

CHAPTER XIX.

GAZETTEER.

AMINDIVI ISLANDS.

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AMINDIVI
ISLANDS.General
description.

THE Amindivi Islands consist of a group of five islands—Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadamat, Amini and Bitra—running nearly parallel to the line of the coast at a distance of 170 to 200 miles, besides a few isolated reefs. They form the northern group of the Laccadives. Each of the islands is situated on an extensive coral shoal, with an area of from 2 to 3 square miles. Their surface is flat and no part of any of these formations rises more than 10 or 15 feet above the level of the sea. Around each island a more or less extensive fringe of coral reef extends, broader and more shelving on the west, where the island naturally most requires protection, and narrow and abrupt on the east. The outer edges are higher than the body of these shoals, and extending, as they do, in a semicircle at a distance of 500 yards to three-fourths of a mile round the west, generally enclose a regularly formed lagoon, in some of which the water is so still that in the worst weather coir or cocoonut fibre may be soaked without danger of being washed away. The body of the island is the more perfect development of the eastern and protected side of the coral formation. The same feature characterizes all these shoals, and leads to the theory that they rose to the surface in the form of circular or oval shallow basins, and that under the protection of the shoal the east rim gradually developed itself towards the centre and formed an island. This theory is strengthened by the fact that in some of the islands this gradual increase towards the lagoon is still going on. The receding tide leaves the outer edge of the reef nearly dry and the tide-water passes out of the lagoon by two or three breaches in the outer rim which are sufficiently large to admit the light native craft into the natural harbour, several feet deep even at low tide, formed by the lagoon.

Soil.

The foundation of the soil in all these islands is a stratum of coral or limestone, which, varying from 1 foot to 1½ feet in thickness, is seemingly above the highest level of the water, and, being of a piece with the whole formation, stretches uniformly throughout the portion of the shoal which is above sea-level. Beneath

this crust the soil consists of loose wet sand and by removing a few spadefuls to allow the water to accumulate, a pool of fresh water may be obtained in any part. All wells, tanks and pits for soaking coir (where soaked in fresh water) are made by breaking through this crust and taking out the sand. The sand gradually presses towards this excavation, and from its constant removal, some of the wells and tanks extend under this vault of coral for some distance all round. The water in these wells is quite fresh and always abundant; but it is affected by the tide, rising and falling several inches; it is said to be not very wholesome, but recent analyses throw doubt on this statement. Above the crust the soil lies to a depth varying from 2 to 6 feet, generally composed of light coral sand, which is finer than common sea-sand, but quite as dry. In some parts the soil is entirely composed of small loose pieces of coral without any other soil, a condition which is said to be particularly well adapted to the cocoanut. The surface soil is naturally so barren that there is little or no spontaneous vegetation in most of the islands. An attempt was made by breaking up the surface crust of coral in part of Amini to make a soil on which food grains could be grown, and a little dry grain was produced for a time; but the experiment was found so unsatisfactory that it has been given up, and it only shows that the prosperity of the islands must always depend entirely on the cocoanut.

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Soil.

The health of the people is generally good and they live to a considerable age. Women suffer chiefly from want of proper treatment in confinement, and the mortality of infants is very high. Men suffer chiefly from eye diseases, the effect of the intense glare of the white coral sand, and from rheumatism, the effect probably of constant exposure in fishing or looking after the soaking of the coir. There is a dispensary in Amini, with a Hospital Assistant, and a trained midwife was also attached to it, but she has since resigned.

Climate and
health.

For two and-a-half centuries the Laccadive Islands formed part of the small principality of Cannanore, having been conferred as *jágir* on that family by the Chirakkal Rájá (about 1550 A.D.). In 1786, the northern islanders revolted and transferred their allegiance to Mysore. In 1799, when Canara fell to the East India Company, these islands, the present Amindivis, were not restored to the BÍbi of Cannanore, but a remission of revenue (Rs. 5,250) was conceded instead; hence the different status of the two portions of the group. Such revenue as is derived from the Laccadive Islands has, for more than a century, been obtained from a monopoly of the staple produce—coir. The entire outturn is claimed by the Government in the northern or Amindivi group. The article is bought from

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the producers at fixed prices, and is sold on the coast at the market rates; the difference constitutes the revenue or profits of trade of the Government. No change has been made for many years in the price which is given by Government for the coir produced in the Amindivi group. Payment is made partly in rice and partly in money.

Administra-
tion

The islands are scheduled tracts, *i.e.*, the ordinary law of India does not apply to them until it is specially extended. The administration is of a patriarchal character, the chief representative of the Government being an officer styled the *Monegar* (pay Rs. 85 per mensem). He is a Magistrate of the third class and administers the criminal law according to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Persons charged with grave offences are sent to the mainland for trial, but such cases occur very rarely. In addition to the ordinary law there is a body of 'customs,' and the monegar has power to punish with fine any person who commits a breach of these customs. Thus adultery, which, under the codes, is an offence that can be inquired into only by a first-class Magistrate, is an offence against custom and the monegar punishes it by fine. It is the same with defamation. By this authority also he enforces such customs as joining in 'koots' or general assemblies for the purpose of destroying rats, or of clearing the entrances to the lagoons when they are blocked up by the growing coral, or of beaching and launching big boats, or other works of public utility which could not be efficiently done by individuals for themselves. Among other offences which he has at times punished as contrary to the custom of the people or to good morals and public safety are witchcraft, being out after dark under suspicious circumstances, being suspected of theft, and turning a sister out of doors. The monegar also deals with disputes of a civil nature and in this capacity he is usually assisted by a panchayat of elders, called *Moktessors* in Amini and *Mipamars* in the other islands. The monegar resides in Amini, but he keeps a peon in each of the other islands. This peon acts as a police officer, but there are also other petty watchmen called *Nadpals*. Lastly in each island except Bitra there is an accountant called the *Karani*. There is no land tax or indeed taxation of any sort except court fees, and the revenue is derived solely from the coir monopoly. The net revenue obtained from the islands necessarily varies with the produce of the cocoanut trees. In 1890-91 it was over Rs. 9,000, but in many years there is a considerable deficit.

The people.

The total population of these islands, according to the census of 1891, is 3,722. The people are all Musalmans, and, like the *Máppillas* of the neighbouring coast, of Hindu descent. A tradition is preserved among them that their forefathers formed part

of an expedition from Malayálam which set out for Mecca in search of their apostate king—Bharman Perumál—and was wrecked on these islands. The inhabitants were certainly Hindus for long after their first settlement, and were probably converted to Islám not more than 250 or 300 years back. They retain some of the general distinctions of caste as well as the law of Alaya Santána, but with some local modifications. The systems of filial succession (makkalasantána) and succession of the nephew (alaya santána) are practised side by side. Some families follow one, some the other. It sometimes occurs that the ownership of property descends in one family by one system, while the permanent tenancy right descends by the other system. As most of the families are closely connected by frequent intermarriage, the claims are sometimes very complicated when disputes arise.

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The people.

Monogamy is universal, and the women appear in public freely with their heads uncovered. The language is a corrupt form of Malayálam, which is, however, written in the Arabic character. The headmen and pilots of most of the islands know a little Arabic. The inhabitants are bold seamen and expert boat-builders. In 1880 they owned 91 large and 297 small boats. They use some crude nautical instruments which are made in Minicoy. The captains of kundras (big sea-going boats) usually study navigation under experts who come from Minicoy to teach them.

The dwelling houses are substantially built of limestone; they are untidily thatched and are terribly dark and dirty inside. But in recent years the people of Amini, under the influence of the Monegar, have greatly improved the style and comfort of their houses, which now contrast very favourably with those of the ordinary villagers on the mainland in their appearance of comfort and the general cleanliness of their surroundings. Except during the rains the islanders live almost entirely in the open air: in Kiltan and Chetlat every one sleeps at night on the shore of the lagoon to get the benefit of the breeze.

The chief and almost sole cultivation is that of the cocoanut palm; the corresponding chief industry is the preparation and exportation of cocoanut fibre (coir). The soaking of coir and the other processes connected therewith are mainly conducted by the women. The men convey the produce of the islands—coir, coconuts, jaggery, &c., besides tortoise shells and cowries—to the mainland. The island of Amini was formerly noted for the production of superior limes, but their growth has been almost abandoned. The bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) is common, and its fruit is better than that produced on the mainland, where the tree is called '*Divi halasu*' or '*Divi jack*.'

