

KADUR DISTRICT.

SECTION I—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

The Kadur District lies in the west of the State, and was formed in 1863 with Kadur as Head-quarters which was afterwards removed to Chikmagalur. The District is situated between $12^{\circ} 55'$ and $13^{\circ} 54'$ north latitude and between $75^{\circ}5'$ and $76^{\circ} 22'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is, from east to west, about 86 miles. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about 55 miles.

Situation.

The area is 2,789 square miles of which 970 square miles are culturable and about 1,800 square miles unculturable.

Area.

It is bounded on the north by the Shimoga District, on the north-east by the Chitaldrug District, on the east by the Tumkur District, and on the south by the Hassan District. On the west the boundary is the chain of the Western Ghats, which separate it from South Kanara of the Madras Presidency.

Boundaries.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The main part of the Kadur District is composed of the most mountainous region included within the limits of Mysore. Bordered on the west by the mighty Ghat range, rising at this part into some of the loftiest peaks between the Himālaya and the Nilgiris; supporting on its centre the stupendous barrier of the Bābā Budan chain, of even superior elevation; between these towering masses, covered with a complete network of lofty hills whose altitude at certain points, as

in the magnificent Metri peak of Kalasa, renders them conspicuous landmarks even in this neighbourhood of giant heights; while ranges of more modest pretensions extend throughout the north and east:—this District, with a slight exception eastwards, may truly be described as pre-eminently the Malnād or highland region.

Nor are these mountain tracts wanting in all those charms of wood and water which tend to soften the harsher features of so rugged a landscape. For though the summits rear themselves bareheaded into space, the slopes are thickly clad with primeval forest, through which the shining streams thread their often headlong way, fertilising the narrow valleys and open glades, till their waters descend to the level of the larger rivers, flowing in steep and sunken channels, whence daily issue dense mists that cover the face of the country, lifting as the heat of the morning sun increases in power.

In these vast solitudes the habitations of man are few and far between. A single homestead, hidden amid the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, is often the only sign of his presence for many miles around. Roads there are (or rather, thanks to the continued exertions of successive Engineer officers, were) none. No wheeled conveyance disturbed the peace of the well-nigh trackless woods, save where a space, annually cleared for the occasion, allowed the car of some popular god to be drawn a couple of hundred yards and back from his shrine in the depths of the forest. All the valuable produce of the country was, and to a great extent still is, transported on the backs of cattle, the rallying sounds from the belled leaders of the drove resounding far and wide.

The eastern or Maidān taluks partake of the general features of that description of country in the other Districts, the transition from Malnād to Maidān being very abrupt and striking on approaching Lakvañī from the west.

The congeries of mountains within the area of the District, so far as they can be reduced to a system, seem to range themselves into a central north and south ridge, with a great loop or circle on either hand; while at the south-western

angle of the District the Western Ghats make a bend inwards to the east, marking the initial point of the line which divides the northern from the southern waters of the Mysore. The main ridge above spoken of commences at Ballālarāyandurga, and passing east of Merti-gudda and Koppa-durga, separates the basin of the Bhadra from that of the Tunga, and runs up towards Mandagadde, connecting with the central range of the Shimoga District. On the west of this ridge is the valley in which Srīngēri stands, enclosed with a girdle of mountains; while on the east of it and beyond the right bank of the Bhadra, is the Jāgar valley, completely environed with the Bābā Budan mountains, which form as it were some gigantic out-work of the mighty Alpine wall.

The highest point in the District, and in Mysore, is Mulainagiri in the Bābā Budans, which rises ~~at~~ 6,317 feet above the level of the sea. Of the companion heights in the same group, Bābā-Budan-giri is 6,214 feet, and Kalhatti-giri 6,155. The loftiest peak in the Western Ghats is the Kudure Mukha or Horse-face mountain, so called on account of its appearance from the sea, to which it presents a landmark well known to navigators of that coast. Its height is 6,215 feet. Another conspicuous mountain in the same range is the grand Ballālarāyandurga, 4,940 feet. The Gangāmūla in Varāha parvata is 4,781, Woddin gudda, 5,006, and Lakke parvata, 4,662. Of greater height is the superb hill of Kalasa called the Merti gudda, situated in the heart of the mountain region to the west, and presenting, especially towards the north, a grand and symmetrical outline, towering above all the neighbouring heights. Its summit is 5,451 feet above the sea. Of other prominent peaks in the District, Kanchinkal-durga is 4,081 feet, and Sakunagiri 4,653. Koppa durga is 2,960.

The general level of the country lying along the south of the Bābā Budan and neighbouring ranges, which forms the water-parting between the northern and southern river-systems, is, at the Nirvani matha, 4,015 feet above the sea, at Chikmagalur 3,481, at Wastara 3,531, and at Aldur 3,454.

The plains to the east of the District and the valleys in the west are a good deal lower, with a slope to the north. Thus at Kadur the height is 2,553 feet above the level of the sea, and at Tarikere 2,235. At Sangamēsvara it is 2,525, at Bāle Honnūr 2,516, at Baggunji katte 2,481, at Sringēri 2,439, and at Hariharpur 2,379.

The principal rivers of the District are the twin streams—the Tunga and the Bhadra, the latter running most of its course here. They both rise at Gangāmūla in the Varāha parvata, situated in the Western Ghats at the point where the boundaries of the Koppa and Bāle Honnūr taluks meet. The Tunga flows north-east past Nemmar and Sringēri to near Baggunji, where it turns north by west, and passing Hariharpur, enters the Shimoga District, making a sharp turn to the north-east at the Bhīman-katte, and so to Shimoga. The Bhadra runs east for some distance past Kalasa, and then, turning north-east, flows with a winding course past Bāle Honnūr and Khāndya to Hebbe, where, receiving the Sōmavāhini from the Jāgar valley, it continues to Lakvalli and thence flows on to Bhadrāvati in the Shimoga District.

