

# THE MYSORE GAZETTEER

## VOLUME V

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### GAZETTEER

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#### BANGALORE DISTRICT

##### SECTION I—DESCRIPTIVE.

###### SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

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

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

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

## PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

(a) General  
Description  
of the  
Country.

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

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

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

(b) Heights  
of Principal  
Mountains  
and Hills.

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

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

### GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building  
Materials.

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

Road Metal.

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

Mines and  
Minerals.

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

(i) Asbestos.

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

(ii) Clay.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the rare minerals, a small quantity of Monazite in crystalline form has been found in a pegmatite near Yediyur—south of Bangalore. A small trial pit, put at the instance of the Mysore Economic Conference authorities during 1917, showed the material to be of very small extent. Besides, the amount of Thoria which this mineral contains is only about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, whereas the deposits at Travancore are reported to contain from 6 to 10 per cent of Thoria. (vi) Monazite.

#### BOTANY.

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

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

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

## Trees and plants—concl'd.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Arbori-  
culture :  
(i) Planta-  
tions.

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

(ii) Avenues.

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



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

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

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

(c) Crops :  
 (i) Dry  
 crops.

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

(ii) Wet  
 crops.

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

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

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

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

(iii) Their principal varieties.

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

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

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

Name of the Taluk	Acreage of gardens	Mango	Apple	Orange	Lime
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore ..	3,896.13	1,819.98	421.79	12.10	9.50
2. Hoskote ..	117.17	73.52	..	.13	.86
3. Devanhalli ..	467.00	243.75	..	..	..
4. Dodballapur ..	297.23	15.28	.20	.26	.89
5. Nelamangala	1,409.50	252.30	.30	.38	.33
6. Magadi ..	940.16	29.42	..	.87	.62
7. Chennapatna..	273.62	240.82	..	.20	.60
8. Closepet (sub-taluk.)	129.90	38.47	..	.43	.70
9. Kankanhalli ..	845.30	45.50	..	.83	.28
10. Anekal ..	551.55	168.37	4.51	3.93	3.30

  

Name of the Taluk	Guava	Plantain	Poma-granates	Miscellaneous	Calculated acreage
	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bangalore ..	38.40	66.93	18.20	123.40	2,509.67
2. Hoskote ..	4.88	13.36	..	.58	93.33
3. Devanhalli ..	..	23.16	..	.69	267.60
4. Dodballapur ..	.65	62.80	.80	4.72	84.70
5. Nelamangala	.45	18.15	.70	2.78	344.22
6. Magadi ..	.51	139.85	.40	8.61	179.02
7. Chennapatna..	1.20	82.77	..	4.30	329.17
8. Closepet (sub-taluk.)	..	9.42	..	.48	48.87
9. Kankanhalli ..	.13	17.61	.10	9.49	73.40
10. Anekal ..	.11	48.37	.17	4.26	232.75

(d) Horticulture.

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

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

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

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

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

## FAUNA.

(i) Wild  
Animals.

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

## Birds.

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

## Fish.

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

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

(ii) Domestic Animals.

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

Horses.

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

Bullocks.

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

## Cows.

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

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

## Sheep and Goats.

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



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

#### CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

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

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

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

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

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

  

Month	Cloud per cent at 8 A.M.	Sunshine	
		Total hours	Percentage of possibles
	15	16	17
January .. ..	32	265·7	82·7
February .. ..	19	266·3	88·8
March .. ..	11	299·6	88·2
April .. ..	28	273·3	79·8
May .. ..	43	270·4	74·4
June .. ..	76	172·2	48·3
July .. ..	86	123·5	33·9
August .. ..	87	142·7	40·0
September .. ..	80	156·1	46·4
October .. ..	62	193·9	58·3
November .. ..	52	194·0	61·9
December .. ..	38	238·2	74·7
Year .. ..	51	2,595·9	64·0

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

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

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

Month	Humidity (Relative) Low-est.	Wind Velocity		Heaviest rain-fall in inches.	Number of days over-cast at 10 & 16 hours.	Number of cloudless days at 10 & 16 hours.
		Highest	Lowest			
	8	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	10	248	54	2.59	..	12
February ..	6	227	48	2.65	..	13
March ..	4	220	51	2.00	..	15
April ..	6	254	40	3.42	..	4
May ..	11	278	51	6.06	1	3
June ..	20	362	48	2.35	3	..
July ..	27	368	3.96	3.96	7	..
August ..	27	302	48	3.88	6	..
September ..	27	290	41	4.91	3	..
October ..	16	230	40	4.52	2	2
November ..	16	268	28	4.51	3	4
December ..	13	277	43	1.55	1	8
Year ..	4	386	28	6.06	26	61