Products and
trade.

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interest.

Amini: Population 2,150. It is the principal and most populous island of the group. It is about 2 miles in length by over a mile in width. The surface is very even, and in no part more than about 10 feet above sea-level. The island almost entirely fills the coral enclosure, so that there is very little lagoon between it and the reef. The houses are scattered all over the island. As many of them are at some distance from the shore, the coir is commonly soaked in fresh water pits instead of in the sea. If these pits are not frequently cleaned out, the coir from them is of an inferior quality. The island is divided into four *grámams*—Pallie'chéri, Idanéth, Purakkéri and Kótechéri. The principal inhabitants of this island have an acknowledged superiority, and exercise considerable influence over the inhabitants of the other islands.

Kadamat: Population 338. This island lies due north from within sight of Amini, at a distance of 6 or 8 miles. The coral formation on which it stands is very extensive and the lagoon enclosed by the reefs is very large, well stocked with fish, and much frequented by the people of Amini on that account. The island is long and narrow, probably 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by three-fifths of a mile broad. The body of the island appears generally lower than that of any of the others, and has an excellent natural protection against the weather in a ridge of low sand drift which runs down the west side. The superficial area of this island must be considerably greater than that of any of the others, and the natural fertility of its soil exceeds all. Only a small portion as yet is planted with cocoanuts, and this has been done mostly by people of Amini. The inhabitants were formerly all tenants and dependents of these Amini people, but most of them have now thrown off that yoke and have boats of their own in which they export their own coir and other produce. It is still the most backward of the group.

Kiltan: Population 723. This lies about 20 miles from Amini in a north-easterly direction. Though the smallest of the group it ranks next to Amini in the general prosperity of its inhabitants. A large number of them were carried off by cholera in 1893. The superficial area of Kiltan may be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and the reef on which it stands is extensive. The lagoon is large, but shallow and is rapidly filling up, and even now there is not sufficient water within it at low tide to float one of the native *kundras* if laden. Within the last fifty years many feet of land have been gained towards the lagoon. The reefs are sufficiently extensive to protect the shore effectually, all the coir is soaked in the sea-sand, and trees are planted to the water's edge on every side.

Chetlat: Population 511. This is the most northerly of the group and lies about 15 miles distant from Kiltan and 25 to 30 from Amini. The shoal on which it stands is extensive, the lagoon is large and very perfect and the shores well protected. The island is from 2 to 2½ miles in length and about three-fourths of a mile broad. The surface is not so even as in the other islands, and a ridge of low sand drift running up the middle prevents, or at least retards, plantation in this island. Though not in nearly so backward a state as Kadamat, it is naturally the least promising of the islands. The soil is very poor, the trees very slow of growth and not productive. Low mounds of sand occupy a great part of the centre and best protected parts of the island, on which nothing grows except scanty crops of a plant called *tirni*, on the roots of which a small ball, about the size of a pea, grows. After the plant has withered these are gathered from among the loose sand and used by the islanders. Dry cultivation on this island is very insignificant. Some limestone is exported from the island to the coast, and good mats are made here though not exported. It has been the scene of several wrecks.

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interest.

Bitra: This is not half the size of the others described above, but the shoal on which it is situated is very extensive and abounds with fish, and is on that account much frequented by the islanders, chiefly those of Chetlat. The island is sacred to a 'Pir' whose tomb stands in the middle of it, and there are from 150 to 200 trees planted round it as votive offerings to his manes; the fruit of these is used by any of the fishermen who happen to land there. The greater part of the island is covered with a thick low brushwood among which, till within the last fifty years, extraordinary flocks of sea-birds laid their eggs and bred; but now not one remains, all having, without any apparent cause, migrated, it is supposed, to the Maldives. The soil is said to be excellent and the cocconut tree grows rank and luxuriant. The want of fresh water has impeded the occupation of this island. When the fishermen run short of water they dig a hole in the sand near the sea, and use the brackish percolations from the sea in preference to the well water. Rats are numerous and visitors now and again make a raid on them.

Reefs: There are four open reefs. The most northern is **BELIAPÁNI**, which is of considerable length and only shows two small spaces above water at high water. Boats can get inside the reef.

CHERIAPÁNI lies 18 miles south-west from Beliapáni. It is better known as the Byranhor reef and no part of it is above water at high water. Boats can get inside the reef, and it is the

CHAP. XIX. favourite fishing ground. It is much larger than Beliapáni and the stem of an iron ship is still visible on it.

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interest.

PERMULLEE is a reef due west of Amini 45 miles. A small portion is above high water-mark and is usually occupied by a large number of sea-birds.

ELEKALPINI lies 30 miles east of Kiltan and is some 30 fathoms below the surface.

COONDAPOOR TALUK.

COONDAPOOR.

General
description.

THE Coondapoor taluk is the smallest and most northern of all the taluks of South Canara. It is bounded on the north by North Canara; on the east by Mysore, the line of boundary being, except in a few places, the summit of the Western Ghauts; on the south by the Udipi taluk; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 512 square miles. The sea-board is about 28 miles long, and the distance from the coast to the Western Ghauts is about 25 miles in the southern part of the taluk.

Hills.

The northern and eastern parts of the taluk are full of long spurs from the Western Ghauts, covered with dense forests.

Rivers.

The taluk is traversed by seven rivers, of which the Kollúr, Haladi and Chakranadi are alone of any importance. These rivers are navigable to a small distance from their mouths.

Soil.

There is the usual plain near the coast with a sandy soil mixed more or less with alluvial land, and then come the laterite plateaux and valleys, and after that spurs from the gháts. The basin formed by the three large rivers, which join to form the lagoon at Coondapoor, is singularly fertile and full of islands well adapted for cocoonut or sugarcane plantation as well as for rice, and good soil extends well up all the three valleys.

Forests.

There is much more forest in Coondapoor than in Udipi or Mangalore, and on the laterite plateaux and slopes to the north of the taluk there are large numbers of catechu trees (*Acacia catechu* and *Acacia sundra*). Near the cultivated lands on the coast the jungle has been coppiced for manure, and some parts have been completely cleared, but not to the same extent as in the Udipi and Mangalore taluks.

Fauna.

Wild animals abound in Coondapoor, but are found chiefly on the slopes of the Western Ghauts. The bison and the sambar are very frequently met with all along the line of the gháts from north to south. The tiger and the cheeta or leopard both abound and commit great havoc on the agricultural stock of the taluk.

The taluk is on the whole a healthy one, but its climate is characterised by excessive humidity during the greater part of the year. It has a relaxing and debilitating effect on Europeans, especially women and children, who become pale and anæmic after prolonged residence. The average annual rainfall is 125 inches on the coast and 140 inches in the interior; at the foot of the gháts it is even more, as there the rain-charged clouds drifting inland are sharply intercepted by the mountains.

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COONDAPPOOR.
Climate.

The total length of roads in the taluk is 144 miles, and the roads are classified as follows:—

Communi-
cations.

Number and length of Roads.

Number.	From	To	Distance in miles.
17	Coondapoor	Haladi	14
18	Hyderghur ghát	Sankaranáráyana	16
19	Haladi	Wandse	14
20	Wandse	Laximpúr	30
20-A	Coondapoor	Wandse	8
21	Halkal	Baindúr	13
22	Coast road ... ..	.....	28
22-A	Coast road	Baindúr (port)	1
26	Basrúr	Hansemakki	5
27	Neralkutta	Wandse	9
28	Basrúr	Kótéshwar	4
29	Waderhobli	Aribail	1½
29-A	Aribail	River	½
TOTAL ...			144

As the taluk is small it must be considered well supplied with roads. All the roads are under the Taluk Board, and none of them form part of any important line of through communication. The principal road is No. 20 from Wandse (which has water communication with Coondapoor) to Laximpúr on the Mysore frontier. About 15 miles from Wandse it begins to ascend the Kollúr ghát, and after passing through the Mysore territory for about a mile traverses the Hannar Mágané of the Coondapoor taluk which lies above the gháts. The length of 30 miles includes a short branch to Hannar and thence on to Benhatti on the Mysore frontier. Next in importance to this—and more than equal to it so far as through traffic is concerned—is the Road No. 18 from the boundary half way up the Hyderghur ghát to Sankaranáráyana whence there is water communication with Coondapoor. Road No. 21 from Halkal to Baindúr puts the Kollúr ghát in communication with the port of Baindúr, and with North-Canara *via* the coast road. As in other parts of South Canara, the coast road has been neglected, the rivers and backwaters being too large to be

CHAP. XIX. bridged; the road has, therefore, little value as a line of through
 COONDAPOOR. communication. Road No. 17 from Coondapoor to Haladi is
 continued through the Udipi taluk to the Agumbi ghát road from
 Shimoga, but the bulk of the traffic leaves the road for water
 Communi- communication at Haladi. Road No. 20-A from Coondapoor to
 cations. Wandse is a mere bridle-path at present, but it is being opened
 out to full width. There are three broad streams to cross in a
 length of 7 miles.