Of the southern streams, the Hēmāvati has its source at Javali in Melbangādi, but almost immediately leaves this District and enters that of Hassan. The Berinji halla in like manner rises near Anur and shortly flows into Hassan District, where it joins the Yagachi. The latter has its source near Sitalmalapan Kanive in the Bābā Budan range and runs through Hirēmagalur towards Belur in Hassan.

On the east of the Bābā Budan range, the Gauri-halla and the Avati are twin streams, rising near the peak of Mulainagiri. The first expands into the Ayyankere lake above Sakkarepatna, and issuing thence with the name of the Vēda, skirts this town and flows north-east to Kadur. The other, the northern stream, forms the large Madaga tank, and the two, uniting near Kadur continue into the Chitaldrug District under the name of the Vēdāvati.

The largest sheets of water are the two tanks or lakes in the gorges at the eastern base of the Bābā Budan mountains.

The first of these, called the Ayyankere or Dodda Madagakere, is formed four miles north-west of Sakkarepatna by an embankment thrown across the river Vēda where it issues through the only outlet in the surrounding hills, a gap of about 1,700 feet in width, at the south-eastern foot of Sakunagiri. It is a beautiful expanse of water, about seven miles in circumference, and dotted with several islands. Four channels are drawn from it, irrigating about 300 acres. The other tank, called the Madaga-kere or Kadur Madagakere, has been similarly formed by embanking the sister stream, the Avati, at a point where the two hills called Sivanagiri and Hagrikangiri so nearly meet as to form a natural basin. The bund is 1,200 feet long.

GEOLOGY.

About one half of the area of this district consists of the Dharwar schists, the rest being composed of various granites and gneisses of different series. Rocks.

The Dharwar schists occur in two well defined belts, the one forming the well known Bābā Budan range of hills and the other the Gangāmūla, Mertiparvata and Kudremukha regions.

The Bābā Budan belt constitutes the whole chain of the horse-shoe shaped mountain range, the schists extending in all directions considerably away from the foot of these hills. The belt consists chiefly of the dark hornblendic rocks; the hornblende schists, epidiorites, amphibolites, etc., associated with bands of quartzites, ferruginous quartzites and hæmatite bands. These iron ore beds are in a series of bands crumpled and folded, following the horse-shoe curvature of the contour of the hill ranges, and, on account of their superior resistance to weathering, form harder ribs standing out as persistent ridges forming the summit of the hills. Near Kalhattagiri and Kemmangundi these ores are being mined and removed for the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadrāvati. (See Vol. III, Chapter V, *Mines and Minerals*, of this work).

Overlying the hornblendic series, between Santeveri and Lingadhalli is a mass of greyish green hornblendic trap believed to be younger in age than the dark hornblendic schists of the Bābā Budans. In these also are bands of quartzites and iron ore.

The other belt is in the form of a broad "U" shaped mass at the western border of the district to the S and S.-W. of Srīngēri forming part of Mudgere taluk. This also consists chiefly of dark hornblendic schists with a number of bands of hæmatite-quartzites.

The northern portion of this hornblendic series is succeeded by a fairly large mass of opalescent quartz gneiss (now styled as Champion gneiss series) which also follows closely the curvature of the schists. This gneiss is shown to be cut off to the north and N.-W. by the Peninsular gneiss of Srīngēri.

From the gneissic complex of this region are differentiated the granitic series of the Chikmagalur granite, the granitic gneiss of the Tarikere valley, and the granitic gneisses to the west of Kadur, correlated with the granitic members of the Champion gneiss series. Barring these few exposures, the rest of the gneissic ground is believed to consist of the Peninsular gneissic complex. Charnockites and newer granites of the Closepet age have not been recognised in this district.

Dolerites are conspicuous in this district and some dykes have been traced for long distances up to nearly 30 miles.

Building
Stones.

Granites are being quarried near Birur, Kadur and some other places.

Fuchsīte
Quartzite.

This forms a beautiful emerald green ornamental stone and takes a high polish. The stone can be used for making pedestals, ornamental vases, etc. It has been worked to a small extent near Belvādi.

Ferruginous
bauxite.

Ferruginous bauxite is found near Kalhatti T. B. and the analysis of the average samples from the prospecting pits

proved that they were rather low in alumina contents. Some good samples were obtained with a high content of alumina but they are in small quantities.

There are a group of gold workings round about Tarikere, Gold. Lakkavalli and Ajjampur. A few years back at Shiddarhalli and Jalagargundi some deep prospecting work was done and at the latter place a small body of fairly good ore was located.

The hæmatite ore of the Bābā Budans forms one of the most important deposits of the State. An account of the prospecting work done, exploitations carried out, etc., has been given in Vol. III of this *Gazetteer*. Iron Ores.

Along the banks of the Tunga river to the east of Srīngēri and Hariharpur, patches of fairly good kaolin are found in the weathered pegmatites. A number of prospecting pits and trenches were put in near Hoskoppa, Asgod and Kikri, in the Koppa taluk, the result of which showed that the material, existing under a cap of lateritic soil of varying depths, do not in the aggregate exceed one or two thousand tons. Kaolin.

Mica is found about four miles east of Srīngēri and was worked during 1911-12 by the *Jāgīr* authorities. The deposit near Kikri is reported to have yielded about 23,568 lbs. of splittings from about 180,000 lbs. of undressed mica, before 1916. Work has been abandoned now. Mica.

Ruby Corundum is found near Kadmane, three miles north-east of Srīngēri. The mineral is of fairly good colour but is considerably flawed rendering the polishing and cutting very difficult. Ruby Corundum.

Indications of asbestos have been noticed to the east of Mudgere, but no prospecting has been done. Asbestos.

Manganese.

Some Manganese ores had been obtained in the Tarikere taluk, about a mile east of Shiddarahalli. The total quantity of ore extracted in this district from 1905 to 1924 was 12,542 tons of which 10,235 tons were exported.

Soils.