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

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
<i>Bangalore Taluk.</i>							
1. Bangalore ..	51	0·20	0·26	0·65	1·20	4·47	2·96
2. Hesserghatta ..	21	0·11	0·22	0·15	0·78	2·52	1·94
3. Soldevanahalli .	22	0·25	0·23	0·18	1·30	3·20	2·52
4. Vartur ..	28	0·23	0·21	0·30	1·74	3·90	2·21
5. Hebbal ..	28	0·23	0·17	0·32	1·47	4·21	2·57
6. Yelahanka ..	28	0·27	0·11	0·58	1·35	4·02	2·69
<i>Hoskote Taluk.</i>							
7. Hoskote ..	51	0·09	0·16	0·36	0·98	3·40	2·20
8. Sulabele ..	27	0·20	0·10	0·29	1·42	3·39	2·00
9. Kadgudi ..	28	0·19	0·18	0·44	1·44	3·35	1·86
<i>Dodballapur Taluk.</i>							
10. Dodballapur ..	51	0·14	0·17	0·47	9·99	3·03	2·51
11. Sasalu ..	16	0·41	0·00	0·20	0·72	2·45	2·29
<i>Nelamangala Taluk.</i>							
12. Nelamangala ..	51	0·07	0·13	0·24	1·13	3·48	2·49
13. Tyamagondlu .	22	0·18	0·08	0·38	1·13	3·10	2·48
14. Dobbspet ..	22	0·13	0·07	0·26	0·75	3·13	2·16
15. Begur ..	22	0·12	0·12	0·24	0·91	2·99	2·15
<i>Kankanhalli Taluk.</i>							
16. Kankanhalli ..	51	0·07	0·15	0·39	1·42	4·33	2·50
17. Kodihalli ..	10	0·09	0·12	0·25	1·20	3·55	2·18
18. Satnur ..	9	0·03	0·09	0·27	1·46	3·75	3·21
<i>Magadi Taluk.</i>							
19. Magadi ..	51	0·10	0·11	0·34	1·29	4·13	2·91
20. Tavarekere ..	27	0·16	0·14	0·27	1·42	3·37	2·32
21. Solur ..	28	0·13	0·16	0·13	1·02	3·04	1·98
<i>Anekal Taluk.</i>							
22. Anekal ..	51	0·17	0·19	0·40	1·30	4·57	2·63
23. Attibele ..	28	0·17	0·30	0·33	1·58	4·64	2·47
24. Hebbagodi ..	28	0·19	0·36	0·36	1·39	4·46	2·66
25. Sarjapur ..	10	0·20	0·01	0·53	1·09	3·51	1·44
<i>Devanhalli Taluk.</i>							
26. Devanhalli ..	48	0·19	0·08	0·51	1·23	3·73	2·76
27. Chikjala ..	28	0·21	0·11	0·46	1·24	3·89	2·31
28. Vadigenahalli ..	28	0·19	0·19	0·47	1·01	3·86	2·26
<i>Closepet Sub-Taluk.</i>							
29. Closepet ..	51	0·08	0·10	0·35	1·38	4·42	2·58
<i>Channapatna Taluk.</i>							
30. Channapatna ..	39	0·07	0·16	0·32	1·89	4·64	2·75