In connection with the roads the following means of water
 communication are available: (1) Coondapoor to Wandse (10 miles),
 (2) Coondapoor to Haladi (12 miles). The northern river, which
 combines to form the backwater or large lagoon at Coondapoor, is
 also navigable to Aribail at a distance of about 21 miles, but there
 is no road in connection with it. The Baidúr river is also navi-
 gable for about a mile and-a-half.

History. Coondapoor and some other ports on the coast were, in the
 early part of the sixteenth century, seized by the Portuguese, and
 the more inland tract was included within the kingdom of Vijaya-
 nagar until its overthrow in 1565. Subsequently this territory
 became part of the Bednore State, and Coondapoor was one of the
 principal ports of the Rájá; on the overthrow of the latter by
 Hyder Ali in 1763, it was incorporated with his dominions, and
 when Tippoo fell in 1799, it became part of the British district of
 North Canara. On the partition of that district in 1860 it was
 temporarily attached to Bombay.

In addition to the taluk proper there is a small tract of land
 above the Western Ghauts, known as the Hannar Mágané, which
 formed part of the endowment of the Kollúr temple at the foot of
 the gháts, and being thus always treated as part of the Coonda-
 poor taluk, it came into the possession of the British along with
 the rest of South Canara. It is entirely surrounded by Mysore
 territory, but on the west it is only separated by a distance of
 about a mile from the rest of the taluk.

Administra- The taluk lies in the Head Assistant Collector's division, whose
 tion. head-quarters are at Coondapoor. The chief local revenue officer
 is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 150). He is also a magistrate, but
 the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary
 sub-magistrate at Coondapoor. The taluk forms a single police
 division under an inspector, and is divided into seven police-station
 charges. In respect to civil actions it lies within the jurisdiction
 of the district munsif of Coondapoor. The number of villages is
 190 and all of them are inhabited.

Population. The population in 1891 was 120,268, of whom 55,092 were
 males and 65,176 females. Hindus number 111,805, Musalmans

5,122, Christians 3,063 and Jains 278. The population has increased by only 4·48 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 235 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 22,266, and there are on an average 5·40 inmates to each house. Of the male population 86·95 per cent. are illiterate, 9·54 per cent. can read and write, while 3·51 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·48 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 94,845 persons, Konkani that of 14,938, Maráthi that of 5,163 and Hindustani that of 2,450. Classified according to occupations, the population consists of 68,103 landholders and tenants, 2,386 agricultural labourers, 23,497 general labourers, 11,800 traders, 146 weavers, 7,807 other artisans and 6,529 persons of various other professions.

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Population.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 326,900 acres and that of minor ináms is 799. There are neither whole ináms nor zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 144,200 acres are under forest and 78,700 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 51,500 acres are occupied, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 52,500 acres. The area cropped in 1892-93 was 46,700 acres of ryotwári land and 706 acres of minor inám or about two-fifths of an acre per head of the population. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 48,400 acres. There are about 5,000 acres under other food-grains and pulses, and 225 acres under sugarcane. There were in that year 4,661 single pattás, of which 1,391 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 2,10,000 and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 30,000.

The land.

The principal sources of irrigation are the seven rivers mentioned above, besides several private wells. The crops, however, chiefly depend upon falling rains, and there is no regular system of irrigation in the taluk.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the marginal table. Interpreting ploughing

Bulls and bullocks	23,578	cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and
Cows	22,622	male buffaloes, there is one pair to
Male buffaloes	16,419	every 3·23 acres in occupation,
Cow buffaloes	3,974	the district average being one pair
Young stock	26,029	to every 3·60 acres; there are 22
Sheep and goats	594	cows and cow buffaloes to every
Ploughs	21,698	
Carts	458	

100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are about 9 sheep and goats to every 1,000 acres in occupation, the average for the district, as a whole, being 17.

Coondapoor: Population 3,617, of whom 2,765 are Hindus, 493 Musalmans and 359 Christians; taluk and divisional

CHAP. XIX. head-quarters; police station; post office; sub-registrar's office; local fund hospital; distance from Mangalore 53 miles, north. The town is situated on the south of an estuary receiving five fresh water rivers. It was formerly one of the principal ports of the Bednore Rájás, after the disruption of the Vijayanagar kingdom. In the sixteenth century, the Portuguese settled here and built a fort which still exists a little inland from the village, and a strong, well-built redoubt on the sea face, built by Hyder, commands the entrance to the river. On this redoubt now stands the Head Assistant Collector's office and residence. In 1793 General Matthews landed at Coondapoor and marched against Bednore *via* Hosangadi. After being for a quarter of a century under Mysore, the town fell to the British in 1799, and was included in the district of Canara. On the partition of the district in 1860, this part of it was temporarily attached to Bombay. The town is healthy, but its trade is languishing. Rice is produced in the neighbourhood. At no great distance from the town, there was a tank of fresh water, in which was a kind of fish called by the natives *pú minu* or the flower fish. It was reserved for Tippoo's use, being large, fat and full of blood.

Places of interest.

Basrúr: Population 1,950, of whom 1,534 are Hindus, 309 Musalmans and 107 Christians; post office; seaport; distance from Coondapoor 4 miles, east. It was once a large walled town with a fort and temple, and is mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian geographers. Though now almost deserted, the walls and water-gates still remain in good preservation. Basrúr was known amongst the early geographers by the names of Barcelore, Basilór and Barkalúr, and was supposed by some to be the Barace of Pliny. A Ráni of Basrúr is mentioned by Ferishta as having paid her respects to Sankara Náyak, a Yádava king of Dévagiri, early in the fourteenth century. In 1514 Duarte Barbosa mentions that many ships came to Basrúr from Malabar and others from Ormuz, Aden and Zeher. The Ráni of Gairsappa ceded Basrúr to Bijapúr between 1570 and 1580, but the cession never took practical effect, as it was resented by the local underlord of the Vijayanagar rulers who had by that time become independent at Barkúr, and asserted his authority successfully, completely overthrowing the local Jain chiefs. In the sixteenth century Coondapoor or lower Basrúr became the possession of the Portuguese, and early in the eighteenth century a Dutch factory was also established there. In 1764 the Ikkéri Rájás agreed to exclude Musalman traders.

Baidúr or *Baindir*: Population 2,157, of whom 1,933 are Hindus, 177 Musalmans and 46 Christians; police station; sea-

port; office of sub-registrar; post office; travellers' bungalow maintained by the taluk board; chatrams; distance from Coondapoor 18 miles, north-north-west. It had once a fort which belonged to a Jain princess named Baira Dévi. This family was destroyed by Siva-bhaktars, and the place has ever since been on the decline. From the ancient temples with inscriptions, Baidúr appears to have been a place of some importance in the time of Vijayanagar supremacy and probably at an earlier date. It was mentioned by Duarte Barbosa in 1514 as exporting rice to Bhatkal.

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COONDAPOOR.
Places of
interest.

Kandávar: Population 1,011. It is a small Bráhmaṇ village, from which a section of Canarese Bráhmaṇs takes its name.

Kótéshwar: Population 1,568; Kótéshwar is said, in the Malabar Kéralólṗatti, to have been the capital of Tulabhan Perumál, the first separate king of Tuluva. It was one of the most important Bráhmaṇ settlements at the time of their introduction by Mayúra Varma, or very shortly after.

Shirúr (*literally* village of the goddess Lakshmi): Population 748; distance from Coondapoor 20 miles, north-north-west. It is a small port on a creek which forms the northern limit of the presidency. The ruins of ancient Shirúr are extensive in the neighbourhood.