Along the south of the Bābā Budan mountains is a rich tract of black cotton soil, whose fertility, enhanced by the command of an unfailling supply of water from the hill streams, is said formerly to have given to the plain of Chikmagalur the name of Honjavanige Sime, or land flowing with gold. The higher tracts of this region are generally gravelly. Black cotton soil also prevails in the neighbourhood of Ajjampur, together with red and gravelly soils. The western parts of Tarikere contain sandy and gravelly soils. About Yegate the earth seems poor and has a white chalky appearance. More to the south the soil is adapted to the cultivation of the cocoanut without irrigation, as in the adjoining parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.

The soil of the Malnād bears a general resemblance to that of the same region extending through the neighbouring Districts north and south.

BOTANY.

Vegetation.

The west of the District is covered with some of the best forests in the country. This is especially the case with Lakavalli, which abounds in fine teak, and has for many years supplied the whole of western Mysore and the Bellary country with that timber, grown in the forests to the north of the Bābā Budans. Throughout the Jāgar valley and most of the Koppa and Mudgere taluks is a continuous stretch of valuable forest, densely clothing the hill-sides and giving shelter to much coffee cultivation. Sholas and hanging woods occupy almost every ravine and hollow of the Bābā Budans. The loftier heights are nearly always bare of trees, but clothed with much coarse grass and the dwarf date. The tree vegetation east and south of Santaveri is, as a rule, poor, and, even when the soil is better and the growth fair, there is but little

good and useful indigenous timber. The eastern taluks are generally devoid of trees. The date palm (*phœnix sylvestris*) grows profusely in parts, especially in Kadur, and the grazing is good. In the north of Tarikere are the jungles round Ubrani, which, though not yielding large timber, are valuable as affording a supply of fuel in so poorly wooded a neighbourhood. The sandal grows on the slopes of the hills leading up to the Bābā Budans from the south and east.

The following table shows the important State forests, etc., in the District :—

Arbori-
culture.

Taluk	Name of Forest	Area in acres
<i>State Forests.</i>		
Chikmagalur ..	Basavanakote	7,720
Do ..	Basthi	3,180
Do ..	Surgode	6,461
Do ..	Mathavare Sandal Reserve ..	146
Do ..	Devadan Forest	566
Do ..	Muthodi	10,198
Do ..	Muthodi Extension	11,520
Do ..	Kademanegiri including Doddihalli	7,680
Do ..	Gangagiri	5,482
Do ..	Hebbagiri	1,681
Kadur ..	Sindagere	6,508
Do ..	Udugere	1,484
Mudigere ..	Surgode	2,674
Do ..	South Bhadra State Forest	20,914
Do ..	Balur do.	18,400
Do ..	Halasur	1,805
Do ..	Tungabhadra	22,576
Tarikere ..	Thyagadbagi	5,911
Do ..	Hadikere West	5,526
Do ..	Hadikere East	6,845
Do ..	Lakkavalli	30,720
Do ..	Bābā Budan	5,463
Do ..	Gurpur	5,268
Koppa including	Halasur	2,573
Narasimharājpur	Devadan	793
Do ..	Tungabhadra	27,263
Do ..	Narasimha Parvatha	16,745
Do ..	Thegur Gudda	5,760
Do ..	Kathalkhan	4,365
Do ..	Hosahalli	3,525
Do ..	Thadasa	3,308

Taluk	Name of Forest	Area in acres
Koppa inciuding Narasimharājpur.	Aldhara	10,880
Do ..	Aramballi	15,409
Do ..	Malandur Gudda	9,920
Do ..	Kusgal	15,308
Do ..	Muduguni	2,457
Do ..	Megramakki	7,758
<i>Reserved Lands.</i>		
Kadur	Thuruvanahalli	327
Tarikere	Thyagadabagi Extension	2,657
Do ..	Haliyur-Sitapur	20
Do ..	Kallapur	126
Narsimharājpur	Nandigave	828
Do ..	Thruvanahalli	327
Do ..	Kodihalli	223
<i>Amrut Mahal Kāvals.</i>		
Kadur	Yemmedoddi	16,224
Chikmagalur	Chunchegudda	10,706
Do ..	Kāmanahalli	10,018
<i>Plantations.</i>		
Chikmagalur	Karadihalli	65
Narasimharājpur	Hebbe	65

Crops.

The following is a general list of the crops and other products of cultivation in the District:—

Kannada	Botanical	English
<i>Cereals.</i>		
Baragu	Panicum miliaceum	
Bhatta	Oryza sativa	Rice
Godbi	Triticum aristatum	Wheat
Haraka	Panicum semiverticillatum	
Jola	Holcus sorghum	Great millet
Navane	Panicum italicum	Italian millet
Ragi	Eleusine corocana	Ragi
Sajje	Holcus spicatus	Spiked millet
Same	Panicum frumentaceum	Little millet
<i>Pulses.</i>		
Alasandi	Dolichos cataing	
Avare	Dolichos lablab	Cow gram
Hesaru	Phaseolus mungo	Green gram
Hurali	Dolichos uniflorus	Horse gram
Kadale	Cicer arietinum	Bengal gram
Togari	Cajanus indicus	Pigeon pea, doll
Uddu	Phaseolus minimus	Black gram