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
4.12	5.84	7.35	6.18	2.42	0.40	36.05	Bangalore.
2.91	3.13	6.14	5.64	1.91	0.02	25.47	Hessarghatta.
3.57	4.44	7.45	5.13	2.32	0.24	30.83	Soldevanhalli.
2.68	4.08	7.40	5.12	2.44	0.37	30.68	Vartur.
3.66	4.80	7.72	5.80	2.76	0.30	34.01	Hebbal.
3.45	4.25	6.37	5.20	2.87	0.31	31.47	Yelahanka.
2.83	3.67	5.62	4.93	2.78	0.40	27.42	Hoskote.
2.44	2.96	5.97	5.10	2.35	0.27	26.49	Sulabele.
2.60	3.41	6.34	4.26	2.20	0.21	26.98	Kadgudi.
3.27	4.28	5.83	5.36	2.44	0.44	28.93	Dodballapur.
3.13	3.60	5.39	3.67	2.02	0.10	24.00	Sasalu.
3.06	4.43	5.51	5.00	2.02	0.36	27.92	Nelamangala.
3.90	4.30	6.56	5.12	2.23	0.28	29.74	Tyamagondlu.
3.96	4.34	6.79	5.10	2.35	0.20	29.24	Dobbspet.
3.43	4.13	6.08	5.36	2.33	0.21	28.07	Begur.
2.63	3.94	6.10	5.38	2.11	0.39	29.41	Kankanhalli.
2.08	2.97	7.57	4.60	2.87	0.32	27.80	Kodihalli.
1.67	4.28	6.39	4.55	3.56	0.14	29.40	Satnur.
3.03	4.65	6.48	5.73	2.31	0.33	31.41	Magadi.
3.21	4.15	7.02	6.24	1.83	0.27	30.40	Tavarekere.
3.72	4.48	6.88	5.06	2.69	0.10	29.39	Solur.
3.63	5.38	6.60	5.90	2.79	0.61	34.17	Anekal.
2.83	3.69	7.65	5.10	2.77	0.52	32.05	Attibele.
3.32	4.93	7.11	5.34	2.71	0.45	33.28	Hebbagodi.
1.66	2.52	6.01	4.08	2.45	0.14	23.64	Sarjapur.
3.08	3.71	5.94	4.47	2.42	0.42	28.54	Devanhalli.
3.15	3.42	6.44	4.73	2.24	0.30	28.50	Chikjala.
3.22	3.63	6.70	4.67	2.94	0.20	29.34	Vadigenhalli.
2.71	4.44	6.30	5.74	2.42	0.33	30.85	Closepet.
3.06	4.84	7.18	6.78	2.59	0.50	34.78	Channapatna.

(d) Rainfall  
at Bangalore.

In the following table is given the annual rainfall at Bangalore from 1837 to 1924. It will be seen that the worst years on record are 1838 and 1876; during recent years, 1913 was a very dry year, the annual total being as low as 21·43 inches. The wettest year was 1874 when 56·65 inches were recorded and the annual total was over 50 inches in 5 years. The annual rainfall at Bangalore was below the normal in 46 out of 88 years :—

Year	Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1837	.. 44·30	1867	.. 33·04	1897	.. 41·82
1838	.. 16·00	1868	.. 39·37	1898	.. 31·46
1839	.. 32·40	1869	.. 34·38	1899	.. 25·42
1840	.. 30·20	1870	.. 39·28	1900	.. 31·42
1841	.. 38·00	1871	.. 29·12	1901	.. 37·00
1842	.. 31·20	1872	.. 40·75	1902	.. 23·62
1843	.. 37·20	1873	.. 29·14	1903	.. 51·15
1844	.. 34·40	1874	.. 56·65	1904	.. 31·27
1845	.. 32·70	1875	.. 22·20	1905	.. 35·06
1846	.. 40·00	1876	.. 17·35	1906	.. 39·87
1847	.. 37·50	1877	.. 37·87	1907	.. 31·58
1848	.. 40·30	1878	.. 40·81	1908	.. 25·80
1849	.. 27·80	1879	.. 40·67	1909	.. 39·62
1850	.. 49·40	1880	.. 51·70	1910	.. 46·08
1851	.. 35·30	1881	.. 27·44	1911	.. 31·17
1852	.. 55·10	1882	.. 37·03	1912	.. 43·11
1853	.. 34·70	1883	.. 34·80	1913	.. 21·43
1854	.. 29·90	1884	.. 23·11	1914	.. 28·94
1855	.. 27·10	1885	.. 39·75	1915	.. 37·64
1856	.. 48·30	1886	.. 44·79	1916	.. 53·05
1857	.. 30·40	1887	.. 33·99	1917	.. 35·44
1858	.. 37·80	1888	.. 29·48	1918	.. 32·51
1859	.. 26·60	1889	.. 36·73	1919	.. 40·90
1860	.. 33·20	1890	.. 44·08	1920	.. 26·00
1861	.. 30·51	1891	.. 24·44	1921	.. 36·62
1862	.. 37·13	1892	.. 27·11	1922	.. 34·34
1863	.. 36·01	1893	.. 36·93	1923	.. 26·73
1864	.. 33·62	1894	.. 32·21	1924	.. 27·04
1865	.. 36·02	1895	.. 35·99		
1866	.. 33·50	1896	.. 28·38		

### THE PEOPLE.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) By Religion.

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

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Percentage
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	226,077	216,759	138,626	139,683	721,145	91.47
Mahomedans	15,521	13,543	11,378	10,611	51,053	6.47
Jains ..	720	740	460	471	2,391	.30
Christians ..	1,920	1,785	1,333	1,302	6,340	.80
Animists ..	2,397	2,191	1,440	1,422	7,450	1.00
Total ..	246,635	235,018	153,237	153,439	788,379	..