Hosangadi: An insignificant village, 18 miles east-north-east of Coondapoor; police station; chatram. It was much used in the campaigns with Tippoo, as it lies on the route between Bednore and the Malabar coast. When General Matthews marched on Bednore from Coondapoor in 1793, the principal stand was made at Hosangadi, when the positions were stormed by the 42nd Highlanders. It has given its name to a mountain pass, which is practicable for carts as far as the head of water communication with the coast.

Uppunda: Population 2,638, of whom 2,546 are Hindus; distance from Coondapoor 15 miles, north-north-west. There is an old Hindu temple dedicated to Durga, which contains three inscriptions of some archæological value.

Sankaranárayana: Population 2,768, of whom 2,691 are Hindus; police station; 12 miles from Coondapoor and 51 miles north of Mangalore. There is a large temple in this village dedicated to Sankaranárayana.

Kirimunéshwar: It is a hamlet of Nágúr village situated 10 miles north-north-west of Coondapoor. It contains a local fund chatram, and there is a travellers' bungalow maintained by the taluk board. The large agraháram was destroyed about 1790 A.D. by a band of Mahráttas under Bálá Rao.

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COONDAPPOOR.

Places of
interest.

Kodachádri: Peak of the Western Ghauts forming the boundary between the Shimoga district of Mysore and the Coondapoor taluk. Height above sea-level 4,411 feet. A well-known landmark. On the Mysore side it rises 2,000 feet from the plateau and is clothed with magnificent forest. Towards the west it falls precipitately to the plain of Canara for 4,000 feet, and affords a view as far as the sea. Half-way up is a temple to Huli Déva, the tiger-god. It used to be known to mariners as False Barcelore Peak.

Kódi: Population 2,170; distance from Coondapoor 2 miles, south; from Mangalore 33 miles, north-north-west. It is situated on the peninsula between the Coondapoor backwater and the sea, and has a lake of brackish water containing large fish.

Gangóli: Village; port; population 1,142; distance from Coondapoor $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north-north-west. It is situated on the north bank of the Coondapoor river, near its mouth. Tippoo had a dock here. It is the port of Coondapoor town.

KÁSARAGÓD TALUK.

KÁSARAGÓD.
General
description.

THE Kásaragód taluk is the southernmost taluk of the district, and is bounded on the north by Mangalore and Uppinangadi; on the east by the Uppinangadi taluk and the province of Coorg; on the south by Malabar; and on the west by the sea. The sea-board is about 55 miles in length, and the greatest breadth from the sea to the Coorg frontier is about 26 miles. The estimated area of the taluk is 1,032 square miles.

Hills.

The eastern part of the taluk is full of long spurs from the Western Ghauts, covered with forests.

Rivers.

There are six rivers in the taluk, all of which take their source in the Western Ghauts and fall into the Arabian Sea. They are navigable to a short distance from their mouths.

Soil.

Along the sea-board there is the usual low-lying sand intersected by backwaters or estuaries, with the usual narrow strip of sand between the backwaters and the sea. Then come the laterite hills or plateaux which, near the coast, are like swelling downs, but farther inland are specially high and often ridge-like with deep valleys to correspond, thus affording great facilities for areca-nut cultivation, which is carried on more successfully in the valleys around Vittal to the north-east of the taluk than in any other part of the district, except the Hannar Mágané of Coondapoor. In the

northern part of the taluk the hills are very bare, but midway, and especially between the two branches of the Chendragiri or Paiswani river, there is a larger amount of good forest. Kumari is habitually carried on, and the hills, save a certain portion of bare rocky plateau and the tracts actually under cultivation, are covered with jungle varying from one to ten years' growth. The soil of the southern part of the taluk near the sea is more than usually sandy, but there must be a good deal of alluvial soil mixed with it as it bears good crops.

The eastern portion of the taluk is covered with dense forest, which begins from 20 to 30 miles from the coast. The hill slopes, adjoining the areca-nut plantations in the Vittal Mágané, consist of some bare spots of hard laterite plateaux which seem to produce nothing but thatching grass.

Wild animals are found near the slopes of the Western Ghauts. The bison and the sambar are very frequently met with all along the line of the gháts. The porcupine and the scaly ant-eater are not infrequent. The flying fox (*Pteropus medius*) has established flourishing colonies at Kumbla. Oysters are met with all along the coast, a large kind being found at Mogral near Kumbla.

The communications of the Kásaragód taluk are extensive and continue to progress under the taluk board.

The roads are as follows :—

	MILES.
No. 3 from Pane-Mangalore to the Malabar frontier	71
No. 3-A from Kangangád river to Hosdrúg ..	3
No. 6 from Puttúr to Manjéshwar (<i>viá</i> Vittal) ..	24
No. 7 from Perdal to Kumbla	10
No. 8 from Kásaragód to Jalsúr	31
No. 22 Coast road	57
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	196
	<hr/>

The roads are now all under the management of the taluk board, but the old numbering of the district board has not yet been changed. The mileage is greater than that of any of the other taluks of the district, and in addition, the northern frontier of the taluk from Pane-Mangalore to Jalsúr is skirted by the main road from Mangalore to Mercara, which in fact enters the taluk here and there though it is classed as an Uppinangadi road. On the other hand, the mileage of roads Nos. 3 and 22 is illusory, the last 20 miles or so of road No. 3 never having been properly opened out owing to the traffic all going by water after the Kangangád river is reached. From the same cause the last 18 miles of the

CHAP. XIX.

KÁSARAGÓD.

Soil.

Forests.

Fauna.

Communica-
tions.

CHAP. XIX. coast road (No. 22) are left in their original sandy state for the use of a few foot-passengers. Until within the last few years other sections of the coast road were similarly neglected, but the worst stretches of sand between Mangalore and Hosdrúg, from which there is water communication with Malabar, have now been gravelled and carts travel freely along the road, which in a few years will be in as good a state as a road can be which is crossed by a number of large rivers and backwaters and for the bridging of which funds are not forthcoming. The road from Pane-Mangalore to the Malabar frontier was constructed as a military road to be bridged throughout and kept open all the year round, but it is very circuitous and passes through so inhospitable a country that ordinary traffic prefers the coast road despite its backwaters. There is, however, a certain amount of local traffic on the road, and it is well worth keeping up with a moderate annual maintenance allowance. Several of the bridges have fallen down, having been built, for the sake of economy, with the laterite available on the spot, which turned out to be unfit for bridge work. Road No. 8 from Jalsúr to Kásaragód is a useful road, as it brings traffic direct from Coorg as well as from the interior of the taluk to the port of Kásaragód. The remaining two roads bring the produce of the interior to the ports of Manjéshwar and Kumbala.

KÁSARAGÓD.
Communications.

In addition to its roads the Kásaragód taluk has considerable facilities for water communication, viz. :—

	MILES.
From Pane-Mangalore to Mangalore	18
From Hosdrúg to the Malabar frontier	20
TOTAL	38

The above are the only two water routes which are in direct communication with roads (the Mangalore and coast roads in particular), but all except the smallest rivers are navigable for some distance inland for boats carrying 3 tons or even more. Thus the Uppala river to the south of Manjéshwar is navigable for about 4 miles to Majbail in the dry weather and to Paivilike, or about 6 miles, in the wet season. The Shire river is navigable at all seasons for about 10 miles to Bádúr, and a few miles farther in the wet season. Boats go up the Mogral river for about 4 miles, and the Chendragiri river is navigable for 10 miles to Shavikere on the Paiswani branch, or Kudumpúr on the Pálár branch. The Békal and Chittari rivers can scarcely be called navigable, but small boats go up about 2 miles. Three navigable rivers find their outlet at Kavoy. The first, the Kangangád river, has already been mentioned as being navigable for about 20 miles, and the next branch, the Kanhangád river, is navigable as far as Kunhangai, about

the same distance from the sea, or 9 miles from the junction. CHAP. XIX.
The third river only skirts the Canara frontier for a few miles. KÁ SARAGÓD.