General list of the crops, etc.—*concl'd.*

Kannada	Botanical	English
<i>Oil Seeds.</i>		
Haralu	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ..	Castor-oil
Huchchellu or Ramtil	<i>Guizotea oleifera</i> ..	Wild gingelli
Kusume	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ..	Safflower
Wollellu	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ..	Gingelli
<i>Vegetables (Native).</i>		
Agachi kayi ..	<i>Corolina grandiflora</i> ..	Linseed
Arisina	<i>Curcuma longa</i> ..	Turmeric
Badane kayi ..	<i>Solanum melongena</i> ..	Brinjal
Bende kayi ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> ..	
Bellulli	<i>Allium sativum</i> ..	Garlic
Genasu	<i>Dioscorea atuleata</i> ..	Sweet potato
Hagala kayi ..	<i>Momordica charantia</i> ..	..
Hire kayi	<i>Cucumis acutangulus</i> ..	..
Jirige	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ..	Cummin seed
Kottambari bija ..	..	Coriander seed
Kumbala kayi ..	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> ..	Pumpkin
Mensina kayi ..	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> ..	Chilli
Mentya	<i>Trigenella foenum groecum</i> ..	Fenugreek.
Mulangi	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ..	Radish
Nirulli	<i>Allium cepa</i> ..	Onion
Padavala kayi ..	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i> ..	Snake gourd
Sasive	<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i> ..	Mustard
Sunti	<i>Ammomum zinziber</i> ..	Dry ginger
Tonde kayi	<i>Bryonia grandis</i> ..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Adike	<i>Areca catechu</i> ..	Areca-nut
Arale	<i>Gossypium indicum</i> ..	Cotton
Bāle	<i>Musa sapientum</i> ..	Plantain
Bhangi	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> ..	Indian hemp
Kāpi	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	Coffee
Gerubija	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i> ..	Marking nut
Hogē soppu	<i>Nicotiana tabaccum</i> ..	Tobacco
Kabbu	<i>Saccharum officinale</i> ..	Sugar-cane
Tengina kāyi	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> ..	Cocoanut
Vilēdelē	<i>Piper betel</i> ..	Betel vine
Woma	<i>Sison amumum</i> ..	..
Yēlakki	<i>Amomum repens</i> ..	Cardamom

Besides these, many kinds of European vegetables are grown with success in parts ; among which, potatoes, French beans, cabbages, beet-root and knol kohl are the most common.

Area under principal crops.

The following statement shows the area under select crops for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

Taluk	Rice	Ragi	Horsegram	Chōlum	
1	2	3	4	5	
Chikmagalur ..	24,476	17,059	2,303	1,302	
Kadur ..	4,425	39,604	12,570	12,800	
Tarikere ..	12,990	25,275	6,200	12,310	
Koppa and Narasimharājpur	30,605	229	..	..
Mudigere ..	23,910	960	..	..
Total ..	1923-24	96,406	83,127	21,073	26,412
	1924-25	96,435	83,629	28,765	25,686

Taluk	Sugarcane	Rubber	Coffee	Cardamom	Areca and Coconut	
	6	7	8	9	10	
Chikmagalur ..	522	..	21,775	101	572	
Kadur ..	850	..	760	..	10,131	
Tarikere ..	200	..	9,307	..	6,652	
Koppa and Narasimharājpur	337	833	19,460	432	5,690	
Mudigere ..	94	66	17,208	2,488	1,103	
Total ..	1923-24	2,003	899	68,510	3,021	24,148
	1924-25	2,032	..	74,068	..	29,080

Varieties of paddy.

The varieties of *paddy* raised in the district are fourteen, named as follows : kesari, honusunga, kowde doddi, kirvana, putta kirvana, kempu sanna bhatta, bile sanna bhatta, kussade, kesser bira, sul bhatta, hola muradaga, putta bhatta, kumbar kesari and kodi bhatta. Of these, kempu sanna bhatta, bile sanna bhatta and putta bhatta are esteemed the best and fetch the highest prices.

Areca gardens.

The *areca* gardens, which occupy the moist and sheltered valleys throughout the west, produce the best description

of nut in the country, that of Kalasa and its neighbourhood being in especially high repute.

The *coffee* cultivation of Southern India may be said to have had its origin in this District. For the plant was first^{Coffee} introduced, in about the 17th century, by a Muhammadan pilgrim named Bābā Budan, who, on his return from Mecca, brought a few berries in his wallet and taking up his abode on the hills that now bear his name planted them near his hut. It was not, however, till about 1820 that the cultivation extended beyond his garden, and not till 20 years later that European enterprise was first attracted to it. One of the earliest European planters was Mr. Cannon, who formed an estate on the high range immediately to the south of the Bābā Budan-giri, where the original coffee plants are still in existence, flourishing under the shade of the primeval forest.

The success of Mr. Cannon's experiment led to the occupation of ground near Aigur in South Manjarābād by Mr. Green in 1843. Since 1860 estates have sprung up between these points with such rapidity that both Indian and European planters are settled in almost a continuous chain of estates from the south-west of Shimoga to the southernmost limits of Manjarābād, not to mention Coorg and Wainād beyond.

Mysore coffee is considered the best in the world with the exception of Jamaica which produces a very small quantity. It fetches the highest price in the London market. The estates on the Bābā Budans grow the finest coffee. Coffee was at first a Government monopoly. After the Revenue Survey and Settlement, a land tax of Re. 1-8-0 permanent and Re. 1-0-0 for 30 years' tenure was instituted in respect of coffee lands.

The coffee zone in this District is estimated to cover about 1,000 square miles, extending over the whole western portion, and of this region one-tenth or more presents, as regards soil, aspect and shade, every condition necessary for successful cultivation. Within this area there were, in 1924,

108 square miles under coffee, as per particulars noted below :—

<i>Taluk</i>					Acres
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	21,755
Kadur	..	..	..	..	760
Koppa	..	..	..	..	11,454
Mudigere	..	..	..	..	17,209
Tarikere	..	..	..	..	9,307
Narasimharājpur	..	..	..	..	8,005

The total quantity of cured coffee produced in the District during the year 1923-24 was 3,540 tons—Cherry dried 1,544 tons, Parchment 1,996 tons.

Cardamom. The *cardamom* grows wild in the Malnād taluks of the District, but owing to the extension of coffee estates, it is no longer plentiful, except in the Kalasa and Melbangādi *maganis*. Its systematic cultivation has, however, been taken up by coffee planters, and in some parts with great success.

Tea. Some casual attempts have been made to introduce the tea plant, but apparently without much success. A large extent of land is said to be eminently fitted for tea cultivation. The matter was investigated by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference with the help of an Expert. Government also offered liberal concessions to the intending tea planters. The question is again engaging the attention of Government.

