some months after the year has closed.

5th. Neither is it known to these authorities what is the actual state of the cultivation of the warum lands, from which the Government is entitled to share the produce. No periodical accounts are received, and no one seems to know nor care, whether these lands are cultivated or not, nor to what extent; so that the revenue is at the mercy of the inferior servants without check or control.

6th. Again, in villages where arrangements have been made at the early part of the year to cultivate the Warum lands, wet and dry, under the superintendence of the Sirkar servants, from the produce of which the Government is entitled to a share, it is found when the crops are nearly ready to be reaped, that they are rented to the Potal or the Shanbogue, at the option of the district Sirkar servants. This rent is often given even after the crops are cut. Thus, while every arrangement is made under Amauny for the principal part of the season, the lands at the moment the crops are ready to be cut or actually reaped, are all at once made over to a renter.

7th. The assessment of candayem is always considered to be fixed; and the holders of such, are already reckoned as the renters of their respective fields; but the candayem of these very fields falls to be included in a sort of general rent of the village, by which the person who rents the warum lands of the village, becomes the sole renter of the whole; so that the candayem which ought to come direct into the public coffers is paid to the renter by the ryots. In some instances, the arrears of candayem due by the ryots, are recovered by the renter by distraint and sale of their property. In other instances the renter has his own property taken and sold by the Sirkar. The renter can have no profit from the candayem which he merely has to collect for the Sirkar, and his profit on the warum lands, of which the ryots must receive one half of the produce, can only arise in disposing of the Government share, which is the only real rent in no way connected with the candayem; but the renter by getting the whole concerns of the village into his own hands, acquires the means of obtaining profit both by defrauding the ryots and by collusion with Sirkar servants, nor should it be forgotten that the potails who are generally the renters, have acquired new judicial powers under the regulations established by the Commissioners in May 1832, for which they receive nothing in the shape of allowances; while their maniums were abolished partly by Tippoo and partly by Poorneah to increase the Revenue.

From all that has as yet been ascertained, there appears to be five different modes of village rent, viz.,

1. Grama Gootta.
2. Praja Gootta.
3. Woontec Gootta.
4. Coolgar Gootta, and
5. Chegar Cuttlay or Blah Gootta.

The first is the ordinary mode, followed in most parts of the Country; while the rest are only to be found in certain places. The principles of these rents and other particulars have already been explained, as well as the results obtained from each; but as it may be convenient to exhibit them in one view, the following abstract has been prepared for that purpose.

## A B S T R A C T.

Name or title of the Village rent.	Districts where it exists.	Principles of the rent.	By whom rented.	Result whether favorable or unfavorable.
No. 1. The ordinary or Grama Goota.	Bangalore Mudgherry Chittle-droog Ashtagram & Munzera-bad.  Nuggur.	<p>The produce of the Battayce lands either estimated in heap, or ascertained by measurement is charged with the current price of the day, and the fixed Candayem payable by each Ryot is rented together.</p> <p>The amount of "shist" payable by each ryot in the Village is rented out in like manner.</p>	Potails in each Village, but occasionally others.  do.	<p>The ryots paying Candayem are already the renters of the land which they hold, so that by giving their rent to another person without relieving them from the control of the Public servants, they are subjected to the two authorities, viz., the renter and the Public servants.</p> <p>The ryots are likewise exposed to various oppressions from the renter.</p> <p>The renter, under this mode of management can only be considered as the purchaser of the Sirkar grain; because although attending to the cultivation of the lands and the reaping of the crops for the greater part of the year in his capacity of Potal or head ryot, he rents the produce of the village and exercises the authority of a renter only for two or three months in the year. During this latter period, he sells the Government share of the produce on his own account.</p> <p>This mode of village rent has a tendency unfavorable, both to the Sirkar and to the ryots.</p>
No. 2. Praja Goota.	In Chamaraj-Nuggur Ten Talooks of the Ashtagram Foujdary.	A certain sum of rent is fixed for the whole Village either at the beginning of the year or at the usual period of renting the other Villages. If there be any deficiency in the produce below the amount of the rent, it is borne, in shares, by all the renters.	All the Inhabitants of the Village.	It appears that poverty and distress reign over these villages. If in any instance the contrary be the case, the rent will probably be found to have been fraudulently reduced. It is difficult to suppose that this rent can be favorable either to the people or the Government, and its operation requires to be fully understood.



Name or title of the Village rent.	Districts where it exists.	Principles of the rent.	By whom rented.	Result whether favorable or unfavorable.
No. 3. Woontee Gootta.	In certain Talooks in the Ashtagram Foujdary.	The whole of the village is rented out to one, two, or more men whether of the same village or others, after discussing the various sources of revenue. The renter is answerable for the whole rent. This rent must be so arranged, that no more than the actual means of the village shall be realized from the ryots and that they shall have no cause for complaint.	Three or four men whether of the same village or not.	This rent must be necessarily low; because the principal feature in its character is that there shall be no cause of complaint on the part of the ryots; who would not be silent unless the rent be unjustly low.
No. 4. Coolgar Gootta.	Munzerabad Maharajdroog Beloor and Sakaroypatam Talooks in Munzerabad	This rent is given to one of the several principal land-holders called Coolgars. He divides the same amongst the other Coolgars, who make their own arrangements with the ryots under them. If either profit or loss occurs it falls to the whole of the said Coolgars. If any of the ryots either die or desert their lands, any claims that may be against them are divided by the Coolgars amongst themselves.	One of the principal men of the village.	Whether the principal men or Coolgars of the village, or those who cultivate the soil, are the real proprietors, cannot be exactly ascertained. The influence of these Coolgars is so great that it is not easy to ascertain the state of the cultivation, nor the produce, nor indeed any details of the internal administration of the village. The shanbagues prepare the account from such information only as the Coolgars choose to give.
No. 5. Chegar Cuttlay or Blah Gootta.	Hassan Talook in the Munzerabad Foujdary.	The rent of the village is fixed at a certain share. The village is already divided into from twelve to eighteen portions called chegars, and the amount of assessment is from three to five Pagodas per chegar; one Chegar of land being held by one principal ryot. The land belonging to this small subdivision is cultivated by several ryots under that head one; and the whole village is rented by one of those head ryots. If any of the lesser ryots die or desert, the right of replacing them belongs to the Sirkar.	One of the principal men in the village.	This is considered an oppressive rent to the ryots who are liable to great extortion from the Chegardars. Its operation requires therefore to be watched with care. Fortunately this rent is confined to a part of one talook only.

9. The Serishtadars, Gomastas, Killadars and Candachar, Sheristadars, in the Talooks, are in some instances the renters of villages.

10. The Public servants such as Serishtadars, Goomastahs, &c. are in too many instances land-holders; some few may possess lands by descent from their ancestors; but many are of modern acquisition, and the cundayem of such lands has invariably been reduced by frauds. There is an old regulation of the country forbidding the Revenue servants from holding lands in their own talooks, but it has long been overlooked, and is easily avoided by entering it in the names of other persons, particularly when the highest officers of State are themselves implicated.

11. The Amildars are at liberty to dismiss the inferior Revenue servants, and to appoint their own relations in their room.

12. There exists a practice of receiving into the public Treasury sums of money called Dust Bákee, which the Amildar takes for his private use, subject to future account.

13. Village settlements are made by the Amildars, who conclude the Jumwabundy in any manner they think proper, and reductions are sometimes made to the extent of one fourth below the Jumwabundy of the preceding year, and the accounts sent to the Dewan cutcherry without explanation of the decrease, nor is any investigation made to ascertain the cause. In fact the Hoozoor is kept in the dark, and all information delayed or withheld.

14. Until lately it was usual when a new Amildar was appointed to any Talook, to require that he should enter into an engagement with Government, to increase the Jumwabundy to a certain sum, and to prove so much of the public revenue to have been collected and misappropriated by his predecessors. This was called the "Shirty" system, which necessarily gave birth to the practice of embezzlement and overcollections, which are quite familiar to all. If the amount embezzled, by a former Amildar were recovered by his successor, he stood exonerated and excused from all blame, and became at once eligible to be employed again; for it reflected no disgrace on a public servant to have been found guilty of embezzling the revenue. The practice of Amildars entering into engagements as above described is now discouraged; but there has been no proclamation announcing to the people the abolition of the Shirty system.

15. There is no monthly account of demand, collection, and balance of revenue, so that the state of the actual collections in the country cannot be ascertained at the proper period.

16. There is no account of the amount of the several kists to be collected in the course of the year; no one knows the demand on any single talook,

until the year has closed, and the accounts are settled ; and the settlement of the accounts does not take place for several months after the close of the year.

17. There is no regularity in the payment of the district servants, who receive their pay as they please, without orders from the Hoozoor, without even sending the detailed pay abstract to the cutcherry.

18. The Jumwabundy accounts of villages do not exhibit the extent of the lands rented but only the revenue under each head ; and though the village accounts necessarily afford this essential information they are not received at the Dewan Cutcherry.

19. The Foujdars do not appear to inspect the Talooks under them nor to ascertain the state of things on the spot. They generally remain in their cutcherry, most part of their time being occupied by their magisterial duties.

20. The Serishtadars at the Fouj cutcherries prepare the Goshwaras of Jummakurch, and account current of the Talooks for every month ; but these are useless by not being sent to the Hoozoor, where an abstract Goshwara is made out from the *Talookwary accounts*, by which this business is doubled without any advantage.

21. The great sums allowed in the districts for the repair of Public Works are not properly accounted for, and it is difficult to know how the money is disposed of.

22. There is no rule in the country requiring the public servants from the Shaikdar to the Foujdars to hear the complaints of the ryots, who by obtaining no redress in this manner, come in crowds to the seat of the Commission to make their complaints. The Commissioners refer to the Public authorities and seldom get replies, so that the people are often detained for months, and at last repair to their homes without redress. There is no part of the present system so injurious as this ; and the Commission having been two years in existence without ever having left Bangalore, have had no opportunity of redressing the grievances of the people by personal enquiries in the districts.

#### AMENDMENTS.

1. The renting system should be gradually discontinued ; that is, the ryots who pay candayem for the land they cultivate and who are in reality the renters themselves, should not be placed under another, as at present. Neither should the grain of the Battayce or Warum lands, which are cultivated under the superintendence of the Sirkar servants, be rented ; but reaped and sold

on account of the \*Sirkar. These measures while they would at once relieve the ryots from the oppression of a renter, usually in the interest of the public servants, would also enable the Sirkar to realize the land revenue free from many of the defalcations to which it is now liable, and restore the customs of the country in these matters, greatly to the satisfaction of the people. There would also be an end to the fraudulent reductions of the Jummabundy.

2. To effect these arrangements it will be necessary that engagements should be received from the ryots of the candayem lands, that they will cultivate so much land for that year and pay the revenue; and that arrangements should be received from the ryots of the Battayee lands, that they will cultivate so much of the land of every description for the same year, in conformity with the old and established custom of the country, to which the inhabitants will only be too happy to return, under a degree of security which they have never yet enjoyed. The Potal and Shanbogue would at once be restored to their proper authority without the injurious intervention of renters or middlemen; it would be the interest of both to see that the revenues of the candayem lands were duly collected and adequate arrangements made for the cultivation of the Buttayee lands; for which due instructions would of course be given.

3. The superintendence of the Shaikdars and Amildars would become comparatively easy; and all the existing difficulties in the adjustment of the village accounts at the end of the year, and those of the Jummabundy would be removed.

4. In making the annual Jummabundy or the adjustment of the revenue accounts of each village; if it were necessary to remit any on account of arrears due by ryots dead or deserted, the particulars would at once be reported to the Hoozoor, and of course sanctioned after due enquiry, and after receiving the explanations of the Foujdars, who at present know but little of the affairs of their districts. The services of the Foujdars may be turned to much good account by making them efficient Collectors over the Amildars; for otherwise it is not possible that the Dewan catcherry can control all the minute operations of 120 Talooks as is now attempted. Nothing but inefficiency can result from the continuance of the present system of undivided control of a Dewan, over so many Amildars, without a responsible intermediate authority over certain portions of them. The Board of Revenue at the Presidency might as well expect to conduct that department with effect by direct authority over the Amildars, without the intervention of Collectors.

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\*Note. I am well aware of the abuses which are liable to take place in the sales of Government produce received as revenue; but it would be better to lose 10 or 12 per cent in that manner, rather than 30. The Battayee lands in Mysore yield in ordinary seasons about 3½ lacs of Canteroy Pagodas, while if I am not greatly misinformed, about 5 lacs ought to be forthcoming, the difference being now lost to the Sirkar.

5. Any change in the rates of the Candayem should be prohibited without the orders of the Hoozoor; or if this would occasion too much delay, the Foujdars, acting as Collectors, might exercise a certain degree of authority subject to the confirmation of the Hoozoor, though it would perhaps be advisable, after deliberate enquiry and consideration, to provide against the reduction of the Candayem under any circumstances whatever. If the ryots become poor and unable to cultivate the land it may be given to another. If the produce from the mismanagement or poverty of the ryot be not sufficient to enable him to pay the rent, it were better to remit the arrears than to reduce the Candayem, for if this can be reduced on any pretext whatever, abuses will take place in spite of the best arrangements, and the public servants will get possession of the best lands either in their own name or in the name of others, at rates far under their value. If it be found that the ryot cannot cultivate the lands unless the old Candayem be reduced, and that the land from its intrinsic value and local situation ought not to be reduced, it should rather be transferred to Warum than be given below its value, proper measures being taken to realize the Government share of the produce, until a proper tenant can be found capable of managing the land and paying the fixed Candayem.

6. But every opportunity should be taken to transfer the Warum lands to Candayem, as best for the interest both of the ryots and the Sirkar; particularly the dry lands.

7. It is necessary and not of difficult accomplishment to ascertain the Candayem of all lands in the time of Poorniah, the revenue of which has since been lowered, as well as the cause of the reduction. On this, will chiefly depend the restoration of the land revenue by discovering the fraud about reductions which have been made without authority. If in any instance the Candayem has been rated too high, either from the poverty of the soil or disadvantages of situation, it is always easy to make reductions.

8. The Goshwarah of the Soovurnadayem putties formed by the village Shanbogues, as also the accounts of Monecbobs or petty rents, should be received from the Talook into the Fouj cutcherries, and a detailed abstract of the whole sent by the different Foujdaries to the Hoozoor cutcherry, before the month of Sravana or August.

9. In many places large kists are now collected when there is no harvest. It is therefore advisable to frame a Voidabundy with reference to the time of harvest; as at present the ryots are subjected to the expense of interest for money borrowed to pay their kists, a great source of poverty to the ryots, and only advantageous to the lenders of money, to the injury alike of the ryots and the Sirkar.

10. Whenever the revenue is paid by the ryots, they should immediately be furnished with receipts, which is not the case generally at present.

11. It being customary to make arrangements for the cultivation of all lands under the Buttayee system before the beginning of the season of cultivation, it is therefore necessary that Amildars should prepare an account at the proper periods, shewing the extent of land so fixed for cultivation for that year, and forward the same to the Fouj cutcherry, where an abstract of them should be made and sent by the Foujdars to the Hoozoor, with their report thereon.

12. Amildars should be very particular in conducting the cultivation of the lands under Buttayee; informing the Foujdars of the progress of the cultivation, forwarding the accounts of the same every fifteen days, and furnishing when the crops are cut, regular accounts of the actual produce; when proper measures should be taken for the sale of the Sirkar grain. The same rule would be applicable to all sorts of produce under Buttayee, including that of the betel and cocoanut trees.

13. The Amildar should manage and be responsible for the sale of all Buttayee produce, having instructions from the Hoozoor through the Foujdars, and for the disposal of the same at the proper season, whether consisting of grain, jaggory or betel-nuts.

14. It is highly necessary that the actual state of collections of the soovurnadayem revenue and also the progress of the cultivation of lands under the Buttayee system, should be known every month. For that purpose, the following accounts must necessarily be received from the Amildars into the Fouj cutcherry, where a Goshwara or abstract of the same should be made out by the Foujdars and sent regularly to the Hoozoor.

1st. Accounts of Demand, Collection, and Balance of soovurnadayem revenue which consists of Candayem, Mohturfa, Bajébab, &c.

2nd. An account shewing the extent of land of every description fixed on to be cultivated under the Warum system, the extent cultivated, and that remaining to be cultivated, with the quantity of water in the tanks.

3rd. An account of the quantity of grain produced.

4th. An account shewing the total quantity of grain, the quantity sold, and remaining on hand.

5th. An account shewing the amount sales of the Sirkar grain, the amount recovered and remaining to be recovered.

6th. An account of prices current.

7th. Account current of receipts and disbursements.

8th. A detailed abstract of pay to the district establishment.

9th. An account of cash in hand at the Fouj Treasuries every ten days.

15. Without these accounts it is not possible that any efficient control can be maintained over the revenue concerns of the country by the Dewan cutcherry; and the Commissioners will continue to know as little of the affairs of that department, and possess as few means of redressing complaints, as if they were stationed at Madras or Calcutta.

16. The payment of the Talook servants as now conducted is very irregular and liable to many abuses. It is therefore advisable that Amildars should send their detailed pay abstracts called Barawurd every month to the Fouj cutcherries, where after having undergone examination and check, the pay should then be sanctioned by the Foujdars, and reported to the Hoozoor; and the Amildars and other public officers should be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any sums not previously sanctioned in this manner.

17. Amildars to be responsible for making their remittances every month to the Fouj Treasuries.

18. The accounts of the Jummabundy as now received from the districts are very defective. Nothing is shewn of the extent of land on which revenue is fixed, nor the particulars of any difference between the amount of the last and present year; a matter which will be of easy remedy, and without which the Hoozoor must continue to depend entirely on the Amildars who now act in this respect with little or no control.

19. It is easily practicable to procure such accounts from the country generally, for all the lands were measured during the time of Poorniah and the accounts of this survey, such as it was, are forthcoming in almost every village, and a complete set was once in the Dewan cutcherry; from the whole of which, there is little doubt that a complete set of village surveys may yet be made out for the use of the Dewan's cutcherry.

20. Neither will it be difficult to obtain correct Jummabundy accounts if proper steps be taken for the purpose, though it cannot be expected for very obvious reasons, that we shall be cordially assisted in the business under present circumstances. There is however, in every village an account shewing the extent of land, the amount of assessment thereof, and the cause of difference between the amount of the current Jummabundy and that of the last year; and in fact the accounts of every village, with exception perhaps of those of the Coolgar-rent, may be obtained, with many more particulars than are here proposed. Without entering into these details, (as was done in the Bararamahl, Coimbatore, Canara and the Ceded Districts, the whole once belonging to the late Sultan's dominions and adjoining the present limits of Mysore), we shall always be in the dark as to the resources of the country. We must also remain content to receive such proportion of the realized revenue as the

public servants may be pleased to give, and continue unable to give ready redress to the complaints of the ryots.

21. Public servants should not hold appointments in the Talooks where they have lands. With regard to the Public servants renting villages, this practice will necessarily cease with the discontinuance of the system of village rent, if that measure be adopted.

22. Amildars should not dismiss the inferior servants from their situations, without orders from the Hoozoor, and it is necessary that all servants should give security for their conduct.

23. An investigation should be made into the old arrears, very little of which appears to stand against the actual land holders, but chiefly against the late renters. The early disposal of these arrears would be a very desirable measure.

24. An investigation is likewise necessary into all enam lands, as also such lands as have been given to different individuals as Joddee and Cayem Gotta.

25. There being reason to believe that the great fall of the revenue is owing in a great measure to the ruinous state of the tanks and other water-works, it is necessary to ascertain the particulars of all requiring repairs, the extent of lands under them, the amount of revenue, as also the expense which may be required for their complete restoration, as soon as we may have funds for the purpose.

26. The accounts of the Maramut department not being duly received, and the affairs carried on not being well understood, it is necessary that there should be at least one efficient Maramut Maistry in each Foujdary, to check the estimates of the Amildars, and one Superintendent over them all.

27. The present system of the Sayer department is very complicated, full of confusion, and liable therefore to a great many abuses. It requires a total revision, which will not be difficult, if farms of moderate extent are fixed upon and put up for sale to the highest bidder, in sufficient time to admit of other arrangements being made, for the management of any farms which cannot be disposed of in this manner. The land Revenue would doubtless increase if the duties on grain were altogether abolished, nor perhaps would the Sayer decrease if a fixed duty on each article were taken at first, and once for all, instead of being subjected to detention and custom in every Talook, and some times in two and three places in the same one.

28. It is necessary that a day in every week should be fixed for hearing revenue complaints, and that it should be made known by advertisement to the people. Complaints of this kind should be classified, some to be heard



and disposed of by the Hobly Shaikdars ; some by Amildars ; some by Foujdars, and so on to the Dewan ; every one of these authorities being responsible that this important duty is duly executed, and that the ryots are not detained from their homes ; the greatest evils of the present system being the difficulty and delay in disposing of complaints, a fruitful source of discontent, as well as disappointment to the ryots, who expected better things from the rule of the Company.



IV.

REPORT

ON THE

NUGUR DIVISION OF MYSORE,

BY

H. STOKES, Esq.

*Madras Civil Service.*



TO

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE  
COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE  
RAJAH OF MYSORE.

SIR,

1. In the 5th Para of his letter of instructions dated the 22nd August 1834, the Commissioner directed the preparation, after the requisite inquiry, "of an accurate and connected report of all the resources, landed tenures, and peculiarities of every description" in the Division then placed under my charge. I shall now attempt to comply with these directions. I can only regret that the information I have collected on the topics indicated by the Commissioner, is so little commensurate with the opportunities I have enjoyed of observation and research.

2. Within its present limits the Nagara Division comprises the upper Ghaut portion of the Kingdom of Ikkerry, the tributary possessions of the Terrikerry Pollygars, Hurryhur and Bassawapatam, which were only a short time subject to the Ikkerry Princes, and Kaddúr and Chiccamugalur, which belonged to Mysore. When at its height, the revenue of the Ikkerry state is commonly said to have been nine lacks of Varaha, or gold Pagodas, above, and nine lacks below the Ghauts. This is probably a traditionary exaggeration, for Canara with Sonda now yields only about seven, and Nugara enlarged as above stated, only four and a quarter lacks. But there is no doubt that this territory, up to its conquest by Hyder, and for sometime afterwards, enjoyed a degree of prosperity rarely surpassed.

3. The native records of the rise and reign of the Keladi family who consolidated the kingdom of Ikkerry contain much confusion and evident inaccuracy. Two of these records, one obtained from Barkur Ramappa Karnik by Doctor Buchanan and published in his Journey, another shewn to me at Sagur, as belonging to a Brahman at Keladi, are given in appendix A, Nos. 1 and 2; They differ a whole cycle of sixty years as to the commencement of the dynasty, and there are great discrepancies in many of the subsequent dates. I have added a few remarks shewing the dates of some of the original documents I have seen of the time referred to, that appear authentic. Towards the close of the Anagundi Government one of its officers, Bhadraya, a Malava Gowda of Keladi, is said to have dug up a buried Treasure, after sacrificing, according to the usage of Hindu superstition, to appease the devatais that would otherwise be offended, two of his slaves, who came forward

as voluntary victims. Two mounds, called cuttais are pointed out, one on each side the road near the Sagar entrance of Keladi, as the scene of this sacrifice. He then built a fort, and visited the Court of Anagundi, from which he returned invested with the government of Barkar Mangalur and Chendraguti, and with the permission of the king, Sadashiva Raya, to take the name of Sadashiva Naik. I believe the period assigned for this event by Ramappa Karnic viz., Saliváhan 1482, corresponding with A. D. 1560-1 is correct. The successor of Sadashiva Naik five or six years afterwards, removed the seat of Government to Ikkerry where he built a Fort and palace, and apparently in the year Saliváhan 1561 or A. D. 1639-40, under the administration of Shiyappa Naik, though in the reign of Vencatappa Naik, Bednor was established as the capital of the country. At the same time the Ikkerry princes threw off their dependance on Vigayanagara, and conquered the whole of the coast, and as far as Shemoga. Shivappah Naik succeeded his nephew in the sovereignty, about the year 1648 and is the most celebrated of the Ikkerry line, for his ability, munificence, and skill in finance. His Shist or land assessment, and Prahar patti or rules for collecting the Halut on betelnut, &c., are frequently referred to in proof of his expertness in accounts, and he is said to have framed a scale of expenditure, including every contingency for each day in the year for the Sringeri Mutt. The Shist is fixed on wise and liberal principles, but the Prahar patti is more remarkable for intricacy than any particular excellence. Sixteen of the Keladi family including Sadashiva Naik, are said to have possessed the kingdom till it was conquered by Hyder, who took Bednor on the 3rd February 1763, in the reign of the Rani Virammági and her adopted son Somasekhara Naik. The Province was then governed by Subahdars, of whom three, namely Pracháni Vincappaya, Raga Ram, and Shaikh Ayaje, occupied the interval till the accession of Tippu in 1783. This Prince broke up the country into smaller Governments and Taluks, ordered the resumption of the umbali and uttára lands, assigned to village and religious establishments, introduced mussulman revenue terms, and imposed some additions to the assessment. The umbali and uttára lands, however, continued in the possession of the original occupants, and on the Devustan lands, the resumption was in many cases evaded, by falsely entering them in the accounts as Bil or uncultivated. Towards the end of Tippu's reign, the revenue fell greatly into arrear, and a large proportion of the collections were embezzled by his servants. In the year 1791-2 the country was devastated by Parsaram Bhow's army, a famine ensued in consequence, and many villages then laid waste have never since recovered.

4. Púrnyaya signalized the commencement of his administration by the remission of all the outstanding balances, the reduction of the patti or addi-

tional assessment imposed since Hyder's time, and the restoration of many of the Devastan endowments, and Bhatt Mánya or Agrahàra lands ; on the last however, retaining a portion, commonly half, of the Shist which continues to be paid by the Brahmans. The patti on umbali lands was also in many cases remitted, within the next six years however, measures of a contrary character were resorted to. In the Gowda Guttigai Villages, where it was found that the Gowdas collected more than the Shist and Patti then constituting the maximum assessment, the Amildars carried the difference to account, and added it to the berez or rental. A Pymash or survey assessment was ordered, which was conducted unskilfully, unsettled the old Shist, and caused a sudden increase of the demand on many lands. The increased rates were only paid for two or three years, and from the year 1809 the settlements declined progressively.

5. The Rajah made no intentional change in the rates of assessment or mode of settlement ; but the laxity and corruption of all departments and the system of giving the appointment of Amil and Sherista on Sherti Muchilikai, that is, to persons who engaged to realize a stated increase above the existing revenue, effected a disastrous change in the state of the Country. The arrears of revenue, and the defalcations of public servants began to accumulate rapidly, and after the year Prabhava 1807-8 seem never to have been definitively settled, they were neither collected nor remitted. In the year 1827 the Bacshi Ram Row was deputed to investigate the outstanding balances then amounting to B. P. 5,86,910—0—6½. He recommended for remission nearly two lacs of B. Pagodas, but before his recommendation was carried into effect, he and his establishment were accused of having levied 25 per cent of the sums of which they had suspended the demand, suspicion was brought upon the whole proceeding, and Vísà Rajaras was sent as Fouzdar to revise it. He reversed Ram Row's decision in many cases, but before his own could be enforced, the insurrection broke out, and the collection, not only of arrears, but of Current revenue, ceased in the confusion that followed.

6. By the year 1830, the condition of the Nagara province had been reduced to a melancholy contrast of its former prosperity. The length of time during which Ram Row and other members of the Hangal family had exercised the chief authority there, had given them a monopoly of the patronage ; nearly every Office except that of Walaikar or Shanbogue, was filled by Deshast Brahmans. They were generally disliked by the Lingavants, and some of them deservedly so, for the rapacity and oppression which characterized their management.

7. In the village of Cheltenham in the Honully Taluk, some families of Phausigars had been settled for several generations. A great number

more came and joined them from the Southern Mahratta Country about the year 1820; another still more numerous gang from North Arcot, and the neighbourhood of Bangalore, located themselves about Lukwally and Terrikerry. In the year of the insurrection, in which all these people are said to have taken an active part, they moved to Holloy Honnoor and Shemoga. A number of these thugs were seized by the Fouzdar Vira Rajarasu before the insurrection, and again released. There can be little doubt they enjoyed the connivance, if not the encouragement of the authorities.

8. In 1830, the general disaffection of the Gowdas and Ryots, began to shew itself in the koots or assemblies they formed in Bassawapatam and Honully; and soon under the guidance of the pretended Pollygar Budhi Bassappa, assumed the form of open revolt. Their hostility became more fierce after they were joined by the Terrikerry Pollygars, and continued till June 1831, when the Resident and Dewan entered Nagara and proclaimed the extinction of the rebellion.

9. The disorders which continued after the insurrection was quelled, such as the attempted out-break in January 1833, by Budhi Bassapa's adherents, under Narasing Row and Kempa Naik, and the second revolt of the Terrikerry Pollygar Serjappa Naik, who remained in open hostility till the spring of 1834, with the bad season of 1833-34, combined still more to depress the country. When I took charge of it, the Rayets of nearly every Talook crowded the Cutcherry with complaints against their Amildars, the balances up to the assumption amounted to 4,32,866,—7—10, and from Khara inclusive, to 2,12,978,—9— $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the Malnad nearly the whole of the last year's revenue was in arrear, and insolvency and discontent appeared there to be general.

10. The Nagara Division lies between 13-5' and 14-39' north latitude, and 74-40' and 76-20' east longitude. The approximate area as furnished to me by Captain Green, the Superintendent of Marahmut, is 6496 square miles, the mean length from East to West, being taken at  $84\frac{1}{2}$ , and the mean breadth from North to South at  $77\frac{1}{2}$  Miles; The Division forms an irregular, but very compact, figure, of which Shemoga is, as nearly as could be, selected in the centre. It is bounded on the West by the Ghauts, the North West by Bilyi and Sonda Taluks of Canara, the North by Hungal, Koda, and Ranibennoor Talooks of Dharwar, the Tunga Bhudra being the boundary from Halloor to the Harpenhally frontier, the East by Harpenhally and Chittledroog, and on the South by Ashtagram and Munjerabad. The form of the Division would be still more compact, but that the northern side is broken in upon by a part of the Savanur country which runs down between Unwatti and Harihur, 25



miles to the Southward. The Taluk of Sacrapatam also runs in, in a similar manner, between the southernmost points of Caddur and Chiccamugalur. The extreme points are Belalroyen droog to the south, the junction of Hangal and Sonda with Unwatti on the North, the junction of Yegati with Budihàl and Gardengerry on the East, and of Ságur with Honawar and Cundapura on the West. The distance between the two former points is about 108, and between the two latter about 116 miles.

11. The nature of the country within these limits varies considerably.

Division of the Country. It is usually distinguished into the Malnád or Hill country, and Byla shími, or open country, but it is not at first obvious how to draw the line of demarkation between the two. In the revenue accounts, it is found more convenient to confine the term Malnád to the five western Taluks, which contain the large betel nut plantations.

Ságar.  
Nagara.  
Cowlidroog.  
Coppa.  
Lackwally.

To separate the open country, however, from the wood which is often considered to mark the Malnád, a line must be drawn from Chendragutti, three miles south of Anwatti, round Togarci, by Udaguni, south of Shicarpoor, to the Hossur hills, thence round by Hárenhully to Gúzenúr, Benkypura and Ubráni; then round the base of the Baba Buddn hills, by Wastára to the Ghauts; sometimes again the Malnád is taken to mean the Country where rice is cultivated in dependence chiefly on the monsoon, and dry land is not separately assessed. This distinction would take in about ten miles further East, that is, all Anwatti and Udaguni, half the Shicarpoor Taluk, all Shemoga, except Chinicattai and Haranicattai, and the two southern Máganies of Hollay Honnur.

12. The western side of the Division is mountainous and abounds in springs, many of which give rise to rivers, for which

Rivers.

Nagara is famous: sixteen that have sanscrit names, and are mentioned in sanscrit writings, are enumerated in appendix A. No. 3. The principal are the Tunga Bhudra, Nétravati, Sherávati, Vedávati, Varadá, and Hemávati; the others merge in some larger stream before passing the limits of the Division. Three rise in the Varaha Parvata, which has given occasion to a fabulous legend of the Tunga and Bhudra springing from the tusks, and the Netravati from the eyes of a wild boar; five others rise in the Ghauts in the South of Coppa, six in the high land in the centre of the Nagaree Taluk near Humcha, one near Ikkerry, and the rest in the Baba Buddn hills; They are all fordable from December to May, but during the rains are only crossed in basket boats. The streams that are made available for the purpose of irrigation are the Vedavati; one smaller stream from the Baba Buddn hills in Chiccamugalur, and one in Terrikerry; and a stream at

Bannúr near Sálur in the Shicarpur Taluk. There are no anicuts on the other rivers.

13. The neighbourhood of the Ghauts is full of woods, some of which  
 Woods. contain forest trees of the largest size, but the thick continuous forest commences ten or fifteen miles from the edge of the Ghauts, and extends from Unwatti to the Baba Budda Hills, covering nearly the whole Country between Sagar and Cumsi, touching Málúr, and Gázcnur, and terminating in the Jágara Valley. There is abundance of wood without these limits, but not possessing the same forest character.

14. The most remarkable mountains in Nagara are the Kotasúdri  
 Mountains. Parvata, a magnificent peak on the Ghauts about ten miles W. N. W. of the town of Nagara, the Kóttai Kánmukka, south west of Calasa near Samshai, a high ridge, terminating in a drop which is very conspicuous from Mangalore. The Mérti Parvata, five miles due North of Calasa; the Hill of Chendragutta, and the peaks of the Chendradrona or Baba Buddn Hills. The only one of these Mountains of which I have had an opportunity of learning the elevation, is the Mullayengerry peak of the Baba Buddn Hills, which Captain Green found by a Mountain Barométer to be 6,347 feet above the level of the sea. But I am inclined to consider the Mérti Peak, the highest of all, as its name from "Mét" above, seems to imply.

15. The Chendradrona Hills or rather Mountains, better known by their Mussulman name of Baba Buddn, which lie round Jágara almost in a Circle, form the most remarkable inland feature of Nagara. Another line of low stony hills extends from Hini, two miles North of Odjampura to Ubráni, then branching off towards Chunnagerry runs between the Honally and Bassawapatam Taluks, till it meets the Tunga Bhudra. Another branch from Ubrani runs near Hollayhonnur, and continues on the other side of the river by Haramcattai, between Honally and Shicarpura till it enters the Koda Taluk. Another line runs from Hanigerry, between Cumsi and Anuntapura, towards Sorub.

16. Wild beasts are exceedingly numerous in all parts of the Division,  
 Wild Beasts. but most so, west of Shemoga. All that are known to the Natives, are enumerated with their Canarese names in the Appendix A. No. 4. A herd of elephants, supposed to be ten or twelve, is very troublesome in the forest between Sagar and Cumsi. They are most frequently found near Choradi and Tuppur, between Anantapura and Cumsi, but have been traced as far south as Umbalebyla, and as far north as Anwatti. Some occasionally visit Kig and Kery in the South of

Coppa, but they do not often appear elsewhere. The natives are greatly afraid of them, and are little acquainted with any of the numerous methods of destroying or taking them. Bison abound all along the Ghauts, where they find cover and water in all the ravines, and graze in harmless security on the grassy summits. They are also found in less numbers in the deep jungle inland. Near cultivation they are mischievous, but on the whole little damage is done by them. Mussulmans shoot them occasionally, and value them both for their flesh and hide, but the Hindus, do not, when left to themselves, usually molest them. Elk are also exceedingly plentiful among the Ghauts, and in all the woody parts of the Division, though they seem to prefer the Hills. Their paths are seen in all directions on the summits of the Ghauts, and the Baba Buddn Hills. Bidars, Halayapykes and Namadari Malavers frequently make parties to shoot them, and their flesh is much prized. Their horns and hides might be procured in sufficient quantities for exportation, but their value has not yet been fully understood. Spotted deer, Antelope, Jungle sheep, Mouse deer, and Hog are numerous in all the woods, and Antelope in the plains in the Eastern Taluks. Tigers are more numerous in the Mulnád, but most destructive to human life in Shemoga, Shicarpura, and Terrikerry; Panthers and Leopards are equally common in the Mulnád and open country. In the latter situation they frequently take up their quarters in the Village hedges, where they are very dangerous to the villagers and their cattle. The Shivang, or hunting chíta, is occasionally met with in Honally and Bassawapatam. It is not dreaded. Bears are found in all parts of the Country, but are most numerous in the stony Hills in the central Taluks. They are not generally dangerous, but when they do encounter and attack human beings, mangle them in a fearful and mostly fatal manner. They are easily beaten up out of their haunts and shot. Wild dogs are common in the Mulnád and Central Taluks. They hunt in packs and are said to kill Tigers. Wolves are not found in the Mulnád, but are common in the Eastern Taluks especially about Adjamper and Bassawapatam, where they give some annoyance to the Shepherds. The Civet cat is found in the Jungles and taken for its civet.

17. In the appendix\* A No. 5. I have inserted the return of the beasts

Killed.	Men	Cattle	Tiger	Chitas	Elephants	Bears	Wolves
1835	161	1517	76	89	1	7	4
1836	92	901	100	136	26	55	2
1837	89	1041	70	136	1	88	6
Total...	342	3459	263	370	1	88	6

of prey, for the skins of which rewards have been paid, and the number of persons and cattle reported to have been destroyed by them, since I took charge of the Division. The general result is noted in the margin. I

believe that the number of beasts of prey has been reduced by the exertions

\* Not printed.

made for their destruction, and the terror in which many places were constantly kept by them, has greatly abated. They are usually destroyed in some one or other of the following modes. Tigers and Chítas are most commonly shot with matchlocks. They are sometimes beaten up from a cover where they have been marked down, and fired at as they pass by the marksmen from a tree or bush. But by far the most usual practice, is for the shooter to wait at night in a tree or scaffold, and watch for the Tigers return to the carcase of any beast that it may have killed. Sometimes a rude sort of spring gun is made by attaching the trigger of a loaded musket, placed at a short distance, so as not to be easily seen, to the carcase of a Cow or Buffalo that has been killed by a Tiger, with the muzzle pointed to the dead beast. The sportsman usually retires to watch the result, which, where the gun has been set by an experienced hand, is rarely unsuccessful. This contrivance is extensively used in Canara, but is only beginning to be known here. In the Mulnád the Ryets frequently make hunting parties among themselves. They beat up a cover so as to drive the game to the matchlock men, who are stationed in advance on trees or behind bushes. On these occasions the beaters are assisted by dogs, and sometimes large nets are set. For Elk, Bears, Deer and Hog, and even Tigers, it is usual to watch at night by a pool of water. In Cowlidroog and Coppá, game and even Chítas are sometimes killed with the bow and arrow. In the Mulnad a trap called a "jamp" is made use of by the Cunabics or Mahrattas who cut Cumari. It consists of a large hurdle about eight feet square, made sufficiently heavy by stones and logs of wood, and suspended at an angle, by a rope, which is passed over a cross bar at the top and fastened to a ketch under the hurdle. This is set either in a path known to be used by game, or else in the open field where it is baited. Hogs, and sometimes Tigers, Chitas and Bears are killed in this way. The pitfall was used here only for wild hog until 1836, when at the suggestion of Lieutenant Dobbs it was tried for beasts of prey. It was at first attended with remarkable success, but latterly fewer Tigers have been taken, though I do not know from what cause. A great variety of wild ducks and teal are found all over the Division, and are frequently shot for food by the Bettai-gars or sportsmen in the Mulnád.

18. Nagara, approaching as it does in one place within 8 Miles of the  
 Climate. sea, and extending a distance of 116 to the Eastward,  
 of course embraces some variety of climate. For  
 about 25 miles from the Ghauts, the South West Monsoon is felt in full force  
 and the fall of rain, though I had no means of ascertaining it, is, I imagine,  
 equal to that on the Coast, or upwards of 120 inches in the season. East  
 of this line, however, the quantity of rain rapidly diminishes and at Shemoga  
 which is 40 miles from the nearest Ghauts, the Monsoon often produces

nothing more than driving clouds, with a strong steady breeze, and a moist and cool atmosphere, with occasional drizzle, and one or two days of moderately heavy rain. By the Register A No. 6. of the Pluviometer kept at Shemoga for the first time during the last season, it appears that the total fall in seven months, from May to December was 32 Inches, of which only 15½ was from the South West monsoon. The rain which fell in May, October, and November came in thunder storms from the Eastward. East of the junction of the Tunga and Bhudra, the wind blows during the height of the monsoon with much force, but the clouds which are carried along with it rarely break. Here however, the rains in May and October, are proportionally heavier than in the Western side.

19. The order of the seasons as observed by me, is as follows. In the middle of March, or a little before the commencement of the Hindu year, the weather becomes close and hot, the prevailing wind from the west being frequently interrupted by calms. In the course of the next fifteen days, thunder showers fall, which are sometimes very violent, and the first or second is usually a hail storm, the hail stones varying from the size of a Musket ball to that of a pigeon's egg. These occasional showers, continue through the month of April, but the heat is relieved on the western side of the Division by the sea breeze, which is felt distinctly at Shemoga. In May, the weather gets still more uncertain, and before the close of the month one or more violent squalls occur, accompanied with heavy rain to the quantity of two inches or upwards. About the end of the first week in June, the south west monsoon generally sets in, and blows almost without intermission until the end of July or middle of August. A break then ensues, which lasts for 15 or 20 days, usually with a clear sky, and little wind or rain. The monsoon however returns again sometimes with much force, and continues till the end of September, when the weather again becomes unsettled and thunder storms from the East alternate with hot sun-shine, till about the 10th of October, soon after which the north east monsoon sets in. A dry wind, mostly with a clear sky, blows daily from nine o'clock a. m. till sunset, sometimes with great violence. The rapidity with which evaporation goes on during this wind is astonishing. The roads which have been broken up into deep quagmires become in a few days dusty, and not a vestige is left of the numerous pools which had been visible all over the country. The water in the paddy fields is dried up, and the crops till then green, become immediately dry. At this time the nights are calm and very clear, and a heavy dew falls. The mornings are very cool and sometimes foggy, the cold increases till about the 10th of January, and from the middle of December till the end of January the Thermometer at day-light is not often more than

50°; the cold then moderates, and the sea breeze is sometimes felt in the evening and at night, and commonly brings with it a heavy fog, which in the Mulnad is so thick in the morning, that objects cannot be seen at the distance of 10 yards. It seldom clears till past nine o'clock.

20. The mean temperature is moderate. From a register of the Thermometer which is inserted in the appendix A No. 7 it is found to have been 62° at sun-rise, 86° at noon, and 88° at sunset in the coldest month January, and 76° at sun rise, 88° at noon, and 81° at sunset in the hottest month May. It must however be explained that this thermometer in January and February was generally in a tent under a single fly. In a house the range would have been much lower.

21. With the exception of fever, which is very common, the climate seems healthy and is certainly favourable to the European constitution.

22. Nagara is now divided into fourteen Taluks, in each of which, except Coppa, Lackwally and Harihar, two of the old Taluks have been united. They are:—

1. Sagar including Chandraguti.
2. Nagara—Anantapura.
3. Cowlidroog—Mandagaddai.
4. Coppa.
5. Lackwally.
6. Sorub—Anwatti.
7. Shicarpura—Udaguni.
8. Shemoga—Cumsi.
9. Honally—Hollay honnur.
10. Harihar.
11. Chennagerry—Bassawapatam.
12. Terrikerry—Ajampura.
13. Kaddur—Yegati.
14. Chiccamugalúr—Wastara.

In speaking of the united Taluks, the second name is now generally dropt for the sake of brevity.

23. These Taluks are again subdivided into 236 Máganys, the names of which will be found in Appendix A Nos. 8 and 9. together with a notice of the revenue, population, and distinguishing characteristics of each Taluk.

24. There are 30 forts in Nagara, a list of which is given in the Appendix A No. 10. Of these, the Durgs, or Hill forts, are ;

1. Chandraguttidurg,
2. Govardhangerri durg,
3. Cowlidurg,
4. Coppadurg,
5. Beláráyandurg, and
6. Kanchincaldurg,

which belonged to Ikkery ; and

7. Cámandurg,
8. Caldurg,
9. Hanumandurg, and
10. Rangandurg,

which belonged to the Terrikerry Pollygars. Some of the Hill forts are strongly built throughout of stone and mortar ; but the ramparts and walls of most of the others are of mud, and only preserved by a tiled or thatched roof. These roofs until 1833, were renewed from time to time by forced labour in most cases, and since this has been discontinued, the decay of the forts has proceeded with great rapidity, and most of them are now in ruins.

25. The number of Pettas, or Towns containing shops, is given in the Taluk returns as 59, but only 34 of these, which are enumerated in the appendix, A No. 11 appear to deserve the name. The principal trading towns are :—

- 1 Serálcoppa.
- 2 Bassawanhally,
- 3 Nyámati,
- 4 Bírur, and
- 5 Harihar,

The other most flourishing towns are Shemoga, Terrikerry, and Shicar-

	Adults	Children.	Total
*Males	2,342	1,267	3,609
Females	2,642	1,131	3,773
Total	4,684	2,398	7,382
Houses			1,702
Average No. of inmates			4.33

pur. But the population of Shemoga, \* the largest of the three, is only 7,382. Ikkerry is completely in ruins. Nagara contains only a few straggling houses and has completely lost its trade, which, during the government of Hyder, was by artificial causes raised to considerable importance. Sagar as a town has greatly declined, but appears to be reviving, and is still the scene of active trade in the betel-nut season. All

the other towns are inconsiderable.

26. There are in Nagara 120 Agraháras, in which lands have been granted free of all or some portion of the land tax, for the support of religious brahmans, either by the reigning Prince gratuitously, or on the payment by some other party of a nuzzer called in Canarese kánikai, and sometimes the price of the land. These Agraharas are enumerated in appendix\* A No. 12. They are particularly numerous in the Cowlidroog Talook. Sixty eight are on the banks of the Tunga or Bhudra, a site, which has been selected for the convenience of ablution in those (to Brahmans) sacred streams. The Brahmans in many cases were originally invited to these Agraharas from very distant countries; some from the neighbourhood of Kanchi and Madura, and some from the banks of the Krishna and Godavery. They are now generally impoverished, and many of their lands are uncultivated, and their houses in ruins.

27. There are 5,968 Hindu temples, of which 42 of the principal are enumerated in the appendix, A Nos. 13 & 14 and 32 Brahman Mutts, for which also see in the appendix A.

28. There are in Nagara 5,277 villages, 1,277 hamlets; 6,759 large tanks, of which 3,576 are in repair, and 2,062 ponds or small tanks. The three largest tanks in repair, are the Súlai kerry in Bassawapatam; the Madagada kerry in Kaddúr; and the Bhucámúdi kerry in Ajumpura. There are besides these, two large tanks which have long been burst. The Madagada kerry of Shicarpura, formed by a dam across the Shicarpura or Choradi river, and Kukasimúdra near Yegatí.

29. According to returns furnished by the Amildars in 1836, Nagara contains 4,59,842 inhabitants, being on an average 71 to a square mile. I believe these returns furnish a correct general view of the population of the Division, though they may not be entirely free from error. They are inserted at full length for each Taluk in the Appendix B.

30 On comparing the number of houses with the number in 1800, as given in a return printed by Dr. Buchanan in his journey, a decrease is found in the Mulnád of 6618, also in Chennagerry of 160, and an increase in the other Taluks of 13,523, leaving a net increase of 6,745 houses. The average number of inmates to a house obtained from these returns, is 4.59, consequently the difference in the houses indicates an increase in the population of the whole Division of 31,138. Applying the same proportion of inhabitants to the houses in 1800, we have a population of 4,28,559, which would make the increase since found, 7.12 per cent in 35 years. Colonel Wilks estimates the number of inmates to a house at 5 in the towns, and 4 in the villages, and takes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  as the mean for the whole country; this coincides very nearly with the results now obtained.

\* Not Printed.



31. In the return, the population is classed under the several castes, into which, by the native usage, their community is subdivided. Some confusion is incidental to this classification. Caste, or the original term "Jatí" may be said to be an hereditary distinction marked by the privilege of eating together and intermarrying. There are a few instances, however, such as that of Penjar, Pendari, and some other artisans or traders, where individuals, strictly speaking, of different castes, but of the same profession, have been classed together. The castes enumerated are altogether 129, of which the following are the most numerous:—

1	Shívabhact.	..	..	..	..	1,32,755
2	Hollayer	..	..	..	..	48,493
3	Brahmans..	..	..	..	..	31,802
4	Kuraber	..	..	..	..	27,682
5	Halayapyka.	..	..	..	..	26,839
6	Malavar	..	..	..	..	20,293
7	Mussulman..	..	..	..	..	18,058
8	Bédar	..	..	..	..	16,708
9	Uppar	..	..	..	..	9,837
10	Bestar	..	..	..	..	9,430
11	Mahrattce.	..	..	..	..	8,125
12	Agasáli and Sonagar	..	..	..	..	8,186
13	Other Castes.	..	..	..	..	1,01,034
<hr/>						
Total.....						4,59,812
<hr/> <hr/>						

32. A short account of each caste will be found in the Appendix A No. 15.

33. The agricultural classes amount to about 2,57,595 or 56 per cent; the military and servants to 40,626; the commercial to 43,759; and the artisans and manufacturers to 51,000. This statement, however, being founded on the hereditary, or supposed, usual occupation of each tribe, and not on the actual pursuits of individuals, is only an approximation.

34. The castes which appear to be indigenous are Shívabhact, Malavar, Halayapyka, Hassalar, Kari Wokkel, Hollayer, Mádigar, and the Punchal or smiths &c; The Uppar, Kurabar, Gangádikar, Nonaber, and Kunchitigar seem natives of Mysore, though not of Nagara Malnád; Bédar, Wadder, Teligaru and Reddi are of Telingana; and the proper country of the other foreigners is evident from their names.

35. The chief article of food is, in the Malnád, rice for all classes, in the central Taluks, rice for the richer, and rági for the poorer inhabitants; and in the Eastern Taluks, rice for the brahmans, and rágíjola and other dry grains for all others. Ghee, butter, milk, and buttermilk, form a large proportion of the diet of all brahmans, as also bella or jagry, cadalai, dhal and wheat. Salt, tamarind, or other pickle, and chillies are used by all. Betel-nut, betel-leaf and tobacco are also universally consumed; but tobacco is chiefly used by the brahmans in the form of snuff, and by other castes smoken in churoots, or chewed with betel-leaf. Brahmans, Jains, Shívabhact, and the Shiva Sudras, abstain from animal food. The others eat flesh and fish when they can obtain it, sheep, goats, fowls, wild hogs, elk, other game and wild fowl, are the animals usually eaten. By Bedars and a few of other castes, monkeys are occasionally shot for food. The Guana is considered game, and is much esteemed. Foxes are also eaten. Tame ducks, geese, and turkeys, were almost unknown to the natives of Nagara until recently, and are so still, except at Harihar and Shemoga, where a few ducks are now kept. The rivers and tanks contain several varieties of fish in considerable abundance, which are in great request and are taken by the Bestars with nets; by other classes with hooks, and when the tanks, are nearly dry, by letting off the water and securing the fish as they lie in the mud with wicker baskets. The right of fishing a tank in this manner is rented for, from 12 to 20 Bahadry Pagodas. Sometimes the deep pools of the rivers are medicated with the nut of a tree, which kills or stupifies the fish, so that they rise to the surface, and are taken out by the hand. The Tunga and Bhudra abound in a large and excellently tasted fish, which attains to the size of 12 or 18 lbs, and is highly prized. Near Mahishi and some other Devastans on the bank of the river, the brahmans feed these fish daily with boiled rice, and will not allow them to be molested. They become in consequence quite tame, and can be collected in large shoals at a minutes notice.

36. The seed of the bambu, called by the natives bider akki, (bambu rice) when procurable is collected by the poorer classes, and used as a substitute for rice or ragi. This however, happens but rarely, as the whole crop of bambus of a particular species comes into bearing in the same season, dies and is replaced by the crop from its seed. The natives enumerate four kinds, kiri or small bider, hebbedar or large ditto, nagutti and kanangi, and say that the small kind is twelve, and the large kind, forty years, in coming to maturity. The small kind of bambus came to maturity in the beginning of 1837; and vast numbers of the rayets, from Ajumpura, Terrikerry, and Honally, whose crops had failed, resorted to the jungle round the Baba Buddn Hills to collect the seed. It sold for 4 Rupees a khandy, when ragi

was selling for 7 or 8. The natives assert that the bambu harvest is usually coincident with a season of scarcity. Bhagni hitt, or flour made from the pith of the *cariota urens* is eaten by Halayapykas when rice is dear.

37. Spirituous liquors, saráya, are drunk freely by the middle and lower orders of Mussulmans, by Bedars, Lambanics, and the impure tribes, and occasionally by some of the other castes who eat animal food. The most common spirit is made from molasses. Fermented liquors called kal or hinda are used also by Halayapykas, and Námatore Gowdas. This toddy is procured in the Mulnád from the Bhyne (*cariota urens*) and in the Eastern Taluks from the Ichal (*elati sylves tris.*) The palmyra, (*borassus*) is unknown in Nagara; and cocoanut trees are not cut for toddy. The Brahmans and Shivabhactaru are, I believe, strictly sober, and the vice of drunkenness is confined to the lower population of the large towns, peons and sepoy, and the gowdas of Chiccamugalur. It is however, I fear, rather on the increase. Gauja, called in Canarese bhangí, or the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant, (*Cannabis sativa*), is much smoked by Mussulmans, Lambanics,\* and the more dissipated of other castes. It is a very powerful intoxicator.