The Kásaragód taluk originally formed the southern portion of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, and was separated from the kingdom of Kérala by the Chendragiri river which was formerly called 'Perumpula.' One of the four Bráhmaṇ governors who were appointed by Mayúra Varma had his seat at Kásaragód. In the taluk will be found the ruins of several forts built by Sivappa Náyak of Bednore between 1650 and 1670 A.D. The two forts at Békál and Chandragiri were originally under the Kollatiri or Chirakkal Rájás until the time of Sivappa Náyak's invasion, after which they formed part of South Canara. The territory of the Rájás of Niléshwar, who were a branch of the family of the Zamorin of Calicut, was annexed in 1737 during the reign of Sómasékhara Náyak. History.

The taluk lies in the General Duty Deputy Collector's division, Administration. whose head-quarters are at Puttúr in the Uppinangadi taluk. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 200). He is also a magistrate, but the greater part of the magisterial work is done by the stationary sub-magistrate at Kásaragód. There is a deputy tahsildar at Hosdrúg in charge of the Niléshwar division. The taluk is divided into 24 máganés which are subdivided into 243 villages, all of which are inhabited. The taluk forms a single police division under an inspector, and is divided into eight police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Kásaragód.

The population in 1891 was 280,659, of whom 137,600 were males and 143,059 females. Hindus number 216,946, Musalmans 56,731, and Christians 6,731. The population has increased by 15·08 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 272 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 50,890, and there are on an average 5·52 inmates to each house. Of the male population 85·90 per cent. are illiterate, 10·77 per cent. can read and write and 3·33 per cent. are learning. Of the females 98·86 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 21,057, Tulu that of 83,475, Hindustani that of 2,213, Konkani that of 13,129, Maráthi that of 11,956 and Malayálam that of 148,132. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 114,939 landholders and tenants, 47,451 agricultural labourers, 44,400 general labourers, 32,058 traders, 4,015 weavers, 16,719 other artisans and 21,077 'others.' Population.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 659,100 acres, and The land. that of minor ináms is 1,400. Of the ryotwári land about 41,000 acres are under forest and 494,000 acres are not available for

CHAP. XIX.
KÁSARAGÓD.
The land.

cultivation. Of the remainder 95,900 acres are in occupation, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 28,200 acres. The area cropped in 1892-93 was 90,600 acres of ryotwári land and 1,100 acres of minor inám, or about 0·33 of an acre per head of the population. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 129,800 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 101,400 acres. There are about 14,000 acres under orchard and garden produce, 969 acres under condiments and spices and 840 acres under tobacco. There were in that year 14,758 single pattás, of which 9,983 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 2,45,800, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 33,280.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the margin.

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	47,223
Cows	...	...	35,613
Male buffaloes	...	...	30,592
Cow buffaloes	...	...	5,099
Young stock	...	...	36,325
Sheep and goats	...	...	4,150
Ploughs	...	...	63,246
Carts	...	...	649

Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes, there is one pair to every 3·47 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 15 cows and cow buffaloes to every

100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 31 sheep and goats to each 1,000 acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Places of interest.

Kásaragód (*kasara*, wild buffalo, and *kódu*, peak): Population 5,943; taluk head-quarters; post office; travellers' bungalow; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; chatram; distance from Mangalore 27 miles. It is built on the Chandragiri river. When the country along the coast was divided by Mayúra Varma into 64 sections under different Bráhmaṇ governors, this was one of the four centres. It formed the southernmost post of the ancient Tuluva kingdom, and was also the site of one of the mosques built in the ninth century by Chéramán Perumál, the ruler of Malabar, who became a convert to Muhammadanism. A fort built by Sivappa Náyak, when he subdued the petty Rájás of Tuluva, is now in total ruins.

Kumbla: A small port 19 miles south of Mangalore; population 2,620; police station; travellers' bungalow (local fund); chatram; distance from Kásaragód 9 miles, north-north-west. The town stands on a bold peninsula in a lagoon separated from the sea by a sand spit and communicating with it by a narrow channel, on which the village of Kannipuram is situated. It was once a considerable town, but now decayed. The Rájá of Kumbla, whose ancestors ruled the southern part of Tuluva and who is now a Government pensioner, resides at a small distance. In 1514 Duarte Barbosa visited the port and recorded that he found

the people exporting a very bad brown rice to the Maldives in exchange for coir. Early in the sixteenth century the port paid a tribute of 800 loads of rice to the Portuguese. After the capture of Mangalore by Tippoo, the Rájá fled to Tellicherry, but returned in 1799 when he had thoughts of asserting independence, but he soon submitted and accepted a small pension. There is a fort built by the Ikkéri Rájás. At the gate of this fort is an inscription in Canarese recording the erection of the fort by a Náyak.

Niléshwar or *Nilakanta Íshwaram* : Population 9,842, of whom 8,275 are Hindus and 1,567 Musalmans; post office; chatram; distance from Kásaragód 19 miles. It is the southernmost town of Canara and the old limit of Kéralam. It was formerly under a Chief belonging to the Kollatiri or Chirakkal family of Malabar until it was annexed by Sómasékhara Náyak of Bednore in 1737, after a struggle of twelve years in which the French and English took part. When the Bednoreans began to invade the Niléshwar territory, the Niléshwar Rájá was aided by the English who had a factory at Tellicherry. In 1737 a treaty was concluded by which the Bednoreans agreed not to advance south of the Vallarpatnam river, and the English obtained commercial advantages including a monopoly of the pepper and cardamoms in the portions of the Kollatiri dominions occupied by the Bednore people. The fort at Niléshwar, however, remained in the hands of the Rájá, and he allied himself with the French, who held the port on his behalf till 1761. By that time Bednore had fallen to Hyder and the Rájá remained in power at Niléshwar till the English annexed the country in 1799, when he submitted and accepted a pension.

Manjéshwar (*mancha*, bed-stead, and *íshwara*, lord) : Population 2,608; travellers' bungalow (local fund); post office; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; port; distance from Mangalore 12 miles south, and from Kásaragód 16 miles north-north-west; situated at the mouth of a small stream on an inlet of the Arabian Sea. It is a large straggling town, the southern portion of which stands on a plain and the northern on a steep bank that overhangs the river. These two portions were held by the petty Jain Bangar Rájá and the Vittal Rájá respectively, until Tippoo hanged the former and forced the latter to take refuge with the English at Tellicherry. Manjéshwar was plundered by the pirates of Angria in 1755. In 1800 Buchanan found the Konkani merchants of Manjéshwar in a flourishing condition. There is an old Jaina *basti* here.

Vittal : Population 2,834, of whom 2,310 are Hindus and 311 Musalmans; post office; sub-registrar's office; chatrams;

CHAP. XIX.
KÁSARAGÓD.
Places of
interest.

CHAP. XIX. distance from Mangalore 19 miles, and from Kásaragód 19½ miles, north-north-east. It is the family seat of the Vittal Heggades. During the Mysore ascendency the Heggade fled to Tellicherry, but returning after the death of Tippoo, he collected a number of followers and allied himself with Subba Rao who had set up a natural son of Tippoo as a pretender to the Mysore throne. Subba Rao was finally defeated in July 1800 by the tahsildar of Kadaba and the Vittal Heggade came to terms. The representative of the family now receives a small pension. The temple of Panchalingésvara is of great antiquity, but most of the present buildings are quite modern.

Places of interest.

Chandragiri (*chandra*, moon, and *giri*, hill) : Population 1,410, of whom 700 are Hindus and 710 Musalmans; distance from Mangalore 29 miles, and from Kásaragód 2 miles, south-south-east. It is a large square fort, situated high above the river on its southern bank. It was built, like the other forts, by Sivappa Náyak, the first prince of the house of the Ikkéri Rájás who established his authority in this part of Canara. The river on which it stands is shallow, but very wide, and formed the southern boundary of the ancient Tuluva kingdom. The Náyak and other females of the Kásaragód taluk of South Canara are prohibited from crossing this river.

Békal (*bé*, burning, and *kallu*, stone) : Population 5,090; police station; travellers' bungalow; distance from Mangalore 34 miles, and from Kásaragód 7½ miles, south-south-east. It contains the largest and best preserved fort in the district, situated on headland running into the sea with fine bay towards the south. It was built by Sivappa Náyak of Bednore between 1625 and 1670 A.D. The fortifications are said to bear traces of European science. This tract was anciently under the Kadamba dynasty, and subsequently became part of Vijayanagar. On the destruction of the latter at Talikóta in 1565, it was seized by the Rájá of Bednore and gave its name to a sub-division of that kingdom. It fell to Hyder Ali in 1763, and, on the overthrow of Tippoo in 1799, was incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company. The present Kásaragód taluk was known as Békal for more than half a century.