Cinchona and Rubber plantations. There are a few cinchona and rubber plantations in the Koppa and Mudigere taluks, but the results obtained so far have not been satisfactory.

Mulberry. Experimental Farms were formed at Allampur in the Chikmagalur taluk and near Hirekan Matt on the Bābā Budan Hills under the auspices of the Mysore Economic Conference. The former is thriving well and the latter failed on account of climatic conditions.

Cotton. In Kadur and Tarikere taluks, cotton is grown to an extent of about 257 acres.

Plantains are most common. Pine apple, Guava and Jack-^{Horticulture:} fruits, etc., grow almost wild in the Malnād. The soil and ^{Fruit trees.} climate are well suited for the growth of fruit trees. There are great possibilities in the Malnād in the way of fruit culture. Fine oranges are grown in the Yemmedoddi of the Kadur taluk and graft mangoes in the Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur taluks.

The podes of the "Dhūpa tree" are said to contain excellent ^{"Dhūpa} material for the manufacture of soaps and candles, while ^{Tree."} "Kulekayi tree" yields a vegetable fat used by some classes of the population as a substitute for ghee.

FAUNA.

The elephant is occasionally met with in Kig, Kerra and ^{Wild} other remote parts of the Western Ghats, and bison through- ^{animals.} out the Malnād. Tigers, panthers and leopards are general, and the *shivanga* or hunting leopard is sometimes to be found. Among the smaller *felidae* may be mentioned the tiger cat and the civet cat.

The wild boar is found all over the District and is very destructive to sugar-cane plantations, especially at the time when the young cane begins to throw out its tender shoots. The porcupine frequents all parts of the District.

Of the deer tribe, elk, spotted deer and antelope are less numerous than they used to be. The iguana, the mongoose and its enemy the coffee rat (*golunda eleita*) are common. Of squirrels, there are the flying squirrel, the large red squirrel and the common grey squirrel. Besides the lemur and the ape, the black monkey and the grey monkey abound in the forests.

The bustard is common on the plains. The wild goose, ^{Birds.} duck, teal and snipe, the jungle-fowl and spur-fowl, partridges, red and black, quail, peacock, pigeons, blue and green, with doves of many varieties, are general. The buzzard and vulture, with various kites and hawks, are numerous.

The wooded tracts of the Malnād abound with birds of beautiful plumage, among which are hornbills, woodpeckers, and a great variety of smaller birds, as well as parrots and the talking mina.

Reptiles.

The cobra and the carpet-snake are the most venomous and most dreaded. Lizards are in great abundance and variety, and the bite of one kind is supposed to be poisonous. There are three kinds of scorpion generally in the District : the large black rock-scorpion, the large red field-scorpion, and the little red house-scorpion. Leeches are very numerous and active during the rainy months. Spiders of immense size are found in the bamboo jungles on the banks of the Bhadra. The alligator is common in rivers and large tanks.

Fishes.

Fishes are abundant in both rivers and tanks. Besides the ordinary tackles of rod-and-line and nets, long conical baskets, called *hiruguli*, made of split bamboo interlaced with rushes, are used in catching them. The finest fish are found in the Tunga and Bhadra rivers and in the Madag, Ayyankere and Keresante tanks. The *mahseer*, probably the best freshwater fish in India, is sometimes caught in the rivers, and reaches to the weight of 20 lbs. At the Srīngēri Math and other sacred places on the banks of the rivers, fishes are daily fed and are so tame that a call will bring them in thousands to the surface. The Brāhmans invariably throw the remains of their rice to the fish. Some of these are even adorned with jewellery, such as nose-rings, or ear-rings, and ornaments fastened to their tails.

The following are some of the principal fishes found in the District :—Kuchina murl (*ophiocephalus striatus*), bili korava (*ophiocephalus punctatus*), bali (*silurus*), havu (*macrognathus*), gid pakke, aval minu, muru godu, kem minu, malla minu, guginasibi, kare sanna, haladi, kuradi, halavu.

Domestic animals.

The cattle of the District generally are poor in size and of inferior breed. The climate of the Malnād is very destructive to them, so much so that farmers of that region are

forced to replenish their stock annually. The hardy buffalo, on the other hand, thrives in the moisture of the climate. Hence, in the plains, the she-buffalo is tended with even more care than the cow, as, apart from a large yield of milk, the sale of her male calves to purchasers from the Malnād is found to be very profitable. Though grazing is abundant in the hilly regions, it is of a coarse description, whence ragi and paddy straw are commonly given to the cattle on returning home in the evening. During the dry season in the plains, where grazing is not to be had, straw as above, with the stalks of jowari, navane, hurali, etc., are used as fodder, and even tender leaves of the date tree. These, however, afford no nourishment.

The live stock of the District consisted in 1923-24 of 385,887 cows, buffaloes and bullocks, 4,052 horses, ponies and donkeys, and 114,564 sheep and goats.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

The climate is similar to that of Hassan.

Climate.

This is the wettest District in the State having an annual normal of 73·45 inches of rain falling on an average on 89 days. Heavy and practically continuous rain falls from June to September and nearly one-third of the annual total is recorded in July. Over larger parts of the Koppa, Mudigere and Srīngēri taluks the annual rainfall exceeds 100 inches and approaches that of the wettest regions of the globe. The wettest station in the District is in the Byrapur Estate with an annual normal of 287·37 inches; in 1924 the aggregate for this station was 379·28 inches of which as much as 232·48 inches were recorded in July. The heaviest total for a single day was 20·95 inches gauged at Kotgehar on the 14th July 1924 and the fall for the next day also was very heavy, *viz.* 18·70 inches. Only in the eastern part of the Kadur taluk, the yearly total is less than 25 inches. The annual rainfall was over 30 per cent short of the normal in 3 out of 31 years and the deficit was over 15 per cent in 5 years.