\* For the statistics of this tribe, see Appendix A No. 16.

38. In physical structure, the inhabitants of Nagara generally are firm and muscular, but of a lighter make than the men of the coast. They say themselves that the men of the open country, who live on jola, are the strongest and hardiest; next those who live on ragi; and that the Mulnád people are of a soft and relaxed fibre from living on rice. Probably, the difference in the humidity of the atmosphere, contributes to the same results. The superior size and strength of the women of Bassawapatna and its vicinity over those of the Mulnád is very striking; though the latter have certainly the advantage in appearance. The Hellayer and Halayapyka in the Mulnád, though of short stature, are remarkably thick set and muscular. The Heggadays and many of the Malava Gowdas are tall and handsome. It is however considered that in manual labour, Nagara men are greatly excelled by the natives of Canara, a number of whom every year, after their one harvest is over, come for employment in the Mulnád. One of these labourers will, it is said perform the work of two Nagara men, both from being more powerful, and working with a better will. A Canara cooly, or porter, will with ease carry a load of 3 maunds, or 84lb a distance of 12 miles. A Nagara man will consider it a great hardship to carry two maunds. I have heard this difference accounted for, from the carriage of goods, and nearly all the labour of farming being above the Ghauts, performed by bullocks, while below it is chiefly done by men.

39. To ascertain the average stature of the Nagara men, I classified the

\* Not Printed.

prisoners whose measurement had been registered at the Jail at Shemoga since 1836, up to which time they were not usually measured, according to their height ; and out of 550 men obtained the following result.

		Fect.	Inches.		Fect.	Inches.	
1st.	Class	6	0	and upwards.			1
2nd.	do.	5	9	but under	6	0	5
3rd.	do.	5	6	„	5	9	67
4th.	do.	5	3	„	5	6	236
5th.	do.	5	0	„	5	3	178
6th.	do.	4	9	„	5	0	53
7th.	do.	4	6	„	4	9	9
8th.	do.	4	6	„	0	0	1
							<u>Total. . . 550</u>

40. By a similar arrangement of the descriptive rolls of the Asham peons, I found the following result.

1st.	Class.	..	..	..	0
2nd.	do.	..	..	..	6
3rd.	do.	..	..	..	81
4th.	do.	..	..	..	251
5th.	do.	..	..	..	131
6th.	do.	...	..	...	3
7th.	do.	..	..	...	1
8th.	do.	..	...	..	0
					<u>Total. . . 473</u>

The caste of each of these men, is shewn in Appendix\* A. Nos. 17 & 18.

41. With a few exceptions, the same dress is common in Nagara as in other parts of Mysore. The cloths in use are described by Buchanan in Page 207 Vol. I of his journey ; and a list of them with their native names, is given in the Appendix A No. 19. The dress of the higher classes in public consists of the mundás or turband, augarika or long frock, dhotra, angotra, and a shawl or scarf. In the costume which Tippu enjoined on all who appeared at his court, trowsers were substituted for the dhotra, and for a time they became common among the Public Officers in Mysore ; but few Hindus now wear them, except for riding. In-doors the turband, and ungarika are dispensed with. A large square cloth, called a rumal is now very often substituted for the mundas, even by the higher orders, as being cheaper and more convenient. The dress of the rayets every where, except in the Mulnád, consists of a rumál, angotra, and long loose drawers

reaching to the knee, called 'Chellana,' all of course unbleached cotton fabric made chiefly in Mysore, to which is invariably superadded a cumbli. The richer gowdas, and in Terrikerry and Kaddur many of the rayets, wear coarse angarika and dhotras. Peons, labourers, and others a grade lower than farmers, wear short tight drawers reaching to the middle of the thigh, called 'gudigi,' and gird their loins with a long piece of broad tape of a strong texture called datti or kacha. The still poorer people wear only a rumál, cambli, and langutti. Among the Rayets of the northern Mulnád, a thick coarse dhotra is more common than chellana. In Nagara and Cowlidroog, many wear chellana of red and white, or blue and white, striped stuff. The gowdas of Coppá, Jágara, Adwally, Wastára, and Chiccamugalur are distinguished by a peculiar blue and white striped cloth, called nadukattu, which they tie round their waist, so as to leave in front a loose fold which serves as a pouch to carry betel-nut, tobacco, or other small packages. Many women in the southern Mulnád, wear a very neat cap or topi of the adikkai hálai, or membrane that covers the leaf of the areca tree; a practise which I have not observed among the women of any other part of India, though it is common among the Sudra men of Tuluva. Another peculiarity is found in the dress of the gowdas of Mel-bangádi, who make a sort of jacket of their cumbli by folding it close round the body, and tying, or pinning with a thorn, the corners together over one shoulder. In the Eastern Taluks, the rayets often have cotton spun at home by the women of the family, and given out to a weaver who returns the required cloth. The only garments that are sewn are the angarika, chellana, gudigi and kuppas. The number of tailors, men and women, appears in the census to be 1148 of which 534 are in Shicarpura and Shemoga. A little long cloth, less woollen, and coloured Manchester cotton handkerchiefs, appear to be the only English manufactures purchased by the natives of Nagara, for clothing.

42. The passion for ornaments is universal, and to their acquisition is commonly appropriated all the money that is not required for the necessaries of life. The number of goldsmiths who are kept in constant employment in almost every village, is returned in the census, under the heads of Sonagar, and Agasali, as 4476 men; while there are only 1193 blacksmiths, and 1548 carpenters. The most common gold ornaments of the women are plates and studs for the back of the head; armlets, bracelets, nose jewels, ear-rings, and necklaces. The silver ornaments are bracelets, chains and heavy rings for the ankles, and hoops or zones for the waist. The trinkets most common among men, are a silver cord or chain, clasped round the waist, called udidhara, to which is sometimes attached a cylindrical silver box, called tayta, in which gold coins, or other valuables are kept, and a

round silver chunam box. All the men, and most of the women, among the Shivabhact who can afford it, wear a silver box called a Chowka or Karidigi containing the lingum. It hangs on the breast tied by a string round the neck. Those who cannot afford a chowka, tie the lingum in a handkerchief either round the neck or to the arm above the elbow. They are also fond of gold signet rings, which brahmans often tie on their janawars or sacrificial threads. Money is commonly carried in a small net purse called himmani chila, which is tied round the waist under the cloth by strings attached to it at each end. A large bag, called wottai chila or hassawi, is generally carried by the Shivabhacta when absent from home.

43. The number of inhabitants who possess arms, though probably less than it used to be, is still considerable. The matchlock is almost the only fire-arm known. The Hallayer and Hassalar in the Mulnád, generally possess bows and arrows. The bow of split bambu and the arrows of reeds with iron lancet-shaped heads. They do not now appear very expert archers, but occasionally manage to kill deer and even chitas. A return of the number of arms in Nagara was sent in by the Amildars in November 1837, and is given in the Appendix A No. 20. I have no doubt that this return is greatly under the truth. It exhibits:—

8,473 Match-locks,  
13,351 Swords,  
1,980 Spears and  
423 Bows,

with a few weapons of other descriptions. Many of the heggada's in the Mulnád and gowdas in the Eastern Taluks, have a large stock of match-locks which have been in the possession of the family from the time of the Ikkerry Government, under which they held lands on condition of Military Service. The insurrection in 1831, showed that they had no difficulty in arming themselves.

44. So far as I have observed, there is nothing peculiar in the popular amusements of the inhabitants of Nagara. The men are much addicted to field sports. Strolling players called Bhugavat attadavaru, generally Haiga brahmans, and Dombaru tumblers, many of whom are natives of Mysore, frequently visit the towns and villages, and their exhibitions are eagerly resorted to. The strength and agility displayed by the tumblers, are very remarkable. Haridasar, people who recite to music, songs and stories from the Puranas, collect large audiences. Among the rich, the mela or nautch is a favorite indulgence. Gambling is only practiced by the low and profligate of the towns. Men and women are equally fond of jattras or fairs, of

which the principal held in Nagara, are those at Togarci near Udaguni, Antracattai near Ajumpura, Kudali on the junction of the Tunga Bhudra, and Belleshwara near Humcha.

45. A great number of all classes both from Nagara and Canara, make a pilgrimage to Trepoti once in three or four years. On these occasions, the husband must be accompanied by his whole family, they must all travel on foot without sandals, and lodge outside the towns. It is very common for men in the lower ranks of life, to devote a small portion of their daily earnings to the Trepoti idol, and to conceal it till they have an opportunity of offering it in person. These parties of pilgrims are frequently attacked by robbers, and are subject to great mortality from change of climate and exposure. During the last year, in which the pilgrims were remarkably numerous, the cholera attacked them with awful fatality. In some cases whole families were swept away; in others the only survivors were helpless infants. Of the whole number who went from Nagara and the adjacent parts of Canara, scarcely one in ten is supposed to have returned. The Nadavas, Malavas, Halaypaykas and others of the Mulnád, attach great veneration to the pagodas of Dharmasthal, and Hiryedak in Canara, and visit them annually with offerings. The Dharmasthal Heggady has, great power, and his orders, or injunctions written on pieces of palmyra leaf in the name of the idol and called kodi, are scrupulously obeyed. The most common occasion of issuing such injunctions, is when the head of a family from disputes with the members, assigns his estate or betelnut garden, to the Dharmasthal devastan. An event of frequent occurrence. The heggaday's order is then procured, and attached to the premises; it serves most effectually to deter all other claimants from occupying the land, or taking its produce.

46. The celebration of the periodical festivals, that is Shivaratre on Magha Bohala new moon, usually falling in the end of February; Holi Hunami, Palguna Shuda, full moon, or 15 days later; Yugadi Habba, or Chaetra shuda 1st, 15 days later still; Ganesh Chouti, the 4th of Bhadrapada shuda in September; the Dasara, or Ashwega Shuda 9th, and the Devali or Ashwega Bohala, new moon, is another plea for indulgence. On all these occasions, friends and relations meet and interchange hospitalities and make presents to each other. There are also the particular feasts of the village idol, and what is called "Maresanti" or a propitiatory sacrifice to the goddess Kali, performed once in three or four years or oftener, should the place have been visited with a murrain among cattle, or any epidemic. On these occasions numerous fowls, sheep and a few buffaloes are slaughtered, and rice on which the blood has been sprinkled, the entrails and some of the blood, are carried at night in procession round the boundary of the village. He

buffaloes dedicated to the goddess, and called *marikona* are frequently turned at large with the free range of the fields and gardens of the village, two or three years before the sacrifice, and become by high feeding exceedingly fierce and dangerous. At many of the village temples, particularly in the Mulnad, the ceremony of swinging the votaries of the idol in the air by means of a hook passed through the muscles of the back, is practised at stated periods. A great concourse of people assemble at Sringeri, during the celebration of the Nava Ratri or Dasara festival, when they are fed for one or two days at the expense of the swami, and each brahman receives a Dakshana or present of a small sum of money, 2 or 4 annas, each woman a cloth, and each child some milk and sugar. Houses in Nagara, are always built of mud with wooden posts at the corners, and in the walls at intervals of six or eight feet, which support the roof, sun dried bricks of a large square shape are sometimes used in the open country; but burnt bricks seem to have been unknown till used for the officers houses at Harihar. The roof projects so as to form a verandah of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet on the outside, and protect the walls from the rain, and in towns is generally tiled, and remarkably wide and low: the floor is raised three feet above the level of the ground: the walls are about six feet high from the floor. The larger houses in towns, and those of the wealthier land holders in the Mulnad, consist of one or more square courts called Chouky or anqula, open in the centre with a corridore all round; small dormitories and closets without windows open into these verandahs. The common name for a house is manai, and its size is estimated by the number of its ankanas or compartments between the pillars; a few are made with an upper story, and are called *máligai manai*, a cutting of planks covered over with mud is sometimes added. The walls are washed with white and red clay, and the floors are polished and kept clean with cow dung, but plaster is rarely used. A rayet's house in the open country is generally a long narrow room, half of which is appropriated to the cattle at night, thatched with grass. The temporary hovels erected by the migratory tribes, such as Waddar, Gollar, &c. are called *hatti*. A shed or hut is called *gudisel*, and a Hollayar's house is called *gudi*.

47. Towns are built in irregular and narrow streets, as every householder tries to encroach as much as he can, by pushing out additional buildings in front of his house. Every town contains its *devastans*, which are often built in the middle of the street. It has also one or more *jangam matts*, which are very convenient for travellers to lodge in.

48. The villages in the open country are surrounded with a strong  
 Villages. hedge of 'kalli,' (euphorbium) 'butali,' (agave  
 vivipara,) 'sigai,' the (*mimosa saponaria*) and a



prickly bush, called 'gajigai;' with a gate which is closed at night, most of them have also their 'hudai,' a round tower of loose stones with loop holes, intended for defence from attacks of robbers or marauders. The houses are built in narrow streets which are partly blocked up with the 'panita' or granaries, and being very low, become in wet weather almost impassable from mire and cowdung. Large pits are made in some part of the town, in which the manure of the whole village is collected. Straw is stacked in the back yard of each house. From the mode in which the villages are arranged, and the careless habits of their inmates, fires are of constant occurrence in the dry season. These villages have also their 'devastans' or 'goodies' as the smaller temples are called, usually dedicated to Bassawa, Virabhadra, or Hanumanta; and there is always one to Kali or Durga, commonly called 'Ammanavaru,' the mother. These goodies are built with a vestibule or portico, in which the village head men meet to discuss public business, and travellers are allowed to lodge. It is remarkable that a great many of the murders in Mysore acknowledged by Thug approvers, have been committed in these buildings and the victims buried in them.

49. In the Malnad, villages are almost unknown. The owner of each estate has a large house on some eligible part of it; and his tenants, labourers, and slaves reside on their respective allotments. Their cottages have small gardens of vegetables, plantains, and other fruit trees.

50. Each village in the open country has its community composed of gowda; talawar or watchman; the madiga, baraki or kulawadi, whose office seems to be the same with that of the toti, a term not used here. The shanbhoge or accountant whose charge however, in Nagara generally includes several villages, or a whole Maganay; The kaiwadadavaru or handicrafts-men including the badegi or carpenter, kammer—smith, agasa—washerman, and hajam or barber. The aya or jangam priest, who performs the requisite ceremonies for the Lingavant rayets, and is sometimes also a school master; and the pujari who officiates in the village temple. There is also in every village an influential and generally rather old rayet known by the title of Hiriya rayet ("the chief rayet") or 'bhuddhivant' ("the wise") who is consulted on all occasions and is usually the spokesman when any representation has to be made to the superior authorities. In the Mulnád two or three leading rayets or heggadays, in each Maganay, act in behalf of the rayets of their shími or district, in all transactions of a common interest, such as arranging sales of betelnut with merchants, and the details of the settlement and collections with sirkar Officers; and engagements signed by them are held to be binding on those rayets. There are also in every Taluk, a few leading men,

Institutions.

called "Mukhastar," generally land holders, who take an active share in public proceedings, and are nearly always with the Amildar. They exercise an important influence on the management of the Taluk, which is frequently directed to their own private profit, by combining with the Sirkar servants to defraud the Government; but is also sometimes beneficial in checking oppression, and protecting the interest of the rayets.

51. Among Brahmans, matters of caste are settled by their respective gurus, who have agents stationed through the country to take cognizance of breaches of Brahminical discipline. The several inferior castes have each their own byelaws, to which conformity is enforced by the gowda of the caste, assisted by a Panchayet of the most intelligent men in it. These Panchayets sentence delinquents to pay a fine, or to give a feast to the caste, and interdict them from fire and water until they do so. The right of collecting these fines from most castes used to be rented on account of the Sirkar, but has ceased to be so from the present year—all the inferior tribes who wear the nama or vertical streaks which are the symbols of Vishnu, acknowledge to a certain extent, the authority of a person called the Samayaraya, who exercises it under the Brahminical guru of these castes.

52. The practice of selling widows convicted of a breach of chastity has been abolished by Government, but is still sometimes enforced by the Mutts. The woman is occasionally redeemed by her relations, on payment of the usual price, that is from 3 to 12 Pagodas. Women eating the sacrificial rice (Beli anna) at certain pagodas, lose caste and become forfeited to the pagoda. They must then either reside and perform menial offices in it, or if they subsist elsewhere, must pay to it a small sum annually. They generally become prostitutes. Sáhagamana, or the burning of widows with the bodies of their husbands, appears to have gradually fallen entirely into disuse. I have heard of one case in Nagara, which occurred about twenty years ago, and of none since. But it is evident from the number of monumental stones erected where this rite has been performed, and called mástikal, near all the large towns, that formerly it must have been very prevalent. A singular custom prevails amongs certain castes, particularly the Bedars, of dedicating one of their daughters in her childhood to some idol, she is then branded with an iron called 'muddirai' ('the seal,') does not marry, but subsists by prostitution, and is called bassavi. For every such dedication, a fee is paid by the family to the head of the caste or Samayaraya. Many of the males take the vow of Dásari, which obliges them to a life of celibacy and subsistence on alms in the name of the Tripate Venkatramana.

53. The gowdas of villages and the Pettai shetties, have a great many

rights and privileges called *mána mariyáde* of which they are exceedingly tenacious, one not the least valued by them, is the right of precedence exercised chiefly in receiving *támbula* or betel in public assemblies, in the order established by custom any deviation from which will be stoutly resisted as a grievous insult. The *Pettai shetti* or headman, and the tradesmen (*Vartakaru*) of the trading towns, who are generally *Banijagár*, are always treated with great respect. The "Shettaree" as he is called in the plural number, has commonly a *mánya* or privilege of passing one or more bullock loads of goods, daily, free of custom duties. He also levies *pasigi* which is a small quantity taken in kind, from all produce brought for sale to his market. The *Shetti Vartakaru* constitute a sort of court of arbitration, which is the favorite tribunal of all the trading community and of many others.

54. Disputes between the right and left hand castes, still occur occasionally, particularly at *Harihara*, at the holy festival, or at marriages; but are now seldom attended with any serious disturbance. The goldsmiths, and *mádigar*, on the one side, and the *banijagaru* and *hollayar* on the other, are the most active in expressing their animosity. At *Harihar* the Brahmans all side with the left hand caste against the *Banijagaru*, of whom they are bitterly jealous.

55. Slavery, chiefly however in the agrarian form, has existed from time immemorial and to a great extent in the *Mulnád*.

Slavery.

It is unknown in *Kaddúr*, *Terrikerry*, *Chennagerry*, *Harihar* and *Honnally*; and is rare in the intermediate *Taluks*. The population return shows in the five *Malnád Taluks*, 4169 houses containing 9973 persons of the *Hollayar* caste, who seem to correspond with the *Pallar* of the *Tamil* countries and *Poliar* of *Malabar*: and it is computed, that the whole of these are properly slaves; though many have now escaped from the authority of their original masters. Slaves are of two descriptions *honnál* (from "hon," gold) and *monnál* (from "man," earth) of which the former may, and the latter may not, be transferred from the soil to which they are attached. The term by which slaves are designated, "Al," does not in its original signification imply any notion of servitude. It merely means a person, (man or woman) and is applied equally to hired servants, or daily labourers, certain limits termed *mettu*, steps, are fixed, which the slave must not pass, without permission, on pain of being considered a fugitive. When a slave runs away, his master searches for him, and if successful applies to the *Amildar* of the *Taluk* to compel his return. The Native Government professed to comply with such applications, but the interference of the *Amildars* is now prohibited. Masters were considered to possess the right of punishing idle, or refractory slaves by beating, no express order has been given on this point, but the

power is supposed to have been abrogated by the police regulations. The Mulnád land holders frequently complain of this alleged departure from the custom of the country, but it is clear that slavery has been gradually losing the support of the Government, from the beginning of the present century, and I have generally found, on inquiry, that slaves whose return I was requested to compel, had left their masters fifteen or twenty years.

56. The usual maintenance (Paddi) of slaves in the Malnád, is 1 kolaga or 6 siddi of batta or rice in the husk, equivalent to a pukka seer of rice, for each man, and 5 siddis to each woman per diem, which is doubled on the new and full moons and sometimes at the feasts; an annual supply of clothes, consisting of one kumbli valued at half a Rupee, to each man and woman, one dotti or waist band worth half a fanam.

1 Panji or coarse cloth five cubits long, and costing about two annas, and 1 rumal costing  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Rupee for each man.

1 Shirie or cloth 10 cubits long and costing a rupee for each woman.

This account was given me by a Brahman who possesses land at Agumbai, and differs somewhat from the following statement given to Buchanan at Nagara.

For the man slave:—	..	..	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Cumbli annually.	..	..	1	8	0
Cotton cloth annually	..	..	3	0	0
Handkerchief ..	..	..	0	4	0
6 Khandaga of Paddy for salt, tamar- inds, &c.	..	..	4	0	0
1½ Kolaga of paddy daily, or annually					
27½ Khandaga worth	..	..	18	5	4
			<hr/>		
			Total . . .	27	1 4
			<hr/>		

For the woman slave:—

Daily allowance of 1 Kolaga of Paddy,  
365 annual do 3 Khandagal

Total 21¼ Khandaga	...	..	14	3	0
Cloth ..	..	..	2	0	0
Jacket.	..	..	0	4	0
			<hr/>		

Total . . . 16 7 0

On the occasion of marriages, the master of the man has to purchase a wife for him, usually for 3 or 4 B pagodas from her owner, unless, which is most commonly done, he can give the daughter of one of his slaves in return.

This practice is called *sattai* or barter. The expense of the marriages are borne by the master of the husband, and commonly amounts to six Rupees and three *khandaga*, or 150 seers of rice, the children belong to the owner of the man. When a slave with the permission of his master works for another person, that person must supply him with food and clothing as above stated, and must besides pay a small annual sum, generally half a B. Pagoda to the master—this is called *heggal bádigar*, “shoulder hire.” The ordinary price of a pair of slaves, man and woman, called “*gudi serakku*” (*gudi*, a Hallayer’s habitation; *serakku* goods or stock of any kind) is 12 B Pagodas, and with a pair of bullocks they are supposed to be sufficient for cultivating five *khandaga* of land. These slaves though degraded, are much better off than those in Malabar; they are in general stout and healthy in appearance, and show no signs of being either over worked, or under-fed. They are rapidly approximating to the state of the better class of agricultural laborers.

57. The Ikkery princes possessed a great many slaves acquired by conquest, or otherwise; some of whom were employed in the Palace garden at Nagara, and others in keeping in repair the forts of Luckwally, Cowledroog, &c., they were all retained by Hyder and his successors, until the end of 1834. The establishment was a source of great abuse, but the slaves considered its abolition, rather in the light of dismissal than emancipation. Besides the Hollayer, there are a few slaves born of women who have lost caste, or who in infancy have been sold by their parents.

58. The standard of education in Nagara is extremely low. In the families of the shanbagues and public servants above them, the boys receive a respectable official education—that is, they learn to read and write fluently Canarese and Mahratta as used in the cutcherries, but not grammatically, and to keep accounts in the native method. This education is acquired less at school than in the cutcherries, where they attend after they are 12 or 13 years old, and copy official papers and practise arithmetic. The sons of the Vaidika Brahmans learn a little Sanskrit. The mass of the Haiga and Tuluva, agricultural Brahmans can barely write their name. The Jangams are occasionally deeply read in their sacred books. The Banijagars, Shivabhaet Gowdas, and many of the richer rayets have their children taught to read and write. The Jains one of whom is in every district, know the native system of astrology; and a few of the Vaishnava and Mádava Brahmans, who are called Acharies, and of the Smartha brahmans, who are called Sastries, are well read in the Sanskrit Puranás and Sástras. By a return obtained from the Amildars in 1835, and copied into the appendix, it appeared there were then 170 schools containing 1562 scholars, of whom 441 were brahmans, and 1,121 other classes. In the

census since obtained, only 153 schools are entered. The sons of brahmans in the Malnád, and of the richer people elsewhere, are taught at home, and I have no doubt, that a much greater number of children are actually instructed, than these returns show; but after due allowance on this account, the proportion of scholars to the population is remarkably small. Until the end of the last century, the kadatta a book or tablet made of coarse cloth, blackened over, so as to retain the writing of ballapa a kind of potstone, was almost the only material for records and accounts, both public and private, intended to be durable. All the Mulnád shanbogues still keep kadattas, but paper is now far more generally used for writing. The use of the Mahratta language in the Sirkar offices has lately increased considerably to the unfair exclusion, as it appears to me, of the language and natives of Mysore, in favor of a foreign tribe and dialect. Neither English nor any branch of European knowledge has ever been taught in Nagara, and I believe the people generally to be less enlightened in this respect than in any part of southern India. A school at Shímoga has now been set on foot, but a vast deal remains to be done to place Nagara, in regard to education, on a level even with the least favored of the British provinces.

59. As might be expected in a simple, unenlightened, and almost exclusively agricultural community, possessing considerable industry and skill in husbandry, favored by remarkable natural advantages, the people of Nagara possess in abundance the means of subsistence, with little wealth in the shape of money. The soil and climate are so well adapted for the production of all the necessaries of life, that famine is unknown, and scarcity very rare. Most of the gowdas and many rayets are rich in grain and agricultural stock. The facility with which the revenue was collected in Durmukhi 1836—37, when many rayets did not recover a single grain from their fields, is a gratifying proof of the extent of their resources. The brahmans of the Mulnád, however, notwithstanding the large exportation of betelnut, are generally much worse off, than those of the open country, and are nearly all in debt. Some of them in Sagar and Coppa, have difficulty in procuring rice for their subsistence during the month preceding the harvest. The only people in Nagara who have money at command, are two or three betelnut dealers, a few shroffs and bankers, and brahmans who are, or have been, in the employ of Government. The cheapness of provisions is remarkable. It is no uncommon thing for 117 pukka seers of ragi, or 50 of rice to sell for a rupee, and the usual wages paid by a native near Shemoga to farming servants, is two rupees a month.

60. The impression I have derived of the general character of the

people of Nagara, from a residence among them in constant and almost familiar intercourse of three years and a half, is, I am happy to say exceedingly favorable. From the occurrences of the insurrection among other causes, they had obtained the character of a turbulent and unruly race. There are no doubt individuals of this description; but the mass of the population are, I am persuaded, naturally orderly and tractable. A short time served to give them confidence in the intentions of Government, and it was rare that they did not cheerfully acquiesce in all measures proposed for the improved administration of the country, however opposed those measures might in some instances be to their habits and prejudices. I have no where in India seen so much honesty and veracity as among the country people of Nagara; and their superiority in this respect, greatly facilitated success in Police and Judicial investigations. Even at the chief station of the Division and in the precincts of the catcherry, I observed little of that mischievous spirit of intrigue so prevalent in some parts of Mysore. A remarkable characteristic of the Nagara population, is the great preponderance in numbers of the Shivabhaet tribe, and their dislike of Brahmans and of Brahminical institutions. Their own tenets are not wanting in superstition and idolatry; but they are less infected with the artificial and enslaving doctrines of caste, and therefore less debasing, than those of other Hindu sects. The grand aim of those doctrines appears to have been to secure for the Brahmans who framed them, a permanent monopoly of profit and power. The shivabhactars have discerned this object, and have eluded it. They neither arrogate to themselves, nor concede to Brahmans any inherent superiority: and though sufficiently strict in regard to diet and ablutions, to ensure temperate and cleanly habits, they are much less encumbered with absurd ceremonies than other Hindus. The Shivabhactar of the higher ranks, whose ancestors had so large a share in the administration of their country under the Ikkery princes, have felt very keenly the Brahman ascendancy established in Nagara chiefly through the Hungal family, since the accession of the rajah. It seems highly desirable, on every account, that this ascendancy should never again be permitted, and perhaps no better check against it can be found, than the introduction to the Public service, of some of the more intelligent and respectable shivabhactas. There would be no difficulty in finding as many properly qualified persons as are likely to be wanted, and their superior honesty and simplicity would more than compensate for their inferiority to the brahmans, in acuteness and talent for business. The foregoing observations must not be taken to convey too favorable an opinion of the people. There is here as in every part of India,

Character of the people.

much superstition and much demoralization, and the fruits are apparent in the frequency of suicide, murder, and infanticide. The Brahmans of the Mulnád are said to have been formerly noted for benevolence and hospitality. Unfortunately they are now only distinguished by the want of these amiable qualities, and afford decidedly the worst specimen of the national character. The rayets of Nagara have always prided themselves on their nationality. I do not think it desirable that this feeling should be destroyed.

61. Agriculture directly contributes eleven sixteenths of the revenue, and employs five ninths of the population of Nagara according to the computation in para 64, which is under the truth; as many who have been included under the head of some other calling or trade, also cultivate land. This subject has in every particular been so minutely and accurately described by Doctor Buchanan in his 'Journey,' that I shall confine myself to a summary account of it and refer for details to that eminent authority.

62. No. 22 in the appendix A. is a descriptive list of the implements used in husbandry in Nagara, and No. 23 a list of the productions. In speaking of either, when no familiar English term occurs to me, I shall call them by their Canarese names.

63. In the Mulnád land is laid out as

Process.	1 Gaddai, or rice land.
	2 Tota, Betelnut garden.
	3 Kan, tended woods.
	4 Kumari, newly cleared wood and upland.
	5 Bund Tota, Coffee plantations and
	6 Hittal, small back gardens attached to the house.

The soil is every where much inferior to that of the country farther East, and is mostly a stiff clay, or a thin layer of earth over laterite. Gaddai produces rice, a little sugar-cane of inferior quality, and in a few places a second crop of udder, hessaru, and sesamum, which are sown without manure, as soon as the rice is cut, and come to maturity without the aid of rain in three months. A little land among the hills watered by brooks and springs is cultivated with rice in the dry season, and is called in Sagar 'tannirkar', in Coppakar, and in Wastara and Jagar, kodi guddai, elsewhere only one crop of rice is raised; the sorts cultivated are few, and mostly coarse and red, and much less valuable than those raised in Canara. The field is ploughed after the first rains in March, manured with leaves and litter from the cowshed, and sown early in May; north of Nagara Cusbah, broad-cast sowing is more common; to the south, *natti* or transplantation. Till the monsoon sets in the



plants only require to be kept green by a few showers; the crop sometimes, but seldom, suffers from too little rain in August, or too much, when in blossom, in October. It is cut late in November.

64. In tota, or garden plantations, are grown betelnut, pepper, cardamums, betel-leaf, plantains, jack fruit, pine-apples, limes, oranges and citrons. The method of cultivation is particularly described by Buchnan, Vol. III. pages 219 and 276. Betelnut is the staple of the Mulnád, and sells higher than any other in the world. The quality is considered to improve progressively from north to south, as far as Kalasa, where the best is produced, and beyond which place the cultivation ceases. During the last three years, however, from the greater demand at Sagar, the betelnut of that Taluk has sold higher than that of Arga. The produce of Sagar and Kabbunad is called nannavara, that of the southern Mulnád, deshávvara, and of the inland gardens wolágara. All the nut of Nagara is boiled and cut in halves in which state it is called, 'hol' or 'chikkini,' and is preferred for the eastern markets. The betelnut of Canara is usually sold whole for the Bombay and northern markets. Nuts which have ripened before gathering are sold at a lower rate under the name of bettai and góta, cardamums and pepper are produced in much smaller quantities than in Canara. The cardamums are inferior to those of Sonda, but the pepper is better. The limes and citrons of the Mulnád are particularly large and fine.

65. Kán is a wood preserved for the sake of wild pepper vines, bhyni palms, and certain gum trees, by the Halayapaykas of Sagara, Sorab, and Uderguni.

66. Kumari cultivation is almost peculiar to some hill tribes of Mahratta origin. Soon after the rains they fell the trees in a spot of full grown wood; a hill side is preferred, leave them till January, and then set them on fire. The ground is afterwards imperfectly cleared, dug up, and sown towards the end of the rains with rágí, castor-oil nut, and other dry grains. In the first year the return is prodigious, but falls off by one half on the second year, and the place is then abandoned till the wood has again grown up. This culture is highly profitable, and has encroached on the ghaut forests to an extent, which is perhaps to be regretted. Strong fences are made to keep off wild beasts, and for a month before harvest the crop is watched at night, by a person in a raised platform or shed, called "marasu" or "manchigai"; much of the rice land is also watched in the same way.

67. For coffee, red soil with a command of water and shaded by a few large trees is preferred. Self sown plants of three years growth, are set in the month of August with a good deal of manure. In the next hot season the plants are watered, and in the succeeding year commence bearing, after which

ittle care is bestowed upon them. I have seen them growing as close as they could stand, without any fence, and scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding thicket. In a very dry season many of the trees die, and snap off suddenly close to the ground.

68. In the Hettel are raised a few vegetables, yams, turmeric, ginger, and a little bad tobacco.

69. In the central Taluks, land is laid out as guddai, hakkal also called hankal, tota and coppa.

70. The rice sown here requires less water, and the land retains moisture longer, but as the monsoon is so light, gaddai should be low land under a tank or dam large enough to supply water, if necessary, three or four times at the most critical periods of the season. These reservoirs are too small to preserve water through the dry season, and are made without sluices or stone facings; so that the water when below the kodi, is let out by cutting the bund. The rice here is drilled with the kuragi, with little or no manure when the ground is not too wet: this is called 'nérman' and rots the seed. When two months old, the crop should be cleaned with the kuntai and koradu, by the operation called arvasi, on the success of which, the out-turn mainly depends. To insure this, the field ought at the time to be under water. The crop is ripe in October but frequently fails, unless the tanks are filled by the thunder rains that precede the monsoon, no second crop of rice is cultivated but uddu hessaree, and on black soil, kadalai may be sown successfully after it. All land is much better for being ploughed up before it is hardened by the drying wind of November and December; but most of the rayets either from indolence or from their bullocks not being available defer this operation.

71. Sugar-cane is planted in January, watered from a tank, or by the cappelai or yatam from a well till the rains set in, and is cut the following December. This crop is both more certain and profitable than rice, but requires more capital.

72. In the central Taluks, the richest land called yeri is generally neglected, because to brake it up requires better cattle than are common there.

73. The hakkal is prepared after the first 'hada' or soaking, with the plough, heg kuntai, korada and yellal, and sown in the beginning of June, not however by farmers who have both, till the sowing of their gaddai is finished. The usual crop is ragí with its concomitants, called, "akkadi pyre," a mixture of avari, wogare jola, pundi, &c. this is drilled with the "saddai" between every six rows of ragí which is mixed with dung and placed in the furrows by the hand by women who follow the plough. Ragí and kursani are cut in September, leaving the other crops, standing till December. Jola, castor-oil nut, navani and hurali are sown without akkadi pyre. Hura-

If requiring very little rain is sown commonly in August, in a very slovenly manner after only one ploughing. Jannib is a valuable hakkal crop, but is considered exhausting. Small patches of capsicum are planted in other crops. A little black soil is cultivated with the same crops, as in the eastern Taluks. Provided the ground has been well cooled before sowing, the hakkal culture seldom fails, and is the least expensive, and most certain mode of farming.

74. All the tota here is under tanks, and if the supply of water fail, can with difficulty be preserved through one hot season. They contain cocoanut as well as betelnut, but never cardamums, and pepper rarely. The other trees are the same as in the Mulnád, but the betelnut is of much less value. Still so long as the tank is available, these gardens are found highly profitable. The coppal or kitchen gardens are chiefly kept by Uppar in the neighbourhood of the principal towns and on the banks of the river. Their usual productions are enumerated in the list No. 23. Carrots called gázar, a kind of pea, and radishes are not uncommon in them. I tried the potatoe at She-moga and found it answer tolerably well; some natives have planted them for experiment, and in a few years it is probable the cultivation will extend. The kaskasi or poppy has occasionally been cultivated both for the seed and opium, but is now only continued on a small scale at Chiccamugalur. In the hot season, water melons are grown in great abundance and perfection in the sandy bed of the river. Reshmi tota, mulberry gardens for the production of silk, are beginning to receive attention about Honnally.

75. In the eastern Taluks, land is either níravari (irrigated,) or bedil (dry) with a little tota. The nírávari land is nearly all in Chiccamugalur, Kaddur, and under the Sulaikerry lake, all crops may be raised in it, but the most common are rice, jola, wheat, fenugreek, coriander, onions, garlic, chillies, sesamum, and sugar-cane. Under the Sulaikerry lake, turmeric and sannih are also grown. Unless as sometimes happens, the supply of water should fall short, all these crops are highly profitable. Should there be water enough a second or third crop is obtained. Bedil land is distinguished into 'yeri,' black, 'kengád,' red, 'malal,' sandy, and 'kal maradi,' gravelly soil; of the three last kinds, the cultivation differs little from that of the hakkal already described, except that a larger kind of rági and more jola, sami, harka sejjai and baragu are grown. There are two seasons for sowing yeri land; mungar in the first rains when jola, rági, hurallu, yellu ioguri, uddu and hessaru are sown, and hingar in September, when wheat, cotton, yennugar jola, and kadalai are sown. If there are heavy rains in May, with four or five smart showers at intervals during the next three months, these lands are exceedingly productive. In a favorable season, the appearance of the country from the Sulaikerry tank to Harihar is rich beyond description, from the extent and

luxuriance of the cultivation. Yeri land in Harihur and the northern part of Bassawaputna is ploughed once in three years with a large plough and eight or sixteen bullocks, and in the intermediate seasons is only turned up with the hegkuntai, as described by Buchunan Vol. III. page 342. In Terrikerry and Kaddur, tobacco is an important crop.

76. Yegate is the only part of Nagara which contains cocoanut gardens not under tanks. They are very productive and profitable.

77. Irrigation in Nagara is limited and imperfect. In the Mulnád it is unnecessary, and in the other Taluks, the dry grains are so productive, that it seems to have attracted less attention than the results produced by it in Sulaikerry and Kaddur prove it to deserve. Gardens are watered from the coppola and yata, but the application of these contrivances to agriculture, as practised so successfully in the Bangalore Division, Bellary and Coimbatore, is here almost unknown.

78. The implements used by farmers are very cheap, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are intended. The only expensive articles are the cart, worth Rupees 128—15—1½. which however lasts for two or three generations, and the Sugar Mill. The cost of a whole set of the others is only Rupees 28—11 As.

79. The productions which the rayets of different Taluks sell to pay the Government assessment, are stated in the account of the Taluks. The surplus dry grains in the open country are stored in granaries, to the extent, by the richer farmers, of three years consumption. They lend it out at interest for other grain, but rarely sell it for money, unless in seasons like the last, when they have no other way of paying their rent.

80. The productions of which the improved and extended cultivation appears to deserve the attention of Government, are coffee, cotton, sugarcane, silk, tobacco, safflower, linseed and potatoes.

81. For coffee I do not think it necessary for Government to do more than it has done. The present mode of culture requires no improvement, and Mysore coffee has now established a reputation which under the late liberal arrangement of Government, must secure high profits to the coffee planters for some years at least. This will stimulate the extension of the culture far more than any direct interference in its favor. I made a small plantation at Shemoga in August 1835, and it commenced to bear last September.

82. I believe neither the soil nor climate of the Eastern side of Nagara is unfavorable to cotton; yet little is exported, and scarcely enough grown

for home consumption, and that of inferior quality. The discouragement which attended the first attempt to introduce Bourbon cotton from Salem seed was stated in my correspondence on the subject. So strong was the prejudice against it, that notwithstanding the promise of exemption from assessment, I believe very little of the seed distributed in 1835 and 1836, was fairly tried, except by myself. The rayets of a village in Terrikerry said they had paid a bribe to the Shaikdar to excuse them from taking any of it. The crops in my compound at Shemoga however attracted great attention from the gowdas from all parts of the Division. I had much difficulty in convincing them that they have not been watered and tended with peculiar labour—but in the last season, I believe many of them gave the seed a fair trial and were delighted with their success both as to the quantity and quality of the produce, and their prejudices will no longer oppose its introduction. The principal drawback to this kind of cotton seems to be the liability of the pod to be attacked by a grub which eats the seed and discolours the wool.

83. The cultivation of sugar-cane is duly appreciated and appears to be on the increase. But it seems desirable to encourage the introduction of a better cane and of the process of manufacturing sugar, which is not understood. The cuttings of the Mauritius sugar-cane received from Captain Chalmers in January 1836, produced a small supply of canes of which I distributed half and planted the rest in my garden. The distributed canes appear all to have failed, probably from the little interest taken in them, but from my garden I obtained in December last, several thousand cuttings, which I shared among the principal sugar growing gowdas in Sorab, Anwatty Shicarpura, Shemoga, and Kaddur. They were all most eager to obtain them—and I have little doubt will follow up the cultivation of this cane, should they find it answer.

84. Silk is a most important addition to the productions of Mysore since Buchanan visited it, and has only been introduced at Honally since 1831. The gardens are all on the bush plan watered from wells by the pacotta. I sent a specimen of the silk to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay, who forwarded it to the Chamber of Commerce. It was pronounced to be worth 8 rupees per pucca seer of 1.8666 lbs. and though knobby and uneven, capable of being made with a little attention, a much more valuable production. The great desiderata seem to be a more careful method of winding, so as always to have the same number of cocoons in the thread, and to avoid the necessity of watering; the expense of which, I was assured at Honally was the greatest drawback from the profits. The A. H. Society have favored me with copies

of a pamphlet, which I have forwarded to Captain Macleod, on the Culture of Silk by Seignior Mutti, who has had charge for some years of a silk plantation at Poona on the Italian method, by standard trees. This pamphlet shows how the defects, in the Honally method may be remedied, and Seignior Mutti also expressed his readiness to instruct any person who may be sent to him for the purpose. I would strongly recommend, that advantage be taken of Seignior Mutti's offer, and that land should be allowed for silk garden's free of assessment.

85. The Virginian and Egyptian tobacco seed forwarded to me by the  
 Tobacco. Commissioner's orders for experimental culture, were planted in my compound, and grew readily. The late rains however in November were very unfavorable to the quality of the tobacco. I left a large quantity of seed of both sorts for distribution, but it is impossible yet to say whether they will answer better than the tobacco of the country, and be adopted generally. The abolition of the tobacco monopoly would afford the greatest encouragement to improvement in this staple. That of Kaddur is already an important article of trade, and the last crop sold for the Canara monopoly at  $53\frac{3}{4}$  Rupees per Candy of 560 lbs. including carriage to Mangalore.

86. The sale of surplus cattle forms an important item in the farmers  
 Stock. receipts, as young bullocks are always in demand, and fetch from 6 to 12 Rupees a head. The Mulnad Cattle are inferior in size and strength to those of Shemoga, and they again to those of Bassawapatna and Ajampura, but even those by no means equal the Bangalore and Salem breed. West of Hollayhonnur pasture is everywhere abundant. In the dry season, working bullocks are fed on ragi straw in the central Taluks, but in the eastern, principally on the stalks of jola, called seppai. A good deal of ghee is made for sale about Shicar-pura. The milk of Chiccamugalur and the Mulnad is thin and poor. The buffaloes of Ajampura and Ubrani are noted and form an important export. The carriage bullocks bred in Nagara called 'gidda' are fast, but will not carry more than four to six maunds. It does not appear, unfortunately, that the breed of cattle in general use in Nagara has in any degree partaken of the improvement effected by the Amrit Mahal establishments, in those destined for the public service. I would recommend that bulls from the Amrit Mahal herd should be sent to the several Taluks of Nagara. The abolition of the duty on live-stock will no doubt facilitate improvement in the breeds.

87. Good horses are kept by few, except public servants, but a miserable  
 Horses. breed of tattus is common about the towns, and are kept for riding by the better order of farmers.

88. Asses are kept by the agasar (washermen,) and are sometimes employed to carry grain or salt—but are in very low estimation.

Asses.

89. A good many sheep are kept by the Kurabar in the Eastern plains. Their profit is derived principally from the wool, next from the sale of ewes past breeding, and rams, which are bought up for slaughter at the large towns, or exportation to Canara; and by stalling them on land to manure it. This is called mandai. Considering the importance which has now become attached to the better kinds of Indian wool, as an article of export to England, it seems extremely desirable that Government should take some steps to improve the breed of sheep in Mysore, by the introduction of rams from the Cape, or New South Wales, which have been found to answer better than those from Europe. Experiments have been made in this way by the Bombay Government, at Ahmidnuggur, and have, I understand, been eminently successful.

Sheep.

90. Swine are scarce and only kept by Hollayer and Koramer who had to pay a tax for them till the present year.

Swine.

91. Buchanan has given numerous calculations of the average seed and produce of land in all parts of Mysore. These are no doubt as perfect as can be obtained from such fallible data as native testimony, and native standards of weight and measurement. I have therefore merely added to them a table shewing the results of an actual experiment, which I made during the last rains, on the land attached to my house at Shemoga. It was mostly rich black soil mixed in places with sand containing lime, on the bank of the river, but 20 feet above its bed. It had been fallow at least forty years, and was in consequence full of holes and false ground. It was tilled, in the manner of the country, by three pair of my own carriage bullocks, of the Salem breed, and much stronger than the Shemoga bullocks which the gowdas told me could not have done the work in double the time. It was sown as hakkal with jola, linseed, kuswi, uddu hessaru huruli, oats, wheat, cotton and tobacco, and kadalai as a second crop; no manure was used. The heavy rains in September and October were most unfavorable for all these crops, 81,101 square yards of land were computed by the Amil and Nadigars as 1 Kandy, 4 Kolagas, 5½ Scers, assessed at Pagodas 6—2—4. The value of the gross produce was Pagodas 18—0—14.

Return from land and seed.

92. I have already, in the letters noted in the margin, reported on the tenure of land in Nagara. The people are accustomed to consider all land to belong to the Sirkar, unless specially alienated; but admit the right of sale or mortgage in gardens. In the Mulhád it is clear this

Tenure of land.

30th April 1836.

3rd April 1837.

25th August 1837.

right exists in rice lands also. It appears from old sunnuds that the price of the land, as well as a nazzur, was paid to the Sirkar by persons who founded agraharas. A rayet's land could not without his written consent be permanently transferred to another. Both rice lands and gardens are cultivated by tenants of the proprietor, on rent called "gadi" or "guttigai" generally in kind with a small payment in cash. The registered land holders pay the assessment direct to the Shaikdar and Shanboga, and there is no umbali or village establishment. Some rayets hold the whole or parts of several villages. The Shanbogu in this case keeps an account in the name of each rayet. This is called kulawar grámawar, instead of keeping an account for each village or grámawar kulawar.

93. In the eastern Taluks no land is salcable, but garden, or 'umbali' and 'uttára' land. Gowdas sell their gowdekai, but this merely includes the usufruct of the umbali, and other emoluments and privileges attached to the office, but not the land of the village. The usual price in Shemoga is three years purchase of the umbali shist. In Chiccamugalur and Wastara are rayets called kulagars who claim peculiar rights amounting nearly to absolute property, on the land of their villages; and there are almost in all villages, some rayets whose tenure seems to be of longer standing, and more respected than others. In Haramcattai, Ajumpura and Yegati, there are traces of a tenure by shares called chigar vantigai, in which the whole village was parcelled out into lots of equal value, containing a due proportion of rice, garden, and dry land. There are also traces of a similar apportionment in the farm of a rayet, of black, red, and sandy soil, and near distant and middle fields which he was not allowed to separate. In all these Taluks the settlement was made by villages. Where there was land assigned to the office, the old gowdas have generally retained the management of their villages, elsewhere they were displaced by temporary renters. They controlled all arrangements for cultivation, and occasionally took land from a rayet against his consent, though they had no recognised right to do so, unless he left it uncultivated, in which case it was transferred without ceremony to a new occupant whose tenure was the same as his predecessors. Great impediments were placed in the way of a rayet throwing up land, or migrating to a new village. The settlement is now made with each rayet, and all restrictions regarding the occupation of land abolished. In these Taluks land is seldom cultivated by tenants, except on the terms of an equal Division of the crop, the tenant providing seed and stock.

94. On a few lands the old money assessment had been commuted since 1800 for a payment in grain, for the ostensible purpose of supplying some fort or chatra. But the disposal of this grain, was liable to great abuse, and the original money payments have therefore been restored.



95. The bettaye settlement was explained in all its forms in my letter of the 30th April, 1836. It has now been abolished everywhere except in Kuddur, and the beds of tanks occasionally cultivated.

96. At Birur in Kuddur a garden is held on the following tenure. The betel-nut is shared with the Sirkar, and a money rate is paid for the plantains, betel vines and other productions.

97. The following account of the ancient Divisions of the country, and the changes made in the land assessment of Nagara was given me by Suryahurnappa Nádigá of Dáncvas. That part of it which professes to describe the survey and assessment made by Gopa Mantri is contained in Sanskrit Slokams, copies of which are in the possession of Nadigars of other Taluks. I did not ascertain where they are taken from. Probably they may be identical with the inscription on a stone at Belagami mentioned by Buchanan Vol. III page 234. They are rather obscure in places and I am not certain that they were correctly interpreted to me in regard to the rates of land. The chronology in this paper cannot be relied on. The Varada Khanda I suppose to be the Banawasi Division, so called from the river. Buchanan says that Vijayanagara is intended by Nagara ; but this seems doubtful. Sreselya I believe to be the junction of the Tunga Bhadra with the Krishna.—

Between—Nasik Treyambika, on the North.

Kumbakona, on the South.

Sreselya Mallkarjuna, on the East.

and Gokurna Mahabaleshwara, on the West.

is contained a territory yielding twelve crores of nishka (pagodas.) This is called a phanichhásana.

Country yielding—

100	Nishka, is called a shima or kshetra.
18,000	Shima, a khampana.
2	Khampana, a ventya.
33½	Ventya or 33 ventya, and
12,000	Shima, a phanichhásana.

The country within the above limits was given by Trishanka Maharaya to the temple of Vírupuksheshwara at Pampa, and was in consequence never conquered till the era of Vikrama. In the year Pramati in the beginning of the era of Salivahana Mayur Varma in the Ventya of Chandragupti, of the Phanichhasana of Banawasi in the Syadre region, brought Brahmans of pure birth from Ahichattra and settled them in eighteen villages of Banawasi in the land created by Parasurama.

In the year Kilika sal 90 Gopa Mantre made the Becjwari and assessment of all the territory above described as follows:—

1 Paddy	6 Jola
2 Wheat	7 Avari
3 Hessare	8 Togari
4 Uddu	and
5 Kadalai	9 Yellee

Of this a quantity weighing.

10 Nishka was called—	1 Phala or Navtakku.
64 Phala .. ..	1 Mana.
20 Mana. .. ..	1 Kolaga.
20 Kolaga. .. ..	1 Khandaga.

20 of the above named, or 40 or 60 are also respectively termed a Khandaga in certain places.

Of watered land the best quality includes black soil near a river or mountain, red soil, or black mixed with yellow and containing springs; for such land according to its quality, there are three rates 18, 12, and 9½ (pagodas per khandaga).

Black land in which wheat and kadalai can be grown should pay 1 pagoda for every 9½ mana of seed.

Watered land of white soil mixed with sand near a hill should pay 7 pagodas for every khandaga of 20 kolaga of 20 mana. Similar land near a river should pay 5½ pagodas per khandaga.

White or red land which can be watered by a well should pay 9 pagodas per khandaga. Of dry land:—

Kishna, or black is the best.

Racta, or red the next.

Sweta, or white the worst.

Black mixed with sand is of medium quality. Of pugara or betel-nut gardens. Red or yellow soil with an agreeable smell, or whitish soil that contains springs, is the best for betel-nut.

A garden containing betel-nut, cocoanut, plantains, limes and citrons, is agama. This must be measured with a rod 18 (mettu) lengths of a man's foot, measured so as to take in also half the right foot at the beginning, and half the left foot at the end. This rod is called mana danda. In the square of such a rod, may be planted three betelnut trees with which cocoanuts may be mixed. For a 1000 such squares the king's share should be 7 pagodas. The other productions above mentioned are included in this assessment.

Of a garden containing vines, sugar-cane, dates, betel-leaf, cocoanut, mango, jack, sampigai, ashoka malugi, jessamin and such choice plants,

together with betelnut, the produce may be estimated at 25 Pagodas, and one third of this is the king's share.

In two of the above rods three cocoanut trees may be planted. The king's share on ten trees, is half a nishka and five nuts.

These gardens may be transferred.

Land should be measured with a line of 6 bahu, each bahu being two cubits, at either extremity and in the middle, for both length and breadth, and the mean of the three measurements taken for each. In this manner between the Nagara Khanda, and Varada Khanda, Kadamba Roya with Gopa Mantri and Nāga Deva Kamik, caused to be measured all the land within the limits of each village that had been or was fit to be cultivated, and marked its boundaries by stones.

The rod used was measured by the feet of Dharadwaja Haritika.

1,000 Dandaka is .. ..	1 Krosha.
2 Krosha .. .. .	1 Haridari.
3½ Haridari.. .. .	1 Yojana.
A Shima contains. ..	100 Krosha.
A Khampana. .. .	200 „
A Desha contains ..	400 „
A Nagara „	100,000 Houses.
A Samasthan.. ..	40,000 „
A Kshetra .. ..	1,000 „

At every 84 haridaries should be erected a giya sthamba, or triumphal pillar on which victories should be recorded. Here should be stored in abundance, treasure, provisions and medicines with a force of 24,000 soldiers and many officers.

On the mountain of Chundragutti is a great city, the station of many officers and learned men, and Remika Devi auspicious to all. This record describes the land and its divisions.