Udiyávvara (*udaya*, rising, and *pura*, town) : Population 2,054, of whom 1,140 are Musalmans; post office; distance from Mangalore 9½ miles, and from Kásaragód 18 miles, north-north-east. It is a Máppilla village.

Hosdrúg (*hosa*, new, and *drúg*, fort, i.e., *Pudiyakót* as it is called in Malabar) : Population 4,581; deputy tahsildar's station; sub-registrar's office; local fund dispensary; travellers' bungalows.

low (local fund); distance from Mangalore 41 miles, and from Kásaragód 15 miles, south. There is a large ruined fort built by the Ikkéri Rájás. It occupies a fine rising ground, looks well at a distance and commands a noble prospect. The bastions being round, it must have been more capable of defence than the native forts in general, in which the defences are usually square.

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KÁSARAGÓD.
Places of
interest.

Adúr: 17 miles east of Kásaragód. The village contains the remains of an old sculptured Siva temple, fabled to have been founded by Arjuna. It is said to have been repaired about 500 years ago.

Mádnúr or *Kávu*: 35 miles north-east of Kásaragód; travellers' bungalow on the main road. There is an old fort in the village known as the fort of the 'Mayilarasu.'

Maddúr: 4 miles north-north-east of Kásaragód; private chatram where meals are supplied free. This village also contains a large fort known as the fort of the 'Mayilarasu.'

MANGALORE TALUK.

MANGALORE is the most central of the coast taluks, the Canara sea-board to the south of it being about 55 miles in length, and that to the north 58 miles. It is bounded on the north by Udipi; on the east by Mysore and the Uppinangadi taluk; on the south by Kásaragód; and on the west by the sea. It has about 25 miles of sea-board from 3 miles north of Múlki to 5 miles south of the Nétravati, but its average length is not so much. Its greatest breadth is about 32 miles, and it is nowhere less than 27. Its estimated area is about 620 square miles.

MANGALORE.
General
description.

There are three rivers in the taluk, of which the Nétravati and Gulpúr are alone of any importance. They are all navigable to a short distance from their mouths.

Rivers.

The country presents the usual appearance, a low-lying plain near the coast extending up the larger river valleys, two of which are especially large, and behind that laterite hills and plateaux rising to a height of nearly 400 feet chequered with numberless streams and valleys, and out-crops of boulders or even ridges of granite gneiss. Still further inland come the spurs from the gháts in the north-eastern part of the taluk which alone approaches the gháts. The laterite plateaux in the Mangalore taluk are very extensive and bare, notably the Múdabidri plain which extends for many miles and is of a beautiful vivid green in the wet season, but burnt up and arid looking in the hot weather.

Soil.

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MANGALORE.
Forests.

The forests of the taluk are not very extensive, but large quantities of firewood and cashew-nuts are grown in the kumaki lands adjoining the cultivated fields. The natural forest of the taluk, except in the interior, has been coppiced so constantly for leaves for manure, that in many places it has disappeared altogether; but, as a consequence of this, special care is now bestowed on the conservancy of the 'kumakis' and hill-slopes adjoining cultivation, so that nowhere, except on the large upland plains above referred to, is there any absence of trees to refresh the eye in the driest weather.

Communi-
cations.

There are altogether 164 miles of road in the taluk distributed as follows :—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 1, Sampaji ghát road	15
(2) Road No. 4, Kodekal ghát road	21
(3) Road No. 5, Agumbi ghát road	30
(4) Road No. 10, from Múlki to Múdabidri	15
(5) Road No. 10-A, from Múdabidri to Beltangadi	20
(6) Road No. 10-B, to Múlki bazaar	1
(7) Road No. 11, from Bantvál to Múdabidri	16
(8) Road No. 22, Coast road	20
(9) Road No. 23, from Mangalore to Múlki <i>viá</i> Bajpé	16
(10) Road No. 24, Mangalore road circuit	10
	—
TOTAL ..	164
	—

The first three roads are the three main lines of through communication of the district and are under the management of the district board. The Sampaji ghát road or the trunk line from Mangalore to Bangalore *viá* Mercara enters the taluk at the Nétravati river about 15 miles from Mangalore. Shortly before this the Kodekal ghát road starts from it keeping to the northern bank of the Nétravati and enters the Uppinangadi taluk 21 miles further on. The Agumbi ghát road leaves Mangalore in a north-easterly direction and runs 30 miles towards Kárkal *viá* Gurpúr and Múdabidri before leaving the taluk. The old avenues of *Vateria Indica* (Dúpada mara) on the road are still very fine in places. Of the roads under the taluk board, probably the most important is the road from Mangalore to Múlki on the coast. The old coast road was practically abandoned under the policy adopted by the Public Works Department in South Canara, and an inland road 24 miles in length against 17 by the old coast road was made *viá* Bajpé joining the road from Múdabidri to Múlki 16 miles from Mangalore. This road (No. 23) is now much used, but it is circuitous and very hilly, and in addition to the large

Gurpúr river it is crossed by two streams at Yekkar and Katila which are too small for ferries and yet cannot be bridged except at a large outlay. The taluk board, therefore, determined to re-open the old coast road with some modifications; this is only 18 miles in length and passes through a much more populous country. There are two large ferries instead of one, but the disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the shortness and ease of the route.

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MANGALORE.
Communica-
tions.

The water communications in connection with roads are as follows:—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 1, from Mangalore to Pane-Mangalore, and Road No. 4, from Mangalore to Bantvál ..	18
(2) Road No. 5, from Mangalore to Gurpúr	10

These lines of water communication, especially the former, are very extensively used for rice and all other articles of traffic from Múlkí. Coffee consigned to European firms or native firms working on the European method always comes all the way by road, but that consigned to ordinary native traders frequently comes by water from Pane-Mangalore and Bantvál. There is also communication by backwater along the coast from Mangalore to Panambúr, a distance of 5 miles, and from Mukka to Múlkí or Hejmádia, 6 miles.

The taluk lies in the head-quarter division. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 225). He is also a magistrate, but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate at Mangalore. The taluk forms two police divisions, each under an inspector, and is divided into thirteen police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Mangalore. The number of villages, including the town of Mangalore, is 309, and all but one are inhabited.

Administra-
tion.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 278,908, of whom 137,166 were males and 141,742 females. Hindus number 201,287, Musalmans 30,670, Christians 41,645 and Jains 5,242. The population has increased by 11·99 per cent. since 1881 and there are now 450 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 48,982 and there are on an average 5·69 inmates to each house. Of the male population 85·09 per cent. are illiterate, 10·27 per cent. can read and write and 4·64 per cent. are learning. Of the females 97·82 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 11,256 persons, Tulu that of 168,166, Konkani that of 58,839, Malayálam that of 27,689 and Hindustani that of 6,116. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 120,861 landholders and tenants, 24,840

Population.

CHAP. XIX. agricultural labourers, 51,854 general labourers, 34,442 traders,
MANGALORE. 1,911 weavers, 19,626 other artisans and 25,374 persons of various
Population. other callings.

The land. The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 395,200 acres, and that of minor *ináms* is 1,556. There are neither whole *ináms* nor *zemindáris*. Of the *ryotwári* land about 36,800 acres are under forest and 167,100 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 115,300 acres are in occupation, and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 76,100 acres. The area cropped in 1892-93 was 101,900 acres of *ryotwári* land. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 164,900 acres. There were in that year 11,585 single *pattás*, of which 4,981 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 3,59,500, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 42,400.

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	35,309	the marginal table. Interpret-
Cows	...	...	34,750	ing ploughing cattle to mean
Male buffaloes	...	...	48,975	bulls, bullocks and male buffa-
Cow buffaloes	...	...	3,453	loes, there is one pair to every
Young stock	...	...	34,757	4.28 acres in occupation, the
Sheep	...	...	370	district average being one pair to
Goats	...	...	2,845	3.60 acres; there are 14 cows
Ploughs	...	...	69,933	and cow buffaloes to every 100
Carts	...	...	1,054	inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 28

sheep and goats to each thousand acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Products.