Rainfall.

The table below gives the mean monthly and annual rain-

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Chikmagalur Taluk.</i>							
1. Chikmagalur ..	50	0·20	0·22	0·72	2·12	4·70	5·02
2. Malalur ..	12	0·12	0·08	0·68	1·38	5·28	6·79
3. Kalasur ..	12	0·08	0·05	0·45	0·89	3·38	2·57
4. Attigundi ..	16	0·51	0·14	0·30	1·82	5·68	11·51
<i>Kadur Taluk.</i>							
5. Kadur ..	50	0·12	0·07	0·28	1·17	3·10	2·52
6. Sakkarepatna ..	25	0·09	0·16	0·31	1·39	3·69	3·25
7. Birur ..	21	0·10	0·13	0·20	0·69	2·87	1·92
<i>Tarikere Taluk.</i>							
8. Tarikere ..	51	0·17	0·06	0·21	1·25	2·98	3·77
9. Ajjampur ..	26	0·08	0·10	0·10	1·25	2·82	2·69
10. Sivani ..	27	0·01	0·06	0·15	1·38	2·69	2·74
11. Lakkavalli ..	12	0·24	0·17	0·11	1·08	2·77	6·63
12. Lingadahalli ..	12	0·20	0·08	0·09	0·84	3·11	3·01
<i>Koppa Taluk.</i>							
13. Koppa ..	51	0·16	0·21	0·27	1·89	3·30	22·88
14. Hariharpur ..	21	0·26	0·08	0·06	1·63	2·90	24·35
<i>Mudigere Taluk.</i>							
15. Mudigere ..	43	0·14	0·10	0·45	2·44	4·68	19·16
16. Kottegehar Toll-gate.	21	0·14	0·20	0·23	1·43	5·69	50·44
17. Kalasa ..	12	0·20	0·07	0·22	2·03	6·04	31·07
18. Seagalli Estate	28	0·16	0·12	0·50	2·46	3·97	19·44
19. Chandrapur Estate.	19	0·17	0·80	0·48	2·18	5·06	16·66
20. Byrapur Estate	15	0·23	0·02	0·30	1·42	6·20	62·45
<i>Narasimharājpur Taluk.</i>							
21. Narasimharāj- pur.	36	0·04	0·13	0·22	2·11	3·48	11·24
<i>Sringēri Sub-Taluk.</i>							
22. Sringēri ..	25	0·12	0·05	0·14	2·21	2·71	32·03

fall for the various raingauge stations in the District:—

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.44	3.13	3.51	6.67	2.71	0.73	36.17	Chikmagalur
8.45	3.48	5.15	6.67	4.14	0.36	42.58	Malalur
3.32	1.74	3.66	5.36	4.09	0.16	25.75	Kalaspur
27.92	21.68	15.57	9.90	5.85	0.95	101.83	Attigundi
2.48	1.37	2.66	5.53	2.28	0.83	22.41	Kadur
5.67	3.16	3.51	4.94	3.23	0.79	30.19	Sakkarepatna
3.01	1.45	2.57	4.70	2.13	1.07	20.84	Birūr
7.56	4.70	3.46	4.88	2.30	0.59	31.93	Tarikere
4.40	3.06	3.40	4.65	2.09	0.49	25.13	Ajjampur
3.67	2.49	3.02	4.30	2.10	0.51	23.12	Sivani
12.84	6.72	3.77	4.58	2.88	0.16	41.95	Lakkavalli
6.21	3.80	2.92	5.26	3.86	0.26	29.64	Lingadahalli
44.08	25.27	9.41	7.09	2.22	0.54	117.32	Koppa
53.51	27.51	9.73	8.09	3.09	0.87	132.13	Hariharpur
30.77	16.58	9.14	8.40	3.11	0.68	95.65	Mudigere
73.73	38.36	18.29	10.99	3.86	1.00	204.36	Kottegehar Toll-gate.
47.46	18.21	9.24	8.60	3.10	0.26	126.50	Kalasa.
30.00	16.47	6.88	7.44	2.98	0.77	91.19	Seagalli Estate.
30.83	15.48	8.57	8.42	3.37	1.22	92.52	Chandrapur Estate.
109.71	64.12	24.67	12.67	4.55	1.03	287.37	Byrapur Estate.
22.35	12.66	5.81	5.42	2.06	0.47	65.99	Narasimharāj- pur.
53.81	31.43	11.06	7.83	2.52	0.74	144.65	Sringēri.

Rainfall at
Chikmagalur.

Since 1870 the annual aggregate was over 50 inches only in two years, viz., 1882 and 1883 when the totals were respectively 53·79 and 54·96 inches. The rainfall was below the normal in 28 out of 55 years and the yearly total was in no year less than 20 inches. The worst year on record is 1881 with only 21·41 inches.

The table below gives the actual rainfall at Chikmagalur from 1870 to 1924.

Year			Inches	Year			Inches
1870	..	..	31·09	1898	..	..	37·67
1871	..	..	35·65	1899	..	..	28·22
1872	..	..	34·70	1900	..	..	29·89
1873	..	..	30·55	1901	..	..	36·45
1874	..	..	42·41	1902	..	..	38·37
1875	..	..	22·95	1903	..	..	41·90
1876	..	..	22·59	1904	..	..	34·34
1877	..	..	42·17	1905	..	..	24·61
1878	..	..	32·16	1906	..	..	39·10
1879	..	..	40·21	1907	..	..	41·77
1880	..	..	37·97	1908	..	..	21·74
1881	..	..	21·41	1909	..	..	44·59
1882	..	..	53·79	1910	..	..	48·40
1883	..	..	54·96	1911	..	..	40·53
1884	..	..	37·23	1912	..	..	48·00
1885	..	..	39·51	1913	..	..	29·75
1886	..	..	37·82	1914	..	..	34·46
1887	..	..	35·54	1915	..	..	35·98
1888	..	..	30·11	1916	..	..	35·67
1889	..	..	44·93	1917	..	..	40·12
1890	..	..	30·92	1918	..	..	27·67
1891	..	..	32·98	1919	..	..	41·26
1892	..	..	33·46	1920	..	..	24·86
1893	..	..	34·80	1921	..	..	27·26
1894	..	..	29·74	1922	..	..	30·34
1895	..	..	37·92	1923	..	..	37·88
1896	..	..	49·83	1924	..	..	42·68
1897	..	..	39·46				

• THE PEOPLE.