Nine Bellala Rayas beginning with Vinyaditya son of Hoisal Roya, reigned 267 years to Ishwara Sal: 1257. Under them each cultivator paid to the king one iron kula or bar. This was dropt into a well of quicksilver in the temple of Padmavati at Humcha and became gold. Hence the word kula came to be applied to each registered rayet, and to the money paid by him, which is still called kulavana. This city, the seat of the Bellala Government was destroyed in Sal: 1257 in a civil commotion originating in a quarrel between a soldier and a citizen; and the guru of Sringeri, Vidya-ranya Swami, built the city of Vijyanagara, and founded the Karapati dyuasty, 22 of whom reigned till Raktakshe Sal: 1486. In their time the well dried up, and the iron bar was commuted for a payment of one pagoda for every plough.

Under this Government the Bedars of Santaibennur from Hunumoppa Naik to Lakshmanappa Naik, being five princes, governed the country 67 years to the year Krodhana. In their time Bedars offered higher rents for some villages, than were paid by the old gowdas, who were Kurubar, which were accepted. The rayets appealed to Vijaya Nagara but without success, and at length agreed to pay an addition to the kulavana of from 2 to 6 fanams in the pagoda. This was the origin of Birada. N. B. (An addition to the shist under this term is found in some villages of Shemoga, Luckwalli and Honally.)

The Keladi princes then succeeded, and in 1548 Venkatappa Naik took the country as far as Shemoga. From Nandana 1573 Shivappa Naik managed the country for fifteen years. In the interval during twelve successive years, he caused one field of each description of land, in every village, to be cultivated on his own account, and an accurate record kept of the seed sown, the expense of culture, and the quantity and value of the produce. He then struck averages of the produce and prices, and taking the value of one khandaga (of 50 seers) at 1 fanam, and the sirkar share as one third of the gross produce, fixed the rates shown in the following table, land being distributed into 5 classes with two rates for each class.

*Shist on land requiring one khandaga of seed.  
Wet land.*

			PRODUCE.				RATE.			
			HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		Higest.		Lowest.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
1st. Class.	Uttamam Yiremesar, Black & black mixed with with sand. . . . .	30	3 0 0	26½	2 6 4	1 0 0	8 12			
2nd. „	Madyaman Bettabis, high & open red or mixed. . . . .	22½	2 2 8	18¾	1 8 12	7 8	6 4			
3rd. „	Kanishtam Varavindu, Dark or light sand with springs. . . . .	15	1 5 0	11¼		5 0	3 12			
4th. „	Adanam Yetti, hard, High without moisture. . . . .	7½	7 8	3¾		2 8	1 4			
5th. „	Adadamam Urimalal, Hot sand, dry and above the level of water. . . .	3	3 0	17½		1 0	0 10			

Dry land or hakkal in the Gadlainad was included in the guddai shist. In the open country the following rates were fixed per khandaga.

	P.	F.	A.
1st. Class Yeri, black clay. . . . .	2	2	8
2nd. „ Kari Massab, dark loam with sand	2	0	0
3rd. „ Kemman, red . . . . .	1	7	8
4th. „ Molal, sandy. . . . .	1	5	0
5th. „ Imman, mixed . . . . .	1	0	0
6th. „ Gonikal, gravelly. . . . .	7	8	

Gardens were measured with a rod, the length of the stone steps at the Ikkerry Aghoreshwara devastan (I had this measured and found it to be eighteen feet six inches, English, exactly). This rod was the space allowed for one tree called "daya." The shist was fixed on 1,000 such daya at various rates. (These are not given, but I believe they vary from 7 to 25 B Pagodas).

This shist continued for 39 years from Salivahan 1582. The following additions were afterwards made.

	<i>In one Pagoda.</i>
In <i>Vikrama Sal.</i> 1622, by Chinnammaji for the support of an establishment for providing food gratis to all who applied, called dasoha. . . . .	0 0 1
In <i>Rakshasa Sal.</i> 1658, by Chiccasomasekhara when the Moghuls threatened an invasion; this was called pagudi. . .	0 1 4
In <i>Angirsana Sal.</i> 1675, by Bassappah naik to pay the Mahratta chout; called patti. . . . .	0 1 4
In <i>Swabhana Sal.</i> 1684, by Hyder the year after the taking of Nágara being in lieu of the Shanbogas per centage at $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam per pagoda called vartanai, a private fee paid to them cattu aswari, and service and supplies required from the rayets for certain Forts. . . . .	0 0 12
	0 3 5

The amount of this last item varied in different places according to the usage. The three first were equal everywhere.

98. Shivappa Naik's revision seems to have extended to the five Mulnád Taluks, Sorab, Shiccarpura and Shemoga, but not to Honally and Terrikerry, though the distinction into shist and patti is made there.

99. In the Mulnád the above shist and patti, has generally continued the limit of the assessment till the present time. In the gowda guttigai villages from Sorab eastward, the gowdas paid generally the full shist and patti on the whole village, but let some land to Rayets at the shist alone, which was called kattugadi, some at the shist and fifty per cent patti; and some at double the shist. About the year Kroodhana, 1805-6 the difference on all fields let for more than the authorized patti, was collected on account of Government and added to the beriz of the village. Till the last year the Shanbogas registered the shist only of each field, and the same field was sometimes let as kattugudi, sometimes at 5 Fanams patti, and sometimes at a Pagoda patti, according to the pleasure of the gowda. They have now been required to fix the patti as well as the shist on each field, taking it at the highest rate recently paid on that field.

100. If the above account of it be correct, Shivappa Naik's assessment

would appear to be lighter in practise than in theory, for a rayet could scarcely afford to pay a fixed money rent equivalent to two-thirds of the gross produce, and yet be so well off as the rayets of Shiccarpura and Anwatti who pay double the shist.

101. It does not appear how Shivappa Naik ascertained the Bejwari; the ground is not said to have been measured, and I am aware of no other method which would not have left great room for fraud. We find from Buchanan that the measurement of land called one khandaga varied as follows:—

At Nagara	1st. field	..	square yards.	2444
	2nd. „	30 to 45 seeds produce	..	8851
	3rd. „	16 seeds	.. ..	5236
At Banawase	1st. „	..	.. ..	8077
	2nd. „	..	.. ..	5416
	1. „	ragi field	.. ..	49,653
At Shemoga	1. „	rice field	.. ..	42,245

I was informed by the Shanbogas of Coppa that in Purnaya's survey, rice land was measured with a rod 18 feet long, 20 by 6 of which was estimated as a khandaga. This would be  $36 \times 120 = 4320$  square yards.

102. The information contained in the existing revenue accounts is arranged in a table in appendix B. They afford no data that can be relied on for computing the extent of land, for though the Shanbogas of many Taluks have accounts of the Bezwari, it will be seen from what has been said, that these must be useless for such a purpose.

103. The number of persons registered as paying land revenue direct to Government, was in the last year 57,426, of whom 21,568 held the same land as was held by their grandfathers; the number of ploughs 61,475, and the average payment of each rayet from Pags. 18—7—12 in Coppa, to Pags. 2—4—14 in Honally. The number of kuls in 1800 given in Buchanan is 99,368, and of ploughs 63,245.

104. The total land rental of the				
Division is. . . . .	.. ..		5,90,528	7 3
of which the alienations amount to. . . . .	.. ..	26,206	8	2
Waste lands. . . . .	.. ..	2,51,708	9	13
Loss on lands paying less than the beriz. . . . .	.. ..	35,735	2	9
Suspended on cowl. . . . .	.. ..	3,380	9	4
			<hr/>	
			3,17,031	9 12
			<hr/>	
Leaving the settlement of Durmukhí. . . . .	.. ..		2,73,496	7 7
			<hr/>	

105. In the 5 Mulnád Taluks the

Shist is... .. .	.. ..	198,720	6	1
and the patti... .. .	.. ..	52,515	0	3 or 26 per cent.

106. In the five other Taluks where  
 the shist exists, it is .. .. 131,813 3 7  
 and the patti. . . . . 65,004 3 10 or 49 per cent.

107. Of the settlement of Durmakhí was derived in the Mulnád:—

From gardens. . . . .	49,607	6	1
„ rice land . . . . .	75,306	4	0
„ dry land. . . . .	81	7	6
„ other items . . . . .	1,159	0	13
	<hr/>		
	126,154	8	4
	<hr/>		
In the other Taluks from gardens. . . . .	10,953	7	15
„ rice land. . . . .	77,055	8	0
„ dry land. . . . .	57,436	4	12
„ other items. . . . .	1,905	3	8
	<hr/>		
	147,341	9	3
	<hr/>		

108. The manufactures of Nagara are enumerated in Appendix A No. 25 ; with the exception of iron, steel, cumblies, coarse cloths, molasses and oils, they are all contemptible, both in extent and quality.

109. Nagara is equally inferior in arts and trades ; carpenters, curriers and blacksmiths are barely able to make and repair the rude implements in common use. A few armourers can make indifferent cutlery. The potters make the usual earthen vessels, and a few braziers make or repair copper and brass utensils. The large saw is not used, and planks are only procured by splitting trees with wedges, and thinning the pieces with the adze. As has been mentioned, the goldsmiths are clever in their way, and the only other workmen who deserve notice are the gudegars settled at Sorab, Chundragutti Banawasi, and Biligi, who work beautifully in wood, horn and ivory. Their sandalwood boxes, &c., are in extravagant repute. The curiously carved bed of polished granite, in the palace at Cowledurga, appears from an inscription on it, to have been the work of a gudegar of Belgi. Possibly the beautiful stone work at Banawasi and Belogami may be the execution of the same people. They alone indeed seem to have inherited any knowledge of the refinements which are found more or less even at a Hindu court, and of which more traces might have been expected near the ruins of such cities as Banawase, Belagami, Humchee, and Ikkerry. The number of each trade and profession will be seen in the summary of the castes.

110. Probably one cause of the inferiority of the arts and manufactures of Nagara at present, is the absence of natives of rank and wealth. But the

native Government never extended to these branches of industry and enterprise, the same protection and encouragement as to agriculture. Many manufactures, weaving among them, may have languished from a vicious system of taxation. The various taxes which bear on this class of the community, were fully reported on in my letters on the miscellaneous rents and taxes, and on the sayēr. The abolition of the duties on iron and steel, and their simplification on other articles, will remove in a great measure this obstacle to improvement.

111. In the last year 9199 persons paid under the head of molturfa 3608—6—6 but of this 3,335—0—5, was house or shop rent. The other professional taxes were mixed up in a confused way with the sayer and miscellaneous rents, but will be shown separately from the present year.

112. Nagara is singularly rich in natural productions, a list of such as are known to me is given in Appendix A, but besides these I believe there are many medicinal roots, gums and resins, the value of which is not sufficiently known or appreciated. The *vateria indica*, of which most beautiful avenues abound in the Mulnád, yields a gum highly valuable as a varnish, and resin, and elsewhere called payni varnish and copal. The fruit of the same tree by boiling, yields a curious vegetable tallow, which has many valuable properties: a gum obtained from the *gardenia*, or *bikkai giddá*, and called in Canarese *dikkimáli*, is useful as a drug. I believe gum binjamin is also procured, but I have had difficulty in identifying it, and I now find from Ainslie, (*Nateria Indica*) what I before suspected, that the tree yielding *gamboje* is common on the ghants. I have seen in great abundance at Agumbay a tree yielding a beautiful red juice, which speedily hardened into a gum. Lac is now totally neglected, but I cannot discover any good reason why it should be so. Lichens are very common, and of 7 kinds I procured and presented to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at B'bay, three are found to resemble the lichens of commerce, and to yield colouring matter, though in a less degree than specimens procured from home.

113. The highly important subject of sandal wood, has attracted a great deal of attention; but I fear there is still great room for improvement in this department. I think one very desirable change would be to collect the wood as soon as cut, at four large stores at the cusbah and other convenient parts of the Division, instead of leaving it as at present scattered in innumerable sheds all over the wildest parts of the country.

114. The nature of the trade of Nagara may be inferred from its agriculture, manufactures, and natural productions. The number of the commercial classes is computed as above stated at 43,759, the number of shops at 819.



115. The most important exports are betelnut, cardamum, and pepper to the eastward, and ceded districts; sandal-wood, and coffee to Bombay; iron, steel, molasses, cumblics, buffaloes, black cattle, and sheep, rice, dry grains, pulse, onions, garlic, chillies, coriander, fenugreek, tamarinds, ghee, cotton and bees-wax to Canara. Teak, other timber and bambus are floated down the river to the Bellary district, and are also exported to Dharwar; dying woods and stuffs are sent to Bangalore. The export of rice to Canara, appears only to have become important since the suspension of the duties on grain in 1833. Buchanan mentions rice only as an import from Canara to Nagara.

116. The principal imports from the coast are salt, cocoanuts, coconut oil, dried fish, copper, spices, dry and moist dates, China sugar, and sugar candy, silks, China paper, a little long cloth, and British chintz.

117. Live stock, girigay, and ghee from Chitteldroog; piece goods from the ceded districts; and cotton and cotton twist from Dharwar, pass through Nagara to Canara.

118. From the accounts hitherto kept in the Sayer department, the quantities of the several articles on which duty is levied, cannot easily be ascertained, and an account which I directed to be prepared of the exports and imports of the last year, was never completed. I have already given such information on this head as I succeeded in obtaining.

119. Weekly markets called santar, are held at numerous towns and villages, and are of great service to the trade of the country. The rayets sell their grain here, and their wives bring baskets of betel-leaf, vegetables, maize and other produce of their gardens; and purchase salt, tobacco, cloths and other articles required for domestic consumption. A good deal of wholesale business is transacted at the markets at Seral-coppa, Bírúr, Námati, and Bussavanhally. Petty dealers called Passarudavaru, attend these markets in succession, with assortments of drugs, grain, and cloth, each in small quantities. Others bring tooth powder, laces, looking glasses, &c.

120. The trade of Nagara appears capable of great extension. This may be promoted by Government in three principal ways; by bringing its commodities to the notice of parties engaged in the Europe trade, by lightening and simplifying the sayer, and by opening of roads for wheeled carriages.

121. In furtherance of the first of these objects, I have had samples of several productions of Nagara submitted to the merchants at Bombay. Coffee, cardamums, and pepper, were sold and the actual accounts of their cost and proceeds are copied in the appendix. I have also added a list of prices extracted from Bombay, London, and Liverpool, price currents of recent date of all the articles found in them which may be procured in Nagara. The infor-

mation in these documents may be useful to the native community, and their attention should be particularly directed to coffee, silk, cotton, horns, hides and above all, wool.

122. I have already written so much regarding the sayer that it would be superfluous to enter into detail here. I am no advocate for the abolition of the excise on betelnut, cardamoms, and pepper under any circumstances, but strongly recommend that it should be reduced and simplified. Neither do I think the extension of trade would be seriously obstructed by a moderate transit, or frontier duty; unless all such duties be abolished under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in which case it would be ruinous to retain them in Mysore.

123. Now that the magnificent project for a carriage road from Shemoga to the foot of the Agumbay ghaut, has been actually commenced under the sanction of the Government of India, it is unnecessary to urge this subject further, than to suggest that to complete the communication between the coast and the interior, at least one good road should be continued from Shemoga towards each of the other three cardinal points.

124. I have already stated my opinion of the advantages, both public and private, that would result from getting rid of the troublesome fraction in the exchange between the Company's Rupees and B. Pagoda; and the more general use of the Company's currency in accounts.

125. The inextricable confusion in the modes of reckoning weights and measures throughout Mysore, is an evil more obvious, than easy to remedy. But the adoption by Government wherever it can be done of the maund of 28lbs. avoirdupoise, would afford one tangible and definite standard.

126. I have now completed my very imperfect description of the history of topography, statistics, population, customs, landed tenures, and resources of the Nagara Division. The administration in its several branches of revenue, police and judicature has been fully reported on on former occasions, and does not seem to be comprehended in the topics prescribed for this report. Of the reforms directed in the Commissioner's first instructions, the discontinuance of village rents; an improved kistbundy; the issue of receipts to rayets; a revised arrangement of the sayer, and miscellaneous rents and taxes; the investigation of the old balances; and the use of new forms of account; have all gradually been effected. The restoration of the kundayum rates to their maximum under Purnaya, has been carried as far as seems expedient for the present. The scale of strength and remuneration that appear desirable for the several establishments, has received my best attention, and my opinions have been submitted to the Commissioner. Little has been done in the way of Mahrahmut, and with the present agency I fear little can be done

efficiently. I stated my sentiments on this subject in my letter of the 29th November 1837 regarding the Agumbay ghaut. The only subject that has not yet been reported on is that of the enams.

127. It therefore only remains for me to state the general financial results of the three years during which the Nagara Division was under my charge.

128. The settlement amounted in—

Jeya	1834—35	to	3,78,841	1	1
Manmata	1835—36	,,	3,67,859	0	10½
Durmukhi	1836—37	,,	3,97,157	7	3¼

the particulars of which are shown in Table No. 2. Appendix B.

129. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of each year, is contained in Table No. 3. The result is as follows.

YEAR.		Receipts including arrears current extra and recoveries of defaultation.			Pay of revenue establishments.			Percentage.
1	Jeya.....	3,97,702	1	14¼	63,706	1	4¼	16
2	Manmata....	4,87,551	4	4	56,370	4	5½	11
3	Durmukhi....	4,29,669	3	13¼	63,011	9	12¼	15

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

BOMBAY,

19th May 1838.

H. STOKES,

*Madras Civil Service.*



## APPENDIX A.

LIST OF THE IKERY PRINCES IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION, FROM A KABITA OR BLACK BOOK AT KILADI.

Number.	NAME OF PRINCE.	DATE OF ACCESSION.			Total period of reign.	REMARKS.
		Year of Saffivanna.	Year of Hindoo Cycle.	Month and date.		
1	Chondrappa Naik. . . . .	1421	Sidharti.	Mága Shud. 3 1500 Feb	13 6 0	A grant of a village in possession of a Brahmin of Kiladi in payment of revenue for the endowment of a temple by Anantappa Naik, is dated 1421.
2	Sadashivappa Naik. . . . .	1435	Sremuka.	Shravana Shud. 3 1513 Aug	32 9 0	Shravana Shud. 3 1513 Aug. He is called in the grant as a son of Basappa Naik. A. D. 1616.
3	Dodda Sonkana Naik. . . . .	1467	Vishivavasu.	Vysháka Shud. 5 1545	13 6 0	The first son of the preceding Naik. A grant of a village is dated 1467.
4	His son Sankana Naik . . . . .	1480	Kalagutakshi	Ashwija Shud. 5 1558	12 0 0	Kartika Shud. 5 1558. A. D. 1666. The grant of a village is dated 1480.
5	Vencattappa Naik. . . . .	1492	Pramodhata.	Kartika Shud. 5 1570	12 0 0	Naik, grandson of Sadappa Naik, and grandson of Sankana Naik, and descendant of Sadashiva Naik—consequently the date of Kamappa's list is an error.
6	Chicca Vencattappa Naik. . . . .	1501	Chittrabhan.	Margeshwara Shud. 4 1582	63 0 0	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
7	Shivappa Naik. . . . .	1567	Partiva.	Mageshwara Shud 12 1645	15 0 0	Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
8	Chicca Vencattappa Naik. . . . .	1582	Sharvani.	Ashwija Shud. 1 1660	0 11 14	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
9	Virabhadrappa Naik. . . . .	1583	Plava.	Bhadrapada Shud. 14 1661	2 5 15	Bhadrapada Shud. 14 1661. A grant of a village is dated 1583.
10	Somasekharappa Naik . . . . .	1585	Shobieruté.	Phalguna Shud. 2 1664	7 0 0	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
11	His Queen Chennamáje. . . . .	1593	Verodieruta.	Phalguna Shud. 13 1672	25 4 20	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
12	Búdi Bassapa Naik. . . . .	1619	Ishwara.	Shravana Shud. 14 1697	17 5 0	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
13	Somasekhara Naik. . . . .	1636	Jeya.	Pushaya Shud. 12 1715	24 4 3 1	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
14	His son Búdi Bassapa Naik . . . . .	1661	Sidharti.	Jyshta Bola. 8 1739	15 4 0	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
15	Chenna Bassapa Naik. . . . .	1676	Bhava.	Kartika Shud. 5 1754 Oct	2 8 27	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
16	Somasekhara Naik, son of Bancapura Chenna Verappa adopted by Veramaji widow of Chenna bassapa Naik. . . . .	1679	Ishwara.	Shravana Shud. 3 1757 Aug	5 5 0	Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.
	Hyder Ali . . . . .	1681	Chittrabhan.	Magha Shud. 3 1763 Feb		Another grant of copper to the Anjalays or brothers of Shemoga by the same Naik. Sh. 11 of Krodha.

LIST OF IKKERY PRINCES IN THEIR ORDER OF SUCCESSION, OBTAINED FROM BARRE RAMAPPA KARNIKA,  
BY DOCTOR BUCHANAN, AND GIVEN AT PAGE 125, VOL. 3RD OF HIS JOURNEY.

Number.	NAME OF PRINCE.	Year of Sativahana.	DATE OF ACCESSION.		Total period of reign.	RE MARKS.
			Year of Hindoo cycle.	Month and date.		
1	Sadashiva Naik. . . . .	1482	Dhurumute.		16 0 0	Ramappa says, that Doda Sankana Naik resigned his government to his younger brother, and undertook a pilgrimage to Kasi or Benares. From thence he went to Dhely, where he encountered and killed Ancusha Khan, a celebrated prize fighter. On account of his gallantry he received many honors and lands from the king. The whole of these lands he gave in charity to the Brahmins, and returned home where he lived in retirement without making any attempt to resume his authority. His younger brother, in turn left the government to his nephew Vencattappa, and his son and grandson, the two Bhadrappa Naikas being weak men, and mere cyphers, the whole business of the country was managed by their cousin Shivappa, who acted as Dalavai or minister. On their death, without children he succeeded to the sovereignty as lawful heir, and seems to have been the greatest prince of the
2	Bhadrappa Naik, young brother of No. 1 . . . . .	1498			9 0 0	
3	Doda Sankana Naik, son of No. 1 . . . . .	1507			11 0 0	
4	Chicca Sunkana Naik, son of No. 1 . . . . .	1518			7 0 0	
5	Siddapa Naik, son of No. 4 . . . . .	1525			1 0 0	
6	Vencattappa Naik, son of No. 3 . . . . .	1526			22 0 0	
7	Bhadrappa Naik, son of No. 6 . . . . .	1548			26 0 0	
8	Bhadrappa Naik, son of No. 7 . . . . .					
9	Shivappa Naik, son of No. 4 . . . . .	1571			22 0 0	
10	Bhadrappa Naik. . . . .	1593			10 0 0	
11	Hutcha Somasekhara Naik, brother of Bhadrappa Naik. . . . .	1603			5 0 0	

No. 2.—continued.

Number.	NAME OF PRINCE.	Year of Salivahana.	DATE OF ACCESSION.			Total period of reign.	REMARKS.
			Year of Hindoo cycle.	Month and date.	Corresponding A. D.		
12	Chinnamaje, wife of No. 11.	1608				Y. M. D.	
13	Bassawappa Naik adopted son of No. 12.	1620			1685-86	12 0 0	It was he, who finally reduced the Jain Rajahs of Talava, and added to the family dominions the whole province of Canara; for on the overthrow of Vijeanagara, the Jain polligars had assumed independence.
14	Somasekhara Naik eldest son of No. 13.	1636			1697-98	16 0 0	
15	Budí Bassawapa Naik brother's son of No. 14.	1662			1713-14	26 0 0	
16	Chinna Bassawappa Naik adopted son of Veramaje widow of No. 15.	1675			1739-40	13 0 0	
17	Somasekhara Naik another adopted son of Veramaje.	1677			1752-53	2 0 0	
					1754-55	8 0 0	



## RIVERS IN THE NAGARA DIVISION.

1. **Tunga.** Rises at Gunga Múla in the Varaha Parvata, west of Kalasa and about 5 miles north of the Malaishwar Ghaut, flows through Sringeri, Harihurpura, Tiertarajpura, Mundagudda, and Shemogah, and joins the Bhadra at Kudali.

2. **Bhadra.** Rises as above, flows at first south by Kalasa Khándya, Bálai honnur, Hebbai, Lackwalli, and Benkipura, and meets the Tunga as above. The Tunga Bhadra then flows by Honally, and forming the boundary of the Division from Hallúr, till it touches Harpenhully, passes Harihara, and runs through the ceded districts, till it falls into the Kristna at Srisilya.

3. **Netravati.** From *netra*, the eye. Rises as above, takes a westerly course, and runs by Buntwal into the sea at Mangalore.

4. **Somavati.** From *soma*, the moon. Rises in the Samshai Parvata, and falls into the Bhadra near Kalasa.

5. **Nandini.** Rises in the Narsimha Parvata near Kig, and falls into the Tunga near Nemái.

6. **Nallini.** As above.

7. **Sela.** Rises as above, takes a westerly course, and falls into the sea by Calianapura.

8. **Hemavati.** From *hema*, gold. Rises near Jowali in Melbangúdi, and taking a southerly course, falls into the Cavéri at Hollay Narsipura.

9. **Sheravati.** Rises at Ambatirtha near Nonabar in the Cowlidroog Taluk, takes a North Westerly course by Fatteh-pétta, meets the Haridrávati below Fattehgupai, runs by Barangi, and descending the Ghaut by the Joga, a perpendicular fall of about 900 feet, runs into the sea at Honawar.

10. **Haridravati.** Rises at Aghastya Parvata or Billishwar Hill near Humcha, and falls into the Sherávati as above.

11. **Shermanavati.** Rises as above, and falls into the Haridravati above Fattehgupai.

12. **Kushavati.** Rises as above, runs South, and falls into the Tunga at Teertarajpura.

13. **Kumadavati.** Rises as above, runs by Choradi and Isúr, joins a river from Anuntapura, and by Shicarpur and Masur falls into the Tunga Bhadra at Mudirur into the Ranibennur Taluk.

14. **Varada.** From *vara*, a boon, giving. Rises at Varadamula near Ikkery, runs a north easterly direction by Chendragutti, Banavássi and Telagadda, and then through the Sávenúr country; falls into the Tunga Bhadra at Gulnatha below Hávenur.

**15. Dandavati.** Rises at Cuppai near Sorub, runs by Sorub in a northerly direction and joins the Varada near Jedda.

**16. Vedavati.** Rises on the South East side of the Chendradrona Paravata. The stream separates a short distance from the source into two, the Avati keeping to the north, is dammed up and forms the Kaddur Madagadakerry: the Veda in like manner forms the Sacrapatam Madagadakerry. The streams again unite below Kaddur, and flowing by Yegati and Heriyoor into Bellary, where the river takes the name of Agahari or Agadi, and falls into the Tunga Bhadra near Mántsalai. Besides these, several streams rising in the Chendradrona hills unite in the Somavahin, which flow through the Jagara valley, and meet the Bhadra at Hebbay. Another stream rising at Kalatigerry is dammed up in several places, and falls into the Bhadra at Sompura, a stream rising at Kaldroog is dammed up at Chuccatur and joins the Bhadra as above. A stream rising in the Chendradrona, hills near Setalmalapan Canani, flows past Chiccamugalur to Bélur, and is dammed up in several places. Three small streams from the East and South fall into the Sulaikerry lake, and issuing from the Kodi take a northerly course, and meet the Tunga Bhadra near Harihara.

## No. 4.

### BEASTS OF PREY AND WILD QUADRUPEDS IN THE NAGARA DIVISION, AS KNOWN TO THE NATIVES.

#### 2. BEASTS OR PREY.

**Puttawaria Huli.** Striped tigers of two varieties. Are shot when beaten up or watched for, or caught in pitfalls.

**1. Hebhuli.** Large royal tiger; usually found in the large jungle, less formidable than No. 2.

**2. Huli.** Tiger; differs from No. 1, in being much smaller, and in having the black stripes closer together over the hind quarters. Is found in the more inhabited parts of the country, and is considered more destructive to human life than No. 1.

**Chitta Huli or Kiruba.** Spotted tigers. Three varieties taken as above, and in jump, cages, and nets.

**3. Honwa.** Panther; distinguished from No. 4 by its greater size and brighter colour.

**4. Gerkal.** Leopard; more common than No. 3. in every part of the Division.

5. **Shivunga.** Hunting Chitta. Found in the Eastern Taluks, but not in the Mulhad.
6. **Kath Kiraba.** Striped hyena.
7. **Karadi.** Black bear; in all parts of the Division, commonly on hills. Shot and taken in the jump.
8. **Tola.** Wolf; in the Eastern taluks only.
9. **Shil nay.** Wild dog; in the central and western jungles; very common, but rarely taken.
10. **Nari or Kauka Nari.** Jackall; all over the Division.
11. **Hakki Nari.** Fox; in the Eastern Taluks.
12. **Huli bekku.** Tiger Cat; in the western jungles, but not common.
13. **Punayin bekku.** Civet Cats; in the central and western Jungles.
14. **Cabbu bekku.** Tody cat.
15. **Ner nay.** Otter; in the rivers and tanks the central Taluks.

## 2. WILD QUADRUPEDS.

1. **Anay.** Elephants; in the large forest to the west and north of Shemoga, shot very rarely.
2. **Kad Kona.** Bull bison, called by Mussulman's also katti. The cow is called Kad yemmai or Dodu, also Gammai and Gavai. All along the ghauts and in some of the jungles inland; shot.
3. **Kada.** Elk; along the Ghauts, inland hills, and all large jungles; shot.
4. **Saaru.** Spotted deer; in all the jungles; shot and taken in nets.
5. **Chiggari.** Antelope; in all the plains east of Shimoga, are shot, hunted with the tame shivunga; taken in nets, by nooses, or by a tame buck, to the horns of which loops are fastened, with which he entangles the horns of the wild buck.
6. **Jinki or Buddari.** A small variety of antelope.
7. **Kankari.** Jungle sheep or manjack; in all the western jungles; shot and taken in nets.
8. **Baraka.** Hog deer;           do.           do.
9. **Hundi.** Hog; all over the Division in the smaller jungles, shot, caught in nets, pitfalls and jumps.
10. **Mulhundi.** Porcupine; in all parts of the Division, but not often taken.
11. **Chep hundi.** Scale hog, or armadilla.
12. **Haruva bekku.** Flying squirrel; in the western and central hills and woods.
13. **Kandalal.** Large red squirrel; in all the woods; caught with nooses set on the branches of wild fruit trees.
14. **Alal or Chittalal.** Common small squirrel; everywhere.
15. **Mungali.** Mongoose; everywhere.
16. **Mola.** Hare, every where, shot and caught in nets.

*Monkeys, four varieties.*

17. *Mushya*. Large black monkey ; in the western jungles.  
 18. *Manya*. Common do. everywhere.  
 19. *Singalika*. Black ape ; not common.  
 20. *Nala* or *Adivi Manashya*. Lemur ; in the western jungles.

## No. 7.

EXTRACT FROM A REGISTER OF THE THERMOMETER IN  
THE NAGARA DIVISION IN 1836.

MONTH.	Sunrise.			Midday.			Sunset.			REMARKS.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	
January. . . . .	70	58	62	96	78	86	86	74	88	} N. B. In these two months the Thermometer was generally in a small tent with a single fly.
February, . . . .	75	60	69	94	78	86	90	80	88	
March. . . . .	70	55	65	98	80	90	88	75	81	
April. . . . .	77	63	72	98	82	87	82	78	80	
May . . . . .	80	72	76	96	80	88	90	76	81	
June . . . . .	77	73	75	87	78	83	84	74	78	
July . . . . .	75	72	73	82	73	80	76	74	76	
August . . . . .	75	72	73	82	75	79	80	72	75	
September . . . .	76	70	73	85	76	81	82	74	77	
October. . . . .	76	66	73	86	79	82	82	75	78	
November. . . . .	74	60	70	82	74	78	80	74	76	
December. . . . .	72	53	64	82	72	77	79	70	75	

## No. 8.

TALUKS IN THE NUGGUR DIVISION, AND MAGANAYS  
IN EACH TALUK.

Sagur, 24 Maganays, Cusbah Sagur. Maganays included formerly in the Taluk of Ikkery Sagur.

1 Ikkery.	10 Karrur Nadwad.	18 Serahollay.
2 Ikkery Devastan.	11 Karrur Brahmana Wad	} <i>Maganays included in the Chendragutty Taluk.</i>
3 Yalagulalai.	12 Soulwad.	
4 Atwadai.	13 Siravanti.	19 Iduvani.
5 Tadakodi.	14 Malali.	20 Talguppa.
6 Kalasi.	15 Morabadi Brahmana	21 Keladi.
7 Muntsali.	Wad.	22 Kyesanur.
8 Tatalal.	16 Morobadi Nadwad.	23 Tadagalalai.
9 Ayrenhully.	17 Savantan Cuttai.	24 Chendranun Coppula.

**Nagara, 25 Magadays. Cusbah Nagara included in Nagara.**

1 Muganad.	10 Jeni.	19 Hosahully.
2 Bilur.	11 Kerahally.	<i>Included in Anuntapur.</i>
3 Arnad.	12 Kodur.	
4 Cubbanad.	13 Fallehgupa.	20 Anuntapur.
5 Yedúr.	14 Jálá.	21 Mosarur.
6 Hurali	15 Hosnad.	22 Hebbyla.
7 Sítur.	16 Cumpa Honnai Coppa.	23 Hosgunda.
8 Almanai.	17 Kíravarigai.	24 Berrur.
9 Humcha.	18 Haratala.	25 Bilavadur.

**Cowlidroog, 13 Maganays. Cusbah Tirthahully included in Cowlidroog.**

1 Arga.	7 Calcodigai.	10 Muttur.
2 Maduran Kanad.	8 Anigerry.	11 Mundakar.
3 Agrahara.	<i>Included Mundaguddai.</i>	12 Mundaguddai.
4 Migarwally.		13 Bhadrarajpura Agrahara.
5 Agumbay.	9 Malur.	
6 Salur.		

**Coppa, 14 Maganays and two matts. Cusbah Hariharapura.**

1 Bellary.	7 Kig.	13 Kalasa.
2 Bagunji.	8 Kerry	14 Milbanygadi.
3 Haskerry.	9 Nemar.	1 Hariharapura Matt.
4 Heggarr.	10 Meggunda.	2 Bhandegadde Matt.
5 Coppa.	11 Muravully.	
6 Kodnad.	12 Hospatna.	

**Lackwalli, 18 Maganays. Cusbah Yedahully.**

1 Yedahully.	8 Konankerry.	14 Hebbai.	} Form the Jagur valley.
2 Danivas.	9 Rawur.	15 Hipla.	
3 Konnad.	10 Nagalapura.	16 Kalavasi.	
4 Simshai.	11 Báli.	17 Adwally, added from Mandagadai.	
5 Hatur.	12 Wadagat.	18 Lackwalli, a separate Talook.	
6 Sítur.	13 Harawari.		
7 Modabur.			

**Sorub, 12 Maganays. Cusbah Sorub.**

<i>Included in Sorub Taluk.</i>		<i>Included in Anuvatti Taluk.</i>
1 Sorub.	4 Siga.	8 Anuvatti.
2 Andigi.	5 Tasanundi.	9 Jedda.
3 Chittur.	6 Hetchai.	10 Tellugaddai.
	7 Chendragutty, from Sagar.	11 Chouti.
		12 Udari.

**Shicarpur, 9 Maganays. Cusbah Shicarpur.**

<i>Included in Shicarpur Taluk</i>	4 Hossúr.	7 Bellgámi.
1 Hallyúr.	5 Muglagerry.	8 Jambúr.
2 Sálúr.	<i>Included in Udaguni.</i>	9 Tálgunda.
3 Isúr.	6 Malápura.	

**Shemoga, 13 Maganays. Cusbah Shemoga.**

<i>In Shemoga Taluk.</i>		4 Bidiri.	} Yerditoriapal.	<i>Included in Cumsi.</i>	
		5 Hirur.		9 Cumsi.	
1 Shemoga.	} Gazennrpal.	6 Kudali.		10 Ayenur.	
2 Gazenur.		7 Haramcattai		11 Harenhully.	
3 Hollalur.		8 Benkipura.	12 Chenicuttai.		
			13 Choradi.		

**Honally, 13 Maganays. Cusbah Honally.**

<i>Included in Honally.</i>		5 Nejamah.	<i>Included in Hollay-honnur.</i>	
1 Honally.		6 Bellagutti.	10 Hollayhonnur.	
2 Govinpur.		7 Madenhully.	11 Anwari.	
3 Chitur.		8 Mallur.	12 Chindanagerry.	
4 Chettenhully.		9 Saswihully.	13 Kadalgerry.	

**Harihara, 5 Maganays. Cusbah Harihara.**

1 Harihara.	3 Kondaji.	5 Desay
2 Kakrigolla.	4 Belludi.	

**Chennagerry, 15 Maganays. Cusbah Chennagerry.**

<i>Included in Chennagerry.</i>		6 Santabernur.	11 Basawapatam.	} Malaiben- nur Turuf	
		7 Hiryakogalur.	12 Malaibennur.		
1 Chennagerry.	<i>Included in Bassawapatam.</i>	} Sulakerry tank.	13 Yalaihollay.		
2 Nallur.			8 Tyavanasai.		14 Cundur.
3 Hodigerry.			9 Hossur.		15 Banwully.
4 Rajagomdanhully.			10 Sulkerry.		
5 Devarhully.					

**Terrikerry, 31 Maganays. Cusbah Terrikerry.**

<i>Included in Terrikerry.</i>		11 Dugalapura.	21 Hiryanellur.
1 Terrikerry.	<i>Included in Ajampur.</i>	12 Ubrani.	22 Chiccanellur.
2 Hadikerry.		13 Malahul.	23 Asendi.
3 Neralakerry.		14 Tavarikerry.	24 Shevani.
4 Heryakattur.		15 Duranakerry.	25 Javur.
5 Chiccatu.		16 Ajampura.	26 Bhacumbudi.
6 Amritapura.		17 Hani.	27 Gadihully.
7 Kuntinmudava.		18 Sokkai.	28 Beggur.
8 Kudayatur.		19 Bagwally.	29 Chettanbully.
9 Lingadahully.		20 Kortikerry.	30 Bussur.
10 Doranahall.			31 Mudegundi.

**Kuddur, 27 Maganays. Cusbah Kuddur.**

1 Kaddur.	10 Berur.	18 Hirur.	
2 Macheri.	11 Patnagerry.	19 Anigerry.	
3 Tangali.	12 Putgam.	20 Wokalgerry.	
4 Wulenagur.	<i>Included in Yegaty.</i>	21 Camasamudram.	
5 Matteghaut.		13 Yegaty.	22 Kittengerry.
6 Nidighaut.		14 Pura.	23 Konkanad.
7 Balaganur.		15 Girge.	24 Hallakkur.
8 Chiccangala.		16 Yellambalase.	25 Magalakatta.
9 Hyriangala.		17 Yeradakerry.	26 Holalkerry.
			27 Putgam.

## Chiccamugalur, 15 Maganays. Cusbah Chiccamagalur.

1 Chiccamugalúr.	7 Mattowara.	10 Bidernád.
2 Heryamagulúr.	8 Koragada.	11 Anurnád
3 Bussawanhully.	Included in Wastara.	12 Kadagalnád.
4 Morali.		13 Khandya.
5 Narnapura.	9 Wastaranád.	14 Toldarnád Candar.
6 Malalur.		15 Agrahara.

## No. 9.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH TALUK, WITH NUMERICAL NOTES OF THE POPULATION AND REVENUE.

The Sagur taluk is the first in size and revenue. It extends from

## SAGUR.

	B.	Ps.
Land rental or beriz	77,556	1 7
Deduct alienations..	1,203	1 10
Reduced rate. ...	3,487	11 0
Uncultivated lands.	39,200	0 2
Suspended or Cowl ...	67	2 5
Total...	43,957	4 12
Remainder ... ..	33,598	6 11

## REVENUE.

Land Revenue		B.	Ps.
	Garden ... ..	14,096	4 12
Rice land ... ..	18,930	8 5	
Dry land ... ..	0	0 0	
Can ... ..	571	3 10	
Total...	33,598	6 11	

## PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue. ... ..	3,709	0 0
Average ... ..	9	0 8
Sayer. ... ..	20,214	6 0
Punchbab ... ..	568	9 0
Morturfa ... ..	326	2 6
Amraya ... ..	0	0 0

## POPULATION.

Halayapyka ... ..	10,102
Brahmans ... ..	8,652
Hollayer ... ..	7,323
Shivabhact ... ..	4,889
Jain ... ..	2,185
Kollawokkal. ... ..	2,098
Hassalar ... ..	1,129
Agasar ... ..	1,091
Other Castes. ... ..	5,106
Total...	42,575

near Sorub to the Carnighaut, a distance of 40 miles, and from Goverdhangerry, half way to Anantapur. The eastern side of the Taluk is covered with thick forest; but much of the western side is cleared of wood, except such as is preserved to supply shade and leaves for the betelnut gardens, which, except in the Maganays of Satalal, Soulnád, and Tadagalalai, are nearly in the same proportion, as the rice lands. The taluk produces rice, which is sent to Gairsuppa and Bhatcul; betelnut, which is sent to Ranibenúr and Padaltur; and pepper and cardamoms which are sent partly to the coast, and partly to Haviri. Sugar-cane is grown but not of good quality. The land is chiefly held by Haiga brahmans, Malava gowdas, and Jains of whom the last however, are numerous only in the Maganays of Soulnád, Karrúr, and Morabádi near Goverdhangerry. The two most influential Jains are the gowdas of Kánúr and Wattikai. The cultivators are, besides the above Halayapykas, Hollayer, and Shivabhacta. The Haiga brahmans of the frontier Maganays of Moorbadidi, Talguppai, and Chundragutti have

long been notorious for smuggling pepper and sandal-wood into Canara, and cardamoms out of it. They are much demoralized, and gang robberies

are frequently arranged by them. The rayets of Sagur, have ever been considered the most turbulent and factious in Nagara. The greater part of them

Asamibaki ... ..	11,252	1	5½
Ranrow's mokuf	61,242	0	0¼
Ayenbaki ... ..	13,389	8	10
From khara... ..	13,089	13	2

in the Brahmanwad, as the garden country is called, are poor and indolent, and among them more than any where else, has it been usual to evade payment of their Jummabundy, and bribe the public authorities by general levies, called "varáda." Partly, perhaps, from this cause, and partly from the removal of the seat of Government to Nagara, Sagur has declined from its former revenue more than any other taluk. The towns of Sagur, Ikkerry, Seruvanti, and Talgúppa, all exhibit the ruins of large pettabs; yet there is still a busy trade at Ságur, and I am happy to say, that under the rigorous and intelligent management of the present amildar, a great improvement has taken place in the last three years.

The Taluk of Nagara including Anuntapura, is also very extensive,

#### NAGARA.

	B. Ps.		
Land rental or beriz	55,397	3	13
Deduct alienations	1,433	6	11
Reduced rate... ..	414	5	4
Uncultivated lands.	28,312	1	5
Suspended or Cowl.	846	3	7
Total...	31,006	6	11
Remainder. ... ..	24,390	7	2

#### REVENUE.

Land Revenue	{	Garden ... ..	5,133	7	4
		Rice land... ..	19,154	9	11
		Dry land... ..	0	0	0
		Can.. ..	102	0	3
		Total...	24,390	7	2

#### PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue ... ..	3,148	0	0
Average ... ..	7	7	12
Sayer. ... ..	18,814	8	3
Punchbab ... ..	484	9	4
Moturfa. ... ..	480	6	5
Amraya ... ..	0	0	0

#### POPULATION.

Shivabhact. ... ..	6,676
Halayapyka... ..	6,210
Malavar. ... ..	5,069
Brahmans. ... ..	3,978
Hollayer ... ..	3,963
Bedar. ... ..	69
Badigi. ... ..	789
Other castes... ..	6,837
Total...	33,621

the distance between the boundary of Anuntapura to the north east, and the south west extremity, being about 50 miles. It contains more forest than Sagur, though near the ghauts, the hills are cleared in many places. The productions are the same as those of Sagur, but the proportion of betel-nut is less. The betelnut Maganies are Cabbanad, Hebbyla and Hosgunda, which belong to Haiga brahmans, and Yedur Almanai, and Huralai Situr, where they belong principally to brahmans of the "Punchagrama kota," and "Shivali" castes. The Haiga brahmans of Kabbanad, resemble those of Morabade in Sagur in their propensity to smuggling, and generally indifferent characters. This fondness for smuggling, is almost the necessary consequence of the untoward, and apparently inadvertent alienation to Canara, of the isolated Magany of Hannara, which came to be included in the taluk of Cundapur, from being assigned to the support of the Collur Davastan there. The rest of the land belongs to Shivabhact and Namdari Malava gowdas, who are also called sometimes Nadavar. Near Humcha there are the descendants of an ancient colony of Jains, and the residence of the



gurus. The shivabhact rayets are quiet, industrious, and easily managed, and the revenue rarely falls into arrear, except in the garden maganics. Like Sagur, the cusbah of Nagara and its vicinity, exhibit traces of great decline in wealth and population. It has nearly lost its trade, for which from the difficulty of access, it is not naturally well adapted.

The Talook of Cowlidroog Mundaguddai is narrow, but about 50 miles

#### COWLIDROOG.

Land rental or beriz	52,278	7	2
Deduct alienations	6,964	4	7
Reduced rate ...	1,041	8	3
Uncultivated lands	15,503	2	7
Suspended or Cowl	119	0	12
Total...	23,628	5	13
Remainder ...	28,650	1	5

#### REVENUE.

<i>Land Revenue</i>	Gardens...	13,305	8	7
	Rice land ...	15,283	6	9
	Dry land ...	0	0	0
	Can. ...	60	6	5
Total...	28,650	1	5	

#### PERSONS PAYING.

Land Revenue ...	2,235	0	0
Average ...	128	0	0
Punchbab ...	429	0	0
Moturfa ...	362	9	6
Amraya ...	28	3	4
Sayer ...	12,206	2	13

#### POPULATION.

Malavar ...	5,977
Brahmans ...	2,909
Halayapyka ...	1,744
Hollaya ...	1,578
Shivabhact ...	623
Other castes ...	2,819
Total...	15,650

from east to west, reaching from the Agumbai ghaut nearly to Gazenoor; much of it lies along the banks of the Tunga, which from its sanctity, according to brahminical notions, has been selected as the site of numerous agraharas, of which the talook contains fifty one. The forests about Mundagaddai contain excellent teak and other timber, much of which is every year floated down the Tunga in the rains to Harihara and the Bellary districts. The land holders are brahmans, most of tuluva, but some of deshast origin, namadari malavar or madawar, and shivabhacters, but the latter in less proportion than in Nagara. The namadari hegadays are of great respectability. Betelnut is produced in greater abundance and of better quality than in Nagara, and is exported to Wallajabad and Bangalore. Rice from Mundaguddai is conveyed to the eastward and from the other side of the talook to Canara. Like Sagur, this talook was depressed by a hopeless accumulation of arrears, from which scarcely a single proprietor was exempt. Some improvement has taken place, but many of the garden rayets are still very poor.

In the Coppa taluk, the land is chiefly possessed by shivali brahmans,

#### COPPA.

Land rental or beriz	43,722	0	9
Deduct alienations .	5,264	2	12
Reduced rate. . . . .	0	0	0
Uncultivated lands.	9,076	0	10
Suspended or Cowl.	0	0	0
Total...	14,340	3	6
Remainder. ...	29,381	7	3

namadari malawars, jains, and shivabhacta gowdas. Most of the taluk between Milbungadi and Sringeri is held by heggadays. Those of Meyur, Hórnád, and Samshai are jains, and of Nemar and Tanodi malarara. These heggadays appear to be the descendants of the officers, or feudal dependants of the ancient Belalraya government. Many of them held their lands on

		REVENUE		
{	Land Revenue	Garden ... ..	15,017	4 1
	Rice land ... ..	13,909	2 7	
	Dry do. ... ..	0	0 0	
	Can. ... ..	425	0 11	
	Total ... ..	<u>29,381</u>	<u>7 3</u>	

		PERSONS PAYING.		
Land revenue. ...	1,562	0 0		
Average. ... ..	18	7 12		
Sayer. ... ..	15,803	5 6½		
Punchbab ... ..	210	4 0		
Morturfa. ... ..	117	5 0		
Amraya .. ... ..	0	0 0		

		POPULATION.		
Brahmans. ... ..	5,124			
Malavar. . . . .	4,706			
Hollayer. ... ..	3,353			
Jains. . . . .	593			
Gowdalu. ... ..	782			
Agasali. ... ..	519			
Shivabhact. ... ..	167			
Other castes... ..	2,054			
Total ... ..	<u>17,298</u>			

the condition of military service. Within their villages they were accustomed to exercise almost unlimited power, not excepting that of life and death; their lands were cultivated chiefly by slaves, or feudal vassals, who rendered implicit obedience to their heggaday. The heggadays have clung to their ancient privileges with great tenacity; and until lately, succeeded in living tolerably independent of the amildars, who seldom ventured south of Sringeri. They are now impoverished and dispirited, and have little power left. The Hórnád heggaday died last year in prison under sentence for stealing the Sircar sandalwood; a practice which was carried on most extensively in Kalasa, and which it has been found very difficult to check. The ravines and banks of the numerous rivers abound in fine timber; but a great deal of the taluk is free from wood. It is everywhere mountainous, and the ghauts gradually rise from Agumbay to Kalasa, which contains the highest part of the range, and I believe the highest part of Nagara. On the whole, the land rent from gardens exceeds that of rice lands, but little betel-nut is raised in Mílbungády. This district, which with Kelbangady, formerly belonged to the Banga chief, is exceedingly mountainous, and numerous springs and streams issue high up the sides of the hills, and are carried along, and made to water the steps into which the side of the hill has been cut. Kalasa contains the ruins of a considerable town, which is said to have been the seat of a Jain principality. There is a very large temple here dedicated to Shiva, under the name of Kalasishwara: it has large endowments in land. Until the last six years, the revenue of Coppa was levied almost entirely by Suttigai, and more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole revenue was paid by one house, that of Hedsay Timmaya. Since this man's death, his affairs have fallen into confusion from the mismanagement of his Gomastas, in the infancy of his adopted son. This circumstance, added to the fall in the price of betelnut and other causes, has brought the taluk into great embarrassment. I trust that it is beginning to recover; but many of the garden proprietors are irretrievably ruined. The people of Coppa, especially those in the south are distinguished by many peculiarities in dress, habits, and appearance; and with few exceptions, are particularly simple and unsophisticated. They are all extremely superstitious. The Taluk like the west of the

Mulnád, is feverish ; and strangers seldom visit it, without suffering more or less from attacks of that description, which not unfrequently prove fatal. These illnesses are invariably attributed to the agency of evil spirits, employed by the enemies of the person attacked. I have been assured that the most diabolical practices, extending even to human sacrifices, performed in a rite called *maranun*, have been resorted to in Coppa, to procure the co-operation of these supposed demons. A fine *mágany* in the centre of this taluk, has been assigned to the Shringeri Swami, and bears the same name, which was the title of a famous *Ríshí*, who is said to have been distinguished by a horn on his forehead. The matt is of great antiquity, and among the Smartha brahmans, and inferior castes of shíva sects is held in great veneration. Two high roads lead from Coppa, one to the Eastward over the Kalnakki Canavi, a short but rugged pass, close to Coppadroog, by Coppa to Yadahalli ; betelnut sent by this road passes on by Danivas, then across the Bhadra to Lackwalli and Terrikerry. The other road leads south, by Balaihonnur and Khandya to Wastara. The road from Kalasa over a very difficult and rugged country, also leads into the other road by Balaihonnur and Khandya.

Between Coppa and the Baba Buddn hills, lies the Lackwalli taluk.