(b) Towns & Villages :—  
(1) Towns.

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

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

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

Devanhalli ..	..	..	..	..	5,387
Magadi ..	..	..	..	..	5,132
Hoskote ..	..	..	..	..	4,532
Vadigenahalli ..	..	..	..	..	3,730
Tyamagondlu ..	..	..	..	..	3,391
Nelamangala ..	..	..	..	..	3,351
Sarjapura ..	..	..	..	..	2,639
Yelahanka ..	..	..	..	..	2,558
Sulibele ..	..	..	..	..	1,734

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

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

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

(c) Stock and Dwellings :—  
(1) Agricultural Stock.

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

Names of Taluks	Oxen			Buffaloes		
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock (Calves.)	Male Buffaloes	Cow Buffaloes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore City ..	131	1,455	2,602	2,158	44	1,150
Bangalore ..	4,746	23,432	30,020	17,978	988	8,253
Hoskote ..	3,453	13,087	17,894	9,540	913	6,703
Anekal ..	2,415	8,784	18,888	8,015	922	3,854
Devanhalli ..	1,768	11,735	11,740	7,107	1,777	6,767
Dodballapur ..	4,046	20,352	20,121	2,343	1,012	6,516
Nelamangala ..	2,960	20,018	25,405	15,036	267	3,416
Magadi ..	3,144	21,998	37,020	19,686	579	4,794
Channapatna ..	1,555	9,775	27,524	12,146	321	4,356
Kankanhalli ..	2,855	11,763	67,411	20,752	584	5,258
Closepet ..	1,806	8,454	24,767	10,076	205	2,675
Total ..	28,879	150,853	283,392	124,837	7,612	53,742

  

Names of Taluks	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses and Ponies		
	Young stock (Buffalo calves)				Horses	Mares	Young stock Colts and fillies.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore City	436	392	677	1	498	153	51
Bangalore ..	4,618	30,653	20,008	477	487	323	19
Hoskote ..	3,919	33,657	17,096	341	108	127	13
Anekal ..	1,683	17,210	8,908	318	230	163	15
Devanhalli ..	4,035	31,187	14,896	420	57	66	17
Dodballapur ..	4,366	30,426	18,377	379	80	72	6
Nelamangala	1,744	18,676	21,835	357	108	164	6
Magadi ..	2,518	25,755	30,306	481	120	223	13
Channapatna ..	2,268	35,990	16,009	948	45	93	5
Kankanhalli ..	2,367	29,009	57,555	205	228	334	11
Closepet ..	2,354	11,771	22,667	74	77	168	2
Total ..	30,308	264,726	228,334	4,001	2,038	1,886	158

Names of Taluks	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs			Carts
				Old Pattern	New Pattern	Total	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore City ..	7	270	..	218	33	251	1,090
Bangalore ..	84	1,932	1	13,934	751	14,685	7,165
Hoskote ..	..	1,451	..	9,140	195	9,335	3,856
Anekal ..	1	1,017	..	7,022	584	7,606	3,307
Devanhalli ..	..	1,859	..	6,769	62	6,831	2,834
Dodballapur ..	..	1,880	..	11,076	83	11,159	3,556
Nelamangala ..	1	1,336	..	11,688	53	11,736	3,318
Magadi ..	..	1,000	..	14,185	35	14,220	3,589
Channapatna ..	..	553	..	11,450	40	11,490	2,173
Kankanhalli ..	..	756	..	18,655	53	18,708	2,437
Closepet ..	..	383	1	7,956	74	8,024	1,178
Total ..	93	12,437	2	112,082	1,963	114,045	34,513

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table of jātras.—concl'd.