Population.

The District has a total population of 333,538 according to the figures returned at the Census of 1921, of which 174,615 are males and 158,923 females.

The District comprises of 5 taluks and 2 sub-taluks and the population is distributed over the District as follows :— Distribution.

Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population as in 1921	Density
1. Chikmagalur	640·45	80,329	125
2. Kadur	545·86	82,011	150
3. Tarikere	467·87	65,221	139
4. Koppa .. ..	..	35,845	} ..
5. Narasimharājpur (sub-taluk)	657·47	17,112	
6. Mudigere	433·42	43,683	101
7. Sringeri (sub-taluk) (Jāgīr).	43·62	9,337	214

Arranged according to religion, the following results are obtained :— By Religion.

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Per cent
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	100,363	88,399	55,819	55,929	300,510	90·09
Muhammadans	6,808	4,691	3,301	3,167	17,967	5·38
Jains ..	561	371	219	235	1,386	0·41
Christians ..	2,422	1,235	788	776	5,221	1·56
Animists ..	2,464	2,345	1,868	1,772	8,449	2·59
Total ..	112,618	97,041	61,995	61,979	333,533	..

The following table compares the statistics for the census years from 1871 :— Inter-censal variations.

Taluk	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Chikmagalur	84,566	79,064	85,035	90,681	82,044	80,329
Kadur ..	67,837	54,764	69,451	77,422	81,013	82,011
Tarikere ..	67,978	64,451	70,666	79,472	70,498	65,221
Koppa ..	28,310	31,656	36,092	37,134	34,943	35,845
Narasimharājpur (sub-taluk).	16,939	17,988	17,989	17,693	16,710	17,112
Mudigere ..	34,537	35,604	41,365	46,212	43,353	43,683
Sringeri (Jāgīr).	7,735	8,713	9,144	10,656	9,896	9,337
Total ..	307,902	292,240	329,742	359,270	338,457	333,538

Towns.

The District contains 10 Municipal towns with a total population of 35,820, composed of 28,989 Hindus, 5,857 Muhammadans, 172 Jains, 731 Christians, 62 Animists and 4 Parsis.

The following is a list of the towns referred to :—

Chikmagalur ..	10,207	Sivane	2,019
Tarikere	7,858	Narsaimharājpur ..	1,997
Birur	4,207	Sringēri	1,889
Kadur	3,155	Mudigere.. .. .	1,278
Ajjampur	2,352	Koppa	858

Villages.

The number and different classes of villages are shown in the following table :—

Taluk	Villages		Villages classified			Total
	Populated	De-populated	Government	Sarvamanya	Jodi	
1. Chikmagalur ..	220	13	211	14	8	233
2. Kadur	244	65	306	..	3	309
3. Tarikere	190	55	239	..	6	245
4. Koppa	103	4	106	..	1	107
5. Narasimharājpur	65	..	65	..	..	65
6. Mudigere	132	7	137	..	2	139
Total	954	144	1,064	14	20	1,098

Stock and dwellings.

Stock consists of 13,140 carts and 57,773 ploughs as per figures for the year 1923-24 given below :—

Taluk		Carts	Ploughs
1. Chikmagalur .. ..	.. .. .	1,982	13,900
2. Kadur .. .. .	.. .. .	5,746	14,510
3. Tarikere .. .. .	.. .. .	4,015	9,525
4. Koppa and Narasimharājpur	.. .. .	1,027	11,728
5. Mudigere .. .. .	.. .. .	370	8,110
Total		13,140	57,773

The live-stock consisted of 22,934 bulls, 110,785 bullocks, 15,291 cows, 80,508 calves, 11,274 he-buffaloes, 35,481 she-buffaloes and 19,614 calves as per returns for the year 1923-24.

The number of dwellings in the District and other particulars are furnished in the following table :—

Taluk	Number of occupied houses		
	As per Census of 1921	As per Census of 1911	As per Census of 1901
1. Chikmagalur	17,158	17,587	19,036
2. Kadur	16,094	15,705	16,080
3. Tarikere	11,779	14,524	15,870
4. Koppa	6,497	6,695	6,758
5. Narasimharājpur	3,896	3,406	3,455
6. Mudigere	8,819	8,888	8,643
7. Sringeri	1,864	1,980	1,909
Total	66,107	68,785	71,751

As per Census of :—	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Average number of houses for Sq. mile for the whole District ..	22	22	26	25	20
Average number of persons per house for the whole District ..	5	5	5	5	5

The houses are mostly tiled and a few are also terraced in the Malnād. Thatched houses are common.

A list of the principal Jātras and Festivals held in the District is appended below.

Name of place	Name of Jātra	Time	Attendance at the Jātra
Chikmagalur Tq. Hiremagalur	Sri Kōdanda Ramaswāmi Car festival.	March ..	2,000
Khandya ..	Sri Mārkanḍēyaswāmi Car festival.	.. ..	300
Dattātripeeta	Urus on the Bābā Budans.	.. ..	1,500

Festivals,
etc.
Jātras and
Religious
festivals.

A List of the principal Jātras, etc.—concl'd.