LACKWALLI.			
Land rental or beriz	...	22,281	3 5
Deduct alienations	...	814	3 6
Reduced rate	...	1,485	8 14
Uncultivated lands	...	9,041	5 2
Suspended or cowl	...	206	0 1
	Total...	12,147	7 7
Remainder	...	10,133	5 15

REVENUE.			
Land Revenue.	Garden	...	2,024 1 9
	Rice land	...	8,027 7 0
	Dry do.	...	81 7 6
	Can	...	0 0 0
	Total...	10,133	5 15

PERSONS PAYING.			
Land revenue	...	1,170	0 0
Average	...	8	6 0
Sayer	...	4,445	6 14
Punchbab	...	347	9 4
Morturfa	...	251	0 7
Amraya	...	4	7 9

POPULATION.			
Hollayer.	...	3,756	
Malavar	...	3,200	
Shivabhact	...	2,193	
Brahmans	...	1,048	
Chelavadi	...	800	
Mussoutmans	...	939	
Hal wakkul	...	411	
Halayapyka	...	439	
Other castes	...	4,301	
	Total...	17,087	

The Adwoly maganay, which was annexed to Mundaguddai until 1835, closely resembles that part of Coppa to which it is contiguous, and in it, and in the Maganays of Haravari, Atur, Setur, and Evagadi, at least half of the revenue is derived from betelnut gardens, most of which, though not all, belong to Brahmans. Yedahulli is now the station of the amildar, and a flourishing town. Lackwalli and Danivas, which formerly each gave name to a separate taluk, are now much fallen to decay. In the neighbourhood of Lackwalli although jungle abounds, the cultivation approaches towards that of She-moga. Rice is the principal crop, but a great deal of Hakul is also cultivated. The most remarkable part of the taluk, is the maganay of Hebbay Jagura which lies in the crater of the Chendradrona hills, that surround it in the form of a horse shoe, the entrance being almost blocked up to the south east by another high hill of the same character. The inhabitants of this place, have obtained the character of being turbulent and unruly ; but at present, they

appear on the contrary to be quiet, simple and amiable, beyond those of other parts of the country. Only a few patches of this valley are cleared from the forest and cultivated with rice, which as in Wastura, in situations which can be watered by the streams that abound here, is sown twice during the year. Directly above the village of Jágaru on the summit of the hill, which is called by Mussulmans Hyatki Pahd, is the celebrated Makán or Matt of the Baba Buddn Calendar. This Matt is visited by Mahomedan pilgrims from every part of India, and even from Arabia. Every visitor is furnished, free of expense, with rice, condiments, tobacco and ganja for three days. The succession of the Calendars is hereditary. One of them has the merit of having introduced the coffee plant from Arabia, and in consideration of this circumstance, Purnaya allowed the produce of the coffee on the land belonging to the Matt, to be enjoyed free of any tax. Coffee is grown of very fine quality, and in great abundance at Jágar, Malagar, Panderwally and other places on the South East side of the valley, but not much is raised on the northern side. In Jagara, Wastara, Khandya, and Melbangády is gathered the capilarang or powder found on the fruit of the *Rotteria Tinctoria* called in Coppa the Hulvati mara, and by some the Námadári mara. This tree is common in other parts of the districts, but the powder is not collected. In the neighbourhood of Dánivás, rice and sugar-cane are the staple productions. The rice is exported to Shemoga and the eastward, and a great deal of the sugar-cane juice, is made into what is called sacribija (chrystals) which are afterwards manufactured into sugar. Lackwalli is throughout very thinly peopled. The Bhadra flows through the whole length of the taluk, entering it at the southern extremity of the Adwali Maganay, and leaving it beyond Lackwalli near Benkipur, greatly augmented in its progress by the numerous streams, which it receives from the Baba Buddn hills, and of which the largest unite and fall into the Bhadra at Hebbai. The forests on each side of the river contain excellent timber, but from the rockiness of the channel, and the violence of the current, it is not floated down. A great deal of it however near Luckwalli, is cut up into wooden troughs and spars, which are conveyed on bandies to the eastward. The Luckwalli Talook is the only part of the Division, where lac appears to have been produced. The insect is usually attached to the Jala tree, which is plentiful near Yedahulli and Danivas. The preparation of lac is still understood, but the quantity made is very small, as no private individual undertakes the manufacture. Luckwalli completes the list of Mulnad talooks.

A steep and difficult pass, called Sitalmalapan Kanavi, leads from Jagara

## CHICCAMUGALUR.

Land rental or beriz.	37,480	9	6
Deduct alienations.	1,750	9	9
Reduced rate.	3,932	0	11
Uncultivated land	10,908	5	8
Suspended or Cowl.	107	0	15
	<hr/>		
Total...	16,698	6	11
Remainder ...	20,782	2	11

## REVENUE.

Land Revenue	{	Garden..	...	109	6	12
		Rice land	...	17,589	4	2
		Dry land	...	2,473	5	2
		Can.	...	609	6	11
		Total...		20,782	2	11

## PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue	...	5885	0	0
Average.	...	3	4	5
Sayer.	...	4189	7	4
Punchbab.	...	385	9	12
Morturfa.	...	454	3	0
Anraya.	...	3	7	12

## POPULATION.

Hollayer.	...	12,101	
Hálwokkul.	...	6,160	
Shivabhact.	...	9,326	
Brahmans.	...	1,282	
Mussulmans.	...	1,470	
Kuraber.	...	2,394	
Kurrunar.	...	62	
Agasali.	...	588	
Jadaru.	...	1,297	
Devang.	...	778	
Other castes.	...	7,960	
		<hr/>	
Total...		43,418	

over the hill to Chiccamugalur. Laden bullocks can pass, but with great difficulty. The road by Khandya into Wastara is very bad, and through a deep jungle. In Wastara, the land holders are halwokkal or namadari gowdas, with a few shivabhacters. They are well off, and are very tenacious of their rights as kulagars or hereditary proprietors of their villages. Agricultural labour is generally performed by hollayer, who are numerous. The cultivation is rice and a little ragi, but there is no betel-nut. Coffee grows in great abundance in Anurnad and Cudagalnad, and in some villages in Bidernad and Wastara, but scarcely at all in Khandya. The peculiar feature of the land here is the great height to which rice fields have been cut in the sides of hills, and the drop from one level to another. It is usual here, whenever the situation will admit, to cut down as much as possible from the higher level to the lower one, and thus gradually enlarge the lower levels. On the sides of hills, new fields are thus formed, which are called by the rayets "goreman" and which they claim to be free of assessment. In some villages the Kulagars to prevent the encroachments of their neighbours, plant trees along the boundaries of their fields. In Wastara as in Mélbangády and Kalasa, much of the rice land is watered by springs from which water-courses are dug along the side of the hill and admit of rice being sown in February and March, which ripens in June and

July. It is here called "kodigaddai," small spots of land called "agayadi," in which rice is sown for transplanting, are claimed free of rent. Wastara is more broken into steep ridges and deep valleys than any other part of Nagara, except Kalasa and Mélbangády, and is very difficult of access in consequence. The fort of Wastara, as being one of the frontier barriers of the Ikkerry dominions, was formerly well garrisoned and kept up by the inhabitants, but has now fallen to ruins. Chiccamugalúr lies under the southern face of the

Chendradrona hills, and from the command of water obtained by damming up the streams which flow from them and the excellence of the soil, it is the richest taluk for its extent in Nagara. It is said in consequence to have been called formerly "Húnjavanigai shímai," which implies the country flowing with gold. The soil along the course of the river is mostly black cotton ground, and produces in great abundance and with singular certainty wheat, Bengal gram, sugar-cane, rice, coriander, menthya, garlic, onions and kusumba. By a singular exception, neither cotton nor tobacco is cultivated here. The reason assigned by the rayets is that the climate is too damp. The bulk of the population are either shivabhactar or namadari gowdas, the last of whom are more addicted to liquor than elsewhere is usual. In Heriyamugalúr, much of the land belongs to a colony of Srivaishnava brahmans, and two other large villages, Ambali and Bussavenhully belong to Carnatic brahmans. On the higher lands which are generally gravelly, ragi and jola with their usual accompaniments are grown with much success. The rayets reserve the produce of the dry lands for their own consumption, and sell the more valuable articles raised on their watered land to pay the Government rent. There are a few gardens of betel nut, and cocoanut trees, but generally the taluk is very bare of trees.

Kaddur Yegaty, which can only be reached from Chiccamugalúr through

Sacrapatam, is situated under the south eastern side of the Baba Buddn hills, and appears to be shut out by them from the south west monsoon, for it is remarkable for the small quantity of rain that falls there, except in the thunder storms that precede or follow the regular monsoons. The rarity of rain however, is compensated for by artificial resources for irrigation, which the taluk possesses in greater perfection than any other in the Division. These resources are the Madagadakerry and the Védávati river. The Madagada tank or rather lake, is situated about 12 miles from Kaddúr, between two hills close under the base of the Baba Buddn. It is of great depth, and from its elevation is capable of supplying water for about one half of the Kaddúr Taluk. It is generally filled from the rain which falls on the hill during the monsoon, and is seldom dry. The sluice is so contrived, as to be capable, when fully opened, of

#### KADDUR.

Land rental or beriz.	27,419	5	11
Deduct alienations ...	978	1	14
Reduced rate. ...	5,194	0	13
Cultivated lands. ...	10,096	8	13
Suspended or Cowl...	42	5	9
Total...	16,311	7	1
Remainder. ...	11,137	8	10

#### REVENUE.

<i>Land Revenue</i>	{	Gardens ...	3,648	1	4
		Rice land...	2,044	5	11
		Dry land ...	5,364	8	11
		Can. ...	80	3	5
		Total...	11,137	8	10

#### PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue ...	4,073	0	0
Average. ...	2	7	2
Sayer. ...	2,148	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Punchbab ...	387	1	1
Moturfa. ...	1,148	9	2
Amraya. ...	30	8	0

## POPULATION.

Shivabhact.	...	...	...	8,732
Kuraber.	...	...	...	3,708
Uppar.	...	...	...	1,895
Sittigar.	...	...	...	223
Bestar.	...	...	...	837
Jadara.	...	...	...	890
Hollayer.	...	...	...	519
Brahmans.	...	...	...	648
Mussulmans.	...	...	...	492
Other castes.	...	...	...	5,934
<b>Total...</b>				<b>23,878</b>

carrying off the mud deposited at the bottom of the tank. The stream which flows from the Codi is called the Avati, and when joined with the Vēda that flows from Sacrapatam, Madaga tank form the Vedavati. This stream is dammed up at Malaishwar, Macherry, Yelambalasi Garji and Yégati at all of which places, it fills large tanks. In Yégati the soil seems poor, where not watered. It has a white chalky appearance and produces the wild date and

Mimosa Indica or Jalái tree more than other parts of the Division. It is also marked by gardens of cocoanut trees on Kankul or dry land, which are found in no other part of Nagara. They are particularly numerous in Halasúr, Kittenkérry, Konkanàd, and Kama Samudrum, which run into the Gurdengherry taluk, and form the South eastern extremity of the Division. The majority of the rayets and landholders are shivabhactur, kurabers are also numerous. The system of revenue and tenure of land in this taluk, differ from those of Nagara proper in many points, I need hardly add, to the disadvantage of Kaddúr. Nearly all the wet lands, and much of the dry have usually been cultivated in Varum, the Sunka or Sayer is levied under peculiar rules, and the petty taxes and fees are numerous and vexatious. Few of the gowdas have umbali, and until lately had not generally even the rent of their own villages. The nature of the revenue arrangements threw all the power into the hands of Shanbagues and public servants. The productions of Kaddúr and Yégati are on the watered lands, which yield two crops, rice, sugar-cane, jola, onions, garlic, cotumberi and mentya, and in the dry lands jola, ragi, navani, baraga &c. Tobacco inferior to that only of Banawar, is grown at Nidigutt, Nagraháll and Yégati.

## TERRIKERRY.

Land rental or beriz	...	34,698	4	14
Deduct alienations	...	911	4	12
Reduced rate	...	2,111	2	15
Uncultivated land	...	16,404	4	0
Suspended or cwel	...	87	5	2
<b>Total...</b>				<b>19,514 6 13</b>
Remainder	...	15,183	8	1

## REVENUE.

Land Revenue.	{	Garden	...	1,383	3	2
		Rice land	...	2,951	9	12
		Dry do	...	11,692	2	12
		Can	...	56	2	7
<b>Total...</b>				<b>15,183 8 1</b>		

The Terrikerry Ajampura taluk, more nearly resembles the rest of Nagara proper, although some taxes and customs prevail in it which are not found west of the river. The Adjampura Maganics are perfectly bare of trees, and contain a large proportion of black soil, in which wheat, cotton and kadalai are grown to a great extent, also jola. On the red and gravelly soils, the principal crop is ragi mixed with different kinds of pulse. There is very little irrigated land in Hajumpoor. The seasons are uncertain; but when favorable

## PERSONS PAYING

Land revenue...	5,885	0	0
Average	2	5	0
Sayer	4,718	9	11
Punchbab	538	4	4
Moturfa	1,853	6	5
Amraya	2	5	8

## POPULATION.

Shivabhaet ...	20,118
Kuraber ...	3,986
Uppar ...	2,517
Bedar ...	2,475
Hollayer ...	2,031
Mussulman ...	1,608
Jadara ...	1,826
Other castes. ...	9,152
Total...	<u>43,713</u>

the crops are most abundant. Hajumpoor contains one very large tank, that of Bukumbudi. The four maganies of Ubrani differ from the rest of Ajumpura, and approach in character nearer to Shemoga; they are situated among hills, containing much wood, and rice is grown nearly in the same quantity as ragi; Ubrani abounds in fine iron ore, which is turned to great account. The rayets are nearly all Lingavants. The Terrikery Máganies lie between Ubrani and the Baba Buddn hills. The soil is sandy and gravelly, and the principal crop ragi, with rice when the monsoon rains are plentiful. Lingadahully lies next the hills, and abounds in wood. It contains many smelting forges. The arbitrary government of the Poligars seems to have affected the character of the people of the Taluk. They have little independence, or confidence in the government, and are easily induced to acquiesce in the peculations of the Sircar Revenue servants, or excited to complain of them. The right in land has been little respected. The old gowdas were generally displaced by renters and the Nadigars and Shanbagues, had almost unlimited power. Terrikerry has always been noted for the frequency of murders and robberies, a peculiarity which probably is also owing to its connexion with the Poligars. The Phausigars settled there, have already been mentioned. Terrikerry is separated from Benkipura, by a belt of large jungle, which runs from Luckwalli to Ubrani and is about 8 miles broad.

Chennagerry is surrounded, at a little distance, by rugged strong hills.

## CHIENNAGERRY.

Land rental or beriz ...	51,416	5	12
Deduct alienations ...	863	1	14
Reduced rate ...	10,997	7	0
Uncultivated land ...	22,071	1	13
Suspended or Cowl ...	72	4	2
Total...	<u>34,004</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Remainder ...	17,410	0	15

## REVENUE.

Land Revenue.	Garden ...	652	6	11
	Rice land ...	1,356	6	5
	Dry land ...	15,326	0	13
	Cau ...	74	7	2
Total...	<u>17,410</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	

It grows scarcely any rice, and little jola. The principal crop being ragi and kurasani with horse gram, togari and avari. A great difference is observable between the southern maganies and those of Bassawapatam to the north of the Sulaikerrí lake, which nearly intersects the taluk. North of the lake, the black soil prevails, and the principal crop is jola and cotton. About Bassawapatam and under the Sulaikerrí, a different style of cultivation obtains; when the lake is full, sugar-cane is placed in great quantities, also rice, turmeric, ginger, and sun-



PERSONS PAYING.		
Land revenue ... ..	6,309	0 0
Average ... ..	2	7 11
Sayer ... ..	3,999	8 3
Punchbab ... ..	397	0 0
Noturfa ... ..	697	7 13
Amraya ... ..	10	4 10
<hr/>		
POPULATION.		
Shivabhact ... ..	14,355	
Bedar ... ..	5,032	
Hollayer ... ..	3,233	
Kuraber ... ..	3,959	
Agasur ... ..	753	
Devang ... ..	861	
Woddar ... ..	999	
Uppar ... ..	1,413	
Agasali ... ..	852	
Brahmans ... ..	931	
Mussulmans ... ..	898	
Other castes ... ..	5,569	
<hr/>		
Total...	38,363	

Harrihara resembles that part of Bassawapatam, to which it is conti-

#### HARRIHARA.

Land rental or beriz ... ..	10,584	2 5
Deduct alienations ... ..	528	4 2
Reduced rate ... ..	634	0 2
Uncultivated land ... ..	3,087	2 2
Suspended or Cowl....	53	5 5
<hr/>		
Total...	4,903	11 1
Remainder... ..	5,681	0 10

#### REVENUE.

Land Revenue	Garden. ... ..	0	0	0	
	Rice land... ..	163	6	5	
	Dry do. ... ..	5,264	6	9	
	Can. ... ..	252	7	12	
<hr/>			Total...	5,681	0 10

#### PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue. ... ..	14	10	0
Average. ... ..	4	5	8
Sayer. ... ..	949	1	4
Punchbab.. ... ..	1,229	1	14
Noturfa. ... ..	910	9	7
Amraya. ... ..	0	2	8

#### POPULATION.

Shivabhact. ... ..	3,321
Hollayer ... ..	709
Kuraber ... ..	1,515
Bedar. ... ..	924
Mussulmans ... ..	595
Brahmans. ... ..	597
Devang. ... ..	281
Other castes. ... ..	2,378
<hr/>	
Total...	10,320

up the black ground very  
going over.

nab. When the tank is empty, a very profitable cultivation as carried on in the bed. Jola and kadalai are sown on wárum. Chinnagerry is the only part of this Division, where the custom has always prevailed of rating land every year according to its supposed measurement or number of okkadies, rather than by defined fields. This taluk is highly cultivated, the rayets are well off; and it is generally supposed that the difference between the present payment and the standard assessment, is greater here than elsewhere.

guous. The county is flat with a few remarkable hills, bare and composed of nearly equal proportions of black and strong soil. The principal crops are jola, cotton, and ragi. The rayets use the former principally for food. The cultivators here are mostly shívabhactar, with a few reddieis. The taluk is small, but well peopled, and the rayets are generally in easy circumstances. A large quantity of land has been assigned under the name of chowrati to the Desay, Deshapandyers, and Nadigars, some of which have a saleable value. The assessment accounts have been allowed to get into great confusion, and it is to be feared, many fraudulent alterations have been made in them. The only places where rice and sugar-cane are grown here, are under the tanks of Kandajy, and one or two others. In Harrihar, and the adjacent parts of Bassawapatam, there are several weavers both of cumblics and plain cloths. Firewood is here brought from Harpenhully. In Harrihar and the Mullaibennúr Division of Bassawapatam, the rayets use the large plough drawn by 8 or 10 bullocks, which turns effectually and prepares it for sowing by once

Chennagerry Bassawapatam is divided in its whole length from Honally

HONALLY.			
Land Rental or beriz.	33,662	9	9
Deduct alienations....	1,233	9	8
Reduced rate. ....	1,183	9	7
Uncultivated lands ...	18,962	8	13
Suspended or Cowl...	233	9	0
Total.....	21,614	6	12
Remainder ... ..	15,048	2	13

Land Revenue	REVENUE.			
	Garden. ....	541	4	5
	Rice land....	2,719	0	1
	Dry land....	11,581	9	0
	Can. ....	205	8	12
Total...	15,048	2	13	

PERSONS PAYING.			
Land revenue....	6,013	0	0
Average. ....	2	4	14
Sayer. ....	3,919	0	9
Punchabab....	407	6	4
Moturfa ... ..	841	3	10
Amraya ... ..	2	4	4

POPULATION.	
Shivalbaet. ....	14,282
Kuraber ... ..	3,719
Hollayer. ....	2,285
Kunchitigars....	2,095
Mussulmans. ....	1,985
Bedar. ....	2,560
Uppar ... ..	872
Brahmans. ....	1,117
Mahratta. ....	2,308
Jadara. ....	1,242
Other castes. ...	7,120
Total...	39,525

and Hollay honnur, by a line of low stoney hills, which run from the Tunga Bhadra to Ubráni. There are four principal canavies or passes, by which these hills are crossed, Hanuman Canavi to the north, Raman Canavi, Agradahully Canavi, and a pass leading from Bassawapatam, Honally is divided into Sasvihully turruf containing Mallúr and Sasvihully, on the right or east bank of the river; Honally, which includes all the maganies on the left of the river; and Hollayhonnúr. Honally exclusively is a dry grain country. It has no water courses, and no large tanks. The richest part of it is the neighbourhood of the Belliguti and Nyamati, which is black soil, and yields an excellent return of jola, cotton, wheat, onions, garlic, cotamari, and mentya. This Sasvihully division has less black soil, and produces chiefly ragi. Hollayhonnúr is divided into the Gadday nád, containing the two southern, and the Hankalnád, or two northern maganies. The rains however now, are seldom abundant enough to ensure a good crop of rice, without the assistance of tanks, and nearly as much ragi as rice is grown in the Gaddai Maganies. Hollayhonnur in Hyder's time was given in Jagheer to the officers of the Sowars, and a great many Mahrattas are settled there, most of whom have still one or more members of their family in the Sowar department. They do not usually cultivate with their own hands, but by means of tenants on Kor, or labourers on monthly pay. They have been accustomed to have their lands at a somewhat lower rate than other rayets. Hollayhonnúr contains many small betelnut gardens; but they have been greatly damaged by the late dry season. Both Honally and Hollayhonnúr are free from jungle, except in the immediate vicinity of the hills by which they are bounded.

To the west of the hills which separate Honally from Shemoga, Cumsi and Shícarpura, a decided difference in the climate is observable, from the greater quantity of rain to which the western country is liable. Near the hills, the dry grain is intermixed almost equally with rice; but a few miles fur-			
SIHEMOGA.			
Land rental or beriz ...	43,676	8	2
Deduct alienations ...	2,709	2	1
Reduced rate ...	1,226	7	1
Uncultivated lands ...	24,054	8	7
Suspended or Cowl ...	429	6	3
Total...	28,420	5	2
Remainder .. ...	15,256	3	0

REVENUE.	
Land Revenue.	Garden ... .. 1,044 4 2
	Rice land! ... .. 12,033 0 0
	Dry land ... .. 2100 8 13
	Can ... .. 107 9 15
	<b>Total... 15,256 3 0</b>

PERSONS PAYING.	
Land revenue ... .. 4,898 0 0	
Average ... .. 3 0 15	
Sayer ... .. 3,243 8 1	
Punchlab ... .. 1,258 5 8	
Moturfa ... .. 1,335 6 13	
Amraya ... .. 52 9 13	

POPULATION.	
Shivabhaet ... .. 16,109	
Mussulmans ... .. 4,647	
Brahmans ... .. 2,323	
Madegar ... .. 3,404	
Kuraber ... .. 3,586	
Upar ... .. 2,024	
Kunchitigar ... .. 1,200	
Hollayer ... .. 1,282	
Bedar ... .. 1,922	
Mahratti ... .. 1,733	
Bestar ... .. 1,062	
Devang ... .. 929	
Jadara ... .. 300	
Other castes ... .. 10,779	
<b>Total .... 51,389</b>	

ther is superceded by it altogether. In two maganics of Shemoga, Harameattay and Chini-cattai, there is little or no rice. About Shemoga, and the other maganays east of it, the rice land and hankal are of nearly equal importance. From Gazanur westward, the rice land only is considered valuable. There are few large tanks and scarcely any dams in Shemoga, but there are great many small tanks, and cuttays, by means of which, aiding the rain, many good crops of rice and sugar-cane are brought to maturity. There is little black soil, and most of what there is, is left uncultivated, from its requiring more labour and heavier ploughs, with stronger bullocks than are generally employed. The light sandy soil, which usually prevails, is turned up by a light plough with a single yoke of small bullocks. In Shemoga, the old shist appears to have been generally preserved and respected. The fields are defined, and the gowdas and other village servants have

returned their umbali. The popular belief is, that the rains were formerly heavier and more certain than at present; that therefore the rice lands only were assessed, but that to each gaddai was annexed a hankal. Latterly frequent dry seasons have rendered it dangerous to depend on the rice lands, and that consequently, it has become necessary to cultivate the hankal separately. This has usually been done on what is called "Cadavana," that is to say, no shist has been fixed for the hankal, but a rough statement computed at a certain rate per "bandi," or, on the ground from which one bandi load of manure is required. The rate is commonly half a fanam, and generally proves very light. The ancient divisions of Shemoga are, the Gazanúr pál, containing a strip of country on the right bank of the Tunga, and all on the left of it, except Harameattai, Yeraitoray pál which includes Harameattai and the country between the rivers, and the Benkipura, east of the Bhadra. There are some fine tanks in Yeraitoray, which had large betelnut gardens under them, but most of those have gone to ruin. Most of the villages round Shemoga, exhibit traces of a much greater population than the present, and the cause assigned by the natives for the decay is, that they have never recovered the depopulation of Parsaram Bhow's army. There are 14 Agraharas, of which 4 are inhabited by Smartha brahmans of Tamool origin. They still speak the

Tamool language, and have a tradition that they left their country, Triunnevelly many hundred years ago, in consequence of the disgrace inflicted upon them by the reigning king whose displeasure they had incurred. The magany of Kudali is almost entirely alienated for the support of Pagodas and brahmans. The utara amounts to Pagodas 316—9—12.

Between Cumsi and Shicarpura, is another thick belt of jungle, formerly very much dreaded on account of robberies and tigers. Shicarpura is altogether one of the finest taluks in the Division, and remarkable for the punctuality with which the settlement is collected. There is not a balance outstanding for the last seven years. In two magany of Shicarpura, Hossur and Mugaligerri, there is scarcely any rice land. The two western Isoor and Setur, contain little hankaul. Hollayur, the centre magany contains both. In the wet lands, sugar-cane is cultivated very extensively, it is the Patta putti, or the thick striped cane; kadalai, onions, garlic, mentya, and coriander are also grown successfully, and much of the apparent prosperity of the Taluk is owing to this source. The gowdas are generally rich, and the rayets independent. The shist accounts are very complete, and the tenures of land have been carefully preserved; the Shanbagues and brahmans consequently have no undue influence, almost all the gowdas are shivabhactars, and the majority of the rayets. There is in the Salur magany, at Coppinhully and other villages, a remarkable colony of Reddies, who migrated from some unknown cause, many years ago from the ceded districts, which they still revisit for the purpose, of marrying and

## SHICARPURA.

Land rental or beriz ...	45,114	9	12
Deduct alienations ...	713	6	1
Reduced rate ...	1,975	4	3
Uncultivated lands ...	19,695	4	0
Suspended or Cowl ...	497	4	11
Total...	22,881	8	15
Remainder ... ..	22,233	0	15

## REVENUE.

Land Revenue.	Garden ... ..	1,408	5	6
	Rice land ... ..	17,377	7	8
	Dry land ... ..	3,407	8	4
	Can ... ..	38	9	11
Total...	22,233	0	13	

## PERSONS PAYING.

Land revenue ... ..	5,644	0	0
Average ... ..	3	9	8
Sayer ... ..	5,000	0	7
Punchbab ... ..	1,105	1	0
Moturfa ... ..	826	2	14
Amraya ... ..	38	4	15

## POPULATION.

Shivabhact ... ..	18,775
Kuraber ... ..	3,646
Hollayur ... ..	1,970
Bedar ... ..	1,826
Mahratti ... ..	904
Jadara ... ..	837
Agasali ... ..	818
Brahmans ... ..	992
Reddi ... ..	489
Mussulman ... ..	2,343
Other castes ... ..	7,879
Total...	40,476

seeing their friends. They are considered excellent farmers, and respectable members of society. Shicarpura, like Shemoga, has no very large tanks, but a great number of small ponds to aid the monsoon, rather than serve as a substitute for it. There is one valuable anicut near Salur which waters the lands of that village, the largest in the taluk. Udaguny differs from Shicarpura as lying nearer the Mulnad. There are no separately assessed dry lands, though a little ragi and kurasani are grown. Rice, sugar-cane, and betel-

nut in gardens under tanks (most of these are now nearly destroyed by a succession of bad seasons) are the great crops. The food of the rayets is rice. From some cause or other, the rayets of Udagani do not appear so well off as those at Shicarpura, though there are some rich gowdas among them. Sir-Iacoppa is the most thriving petta in the Division, and the scene of a great trade. In the village of Belligami, three miles from Udagani, are some very remarkable ruins, and inscriptions of great antiquity, which show that the place was the seat of a Jain principality.

Sorub and Anwatti also consist almost exclusively of wet land and betel-nut gardens under tanks. The extent of sugar-

SORUB.		
Land rental or beriz.	52,210	5 8
Deduct alienations....	837	8 13
Reduced rate ... ..	2,050	6 9
Uncultivated lands. .	24,091	6 12
Suspended or Cowl...	618	1 12
<b>Total...</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>3 14</b>
Remainder. ... ..	<b>24,609</b>	<b>1 10</b>

REVENUE.				
Land Revenue	{	Garden. ... ..	2,155	6 5
		Rice land... ..	21,749	8 1
		Dry land.... ..	224	9 10
		Can. ... ..	478	7 10
		<b>Total...</b>	<b>24,609</b>	<b>1 10</b>

PERSONS PAYING.		
Land Revenue. ... ..	4911	0 0
Average. ... ..	5	2 0
Sayer. ... ..	3,258	5 11
Punchbab... ..	494	1 4
Moturfa. ... ..	413	2 7
Amraya ... ..	1	5 14

POPULATION.		
Shivabhact. . ... ..	13,189	
Halayapyka. ... ..	7,219	
Hollayer. ... ..	4,390	
Agasali. ... ..	1,466	
Agasar. ... ..	1,650	
Bedar. ... ..	813	
Mussulmans. ... ..	1,900	
Brahmans. ... ..	1,441	
Kari wokkul. ... ..	1,194	
Hassalar. ... ..	781	
Kunchitigar ... ..	423	
Other castes. ... ..	8,063	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>42,529</b>	

cane cultivation in Anwatti, is greater than Udaguni or Shicarpura and in a good season is alone sufficient to pay the whole assessment. The kind of cane usually grown, is the white or marakab. Sorub abounds with large woods called "cans," which appear to be the remains of the forest that has been elsewhere cleared away. These cans contain in great abundance the Bhyni tree or sago palm and pepper vines. They are assessed, and looked after by Halayapykas, who consider them their property. The quantity of pepper formerly produced in these cans was very great but the produce now is trifling, and many of them have been abandoned. I have been unable to discover any satisfactory cause for this much to be regretted change. Here also the mass of the population are Shivabhactars with a few Haiga brahman. Some of the oldest inscriptions in this country, are at Cuppatura near Anwatti.

## FORTS IN THE NAGARA DIVISION.

No.	NAMES.	Taluks.	REMARKS.
1	Goverdhangerrydroog. ..	Sagar. ... ..	A Hill Fort on the Ghauts above Gairsappa ; stone, in repair. The Forts of Killadi and Ikkeri in the Sagar Taluks, are dismantled and in ruins.
2	Nagara Fort. .. ..	Nagara. .. ..	In the town of Nagara, stone walls, but ramparts out of repair.
3	Anantapura. .. ..	.. ..	Mud walls, out of repair.
4	Cowlidroog. .. ..	Cowlidroog. ... ..	A Hill Fort ; stone walls, in repair. A mud Fort on the bank of the Tunga at Mandagad-dai is in ruins.
5	Coppadroog. .. ..	Coppa. .. ..	A Hill Fort in ruins.
6	Belálráyendroog. .. ..	.. ..	A Hill Fort on the summit of the Ghauts, above the kadadakul pass ; stone, in tolerable repair.
7	Lackwalli Fort. .. ..	Lackwalli. . . .	A mud Fort on the bank of Bhádra, much out of repair. Ruins of mud Fort at Hebbai and Jágar.
8	Chandragutti droog. .. ..	Sorub. .. ..	A very high Hill Fort of stone, in tolerable repair.
9	Anwatty Fort. .. ..	.. ..	Of mud ; much out of repair. There are the ruins of mud Forts also at Tavanandi, Jeddai, Teligadda & Choute.
10	Uduguni Fort. .. ..	Shicarpoor. . . .	Of mud, and out of repair.
11	Shicarpoor Fort. .. ..	.. ..	Do. do.
12	Shemoga Fort. ... ..	Shemoga. ... ..	On the Tunga ; ramparts of mud, out of repair.
13	Cumsi Fort. .. ..	.. ..	A mud Fort, out of repair.
14	Benkypura... ..	.. ..	Mud ; on the bank of the Bhádra in bad repair. There are the ruins of mud Forts at Gázenur, Hárenhally, and Ayenur.

No.	NAMES.	TALUKS.	REMARKS.
15	Honálly Fort. ..	Honálly. ..	A stone Fort on the Tunga Bhádra, in tolerable repair.
16	Hollay honnúr. ..	„	On the Bhádra; mud, out of repair.
			Ruined Forts at Saswaihully kottai, Mallur & Bellagutte.
17	Harrihara Fort. ..	Harrihara. ..	On the Tunga Bhádra; stone and mud; out of repair
18	Chennagery Fort. ...	Chennagery. ...	Of stone, in ordinary repair.
19	Bassawapatam Fort. ..	„	Do. do.
20	Terrickerry Fort. ..	Terrickerry. ..	Stone, out of repair.
21	Ajampura Fort. ...	„	Mud, out of repair.
22	Ubráni Fort. ..	„	Mud, in repair.
23	Hanumandroog. ...	„	A stone Hill Fort among the hills leading from Ubrani to Chennagerry, out of repair.
24	Rangandroog. ..	„	Do. do. near the above.
25	Caldroog. ...	„	A Hill Fort, on a rock halfway between Terrikerry and Caddur, out of repair.
26	Cámendroog. ..	Terrickerry. ..	A stone Hill Fort, near Kallatigerry on the Bababuddn Hills, out of repair.
			The above four droogs were built by the Terrikerry Pollygars.
27	Caddúr Fort. ...	Caddúr. ..	Stone.
28	Yegati Fort. ..	„	Stone and mud, out of repair.
29	Chiccamugalur Fort ..	Chiccamugalur.	Stone, in tolerable repair.
30	Wastara Fort. ...	„	Mud, out of repair.

## PETTAHS IN THE NAGARA DIVISION.

## SAGAR TALUK.

- 1 Ságar.
  - 2 Siravanti
  - 3 Tálguppai.
- Large market at Kalasi.

## NAGARA TALUK.

- 4 Nagara.
  - 5 Anantapura.
  - 6 Humche
- A market at Hossasanti.

## COWLIDROOG TALUK.

- 7 Cowlidroog.
  - 8 Tirthahully.
- Somavar Santi,

## COPPA TALUK.

- 9 Sringeri.

## LUCKWALLY TALUK.

- 10 Yedehally.
- 11 Luckwally.

## SORUB TALUK.

- 12 Sorub.
  - 13 Anwatty
  - 14 Chendragutty.
- Markets at the Cusbas of nearly every Maganay.

## SHICARPUR TALUK.

- 15 Shicarpura.
  - 16 Uduguni.
  - 17 Sirál Coppa.
- Largest market at Siral Coppa.

## SHEMOGA TALUK.

- 18 Shemoga.
- 19 Cumsi.
- 20 Benkípara.
- 21 Ayenúr.

## HONALLY TALUK.

- 22 Nyámati.
  - 23 Honally.
  - 24 Hollay honnúr.
  - 25 Chíllúr.
- Largest market at Negamti.

## HARIHARA TALUK.

- 26 Harihara.
- Market at Cakaragolla.

## CHENNAGERRY TALUK.

- 27 Bassawapatam.
  - 28 Chennagerry.
- Market at Nullur.  
Hoddigerry, Santibennur,  
Katligerry, Malaybennur.

## TERRIKERRY TALUK.

- 29 Terrikerry.
  - 30 Ajumpura.
- Market at Shevani,  
Kudagalur, and Ubrani.

## CADDURA TALUK.

- 31 Caddur.
  - 32 Birúr.
- Pura a large market.

## CHICCAMUGALUR TALUK.

- 33 Bassawenhally.
  - 34 Sukrawar Santi.
- Market at Hossapettai.



## No. 13.

**PRINCIPAL DEVASTHANS OR HINDU TEMPLES IN THE  
NUGARA DIVISION.**

No.	NAMES.	TALUKS.	REMARKS.
1	Ikkery Aghoreshwara. ...	Sagar.	
2	Kelade Rameshwara. ...	"	
3	Ságara Ganapate. ...	"	
4	Nílakanteshwara. ..	Nagara.	
5	Guddi Venkatramana. ..	"	
6	Anantápura Ragoonatha. ..	"	
7	Huncha Pudmávatiyamman	"	
8	Tirthahully Rámeshwara ...	Cowlidareya.	
9	Mahishi Ashwita Narayena.	"	
10	Meligai Vencatramana. ...	"	
11	Arga Kalanatha. ...	"	
12	Miruvasi Malikarjuna. ...	"	
13	Keg Sringshwara. .	Coppa.	
14	Kalasa Kalaseshwara. ..	"	
15	Sringéri Sháradamman. ..	"	
16	Coppada Virabhadra. ..	"	
17	Sompura Someshwer. ..	Luckwally.	
18	Hebbai Bhawani Shenkra. .	"	
19	Kuskal Runganatha. ..	"	
20	Surabi Rungaswami. ...	Soraba.	
21	Anwatty Khytabheshwara. .	"	
22	Gutti Renakumman. ...	"	
23	Shicarpura Hucharaya. ..	Shicarpura.	
24	Pellingerry Ranganatha. ...	Shemoga.	
25	Mukyaprána Deva. ..	"	
26	Kúdale Brahmeshwer. ...	"	
27	Chintámani Narsimha. ...	"	
28	Benkipura Lakshme Nar- simha. ... ..	"	
29	Malai Shenkra Maleswara. .	"	
30	Adiranga Natha. ...	"	
31	Beli Mattur Hanumunta ..	Honally.	
32	Kuruva Rameshwara. ...	"	
33	Halladumman, ..	"	
34	Harihareshwara. ..	Harihara.	
35	Uda Maradi Ranganatha. .	Chennagerry.	at Devarahally.
36	Heluvan Kattai Ranganatha	"	
37	Mudayenhally Hanumunta.	"	
38	Amiritápura Amriteshwara.	Terrikerry.	
39	Purada Malikarjuna Devar.	Caddura.	
40	Caddúr Chennakesava. ...	"	
41	Hiryamugalur Kodanda Ra- madevara. ... ..	Chiccamugalur. .	
42	Khándya Markándishwara..	"	

## No. 14.

## BRAHMAN MATTS IN THE NAGARA DIVISION.

No.	Matts at which Gurus principally reside.	TALUK.	REMARKS.
1	Ramchandrapura Matt. ..	Nagara. ..	Smartha Guru of the Haiga Brahmans.
2	Sampigai... ..	"	Ditto.
3	Muluwagal. ... ..	"	Bhagawat Sect.
4	Munivarinda or Bhoman Kuttai. ... ..	"	Madwál.
5	Tirtha Muttúr. ... ..	"	Smartha Guru of Panchagramada brahman.
6	Tirthahally. .. ..	Cowlidroog. ...	Haiga Matt.
7	Puttige. .. ..	"	Madwal.
3	Achóbatërtha or Balanji ..	"	Ditto.
9	Sringeri. .. ..	Coppa.	Smartha Guru.
10	Bhandy gadde Sampige. }	"	Smartha Guru.
11	" Karange. }		
12	" Tergina Matt }		
13	" Rela Matt. }		
14	Háriharapura. .. ..	"	Ditto.
15	Rudrapàda. ... ..	"	Haiga Guru.
16	Achobatirtha at Kudale. ..	Shemoga.	Madwal Guru.
17	Kudali Sringeri. .. ..	"	Smartha Guru.
18	Majigihally. .. ..	"	Sunias Achobatirtha.
<i>Matts where the Gurus reside occasionally only.</i>		<i>Where situated.</i>	
1	Sringéri Matt. .. ..	Nagar. ... ..	
2	Vyása Ràya .. ..	Tirthahally. ..	
3	Ditto do. .. ..	Mahishi. ... ..	
4	Ràghavendra Swamy do.	Bálagar. ... ..	
5	Satyabhoda Swamy. ..	Raghottumpura.	
6	Majigehully. ... ..	Kudale. .. ..	
7	Cundapuradavaru ... ..	Do.	
8	Sringeri. .. ..	Arakerry near Shemoga. ...	
9	Sringeri. ... ..	Hollay honour...	
<i>Vrindavana Matts where there are Tombs of Gurus.</i>			
1	Raghavendra Swami. ..	Nagara. .. ..	
2	Satya Sanda Swami. ...	Mahishi. .. ..	
3	Raghavendraya. .. ..	Honally. ... ..	
4	Sarvignya Swami .. ..	Do.	
5	Satydharna Swami. ...	Hollay honour..	

## No. 15.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTES IN THE NAGARA DIVISION.

1. **Brahman.** Nos. 31,802. They are either Loukika, secular, who hold land, trade as shroffs and bankers, serve in public offices, or in the families of other Brahmans; or Vaidika, religious, who either enjoy "swasti," endowments of land and emoluments in pagodas, or subsist on the contributions of their disciples, and are supposed to employ their time in study and ceremonial observances, commonly comprised by the terms "Snana Jeba" bathing and prayer. There are in Nagara the following varieties of Brahmans.

Of the Smartha sect: acknowledge the Ramchendrapura and other gurus; state that they came originally from An-

1. Haiga or Havica "sacrificial" dhria; but have been very long settled in the north west of Nagara, Soda, and Honawar, which is from them properly called Haiga. They know no language but Canarese. They are very fair with large eyes and aquiline noses. They hold much of the land in Sagar, Nagara, Chendragutti and Sorab, and are the great proprietors of betel-nut gardens. They perform agricultural labour, except holding the plough. Among them are a few rich traders and public servants, but generally their education is neglected. Their number may be estimated at 12,000. Further particulars are given by Buchanan Vol. III. page 163.

These are all varieties of Taluva brahmans, and appear to be almost ab-

2. Shivali from a village of that name in Barkur. of Nagara, Cowledurga, Coppa, and Lackwally, where they hold the greatest portion of the betel-nut gardens. They are mostly of the Smartha sect and disciples of the Sringéri and its subordinate matts of Thertha, Muttur, Haríharpura, Bhandigadda, Mulawagal, &c. They speak Canarese only, but their books are written partly in the Grantha, and partly in the Bálbund character, and some sign their names in the Taluva character. They are indifferently educated except a few, who are either brokers called suttegulars, or in public employ. Their number may be about 9,000, see Buchanan Vol. III. page 90. There are few Teluva Mádhwal Brahmans in Nagara.

3. Sishyavarga.  
4. Panchagramadavaru, the men of the five villages.  
5. Kota; from a village of that name in Barkur.  
6. Kaudavara do. do.

Appear originally to have come from the countries North East of Nagara, and to have settled here under the Anagunde and Vijiyanagara Kings. Mostly Smartha, and followers of the Sringeri swami, but not all; speak Canarese only, but their books are in the Nágára

7. Karnatika, including—  
Baduganad.  
Vayshymar.  
Aruvuttu Wokkal, &c.

and Balbund character. They are found chiefly in public offices especially

those of Nádiga and Shanbogue, and in possession of swásti, landed endowments. There are many learned men amongst them, and generally they are respectably educated, good accountants, and intelligent men.

Originally from Tilingana, and but few of them have been long domicited here. Among those who have, are the Sringeri swami and his connexions. They speak Telugu generally in their families, and write both Telugu, Canarese and the Nágara character. They are nearly all Smartha, and acknowledge the Sringeri swami. There are among them some men of considerable Sanskrit reading.

8. Andhra including several varieties.

A few only of these are found in Sagar and Sorub. They are of the Smartha sect mostly, speak and write Canarese and are good public servants. They appear to have come from the Deccan.

9. Karadi.

These are brahmans of Tamil origin, and are chiefly found in Agraharas where they seem to have been invited by the sovereigns of former times, and induced to settle by grants of land. They still retain a colloquial knowledge of Tamil, though they mostly use Canarese: their books are in the Grantha character. Some say they came originally from Tinnevely, and others from Kanji. The Kudali Sringeri swami is of this tribe, and most of the caste are Smartha.

10. Dravida or southern Brahmans including Sankhetigal.

They are either Tengali or Vadagali and are all evidently of Tamil origin, and have left their country at no very distant period, most of them trace their origin to Canjevaram. The only place where they are settled as holders of land is at Hiriya Mugalúr. They speak Tamil among themselves, and their books are in the Grantha character. There are several of them in Public employ. They are very clever, active, and pushing men.

11. Srivaishnava or Ayengar brahmans of the Ramanuja sects.

They are from Maharashtra originally, and appear to have had little footing in Nagara till the last century. Some few of them are Smártha and followers of the Kúdali Sringeri Swámi, but more are Mádhwal. They are clever, active, and excellent accountants. They fill a greater proportion of Public Offices, than any class of men, and the Mahratta language is now established exclusively as the language of accounts in the Division Cutcherry and most of the Taluk Cutcheries; and frequently of record and correspondence. I do not recollect any of them in possession of landed property unless of recent acquisition. They speak Canarese in public, and Mahratta among themselves, write Mahratta, and their books are in the Balbund character. Many of

12. Deshasts or Mahrattée Brahmans.

them are shroffs and soucars, and even soldiers. Among them are some learned men, called acharies, who travel about and are received with great respect and hospitality by the members of the caste, who contribute liberally to their support.

These are a subdivision of the Pancha Gotra or northern brahmans, and their proper country is the Konkan. There are  
 13. Saraswat or Kashastali. in Nagara only a few who have emigrated from Canara, either as traders or in public employment.

They speak Canarese in public, Konkani with each other, and write Mahratta and Canarese. They are very clever but given to deceit, and are greatly looked down upon by the Southern brahmans, who profess to be much more rigid in their rule. Of the whole number of brahmans, I estimate that two thirds or 21,000 are holders of land, the rest are public or private servants, shroffs, and soucars, School masters, and ministering servants in temples.

**2. Jains.** 3302. A few are traders, but at least four fifths are land-holders. Traces of the ancient Jain principalities are found at Kuppattur near Anwatti, Belagami, near Udaguni, Belleshwer, near Humcha, Kalasa, Bhagawati, and near Yedahully. The Jain rayets and Hegadays are settled chiefly along the Ghauts in Sagur and Coppa. See Buchanan Vol. I. page 304.

**3. Mussulmans.** 18,658. The Mussulmans in Nagara are chiefly peons, sepoys, or private servants, probably they amount to one half: the others are traders or holders of land, in nearly equal proportions with a few weavers, labourers and cultivators one half. They may be said to be all of foreign origin, and the greater number though not all, must have settled here since the conquest of the country by Hyder. They are most numerous in Shemoga and Shicarpura.

**4. Langavant or Shivabhact Shivachara Lingayet.** 1,32,755. This is by far the most numerous caste, the tenets of which are accurately stated by Buchanan Vol. III. page 263. It includes the principal and many minor varieties. 1st Banjigar properly traders. 2nd. Malava, literally hill men including nearly all the cultivating Shivabhactar in the western and central Talooks. It is said the Malavar are the aboriginal land-holders of Nagara. Those of the Northern Taluks, Nagara, Sagar &c, adopted the lingavant religion. The others are still called Namadari Malavar. 3rd Sadara or Sada-wokkul, of which denomination are most of the rayets in the Eastern Taluks. They may all be said to be indigenious. Three fourths of the Shivabhactar may be agricultural and the rest traders, artizans, priests and labourers. The richer Gowdas Banjigar and Jungums can usually read and write.

**5. Malavar.** Hill men from Malai mountain. 4,693. These may be said to be all of the same race.

**6. Namadare.** Ditto. nama the mark Vishnu. 15,357 Ditto Ditto.

**7. Nadavar.** Natives from Nad country. 43. They are the indigenous pure Sudras of the Mulnád, analogous to the Bants of Canara. They are all agricultural, and some of the Hegadays have very large estates. But few of them are educated. They are generally simple, industrious, honest and amiable. They stand greatly in awe of the Dharmasthal and Heryadak Devastans and make frequent pilgrimages and offerings thereto. Among a few families the "Alya-santán" or female order of succession prevails, but the "Makkal-santan" succession by sons is by far the most common.

**8. Swalpar.** 953. These are agricultural, and iron workers; they are chiefly in Terrikerry and Kaddur. They wear the nama.

**9. Kunchitigar.**

**10. Nonabar.**

**11. Gangadekar.**

**12. Pallegar.**

**13. Hallekar.**

**14. Marasa wokkal.**

**15. Hal wokkal.** From Hal (milk) and wokkal (inhabitants).

14,381

These are all agricultural pure Sudras and appear to be indigenous in Mysore, but not in Malnad of Nagara. Most of the Gowdas in Chiccamugalur and Wastara are Hal-wokkal. They are mostly followers of Vishnu. The Kunchitigar are chiefly in Honally and Shemoga. For an account of the Morasa-wokkal see Buchanan Vol. I. Page 318.

**16. Uppar.** From uppu, salt. 9837 Are indigenous in the eastern Taluks. They call themselves also Mélsakkari. They are chiefly agricultural, makers of earth-salt, kitchen gardeners, builders of mud houses, and peons.

**17. Hudigar.** 563. A low caste not much known.

**18. Reddi.** 904. An industrious and useful class of rayets of Telagu extraction. Those in Nagara are from the ceded districts. They are followers of Vishnu.

**19. Kottai wokkal.**

**20. Kari wokkal.**

**21. Gauji Gowda.**

**22. Gowdalu.**

5212

These are all agricultural labourers or farmers. They are considered of a lower caste than the pure Sudras and about on a level with the Halayapykas. In Ságar and Sorub they work in betelnut gardens, and it is they who are employed to tie up the young bunches of betelnut in the rainy season, with the hálai or leathery membrane that covers the leaf of the addekai. This process is called kottai kattavadu; hence the name Kottai-wokkal. The Gowdalu in Coppá are tenants and labourers of the landed proprietors.

**23. Sattigar.** 223. Not much known.

**24. Baravar.** 86. Are only mentioned in the return from Kaddur.

25. **Hanumar.** 7. Are only mentioned in Shemoga. Of these two denominations, 24 and 25, I could get no account.

26. **Devadegar.** Deva (god) and adegā (servant.) A low caste whose proper employment is to perform menial offices in Pagodas.

27. **Kam wokkal.** 66. Not well known. I was told they were a class of Telagu cultivators.

28. **Manga Rowta.** 43. Not known. I believe they are Mahrattas.

29. **Kumari Mahratte.** }  
 30. **Kunabeyer.** } 217. Both of Mahratta origin. They are agricultural and cultivate the high and woody lands after cutting and burning the jungle. This mode of cultivation is called kumari.

31. **Golkar.** 36 Sons of bondswomen.

32. **Halayapayka.** 26,839. From "payika," Sanscrit, a foot soldier or peon, "halaya," ancient. A nearly corresponding tribe on the coast north of Honnavar, is called Kumara payika. They are a very numerous and industrious class of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Malnád. They are considered rather lower than the pure Sudras. Their principal occupation is the preparation of toddy from the Bhugny or Cariota-urens, the cultivation of rice land, and kans or woods containing pepper-vines. They were originally the soldiers and body guards of the Pollygars and kings of the country, and are said to have been distinguished by their fidelity. They are still fond of fire arms and are brave, and great sportsmen. In Tuluva the corresponding tribe are called "Billavar," or archers. They possess little land except kán, and are usually tenants or labourers. They wear the nàna, eat animal food and drink toddy freely. They are illiterate and generally of a simple character. In Sagar they amount to one fourth of the population, or ten thousand. They exceed seven thousand in Sorab, and six thousand in Nagara.

33. **Hassalar.** 2,560. Perhaps from "Hassar," (green) from having had the care of, or from living in the forests. Hassar kável is applied both to the establishment who preserve the woods and the revenue derived from them. Those are also considered one of the aboriginal tribes in the Malnád. They are found chiefly near the Ghauts and are properly woodmen. They are very dark, short and thick set with curled hair. They are agricultural labourers, work in betelnut gardens, and gather wild cardamoms, pepper &c,

34. **Hollayer.** 48,493. This is the Canarese form of the Tamil word Pallu, but I cannot trace its derivation farther. Chiefly agricultural labourers. All in the Malnád are said to be hereditary slaves; those in the Eastern Taluks are labourers, tenants and village servants. They are the degraded caste corresponding with the Paller of the Eastern Coast, the Polias of Malabar, and the Dhéd of the Mahrattas. They are considered to be aboriginal. They call themselves "Ballakays" or right hand, as the Mádegar or Pariahs are called

“Yedakay” left hand. The tradition of the Hollayer having all been given as slaves to the Brahmans, by a king of their race named Chaudasoyana, is related by Buchanan Vol. III. page 162. Their customs are described Vol. I. page 313.

- 35. Chelavadi.
- 36. Baggar.
- 37. Kottagar.
- 38. Hulaswar.

1799

Are varieties of the Hollayer. The Chelavadi is the man who on public occasions presides the Pettai Shetti when the Banijagar form any procession. This office seems to be implied by the name. His insignia are a pair of slippers, and a brass ladle, to which by a brass chain is attached a brass bell. The Hulaswár are Mahratta Hollayer. They are chiefly found as sowárs or peons. The tomtom and horn which are properly the military music of this country, are always performed on by Hollayer. The former is called “hallige” the latter “hali.”

39. Madigar. 4832. These are the Pariahs or left hand out-castes. They are labourers, village servants, tanners and shoe makers.

- 40. Kuraber. from  
kuri a sheep.
- 41. Gollar.

29,923

Pastoral. Their proper occupation is that of shepherds; and of the Kuraber, also of weaving Cumblics. They appear indigenuous with Eastern Taluks and are nearly equally distributed in Shemoga, Honally, Chennagerry, Terrikerry and Kaddur. They wear the náma, but chiefly worship an idol called Bíradeva.

42. Gowligar. 658. Pastoral. Their proper occupation is to keep buffaloes and sell milk, butter-milk, and ghee. They are generally migratory in their habits, driving their herd to the best pasture and water, and accompanying camps &c. They are followers of Vishnu.

43. Chatri. 235 They are either peons, or sepoy. Most of the persons calling themselves Chatries are usually known by some other name, as Servaigur, Rajput, Rachawar &c.

44. Bedar. 16,708 The name implies hunters, and is the same as Vedan in Ceylon and the Tamil countries. They call themselves also “Naycka makkal.” Originally of Telagu origin, but some have been long settled in Nagara, particularly in Chennagerry and Terrikerry, under the rule of the Terrikerry Pollygars, who are Bedars. They are now chiefly found as peons, talawars of villages, and labourers: some possess land. They are fond of fire-arms, and are great sportsmen. The women are considered to have a great knowledge



of medicinal plants and shrubs. The Bedars are too much given to violent and predatory pursuits. There are three or four varieties among them as Válmekaru, Ur Bédar, and others.

**45. Mahratte.** 8,125 Of Mahratta extraction. Pursuits chiefly military. The greater number of those in Nagara appear to have come for the purpose of serving in the Mysore cavalry. They hold land in Hollayhomur, which was given as a Jaghir to the officers who raised the sowars. The others are sepoys, peons, and private servants. Some few are traders.

**46. Servaigar.** 115 The name, from sérvai a band, means a head of peons, but is given to a tribe of Konkana, who wear the janawára or thread, and call themselves Chatryas, nearly all the peons in north Canara are of this caste.