Name of place	Name of Jātra	Time	Attendance at the Jātra	Cattle shows : No. of cattle exhibited.
<i>Nelamangala Tk.</i>				
Sivaganga ..	Sankaramanōth-savam.	January	3,000	10,000
Do ..	Honnadēvi ..	April ..	2,000	6,000
Malirampura ..	Mahime Ranga ..	February	1,000	5,000
Basavanahalli ..	Venkataramana Svāmi	April ..	500	..
Gollahalli ..	Bailānjanēya ..	Do ..	1,000	5,000
Ravathanahalli ..	Jānagodamma ..	March ..	500	..
Tyamagondlu ..	Rāmadēvaru ..	April ..	2,000	..
Budihal ..	Māramma ..	Do ..	500	..
<i>Kankanhalli Tk.</i>				
Kankanhalli ..	Srī Venkataramana Svāmi Jāthra.	February— March	..	2,000
Kabbal ..	Kabbalamma.	Do ..	4,000	1,000
<i>Closepet Taluk.</i>				
Closepet ..	Srī Rāmadēvaru .. Rathōthsava.	April ..	1,000	..
Arveerahalli ..	Rēvanna Siddēsvara Jāthra.	May ..	1,500	..
<i>Magadi Taluk.</i>				
Tirumalai ..	Srī Ranganātha Jāthra.	April ..	7,000	9,000
Sugganahalli ..	Srī Narasimhasvāmi Jāthra.	March ..	5,000	7,000
Magadi ..	Srī Sōmēsvara Svāmi.	February	1,000	2,000
<i>Dodballapur Tk.</i>				
Kelasinagirganhall.	Ghāti Subrahmanya Svāmi Jāthra.	Dec. ..	50,000	30,000
Dodballapur ..	Srī Venkataramana Svāmi Jāthra.	February	2,000	500
<i>Channapatna Tk.</i>				
Malur ..	Srī Appramēya Svāmi Jāthra.	March April.	1,000	..
Hunasamārahalli.	Bisalamma ..	Do ..	1,500	3,000

(2) Fairs.

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

Taluk	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore	Varthur 1,000 Hessara- ghatta 2,000	.. ..	Krishna- rajapura 4,000	Kekola 1,000
Devanhalli	..	Bettahalsur 500	..	Devanhalli 700
Anekal ..	..	..	..	Huskur 400
Hoskote ..	Sulibele 500	Hindiganal 3,000	..	..
	Devana- gundi 1,000			
Kankan- halli.	..	Memavādi 1,500	Sātnur 1,000	Harohalli 1,500
Closepet ..	..	..	Closepet	..
Magadi ..	..	Solur 3,000	..	Tippasandra 1,500
Dodballa- pur.	Hullukunte 1,000	Melkote 1,000	Hanabe 500	Dodhejjaji 280
Channa- patna.	Singarājpur 1,500	..	..	Santhe Magena- halli 1,500
Taluk	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	6	7	8	
Bangalore ..	Madivala 3,000	Addiganahally 2,000	Chikabanavara 1,500	
Devanhalli ..	Madugirki 500	Vadigenahally 1,000	..	
Anekal ..	Anekal 600	..	Chandapura 5,000	
Hoskote ..	..	Hoskote 2,000	..	
Kankanhalli ..	Kankanhalli 1,500	..	Kodihalli 1,500	
Closepet ..	Vadantha ..	..	..	
Magadi ..	Chakraban ..	Magadi 1,500	Kudur 3,000	
Dodballapur ..	Dodballapur 1,000	Hadripura 200	Chernadēvi Agrahār 150	
Channapatna ..	..	..	..	



During the year 1922-23, the number of births in the District was 13,316 while the number of deaths was 11,623. The following table gives the particulars of births and deaths and the causes of death during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-1925 :—

(e) Vital Statistics and diseases.

Year	Births	Deaths	Causes		
			Plague	Cholera	Other diseases
1920-21 ..	10,963	10,204	2,645	10	8,649
1921-22 ..	11,751	9,921	467	2	9,452
1922-23 ..	13,316	11,623	1,192	10	10,411
1923-24 ..	13,261	12,466	1,369	177	10,920
1924-25 ..	12,054	11,769	128	110	11,531

#### CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

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

(i) Castes.

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

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

(ii) Occupations.

Exploitation of earth .. .. .	152,210
Extraction of minerals .. .. .	2
Industrial occupation .. .. .	15,647
Transport .. .. .	1,32
Trade .. .. .	11,431
Public Force .. .. .	1,597
	3

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

### CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Roman  
Catholic  
Mission.

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

#### *Bangalore Cantonment, Blackpalli.*

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

#### *St. John's Hill.*

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

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

#### *Shoolay.*

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

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

St. Joseph's College (College Department).

#### *Within Shoolay.*

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

*Bangalore City.*

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

*Bangalore City Railway Station.*

Immaculate Conception. Chapels 3. School, 30 boys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

### A. HISTORY.

Legendary  
period.

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

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