Name of place	Name of Jātra	Time	Attendance at the Jātra
Nirvānaswāmi Mutt.	Nirvānaswāmi Jātra ..	.. ..	3,000
Seetalianagiri	Seetala Mallikārjunaswāmi Jātra.	.. ..	2,000
<i>Kadur Taluk.</i>			
Anthragatta* Pura ..	Sri Durgamma Jātra ..	February	12,000
	Sri Mallikārjunaswāmi Car festival.	March ..	6,000
Sakrepatna ..	Sri Lakshmi Ranganāthaswāmi Car festival.	January ..	3,000
Shollapur ..	Shollapur Jātra ..	Once in 12 years.	12,000
<i>Koppa Taluk.</i>			
Bhiravadēvaru	Sri Kālabhairavadēvaru Car festival.	January ..	4,000
Kigga ..	Sri Rishyasringēswara swāmi Jātra.	April ..	1,000
<i>Mudigere Taluk.</i>			
Gonibidu ..	Sri Subrahmanyaswāmi Car Festival.	December	1,200
Dēvavrinda ..	Sri Rāmēswaradēvaru Jātra.	February	2,500
Phulguni ..	Sri Kālanāthēswaraswāmi Jātra.	April ..	2,000
Kalasa ..	Sri Kalasēswaraswāmi Jātra.	February or March.	2,000
<i>Sringēri Taluk.</i>			
(Jāgīr).			
Sringēri (Jāgīr).	Sri Chandramoulēswara and Sri Shāradāmba Navarātri Mahōtsavam.	October ..	Over 5,000

* There is only one cattle-show held at this place; about 450 to 500 cattle assemble.

Fairs.

The largest weekly markets are mentioned below :—

Place	Taluk	Day	No. of visitors
Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur ..	Wednesday	4,000
Pura ..	Kadur ..	.. ..	2,000
Birur ..	Kadur ..	Saturday ..	1,500
Tarikere ..	Tarikere ..	Friday ..	2,000

The number of births and deaths in the District for the years 1918-19 to 1922-23 and the causes of death, etc., are furnished in the following table :—

Vital
Statistics.

Taluku	1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chikmagalur	4,623	1,087	1,586	1,482	1,065	1,076
Kadur ..	5,643	616	1,099	926	823	869
Tarikere ..	6,572	823	1,387	1,315	739	843
Mudigere	1,415	508	716	675	805	702
Koppa ..	..	..	..	..	518	550
Narasimha- rājpur.	1,734	679	1,064	934	302	263
Total ..	*19,987	3,713	5,852	5,332	4,252	4,303

Taluku	1921-22		1922-23	
	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births
	8	9	10	11
Chikmagalur	1,422	1,065	1,679	1,172
Kadur	552	1,041	874	1,150
Tarikere	633	856	1,237	1,106
Mudigere	457	602	704	659
Koppa	527	486	679	442
Narasimharājpur	256	257	373	222
Total ..	3,847	4,307	5,546	4,751

* Influenza responsible for 13,432 deaths in 1918-19.

Total deaths for 1922-23	5,546
Death rate	16.5 per mile.
Total births for 1922-23	4,751
Birth rate	14.25 per mile.

The following were the causes of death registered during 1922-23 :—

Cholera	1
Small-pox	6
Plague	417
Malarial and other fevers	3,044
All other causes	2,078

Diseases.

The following is a statement of births and deaths during the subsequent two years:—

	1923-24	1924-25
Births	4,553	3,553
Deaths	6,390	7,687

CASTES AND OCCUPATION.

Castes.

Those which number over 10,000 are shown in the following table:—

Caste	Number
Lingāyat	62,754
Holeya	50,713
Vokkaliga	41,126
Kuruba	27,275
Brāhman	18,085
Muhammadan	13,468
Uppāra	10,072
Mādiga	10,031

Occupation.

Distribution of population according to occupation is as shown hereunder:—

Occupation	Total including dependents	Actual workers			Dependents
		Males	Females	Total	
Exploitation of the surface of earth.	289,395	74,362	25,185	99,547	189,848
Extraction of minerals	27	10	..	10	17
Industry	13,900	4,888	755	5,643	8,257
Transport	2,525	1,360	69	1,429	1,096
Trade	11,715	3,537	700	4,237	7,478
Public Force	1,572	521	15	536	1,036
Public Administration	4,465	1,313	47	1,360	3,105
Professions and Liberal Arts.	4,540	1,602	108	1,710	2,830
Persons living on their income.	207	47	20	67	140
Domestic Service	1,973	892	574	1,466	507
Others	3,219	1,047	273	1,320	1,899
Total	333,538	89,579	27,746	117,325	216,213

Percentage of actual workers to total population 35·1
 Percentage of dependents to total population 64·9

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

There are two Roman Catholic churches, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Mudigere. There are also a few sub-stations in the District. The Roman Catholic Mission.

There is a Wesleyan Mission church at Chikmagalur. The Mission conducts at Chikmagalur two Day Schools for girls. There is also a Girls' School at Tarikere. The Wesleyan Mission.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Few spots in the wild and romantic regions of this District, which contains the sources of the Pampa or Tungabhadra, the scene of memorable transactions recorded in the *Rāmāyana*, are without a story connecting them with one or other of the heroes of the great Indian epics. Sringēri, as might be expected of the chief seat of Saiva Brāhmanism, takes precedence of all other places in its claims to antiquity and historic fame. Its name is properly Rishya-Sringa-giri. Here was the hermitage of Vibhāndaka, and here the birth-place of his son Rishyasringa, a sage adorned with horns, who plays an important part in the opening scenes of the *Rāmāyana*. He was begotten without a natural mother, and grew up in the wilderness never having seen or heard of a woman. At that time the kingdom of Anga was suffering from a great dearth, and the king Lōmapāda was informed by his spiritual advisers that the only remedy lay in bringing hither the immaculate Rishyasringa. This, therefore, was resolved upon, and the princess Sānta to become his bride. But how to bring him was the question, for all feared lest they should alarm the unsophisticated youth and incur the wrath of the stern Vibhāndaka, whose single glance could reduce them to ashes in a minute. At last the plan was agreed upon that a band of fair damsels should be sent in the disguise of hermits, who, by the attractions of their all-powerful Legendary Period.