**47. Rajput.** 575. Peons, sowars and sepoys; and a very few who have settled as farmers, and sellers of confectionary.

**48. Mushtigar.** 472. Call themselves Chatras and appear to resemble slightly Jetties. They are now found chiefly as cultivators or peons.

**49. Petty.** 199. Wrestlers: state that they came originally from Delhi. Many of them were entertained for the amusement of the court, both by the Ikkery princes and under the Mussulmans. They wear the Janawara, are very particular in observances, and profess to be Chatrayas.

**50. Rarchawar.** 488. Of Telugu origin, and properly of military pursuits. They are now found chiefly in Kaddur in the Kandachar or Police establishment.

**51. Kanojee brahmans.** 27. A subdivision of the Puncha Gowda Brahmans, and like the Konkansies are looked down upon by the Dravida brahmans. The few found in Nagara are peons or sepoys, and are commonly called Bengalier.

**52. Telagar.** 2422. The pure Sudras of Telingana; are found in Nagara as peons, sepoys, servants and traders; speak Telugu among themselves and are worshippers of Vishnu.

**53. Tigalar.** 407. Sudras of the Tamil country, are only found here as peons. Some of them can speak Tamil but seldom do so. Worshippers of Vishnu.

**54. Telaga Banajigar.** 1724. A division of the Telugu Sudras. Properly traders, but those in Nagara are peons, servants, and labourers. Many of the dancing girls and prostitutes are of this caste. They wear the náma.

**55. Mudiliar.** 5. A division of the Velatars of the eastern coast, unknown here except as public servants.

**56. Kongee.** The name given in Mysore to the Tamil Pariahs. Labourers.

**57. Christian.** 63. Konkani Christians from Canara. The higher classes are excellently educated as public servants, and particularly valuable as writers

and moonshís. The lower classes are traders, sellers of spirituous liquors and labourers. A few pariah Christians are at Shemoga who were formerly in the Barr, Mysore Infantry.

58. **Bakal.** A low caste of labourers from Canara.

59. **Pendari.** There are only a few of these foreigners settled at Shemoga and Shicarpura. They are of various persuasions but speak Deccani. They are very poor, keep a few bullocks and tattus, and subsist by selling firewood, carrying goods, and daily labour.

60. **Komatti.** Vayshya of Telingana. Much jealousy exists between them and the Banijigar.

61. **Wanyer.** A class of Telinga Vayshya traders.

62. **Konkani.**  
63. **Kad konkani.** } Traders.

64. **Kangala.** A tribe of Telugu origin, who trade in bullocks, and collect the productions of the jungles.

65. **Lambani** also **Lambadi**, **Brinjari** and **Sukalayer.** This very remarkable migratory tribe are common in Mysore. They are evidently originally from Hindustan. Their language is a dialect of Deccani. Their principal pursuit is trade, though rather as carriers of goods for hire, than on their own account; near the large towns the women bring in firewood for sale which they carry in large faggots on their heads. A great number of camps employ themselves in carrying on their bullocks, grain and Sandal-wood to the coast, and bringing back salt. The men are addicted to drinking spirits and smoking bang, and are generally dissolute and lawless. They are engaged in robberies oftener than any other class. The women on the contrary seem remarkable for industry and generally correct conduct.

66. **Revanakar.**  
67. **Parsi.**  
68. **Gosave.** } Are all traders.

69. **Ladar.** A kind of Mussulman.

70. **Guzar.** From Guzerat.

71. **Lebbayer.** Mussulmans of mixed extraction from the South Eastern coast.

72. **Mapillay.**  
73. **Babji.** } The same from Malabar. Descendants of Arabs.

74. **Bestar** or **Cabbu**, called by themselves also **Gangai-makkal**, sons of Ganga. These are the fishermen, palankeen bearers, ferrymen, and burners of lime, a few of them hold land, and some are peons. They appear to be indigenous and are worshippers of Vishnu.

75. **Bhoye.** Slightly differ from the Bestar. They make a fermented liquor from rice, and distil spirits.

76. **Agasar.** Washermen: some are Telugu, some Shivabhaet, and some Hollayer.
77. **Hajam.** Barbers.
78. **Badigi.** Carpenters.
79. **Gudigar.** Are turners and carvers of wood. They are of Mahratta origin, and are found principally in Sorub and Nagara. They are excellent workmen and their sandal-wood boxes are celebrated.
80. **Kammar.** Blacksmiths.
81. **Byl Kammar.** A variety of the above who work in the open air.
82. **Sonagar.** } Goldsmiths. The Sonagars are the smiths of the western,  
83. **Agasali.** } properly Konkonies, and the Agasali of the eastern country,
84. **Kumbar.** Potters.
85. **Kanchakar.** Workers in copper, brass, and bell metal.
86. **Meydar.** Mat and basket makers; a low caste.
87. **Idigar.** Make toddy from the wild date.
88. **Kari Divar.** }  
89. **Tengina Divar.** } Two varieties of toddy drawers.
90. **Jadara.** }  
91. **Padmisalai.** } Different kinds of weavers, who make the coarser kinds  
92. **Devanga-** } of cotton cloths worn by the lower and middling classes.  
93. **Hattekar.** }
94. **Pativegar.** Knitters of waistbands, laces &c. mostly Mussulmans.
95. **Sampigar.** Tailors, mostly of Mahratta origin.
96. **Rangari.** Tailors, and dyers of chintz &c. They are said to have come from a place in the Bellary District, but all speak Mahratta.
97. **Jingar.** Called at Madras muchies, make various toys, and leather furniture.
98. **Nilagar.** Dyers in indigo.
99. **Banagar.** Painters.
100. **Ganigar.** Oil makers and sellers.
101. **Jalagar.** A class of people who search tanks and wells, and sift dust for precious metals.
102. **Samagar.** Carriers, make sandals.
103. **Mochigar.** Makers of slippers.
104. **Dhor.** A kind of tanners.
105. **Balaigar.** Makers and sellers of the glass bangles worn by women.
106. **Kattakar.** Butchers.
107. **Kari Kattavara.** Persons who make the borders or edging of cumblies by running through them different coloured yarns.
108. **Pinjar.** Men who clean cotton; commonly Mussulmans.

**109. Kalkattigaru.** Stone masons.

**110. Woddar.** Are of two descriptions called mun woddar, and kal or bandy woddar; the first work in earth only, the second keep buffaloe carts and work in stone or wood. Their proper business is the making of tanks or other earth or stone work, or cutting and carrying timber for building. They are of Telugu origin, and most of them speak that language and are followers of Vishnu. They are generally migratory, and hut themselves whenever they find employment. See Buchman Vol. I. page 310.

**111. Koramor.** Are of three varieties.

**112. Koracher.** The Koracher carry betelnut and other goods on their asses and bullocks.

**113. Dombar.** Tumblers.

**114. Jatikar.** Masquers.

**115. Kellikyat.** Puppet dancers.

**116. Bajantre.** Musicians who perform in Devastans and precede the processions of the head men when they meet any person of rank or authority. They also accompany the dancing girls. The two together are employed at all marriage and other festivals by those who can afford to pay them.

**117. Pattradavaru.** Also called Sulayar. Prostitutes, but chiefly dancing girls. 225 are in Shemoga alone.

**118. Malayar.** The descendents of women who have lost caste and become devoted to particular Devastans. They perform menial offices in the temples, and the women are frequently prostitutes. They are peculiar to the Malnad and Canara.

**119. Jogi.** Some of these are wandering mendicants, who go about nearly naked, others live in the jungles as cultivators of kumari.

**120. Budebudaki.** I believe they are one of the numerous orders of vagabonds, who beg under the garb of sanctity.

**121. Hellavar.** Lamé beggars.

**122. Satal.** Priests of the Namadari castes. See Buchanan Vol. I. page 323

**123. Dasar.** Mendicants of the Namadari castes who devote themselves to Vishnu.

See Buchanan Vol. I. Page 241.

**124. Sadukad Siddar.** Collect contributions from the Hollayer who burn dead bodies.

**125. Bhyragi.** Religious mendicants.

**126. Panasar.** A low caste of devoties patronised by goldsmiths.

**127. Kenchavira.** A kind of religious mendicants under the Komatties.

**128. Lingavira.** Religious mendicants under the Shivabhact.

**129. Halalkor.** Persons who have lost caste.

## SUMMARY.

CASTES.	No.	CASTES.	No.
<b>Agricultural.</b>			
Brahmans $\frac{3}{4}$ ds .. ..	21,200	Halaswar .. ..	170
Jains $\frac{1}{2}$ th .. ..	2,641	Madigar .. ..	4,832
Mussulmans $\frac{1}{4}$ th .. ..	4,664	Bakal .. ..	24
Shivabhaet $\frac{3}{4}$ ths .. ..	99,566	Pendari .. ..	152
Malavar .. ..	4,693		
Namadari Malavar .. ..	15,557	Total. . . .	16,237
Nádar .. ..	43		
Kunchitigar .. ..	4,348	<b>Military and Servants.</b>	
Nonabar .. ..	31	Mussulman $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	9,329
Gangadikar .. ..	2,178	Chatri .. ..	235
Palligar .. ..	745	Bedar .. ..	16,708
Hallikar .. ..	478	Mahratti .. ..	8,125
Marasa Wokkul .. ..	4	Servaigar .. ..	115
Hál Wokkul .. ..	6,597	Rajput .. ..	575
Uppar. . . .	9,837	Mushtigar .. ..	472
Hudigar .. ..	563	Jetti. . . .	199
Reddi .. ..	904	Rachaiwar .. ..	488
Kottai Wokkul .. ..	2,552	Kanoji Brahman .. ..	27
Kari Wokkul .. ..	1,635	Telinga .. ..	2,422
Ganje Gowda .. ..	78	Tigalar .. ..	207
Gowdalu .. ..	947	Telegu Banajegar .. ..	1,724
Sattigar .. ..	223		
Baravar .. ..	86	Total. . . . .	40,626
Hanumar .. ..	7		
Kam Wokkul .. ..	66	<b>Commercial.</b>	
Manga Rowtee .. ..	43	Shivabhaet $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	33,188
Cumari Mahratta .. ..	135	Mussulmans $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	4,665
Kunabiyar .. ..	82	Jains $\frac{1}{6}$ .. ..	661
Halayapyka. . . .	26,839	Komatte .. ..	1,413
Hassalar .. ..	2,560	Waniyar .. ..	15
Hallayer .. ..	48,493	Kokani .. ..	336
Total. . . .	2,57,595	Kad kokani .. ..	3
		Kangala .. ..	27
<b>Pastoral.</b>			
Kurabar .. ..	27,682	Lumbani .. ..	1,627
Gollar .. ..	2,241	Revaneekar .. ..	73
Gowligar .. ..	658	Parsee .. ..	1
Total. . . .	30,581	Gosavi .. ..	46
		Ladar .. ..	421
<b>Labourers, &amp;c.</b>			
Bestar .. ..	9,430	Guzar .. ..	7
Chelavade .. ..	1,252	Lebbayar .. ..	133
Baggar. . . .	133	Mapilla .. ..	10
Kottagar .. ..	244	Babji .. ..	14
		Total. . . .	42,640



## No. 19.

ARTICLES OF DRESS USED BY THE NATIVES OF THE  
NAGARA DIVISION.

## BY MEN.

1. **Dhotra.** From 10 to 12 Cubits long, and 2 to 2½ wide, are usually sold in pairs—the cost is when made—

	P.	F.	A.	to	P.	F.	A.
Of silk. . . . .	3	0	0		11	0	0
White Cotton with silk border. . . . .	8	0			5	0	0
White with coloured cotton do . . . . .	7	0			1	2	0

the best are from Tadpattari and other places in the ceded districts, Bangalore and Hobelly; the next best from Tumbinakattai, Harihar and Shicarpura; and the coarsest such as are worn by rayets and in the Malnad, are made by the Jadara in the Division.

2. **Maddi.** From 8 to 10 cubits long, 2 to 2½ wide. This is a smaller garment of silk or a substance resembling it called *har* worn by Brahmans both men and women, after they have bathed and are about to eat or sacrifice. It is either a light yellow or dark red, cost about Pgs. 1 5 0.

3. **Mundas.** Turband from 30 to 60 cubits long and ¾ wide, the favorite turbands are red Mádura muslin, printed chintz, white muslin or coloured silk, the ends have often a border of gold or silver thread,—the cost is

For silk. . . . .	5	0	0	to	6	0	0
Cotton. . . . .	1	0	0	to	3	0	0

4. **Rumal.** From 5 to 3 cubits square. These are now worn universally by the rayets and frequently by the rich. They are folded rather loosely on the head instead of being tightly bound on like the turband. The most usual colour is white with a coloured border, but blue and brown are also used; some have a gold thread border. Cost from Fs. 4 0 to Pgs. 1 0 0 each, they are made up in the piece called *tan*, containing 4 or 6 rumals.

5. **Angostra.** 6 Cubits long by 2½ wide—of the same fabric as the dhotra but smaller. Is either folded round the waist, carried over one shoulder, or spread like a shawl over the shoulders.

6. **Panje.** Resembles the above but is coarser, and is worn by the poorer people for the dhotra.

7. **Shelya.** A scarf, 6 cubits long by 2½ wide. It is made of silk or muslin, frequently with a border of gold or silver thread.

8. **Shalnama.** The finest kind of the above: cost when made of silk from Pgs. 5 to 10.

9. **Hechada.** A coarser cloth of the same size, and worn in the same way. It is generally a dark pattern with coloured silk ends.

10. **Nadukattu.** A striped cotton cloth for tying round the waist.

11. **Kumbli.** From 8 to 12 cubits long and 4 broad. The finer kind cost

from 4 to 12 Pagodas. Coarse, called *jed* Cumbli from Fs. 4—4 to 5—0. Commonly carried over one shoulder except at night, and in rain.

**12. Yella Vastra.** Small cotton handkerchiefs  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cubit square—checked red and white, or blue and white of Manchester fabric are most common. These are now generally carried by all except the poorest classes.

**13. Datti or Cacha.** A long band, knit of a strong texture, tied several times round the loins.

*The following are made up by tailors.*

**14. Angareka.** A coat or frock made with long sleeves, and reaching to the knee, open, and fastened by strings, in front. It is most usually made of long cloth, but occasionally of broad cloth, or quilted silk or chintz.

**15. Daggilai.** Made as above, but reaching only to the hips.

**16. Chellana.** Wide drawers reaching to the knee, usually made of coarse unbleached cotton.

**17. Gudigi.** Tight drawers reaching to the middle of the thigh, made of the same material as No. 15. The coarse cloth of which these are made is called *kadi* and costs 1 Rupee per piece.

#### BY WOMEN.

**18. Shirey.** From 14 to 17 cubits long and from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wide. These are nearly all made with coloured silk ends, and borders. The favorite colours are Madura red, dark blue, called *chandrakali*, which have red or yellow silk borders, red and yellow check, and green and black checked. The silk and cotton, are seldom worn but by the rich, or by others at marriages and festivals. The white cotton with red borders are only worn by the women of rayets and labourers. In the Malnad the smallest shireys are worn—the cost is:—

	P.	F.	A.	P.	F.	A.
of Silk.            ..    ..    ...	4	0	0 to 15	0	0	0
Silk and cotton with silk borders. ...	1	5	0 to 6	0	0	0
Green cotton with silk borders    ...	1	5	0 to 2	0	0	0
Coloured cotton with    do            ...		8	0 to 5	0	0	0
Coarse cotton with red borders    ...		6	0 to 1	3	0	0

Two shireys a year is the ordinary number supplied.

**19. Kirigay.** From 12 to 9 cubits long and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  wide. Differ from the shirey only in size. The price is in proportion.

**20. Kuppasa.** The jacket or spenser, worn by all women in Mysore except in the Malnad and by Hollayer. They are usually cotton of dark colours and a checked pattern with silk borders. They are made up in pieces  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cubits long by 2 cubits wide which contain 12 Khanas. Sometimes they are made of China satin or damask. In Terrikerry, Kaddur and Chiccamugalur, they are made sometimes with long sleeves, but in other places with short sleeves.

For silk per piece.            ...    ...    ...	3	5	0 to 12	0	0
Silk and cotton figured        ...    ...    ...	1	5	0 to 5	0	0
Cotton with silk borders        ...    ...    ...		8	0 to 3	0	0



RETURN OF ARMS POSSESSED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE NAGARA DIVISION.

Taluk.	PARTICULARS OF ARMS.												Total.														
	Maganay.	Villages in which there are arms.	Villages in which there are no arms.	Total.	Guns and matchlocks.	Korol.	Gujal.	Turkove.	Pistols.	Putta or long swords.	Nita Cutti.	Palawar or swords.		Kathari or Daggers.	Bankee or Dirks.	Gundo Godali or battle-axe.	Pandwol or long knife.	Gupta or sword stick.	Sang or Saun.	Choorte or Knives.	Shields.	Bows and Arrows.	Shendreyada axe.	Biran.	Birhe or spears.	Harpenully Blinn.	Total.
1 Sagar.	24	255	355	610	387					1			277	13						2	112						875
2 Nagara.	25	439	362	801	723							416	93								40						1,358
3 Cowhidroog...	13	259	362	621	471							95	8								123						556
4 Coppa.	14	155	414	569	284							73	8								26						548
5 Luckwally	18	227	253	482	545							312	26								26						950
6 Sorub.	12	228	24	263	813							1,356	168								3						2,443
7 Chitcarpur	9	163	71	234	1,049	19	7		8	69	741	1,889	315	35	48	20	6	1	27	3	45	6	4	261			4,565
8 Shemoga	13	278	47	325	914		10			91	29	1,900	457	81	16	76				157				267			4,177
9 Honally	13	177	86	263	719							1,821												283			3,310
10 Harihar.	5	51	6	57	123							407												38			578
11 Perikerry.	31	181	87	268	547		4		8	10		87	174	28	25	50		8		1	25			250			2,009
12 Chitcanugalur.	15	144	24	168	663					8	37	867	53	7	4							91			80	8	1,810
13 Chemmagerry...	15	210	21	231	749		12			17		1,509	92	7	147	42									425		3,112
14 Kaddur.	27	113	66	179	436							593	102											68			1,275
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>12,544</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27,604</b>	

SHEMOGA, 17th November, 1837.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN USE IN THE NAGARA DIVISION, AND THEIR COST.

Numbers.	Canarese Names.	DESCRIPTION.	COST.														
			Material.				Wood or Iron made up.	Leather and rope.	TOTAL.								
			Wood.		Iron.												
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
1	Negal.	Plough. Pole, of "Biti," blackwood; plough of "Jalai," Mimosa Indica. In Coppa is made very light with pole of bambu; In Shemoga light for one yoke of small bullocks; In Honally heavier for 2 yokes. In Malaybennur heavier still, for 4 or 8 yokes. Pole is called "Isu," yoke, "noga" plough share, "Kula." ...	5	0		3	2		0	0		7	0		15	2	
2	Koradee.	A log of wood hollowed like a trough but open at the ends, dragged over the ground after ploughing to break the clods, and smoothen the surface. ...	3	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		3	0	
3	Heg kantai.	A large bullock hoe, used after the koradee to pulverize the soil, and throw weeds and roots to the surface.	6	0		4	1		1	1		1	1		2	15	1
4	Halway.	A wooden harrow with 12 teeth like a large rake, used after the Heg-kantai to draw off weeds and roots. ...	4	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		4	0	
5	Kuntai.	A wooden harrow with 4 teeth. ...	4	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		4	0	
6	Yetal.	A brush harrow used last before sowing. ...	4	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		4	0	
7	Koorgy.	A drill with three spouts of bambu; used for sowing paddy at Shemoga and near it. ...	13	0		0	6		0	0		0	0		13	0	
8	Talkaragi.	Drill with 4 spouts, each armed with an iron spike or bar used in Shicarpara, Sorub &c... ..	6	0		10	0		8	0		0	1		1	9	0
9	Saddai or Saddi-kai.	A single drill or spout of bambu, which is held after the plough to which it is attached by a string, for dropping in pulse and akkadi crops. Sometimes it is fixed on the plough itself. ...	2	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		2	0	
10	Lali.	A curved board like a scraper, used for smoothing the surface of the mud in paddy fields to be sown wet; only in the Malnad. ...	3	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		3	0	
11	Yeda Kuntai.	A Bullock drill hoe, for weeding the growing crops. It has two separate blades between which the rows of plants pass...	3	0		4	2		0	0		0	0		7	2	
12	Korta Bhandi.	Common cart made without an iron tire for light ordinary work. ...	15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0		7	9		5	1		14	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
13	Holava Bhandi.	Heavy cart—wheels without spikes and a very massive iron tire of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, thick requires from 4 to 8 yoke of oxen.	15	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0		122	1		5	0		128	15	$\frac{1}{2}$
14	Kabbinalai.	Sugar mill and boiler. ...	8	8	0	1	2		24	8		0	0		33	12	

Numbers.	Canarese Names.	DESCRIPTION.	COST.														
			Material.				Wood or Iron made up.		Leather and rope.		TOTAL.						
			Wood.		Iron.												
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.					
15	Kanada Saman.	Gear used in treading out grain with bullocks. ...		4	0	22	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2½	
16	Kudugol.	Reaping hook ...		9	½	9	2½	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	
17	Kurchige.	Small hook for grass and weeds. ...	0	0	0	1	2¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2¼	0	
18	Kandali.	Bill hook. ...		9	½	5	2½	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	
19	Saliki.	Hoe for digging. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	
20	Manigudili.	Pick-axe with a single point. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	
21	Kolgudili.	A mattock with a single point. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	
22	Hari.	Crow-bar. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
23	Kodali.	Hatchet. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	
		TOTAL.....	13	10	10	2	8	¾	160	1	1	14	7	0	190	11	3¼
		<b>Additional articles only partially required.</b>															
1	Yatta.	Machine for raising water by a man and lever... ..	4	12	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	10	0	2
2	Cappila.	For the same purpose with a leather bucket and pair of bullocks. ...	2	15	0	2	10	½	0	0	0	4	11	0	10	4	½
3	Yelugi.	Knife used in the Malnad for husking betelnut. ...	0	0	0	0	2	¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	¾
4	Velydetyrigars.	A sharp circular blade worn like a gimble for nipping off betelnut. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	1	½
5	Hatterati.	Roller for cleaning cotton. ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
6	Nuluva rati.	Spinning wheel. ...	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
7	Bhatta kuttuwa waralu.	Mortar for separating rice from the husk. ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
8	Wanakar.	Pestle for ditto. ...	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
9	Tolalikal.	Wooden mill for the same purpose. ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	Bisukal.	Hand mill of stone for grinding ragi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
11	Kolaga.	A measure. ...	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
12	Panita.	A grain bin made round of split bambu plastered over with mud, and colored with chunam and red mud. Made with a boarded floor raised on wooden posts. Covered with a thatched roof which lifts up. Has four compartments and holds 30 to 40 Khandaga. Generally placed before the street door in the village. ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
13	Canija.	A large basket of wicker work holding 10 Khandaga—is placed under cover. ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
14	Mara Panita.	Wooden bins inside the house, holding as much as 200 Khandaga, are used in the Malnad. ...	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
15	Haggai.	A vault excavated in the ground—the mouth is closed by a flagstone—holds 12 Khandaga. Is used instead of the Panita in the eastern country. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0

## No. 23.

## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE NAGARA DIVISION.

No.	Canarese name.	Botanical name according to Buchanan.	Familiar name.	REMARKS.
Grains.	1 Bhattá.	<i>Oryza sativa.</i>	Rice.	
	2 Rági.	<i>Eleusine corocana.</i>	Raggy.	
	3 Jhola.	<i>Holchus sorghum.</i>	Great millet or Cholum.	
	4 Sajjé.	<i>Holchus spicatus.</i>	Spiked millet.	
	5 Sámé or Sávc.	<i>Panicum miliaceum.</i>	Little millet.	
	6 Nawané.	<i>Panicum Italicum.</i>	Italian millet.	
	7 Háraka.	<i>Panicum frumentaceum.</i>		
	8 Baragu.	<i>Panicum miliaceum.</i>		
	9 Godhi.	<i>Iriticum.</i>	Wheat.	
Pulse.	10 Kadalé.	<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>	Bengal gram.	
	11 Togare or Tovare.	<i>Cajanus Indicus.</i>	Pigeon pea or chick pea & when prepared "dhall."	
	12 Huruli.	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> or <i>Glycine tomentosa.</i>	Kulti or Horse gram.	
	13 Avré.	<i>Dolichos lablab.</i>	Bullar.	
	14 Uddu.	<i>Phaseolus Minoomoo.</i>	Black gram or orlandu.	
	15 Hésaru.	<i>Phaseolus mungo.</i>	Green gram.	
	16 Alasandé.	<i>Dolichos catiang.</i>		
17 Maddikai				
Oil-seeds.	18 Wullay Yelloo.	<i>Sesamum orientale.</i>	Gingelie.	
	19 Dod Harulu.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> major.	Castor-oil plant.	
	20 Hoots Yelloo or Ramtill.	<i>Guizotia oleifera.</i>	Gingelie or Tíll	
	21 Agasé.	<i>Linum usitatissimum.</i>	Linseed.	
	22 Pundi.	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus.</i>	Dekkhani hemp.	
Other Productions.	23 Kabbu.	<i>Seccharum officinarum</i>	Sugar-cane.	Varieties,—Kiri-kabbu, black cane, little grown,—Marakab, stick cane,—Rastali, a fine white cane,—Pattapatti or Ram Rastali, a striped fine cane.
	24 Hatti.	<i>Gossypium Indicum.</i>	Cotton.	
	25 Hoggé Soppu.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum.</i>	Tobacco.	

No.	Canarese name.	Botanical name.	Familiar name.	REMARKS.	
Other Productions.	26 Sasivé.	<i>Sinapis ramosa.</i>	Mustard.	Fibre used for cordage and sack-cloth.	
	27 Sannibé.	<i>Crotalaria juncea.</i>	Sun-hemp plant		
	28 Nerulé.	<i>Allium Cepa.</i>	Onion.		
	29 Beluli.	<i>Allium.</i>	Garlick.		
	30 Mentya.	<i>Trigonella finugre- ceum.</i>	Fenugreek.		
	31 Cottu- mari or Kottem- bari.	<i>Coriandrum sati- vum.</i>	Coriander.		
	32 Kusamé.	<i>Carthamus tinc- torius.</i>	Kusamba or Safflower.		Dried Petals used for dyeing- seeds for oil.
	33 Menasin- kai.	<i>Capsicum.</i>	Chilly.		
	34 Adikkai.	<i>Arca catechu.</i>	Betelnut.		
	35 Tengu.	<i>Cocos nucifera.</i>	Cocoanut.		
36 Yalekai.	<i>Amomum repens.</i>	Cardamum.			
37 Menasu.	<i>Piper nigrum.</i>	Black pepper.			
Grown in plantations.	38 Balai.	<i>Musa paradisiaca.</i>	Plantain.		
	39 Nimbai.	<i>Citrus bergamia.</i>	Lime.		
	40 Kanchi.	<i>Citrus limonum.</i>	Sweet lime.		
	41 Kittali.	<i>Citrus aurantium.</i>	Hill orange.		
	42 Madala.	<i>Citrus medica.</i>	Citron.		
	43 Dalimbai.	<i>Punica granatum.</i>	Pomegranate.		
	44 Shebé.	<i>Psidium.</i>	Guava.		
	45 Néralí.	<i>Engenia Jambo- larum.</i>	Jambolanum.		
	46 Panneral.	<i>Eugenia jambos.</i>	Roseapple.		
	47 Mávu.	<i>Mangifera Indica.</i>	Mangoe.		
	48 Halasu.	<i>Artocarpus inte- grifolius.</i>	Jack.		
	49 Ram- hala.	<i>Anona reticulata.</i>	Bullock's-ear		
	50 Sitaphala.	<i>Anona squamosa.</i>	Custard apple.		
	51 Ananas.	<i>Bromelia ananas.</i>	Pine apple.		
	52 Búndu.	<i>Coffea Arabica.</i>	Coffee.		
	53 Keshnu- gidda.	<i>Moriunda citrifolia.</i>	Mulberry.		
	54 Yelle Hum- bu or yelya- delli.	<i>Piper Betel.</i>	Betel leaf.		

No.	Canarese name.	Botanical name.	Familiar name.	REMARKS.
Grown in kitchen gardens.	55 Muskin Jola.	<i>Zea Mays.</i>	Maize.	
	56 Bhangi.	<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>	Indian Hemp.	
	57 Sunti.	<i>Amomum Zingiber</i>	Ginger.	
	58 Arasyina.	<i>Curcuma longa.</i>	Turmeric.	
	59 Herakai.	<i>Luffa acutangula.</i>		
	60 Badani- kai.	<i>Solanum melonge- na.</i>	Brinjal.	
	61 Bendikai.	<i>Hibiscus esculen- tus.</i>	Bendikai.	
	62 Petalkai.	<i>Trichosanthes an- guina.</i>	Snake gourd.	
	63 Jowalekai			
	64 Hagalkai.	<i>Momordica char- antia.</i>		
	65 Sevade- kai.	<i>Cucumis sativus.</i>	Cucumber.	
	66 Chenikai.	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Pumpkin.	
	67 Kumbale kai.	<i>Curcubita Pepo.</i>	Colabash.	
	68 Nuggi- maraé.	<i>Guilandina</i> <i>Moringa.</i>	Horse-radish tree.	
	69 Agaché- kai.			
	70 Tonday- kai.	<i>Bryonia grandis</i>		
	71 Manay- avari.	<i>Dolichos lablab.</i>		
	72 Harive- soppu.	<i>Amaranthus tristis.</i>		
	73 Yelevi- soppu.			
	74 Hunchige soppu.			
	75 Sabaske- soppu.	<i>Avethum sowee.</i>		
	76 Wemam.	<i>Ptychotis ajowan.</i>	Bishop's weed.	
	77 Jerigai.	<i>Cuminum cymi- num.</i>	Cumim seed.	
	78 Alevi beja	<i>Lepidium sativum.</i>		
	79 Genossu.	<i>Convolvulus bata- tas.</i>	Sweet potatoe.	Little grown in Nagara— used for making oil.
	80 Heddai genasu.	<i>Dioscorea alata.</i>	Yam.	
81 Malingai.	<i>Raphanus sativus.</i>	Radish.		
82 Kaskasi.	<i>Papaver somni- ferum.</i>	Poppy.		
83 G a z a r- Gaddai.	<i>Daneus carota.</i>	Carrot.		
84 Alu gad- jai.	<i>Solanum tuberos- sum.</i>	Potatoe.		

No. 24.  
MEMORANDUM OF EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION AT SHEMOGA.

	Quantity of seed sown in Pucca Seers	Extent of land.		Bejwary and assessment as fixed by the Shemoga Amil and Nadigars.						Produce.	Value at the market price of December.		Date of sowing.	Date of reaping.	Rate of return.	
		Square yards.		Kandies.	Kolagas.	Seers.	B. Pags.	Pannams.	Vannas.		Pucca Seers.	Rate seer per Rs.				Amount.
Jola 1st Field.	12	9,574		"	2	6	"	7	6	389	72	1	4	4	3 Nov.	32 per Seer.
Do. 2nd do.	11½	9,295		"	2	7	"	7	"	385	72	1	4	2	Do.	34 "
Do. 3rd do.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cusvi. } Flowers. }	3	2,640		"	"	6¼	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Do.	"
Seeds. }	3	3,660		"	1	1	"	2	12	126	30	1	1	1	Do.	42 "
Uddu.	3	3,660		"	1	1	"	2	12	67½	24	"	7	6	Do.	22 "
Hesaru.	2¼	1,980		"	"	5	"	1	8	13½	27	"	1	5	Do.	6 "
Wheat.	3	2,640		"	"	6¼	"	2	"	117	30	"	1	3	Do.	39 "
Linseed.	¾	660		"	"	1¼	"	"	8	90	"	"	4	4	Do.	120 "
Oats.	"	4,208		"	1	1½	"	3	4	17½ Mds.	"	"	6	4	Do.	"
Tobacco.	"	1,868		"	"	4½	"	1	6	6	"	"	"	5	7 Feb.	"
Cotton.	21½	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	137½	36	1	3	1	Do.	1½ "
Kadalai 2nd crop in 1st Field.	80½	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	42½	36	"	3	1	Do.	1¼ "
Do. do. 2nd do.	23½	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	"	3	1	Do.	"
Do. 1st do.	6	6,300		"	"	7½	"	4	12	"	36	"	3	1	Do.	"
Gram.	100	34,616		"	10	6½	"	7	"	540	80	1	7	13	30 Dec.	5½ "
Cotton.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	210	"	1	1	8	"	"
Tobacco.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Mds.	"	"	3	15	"	"
Total.....		81,101		1	4	5½		6	4	"	"	15	1	3	"	"
Jola straw.	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"	"	1	8	8	"	"
Gram chaff.	"	"		"	"	"		"	"	"	"	1	1	3	"	"
												18	"	14		

## No. 25.

**MANUFACTURES OF THE NAGARA DIVISION.**

1. **Iron.** In every Taluk except Cowlidroog Coppa and Lackwally, but principally Ubrani, Lingudahully, Hollay honnur, Sirigery near Kumsi, Kad-dur and Chindragutti.

2. **Steel.** At Hollayhonnur.

3. **Coarse cotton cloths.** Principally in Shemoga, Bassawapatam, and Haryhar, but some in all parts of the Division but the Malnad.

4. **A few finer cloths.** Dhotras and shíries in Harihar and Shicarpura.

5. **Cumbles.** in Harihar, Honally, Bassawapatam, Ajampura and Kaddura.

6. **Carpets cotton.** Jamkhana. A few at Shicarpura generally of a striped blue and red pattern.

7. **Sack cloth** or goni of sannib, juncea crotolaria, at Shemoga and elsewhere.

8. **Coarse chintz.** A little at Shemoga by the Rungariya.

9. **Glass bangles.** At Malaybinnur.

10. **Earthen ware.** In nearly every village.

11. **Sugar.** at Yedahully, a little.

12. **Jagery** or **Molasses** from the sugar cane: every where.

13. Ditto from the Ichil, or *Elate sylvestris* in Kuddur.

14. **Mats of date leaves.** A kind of flag "mundaga" and of rushes, by Koraber, &c.

15. **Mats and basket work.** By the Meydar of bambu.

16. **Braziery.** A little at Cowlidroog, Humcha and Shemoga.

17. **Stone jugs.** Kalgadege, in Cowlidroog, and Coppa.

18. **Leather.** Bad; every where.

19. **Spirituos Liqueur.** Chiefly of Bella.

20. **Lime, chuna.** By the Bestar.

21. **Earth salt.** In Yegati, Ajampura and Chennagerry by the Uppar.

22. **Oils—**

<i>Canarse.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Botanical.</i>
Wullay Yellu.	Gingelie.	Sesamum orientale.
Chitul.	Castor.	Ricinus communis.
Hootch Yellu.	Ramtill.	Guizotea oleifera.
Kobri.	Cocoanut.	Cocos nucifera.
Agaché.	Linseed.	Linium usitatissimum.
Koosumè.	Safflower.	Carthamus tinctorius.
Pundi.		Hibiscus canuabinus.
Hongai.	Kurrunj or caron.	Pongamea glabra.
	<i>Essential Oils.</i>	
Juppa.		
Gunda.	Sandal.	Santalum album.
Dalchine.	Cinnamon.	Cinnamomum iners.
Nagasampegai.		Michelia champaca.



23. Hand-mill-stones.

24. Coarse bad paper. At Harihar, Shemoga, Kaddur and Shemugai.

25. Coarse gun powder.

26. Ropes. Are made of sanub, pundi, leather, and the leaves of the dates.

The Ganigars are scattered all over the Division, but seem most numerous in Terrikerry and Birur.

### No. 26.

## NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE NAGARA DIVISION POSSESSING COMMERCIAL VALUE.

No.	Canarese name.	Botanical name.	Familiar name.	REMARKS.
Woods.	1 Gandha.	<i>Santalum album.</i>	Sandalwood.	
	2 Tyega.	<i>Tectona grandis.</i>	Teak.	
	3 Bali.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon.</i>	Ebony.	
	4 Bati.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>	Blackwood.	
	5 Matti.	<i>Hymenodyction excelsum.</i>	Chinchona (Buchanan.)	A hard red wood.
	6 Yettyega.	.. .. .	.. .. .	A beautiful fine grained wood used much for turning.
	7 Heblhalasa.	<i>Artocarpus integrifolius.</i>	Wild jack.	
	8 Ganda garige.	.. .. .	.. .. .	A light and good wood for furniture.
	9 Sri Honnai.	<i>Sterculia foetida.</i>	Poon.	
	10 Devadara.	<i>Guazuma tomentosum.</i>		A light and good wood called Cedar in Malabar.
	11 Naga Sampagai.	} <i>Michelia Cham-paca.</i>	Sampangy.	
	12 Kol Sampagai.			
	13 Bider.	<i>Dendrocalamus tulda.</i>	Bamboo.	
	14 Betta.	<i>Calamus fasciculatus.</i>	Rattan	Several varieties.
Woods used for dyeing.	15 Patang.	.. .. .	Japan.	
	16 Popli.	.. .. .	.. .. .	
	17 Maddi.	.. .. .	A kind of Moranda.	
	18 Hulavati.	<i>Pattleria tinctoria.</i>	.. .. .	From which the cappelrung is procured.
Trees of which the fibres are used.	19 Pinivala.			
	20 Karaki.			
	21 Bende.			
	22 Dadasal.			
	23 Gujagam.			
24 Bharangai.				
25 Couri.				

Botanical name.	Familiar name.	REMARKS.
<i>Personia Panch-</i> <i>oun.</i>		
<i>eria Indica.</i>	Black dammer tree.	
<i>denia gummi-</i> <i>era.</i>		
<i>sia fistula.</i>		
<i>rela toona.</i>	Chittagong.	
<i>minalia chebula</i>		
<i>llanthus E m -</i> <i>lica.</i>		
<i>nosa abstirgus.</i>		
<i>vchnos n u x -</i> <i>omica.</i>		
<i>ras cassia.</i>		
.. .. .	Cassia buds.	
.. .. .	Lichens and mosses.	
... .. .		A root used as medicine.
.. .. .		A root resembling Turmeric.
	Bees wax.	
	Lac.	

No. 27.

POST AND SALE OF NAGARA PEPPER  
BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

	P.	F.	A.	P.	F.	A.
maunds or 74½ lb.	..	..	..	1	5	
ur. ...	..	6	..			
oor ..	..	..	10			
				..	6	10
rsuppa ...	..	1	15½			
... .. .	..	..	5		2	4½
... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8½
... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Pagodas...			2	5	2½

	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Exchange $\varphi$ Rupce 3.7815 or 3-12-6 nearly $\varphi$ Pg.	9	8	„			
Add duty paid at Camptee. . . . .	1	6	11½			
				10	14	11½
Realized by sale at Bombay @ Rs. 80 $\varphi$ candy } of 588 lbs. . . . . }	„	„	„	10	10	
Difference. . . . .	„	„	„		14	1½

## No. 28.

**ACCOUNT OF COST AND SALE OF NAGARA CARDAMUMS  
BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.**

	P.	A.	P.
Price at Sagur of 1 maund or 26¼ lbs. . . . .	6	„	„
Duty in Mysore at Sagur . . . . .	„	5	„
at Karoor . . . . .	„	10	5 10
Ditto in Canara at Gairsuppa . . . . .	1	4	1
Stamp paper . . . . .	„	„	5 1 4 6
Difference of coins. . . . .	„	„	„ 8¼
Cooley hire . . . . .	„	„	„ 1 8
Pagodas. . . . .	8	2	¼
Exchange $\varphi$ Rupee 3.7815 or 3-12-6 nearly $\varphi$ Pg.	Rs. 31	A. „	P. 1¼
Add duty paid at Camptee . . . . .	1	6	11½
Realized by sale at Bombay . . . . .	„	„	„ 32 7 ¾
Difference . . . . .	„	„	„ 23 4 „
Difference . . . . .	„	„	„ 9 3 ¾

## No. 29.

**ACCOUNT OF COST AND SALE OF NAGARA COFFEE  
BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.**

	Rs.	A.	P.
To 53¼ maunds of Coffee @ 3¼ Rupees $\varphi$ maund of 8 lb. . . . .	174	11	„
Mysore duty @ 1 Rupee $\varphi$ maund. . . . .	53	12	„
Sea custom duty at Cundapore @ 8 $\varphi$ cent on Tariff valuation 100 Rs. $\varphi$ Candy. . . . .	21	8	„
Fees and stamps. . . . .	1	8	„
Hire of 11 Bullocks for 8 stages @ 3½ annas each $\varphi$ stage . . . . .	19	4	„
Freight of Pattawar from Cundapore to Bombay. . . . .	7	8	„
Cost at Bombay $\varphi$ maund Rs. 5 2 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ . . . . .	278	3	„
Value at Bombay @ 7Rs. $\varphi$ maund. . . . .	376	4	„
Profit. . . . .	Rupees. . . . .	98	1 „

or 35.25  $\varphi$  cent.

*Extract of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 15 May.*

Of the two samples of Cotton, that described as “ Bourbon from Salem seed” No. 4 is of a fine and good staple, but objectionable in consequence of being stained and filled with particles of dirt and broken seed—that grown from country seed No. 6. is a weak and short staple, but still saleable.

Both the samples of Linseed are dirty and light. No. 7 rather more so than No. 8. For the Europe markets it should be a clear and even seed. The best Baltic Linseed weighs from 58 to 60lbs  $\Psi$  Imperial Bushel.

The Dalcheni, or Cassia Lignia (No. 10) is a very inferior article, with scarcely any flavour, and not adapted, in the opinion of the Committee, for the Europe markets.

The Turmeric No. 11 and Ginger No. 12 are good, but the latter is not saleable in the green state for exportation to Europe.

The sample of Coffee No. 24 is very good, and would readily sell for about Rs. 10  $\Psi$  maund.

Of the Tobacco no opinion can be formed, the specimens being in a damaged state.

The remaining specimens are drugs and dye stuffs, and are unknown to the Committee; but they would suggest that these articles, should be sent to England, and submitted to persons competent to ascertain, by chemical analysis, or otherwise, their various properties, and the uses to which they would be applicable, and the other samples (with the exception of the cotton and Tobacco) might also be sent at the same time, that their value may be ascertained.

For this purpose, the specimens will be returned to you, if you desire it, or the Committee will be happy, if you wish, to forward them to one of the commercial associations in Great Britain, with a request that the report which may be made on them may be communicated to you in England.

BOMBAY,  
19th May 1838.

H. STOKES,  
*Madras Civil Service.*

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V.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

MULNAAD OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION,

BY

MAJOR MONTGOMERY,

*Acting Superintendent.*

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*Memorandum on the Mulnaad of the Astagram  
Division, framed principally from the  
statements of the Potails.*

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The Mulnaad of the Astagram Division, has generally since the Establishment of the Superintendent's Cutcherry, been held to consist of those Hilly parts of the Fouzdarry or District of Munjerabad, which were formerly assessed, or supposed to be assessed, on the system of shist now prevalent in Nugur.

2. These parts are.

1st. The Munjerabad Talook.

2nd. Six Naads of the Talook of Bailoor, viz., Mulnaad, Huttalegay Garznaad, Tagurnaad, Kittulnaad, Balaganaad and Lutchmeenaad.

3rd. Five Naads of the Talook of Maharajdroog viz., Malenaad, Mulnaad Abbulnaad, Konanaad and Maignaad.

3. To these, might perhaps be added with propriety, two Hoblies of the Sacroypatam Talook, and two of Arculgode, but as the former formerly owned the sway of the Poligars of Terrikaray, and the latter have for long been a portion of the old kingdom of Mysore, it would seem better on the present occasion, to exclude them from notice, and to confine myself to the three Talooks of Bailoor, Maharajdroog, and Munjerabad; and it must be understood that, in speaking of the latter it is generally intended to include the Mulnaad of the two former.

4. The Talook of Munjerabad, together with the Mulnaad of the adjoining Talooks, is a tract of land, situated on the brow of the Western Ghauts, extending from the Northern Boundary of Coorg to the Southern limits of Nugur. On the West, it is bounded by the Zillah of Canara, and on the East, by Coorg Maharajdroog and Bailoor. Its extreme length, is about 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 20. Its superficial extent, may be stated at about 650 square miles.

5. The character of the country, is generally undulating, till on approaching the Ghauts, when it becomes precipitous. Perhaps there is no scenery in India, more beautiful than the southern parts of this tract, adjoin-

ing the N. W. of Coorg. It for the most part, resembles the richest park scenery in England. Hills covered with the finest grass, or equally verdant crops of dry grain, adorned and crowned with clumps of noble forest trees, in some instances apparently planted most carefully, and certainly with perfect taste. The highest and most beautiful knolls, have been generally selected as the spots on which to build the small Mutts, and other places of worship, with which the Country abounds, and the groves that surround, or are in the vicinity of these, are tended with the greatest care, and the trees composing them, replaced as they die off, or are blown down.

6. The Southern differs from the more Northerly and Westerly parts of the Talook, in the absence of that succession of dense jungle, which obscures the view, and in the soft character of the Hills, which are in most instances, quite free from the stunted date, and smooth as the lawn of a Villa on the Thames.

7. But the whole Talook is beautiful, and less wooded than Coorg or Nugur, though greatly partaking of the features of both.

8. The climate is remarkably fine and apparently very healthy. Fevers are not I believe, nearly so common as in Nugur, or so prevalent as in the more open parts of the Talooks of Bailoor and Maharajdroog. The small-pox seems the most dreaded and fatal disease amongst the inhabitants, but I trust that the increase to the Vaccine Establishment, lately sanctioned by the Commissioner, will have the effect of considerably checking its ravages.

9. Munjerabad is divided into six Naads, which are again subdivided into Munday or Hoblies.

1ST. GODBILNAAD—contains two Hoblies, viz., Hoochengy and Besley.

HOOCHENGY HOBLY—contains five Munday, viz., Hoochengy Munday, Hossoor Munday, Hoolagoottoor Munday, Haroor Munday, and Lukkond Munday.

BISLEY HOBLY—contains seven Munday, viz., Godena Munday, Awnagerry Munday, Maraguttoor Munday, Hogadahawl Munday, Kurgoor Munday, Vanagoor Munday and Attehully Munday.

2ND. KIBBUTNAAD—contains five Munday or Hoblies, viz., Cushbah Munjerabad, Huggudday, Halasolegay, Bykaray and Manaly.

3RD. MALAVENANAAD—contains five Hoblies, viz., Oogchully, Oorbaggay, Kasavalah, Herey Munday and Jumbhully.

4TH. MOODEGARAYNAAD—consists of only one Hobly called Moodegaray Hobly.

5TH HETTEGAYNAAD—consists of Ten Hoblies, viz., Hettoor, Jyagoor, Valulhully, Bomman karay, Hennaby, Oomattoor, Yasaloor, Karody, Arakaray and Belloor.



6TH. MOOKKUNNAAD—contains three Hoblies, viz., Kolor, Bunnakul and Trepoorah.

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### BALLOOR.

THE MAWLNAAD OF BALLOOR—consists of three Hoblies, viz., Málé-pawl, Nadapawl and Kalapawl.

THE HUTTALEGAY GURZNAAD.—consists of two Hoblies, viz., Arahully Shawlavar, and Nárvey Oottoolaloo.

THE TUGURNAAD—contains four Hoblies, viz, Iagur Nalkoor Hobly, this contains two Bagetanahs called Tagara Bagetanah and Nalkoor Bagetanah. Tolul Naganahully, this contains two Bagetanahs called Tolul Bagetanah and Naganahully Bagetanah. Bulloor Hobly, contains one Bagetanah of the same name. Hebbawl Hobly, contains one Bagetanah of the same name.

THE KITTULNAAD.—consists of one Hobly called Gonebede Hobly.

THE BALAGANAAD.—contains three Hoblies. viz., Herookolay Madagut, this contains two Bagetanahs called Herookolay Bagetanah and Madagut Bagetanah. Hebiday Hebbawl Hobly, this contains one Bagetanah of that name. Andalay Hobly, contains one Bagetanah of the same name.

THE LUTCHMEENAAD—contains two Hoblies, viz., Lukkoondah Hobly and Bikkoad Hobly.

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### MAHARAJDROOG.

THE MATENAAD—of Maharajdroog contains five Hoblies, viz., Bawlaloo Balagoad, Moogalay, Oodayawar and Magatawully.

THE MANULNAAD—consists of five Hoblies, viz., Morns, Konattoor, Awloor, Tawloor, and Chickkanagawl.

THE ABBULNAAD—consists of five Hoblies, viz., Abbana, Pollium, Nulloor, Belloor and Hossoor.

THE KONANAAD.—contains six Hoblies, viz., Ponnadhpoor, Koondoor Kordurvully, Mareway, Bhurtoor and Kurgoor.

The Maganaad contains four Hoblies viz., Kagnoor Mootegay. Vadoor and Jumbanahully.

10. This tract of country formed a part of the old Province of Bullum, so called from a village of that name (now Munjerabad). The word is said to be derived from the Canarese “Bala” or strong, and to have been given in commemoration of the great bodily strength and activity of the villagers.

11. Previous to this tract of country coming under the sway of the Rajahs of Anagoondy, it formed a part of the ancient kingdom, of which

Hallibede was the capital. But at this period Bullum is said to have been thinly populated and little else than a jungle, the resort and retreat of professed marauders.

12. On the extinction of the Hallibede dynasty, and the rise of that of Vija Nugur Anagoondy, Bullum is said to have attracted much attention from its Rulers, who made great efforts to colonize it. Every encouragement was given to settlers of all castes. Lands were apportioned to families at little or no rent. Shanbagues and other Village servants were appointed, and the most wealthy of the emigrants, were made Potails, and deputed to conduct the duties of the Government in their different Potalships; in consideration of which, large Enams were given them.

13. This is the period at which it is assumed, the inhabitants generally obtained a proprietary right in the land, and the Potails hereditary feudal powers.

14. It is said that, no intermediate authority existed between the Potails and the Vija Nugur Government, till the latter made over the Province to Veena Ramapah, a Fidler of the Durbar. What was the extent of this Grant, seems unknown but it is said certainly to have included the present Talooks of Bailoor, Munjerabad, Maharajdoorg, Arculgode, Kristnaraj, Cuttah, Nursipore, Hassun, Bannawar, Harunhully and Secroypatam, as also some parts of Nugur, besides Districts below the ghaut.

15. After a reign of some years, the Fidler abdicated, and the Province of Bullum, composed as above, and yielding a Revenue of 3,00,000 of Pagodas was in the year Eswarah of Shalevahana Shakhah (A. D. 1397) made over by the Rulers of Vija Nugur Anagoondy, to Singapah Naik, son of an old Poligar named Munchay Iyapah Naik.

16. Singapah Naik was thus the founder of the Family of the Bullum Poligars. Little is known of his successors for some generations, except that his grandson Kistnapah Naik reigned in the year Nundanah of Shalevahana Shakhah, or 135 years after his grand-father obtained the country.

17. The next important era that is spoken of, is the reign of Shivapah Naik of Ikerry, with which latter state, Bullum was incorporated for a period of about 37 years. Bullum subsequently became the scene of many battles between the armies of Ikerry and Mysore, four of which are said to have been particularly bloody. Bailoor and several other places of importance, were seized upon by the Rajahs of Mysore, and remained for eight years under the dominion of that Government. During this period, Amildars were appointed by the Mysore Sumstan, to Bailoor, Maharajdroog and Arculgode, at which latter place, the Poligars were permitted to reside. It does not appear to which, if to any of these three Amildars, the present Talook of Munjerabad

was subject, while the Potails assert that the powers of the Government rested at this time with them. But on the completion of peace between Ikerry and Mysore, the six Naads now composing Munjerabad, were ceded to the old Poligars, and the remainder of the province of Bullum, was divided between the two contending parties.

18. The treaty above alluded to, must be that of which Wilks speaks, where he says that Igoor, and Wastra were returned to the state of Ikerry, from which the Districts had been wrested by the armies of Mysore. By this it would appear that, the Poligars of Bullum, after their restoration, continued tributary to the Ikerry Government.

19. At the period of the Mahomedan usurpation in Mysore, Bullum seems to have been tributary to, or rather to have formed a part of the Bednore kingdom, and on the subversion of the latter, by Hyder Ally, he appears to have permitted the Poligars of the former, to retain the Government of their Province upon the payment of an annual tribute of 5,000 Pagodas. But this subjection to the Mahomedan Government, was not borne patiently, and Kistnapah Naik, who reigned on the accession of the Sultan Tippoo, appears to have taken the opportunity to rebel, which was offered by the presence of General Mathew's Army in Nugur in 1783. He refused to appear in the Sultan's camp, or to co-operate with him in his attempts to recover Bednore, and on the approach of the Sultan's Army in 1783, he fled in the direction of the Mahratta country. On the recovery however of Mangalore by Tippoo, Bullum again submitted to his authority, but Kistnapah Naik's dislike of the Mahomedan supremacy, was again shown in 1792, by his joining the army of Purseram Bhow on its advance to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam.

20. On the retirement of Lord Cornwallis' Army, the Poligar of Bullum, naturally fearful of the Sultan's displeasure for the part he had taken, fled to Coorg. A negotiation was then entered into with him by the Sultan through one Iyunnah Gowdah, which ended in his accepting presents of Elephants, &c., and that part of the South of Bullum, called Igoor Bulladoor, or Igoor Shecmay, was made over to him.