As in Canara generally rice is the staple product, while coccoanut plantations abound on the coast and areca-nut plantations in the villages adjoining the gháts and to some extent in the villages draining the laterite plateaux which spread from the gháts to within a few miles of the coast line. In the best rice lands two and even three crops are grown, but in many of them after a first crop of rice there is grown one of some kind of gram, or of beans, dholl or gingelly. Ragi is grown mainly on hill-sides unsuited for ordinary rice cultivation, and in some parts of the taluk, especially within 10 or 15 miles from Mangalore, this kind of cultivation is becoming extensive and includes considerable quantities of turmeric and chillies and different kinds of vegetables, besides a certain amount of hill-rice. Sugar-cane is grown here and there, all over the taluk, in rice lands which do not lie too low to admit of drainage.

Places of interest.

Mangalore: Population 40,922, of whom 23,398 are Hindus, 7,584 Musalmans and 9,845 Christians. Mangalore or Kodiál

Bandar is the head-quarters of the Collector, Judge, tahsildar, deputy tahsildar, district munsif and district registrar; post and telegraph station; travellers' bungalow; hospital and chatram maintained by the municipality; sea-port; municipal town; distance from Madras 370 miles west, from Bombay 418 miles south. Mangalore is said to have been the seat of one of the four Bráhmaṇ governors appointed in the eighth century, and of a Wodear appointed by Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar in 1336, but in old days, it seems to have been the commercial rather than the political capital of Tuluva or South Canara. In 1342 it was visited by Ibn Batuta, who stated that there were merchants of Persia and Yemen there then, and in 1514 it was described by Barbosa as a very large town, peopled by Moors and Gentiles who shipped rice and pepper. He was struck by the beauty of the site and the fine buildings. Vasco de Gama blockaded the Mangalore river in 1524, and it was taken by the Portuguese in 1526, Franciscan friars beginning to preach in the same year in the town and its neighbourhood. Within a few years the Portuguese made themselves masters of the whole coast and levied tribute from all the ports, the amount contributed by Mangalore being two thousand four hundred loads of rice and one thousand of oil. Although temporarily taken by the Portuguese and partly occupied by them afterwards, the native town continued to be held by the Bangar whose family had been recognized as underlords by the Vijayanagar dynasty. When the Ikkéri dynasty came into power the position of the Bangar as an ally of the Portuguese became critical, and he had to flee to Kásaragód, but he recovered his position when the Ikkéri ruler became friendly with the Portuguese in 1631, and remained in power until the final fall of the family in the time of Hyder. A Portuguese factory was established at Mangalore in 1670, and in 1695 the town was burned by the Arabs in retaliation for the restrictions imposed by the Portuguese on Arab trade. Early in the eighteenth century the Portuguese were expelled by the Ikkéri or Bednore ruler, but they came to terms in 1714 when a Portuguese factory was again established. The fort of Mangalore, which is now in ruins, was built by Basavappa Náyak of the Ikkéri dynasty between 1739 and 1754. In 1760 Mangalore was taken possession of by Hyder immediately after the fall of Bednore, and he at once established naval dockyards and an arsenal. In 1768 it was captured by an English expedition from Bombay, but abandoned shortly afterwards. It was again captured in 1791 and besieged by Tippoo in 1793. After a heroic defence under Colonel Campbell it surrendered on the 30th January 1794, and the fort was

CHAP. XIX.

MANGALORE.

Places of
interest.

CHAP. XIX. demolished by order of Tippoo Sultan. The town again came
 MANGALORE. into the hands of the English after the fall of Seringapatam in
 1799. Since that time the only disturbance has been during the
 Coorg insurrection in 1837, when the rebels entered the town
 and burnt the cutcherry. The East India Company held a
 monopoly from the Rájá of the magazines here for sandalwood
 growing on the Mysore hills.

Places of
 interest.

The town is picturesque, clean and prosperous. The native houses are laid out in good streets, and the European quarter is particularly pleasant. Like all the towns on the Malabar coast, Mangalore is buried amid groves of cocoanut palms. Situated on the backwater formed by the convergent mouths of the Nétravati and Gurpúr rivers, it has water on three sides of it. Large vessels cannot cross the bar into the harbour ; but Arabian bágálas and country craft enter in considerable numbers. The lighthouse is merely a harbour light $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of the river entrance. The Mangala Dévi temple, which gives its name to the town, is an old one. There is a large native Roman Catholic population with a European Bishopric, several churches, a convent and two colleges. A few miles north is found a deposit of fine porcelain clay closely resembling that of which Sevres ware is formed. The Basel Lutheran Mission has its head-quarters here, and has done much good in teaching trades and industries. Good cloth is woven at their establishment; the making of roof tiles, printing and binding are also taught.

The great article of export is rice, more than three-fourths of the whole produce being sent to Muscat, Goa, Bombay and Malabar. Betel-nut, coffee, black pepper, sandalwood, cassia and turmeric are also exported. Salt is not manufactured, but is imported from Bombay and Goa. Raw silk for the use of the manufacturers above the gháts and sugar are imported from Bengal and China, and oil and ghee from Surat. In Hyder's reign the principal merchants were Máppillas and Konkani. Many men of property have, however, come since then from Surat, Cutch, Bombay and other places to the north. These persons are chiefly of the Bania caste, but there are also some Pársis. The vessels employed in trade generally belong to other ports. The town is a healthy one, but good water is only procurable in the dry season, and even then it is always more or less impregnated with iron from the laterite through which it percolates. The small tanks in the neighbourhood are seldom dry, though in the hot weather the surface of the water becomes covered with slimy vegetable matter.

Aldangadi : The family seat of the old Jain chief known as the Ajalar.

Mudbidri or more correctly *Múdabidri* : Population 921 ; CHAP. XIX.
 police station ; local fund dispensary ; sub-registrar's office ; MANGALORE.
 chatram for native travellers ; distance from Mangalore 18
 miles. It is now a hamlet composed of portions of Prantiya and
 Potigi villages though once a populous town. Next to Kárkal
 Múdabidri is the most important Jaina town in South Canara, and
 the temple of Chandranáth is the finest temple of the kind in the
 district. It is the family seat of the old Jaina chief known as
 the Chowtar, of whom a representative still remains and draws
 a small pension from Government. Being an important Jain
 centre, it is visited by pilgrims even from Guzerát and other
 distant places. There are eighteen *bastis* or Jaina temples, and
 a math occupied by one of the chief *gurus* of that sect. The
bastis illustrate the attempt to copy wooden forms which charac-
 terizes all Hindu stone-workings, especially those on the west
 coast. There are also tombs of Jain priests, lofty erections of
 several storeys, and interesting as being some of the few Hindu
 tombs in Southern India. The rájá's old palace has an insignifi-
 cant appearance, as the roof is made only of thatch, but the stone
 sculptures inside are of a superior order. There is a handsomely
 carved wooden roof. The walls are carved with paintings. There
 is an old bridge near the Jain *basti*¹ illustrating the efforts of
 Hindus to bridge a stream.

Places of
interest.

Ullál : Population 5,703 ; post office ; distance from Manga-
 lore 2 miles. It is situated on the south bank of the Nétravati
 river, and was formerly the seat of a petty Jain prince. Of all
 the petty states into which Canara was divided in ancient times,
 the kingdom of Ullál appears from its ruins to have taken the
 lead in royal pomp and splendour. The following monuments of
 her ancient glory may be mentioned :—(1) The ruins of a fort
 or palace about a mile or so to the south of the ferry, to the left
 side of the road leading to Manjéshwar ; (2) the temple of Sóm-
 náth, not far from the above ruins, containing beautiful sculptures
 after the pattern of Italian art, a knowledge of which is supposed
 to have been spread among the natives by a Florentine artist who
 visited India about the fifteenth or sixteenth century ; (3) the fort of
 Uchil about 6 miles to the south of the ferry—one of the strong-
 holds, probably of the Queen of Ullál ; (4) the palace of Manel
 supposed to be the ordinary residence of the queen—situated
 beyond Gurpúr—noted for its manufacture of earthen pots,
 whence perhaps the name. Other monuments of less importance,
 such as ruined temples and neglected slabs, are also found—all
 which tend to show that Ullál was once a powerful state able to

¹ For a description of the bastis and tombs, see pp. 87-91 of vol. i of this Manual.