21. It is said to have yielded a Revenue of 5,000 Pagodas, and consisted of the, Karody Munday of Maharajdoorg.

Yessaloor Munday of Munjerabad.

Iyagoor Munday of Do.

Bisly Hobly of Do.

Hoochenchy Hobly of Do.

22. The remaining part of Bullum, was taken under the direct management of the Mysore Government, and the present Hill Fort of Munjerabad

built, and so named by the Sultan in person from the fog or "Munju" in which it was enveloped at the time he inspected it.

23. Kistnapah Naik was succeeded by his son Vencatadry Naik, who was in possession of Iyagoor Sheemay at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, and who not only attempted to retain his independence there, but to extend his authority farther to the North. A British Force was marched against him, and after a conflict of nearly two years, the Poligar was taken Prisoner near the village of Oogahully, and hanged.

24. The tree on which he was executed, is still pointed out by the Villagers, as also the spot on which Colonel Wellesley was at the time encamped. It is stated that on the seizure of Vencatadry Naik, Colonel Wellesley caused tents to be pitched for him, and was anxious to treat him as a prisoner of war, but that the Déwan Poorneah pleading the necessity of an example to curb the rebellious spirit of the people, interfered and insisted on his being handed over to him for execution.

25. An Amildar was then appointed by Poorneah, to the Talook of Munjerabad, with its present limits, which have since then remained unaltered.

TALOOK.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Munjerabad.....	15,314	13,744	29,058
Bailoor.....	25,668	23,326	48,994
Maharajdroog.....	17,414	15,633	33,044
Total.....	58,396	52,703	1,11,099

26. The population of the three Talooks of Munjerabad, Bailoor and Maharajdoorg, as ascertained by a census in October last, is noted in the margin.

27. The form of Village Government, as at present existing in these Talooks, is essentially the same as in other parts of the Country, but the constitution of society in the Mulnaad Hoblies, seems to differ from that of the plains, in the general absence of brahminical influence, and a more marked difference between the upper and lower classes; the whole population being as it were, divided into two distinct grades, the Patrician and Plebeian; it might perhaps be said, the Free-men and Slaves.

28. The former consist of potails and Ryots of the Lingayet, Hala Wokkul, Davur Mukul, Malarai, &c. castes. The latter, the Dhers and Beders.

29. But the Patrician class may be again divided. These are the Potails of Naads, who are exclusively of the Lingayet, or of the Hala Wokkul Jawty. The Potails of the Munday and Grama Potails. These are all of the Davur Mukul Jawt the Halaypyka of Canara.

30. Oogahully Davapah Gowdah, a Lingayet, is the Potail of Malavena Naad, consisting of five Munday, rated at 1,000 Pagodas each. He is

universally acknowledged to be the senior Potail of the Munjerabad Talook, and as such, is treated by the others with the greatest respect. He is called the "Sheemay Gowdah."

31. Nunja Gowdah however, the Potail of the Kittul Naad of Bailoor, is descended from a senior branch of the family, and his ancestors, previous to the dismemberment of the province of Bullum, when Bailoor became a part of Mysore, were admitted to be the Moktasur Potails. When therefore Munjerabad, as well as Bailoor, became a portion of Mysore, it was very difficult to settle who should have precedence when these two met, at the Annual Jawtras at Hallibede and Davavrinda and much jealousy existed. However some time ago, they wisely thought it better to compromise the matter. The families intermarried, Nunja Gowdah has agreed to refrain from appearing in future at the Jawtra of Davavrind, and Davapah Gowdah on his part does not appear at Hallibede, until after Nanga Gowdah has paid his devotion.

32. The second in consequence amongst the Potails, is Manaly Veeray Gowdah, also a Lingayet, of Kibbut Naad and Bullum, which together form four Mundays rated formerly at a 1,000 Pagodas each.

33. The third is Hettoor Dodday Gowdah (of the Hala Wokkul Jawt) of Hettegay Naad, consisting of three Mundays, rated formerly at a 1,000 Pagodas each.

34. The fourth is Kaloor Veeray Gowdah (Hala Wokkul) of Mokkun Naad, consisting of three Mundays, rated as the last.

35. The fifth is Godena Komawry Gowdah, (Hala Wokkul) of Bisly and Hoochengy, consisting of the same number of Mundays, and rated the same as the two last.

36. The sixth and last, is Moodegaray Sidday Gowdah, a Lingayet of Moodegaray Naad, which consists but of one Munday rated at 1,000 Pagodas.

37. The Naad Potails are also Potails of the Mundays, in which they reside. To the other Mundays, there are separate Potails.

38. The whole of the duties of the internal Government, appear formerly to have been conducted through the agency of these Potails, and they undoubtedly enjoyed very large Enams, as will be seen from the amount of Gowd Oombly in Tagur Naad, which will be found in an old Jummabundy account of that Hobly.

39. The Potails seem in fact to have been feudal chiefs, they did not, it is said, wage aggressive warfare beyond their own boundaries, but an inspection of their habitations, even now, shows that they cultivated the Art of Military defence. The houses of all are fortifications, in some instances surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, the only passage across which, is defended by a strong Gateway, looped for Musquetry and Matchlocks.

40. Of the power of the Potails in former days, it is of course impossible to obtain an accurate account. But it may be supposed to have varied with the character of the reigning Poligars, and the Superior Government. They are said however at times to have exercised a despotic sway, extending over the lives of those under them. During a part of the reign of the Rajah even, and the more vigorous administration of Poorneah, it was not I am told, uncommon for them to assemble their clansmen and servants, and openly resist the Public Authorities when they appeared at their Villages to ask for the Sircar dues. Their resistance on these occasions, was frequently successful, and led to a compromise of the demand.

41. At present, their ostensible power is confined to the assembling the Ryots for the chase, to assisting the Shaikdars to carry into effect the orders of the Amildar relative to the cultivation, to the arbitrating in petty disputes, whether relative to land or otherwise, and the legitimate weight which their advice and opinion must have in all matters relative to the internal management of the Talook. It cannot however be doubted, that the generality of the Ryots, would blindly obey their orders in almost all cases, whether opposed to, or in accordance with, the wishes of the Government.

42. Their privileges are now confined to the collection of a fee of one fanam, termed Aurtee Kawnekay paid to the Village Potal on every occasion of marriage in his Village, and to the precedence accorded to them at all feasts, which is principally displayed in the distribution of betel. The Naad Potails are helped first, according to their rank, and then follows the distribution in succession to the others. In cases of disputed precedence, the distributor crosses his arms, and offers to the different claimants at once.

43. The Potails have now no acknowledged Oomblies, the whole having been resumed by Poorneah, but there is no doubt that they possess the best lands, and manage to keep them assessed much under their real value.

44. The Ryots of the higher castes, who are not Potails, and happen (which is very seldom) not to be related to any of them, still acknowledge their superiority, and yield their obedience.

45. The Dhers, Bedurs and others, whom I have classed as the Plebeian population, are almost universally the servants or slaves of the Patrician classes, and but little difference exists, between the free servant and the slave.

46. The latter are termed Halay Magah, or old sons. They are fed from their Master's table. They are clothed by him. They are married at his expense. They are feasted and receive presents at his festivals. They mourn as members of the family, when deaths occur in it. They perform all menial offices whether domestic or agricultural. They are sometimes (but apparently not necessarily) disposed of with the family estate. If purchased

separately, they were liable to be resold, but the sale of slaves separately from the land, was never it appears, of very frequent occurrence.

47. Slavery has now ceased to exist, in as much as no interference on the part of the Government servants to compel a slave to serve his master, is now permitted, and any complaint of a slave against his master is investigated and decided, as if both parties were equally independent.

48. But at no period, would it appear (as far as I can ascertain) that slavery in Bullum, was invested with the more revolting features so common to it in Africa and America. The sway of the master seems generally to have partaken more of a paternal character than the terms, owner and slave, would indicate, and frequently as I have enquired of those who still consider themselves bondsmen, whether they would not wish to change their lot, I never yet met one who acknowledged that he repined at it.

49. I conceive there has not for many years been any very great difference in the condition of the slave and free laborer; the latter being generally paid with food and clothing, of nearly the same quality afforded to the former. Nor is it the custom for the free laborer any more than the slave to employ his children with any other than his own master, unless the master shall have given his consent, and in cases where the marriage expenses of the free laborer have been defrayed by the master, he cannot leave his service till the amount is refunded.

50. There is a marked difference in the personal appearance of the patrician and plebeian classes in Munzerabad. The former are distinguished far above the men of the plains, by general symmetry of shape and powerful build of frame. The expression of countenance of the higher order, is also I think, more manly and prepossessing, than is generally met with elsewhere, and strongly contrasted with the down-cast look of the lower order, who, however, seem healthy, well fed, and superior in size and strength to their equals in rank of the low country.

51. The usual dress of the gowdahs and ryots of caste, is a black cum-bly of very good manufacture, passed round the body, and fastened over the left shoulder. The waist is girded with a similar article, or with a cloth, generally dark blue with a white stripe. The turbands are mostly white, or dark blue with a small gold edging.

52. The Dhers use a black cum-bly of a very coarse description, and usually wear a leather scull cap; a similarly formed head-dress but of cum-bly, is often adopted by the better classes, when proceeding to the chase.

53. All classes of males of all ages, down to boys of 8 and 10 years old, are armed with knives resembling the Coorg knife. These weapons of course vary much in size and value, some being very handsomely finished and inlaid

with silver, and others of the commonest description. Few of the inhabitants are without a match-lock or musket.

54. The character of the people is just what might be expected of men inhabiting a wild and romantic country, and living under a feudal form of Government. They are brave and hospitable; respectful to their superiors, and jealous in exacting a respectful demeanour from those beneath them. They are devotedly attached to their lands, to their chiefs, and to all old usages and customs. Perhaps the worst features in their character, are an inclination to cruelty towards their women, and a blind local superstition.

55. In the latter I doubt if they are exceeded by the people of any part of India. There is not a hill, a village, or a glen, that tradition has not assigned as the abode of some one or more demon or goddess. To all of these, annual sacrifices are made, the principal offering in most instances, being a he buffaloe. Various are the ceremonies observed at those different feasts. At the village of Hettoor for instance, a goddess Koonty Nadummah is worshipped. The males of the village first appear at her shrine, and after performing poojah, fire their match-locks and retire. They are then succeeded by all the females of good caste.

56. At Wanagoor in the Bisley Hobly, is the only instance of a she buffaloe being sacrificed. This is to a goddess called Subbummah, during whose Jawtra great license is permitted.

57. Human sacrifices were it is said, formerly common, and a suttee took place at Bisly not more than twenty years since.

58. Much cannot be said in praise of the manufactures of this part of the country. At Bailoor, Kenchamana Hoscotah, Goroor and Suclaspoor, cloths are made, which vary in value, from about two to four Rupees. In other villages of the Mulnaad, the commonest description of cloth only is manufactured. At Bailoor, are manufactured in considerable numbers, lotahs and dishes of pewter.

59. With the exception of the above, and a little iron and steel, I am not aware of anything deserving the name of manufactures, though all the common description of Indian dotizans are to be found distributed about the country.

60. The principal exports are rice, cardamums, bees-wax, steel, gum, iron, resin, black-cattle, coffee, lak, pepper, hides, and the horns of domestic cattle, and the bison, the elk and the spotted deer.

61. The dry grain produced, is also occasionally exported, but more generally consumed in the neighbourhood of its growth.

62. The imports for consumption, are principally, salt, soopary, cloths, cumblies, sugar-candy, chillies, cocoanuts, and cocoanut and other oil, tobacco, salt-fish, dates, and such dry grains, as are not produced on the spot.



63. In Bailoor, Yessaloor Pettah, Balagoad and Kenchummun Hoscotah (especially the latter) are to be found, some merchants of considerable wealth, who can grant Bills on Mangalore, Mysore and other towns of this Territory.

64. The situation of Kenchummun Hoscotah on the high road from Bangalore, has heretofore given it, great advantages as a point of communication for the merchants above and below the ghaut, and it is one of the principal emporia for the collection of the goods which are disposed of at the annual Jawtra at the temple of Soobramaneyem below the ghauts. Many extensive mercantile transactions are conducted at this Jawtra, and it is generally the period, at which our ryots dispose of their surplus cattle.

65. Weekly markets are held in Munjerabad at 6 places. In Maharajdroog at 7 places. In Bailoor at 13 places.

66. There are in the Talooks of Munjerabad, Maharajdroog and Bailoor, 529 davastans, and 79 agraharums. But these are principally in the Moodsheemay Hoblies of the two latter Talooks. Of those in the Mulnaad, that of Bailoor is the principal. It is of great antiquity, having been built by a famous architect named Jakanacharry, who also built the temple at Hallibede. The remainder are scarcely worthy of notice.

67. That at Davavrind in the Oogehully Hobly of Munjerabad however, is held in some estimation by the inhabitants.

68. The agraharums seem all to owe their establishment to Poorneah.

69. But besides these Brahminical institutions there are in the Mulnaad numberless Mutts, in which the officiating priests are Jungums and others of the Lingayet caste, which are much frequented and held in great veneration by all the inhabitants, whether of that sect or not.

70. At Bailoor and many other places, these are small Mahomedan Erdgars.

71. At Muggee in Maharajdroog, is a Catholic chapel belonging to the Pondicherry Mission, it is said originally to have been founded under the auspices of the Goa priests, and to have passed into the hands of the French about the time the power of that nation in India was at its height.

72. The soil of Munjerabad, and of the Mulnaad Hoblies of Bailoor and Maharajdroog, is generally of a rich deep red on the hills, while in the valleys it is sometimes red and sometimes approaches to black.

73. The grain principally cultivated is rice, which grows most luxuriantly in the valleys, and fields cut in terraces on their sides. At the head of each valley is generally a small tank with a common mud bund, which serves to collect a little water from the spring rising above it, to be used when the rains hang off; but artificial irrigation is generally rendered superfluous by the

exceeding abundance and regularity of the rains, which continue in good seasons with but little intermission from May to November.

74. At Hadyee, Nereway, and Ganebede on the Hamavaty, are Nul-lahs for the purpose of conveying water for irrigation from the river to some extensive flats in the neighbourhood, and these, with the small tanks above referred to, are the only artificial sources of irrigation, which appear ever to have existed in the Mulnaad.

75. Nothing but rice, and a very little sugar-cane (the latter for eating only, as no goor can be extracted from it,) is cultivated in the lands adverted to, which are very productive, some yielding two crops, but the open hills are sown with raggy, a little yarundy, and of late years, even ramtil and cooltee. The raggy grows very tall, and yields but little grain, in seasons when the rains are abundant, but in years of drought, it sometimes gives an abundant crop. The straw of the raggy, seems to be despised by the inhabitants, who seldom cut and stack it, as do the people of the low country, but content themselves with picking the ear, leaving the stalk to be eaten, or trodden down by their cattle.

76. The other dry grains mentioned, are not very productive, and scarcely yield any return, if the monsoon is tolerably heavy.

77. The same dry lands (except in a very few places) will not yield crops even for two years successively. After a crop has been raised, it is generally customary to allow the ground to remain fallow, for two or three, and even more years, before it is again ploughed. As will be hereafter mentioned, the cultivation of dry crops is annually increasing to a great extent.

78. There are but few soopary gardens in the Munjerabad Talook, two very small, are held on the Buttayee tenure, and a few on the borders of Nugur, for which the Candoyem of the land only is paid, but a plantain tope is attached to almost every house, and the trees are very productive. The cultivation of coffee in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses, is also becoming common in the villages on the Bailoor and Nugur borders.

79. Few villages are without their pine-apple-beds, and honey, cardamoms and sago, abound in the jungles.

80. The cardamom jungles, in which also, lak, resin, bees-wax, pepper, gums, and other marketable articles are found, are generally rented by the Potails, for a certain sum in money, or a fixed quantity of the produce.

81. There is a Candoyem levied on account of the sago trees which, varies in different villages and though irregular, is dependant principally on the number of trees, some villages pay only 5 fanams, others as much as 4 Pagodas, for the use of these trees, from which they extract toddy.

82. As I have before mentioned, the people consider, a proprietary

right in the land to have been conveyed by the Rulers of Vijianugur, to the different families of emigrants, who located shortly after the subversion of the Hallibede dynasty in 1326.

83. The present gowdas and ryots who claim to be "paldars," or share-holders of the different villages, profess to be the descendants of these emigrants, and declare that their right to the land, has never been disputed, and was strictly respected till the appointment of Amildars by Pooneah and the Rajah, since which time, many old proprietors have been forcibly dispossessed of their lands, which have been rented to others.

84. Sales of Paloovuntigay land, do not seem to have been frequent, but the right to sell and mortgage it, is universally admitted. The deeds of sale assimilate with those used in Mysore, more than those existing in Canara. The Kriah Patra, which includes in the transfer, house, land, back-

It would appear by this, that the Coolwady was formerly considered the slave of the proprietor of the land.

yard, dung-heap, and \*Coolwady, is the most perfect conveyance that can be made, and it is considered to alienate all village rights in perpetuity, as well as the land.

85. A Potail selling his land, but retaining his house, back-yard and dung-heap, retains with them, his village rights and precedence; this land is generally considered recoverable by his heirs at however remote a period, on their repaying its price; provided always that they have retained possession of the house and back-yard.

86. The land in every village, is now, from the operation of the Hindoo Law of succession, divided into a multiplicity of shares, the right to which is in many cases, disputed, and though the title of the majority of occupants, would on enquiry, I believe, be found perfectly clear and demonstrable, there are doubtless many cases, in which it is obscure. For, it cannot be doubted that the more powerful of the gowdahs, have frequently fraudulently possessed themselves of the lands of the poorer ryots, or aided others to do so.

87. Feuds, family and village, have thus been engendered, which are handed down from father to son, with all the bitter animosity, common to hereditary quarrels, and claims which have for years, remained dormant, or the agitation of which, has been checked by the power of the great Potails, are daily being put forward since the introduction of the Koolwar settlement.

88. The frequent wars and insurrections with which the Province of Bullum was formerly inflicted, together with the devastations committed by the Coorgs, when they last crossed the border 1792, renders it particularly difficult to trace by documentary evidence, the origin or changes that have taken place in the Government assessment of land in the Mulnaad. For besides that it is notorious, numbers of the village dufters, and many private sunnuds, were committed on the occasion of these forays to the flames,

it affords an excellent excuse for the with-holding documents actually in existence.

89. But from all I can learn there appears good reason to believe the assertion of the Potails, that there never has at any period whatever, been a general measurement of the land in the Munjerabad Talook, and that the foundation of the shist, as now and heretofore existing, is the Varaha shist, established by the rulers of Vijia Nugur.

90. This shist it is supposed, was fixed on the whole village with reference nominally to the productiveness of the wet lands, though other considerations such as the strength of the village, and the Military Assistance derivable from it, were allowed to have their weight.

91. The shares payable by individuals, were settled amongst themselves and as the total amount leviable on each village, did not much vary, so these shares became fixed, and considered as the acknowledged rent of the land itself; and thus, by an easy and natural process, each field in time bore a certain assessment, though the mode in which it was fixed, gave little hope of its bearing a just proportion to its productive powers.

92. This assessment, it is said, remained undisturbed even by Ikkary Shevappa Naik, who did not introduce the regular Rakhy shist, as in Nugur, or even make any arbitrary additions to the existing assessment, except in some villages of Bailoor.

93. Various additions and alterations were however made at different periods by the Poligars, as will be seen by referring to the accounts of the village of Ooggahully.

94. But though it does not appear that any regular measurement or assessment, ever took place, there are nevertheless, some old village accounts previous to the usurpation of Hyder, in which the extent of land is expressed in candies, but it seems probable in the absence of Pymaish accounts, that the Beezvary was entered from statements by the ryots of seed sown, as was the case during the administration of Poorneah, under the Amildars Appoo Row and Vencata Dasiah; and these accounts cannot therefore be considered as a correct guide to an estimate of the extent, or even comparative extent of the fields entered in them, nor can it be ascertained from them, what share of the crop, the Government received and the cultivator retained.

95. The Varaha shist as above described, appears to have remained unaltered, till the time of Hyder Ally, when it was doubled. In the time of Poorneah, it was trebled; that is, what Hyder made two, Poorneah made three. But besides this increase of assessment, another innovation was introduced during Poorneah's Administration, which consisted in commutting the money rent of some of the best lands for a contribution in grain. The amount thus

levied, varies from 4 to 8 Candies of grain, for each Candy of Beezvary; in addition to which, in some villages, a Kawnekay or money fee of from two to five fanams the Candy is also collected.

96. Since the administration of Poorneah, no alteration in the assessment in Munjerabad, appears to have been declared, or formally sanctioned, but the shirty system, had effect here as elsewhere, during the Rajah's time, and the Amildars collected just as much as they could get, without reference to the season, or the ability of the people to pay. The collections were made, through the Potails, who in fact rented their respective naads, mundays and villages, and they of course severally took care to remunerate themselves, for the loss of their Oomblics.

97. The standard measure of the grain, is the Candy, but this varies in size in different villages, from 40, 50, 60, 70, 100, 120, 140, 200, 240, even up to 320 Pukkah seers. According to the present accounts, the rent of a Candy of land, or as much as will contain a Candy of seed in Munjerabad, varies from Pags. 5—2—8 which is the highest, to Fanams 4—8 Annas, which is the lowest. The former however, is for a Candy of 120 seers, the latter for a Candy of 40 seers. The general average upon the assessment now, is 10 fanams for every 40 seers of Beezvary, or 3 Pagodas for the Candy of 120 seers.

98. The land is said to yield from 10 to 20 fold the seed sown; but the average may not be taken higher than 12 fold. Five fanams is considered, the average price of paddy per candy of 120 seers, which at the rate of 3 Pagodas the candy, would make the Government share of the produce one half. When it is remembered that there are no petty taxes here as elsewhere, and that no rent is paid for the dry land, it must be acknowledged, that the landed tenures in Munjerabad, are most favourable for the people.

99 The assessment of the Mulnaad Hoblics of Maharajdroog and Bailoor, appears to have had a similar origin with that of Munjerabad, excepting the Hobly of Gurzenaad in Bailoor, where it was settled on the ryots individually; but since these Talooks became a part of the Mysore territory, it has undergone many changes. For one Pagoda of the old shist, the average now paid, is about Pags 4—2—0 (while in Munjerabad, it is 3 Pagodas), and it has at times been raised as high as 5 and 5½ Pagodas. In this, is included, Hoolhana and Davur-chuttur, both extra exactions, since the dismemberment of Bullum. The privilege of cultivating the dry-lands without any additional tax, has been generally continued in these Talooks also, but in a few villages, a cess of from a half to three fanams on each ryot for this privilege, is now levied.

100. In Bailoor, dry-grain is permitted to be sown in the higher ranges

of rice land, and Candoyem of 1 fanam for a Coodoa of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers, is charged : this arrangement commenced during the administration of Poorneah, and in the Amildary of Vencata Dasapah.

101. In Gurznaad of Bailoor, where the shist was originally settled upon the ryots individually, the assessment like the rest of the Talook, is now nominally on the Candy.

102. The nature of the Mulnaad country, its climate, the constitution of its society, the character of its inhabitants, and the absence of any correct account of Pymaish and assessment, all conspire most materially to render it very difficult for the Government to obtain any true account of the lands under cultivation.

103. None but the village servants can possibly know, or even find out by inspection, the numerous little valleys which, sometimes, at a distance from any habitation, and far apart from each other, form in the aggregate, the lands included in the accounts ; and however anxious an Amildar may be to make himself personally acquainted with the country, the fatigue of traversing the mountains, and the wet and cold to which he is subjected, are generally sufficient to damp his ardour : especially if he be a Brahmin from the plains ; for, to him, the labor and the climate would alike be insupportable.

104. Thus but little check can be exercised on the accounts furnished by the Shanbognes, who declaredly form them from the accounts of the Potails ; and who receiving only a nominal pay from the Government, and being generally the only Brahmin inhabitants of the village, dare not, if they were otherwise inclined, bring any errors they may be aware of, to notice.

105. The Shaikdar of the Hobly, if he be not himself one of the Potails is nearly as much tied down as the Amildar or Shanbogue, and for nearly similar reasons. Indeed where the people generally consider themselves as the clansmen of the gowdahs, it is not to be expected that ill paid public servants will do ought but look upon them as their masters likewise.

106. If therefore the difficulties I have recounted, exist now, and the accounts now furnished are framed almost entirely at the dictation of the gowdahs, how great is the probability that those formerly furnished were also false, and made, not for the purpose of forming the Jumma on them, but to account for, and to square with the demand, which the shirty Amildar had already decided to make. Even now, when the Ryots are individually settled with, with their own consent, large quantities of land declared by them to be waste, are entered as cultivated. Is it therefore not very probable that a yet much larger quantity of waste, was occasionally entered during former Governments by Amildars, whose sole object was to make a great apparent increase of Revenue.

107. But although the impossibility of getting true accounts, and the rapacity of former Governments may have tended to magnify the extent of cultivation, and to swell the collections, there is doubtless as the people assert, and the accounts, and the face of the country shew, a considerable decrease in the extent of land now cultivated, in comparison with former times. The Potails attribute this principally to a change in the seasons, to a decrease of population, to a fall in prices which has decreased the inducement to labor, and two or three have privately hinted to me that the people have not "the heart" to labor that they used to have.

108. The fact of the rains having for many years past, been generally far less abundant than formerly, is I believe incontrovertable, but occasionally we have experienced fair average seasons, and it has not then appeared that the people were proportionately anxious to extend their cultivation; although therefore this change has doubtless done much, I should not be inclined to lay the same stress on it as the ryots do.

109. As to the decrease of population, there are no data, from which it can be established or refuted, but I should much doubt if any has actually taken place, within the last 40 years. For, although the small pox has at times committed great havoc, it can hardly have done more than prevent that increase, which might reasonably have been expected, would follow so many years of comparative tranquillity. Nor are there in this part of the country, except in the neighbourhood of abandoned garrisons, those numerous ruined villages, which in others, plainly indicate the havoc of cholera and wild beasts.

110. Emigration, there has been none, till lately a few families have gone to Nuggur and Coorg, for till lately, and then only to these two places, nothing was to be gained by emigration.

111. The want of heart to labor, which has been mentioned to me by some of the Potails, might I think be interpreted into a slowly growing spirit of independence amongst the mass of the people, which threatens their feudal authority, and consequent power to force the body of the ryots to work against their will.

112. There has certainly been a fall in nominal prices of late years, but when we consider that the grain duties have been abolished, and that the facility and safety of traffic has much increased, I should doubt if the profits of the farmer, have been at all diminished.

113. The real causes of the decreased cultivation of assessed lands, appear to me to be:—

1st. The change that has taken place in the seasons, which has rendered the wet crop uncertain.

2ndly. The custom which has heretofore been in force, of obliging a ryot, who is induced in a good season to take an extra field, to keep it and pay for it in perpetuity, and of continuing in a ryot's Puttah so long as he can possibly pay, every field that at different times, he may have either taken of his own accord, or had forced upon him in consequence of the death of a relation or neighbour.

3rdly. The temptation which late bad seasons have offered to the ryot, to cultivate the upland with dry grain, on which according to the custom of the country there is no assessment, and the consequent withdrawal of agricultural stock from the wet cultivation. In this description of labor all is gain, and there is no risk but the loss of seed.

4thly. A disinclination on the part of the people to do more work than is actually necessary to support them, after the manner of their forefathers, which besides being natural to Asiatics generally, is perhaps rather increased by the sudden acquisition to the people, of a degree of freedom they never before enjoyed. But a few years ago and the Potails adjudged their annual task. The Amildars, in conjunction with the Potails, made the highest possible Mogum settlement. The gowdahs forced the people to cultivate, to meet this demand, and to repay themselves for their trouble.

114. The Potails are now careless about extending the cultivation, indeed they would rather be glad to see it decrease, in the hope of our permitting them to recover their former hold on the people. The ryots enjoy the novelty of being left greatly to themselves, and like the emancipated slaves of Jamaica, are pleased to shew they have the power to be idle.

115. The measures which have been adopted to remedy as far as possible, what appear to me the main causes of the decrease of the Jumma in Manjerabad, are —

1st. The introduction of a liberal system of relief to individual ryots when they shew good cause for wishing to throw up a part of their land, without acknowledging any general obligation to accept razeenamahs.

2ndly. The abolition of the system of making the ryots of a village, take and pay for, whether they wish it or not, the lands of others dead or deserted, but with this, it has been necessary to insist upon the right of the Sircar to cause the wealthier owners of land, to pay for their entire shares of the village, unless under peculiar circumstances, and no man is now permitted, as was frequently the case formerly amongst the wealthy, to enter his land as waste, when others are willing to cultivate it. He must either pay for it himself, or give it over to anybody who offers to take it, till he chooses to resume it, paying the full rent.

3rdly. The offering to let waste land on a shriah tenure of three years, limiting the eventual demand to what it was originally fixed at by Poorneah.



116. These measures steadily persevered in will, it is hoped, be gradually productive of much good, but I confess I am by no means sanguine of any great or sudden increase of Revenue, resulting from them, or indeed any others that could be adopted.

117. The evil arising from the great annual diversion of capital from the wet to the dry land still continues, nor have any efforts been made to correct it save by persuasion and argument, and a prohibition to turn up dry lands that have never yet been cultivated at all. But, considering that formerly, cultivation was much more forced than now, and that to ensure their ability to meet the Sircar demand, the ryots were not permitted at discretion to withdraw their labor from the rice lands, it is certainly evident that the privilege attached to the up-land cultivation, was not so valuable then as now.

118. It may therefore be a question whether the Government might not now with justice, follow up the plan adopted by Poorneah in some villages of the Mulnaad, of charging a low rent for the dry lands, or what would in effect be the same, to permit only a certain quantity of dry to be cultivated, in proportion to the wet included in the Jumma. At present it matters not how much or how little wet land is cultivated and paid for; the ryots of the village consider themselves entitled to till, the whole of the dry.

119. The privilege however of cultivating the dry land rent free, is so ancient, and so valuable to the ryot in seasons when the rains are scanty, that any interference with it, must be conducted with great care and circumspection.

120. There is but little difference between the last year's settlement of Munjerabad, and the highest since the assumption of the country, but the falling off that has taken place since Doormookhy in Bailoor and Maharajdroog (including the Moodsheemay as well as the Mulnaad of those Talooks) requires to be separately noticed, and appears to me to be as follows.

121. Up to the period of Poorneah's administration, the lands of these Talooks, except in the neighbourhood of Hallibede, were held on the money rent tenure, or shist before described, but Poorneah, for the convenience of the Palace Modekhana, introduced the buttayee and grain rent systems. Matters continued thus, till the year Jiah in Bailoor, and Munmatha in Maharajdroog, in which latter year, Mullapah, the then Amildar of Maharajdroog (a nearly similar process having been pursued in Bailoor in the year Jiah by Hussun Ally Syed), under cover of a circular order to encourage the conversion of Buttayee land to Soovurnadoyem, at one sweep (excepting a small item of C. Pags. 132—6—0) expelled the former tenure from his Talook, and obliged the ryots cultivating thereon, to retain the land they held, in

most instances on a money rent, and in the remainder, nominally on the Dhan-gootah : but as the ryots were to take the grain, at 10 fanams the goney, it was in effect, a money rent. He also brought up the assessment of most of the old Candoyem land to its *chedsal*, or the highest which had ever been paid for each individual field.

122. The injustice of this last, as a general measure, may be gathered from the fact, that on 8198 Candies of wet land in Bailoor last year under cultivation, the acknowledged shist is only Pags. 16,746—4—12½, while the *chedsal* of every field, forming that quantity of land, makes a total of Pags. 25,355 —7—11 or C. Pags. 8609—2—14½ above the shist.

123. In like manner in Maharajdroog, the acknowledged shist on Candies 4975—19—12 of wet land last year under cultivation, is Pags. 21,815—9—10, while the *chedsal* of the same is, including the Dhan Gootah, Pags. 24,664—6—3¼ or Pagodas 2848—6—9¼ above the shist.

124. No attention appears to have been paid to the capabilities of the land, or the causes which may have led to the amount derived from it on the *chedsal* year, being exorbitant. No comparison appears to have been made between the *chedsal* of the Buttayee lands, and the popularly acknowledged shist of that similarly situated or circumstanced ; while of the land for which the ryots were thus called upon to pay an exorbitant rent, a great quantity was at the time, actually waste.

125. Thus, was entered as a permanent money rent, an amount augmented by the realization of war prices, or forced up to a ruinous and unnatural standard by the counterbidding of speculators, during the time of the shirty Amildars, or of Potails excited by family animosity, and the whole of the risk of bad seasons, formerly shared in a great measure by the Government, was placed upon the shoulders of the ryots.

126. In the succeeding years, Doormookhy and Havelumby, the royts became most clamorous. Infinite distress and discontent prevailed. Many deserted to Coorg and Nuggur, and a great majority of the remainder, left more land than ever waste. It was impossible to get them to cultivate it ; they had neither the will, or the means. Comparisons were drawn by them between their own condition and that of their neighbours on either side in Coorg and Nuggur. In the former, they said, the rent of land, was all but nominal, and in the latter, the ryots were allowed annually to throw up as much, and retain as little as they pleased.

127. In this state of things, it was found absolutely necessary in the year Havelumby to give extensive relief.

128. It was under these circumstances, and with the hope of ameliorating the condition of the people, that in March 1838, when Assistant Superin-

tendent, I addressed the Acting Superintendent Captain Briggs, requesting he would apply to the Commissioner for permission, to introduce into the Mulnaad Talooks, the system of Razeenamahs which it was said, had been so successful in the Nuggur Division.

129. On the 3rd of April, Captain Briggs replied forwarding, and desiring me to act upon it, extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary, approving of the recommendation. In consequence of this, I allowed it to be known publicly that a measure of relief of some sort was in contemplation, and to enable me to carry it into effect speedily on its final promulgation, I called from the Talooks, for statements of the probable quantity of land, which the ryots would wish to throw up. While these measures were in progress, I received another letter from Captain Briggs, informing me that the Commissioner had, in consequence of some communication from Captain Macleod, determined not to extend for the present, the general razeenamah system.

130. No time was lost in notifying this change of intention, but as it was near the middle of May, before it was made known, it was too late to prevent a great deal of land, from being left uncultivated, which would not have been so, had the ryots not been informed in the first instance, that a measure of relief of some sort, was in contemplation, and had the statement of probable razeenamahs not been called for.

131. The result was that, notwithstanding all endeavours to repair the error committed, a very great portion of the land entered in the statement of probable razeenamahs, was actually found waste when the settlement of last year was made, and it was necessary to admit a further deduction on account of wastes, deaths, desertions, &c., of C. Pagodas 3,633—6—6½.

132. Nothing further is I conceive necessary to shew that, the settlement in Munmatha of Maharajdroog, and in Jiah of Bailoor, was not made with the good will of the ryots; and that it was highly oppressive. For it is not credible that, they should so immediately wish to break their engagements, if they had willingly entered upon them, or if the arrangements made had proved upon trial to be at all beneficial to them; nor do they appear to have been actuated simply by a desire to get rid of highly assessed Candoyem fields, retaining the more profitable, for had such been the case, much more of the land held on a money rent in the years Vijiah and Jiah, respectively, would have been thrown up, and a larger portion of that taken during Jiah and Munmatha, would have been retained.

133. The net decrease in the Land Revenue last year (Velumby) of Maharajdroog, when compared with Doormookhy, the highest year since the assumption of the Country, is C. Pagodas 4,835—9—7½.

134. The net decrease in the Land Revenue last year (Velumby) of

Bailoor, when compared with Doormookhy, the highest year since the assumption, is C. Pagodas 2,754—5—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

135. This falling off, is of course much to be deplored, and the more so, that there would have been perhaps no positive necessity for such extensive relief, if it had not been for the great quantity of land left waste, in anticipation of the Nuggur system of razeenamahs being introduced.

136. It is however satisfactory to know that, the decreased demand, has been much more regularly collected than that of any former years since the assumption of the Country; that the relief afforded, has been most gratefully received, and that the condition of the people is improving; while there is every reason to hope for a gradual annual increase in the Revenue hereafter, though some years must I imagine elapse, before the injury done by the oppressive settlements of Munmatha and Doormookhy in Maharajdroog, and of Jiah Munmatha and Doormookhy in Bailoor, can be fully repaired.

137. The Sayer and Punchbaub of the Talooks of Bailoor, Maharajdroog and Munjerabad, are usually rented as in other parts of the Division, and require but little notice. They are gradually on the increase, and I trust that for some time at least, they will continue so. At present I believe they are much under rented. A very great rise in the Sayer, might I conceive be anticipated if the Government was able to afford to increase the facilities of communication, especially with the Sea Coast.

138. But the subject of the roads in Munjerabad generally, and especially of the ghauts leading into Canara, has been lately so fully, and so ably discussed by Captain Green, as to leave little further to be said, though I cannot help remarking that having traversed the whole line of the Western Ghauts, from the border of Coorg to that of Nuggur, and had a good deal of conversation on the subject of the passes with the inhabitants, I can bear witness to their very great desire for an improved communication with the low country, and to the difficulties attendant on the present.

139. Though no opinion of mine can of course add weight to the professional report of the Superintendent of Maramut, I trust I may be allowed to remark, that I well know the valley through which Captain Green proposes to conduct his road, and that I was long since struck with its apparent adaptation to the purposes of an easy descent into Canara.

140. The proposed line also lies nearly equi-distant, between the new ghauts of Sumpagee and Awgumby now in progress of construction, and although the existence of these two, may render a third, the less necessary to traffic from afar off, yet the people of Munjerabad are so situated as to be able to derive but little benefit from them.

141. The difficulty of ascending the Bullum Ghauts, is a constant

source of complaint, as well from the merchants below as above, and requests from the Collector of Canara to repair these passes, are very frequent.

142. The system heretofore has been, to bind the Sayer Renter to keep them passable, but the difficulty of enforcing this obligation, or of accurately defining it, is very great, and the impossibility of doing it effectually must be evident.

143. The average expenditure in Ghaut repairs for the last three years, has been as nearly as can be ascertained, about Pgs. 7—9—12, which is of course allowed for, when the Sayer Renter makes his offer, and is in fact an expenditure from the Public Revenue. One good ghaut, such as Captain Green anticipates, is to be made, would be of incalculable advantage to the N. W. parts of this Division, by enabling the people to use wheel carriages, which are now almost unknown. The coffee trade would be particularly benefitted by it, as merchants would be able at once to pack investments for exportation in bags, of the regulated size for the British market, and thus the delay, expense, and wastage they are now subjected to, in the unpacking and repacking of their coffee on the Coast, would be avoided.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

ASTAGRAM DIVISION,

NURSIPORE,

19th December 1839.

H. MONTGOMERY,

*Acting Superintendent.*



VI.

REPORT

ON THE

CHITLEDROOG DIVISION OF MYSORE,

BY

CAPTAIN F. CHALMERS,

*Superintendent.*





CHITLEDROOG DIVISION,  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER  
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,  
BANGALORE.

SIR,

1. I had the honor on the 14th September last to promise a few remarks upon the Jumabundy Goshwarah of this Division for the past year Sharvarce or 1840—41, upon the occasion of forwarding a translation of the same in English, which I have now the honor to enclose.

2. As it has also not been customary in this Division to make any Annual Jamabundy Report in English, I have thought it proper on this first occasion to premise a few general remarks on the leading and distinguishing features of the Division. Not as by any means anticipating the full and detailed report called for in the 23rd Para. of the Commissioner's letter of Instructions, for which Mr. Dobbs's longer experience and more intimate acquaintance with the country, so much better qualify him; but merely to throw together some general observations which may be of use to him in the more complete accomplishment of the directions of the Commissioner.

3. The extreme length of the Division from the Southern point at Hunnuntpoor in the Coonghull Talook in latitude  $12^{\circ}58'$  to the Northern extremity at Bheemsaugur in the Talook of Molkalmooroo in latitude  $15^{\circ}2'$  is 124 Geographical or 150 English miles. The extreme breadth of the Division from Intoranhully in the Pawghur Talook to Bauncode in the Moyacondah Talook is Geographical miles 96 or English miles 115. Lower down from Makledroog to Honnavully it is about 70 Geographical or 83 English miles and higher up Northward in the narrow neck formed by the Molkalmooroo Talook it is only 8 or 10 miles across. The E. longitude of the extreme Western point of the Division is  $75^{\circ}53\frac{1}{2}'$  and that of the extreme Eastern  $77^{\circ}35'$ . The superficial area is computed by Captain Green at  $8086\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.

4. The Division is bounded on the North and East by the Bellary District and on the South and South East by the Bangalore Division, on the South West by the Astagram and on the West by the Nuggur Division. The most remarkable feature in the outline, is the manner in which the Niddagul and Molkalmooroo Talooks stretch out into the Bellary Zillah; the former embracing the Muduckserah Talook of that District which forms a peninsular protuberance and almost an enclosure in the Mysore Territory.—

Extent of the Division.

Boundaries.

5. Although the country does not present the striking and extraordinary contrast between the Mulnádd and Mydan or Highland and Low Country so remarkable in the Astagram and Nuggur Divisions, it is nevertheless not destitute of much variety of feature and even of perceptible difference of climate. The more Southern Talooks of Toorvckray, Cudub, Hebboor and Coonghull with parts of Hangulwady, Toomkoo and Davaroydroog consist for the most part of fine downs beautifully interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees; and there is scarcely any stone, except upon occasional ridges or hillocks, to be observed upon the surface. The cocoanut and other palms are confined to the immediate vicinity of the tanks; the villages are frequently surrounded by neat lanes and hedge rows; and there is nothing in the general aspect of the country to remind one of India or the tropics.

Appearance of the Country.

6. A little higher in Hunnavully, Chicknaikenhully and part of Haugulwady on the West, the eye is attracted by large plantations of Cocoanut trees in the dry lands, and after crossing Toomkoo to the East the English and Parklike appearance of that Talook is changed in Davaroydroog and Makleedroog for 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. Some of the hills as Davaroydroog and Chenroydroog are of a considerable height, I should imagine a good deal higher than the hill at Mysore which is estimated at a thousand feet. The thermometer during the hottest season in an open stone choultry on the second peak of Davaroydroog does not rise above 83 degrees.

7. Still further North on the Western side of the Division, Boodyhaul and Kunderkeray resemble Hunnavully. On the Eastern side Mudgherry varies from the wildness of Davaroydroog to a level but still pretty country; which is kept green by the numerous wells and streams of water which are everywhere obtainable, owing to the sandy and porous nature of the soil immediately below the surface.

8. Pawghur and Niddagull also abound in hills; the soil is sandy and full of water, and they are, especially the latter, exceedingly picturesque Talooks.

9. Higher up on the West, Hosdroog, Holulkeray, Anjee, Kuncooppah and part of Chittledroog are in some places stoney and rocky. The surface of the country is undulating and covered with thick and rich grass. There is a good deal of black cotton soil between the hills; and trees, though far less abundant than in the South, are not wanting.

10. From Molkalmooroo in the Northern extremity down the centre of the Division including part of Chittledroog, Heroor, a great part of Serah and Tuluck, Doddary on the East, the country is for the most part flat and

void of the natural ornament of trees or indeed of any other natural beauty. To atone for this, however, the pastures are numerous, and abound with excellent herbage; while the black and dreary looking soil seems only to require the contact of water to develop its productiveness, and accordingly the neighbourhood of a well supplied tank is generally occupied by a flourishing garden, and a season of rain gives the Ryots a crop which renders them among the most substantial and independent in the Division.

11. The variation in climate to which I have alluded is as follows.

In the South and South West the higher elevation, the red soil, and, among the hills, the greenness of the surface preserve the temperature tolerably low, and the climate greatly resembles that of Bangalore. At Scerah and from thence to the North, the level of the country falls, and the black soil so nearly resembling that of the bordering parts of Bellary, produce a greater approximation to the temperature of that District. Another change is observable in passing from West to East; which is that the Eastern side of every range of hills is in general perceptibly warmer than the Western; but this may partly be occasioned by the slope of the country. All the streams along the Eastern side of the Division flowing from West to East.

12. The quantity of rain to the South and West is also generally greater than in the North and East and this circumstance must have its effect upon the climate.

13. The Register of the Thermometer and Pluviometer kept by the Division Apothecary from the month of January 1837 to the end of October 1841 is as follows.

*Abstract of Monthly Register of temperature as shewn by the Thermometer from January 1837 to the end of October 1841.*

MONTH.	YEARS.									
	1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January. ....	83	65	76	67	79	69	93	61	93	61
February... ..	93	68	81	70	88	70	93	71	91	60
March.... ..	92	70	86	78	92	76	96	62	95	71
April... ..	89	76	90	74	91	86	99	71	95	64
May ... ..	91	71	88	72	91	71	90	78	96	68
June. . . . .	84	70	82	72	82	71	83	72	83	73
July ... ..	82	69	78	72	80	70	91	69	78	73
August ... ..	84	69	80	72	78	69	99	70	86	69
September. ....	81	69	81	73	79	70	85	68	81	71
October. ....	83	69	87	71	81	74	80	71	81	73
November ... ..	84	68	85	71	92	76	86	74	0	0
December.. ...	80	69	78	69	86	58	90	48	0	0

Average  $78\frac{1}{2}$  deg. feres for each year.

*Abstract Monthly Register of Pluviometer from January 1837 to October 1841.*

MONTH.	YEARS.					REMARKS.
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	
January. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	
February .. ..	..	..	$\frac{5}{8}$	..	..	
March. .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	
April. .. ..	..	$\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
May. .. ..	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{2}{16}$	
June. .. ..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$	3	
July. .. ..	$21\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	2	$1\frac{5}{8}$	..	
August .. ..	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{16}$	$51\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{6}{1}$	4	
September .. ..	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	7	
October. .. ..	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	8	
November .. ..	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	..	
December .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	
Total Inches. . . .						Average $23\frac{11}{16}$ Inches for each year.
	$26\frac{10}{16}$	$13\frac{3}{16}$	$30\frac{15}{16}$	$22\frac{3}{16}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$	

This Register has not been kept at any one place, but at the different stations occupied by the Cutcherry throughout the year; but this should make the result the nearer to a fair average.

14. The greatest heat registered is  $99^{\circ}$ , the lowest  $48^{\circ}$ , and the mean temperature of the whole period  $78\frac{1}{4}$  degrees. The average quantity of rain for 4 years has been  $23\frac{11}{16}$  inches annually; though I cannot help thinking that this quantity must be much too low.

15. It may not be unworthy of remark, that in the Western Talooks during the hottest season a cool westerly breeze frequently sets in soon after night fall, which blows during the greatest part of the night. I have observed the same in the Astagram Division, especially near the Western Ghauts, where, however, the breeze frequently arrived soon after midday.

16. The productions of the soil are also not without a marked distinction in the different parts of the Division. The southern end of the Division as far as Serah yields crops of the usual dry grains found in the neighbourhood of Bangalore; and there are many rising grounds from which after a good monsoon, as far as the

Productions of soil.

eye can reach nothing can be discerned but the most luxuriant fields of raggy, bullur, till, and the castor-oil plant, which are only broken by patches of trees and tanks. The Talooks of Coonghull, Hebboor, and Toorvekeray are particularly favorable to mulberry cultivation which is carried on in the wet land to a considerable extent.

17. From Serah Eastward the raggy becomes gradually more scarce, and on the border of Bellary is only raised by irrigation. It is succeeded by jowary both in wet and dry lands with occasional patches of wheat and sugar cane. These in addition to the ordinary crops of rice here begin to make their appearance not only under the tanks but also under the kupalah wells, with which the whole country upto the Northern extremity and Eastward of Serah is studded.

18. Chittledroog, Heroor, Moyacondah, Davengherry, Bilchode and Pawghur produce cotton, which is grown though in smaller quantities in Aujee, Cancoppah, Molkalmooroo, Medegasy and Niddagul. Flax is reared in Davengherry, Cancoppah, and Bilchode, but is only used for the manufacture of linseed oil, and not for cordage. The Sunub, or plant yielding the coarse fibre from which gunnies are woven, grows in Davaroydroog, Hebboor and Cudub. The blossom is yellow, slightly fragrant, and the field of it is a pleasing object in the landsape.

19. Heroor, Tuluck Doddary, Chittledroog, Aujee Davengherry, Bilchode, Cancoppah, Moyacondah, Hosdroog and Molkalmooroo all produce wheat, jowary, sugar-cane and chennah. Rice is less abundant. Cummin seeds are grown in 5 of these Talooks, viz., Chittledroog, Heroor, Molkalmooroo, Tulluck and Doddary. Koolty succeeds best in the Southern Talooks of the Division.

20. The Talooks of Chiknaikhully, Kundekery, Boodyhaul, Muttode, Honnavully and part of Haugulwady, abound in extensive groves of Cocoanut trees growing in the dry lands without irrigation, a production which is I believe, not to be found under such circumstances in any parts of Mysore, excepting one or two Talooks of the Nuggur Division.

21. The best Talooks for sooparee are Serah, Haugulwady, Chicknaikhully and Kundekery, the worst Pawghur and Niddagul: soon after crossing the Bellary border (with the exception of Muduckserah) this palm disappears.

22. Sandalwood is scarcer in this than in any other of the Divisions of Mysore, and is to be found only in Davaroydroog, Toomkoor, Chenroydroog, Koratagherry, Makleedroog, Mudgherry, Medegasy, Serah, Haugulwady, Chittledroog, Moyacondah, Muttode and Boodyhaul.

23. Gum lac is to be found in Davaroydroog, Chenroydroog, Mudgherry, Haugulwady, Chicknaikhully, Koratagherry and Serah.

24. The Kupalah tree is rarely met with in the Division. The Cus-umbah is cultivated, but not to any great extent, in 8 Talooks, viz. Chittledroog, Heroor, Davengherry, Anjee, Cancooppah, Bilchode, Serah, Mudgherry Medegasy. The dye woods called Puplechuckah and Muddee Chuckah are found, but not very abundantly, in Cundekeray, Chicknaikenhully, Boodyhaul, Chittledroog, Heroor, Molkalmooroo, Mudgherry, Medegasy and Davaroydroog.

25. From what has been said above, it will be apparent that the soil is considerably diversified. The same Talook frequently contains every variety of soil, but generally, the Southern and Western Talooks may be described as most abundant in the red soil: the Eastern in sandy soil; the Centre, Northern and North Eastern in black soils; and the North Western in grey whitish soil intermixed with black. These diversities are accompanied by equally marked distinctions in the artificial means of irrigation. In the red soils of Toomkoor, Davaroydroog, Coonghull, Toorvekeray, Haugulwady and Cudub the tanks are large, and when in repair substantial. To the Eastward in Mudgherry, Pawghur, Niddagul, &c., they become smaller as also in the Northern parts of the Division. In the North West where the soil is harder there are some larger tanks. \*

26. It has been already stated that some of the Eastern Talooks abound with wells and streams of water in Mudgherry, Koratagherry and a few parts of Dawghur. Niddagul where the soil is most sandy, springs may be tapped at short distances from each other; these are called Thulperghees or spring heads, and when the water is obtained, it is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, or a Kupalah well is constructed from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. These wells extend from Mudgherry Northward up to Molkalmooroo, but do not, for the most part, except in the Chittledroog Talook, cross to the Westward of a nearly central line drawn from North to South through the Division. They are dug in Koratagherry, Mudgherry and part of Serah at a very trifling expense and the water rises close to the surface. In the greater part of Pawghur and Niddagul the water is not quite so abundant; and the wells and bowries instead of being dug in the sand, require to be cut through a soft porous rock\* which, however, forms a wall of tolerable durability. In Heroor, Chittledroog, Tuluck, Doddary and Molkalmooroo, the water is still lower, and hard strata of rock have sometimes to be perforated in their construction.

27. The following statement will exhibit in a tabular form, the different varieties of soil in the Wet, Dry and Buzur lands of the Division, with the relative proportion of each.

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\* A decomposed Hornblende rock.

*Abstract Statement of the Estimated extent of land whether Dry, Wet, or Waste, in the Chilledroog Division as per Jamabundy for the year Sharvaree.*

Description of Soil.	WASTE IN DRY AND WET.												Total extent of land.	Average Proportion.																
	Dry and Dry Garden Lands.			Wet and Wet Garden Lands.			Arable Waste.			Waste not fit for cultivation including Hills, Jungles, &c.					Total.															
	Candy.	Cood Poy.	A. Pies.	Candy.	C. P.	A. P.	Candy.	C.	P.	A.	P.	Candy.			C.	P.	A.	P.												
Red...	13,259	13	5½	0	7½	2,610	14	24	0	1½	33,332	1	4	1	6½	36,324	13	4	1	8½	69,656	14	½	3	3½	85,527	1	8½	4	½
Musab or intermixed White and Red.	10,772	14	3½	0	6½	5,912	9	10½	0	3½	30,675	15	11½	1	5½	27,624	16	8½	1	3½	58,300	12	3½	2	8½	74,985	16	2½	3	6½
Black. ...	3,983	10	3	0	2½	3,099	15	12½	0	1½	12,992	1	7½	7½	10,641	19	12½	0	6	23,631	1	3	1	1½	30,717	7	2½	1	5½	
Amaz or mixture of three foregoing..	7,947	16	14½	0	4½	3,237	8	14	0	1½	22,325	9	5	1	½	27,282	15	15½	1	3½	49,608	5	4½	2	3½	60,793	11	1½	2	10½
Valoo or Sandy ...	7,817	16	15	0	4½	2,132	2	8½	0	1½	13,344	9	7	7½	18,532	2	6½	0	10½	31,876	11	14½	1	6½	41,826	11	5½	1	11½	
Chouloo or Saltish...	3,374	2	8½	0	1½	2,390	6	12	0	1½	13,487	12	6½	7½	17,989	19	8½	10½	31,477	11	14½	1	5½	37,242	1	3½	1	8½		
Stony ...	618	5	8	0	½	24	0	0	0	½	2,492	7	16½	1½	5,906	6	8	2½	8,398	14	5½	0	4½	9,010	19	13½	0	5½		
Gravelly. ...	33	2	0	0	½	149	10	6	0	½	56	4	0	½	256	2	9	1½	312	6	9	0	1½	494	13	15	0	½		

28. The only rivers of any consequence in the Division are the Jayamunglee including the Soovurnamookee which falls into it; a small part of the course of the Pennaur; and the Vadavuthy. The first takes its rise in the Davaroydroog Hill at the foot of which two small streams flow on either side; they unite a few miles on the North West and flow through Koratagherry and Mudgherry and fall into the Pennaur near Purghee in the Bellary zillah, after which a portion of about 9 or 10 miles of the Pawghur Talook is traversed by that river; that is the Pennaur. The last (the Vadavuthy) takes its rise in the Sacrapatam Lake in the Astagram Division, runs in a North West direction through Hosdroog and Heroor and then turns more Northward through Doddary where it takes the name of the Huggree, and falls into the Bellary District at the junction of the Tuluck and Doddary Talooks. These rivers are for the most part dry during the hot months; their bed being sandy they supply a considerable number of Kupalay bowries; Tulperghee streams are also drawn from the Soovernamookee and Pennaur; but the anicuts are few and of no great importance.

29. The only metal known to exist in Chittledroog is iron, and is obtained in the Talooks of Chittledroog, Muttode, Hosdroog, Holtkeray, Molkalmooroo, Haugulwady, Dundekeray, Chicknaikenhully, Boodyhaul, Davaroydroog and Chenroydroog. It is found either in the beds of nullahs, being washed down from the hills by the currents in the monsoon, or on the sides of hills themselves in the shape of ore either upon or a very small distance below the surface. Both iron and steel are manufactured from the ore, and it bears the character of being of good quality. The number of forges will be detailed hereafter.

30. The Coorood \*or Emery stone is found in small quantities in Toorvekeray and resembles that found in Astagram. The same Talook Toorvekeray affords a fine black stone susceptible of a good polish and large enough to be cut into slabs. The only other mineral I have seen worthy of notice is a small quartz crystal found in the northern part of the Serah Talook. Slate is found in Chittledroog.

\*i. e. the Corundum.

31. Earth salt is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Talooks of Serah, Chittledroog, Heroor, Hosdroog, Anjee, Tuluck, Doddary, Hongulwady, Honnavully and Niddagul. The number of manufactories are estimated at 1417, and the quantity of salt annually prepared at 35,000 candies.

32. Concrete, lime stone or chunam is procurable in all the Talooks except Coonghull, Koratagherry, and Davaroydroog. The following statement is supposed to exhibit in round numbers the quantity of chunam which might be obtained for public purposes from the undermentioned Talooks.



<i>Candies.</i>			<i>Candies.</i>		
Chittledroog	..	1,500	Chenroydroog	..	400
Herioor	..	1,000	Mackleedroog	..	1,000
Muttode	..	400	Toomkoor	..	200
Hosdroog	..	400	Hebboor	..	400
Holulkeray	..	1,000	Cudub	..	500
Moyaeondah	..	5,00	Toorvekeray	..	400
Davengherry	..	600	Haugulwady	..	500
Anjee	..	500	Kundekeray	..	400
Bilchode	..	500	Chicknaikenhully	..	400
Cancoopah	..	500	Honnavully	..	400
Molkalmooroo	..	300	Boodyhaul	..	400
Tuluck	..	400	Serah	..	1,500
Doddary	..	500	Nidjegul	..	200
Mudgherry	..	1,000	Pawghur	..	400
Medegasy	..	400			
			<hr/>		
			Candies....	16,600	

33. The wild animals found in the Division are the Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Hyena and wild Hog which more or less infest the Chittledroog, Herioor, Muttode, Hosdroog, Anjee, Cancoopah, Molkalmooroo, Holulkeray, Moyaeondah, Mudgherry, Medegasy, Chenroydroog, Mackleedroog, Davaroydroog, Kundekeray, Chicknaikenhully, Haugulwady, Boodyhaul and parts of the Serah Talooks. Deer are to be found chiefly in Herioor, Chittledroog, Serah and Pawghur; and the Elk is said to be occasionally seen about Davaroydroog. The Porcupine is pretty abundant in some of the Northern Talooks.

34. The cattle in this Division vary greatly in size and strength; some of the largest and finest in the South of India being occasionally bred, while the ordinary run of those employed by the ryots both for domestic and agricultural purposes, is of small size and stature. The best cows and oxen are bred in Chittledroog, Herioor, Holulkeray, Tuluck Doddary, Molkalmooroo, Nidjegul and Pawghur. A yoke of bullocks varies according to the quality in price from 24 to 100 Rupees, and cows are purchasable at from 5 to 20 Rupees. Buffaloes are finest in the Talooks about Chittledroog.

35. The best Sheep and those which yield the finest wool are in Chittledroog, Anjee, Davengherry, Moyaeondah, Bilchode and Cancoopah. Sheep of a slightly inferior description are abundant in the Talooks of Toorvekeray, Cudub, Haugulwady, Honnavully, Kundekeray, Chicknaikenhully, Serah, Holulkeray, Hosdroog and Muttode. In Mudgherry, Medegasy, Pawghur, Herioor, &c. the breed is considered still less valuable.

36. The principal internal resources and population of the Division will be shewn from the following particulars compiled from the Khancee Shoomarce Returns lately obtained from the Talooks. The names and number of the Hoblies in the whole of the Talooks of the Division with the number of Villages and Hamlets in each Hobly are as follows.

#### CHITLEDROOG TALOOK—HOB�IES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages	Hamlets	Total.		Villages	Hamlets	Total
1. Chittledroog ..	2	8	10	9. Bheemasamooder.	13	2	15
2. Kelaykottah ..	12	4	16	10. Kasapoor ..	18	0	18
3. Damavenhully ..	1	2	3	11. Chitterhully ..	23	2	25
4. Siddvanhully ..	3	4	7	12. Koolloor ..	12	9	21
5. Jempennaikenkottah	3	4	7	13. Godebunal ..	12	3	15
6. Bellaguttah ..	9	1	10	14. Aulguttah ..	12	2	14
7. Nunneewall ..	7	3	10	15. Sergheray ..	18	0	18
8. Toorvancor ..	9	4	13				

#### HERIOOR TALOOK—HOB�IES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Heiroor ..	33	8	41	5. Vanookul ..	9	8	17
2. Jounconully ..	22	6	28	6. Ikkanoor ..	9	1	10
3. Burmaghery ..	27	8	35	7. Durmpoor ..	10	9	19
4. Hurtee. . .	25	5	30	8. Jamungul ..	9	16	25

#### MUTTODE TALOOK—HOB�IES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Muttode. . .	24	4	28	3. Bulkeray ..	20	3	23
2. Horkerray Davapoor	} 34	6	40	4. Tolyah ..	13	4	17
				5. Luckeehully ..	29	0	29

#### HOSDROOG TALOOK—HOB�IES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Hosdroog ..	22	3	25	5. Davapoor ..	16	5	21
2. Jaunkul ..	10	6	16	6. Bullalsamoodur. .	10	1	11
3. Baugoor ..	18	1	19	7. Neergoond ..	15	1	16
4. Malalee ..	17	0	17	8. Gungunder ..	15	0	15

#### HOLULKERAY TALOOK—HOB�IES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Holulkeray ..	1	2	3	5. Handanoor ..	19	0	19
2. Hundnoor ..	17	0	17	6. Ramgherry ..	17	0	17
3. Jazoor ..	11	0	11	7. Goondary ..	21	5	26
4. Burmaikendroog	22	0	22				

## MOYACONDAH TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages Hamlets Total.			Villages Hamlets Total.			
1. Moyacondah ..	24	6	30	3. Lokekeray ..	15	0	15
2. Codaganoor ..	19	2	21				

## DAVENGHERRY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Davengherry ..	1	0	1	4. Honnoor ..	9	1	10
2. Baythoor ..	12	2	14	5. Hangode ..	8	0	8
3. Averygherry ..	14	3	17	6. Hudhdee ..	23	2	25

## ANJEE TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Anjee ..	7	4	11	5. Issamoodur ..	12	0	12
2. Hauloor ..	12	3	15	6. Ellagode ..	14	0	14
3. Nurgunhully ..	15	2	17	7. Chellunghee..	14	2	16
4. Burmsaugur ..	15	2	17				

## BILCHODE TALOOK--HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Bilchode ..	16	1	17	4. Hosgode ..	20	2	22
2. Buswunkotah ..	11	4	15	5. Sokay ..	13	1	14
3. Hoskeray ..	21	2	23				

## KUNCOOPAH TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Kuncoopah ..	19	1	20	4. Mullunholay	16	1	17
2. Jugloor ..	16	1	17	5. Nibgoor ..	13	0	13
3. Burmsamoodur	14	4	18	6. Haloondenully	12	1	13

## MOLKALMOOROO TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Molkalmooroo ..	30	7	37	6. Seracole ..	17	3	20
2. Humcoondy ..	8	0	8	7. Oomamayswur-			
3. Nagasamoodra	7	4	11	droog	6	4	10
4. Siddapoorra	7	4	11	8. Bomagutta	4	2	6
5. Davasamoodra	16	2	18				

## TULLUCK TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

		Villages Hamlets Total.					Villages Hamlets Total.		
1. Tulluck..	..	4	0	4	5. Bagenhully..	3	6	9	
2. Gutpurthy	..	8	2	10	6. Gowrsamoodur.	8	2	10	
3. Timapienhully	..	16	6	22	7. Mulloorhully..	13	2	15	
4. Naikenhutty	..	12	5	17					

## DODDARY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Doddary..	..	11	4	15	5. Chellekeray..	6	5	11
2. Murcoontay	..	20	9	29	6. Bellaghery..	10	2	12
3. Pursoorampoor..	..	4	12	16	7. Jazoor..	10	5	15
4. Yadulguttay	..	10	1	11	8. Mylahully..	7	2	9

## MUDGHERRY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Mudgherry	..	18	9	27	9. Gunjulgota..	15	2	17
2. Siddapoor	..	23	6	29	10. Codlapoor	..	7	4
3. Cowndhaull	..	28	2	30	11. Mauloor	..	8	10
4. Doddairy	..	16	6	22	12. Nitrahully	..	9	8
5. Cheudragherry..	..	3	9	12	13. Bailyah	..	13	8
6. Runtwall	..	12	1	13	14. Pooravura	..	16	6
7. Narlakeray	..	17	9	26	15. Culladanapoor	..	6	2
8. Beezawnrah	..	9	5	14				

## MEDEGASY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Medegasy	..	16	12	28	8. Coroogode	..	7	4
2. Hunmuntpoora	..	13	12	25	9. Edogoor	..	5	4
3. Yekkoor	..	12	16	28	10. Humpsundra	..	9	3
4. Itegadibanahully	..	13	3	16	11. Codeganully	..	5	1
5. Dalewuttah	..	5	6	11	12. Mydanelly	..	4	8
6. Thereeyoor	..	7	3	10	13. Budavenully	..	14	6
7. Cadagathoor	..	5	6	11	14. Kittagaly	..	9	3

## CHENROYDROOG TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Chenroydroog..	..	7	10	17	6. Tottelkeray	..	5	7
2. Bookapatam	..	6	22	28	7. Tovinkeray	..	7	25
3. Dosalacoontay..	..	7	8	15	8. Naglal	..	3	8
4. Thuroor	..	4	17	21	9. Davalapoor	..	4	11
5. Thoombady	..	8	6	14	10. Burmasamoodur	..	2	7

## KORATAGHERRY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages	Hamlets	Total		Villages	Hamlets	Total
1. Koratagherry ..	10	5	15	9. Wudderhully ..	12	4	16
2. Cheelgoondenully	15	1	16	10. Hoobygoonta ..	10	3	13
3. Bychapoor ..	6	1	7	11. Kasawurah ..	8	0	8
4. Koordee ..	3	3	6	12. Rampoor ..	4	2	6
5. Holavenhully ..	18	6	24	13. Chickenhully ..	28	2	30
6. Lutchmesaugur	12	1	13	14. Durmsaugur ..	9	2	11
7. Seetakul ..	8	5	13	15. Unchayhully ..	16	3	19
8. Agralur ..	14	8	22				

## MACKLEEDROOG TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Kalalah ..	26	16	42	5. Goraguttah ..	12	20	32
2. Goolully ..	15	22	37	6. Sausul ..	5	4	9
3. Saugur ..	26	18	44	7. Turrydal ..	16	32	48
4. Mulkeray ..	9	12	21	8. Goondengery ..	14	18	32

## TOOMKOOR TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Toomkoor ..	5	9	14	7. Bellance ..	15	10	25
2. Murloor ..	12	4	16	8. Mookenhully ..			
3. Oorkeray ..	10	9	19	Puttun. . . .	15	14	29
4. Urkeray ..	10	3	13	9. Bedery ..	23	25	48
5. Vuckody ..	5	3	8	10. Cheyloor ..	20	16	36
6. Narveingal ..	8	6	14	11. Unksander ..	12	13	25

## DAVAROYDROOG TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Davaroydroog ..	12	0	12	9. Koratagherry	10	9	19
2. Voordegeray ..	16	20	36	10. Hoonsegeray ..	10	6	16
3. Irsunder ..	16	15	31	11. Honnoodekey	12	6	18
4. Paulunhully ..	19	20	39	12. Beernkul ..	17	19	36
5. Kaitsunder ..	12	17	29	13. Korah ..	27	3	30
6. Hurloor ..	13	18	31	14. Kestoor ..	7	3	10
7. Gooloor ..	20	4	24	15. Beemsunder ..	11	4	15
8. Holakul ..	15	16	31	16. Davaroypatam	8	6	14

## HEBBOOR TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Hebboor ..	16	20	36	7. Turroor ..	6	7	13
2. Kembelhall ..	8	13	21	8. Seermarah ..	1	10	11
3. Chengavy ..	12	5	17	9. Movenhully ..	9	14	23
4. Mookasee ..	7	8	15	10. Edgoor ..	9	6	15
5. Chittenhully ..	17	18	35	11. Seegayhully ..	16	21	37
6. Oodarpoorah ..	17	18	35				

## COONGHULL TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages	Hamlets	Total.		Villages	Hamlets	Total.
1. Coonghull ..	4	2	6	7. Yeddeyoor ..	13	7	20
2. Neeluthahully..	3	10	13	8. Muddrah ..	7	6	13
3. Baigoor ..	5	5	10	9. Nagasundur...	26	41	67
4. Kittahmungul..	3	12	15	10. Goonageray..	4	9	13
5. Haroor ..	18	26	44	11. Koteegeray ..	27	53	80
6. Kuttah ..	15	27	42				

## CUDUB TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Cudub ..	1	1	2	12. Jadayah ..	12	3	15
2. Belwuttah ..	14	7	21	13. Movinkeray..	15	1	16
3. Yedvunbully ..	17	14	31	14. Naglapoor ..	14	4	18
4. Coonalah ..	16	26	42	15. Moogloor ..	12	12	24
5. Huryoor ..	8	12	20	16. Kunkoor ..	13	11	24
6. Haulnoor ..	8	13	21	17. Goobbee ..	2	2	4
7. Culloor ..	22	10	32	18. Kittudgoopah.	7	3	10
8. Sumpegay ..	16	11	27	19. Madenhully..	5	6	11
9. Rachnaikenkeray	11	8	19	20. Hosahully ..	9	7	16
10. Marsettyhully	15	12	27	21. Prabavunhully	8	5	13
11. Moyasundra ..	14	8	22				

## TOORVEKERAY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Toovekeray ..	1	2	3	10. Kuncoor ..	10	0	10
2. Mooneyoor ..	12	5	17	11. Thundagah ..	9	3	12
3. Kasykerrah ..	9	5	14	12. Doddaguttah	10	6	16
4. Kullookeray ..	6	6	12	13. Neergoond..	13	9	22
5. Goravaguttah..	5	8	13	14. Doondah ..	9	12	21
6. Kudayhully ..	8	3	11	15. Dundenaseevarah	7	3	10
7. Dubbaguttah ..	12	4	16	16. Copah ..	18	10	28
8. Balagunchee ..	7	0	7	17. Saurgheehully	1	1	2
9. Mooddenhully	7	4	11	18. Codegheehully	13	3	16

## HAUGULWADY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Haugulwady ..	31	13	44	10. Hurlagoopah	34	12	46
2. Bagasamoodra..	12	7	19	11. Eachnoor ..	20	10	30
3. Hoskeray ..	9	9	18	12. Nonavinkeray	32	30	62
4. Ullelguttah ..	8	6	14	13. Vignasuntay..	9	7	16
5. Moognaikencottah	18	19	37	14. Bazgoor ..	7	4	11
6. Tayatoor.. ..	4	6	10	15. Sausulhully..	5	1	6
7. Nittoor.. ..	14	9	23	16. Jabgutta ..	7	3	10
8. Udalgeray ..	19	7	26	17. Shevarah ..	8	2	10
9. Kondlee. ..	22	16	38				

## KUNDEKERAY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages Hamlets Total.			Villages Hamlets Total.			
1. Kundekera ..	1	0	1	7. Salagutta ..	9	3	12
2. Moodenhully ..	6	7	13	8. Bellugoolee ..	7	5	12
3. Bavenhully ..	8	5	13	9. Chicka-Bidrah	13	3	16
4. Gondolla ..	13	1	14	10. Dasoodee ..	5	8	13
5. Bellarah ..	16	2	18	11. Timmanully ..	6	0	6
6. Mudunmadoo ..	10	4	14				

## CHICKNAIKENHULLY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Chicknaikenhully	4	4	8	8. Bullakeray ..	12	3	15
2. Bagayet ..	0	0	0	9. Malnully ..	5	0	5
3. Dubbaguttah ..	8	5	13	10. Settykeray ..	1	2	3
4. Mundayhully ..	5	0	5	11. Benkencuttah	8	3	11
5. Sausul ..	9	7	16	12. Keebunahully	9	3	12
6. Billagery ..	12	4	16	13. Nadvenhully	12	9	21
7. Goondgheray ..	15	9	24				

## HONNAVULLY TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Honnavully ..	1	2	3	15. Moodlaghery..	3	2	5
2. Goorgadully ..	1	2	3	16. Mutteguttah..	8	0	8
3. Bheemsamoodra	7	2	9	17. Monkekerah..	8	2	10
4. Uddragul ..	5	0	5	18. Tippatoor	4	2	6
5. Tootekeray ..	10	1	11	19. Adehully.. ..	4	2	6
6. Hulloor ..	4	0	4	20. Chowlealee ..	5	0	5
7. Neelagoondanully	5	0	5	21. Kanakengutta	7	2	9
8. Domanahully ..	3	0	3	22. Mamdehully..	5	4	9
9. Mullegeray ..	4	5	9	23. Muttyhully ..	10	5	15
10. Keragode ..	8	1	9	24. Halkoorkee ..	10	0	10
11. Tadasoor ..	3	4	7	25. Seevarah ..	9	3	12
12. Bashagay ..	4	1	5	26. Bomlapoor ..	17	3	20
13. Hoolyhully ..	10	2	12	27. Sunkernahully	10	2	12
14. Karady ..	10	2	12	28. Bulwanarlah..	12	4	16

## BOODYHAUL TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Boodyhaul ..	7	1	8	5. Thaikulwutty	16	3	19
2. Tundakah ..	13	3	16	6. Hooleyaur	16	5	21
3. Yelnadoo ..	10	1	11	7. Amanykeray			
4. Yanagery ..	10	4	14				

## SEERAH TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

	Villages Hamlets Total.			Villages Hamlets Total.			
1. Seerah	5	12	17	14. Maununghy	11	9	20
2. Mangode	9	25	34	15. Tavaraghery	9	3	12
3. Goommunhully	9	23	32	16. Goondgeray	13	4	17
4. Moyasunder	7	10	17	17. Hoosoor	12	5	17
5. Haulenhully	2	7	9	18. Chengavur	2	19	21
6. Chickenhully	2	15	17	19. Naudoor	5	14	19
7. Hoonjenhaul	8	49	57	20. Hooleccoonta	7	8	15
8. Agarapur	12	3	15	21. Tudakaloor	7	5	12
9. Gopuldaverhully	12	3	15	22. Banaghery	6	6	12
10. Muncheldurah	15	6	21	23. Burghoor	14	9	23
11. Koorehully	13	1	14	24. Hundecoonta	7	6	13
12. Bookaputtum	15	1	16	25. Mudloor	6	12	18
13. Hooildurah	15	2	17	26. Kottah	5	17	22

## NIDJEGUL TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Nidegul ..	11	14	25	6. Chelloor ..	3	3	6
2. Rungasunder	9	6	15	7. Kuttukatenully	7	2	9
3. Siddaswurdroog	7	15	25	8. Mungulwadu ..	8	3	11
4. Moogdalbettah	6	6	12	9. Kattoor ..	5	4	9
5. Hoscottah ..	8	5	13	10. Naglapoor ..	7	7	14

## PAWGHUR TALOOK—HOBLIES WITH THEIR VILLAGES.

1. Pawghur ..	9	9	18	7. Nagulmudekay.	10	2	12
2. Goondlahully ..	6	3	9	8. Racherloo ..	6	6	12
3. Kunnamady ..	11	8	19	9. Raptah. ..	4	10	14
4. Pulavully ..	7	2	9	10. Goongutta ..	4	10	14
5. Ponnasamoodur	7	0	7	11. Vencatapoorum	4	4	8
6. Kamandroog ..	7	5	12				

37. The particulars of the Villages in the whole Division, whether populated or depopulated, Sirkar, Jodee, Survamanyem, or Kayemgoottah, will be found exhibited in the following Statement.



	Populated.	DEPOPULATED.			Total.
		Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	
Sirkar Villages .. .. .	3,259	377	187	564	3,823
Jodee and Kayemgottah do. .. .	159	1	0	1	160
Survamanyem .. do. .. .	39	2	0	2	41
Total . . . . .	3,457	380	137	567	4,024
<i>Hamlets.</i>					
Sirkar Villages .. .. .	1,258	492	460	952	2,210
Jodee and Kayemgottah .. .. .	111	20	10	30	141
Survamanyem .. .. .	19	2	3	5	24
Total . . . . .	1,388	514	473	987	2,375
<i>Total of Villages and Hamlets.</i>					
Sirkar .. .. .	4,517	869	647	1,516	6,033
Jodee and Kayemgottah .. .. .	270	21	11	31	301
Survamanyem .. .. .	58	4	3	7	65
Total . . . . .	4,845	894	660	1,554	6,399

38. The number of anients or Dams are as follows.

	Large dams across the Jayamunglee Vadavuthe and Huggry rivers & the Soovurnamooke branch of the Jayamunglee.	Dams across jungle Nullahs.	Dams across streams from Tank Codies.	Dams across streams from Tulperghees.	Dams across surplus water of Tank sluices.	Dams across wudds.	Total.
In Order. . . . .	5	20	57	1	12	17	113
Out of Order. . . . .	7	19	36	1	20	2	84
Total. . . . .	12	39	93	2	32	19	197

39. The number of Nullahs or Channels available for cultivation are exhibited in the undermentioned statement.

	River Canals.	Channels from Wudds.	Channels from Springs.	Jungle Nullahs.	Sluice Nullahs.	Nullahs from Dams.	Total.
In Order. . . . .	89	9	240	178	49	35	600
Out of Order. . . . .	28	3	20	77	4	14	144
Total. . . . .	117	12	260	255	53	49	744

40. The number of Tanks and Bowries fit for cultivation and the number of Cuttahs or raised Banks to retain drinking water both for men and cattle, are as follows.

*Tanks and Bowries fit for Cultivation.*

	TANKS.						BOWRIES.						Cuttahs or raised Banks.				
	Large.			Small.			Total.			Capalah Wells.			Stone Wells.			Total.	
	Sirkar.	Codghee.	Total.	Sirkar.	Codghee.	Total.	Sirkar.	Codghee.	Total.	Sirkar.	Codghee.	Total.	Drawn by Pektahs.	For drink by men and cattle.	Total.		
In Order.....	611 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	17	628 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,528	7 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2,535	3,139 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	24	3,163 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	9,115	9,135	1,477	9,555	4,032	760	1,518	2,278
Out of Order.....	158	1	159	1,119	2	1,121	1,277	3	1,280	1,826	1,829	286	1,936	1,322	278	1,404	1,682
Total.....	769 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	18	787 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	3,647	9	3,656	4,416 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	27	4,443 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	10,941	10,964	1,763	3,591	5,354	1,038	2,922	3,960

41. The number of forts in the Division are as follows.

F O R T S .					In Order.	Out of Order.	Total.
Hill Forts.	::	::	::	::	9	50	59
Common do.	::	::	::	::	560	1,366	1,926
Total.....					569	1,416	1,985

42. The following statement exhibits the number and description of religious institutions in the Division.

Institutions.	Hindoo					Mussulmen.							Christians	
	Devestanums.					Muszeeds.	Ashoorkana.	Thuckeyah.	Morkrobah.	Durgah.	Numauzgah.	Lungur khana.		Total.
	Bramins.			Jain.	Total.									
	In use.	In ruin.	Total.											
Aided by Government in grants of Land, &c....	3,318	1,438	4836	"	"	These particulars are not obtainable with regard to Mussulmen.								
Unaided by Government, maintained by the people....	6,091	"	6091	"	"									
Total.....	9,439	1,488	10,927	30	10,957	132	328	19	11	10	39	1	540	2

43. The charitable Institutions, Public and Private, are detailed in the following statement.

Charitable Institutions.	Muntubs.	Choultries.			Muts.							
		In which rice is distributed.	In which rice is not distributed.	Total.	Bramins.	Byraghees and Gosavees.	Joghees.	Jungums.	Sautanees and Dusarces.	Dhemghurs.	Kaudsidas.	Total.
Aided by Government in grants of lands, &c.	"	10	"	}	Particulars not obtainable.							
Unaided by Government, maintained by the people.....	"	3	"									
Total....	3,276	13	4	17	13	19	11	566	9	3	2	623

44. The number and description of the Public Buildings in the Division are shewn in the undermentioned statement.

Division.	Cutcheries.							Travellers' Bungalows.			Barracks.	Amildars, havalees.	Granaries.	Wookud or Guard Houses.	Sandal Koty.	Sooparee Store.	Jails.	Tobacco Koty.	Ordnance Stores.
	Uttavanay.	Anchay.	Cutwall.	Sayer.	Village.	Candachar.	Total.	European.	Native.	Total.									
2	42	75	14	85	2,119	23	2,360	2	41	43	3	27	179	25	1	1	4	1	2

There are 22 European Bungalows in the Division, of which 13 at Hyenhully and Chittledroog, formerly belonging to the Officers of the Regiments stationed at these places, are in ruin, 2 at Toomkoor occupied by the Officers of the Commission, 5 at Coonghull occupied by the Overseer of the Remount Establishment and by Missionaries, and 2 others at Goob-see occupied by Missionaries.

45. The following Statement shews the number and description of Shops and Bazars.

	Cloth.	Grain.	Fruit.	Oil.	Shroff.	Sweetmeat.	Tobacco.	Tailor.	Shandy Shrob.	Jeweller.	Butcher.	Cotton.	Vegetable.	Utter.	Goldsmith.	Fishmonger.	Total.	Remarks.
Shops....	159	2,171	31	177	52	„	10	2	879	12	12	71	„	23	805	„	4,404	165 of these are termed Mulghees or Ware-Houses.
Bazaars..	„	„	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	„	„	„	10	„	„	„	„	Some of the Keepers of the Grain-shops, trade also occasionally in Cloth.

46. The number and description of Looms and Oil-mills are shewn in the following statement.

	LOOMS.						OIL-MILLS.		
	Cloth.	Gunny.	Cumblee.	Carpet.	Tape.	Total.	Stone.	Wooden.	Total.
Number.	6,669	170	2,861	5	78	9,783	5	486	491

47. The number of Forges for the manufacture of Steel and Iron in the Division is—

Steel..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Iron ..	..	..	..	..	..	274
						314

48. The number of molahs or manufactories for the preparation of Earth Salt is 1417.

49. The number of Sayer Choukies or Custom Houses throughout the Division is 171.

50. The number and description of the Gardens throughout the Division are as follows:—

Cocoa-nut	..	..	..	..	..	8,692
Sooparce	..	..	..	..	..	468
Plantain and Mulberry Plantations	..	..	..	..	..	603
Mixed Plantations of the above 3 descriptions	...	..	..	..	..	6,867
Total.....						16,630

51. The number of Topes is 799 which consist of the following description of Trees, numbering in all about 91,451.

Mangoe, Tamarind, Kuvatce, Jack, Wuday or Banian, Joovee, Bilputhree, Sumpaghec, Ippay, Jambulah, Nimbay or Margosa, Woomra, Ashwuthah, Ramwuday, Auvalah Bibba or Marking Nut, Cocoa-nut, Tupsee, Mitlee, Dava-daurce, Arrangee, Balurdah, Birdu, Kondamava, Kurjoora or Persian Date, Dhoopah, Kulluthee, Bilwar, Cultecvaul, Soorhounce, Wunrauz, Samee, Amtee, Poortrunjee, Busree Paudree, Baghee, Tooglee, Paursapipla, Sandal, Muddee, Barah, Chaurpuppoo, Thauty or Palmira, and Sundry other Trees.

52. The number and description of Cattle and the number of Houses and Ploughs are shewn in the following Table.

CATTLE.										HOUSES.	PLOUGHS.							
Cows.			Buffaloes.			Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Tattoos.	Asses.	Camels.	TOTAL.	Mud.	Tiled.	Stone.	Thatched.	Total.	Sirkar Ryots.	Enam-lands.	Total.
Cows and Calve.	Bullocks.	Total.	Cows and Calves.	Oxen.	Total.													
2,80,327			87,697	29,459	1,17,156	5,97,473	5,602	10,319	10	12,28,951	90,124	7,875	858	62,522	1,60,379	71,225	684	71,859

53. Manufactures are generally at a low ebb in this Division. In  
 Manufactures. Molkalmooroo silk cloths are woven and sell  
 from 12 to 80 Rupees according to their quality,  
 and in the same Talook a mixture of silk and cotton is made which sells in  
 some cases as high as 40 Rupees the cloth. Cotton carpets are likewise  
 manufactured in Molkalmooroo to the value of 100 Rupees. In Chituldroog  
 cotton clothes are made and silk sauries to the value of 25 Rupees.

54. In Serah, Medegasy and Pawghur, chintzes used both for dresses  
 and turbands are prepared. The former Talook produces also a peculiar  
 kind of glazed chintz of a strong texture, the piece of which sells for about 3  
 Rupees, and is much used by the upper classes for jackets in the cold weather.  
 In the other Talooks, cotton cloths are made within the value of ten  
 Rupees each. The only cotton cloths adapted to European consumption  
 are table cloths and napkins which are made at Chittledroog.

55. The striped Country canvas called Pudama Puttah, used by Buk-  
 kalls for tents, is manufactured in Bilchode and Pawghur.

56. Gunny or Tattputty is made at Toomkoor, Davaroydroog, Coon-  
 ghull, Hebboor, Cudub, Hlaugulwady, Mudgherry, Medegasy, Chenroydroog  
 and Scerah.

57. Cumblies of the best description, both white and black, are  
 manufactured in Chittledroog, Anjee, Davengherry, Moyacondah and  
 Cancooppah, some of which are 12 cubits in length and sell at the highest  
 from 25 to 40 Rupees. Coarse cumblies are woven in many other Talooks.  
 In Chicknaikenhully a white cumbly in imitation of the English Blankets  
 is procurable for about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Rupee and in Nidjegal a neat coarse, black and  
 white checked cumbly is procurable for half a rupee.

58. Silk is spun but not manufactured in Coonghull, Hebboor, Serah,  
 Koratagherry and Cudub, and sparingly in Toomkoor and Davaroydroog.

59. Cordage for domestic uses is prepared from the following materials :  
 —Cotton, the plant called Umbaudy, the Nar of the cocconut, the branch  
 of the Palmira,\* wild aloes, the sunub or plant used for Gunny, and it is said  
 in the Chittledroog Talook alone from the bark of the Blackwood tree.

60. The best Iron Manufactories are in the Talooks of Chittledroog,  
 Muttode, Mudgherry and Chenroydroog. The ore is first melted and the  
 metal procured in balls or lumps; these are afterwards hammered into bars  
 for use, or converted into steel as required. The iron articles manufactured  
 are anvils, caldrons, iron-buckets, weights and measures, crowbars,  
 ploughshares, sheepshears, reapinghooks, mamaties, and other agricultural

implements. The articles manufactured from steel are swords, daggers, knives, &c.

61. Country paper of tolerable quality is made in Chittledroog, Davengherry, Pawghur, Doddary and Boodyhaul. The principal material used is gunny to which is added old paper; but rags and cloth are not considered adapted to the purpose.

62. Red sealing-wax of good colour is prepared at Serah. The method is as follows. One maund of seed lac is cleansed and refined and yields half the quantity or 20 seers of black sealing-wax. To this  $6\frac{1}{4}$  seers of vermilion are added and the product is  $26\frac{1}{4}$  seers of red sealing wax. The price of a maund of seed lac is Rupees 4, that of the vermilion C. Rupees 21—13—1, cost of labour 2—14—7, consequently that of  $26\frac{1}{4}$  seers of red sealing-wax is Rupees 28—11—8. Green wax is made in the same Talook and coloured with verdigris which is somewhat cheaper than the vermilion.

63. Glass bangles are made in the Talooks of Muttode, Nidjegul, Koratagherry, and Chenroydroog, as also an unfinished sort of coloured glass flask or bottle used for keeping scents or aromatics.

Trade. 64. The High roads for trade, called in Canarese “Baramarghee,” in this Division are as follows.

1st. The merchants of Nuggur, who trade in arca-nuts, pepper and cardamum with the Country below the Eastern Ghauts, pass through the Division by way of Tippatoor and Hundulghery in the Honnavully Talook, Eachanoor in Toorvekeray, Nittoor in Haugulwady, Kulloor and Goobbee in Cudub, Hebboor and through a few Villages in the Davaroydroog Talook to Vellore and Wallajanuggur in the Chittoor Zillah.

On their return they bring back nutmegs, mace and European cloths, some of which are sold in Goobbee and other Towns of this Division, and the rest carried on to Nuggur.

2nd. Some merchants with arca-nuts, &c. from Nuggur, pass by the Holulkerray Talook, Pooramuddooroo in Muttode, by Herioor, Serah and Mudgherry Talooks to Wallajanuggur in the Carnatic: they bring the same articles on their return [*i. e.* nutmeg, &c.]

3rd. A few of the merchants above mentioned, on their return from the low countries, carry sugar, sugar-candy and silk from the Bangalore Division, and cocoanuts from this Division to the Dharwar Zillah, from whence they pass on with cotton and thread to their own country in Nuggur by way of Hurryhur and Davenghery.

4th. The merchants of Kundkeray, Chicknaikhully, Honnavully, &c. carry cocoanut, sooparee, wheat, chenna, raggy and paddy to the Bangalore Division. They on their return bring jaggery, sugar-candy and sugar for sale in this Division and in Nuggur.

5th. The merchants of the Cuddapah and Bellary Zillahs carry cloth, cumblies, indigo, tobacco, chillies, cumminseeds, &c. to the Nuggur Division, through the Talooks of Molkalmooroo, Tuluck, Cancoopah, Bilchode, Anjee and Davengherry in this Division; and on their return take back areca-nut, pepper and cardamum, the productions of the Nuggur Country.

6th. The merchants of Hindoopoor and Muduckseerah of the Bellary Zillah, and of Tuluck in this Division, pass through the Talooks of Tuluck, Doddary, Chituldroog, Holulkerry, Moyacondah and Hosdroog with salt, chillies, cumminseeds, cows, bullocks and buffaloes, chiefly produced or reared in Tuluck, to the Nuggur Country; and on their return thence come back laden with rice.

7th. The merchants from the Countries on the North viz, Dharwar, Raneebinnor, Hoobly, Nowlgoon, Nurgoond, &c. bring cotton, cotton-thread, coosumbah, Persian dates, &c. for sale to Moyacondah, Holulkeray, Hosdroog, Boodyhaul, Honnavully and Toorvekeray in this Division. On their return they go home with cocoanut, iron, steel, tobacco and silk produced in this Division.

8th. The merchants of this Division also trade in cocoanut, silk, &c. with Dharwar, bringing back cotton and thread.

9th. The merchants from Copul, Baudur Bundara, Guzaudur Ghur, Bahdamee, &c. in the Southern Mahratta Country pass through Bilchode, Anjee, Chituldroog, Herioor, Seerah, Corah in the Davaroydroog Talook, and Toomkooor of this Division to Bangalore with cotton, cotton-thread, koosumbah, cloth, catechu, &c. and they carry back on their return cocoanut, iron, tobacco, silk, &c.

10th. The merchants of Cumplee, Cumlapoor, &c. in the Bellary Zillah bring for sale in this Division through Molkalmooroo, Tuluck, Doddary, Hooleyaur in the Boodyhaul Talook, Kundkeray, Chicknaikhully and Honnavully of this Division, carpets, cloth, silk sauries, &c. on their return they carry back cocoanut and silk.

11th. The merchants of Bellary going to the Bangalore Division by by Tirmanee in Pawghur, Siddaswuroog in Nidjegull, Burgoor in Serah, and Humpsamoodur in the Medegasy Talook, bring cotton and cloth; and on



their return they carry back to Bellary, sugar, sugar-candy and European cloth.

65. It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the duty on imports exceeds that on the exports, by a sum of C. Pags. 2,590—2—15 $\frac{3}{4}$  and that the proportion of the exports is only 9 &  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent, while that of the imports is 17 $\frac{3}{10}$  per cent.

66. On the other hand if the following Annual Table of the amount of the Sayer rents since the year Jayah 1834—35, when the Superintendents were appointed, be consulted, the result, as denoting an increase of about 25 per cent in the whole period of seven years, will appear more favorable.

TABLE.

YEARS.			Amount of Sayer rents.			REMARKS.					
Jayah	1834—35	...	36,175	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Add amount of puttady transferred to the head of Chiller Bajebob. With this addition, the amount of Sayer in these two years would be.					
Munmatha	1835—36	...	36,571	6	6						
Doormooke	1836—37	...	37,045	7	2						
Havelumbee	1837—38	...	38,938	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Velumbee	1838—39	...	41,559	1	14 $\frac{1}{4}$						
Vekaree	1839—40	...	34,345	5	4	9,697	1	12	44,042	7	0
Sharvuree	1840—41	...	36,378	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,697	1	12	46,076	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

67. A part of the increase above shewn, may no doubt be attributed partly to concealments in the amount of the Sayer rent; but after due allowance for this circumstance, it is hoped that it will be considered a fair deduction to set down some portion of the steady increase to an improvement in the Trade of the Division generally.

68. The landed tenures obtaining in this Division are as follows.

1st. Survamanyem or entire Enams.

2nd. Jodee or Enams liable to a certain fixed diminished rates of Assessment.

3rd. Cayem Goottah or lands paying a certain fixed and invariable Assessment.

4th. Soornadayem or Candayem lands held on the usual money Assessments and liable to occasional variation from altered circumstances.

5th. Buttayee lands or those cultivated without any money Assessment upon the principle of the division of the crop.

69. These last are subdivided as follows:—

1st. Buttayee lands held from year to year by the same ryot.

2nd. Buttayce lands cultivated in different years by different ryots.

3rd. Lands in which the crop is equally divided between the ryot and the Government.

4th. Lands where from particular causes the cultivator is allowed two thirds or more of the crop.

70. The lands held on the above tenures are liable to transfer in the following manner.

#### ENAM AND JODEE VILLAGES AND LANDS.

71. These are transferable by sale, the amount realized being generally about ten years purchase more or less, of the annual average value of the lands or villages.

72. They are also transferable by deed of gift either to relations or in charity, as it is called, to religious personages; the receiver in both instances being invested with all rights of the donor.

73. Lastly they are transferable by mortgage usually on the following conditions. The mortgagee advances the sum of money required by the holder of the enam which is usually considerably below the value; the sum is lent at a good interest, that is from 8 to 18 per cent, and the lands made over to the mortgagee until the principal and interest be repaid. It is also sometimes customary to calculate the whole amount of the produce of the Village or Land so mortgaged, and after deducting the interest agreed upon, to carry the surplus to the liquidation of the original debt until the whole be discharged, after which the property is restored to the mortgager or original owner.

#### KAYEM GOOTTAH AND CANDAYEM LANDS.

74. Kayem Goottah Villages or Lands are rarely sold in this Division, but if so, the purchase is usually the present value of the tanks or other sources of improvement constructed by the Kayem Goottadar or holder.

75. The following, are the only species of Candayem Lands which have a saleable value, and the rates at which they are usually sold.

76. Each Sooparee garden containing 800 sooparee, cocoanut and other trees, the land measuring a Madavaroy Coodoo, which is equal in some places to 8, in some to 10, and in some to 12 K. Coodoos, is sold at from 30 to 150 Canteroy Pagodas.

77. A Cocoanut garden in Dry Land containing 100 trees is sold at from 30 to 40 Canteroy Pagodas. The price varies according to the local demand.

78. A first class Capalay Bowry which has a good supply and the spring in good order with good land attached to it, is ordinarily sold at about three fourths of the original cost of the Bowry. Other Bowries of a

Secondary Class will not when sold generally realize more than one fourth of the outlay.

79. A small cuttah or embankment erected in the Dry Lands in black soil Talooks for the irrigation of crops usually sown in Dry Lands, is sold at from a quarter to three fourths of the original cost.

80. In the three last instances, the purchase of the Bowry or Cuttah, secures to the purchaser the right of cultivating the land irrigated by them, he paying the usual assessment upon such Lands to the Government.

81. Candayem Lands Dry or Wet but chiefly the former, are sometimes transferred temporarily by the holder to other ryots, who cultivate them on the Buttayee principle; the holder of the Lands receives from the actual cultivator the Rajpall or Government share of the crop and becomes liable for the payment of the authorized assessment. If the crop is good his share enables him to pay the Government demand, after which he is entitled to the surplus. If on the other hand the share of the crop be insufficient for the payment of the Candayem the deficiency falls to be made good by the holder.

82. Garden Lands are mortgaged sometimes for a limited period usually from 5 to 15 years, the mortgagee retaining the produce of the garden for the interest and expenses of culture, he (the mortgagee) paying the assessment to Government, and returning the garden to the owner on the repayment of the principal. In other cases the gross produce of the garden is calculated, and the surplus after payment of the Interest of the debt, the expenses of the tillage, and the assessment to Government, is carried towards the liquidation of the sum advanced.

83. Besides the Enams there are various immunities enjoyed by the Potails, Shanbogues and Barabulothces or Village servants, consisting of Land and perquisites in certain portions of the Buttayee grain taken from both the Circar and the Ryots' share, and also in many places in contributions from the grain reaped from the Candayem Lands, sometimes at so much from each ryot and sometimes from each plough. The Shanbogues have likewise in some cases a small salary in money.

84. The following is an abstract of the aggregate advantages of all sorts, namely in land, money, and grain enjoyed by the Shanbogues throughout the Division, shewing the proportion that they bear to the amount of the Revenue for the year Sharvarce.

Number.	TALOOKS.	Beriz of the year Sharvuree including Vysbak crops.			Estimated amount of advantages enjoyed by the Shanbagues in land, money & grain.			Per centage on the Beriz.
1	Chittledroog .. ..	26,842	0	11	498	2	8	$2\frac{1}{10}$
2	Herioor .. ..	14,826	7	15	531	1	13	$3\frac{3}{10}$
3	Muttode .. ..	9,621	1	10	140	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$
4	Hosdroog .. ..	9,749	1	12	193	0	8	$1\frac{9}{10}$
5	Holulkeray .. ..	15,161	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	261	0	4	$1\frac{7}{10}$
6	Moyacondah .. ..	8,796	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	191	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2
7	Davengherry .. ..	9,621	9	10	154	4	$15\frac{5}{4}$	$1\frac{6}{10}$
8	Anjee .. ..	11,698	5	5	205	0	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{10}$
9	Bilchode .. ..	7,244	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	112	0	7	$1\frac{6}{10}$
10	Cuncooppah .. ..	7,110	5	8	64	9	11	$\frac{9}{10}$
11	Molkalmooroo .. ..	17,218	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	320	4	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$
12	Tulluck .. ..	12,089	6	$15\frac{1}{4}$	141	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$
13	Doddary .. ..	12,694	1	$14\frac{1}{4}$	340	6	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{6}{10}$
14	Mudgherry .. ..	17,414	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1,435	4	10	$8\frac{2}{10}$
15	Medegasy .. ..	15,102	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,104	7	5	$7\frac{3}{10}$
16	Chenroydroog .. ..	8,603	5	3	588	6	6	$6\frac{8}{10}$
17	Koratagherry .. ..	9,887	2	12	575	0	5	$5\frac{3}{10}$
18	Mackleedroog .. ..	7,552	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	396	3	10	4
19	Toomkoor .. ..	16,568	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	489	5	7	$2\frac{9}{10}$
20	Davaroydroog .. ..	17,392	1	4	730	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{10}$
21	Hebboor .. ..	9,459	7	9	380	8	14	4
22	Coonghull .. ..	14,416	3	11	425	1	3	$2\frac{9}{10}$
23	Cudub, Goobbee .. ..	22,425	5	6	485	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$
24	Toorvékeray .. ..	18,053	6	6	339	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$
25	Haugulwady .. ..	25,295	9	5	320	6	2	$1\frac{2}{10}$
26	Kundekeray .. ..	12,097	9	8	105	1	7	$\frac{8}{10}$
27	Chickenaikenhully .. ..	14,362	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$	103	9	6	$\frac{7}{10}$
28	Honnaully .. ..	25,344	8	7	242	8	1	$\frac{9}{10}$
29	Boodyhaul .. ..	10,291	2	3	228	0	12	$2\frac{2}{10}$
30	Serah .. ..	37,204	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	853	1	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{2}{10}$
31	Nidjegul .. ..	11,919	3	$13\frac{3}{4}$	404	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$
32	Pawghur .. ..	12,161	8	$3\frac{3}{4}$	770	2	15	$6\frac{3}{10}$
	TOTAL . . . .	4,68,228	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	13,049	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{10}$

85. It will be seen in the foregoing that the highest rate of advantage is in the Mudgherry Talook, where the immunities of the Shanbagues amount to  $8\frac{2}{10}$ ths per cent of the Talook Revenue, and the lowest in Chicknaikenhully where they amount only to  $\frac{7}{10}$ ths per cent. The average per centage throughout the whole Division is  $2\frac{7}{10}$ ths per cent. In the preceding year Vekary the Jumabundy being rather higher, the Shanbagues immunities bore the proportion only of  $2\frac{7}{10}$ ths per cent.

86. The undermentioned Statement exhibits the gross amount of immunities in land and grain enjoyed by the Potails throughout the Division, with the per centage upon the Revenue of each Talook.

Number.	TALOOKS.	Beriz of the year Sharvuree includ- Vyshak crops.			Estimated amount of advantages en- joyed by the Potails in land and grain.			Per cent- age on the Beriz.
1	Chituldroog .. ..	26,842	0	14	86	6	10	$\frac{3}{10}$
2	Herioor .. ..	14,826	7	15	246	6	5	$1\frac{6}{10}$
3	Muttode .. ..	9,621	1	10	19	9	14	$\frac{2}{10}$
4	Hosdroog .. ..	9,749	1	12	0	0	0	0
5	Holulkerray .. ..	15,161	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	50	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{10}$
6	Moyacondah .. ..	8,796	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	81	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{10}$
7	Davengherry .. ..	9,621	9	10	63	0	6	$\frac{6}{10}$
8	Anjee .. ..	11,698	5	5	122	6	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1
9	Bilchode .. ..	7,244	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	69	9	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{9}{10}$
10	Cancoopah .. ..	7,110	5	8	32	0	11	$\frac{1}{10}$
11	Molkalmooroo .. ..	17,218	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	152	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{8}{10}$
12	Tulluck .. ..	12,089	6	$15\frac{1}{4}$	104	2	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{8}{10}$
13	Doddary .. ..	12,694	1	$14\frac{1}{4}$	370	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$
14	Mudgherry .. ..	17,414	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	432	7	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$
15	Medegasy .. ..	15,102	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	466	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	3
16	Chenroydroog .. ..	8,603	5	3	17	0	3	$\frac{1}{10}$
17	Koratagherry .. ..	9,887	2	12	139	3	7	$1\frac{4}{10}$
18	Mackleedroog .. ..	7,552	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$		3	8	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{0}$
19	Toomkoor .. ..	16,568	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	35	9	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{10}$
20	Davaroydroog .. ..	17,392	1	4	35	7	12	$\frac{2}{10}$
21	Hebboor .. ..	9,459	7	9	56	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{10}$
22	Coonghull .. ..	14,416	3	11	80	4	3	$\frac{5}{10}$
23	Cudub Goobbee .. ..	22,425	5	6	188	5	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{8}{10}$
24	Toorvekeray .. ..	18,053	6	6	1	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$
25	Haugulwady .. ..	25,295	9	5	146	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{10}$
26	Kundekeray .. ..	12,097	9	8	18	6	12	$\frac{1}{10}$
27	Chicknaikenhully .. ..	14,363	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{20}$
28	Honnally .. ..	25,344	8	7	42	9	2	$\frac{1}{10}$
29	Boodyhaul .. ..	10,291	2	3	0	0	0	0
30	Serah .. ..	37,204	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	593	5	2	$1\frac{5}{10}$
31	Nidjegull .. ..	11,919	3	$13\frac{3}{4}$	38	9	15	$\frac{3}{10}$
32	Pawghur .. ..	12,161	8	$3\frac{3}{4}$	513	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{2}{10}$
	TOTAL...	4,68,228	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$	4,220	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{10}$

87. It would be observed from this table that the highest rate of remuneration to the Potails is in the Pawghur Talook, where they derive advantages estimated at four and two tenths per cent of the Revenue. In two Talooks, viz. Hosdroog and Boodyhaul they receive nothing, and in one Talook namely Mackleedroog, no more than  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{0}$ th per cent of the Revenue. The average per centage of the Potails' immunities is only nine tenths per cent in the year Sharvuree and in the year Vekarce eight tenths per cent.

88. I have so often on other occasions advocated the propriety of making a fair remuneration to the Potails for the services rendered by them to the State, both in the Departments of Revenue and Police, that it is unnecessary at this time to trespass further upon the Commissioner's attention. It may

suffice to say that an appropriation of waste lands would answer all purposes without any apparent reduction in the Revenue of the Division.

89. The sale or transfer of the Enams of the Shanbagues and Potails has been prohibited under the Proclamation of the Commissioner of the 19th September 1835.

90. Besides these servants, there are numerous alienations of land and perquisites in grain enjoyed by temples, bramins and mendicants which vary according to local usage. Accounts of the unauthorized Enams in lands have been called for by the Commissioner, and will require a thorough investigation to arrive at a complete understanding of their extent and number. I have already had the honor to report separately upon the Enams unauthorized by Sunnud in the Toorvékeray Talook, and also upon those under the head of Umroyee in the Coonghull and Hebboor Talooks, from which a fair notion may be derived of the nature of these alienations. I may be permitted to remark that it might in many cases, even where a clear documentary or prescriptive right to a landed Enam may be conceded to the possessor, be expedient to subject his lands to a survey in order to ascertain that no fraudulent additions had been made. In event of disputes and in many other cases it might be desirable to commute the landed Enam for a money payment, payable during good conduct either at the Superintendents' or Talook Cutcheries. The advantages of this commutation are that a greater hold would be secured to the Government upon the Enamdar, that frauds and encroachments would be prevented, and that the influence of persons unconnected with the Government or disaffected to it, would be neutralized by withdrawing them from places where they may escape observation, and bringing them under the immediate notice of the Division or Talook Cutcheries. I lately met with an instance in the Nidjegul Talook where the Ryots of a Cirkar Village were liable to all sorts of inconveniences from the encroachments of a neighbouring Enam Village, from which their only escape was to succumb or make a private composition with the Enamdar. The encroachments seemed to me palpable, but the Jagcerdar had contrived to get the boundary stones laid down according to his wishes, and the Pymaish accounts though existing in all the neighbouring villages, had been made away with, so that I was unable to do any thing to rectify the abuse.

91. There is as usual in Mysore, considerable variety both of the land measures and assessments in the Chittledroog Division.

Land measures and assessments.

#### DRY LANDS.

92. In the Talook of Serah alone there is a Stull or local Coodoo of 17,280 square yards, which is the largest measure prevailing in the Division.

The assessment upon this Coodoo varies from 1 Canteroy Pagoda to C. P. 3 and 2 Fanams. In the other 31 Talooks of the Division, the Kristnaraj Coodoo obtains at the rate of 3,200 square yards. The highest rate of assessment is in Chittledroog, where it amounts to Canteroy Pagodas 1—F. 4—A. 1 the Coodoo, and the lowest rate in the Talooks of Nidjegul and Pawghur where it is only 2 Canteroy Annas.

### WET LANDS.

93. The measurement by the Stull or local Coodoo exists in the following 5 Talooks, viz.,

Molkalmooroo where the Coodoo is 8,000 yards and the highest rate of assessment C. P. 6—F. 5—A. 0 lowest rate 2 C. P. the Coodoo.

In the Nidjegul Talook 6,000 yards the Coodoo, and the highest rate of assessment C. Pagodas 9, the lowest 4 C. Pagodas.

In the Pawghur Talook 6,000 yards the Coodoo, and the assessment from Pagodas 8 to Pag. 1—F. 5.

In Serah 4,320 yards the Coodoo, and the assessment from 8 to 1 C. Pag.—F. 2—A. 8, and in the Boodyhaul Talook 750 yards the Coodoo, and the assessment from Pag 1—F. 9—A. 12

In the other 27 Talooks, of the Division the measurement is 500 Sq. yards the Kristnaraj Coodoo. The highest rate of assessment is in Muttode where wet lands pay 1 C. Pagoda the K. Coodoo, and the lowest rate is in Medegasy, where it is no more than quarter of a Canteroy Fanam the Coodoo.

### GARDEN LANDS.

94. The measurement and the rate of Garden Lands, in the undermentioned 9 Talooks vary in the following manner, viz.,

	Yards.	Highest rate of assessment.			Lowest rate the Coodoo.
Paughur the Stall or local Coodoo.	18,000	60	0	0	16 0 0
Nidjegul do do ..	12,000	52	0	0	32 0 0
Herioor do do ..	8,000	6	4	1	2 0 0
Mudgherry .. ..	6,000	24	0	0	12 0 0
Medegasy. .. ..	6,000	21	4	0	10 0 0
Chenroydroog .. ..	6,000	19	2	0	10 0 0
Koratagherry do do ..	6,000	12	5	0	9 6 0
Mackleedroog .. ..	6,000	5	6	0	3 0 0
Tulluck .. ..	4,000	6	0	0	5 8 0

In the other 23 Talooks of the Division the Coodoo is 500 Sq. yards, the highest rate of assessment is in Halulkeray, where it is C. Pags. 3—F 4—A. 10½ and the lowest rate in Toomkoor, where it is 6 Fanams the Coodoo.

The following table will exhibit in the abstract, the highest and lowest land measures and rates of assessment prevailing in the Division.





Agricultural Implements. 95. The following is a description of the Principal Agricultural Implements in use in the Division.

### FOR DRY LANDS.

First. The Plough consists of the following parts.

1. The Nàgul or body of the Plough is a triangular piece of wood which loosens the soil, at the bottom of this is the Coolah which has two Iron bands towards the point for securing it from breaking.

2. The Mànee or handle.

3. The Eachah or pole fastened to the Nogah or yoke by a thong or strap.

4. The Nogah or yoke.

5. Putnee, the leather strap which comes under the neck of the Bulls and secures them to the yoke.

Second. The Ulway or harrow which is used for clearing the field after it is ploughed and before it is sown, and is composed of the following parts.

1. Twelve wooden pegs or prongs of a span's length are inserted in a line at about four inches distance from each other into a piece of wood of 3 cubits length.

2. The Mánee or handle as in the plough.

3. Two bamboo Eachas or shafts joining to the yoke.

Third. The Coorghee or plough Drill which is constructed as follows.

1. A beam or piece of wood in which are drilled 12 holes into which 12 hollow bamboos are fitted. At the upper end of the bamboos is placed a wooden cup capable of holding a handful of the smaller kinds of grain opposite to the tubes, again on the underside of the beam 12 pegs or prongs are fixed, which being drawn along, make the furrows for the reception of the seed. The cup is filled with grain which drops through the hollow tubes into the ground.

2. Behind these and fastened with a rope is a large tube called Uekdy, through which the larger kinds of grain is sown.

Fourth. The Coontay or hoe drawn by two oxen. 1st six irons are fixed to a cross-beam of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cubits in length, each of these hoes is 3 inches broad and has two Eachas or shafts; the other parts correspond to those in the plough. Before the crop is grown to 3 or 4 inches height the Coontay is used for clearing the superfluous grain and weeds.

Fifth. The Kulay Coodloo or a small hoe used by cultivators for clearing all weeds and herbs growing in the field.

Sixth. The Coodoogole, a sickle or reaping hook.

## FOR WET LANDS.

First. The plough is the same as for Dry.

Second. The Ulway or harrow for Wet lands. When the ground is saturated with water and the mud reduced to a proper consistency, a plank of four cubits in length and three quarters in breadth having at each end an iron ring fastened by a leather strap to the yoke is dragged along the rice field to level and make it even. The plank has a Mance or handle also like the plough.

96. The following are other implements required by a cultivator of Dry and Wet lands.

The Mamaty. The Pick axe. The Felling axe. The Oolce or Chisel. The Kycbachee or Carpenter's axe. The Bhyregay or Gimlet.

97. Manures are either collected on platform bandies surmounted with a large wicker basket or on Buffaloes, or if the ryot be too poor for these methods on mens' heads.

98. The following are the Baskets required.

Winnowing baskets, common baskets, sweeper and small basket muzzles for tying to the cattles' mouths when at work in the field to prevent their grazing on the crops or grain.

99. The lands under Bowries require the same implements as the Dry lauds, and also the following

First. The Capalah Bowry requires.

1 Two Bullocks. 2 One yoke. 3 Two head ropes. 4 Two Putnees or neck bands. One thick rope either of Palmira, Cocomat, or leather is then tied to the head of the Cupalah bag long enough to extend from the bottom of the Bowry to the yoke.

6. Another thin rope of either of the three above sorts is tied to the end or out-let of the Cupalah and also to the yoke.

7. The leather bag consists of one large iron ring, 4 Iron Bars which stretch across, and above the large ring there is a thin small ring in the centre of the cross bars to which the drawing rope is tied. The bag is joined to the large ring, and holds from 15 to 20 Coodoos of water.

8. The wooden materials required for a Capalah Well are 2 frame posts on each side of the channel or sluice into which the water is raised. 1 Cross beam above these frame posts. 1 Wheel with 2 small supporters and a cross pin or axle over which the track rope runs, a little below the channel towards the Bowry is a wooden cylinder or axle of 2 cubits in length with an Iron rim and a projecting pivot at each end, which supports the water rope on the end of the Capalah bag through which the water is discharged.

Second. The Yatum or Pecottah.

1. The stem or fulcrum is of one foot in diameter, and about six cubits in length.

2. The length of the lever is about 16 cubits, that of the drawing rod is according to the depth of the well.

3. A cross stick of about one cubit is fixed to the lower end of the rod.

4. A leather strap of about 2 yards attaches the upper end of the rod to the lever. The water is raised by a single man and another waters the field.

Third. The Gooday or hand bucket.

If water is only 2 or 3 cubits distance below the surface of the ground, it is raised by two men by the Gooday or leathern hand bucket. 4 ropes are tied to the bucket and each man holding two they stand opposite to each other and raise the water into the channel.

100. Drawings of these Agricultural Implements may be seen in "Dr. Buchanan's Travels in Mysore."

101. The Ryots in this part of Mysore have not yet learned outwardly to exhibit much of an improved condition by the erection of commodious and substantial houses; and even the Comaties and traders have not usually such comfortable dwellings as are to be seen in the larger towns of the Bellary District. But this has arisen chiefly from the insecurity of property during the late Government, for in the town of Chittledroog and other places where protection was more certain owing to the presence of Troops and Establishments, the houses are of a better description. The huts of the Ryots are however for the most part weather proof, and sufficient for the exigencies of the climate. The poorest Ryot is seldom destitute of a good cumbly for the protection of his body, of one or more bullocks for the cultivation of his land, and of a sufficiency of food for his family. His land is to all intents and purposes his own private property, and it requires a long process to dispossess him.

By far the greater part of the temporal evils under which they now labour is attributable to the moral atmosphere in which they live. It is true that a Ryot in any part of Mysore has to contribute his portion to a Government, which from peculiar circumstances extraneous to the Commission is expensive, and this cause will not admit of so great an alleviation of his burdens as might be desirable were the Revenue more available for purposes of internal improvement; but on the other hand his wants are few; the assessment is perhaps really lighter than that in the neighbouring Company's Districts owing to the absence of so strict a system of measurement; his property is more secure from the depredation of robbers, his means of redress from public oppressions more direct, and his access to the Courts of Justice under private wrongs far more speedy and immediate. And yet it would be in vain to deny that the Ryot here, as in every part of India, is occasionally both oppressed and defrauded, and this evil is derivable in no small measure from the moral habits of the man himself. I allude to that feature in the character of the peasantry remarked on by Sir Thomas Munro; where he says\*, that they will complain against the Bramins or other Public Servants for bribery and corruption, get their complaint redressed, and then go away and give bribes again on the next occasion.

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\*N. B. This sentiment is cited only from memory.



104. The children are instructed in the Scriptures and catechized concerning them ; and it is worthy of remark as shewing the indirect influence of these Institutions upon Native Education, that the number of Hindoo Schools among the towns people at Goobbee, has more than doubled since the establishment of the first Mission School.

105. The character of the people though in many respects tinged with the usual shades of Hindoo Institutions, differs in some respects from that of most others in the South of India. They possess much of that valuable quality of submission to authority so general in India ; but there is less servility, and more manliness of character than is common below the Ghauts. At times they display a degree of firmness which amounts to stubbornness and obstinacy ; and from this quality perhaps may be deduced the pertinacious resistance which has marked the insurrections and defensive operations of the inhabitants of Mysore, both under their Poligars and subsequent rulers. The same cause may contribute to the present Military character of the people as exemplified in the Police of the Country, and more especially in the Barr or Infantry, whom most Officers who have had the opportunity of forming a judgment, must describe as some of the most willing, hardworking and trustworthy Native Troops in this part of India. Their cheerful obedience, readiness to move at a moment's notice, and correct execution of their orders have often been remarked ; and their character is, I am persuaded, in some measure national. Striking instances of independence occasionally manifest themselves among the inhabitants, and as the Commissioner is aware of the depressing influences which have long been in operation to crush any approximation to such a spirit, that such is retained to so great a degree, develops a moral conformation in which this quality must hold an eminent proportion.

106. The manners of the people partake of the independence of their character and they are comparatively unpolished and rude in their demeanour.

107. To estimate the intrinsic prosperity of the people by their wealth, would perhaps be to put money in the place of a healthy and well ordered state of Society, domestic virtues, and vigour of mind and body ; but simply as some index to the pecuniary circumstances of the inhabitants, it may be stated that the following is a classification of the Ryots in this Division, according to the rate of money assessment paid by them into the Government Treasury. This is however independent of the Buttayee cultivation, and of lands held by the wealthier Potails in the names of their relatives and dependants. The Account is also imperfect, as it only shews the highest amount paid by one individual in any one Village, whereas some hold lands in different parts of the country ; but it has been considered preferable to submit it to the Commissioner in its present state, rather than delay its transmission until it could be prepared more accurately.

Classification of the Ryots in the Chittledroog Division according to the rate of money Assessment.

NUMBER OF RYOTS PAYING ASSESSMENT.

Number.	TALOOKS.	NUMBER OF RYOTS PAYING ASSESSMENT.															No. of Cultivating Ryots and others											
		Under one Pagoda.	From 1 to 2 Pags.	From 2 to 3 Pags.	From 3 to 4 Pags.	From 4 to 5 Pags.	From 5 to 6 Pags.	From 6 to 7 Pags.	From 7 to 8 Pags.	From 8 to 9 Pags.	From 9 to 10 Pags.	From 10 to 15 Pags.	From 15 to 20 Pags.	From 20 to 30 Pags.	From 30 to 40 Pags.	From 40 to 50 Pags.		From 50 to 60 Pags.	From 60 to 70 Pags.	From 70 to 80 Pags.	From 80 to 90 Pags.	From 90 to 100 Pags.	From 100 to 110 Pags.	From 110 to 120 Pags.	From 120 to 150 Pags.	From 150 to 160 Pags.		
1	Chittledroog.....	1,510	759	503	345	229	195	150	107	74	83	260	111	66	31	6	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,489
2	Herioor.....	1,619	665	322	197	151	136	126	63	53	39	92	21	30	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,557
3	Muttode.....	516	320	246	140	138	79	50	44	32	28	92	34	26	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,762	
4	Hosdroog.....	620	518	355	212	159	79	60	58	36	30	80	24	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,239	
5	Holukeray.....	760	541	423	297	192	163	107	82	60	46	102	52	27	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,861	
6	Moyacondah.....	505	258	143	137	109	73	76	55	30	31	70	21	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,529	
7	Davengherry.....	688	456	313	211	152	83	83	51	49	38	88	28	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,237	
8	Anjee.....	551	394	261	197	145	106	76	71	58	36	127	36	33	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,099	
9	Bilchode.....	440	337	198	201	119	82	71	46	36	27	73	19	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,661	
10	Kuncoopah.....	352	238	155	143	88	59	62	27	18	26	62	27	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,285	
11	Molkainooroo.....	876	451	282	145	84	82	67	50	50	104	129	89	31	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,571	
12	Tuluck.....	909	207	130	73	39	43	29	23	26	26	87	60	40	21	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,728	
13	Doddary.....	857	293	163	107	69	49	63	46	35	18	90	47	41	20	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	
14	Mudgherry.....	2,123	714	389	175	116	68	54	30	19	28	59	28	40	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,863	
15	Medegasy.....	1,997	610	273	193	114	90	47	44	22	19	56	13	12	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,503	
16	Chenroydroog.....	1,205	602	367	226	131	79	50	28	15	9	20	28	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,794	
17	Koratagherry.....	1,809	713	367	169	99	50	42	38	22	13	48	16	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,402	
18	Mackleedroog.....	1,306	422	283	189	102	68	62	37	20	9	26	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,532	
19	Toomkoor.....	1,947	769	471	281	188	153	94	64	36	27	48	16	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,108	
20	Davaroydroog.....	2,237	1,077	580	397	262	152	118	72	57	38	63	31	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,104	
21	Hebboor.....	923	606	391	249	127	85	52	33	30	16	31	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,551	
22	Coonghull.....	1,404	702	435	261	171	98	55	28	11	13	39	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,223	
23	Cudub.....	2,733	1,376	904	577	317	183	149	73	40	29	64	17	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,477	
24	Toorvekeray.....	1,886	813	622	447	252	145	102	55	37	23	31	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,417	
25	Haugulwady.....	2,279	1,271	759	389	267	177	109	78	76	76	173	93	78	24	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,961	
26	Kundekeyeray.....	973	325	198	144	96	70	51	37	39	27	60	40	50	11	15	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2,146	
27	Chicknaikenhully.....	1,467	639	431	278	183	147	121	79	63	44	160	60	45	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,731	
28	Honnavully.....	3,015	1,133	633	438	342	250	166	146	123	119	130	248	55	16	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,828	
29	Boodyhaul.....	547	270	200	107	80	60	49	47	47	35	93	46	36	15	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	
30	Seerah.....	3,885	1,328	725	369	232	180	164	97	76	77	261	120	152	59	16	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,759	
31	Nidjegal.....	1,656	306	139	104	78	56	57	44	83	36	100	45	45	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,720	
32	Pawgbur.....	2,470	438	191	119	83	62	52	39	41	34	107	51	44	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,740	
	Total.....	46,096	19,541	11,852	7,517	4,914	3,402	2,594	1,791	1,377	1,204	2,920	1,446	1,057	327	117	51	29	6	10	9	5	1	1	1	1	1,06,267	

108. It has been already said that this classification is irrespective of the Buttayee Cultivation; it is also of course exclusive of the Buttayee and other rents held by the Potails, some few of whom are of sufficient substance to give security for defalcations in contracts, as far as twenty, thirty or even fifty thousand Rupees.

109. An interesting question remains for consideration, viz. What is the improvement that has taken, or is taking place, in the condition of the people under their present form of administration? And in answer to this enquiry it may be better to adduce a simple statistical fact, than to enter into any detail upon a subject on which it may be supposed that my own mind was not thoroughly unprejudiced.

110. The following brief Statement exhibits a comparison between the number of the inhabitants in the Division, whether agricultural or otherwise, and the number of ploughs in the year Jayah 1834—35, and the year Sharvuree 1840—41, being an interval of 7 years.

Y E A R .	Agricul- tural Ryots.	House- holders not culti- vating lands.	Total.	Ploughs.
Year Jayah 1834—35 .. .. .	55,457	22,792	78,249	61,973
„ Manmuthah 1835—36.. .. .	58,890	25,195	84,085	65,801
„ Doormookee 1836—37.. .. .	59,038	28,268	87,306	65,808
„ Havelumbee 1837—38.. .. .	60,545	29,047	89,592	65,515
„ Velumbee 1838—39 .. .. .	61,724	35,334	97,058	65,881
„ Vekary 1839—40 .. .. .	63,162	41,732	1,04,894	66,979
„ Sharvuree 1840—41 .. .. .	66,111	40,156	1,06,267	71,883
Increase between Jayah and Sharvuree	10,654	17,364	28,018	9,910
Per Centage of increase.	19	76	35	16

111. The accounts in all these years are taken from the Jumabundy Goshwara, and even allowing for some concealment both in the number of Ploughs and Householders in the first year, which was that of the appointment of Superintendents, the result will it is hoped be considered satisfactory as indicative of an improvement in the resources of the Country.

YELWALL,  
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION,  
1st January 1842.

FREDERICK CHALMERS, CAPT.,  
*Superintendent.*  
*Late in charge of the Chittledroog Division.*





VII.

MEMORANDUM

ON

PUBLIC WORKS IN MYSORE,

BY

COLONEL CHARLES GREEN,

*Late Chief Engineer in Mysore.*



MEMORANDUM  
ON  
PUBLIC WORKS IN MYSORE,

BY  
COLONEL CHARLES GREEN,

*Late Chief Engineer in Mysore.*

It would seem from the printed map of Mysore that at the conquest of Seringapatam, shortly after which the Country was surveyed, it was intersected very generally with roads, but whatever may have been their condition under the Mahomedan dynasty, the most of them had, at the transfer of the Country to the British authorities in 1831, become impassable, and in some cases altogether obliterated from jungle having overgrown them, and the district having become the resort of wild beasts. There existed indeed only three roads in any way entitled to the appellation, viz., 1st the road from Naikenary to Mysore viâ Bangalore: 2nd the road from Seringapatam to Seerah and Bellary: 3rd the road from Bangalore to Hurryhur, and all of these were very indifferent, having portions running through swamps, the passage of which would detain the baggage of a Regiment an entire day: other places bore the appearances of water courses, with beds of river sand, the soil having been washed away far below the level of the surrounding Country. The better order in which some few portions were preserved was in a great measure neutralized by the almost total absence of bridges, which in a Country like Mysore, situated between the two monsoons, was a most serious inconvenience, and throughout the year kept the progress of the merchant, or the traveller, perpetually liable to interruption. It was no uncommon thing for a Regiment, or even the tappal runners, to be detained for several days at a nullah not 16 miles from Bangalore, and there were several other such impediments on different places on the three roads I have mentioned, and where lives were annually lost to a considerable extent. There was not at the time of the assumption of the Country in 1831 a single pass through the Western Ghauts practicable for cattle with loads. At the Agumby pass in the Nuggur Division, which was the most frequented, it was usual to carry everything of value on coolies, the hire of which was  $\frac{1}{2}$  a rupee per bullock load. Thus when the bales exceeded the number of porters, who were a peculiar caste of men of a limited number, or when the latter were away at festivals, it was not an extraordinary thing for a merchant to be detained at the ghaut 10 days, or a fortnight, before his turn came, or there were means available by which his goods might pass the ghaut. The approach to the head of the Pass was marked by lame cattle, bleeding and bruised, with

horns broken off, in scrambling about the stones on the pass, while the atmosphere was tainted with the effluvia of the carcasses of bullocks, which, taxed beyond their strength, had perished by the way.

Since the transfer of the Country to British management the Western Ghauts have claimed, and received, especial attention, and besides a thorough reformation of the three principal roads, the most important branches have also been opened in various directions.

The main western road from the Nackenairy and Mooglee passes, which unite at Colar has been reformed viâ Bangalore, Seringapatam, Yelwall, Hoonsoor, Periapatam to Fraserpett, the borders of Coorg, through which and the garrison town of Mercara, a road has been made viâ the Military post of Pootoor to Mangalore. Formerly the only bridges between Fraserpett and Nackenairy were the following. 1st, The aqueduct bridge over the Lutchman Teert River; but which being off the road, is of not much use.

2nd, The Seringapatam bridges.

3rd, The Closepett bridge.

4th, The Baitmunglum bridge, which, however, was occasionally altogether under water. The whole of these bridges have been repaired since the Transfer, and the following works made on the above road.

R O A D S .	Bridges.	Drains.	Traveller's Bungalows.	Sheds.
From Fraserpett to Hoonsoor including the bridge of 6 arches of 30 feet span across the Lutchmun Teert at Hoonsoor to Yelwall. . .	14	32	3	
From Yelwall to the Muddoor boundary of the Astagram Division.	7	39	„	
From Chennapatam boundary to Bangalore. . . . .	10	72	„	4
From Bangalore to Baitmunglum frontier, including a bridge over the Ooscotta tank of 15 arches, and an extensive improvement to the Baitmunglum bridge . . . . .	9	162	„	4
<i>Total from Fraserpett to Vencatagerry</i>	40	305	8	3

Captain Haines, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, observes in his letter dated 21st October 1845 of that portion of the above lying in his Division. "There is now no obstacle or difficulty in the whole length of this road, which is perfectly practicable for wheel carriages of every kind. The bridge which was built last year across a branch of the Ooscotta Tank, near

the Western Cody, affords now a safe passage over what was formerly a serious and dangerous impediment in the heavy rains, where troops, travellers, and tappal runners, have been detained for several days. A flat stone bridge near Baitmunglum of native plan and construction was liable to be overflowed in the monsoon, when all passage was completely cut off. On examining the ancient structure it was found to be so strong that Captain Green conceived the idea of raising the road-way of the bridge by adding a superstructure of brick arches to the old bridge, the plan has succeeded admirably." A most excellent gravelled road has also been made over the swampy and stiff soil behind the Nursapoor and Colar Tanks, where in the rainy season it used formerly to take a whole day to pass the baggage of a Regiment.

The N. Western road through Bangalore, from the Salem frontier at Attipully, to the Dharwar frontier at Hurryhur, a length of M. 189 F. 4 Yds. 120, has been entirely reformed, and the following works have been constructed thereon.

Roads.	Distance.			Bridges.	Drains	Traveller's Bungalows.	Sheds.
	M.	F.	Yds.				
Between Attipully and Bangalore...	19	2	200	5	46	2	1
Bangalore to Hurryhur .. .. .	170	1	140	71	348	14	14
Miles..	189	4	120	76	394	16	15

Captain Dobbs, Supt. of the Chittledroog Division, observes, in a letter to the Secretary to the Commissioner dated 15th November 1842. "There are 3 rivers on the Hurryhur road within a distance of 13 miles, viz., the Jaunkenhully, the Muddarehullor and the Herioor, which sometimes arrest travellers for days and even weeks, and which cannot from their rapidity be crossed by boats, and therefore as a political measure urgently require to be bridged. I have known the Herioor river in 1837-38 to be unfordable for 3 weeks, and with a break of a few days, for a further period of nearly three weeks." These are now all bridged.

Allusion is made to the advantage derived from this road in the above mentioned letter, as follows. "The accompanying annual statement of the Sayer and Punchbab rents in Secrah, shews an unusual increase which may be attributed to the construction of a good road from thence to Bangalore; in the cases of the Punchbab, the increase has evidently been from the cause

mentioned, for the Bangalore Contractors would hardly extend their arrack distillation from year to year at Scerah, if obliged to carry the arrack by the former circuitous and wretched road. I might advert to Toomcoor also, but the test would not be conclusive as the increased population of that place combines with a good road in increasing the Sayer and Punchbab rents."

A new road has been constructed from Bangalore to Shemoga diverging from the North Western road to Hurryhur at Toomkoor, the Head Quarters of the Chittledroog Division, the distance from Bangalore to Shemogah is 173 miles, the length of the new road from Toomkoor is 130 miles. The public and commercial advantages derived from this road are detailed in Captain Dobbs' letter of the 30th August 1845.

"The road runs through Goobbee, the great centre market of the sooparee and coffee trade, where the produce of Nuggur and the Western Talooks of the Chittledroog Division is purchased by the Carnatic merchants. It also runs within 7 miles of Chicknaikenhully (to which it has been connected by a branch road) the large Talook on the Western side of the Division famous for its sooparee and cocoanut gardens, also for its hills abounding in iron ore. There is no place of commercial importance situated on the old line except the market town of Tippatoor, where, as already stated, the new road meets and follows it. The geographical features of the country through which the new line has been carried, are peculiarly favorable for constructing a capital road at a moderate expense."

The following works have been constructed over the rivers and nullahs on this line to Cuddoor, where the old (now reformed) road from Mysore to Shemoga meets it.

Bridges	9
Drains	86

The Northern road from Bangalore to the Bellary frontier—length 47 M. 6 F. 154 Yds.—has been reformed, and the following works have been built on it.

		Bridges	Drains
From Bangalore to Periasundar	47—6	9	83
		Bungalows	Sheds
		4	4

Captain Haines observes in the letter before mentioned. "This road is generally 27 feet broad, and has reached to within about 1½ miles of Periasunder. It will be a very fine road when completed, comprizing 12 arched bridges, and upwards of 100 drains in its length from Bangalore to the Bellary frontier." He adds. "The Travellers' Bungalows at Colar on the Baitmun-glum road, of Yellahunka, Chota Ballapoor, Periasunder, and Baugapilly on the Bellary road, at Hebbagode on the Ossoor road, besides a very large and commodious one at Bangalore, have all been erected within the last 6 years, and

the old Bungalows which were erected by the Rajah's Government, have all been improved, so as to accommodate 2 distinct families. All the bungalows have suitable and substantially built out-houses and stables attached. Substantially built sheds have also been erected for the accommodation of European Soldiers at each stage on the roads; and Chuttrums for native travellers.

The central North road from the Neilgherries to Mysore, Chinaroypatam, Shcemoga and Hurryhur has been mostly reformed throughout, and is now practicable for wheeled carriages.

The following works have been built along this line on which, beside the Seringapatam bridges, there was only one other bridge, at Nunjingode, and a few drains.

R O A D S .	Bridges.	Drains.
From Teppacadoo to Mysore .. .. .	0	19
Mysore to the Nuggur frontier at Cuddoor .. .. .	3	3
From Cuddoor to Shemoga .. .. .	7	23
From Shemoga to Hurryhur .. .. .	0	23
<i>Total between Teppacadoo and Hurryhur..</i>	10	68

The road from Shemoga to the foot of the Agumby Ghaut in Canara, a distance of 58 miles, has been made. Captain Le Hardy, Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, who distinguished himself formerly as an officer of pioneers, reports. "The ghaut is a magnificent work, the road-way cut out of the side of a rocky, and in some places almost perpendicular scarp, ascends by zig-zags at so gentle an inclination as to admit of bandies passing up and down it with perfect ease; a parapet has been raised along a great part of it, and the whole is so well drained that the heaviest rains of the monsoon appear to make little impression on it. No repairs have been required for the last three or four years, beyond the trifling work performed by the small party of Camatecs (a Duffadar and 12 coolies) kept up for the purpose, and it is now in as good order as when it was first opened. The same care has been bestowed on the rest of the line above the ghaut, many parts of which are formed like the ghaut itself, of deep cuttings carried over ridges or along the sides of steep and rocky hills, the greatest attention having everywhere been paid to the maintenance of the levels and avoidance of steep inclinations, as well as to the formation of drains."

From Toomkoor a road to Mudgherry has been made and is a very useful work, Mudgherry being the largest town on the eastern side of the Chittledroog Division, and the station of the principal Suddur Moonsiff. Another road has been made through that part of Mysore which projects

into the Ceded districts (on the high road from Bangalore to Bellary) of 12 miles in length, and a stone bridge has been made thereon over the eody of the new Tank.

A cross road has been made from the Hurryhur to the Shemoga Road, a distance of 48 miles, on which 23 drains have been constructed. From Toomkoor a road has been made in the direction of Mysore as far as Coongul, a distance of 26 miles including 2 bridges and 25 stone drains, some of which, as Captain Dobbs observes, "form handsome and substantial works."

A road has been made through the Davaroydroog Hills, which has produced a great saving in distance and time both to the inhabitants of Toomkoor and the general merchant. The direct Western road from Chinroyptam to the Canara frontier at the foot of the Munzerabad Ghaut, has had the following works constructed.

R O A D S .	Bridges.	Drains.	Bunga- lows.
Between Chinroyptam and Sucklaspoor } M. 45 F. 2 Yds. 120	2	22	2
To be built this season. . . . .	2	47	2

From Sucklaspoor to the foot of the Munzerabad Ghaut.

One Bungalow.

Four Large bridges and several covered as well as open drains.

The new pass is already much in use, and as the large working party now employed day by day extend the width of the road, it will be more and more frequented. A branch road of 17 miles in length is now opening from Bailore to Baughieu on the Poliam Sucklaspoor line, the earth work will be completely finished this year, and it will be bridged and drained throughout next season.

Captain Montgomery's application for the construction of this piece of road was worded as follows. "As I look upon this work as one of the greatest importance, I beg to solicit the sanction of the Commissioner to the employment &c. This line will be particularly valuable, as I am informed a road has been lately opened by the Superintendent of Nuggur from Terrikerry to Chickmoglore." The same Officer subsequently observes under date the 18th December 1845. "The value of the line has already become apparent from the great traffic on the trace." Beyond this other traces have been made from Turrykerry and Cuddoor to Chickmoglore, and which will be extended to Bailore. A line is also being opened between the Heads of the Agumby



and Munzerabad pass, which, on completion, will give the whole intervening Country access to the one or the other of those passes down to the Western Coast. The direct Western line from Bangalore viâ Coonghul, to Chenroy-patam, will be put into order for carts; 2 large bridges have been constructed at Coonghul, and 2 others are now building beyond, one at Tippoor and another, of 7 arches at Yedioor over the Muddoor River. A third is under preparation for the Belloor river, which will be of the greatest use, connecting the 2 parts of the Mysore Seerah road now under reformation, and those of the Bangalore Munzerabad road, both of which meet at the proposed bridge; the bridges and drains on the Seerah Mysore road are progressing: a bridge of nine arches over the only large stream (where travellers are often detained for days) on this line has been completed. Captain Dobbs remarks in a letter No. 211 dated 27th November 1845. "The nullahs on this line are almost impassable for wheel carriages even in dry weather, from the irregular and pointed nature of the rocky bed of the larger, and the abrupt banks of the smaller ones; and during the monsoons the large nullah is often unfordable for several days together, sometimes even for a week. This road is for native travellers a greater thoroughfare than even the Hurryhur road, and is traversed by Troops and individual Officers proceeding from the French Rocks, Mercara and South Canara to Bellary, Hyderabad, Kurnool, &c. &c. A bridge over the Hugga River is more urgently required than any other work in this Division, with the exception of the Herioor and Joenkunhully Bridges." The distance is—

	M.	F.	Yds.
From Seerah to Cheyloor and from Mayasundra to the Ashtagram frontier .. .. .	22	2	170
From Mayasundra to Cheyloor .. .. .	29	0	0
	<hr/>		
	51	2	170

Other roads of great importance have been projected. The one is from Nunjingode to the Hassanoor Pass leading into Coimbatore by Chamraj Nuggur; as likewise the reconstruction of the road from Sriringapatam towards Seerah by Nagamunglum and Belloor, being the continuation of the Seerah Cheyloor road. The old road executed in Poorniah's time having been so neglected as to be incapable of repair.

#### ANICUTS.

Besides the improvements of the communications in the construction of roads, bridges, and drains, the most anxious solicitude has been devoted to that department, the efficient superintendence over which, Lord William Benthick characterised as of vital importance to the agricultural interests of the Mysore Country.

Excepting in the Mulnaud, or rainy region comprized in the few talooks bordering the Western ghauts, there is not a grain of rice raised except by artificial irrigation.

The stone Anicuts which cross the rivers have been kept in constant operation, repairs having been executed as soon as the necessity for them arose. On occurrence of a breach, larger stones were made to supersede those which had been dislodged by the force of the water, and every opportunity has thus been taken to strengthen such works by the introduction of a superior class of materials.

Brick walls have in some cases been built along the upstream faces of the anicuts with good effect, preventing the loss of water which before percolating through the rough stone work, ran to waste, and eventually, undermining the foot of the Anicuts, induced breaches. The stability of the Anicuts has been thus ensured, and the water not only in the rains but in the dry weather also, saved to the cultivators. The principal work to which a brick retaining wall has been applied is the Madanamuntry Cuttay, the last Anicut on the River Cauvery before it precipitates itself down the Falls into the Coimbatore Country. This large work is of great importance to the Talcaud Talook.

Whether from the admission of inferior sized materials in the repairs which were made previous to the Transfer, or from want of care in properly binding them together, or more probably from the neglect this anicut, along with the rest experienced, the annual repairs caused much trouble and expense for several years afterwards. No sooner was one breach repaired than another occurred the following year in some other place, until nearly all its different parts have had, at one time or other, to be taken in hand and reconstructed. The result however, is satisfactory. No failure has taken place since 1813, and it may therefore be reasonably assumed the anicut is now in durable condition.

There are several other anicuts on the River Cauvery, all of which are now in as good repair as the one above mentioned.

The Choonchincuttay in the Yedatorra talook, took several years to bring it into its present condition. It is partly a natural dam of rocks rising above the bed of the river which had been connected together with artificial dams, or anicuts, of rough stone work. The latter were carried away annually and a large portion of the revenue was required to rebuild them; the brick retaining wall was tried and answered so well, that when the loose stone behind it was, as usual, displaced by the action of the stream, it alone sustained the pressure of the water without breaching. Additions were the following year made to its thickness, and the Choonchincuttay now promises to give little further trouble.

Besides the 2 anicuts which have been above described, several others cross the river Cauvery, but it would occupy too much space to enter into similar details of the whole. A list of all the Cauvery Anicuts with a memo. of their revenue will suffice to shew the value of the stakes which are contingent upon the due exercise of a timely and efficient Maramut, and will be found accompanying.

### CALVAIS OR CHANNELS OF IRRIGATION.

The repairs of Anicuts alone would not ensure the irrigation of the paddy lands under them; the Nullahs drawn from them must be attended to, they are of every length from 2 miles up to 100. The Nullah drawn from the Tippoor Anicut is of 76 miles in length. The Chick Davaroy Sagur Nullah fed by the Srirangapatam Cuttay is not less than 100. Upwards of 1000 miles of channels of irrigation taken off from the rivers, with the numerous sluices of supply, and discharge, and the surplus calingulahs, and aqueducts, disposed in different parts of the channels, require constant supervision, and without which the channels would soon get choked up with sand borne into them by the freshes, or breached and rendered useless.

The Country of Mysore is of a most hilly or undulating character, and water channels could only preserve their level by a serpentine course, which accommodates itself to such ever varying features. From this cause it is necessary to retain the banks of a channel in every place where its turns are short, with stone walls to prevent them from being overthrown by the running stream; and the repairs of which do not always form the least considerable item in the Nullah Maramut.

The numerous streams from the high lands which originally crossed the lines followed by the Nullahs, are mostly received into the Nullahs through masonry gorges, and aid the volume of flowing water; occasionally, however, from the disproportionate quantity of sand, or soil, they bring down, they are carried clear over the Nullahs by means of aqueducts.

During the height of the Monsoon the rivers flow with such impetuosity that they are discoloured with the quantity of sand they bear along with them, and through the Head sluices, into the channels. As the strength of the current abates, the sand separates itself from the water, and forms a sediment at the bottom of the channels, which has to be got rid of previous to the next season. The water which in its disturbed state had caused the evil, is, at the close of the cultivation, when the river is flowing gently, then applied as a remedy. The head sluices, before partially closed, are opened fully, as well as the under discharge sluices in the bund of the Nullahs, a

number of which are constructed for this purpose. The clear standing water forming a pool above the Anicuts, rushes through the Channels, and washes away the sand, thus saving much of the expense of cooly labour that would otherwise attend its removal. It is a great trial to the sluices, but they are designed of adequate strength with reference to this purpose, and care is taken to keep them, as well as all the other works belonging to the Nullahs, in a perfect state of efficiency.

Jungle has a great tendency to establish itself in the banks of many of the Channels, and requires to be assiduously kept down. Its drooping branches intermingling from the two sides would form so many obstructions to the stream that it would cease to flow.

### TANKS.

It will be perceived from what has been observed regarding the unevenness of its surface, that Anicuts in Mysore can only irrigate the land along the banks of the rivers on which they stand ; but, valuable as they are for the wet cultivation in general, many other works have been had recourse to ; these are the tanks, which cross almost every valley in the Country, and great numbers of which, after being in ruins for many years, have been restored, and are now in operation, fertilizing the land.

There are upwards of 20,000, tanks on the returns, the bunds of which are of every variety of length from a quarter of a mile to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. They are, with very few exceptions, faced with a rough stone revetment, having a batter of about 1 horizontal in 2 vertical ; the stone facing averages from a yard to half a yard in thickness, and is backed with loose rubble stones, which are together of a thickness equal to that of the large stones in front. Occasionally a lighter description of revetment retains the rear slope of the bund. The breadth of the earth work is proportioned to its height, which is greatest in the centre of its length. An ordinary bund is about 12 feet broad at top, 60 feet at bottom, and 18 feet high, there are many in every Talook, however, which exceed the above section. The Ooscotta Tank near Bangalore, for instance, is 30 feet high, 30 feet broad at top, and 90 feet at bottom. The Mootee 'Falav, near Seringapatam is 90 feet wide at top 300 feet at bottom and 150 feet high.

The Muddigatha Karray bund in Shikarpoor is 660 feet wide at top, and 90 feet high. When a great quantity of sand is brought down by a tank channel of supply, either natural or artificial, the expedient is resorted to of constructing a rough stone wall, or cuttay, across the bed of the channel, similar to an anicut, which has the effect of checking the velocity of the water, and arresting the sand, but to ensure the perpetuity of this desirable result, it is necessary the cuttay should be kept in repair.

## SLUICES.

Each tank is provided with from one to two, and sometimes three sluices, by which the water can be let out to the fields at pleasure. Their position is generally on a level with that of the bed of the tank, but if any portion of the lands to be irrigated be above that level, one or more of the sluices is placed at a corresponding height. A tank sluice is large, substantial, and not unfrequently an expensive work; it consists of a 2 yard square brick or stone cistern one yard high, to keep off the sand at the front of the bund, with one or more valves, or plug-holes in a stone at the bottom, from 6 inches to a foot in diameter. The valve is attached to a pole so long, that the top shall never be covered with the water in the tank. It is held in an upright position by 2 or 4 vertical stone pillars from 9 inches to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yard square, to which horizontal stones are attached, one at top and another midway down through a hole in the centre of which the valve rod works, having a stout chain and pin to uphold it when necessary, and to regulate the discharge; the pressure of the water upon the top of the valve keeps it sufficiently tight when lowered into the valve hole to prevent the escape of the water. At the rear of the bund another cistern of about the same dimensions and usually of brick in chunam is built, three sides of which are furnished with square openings, and shutters to admit of the water being turned off in the required direction. The two cisterns are connected with a tunnel, the length of which depends upon the cross section of the bund through which it is laid, and is generally from 10 to 30 or 40 yards. The vent throughout the tunnel, for the passage of the water, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and 2 feet broad. These dimensions are adopted to permit of a man going in to clear away obstructions, and to examine the state of the tunnel occasionally, should anything appear to have gone wrong. The cross section of a tunnel is like that of a massive barrel-brick-drain, but the vent is generally rectangular and cased with granite slabs about 6 to 9 inches thick.

## CODIES.

In addition to the sluices each tank is provided with from 1 to 4 open Masonry outlets, called Codies, the gorges of which vary from 10 to 100 yards in width, and by which the surplus water of the tank escapes to other tanks below. As the rush of water over the Codies would wash away any but a strong description of work, by which it was confined in its passage from the tank, the Codies are necessarily made very substantial with the largest sized rough stones procurable in the neighbourhood, those of the large tanks rivalling the smaller Anicuts on the rivers in the massiveness with which they are constructed, and the brick retaining walls with which they are

frequently protected. Codies are generally of a square figure covering as much ground lengthways, as in their width. The front, which breasts the water consists of a solid rough stone wall from 1 to 2 or 3 yards deep, according to the quality of the soil, and of proportionate thickness. It is furnished with dam-stones, which project a yard and a half, and are let firmly into the top of the wall at 1 yard intervals. The addition of some sticks, straw, and turf placed in front of these vertical stones makes a temporary dam, by which the ryots are enabled, after the burst of the monsoon is over, to retain the water in the tank at a level about two feet higher than they otherwise could have done, and to secure the water for a so much longer period.

The sides of a cody are protected by wing walls 1 to 2 yards high, of rough stone, or brick work, which contract, or approach one another at the ends of the gorge wall, and widen out above and below forming, as it were, the sides of the funnel of discharge.

The stones on the lower side of the gorge wall, are usually laid over suitable foundation in the form of a sloping apron, from its top to the bottom of the Nullah below, by which the force of the water is broken; in cases, however, where it is found difficult to render this (the ancient mode of building codies,) permanent, recourse has been had to disposing of the apron stones like a flat pavement at the foot of the gorge wall (whatever be the height of the latter) taking care to have a very solid iron clamped platform of cut stones for the water to cascade upon. Its force is there expended, and it flows gently away from the foot of the gorge wall without having the power to do any mischief; this plan is found most effectual, and has never failed wherever it has been tried.

The level of the top of the cody, whether of the permanent masonry, or of the low temporary dam now occasionally put above it, is the gauge of the powers of capacity of the tank; above that the cody is always open and acts as the safety valve of the tank. This is supposing the bund to bear a proper proportion in height and strength to the level of the cody, which has at length been established throughout the Country, but was not the case when these works first came under my superintendence. The tanks had then become very different from what they must have been during the Musselman dynasty. At the period alluded to (1834) it was common to find the ryots, in order to let the water escape, breaking down codies as the least of two evils they said; one being the destruction of a substantial work connected with the tank, the other that of the tank bund itself, for, were the Codies to be allowed to stand, before the water in the tanks could reach the top, and escape thereby, it would breach the decayed bunds, when not only the year's crop would be lost, but valuable gardens would be destroyed. The wisdom of former Governments had given the country the benefit of some most useful and creditable

tanks, all the parts of which were justly proportioned, the codies in particular, were very good : true they were frequently too unnecessarily massive, and costly to lay claim to scientific construction, but they had many of them the merit of combining the requisites of efficiency and durability. It was beyond the power of the Government which constructed them to ensure the future permanency of the bunds as well as the codies ; this depended on the Rajah's Government, which succeeded those Governments, and could only be effected by regular repairs, as the successive rains washed the earth down, or the winds, year after year, blew it imperceptibly away from the bunds. Failing these repairs, came the destruction of the codies, which has been mentioned, and the consequent ruin of the tanks. The contrivances at the feeders, for keeping the sand out, had long been broken down, and the beds of the tanks were converted into receptacles for sand, which gradually rose over the front cisterns of the sluices, choking them up and rendering them useless. Whilst the beds of the tanks were thus rising, the water was being lowered by the demolition of the codies, until at last extensive reservoirs, which had irrigated hundreds of acres, became shallow ponds. Sedulously have these defects been remedied, and instead of the codies being disproportionately high for the bunds, the latter have received such extensive improvements that estimates are now frequently prepared for raising the codies permanently higher than their gorges have ever previously stood.

In some cases where the Rajah's Government had attempted to arrest the decay accruing to a tank, the measures adopted had an opposite effect to that which was intended, the remedy was worse than the disease, in reality accelerating the failure of the bund it was desired to preserve. This arose from the intentional mismanagement of the parties employed to carry the earth repairs into effect, whose object, if paid for their labour was to secure, by the breaching of the bund they had been engaged to strengthen, another and more advantageous contract the following year ; or when, as appears to have been the more usual mode of executing Sirkar work, they were not paid at all, to get through their forced labour as easily as they could.

In both cases the method pursued was the same, and was attended by the same disastrous results. The earth required to be put on the bund instead of being procured from the tank bed at a distance of 20 yards from the bund, agreeably to present regulation, was excavated from the very foot of the revetment, which, being undermined by this process, slipped down into the bed of the tank ; thus, by the weakness occasioned to such portions of the bund, far more than counterbalancing any advantage derived from the new earth. Several bunds are known to have failed from this most improper mode, whether from carelessness, or design, adopted by the Rajah's agents in attempting to repair the earthen portions.

In the Nullah immediately below, a Cody is sometimes built; another work of rough stone like the Cody, and equally large, but which so applied is termed a "Cuttay." Taken off, from above the latter, is a channel of irrigation. This is a very good arrangement, when the levels are favorable. The Cody retains the water in the tank at its highest safe level: the Cuttay below appropriates the surplus water, which the Cody has discharged, and which but for such Cuttay would be lost. Pouring over the Cody in a thin sheet of perhaps a few inches only in depth, the sectional area of the water is fully sufficient to supply an ordinary tank channel of irrigation, and when it ceases recourse is had to the sluices in the bund, which are then opened. The Coonghul great tank, the Tank at Heerashay, the Kickary Tank, and the Hullahpoor Tank at Nunjingode, all first class Tanks, have Cuttays below the Codies of this description; and there are many others in different places. As the surplus water for 10 or 15 days annually, is discharged in a great volume over the Codies, the Cuttays below are then exposed to a great shock from the impulse thereof, and require to be substantially constructed, like the river Anicuts: they are at present in very good order, not one being understood to require repair.

There were, at the time of the Transfer, two broken Codies in existence, which the Rajah's Government had recognized the necessity of repairing, but the good intentions in these cases were frustrated from the Executive not knowing how to proceed, or from mismanagement. The Codies alluded to are those of the Atticoopa Cusba tank; and of the Aglay tank; to both of which tanks, substantial Codies have been since built by the Maramut Department, and which have been in operation several years. The sites selected by me differed from the sites of the former Codies, the ruins of which are to be seen not far from the new ones. In the case of the Atticoopa tank, His Highness' servants do not appear to have been more in fault than those of his predecessor's Hyder Ali, or his son Tippoo Saib, as the remains of Codies built under all these administrations evince that the attempts made on each occasion to restore the tank were alike fruitless.

As the alluvial deposit, year after year accumulating, gradually raises the beds of tanks, they would in process of time become useless were not the alternative adopted from time to time of adding to the height of the bunds, which of course involves an enlargement of the cross section generally, as well as the raising of the Codies and the construction of new sluices at higher levels than the former ones occupied, when the sand has eventually choked them up.

Thus, even if no breaches occur, there is a constant yearly increased demand for tank work, and several of the bunds have attained an immense height in the effort to keep them sufficiently above the surface of the water.



The upper part or roadways of several bunds in each of the 4 Divisions, are on a level with the tops of the Cooanut, and even of the more lofty areca trees in the gardens immediately below them. The Ramasagur in Baitmunglum, the Coonghul Tank, the Droogum Tank in Chicknaighully, and the Bookapatam tank are of this class.

The same resource is had recourse to in discharging the sand from the tank beds, that has been described as being adopted for the ejection of that carried into the channels of irrigation from the rivers. But a different season is selected, instead of the close of the Monsoon, its commencement is taken, and no sooner is it seen that the monsoon has set in, than the ryots range themselves about the sluice head in the tank, which is at this time shallow, and stir up and agitate the bed till reduced to a semi-liquid state it runs off through the sluice with the water. This, like the opening of the nullah under sluices, is however but a partial remedy. It is less expensive to raise the bund than to carry away the sand by hand.

In the Nuggur Division many bunds which had been purposely cut through during the Mahratta invasion have been repaired, and now contain water. There have been a very great number of tanks restored or repaired in the Cuddoor and Yeggaty Talooks, and what was formerly a burnt up Mydaun now appears studded with useful reservoirs. The Cooksamoodrum Tank which failed, or was intentionally destroyed at a period beyond the memory of Man, is now a first class tank, inferior in magnitude only to the Soolikerray lake in the adjacent Chennagherry Talook, of which the margin measures not less than 40 miles. The channels of irrigation and works connected therewith of this last mentioned reservoir have also received sundry repairs, as the necessity for them arose.

Most tanks receive their supply from the high ground in the neighbourhood, and irrigate paddy fields or gardens immediately below them; but there are exceptions to this, as numerous tanks are partly supplied by channels winding round more remote hills, and which catch all the rain water flowing down their sides and convey it into the tank. Water-courses, or nullahs which are called into existence during a local fall of rain, are also dammed up, and their contents in like manner appropriated to the benefit of tanks. A single tank may possess several feeders of this kind, all of which require to be kept in repair.

In like manner the fields to be irrigated are occasionally at a distance from the tank, and have channels of irrigation therefrom, including their windings, of from 2 to 30 miles long, and upon the preservation of all which in proper order depends the success of the crops. The water of the Soolikerray lake irrigates land at the distance of 30 miles. Other reservoirs of water, not connected with the irrigation, but such as public wells, bowries,

Cuttays and so forth, which are required for the use of the inhabitants and their cattle, have been extensively restored in every Talook in the Country ; and the consideration of the Government in directing these improvements of works so essential to the health and comfort of the community, is rightly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

It has thus been shewn that many of the tanks, aqueducts, anicuts, and channels of irrigation, which had failed during the Rajah's Government, previous to the year 1835, as well as the village reservoirs have been restored. Others which were decayed have been efficiently repaired, and the few which were tolerable have been put into perfect order. It may be confidently affirmed that none of the works of irrigation have deteriorated since the Transfer, but that their condition has been very greatly improved.

Before closing this subject it may be proper to remark that the two objects of improving the roads, and the bunds of Tanks, have in every practicable instance been combined, so as to render mutual assistance. For instance, on the road from Bangalore to Hurrlyhur a new tank has been formed through the swamp lying between Theppatha, Bagoor, and Soampoor. The old and almost ruined Tank of Battce near Hurrlyhur has been repaired and enlarged, having a bund 24 feet wide.

On the road from Toomkooor to Sheemoga, the large Tank of Mookenhully Puttan which had been breached in many places and almost ruined, has been repaired and enlarged, Doddagoony Tank has been enlarged and strengthened, the Tippatoor tank has been strengthened.

On the road from Toomkooor to Mysore, a new large tank has been constructed through the extensive swamp situated between the villages of Muloor and Gooloor over which the road is carried. The large Tank of Coonghul the bund of which always formed the road has been strengthened, by which means a narrow and dangerous road has become safe and convenient.

On the road from Bangalore to Bellary a new tank has been formed through the swampy soil in the neighbourhood of Rabbathy of the Powghur Talook, which forms an excellent road.

On the road from Toomkooor to Mudgherry, a small tank (situated a mile and half from Toomkooor) which was useless from its ruined condition, although fed by a large stream, has been enlarged.

As black cotton soil prevails more or less from Jounkunhully to Hurrlyhur, a few remarks on the mode of constructing a road through soil of that description may not be considered uncalled for. The side drains are formed in the usual way, and gravel is laid over the road varying in thickness from nine inches to two feet, with reference to the comparative hardness or soft broken character of the soil, the gravel used is peculiar to the black cotton soil and is found two or three or four feet below the surface, often close to the

line of road and always within a few hundred yards distance, the gravel is generally a kind of slate of light blue color but in the neighbourhood of Hurrayhur, blue, red, gray, and white are found, in some places of a slate formation, and in other places round distinct pebbles: the gravel sinks down during the first year into the soil about six or nine inches and is rutted by wheel carriages to a considerable extent, it is necessary that these ruts should be filled up in the second or third year, which can be effected at a trifling expense.

BANGALORE.

*9th October 1816.*

C. GREEN.

*Memorandum shewing the names of different Anicuts in several Talooks of the Ashtagram Division across the Cauvery River including the Revenue collection from the channel of irrigation of each Anicut.*

No.	Name of the Talook.	Name of the Anicut.	Name of the channel.	Jummabandy collection for each year.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
1	Mysore Ashtagram Talook.	Voobia Ahstagram Anicut ... } Davaraya Anicut .. } Balamooree Anicut .. } Ramasawmy Anicut .. }	Davaraya Nullah ..	4,070	10	6
			Verezanadee Nullah ..	29,213	9	5
			Rajaparamaswary Nullah.	7,104	7	2
2	Putten Ashtagram Talook.	Voobia Ashtagram Anicut .. } Ramasawmy Anicut .. }	Chickadavaray Sagur } Nullah .. }	51,940	6	5
			Ramasawmy Nullah ..	4,863	0	0
3	Yedtora Talook.	Ullal Anicut .. } Murla Hanomuntana } Anicut .. } Choonehuncuttay .. } Uddagore Cuttay .. } Do. Do. }	Salagram Nullah ..	6,355	8	1
			Murla Nullah ..	6,086	5	7
			Ramasamoodrada Nullah	7,472	12	4
			Tippoor Nullah ..	2,221	10	10
			Humpapore Nullah ..	2,615	4	4
4	Tullacaud Talook.	Madavamuntry Anicut .. } Putten Ashtagram Ta- } look. .. } Ramasawmy Anicut .. } Do. }	Madavamuntry Nullah ..	11,539	8	2
			Sosilla ..	4,455	5	11
			Ramasawmy Nullah ..			
			Rajaparamaswary Nullah	557	9	7
5	Arculgode Talook.	Kistnaraja Cuttay .. } Do. }	Vootur Nullah ..	7,234	9	8
			Dutchana Nullah ..	2,721	5	0