CHAP. XIX. hold its own against the encroachments of neighbouring states.
 MANGALORE. In the seventeenth century the Queen of Ullál sided with the
 Ikkéri and Bednore family against the Bangar of Mangalore.
 Places of interest.

Bólúr: Population 1,256; situated on the banks of the Gulpúr river. It is a suburb of Mangalore containing a battery constructed by Tippoo Sultan of granite rock.

Bantvál: Population 3,551, of whom 2,395 are Hindus, 785 Musalmans and 154 Christians; police station; post office; deputy tahsildar's station; local fund hospital; sub-registrar's office; distance from Mangalore 14 miles, east. It is built on the northern bank of the Nétravati river which is so far navigable by boats. The river bed is here encumbered with masses of hornblende rock, containing mica and garnets, syenite and a beautiful pegmatite, with flesh-coloured crystals of felspar. During the war with Tippoo the town of Bantvál was partially destroyed by the Rájá of Coorg, who carried off half the inhabitants as prisoners. It was formerly the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name. The taluk was dismembered in 1852, and merged in the present Mangalore taluk. It possesses considerable traffic, being an entrepôt for the produce of Mysore on its way to the coast and *vice versá*. There is a wealthy temple dedicated to Venkatramana, owned by Konkani Bráhmans, in which a car festival is celebrated annually in the month of March.

Kadre: Village; population 1,677; distance from Mangalore $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north-east. It has an old temple dedicated to Srí Manjunáda and a Jógi math. Just above the temple are nine tanks which are considered very sacred, and in which all pilgrims to the holy shrine invariably bathe before entering the temple.

Farangipet: A hamlet, being portions of Arkúla and Púda villages; distance from Mangalore 7 miles, east. It lies on the north bank of the Nétravati river and has a travellers' bungalow, a police station, a military encamping ground and an old church and convent built during the Portuguese settlement. It is so called from its having formerly been chiefly inhabited by the Konkani Christians who were invited to reside here by the princes of the house of Ikkéri. It was formerly a large town, but was destroyed by Tippoo who carried away its inhabitants.

Gulpúr: A hamlet of Mullúr village; distance from Mangalore 8 miles, north-east; situated on river of the same name; police station; travellers' bungalow. The rájá's palace, known as the 'matham' is an interesting building. The windows of the old zenana are elaborately pierced and carved.

Mijár: Population 2,608; distance from Mangalore 13 miles, north-north-east. Gold has been found on a hill called Mundabetta in the neighbouring village of Yedapadavu.

Suratkal: Population 2,770; police station; private chatram; distance from Mangalore 9 miles, north-north-west. It has a temple on a high rock on the sea-shore. A car festival is annually celebrated at the end of December, when there is a large gathering of people from several adjoining villages.

CHAP. XIX.
MANGALORE.
Places of
interest.

Múlki (*lit.* pertaining to civil administration): Town consisting of Bápanád, Kasba bazaar and a portion of Mánambádi village; port; population 3,776; police station; sub-registrar's office; local fund dispensary; travellers' bungalow; chatram; distance from Mangalore 16 miles, north. It is situated on an inlet of the sea receiving the Sámavati. The water is too shallow to admit large vessels, but small fishing and coasting craft find shelter here. Opposite the mouth of the inlet is a group of islets known as the Múlki or Premeira rocks. The town was formerly the seat of a petty kingship subdued by the Bednore Rájá in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It has a considerable trade in rice, and is the seat of the Basel Mission. Here the New Testament was translated into Tulu. A weekly fair is held every Saturday. There is a Jaina basti, besides two Hindu temples belonging to the Konkani and Shivalli Bráhmans, respectively.

Yénúr: Population 421; distance from Mangalore 24 miles, east-north-east. It is one of the few remaining Jaina villages,—now very small, but must once have been a flourishing and splendid centre, judging from the remains of palaces and buildings, and the colossal statue which still stands there. The statue is placed on an elevated terrace on the south bank of the Gulpúr river, which is here about 20 yards broad and runs over a rocky bed. The terrace rises about 50 feet above the river-bed, and the image is enclosed by a square wall 7 or 8 feet high, with massive covered entrance, forming a good-sized quadrangle, in the midst of which it stands, on a stone plinth of two stages placed on a platform 4 or 5 feet in height. It is 35 feet high and is one of the three as yet known. The natives say that this statue was cut and wrought at a spot 3 or 4 miles distant from where it now stands and on the other side of the river; if so its transport to its present site must have been a marvel of engineering skill. Both this and the Kárkal image are traditionally said to have been sculptured by Jakkanachári, a kind of Hindu Weyland the Smith, to whom remarkable works in stone are popularly ascribed: probably he was a workman of extraordinary excellence. He is traditionally said to have wrought the statue at this place with a single hand, one being disabled; hence its lesser size.²

² For a description of the statue, see p. 37 of the *Indian Antiquary* vol. v.

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MANGALORE.

Places of
interest.

There are two or three Jaina temples in the village, of no great size, nor specially distinguished for architecture or sculpture. Adjoining one of these temples is a small building or sacellum containing the twenty-four Tirthankaras in a row, all of the same size, about 2 feet high, cut in black stone, each under a horse-shoe shaped arch elaborately wrought from the same material. The building containing them is poor and mean with a thatched roof, but is entered by a doorway quite a wonder of exquisite and beautiful workmanship set in a common rough stone wall. In front of the temple stands a wonderful Jain pillar.³ There are in all eight Jaina and one Bráhmancial temple. A car festival is celebrated annually in the principal temple early in March. The statue is anointed once in every sixty years. The last abhi-shékam (or anointing ceremony) was performed in March 1887.

UDIPI TALUK.

UDIPI.
General
description.

THE Udipi taluk lies between the Coondapoor and Mangalore taluks, the former being to the north and the latter to the south of it. It is bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by Mysore, the boundary line being the summit of the gháts though the line comes nearly half-way down the slopes here and there. The sea-board is about 30 miles long and the average length may be taken as the same, the average breadth being about 26 miles. The estimated area is 787 square miles.

Rivers.

The taluk has three large rivers, the Sítanadi and the Swarnanadi, which join to form the backwater at Hangarkatta, and the Udayávar river which falls into the sea at Malpe after skirting the coast for several miles.

Soil.

These backwaters and estuaries with their fertile banks and islands covered with cocoanut or sugar-cane plantations form an important feature of the coast line of the taluk, and the broad valleys of the rivers stretch far inland with many square miles of rice fields. The usual laterite hills and plateaux with their myriads of valleys and boulders of granite gneiss make up the landscape until we come to the forest-clad spurs from the gháts. The outcrops of gneiss are particularly marked in the neighbourhood of Kárkal and the south-eastern part of the taluk generally.

Foreste.

The hills except those near the gháts have been to a very large extent cleared of even scrub jungle by cultivators, but near

³ For a detailed description of the doorway and pillar, reference should be made to pp. 38-39 of vol. v. of the *Indian Antiquary*.

the coast special attention is now being paid to 'kumakis' and privately conserved jungles on the slopes near cultivation.

The road system of the taluk is fairly complete and most of the roads are well laid out and kept in good order. There are eleven of them with a total length of 177 miles as follows :—

	MILES.
(1) Road No. 5, Agumbi to Mangalore (port) ..	28
(2) Road No. 5-A, from Mudrádi to Surabella-sarekatte	8
(3) Road No. 12, from Kárkál to Padubidri ..	18
(4) Road No. 13, from Kárkál to Hiriadka ..	13
(5) Road No. 14, from Hospet to Malpe ..	35
(6) Road No. 15, from Brahmávar to Perdúr ..	12
(7) Road No. 16, from Hebri to Kokkarni ..	11
(8) Road No. 17, from Sóméshvar to Haladi ..	18
(9) Road No. 22, Coast road	30
(10) Road No. 22, from Coast road to Malukál ..	3
(11) Road No. 22-A, from Coast road to Malukál Kotauras	1
TOTAL ..	177

The first road is part of the main line of through communication from Shimoga to Mangalore and is kept up by the district board. The rest are all under the taluk board. Of the latter the most important is road No. 14, which leaves the Agumbi ghát road a few miles from the foot of the ghát and runs *via* Perdúr and Hiriadka through Udipi to the port of Malpe, with branch lines aggregating 6 miles in length from Perdúr and Hiriadka to Bajpé, whence there is water communication with the port of Hangarkatta. From Hebri near Hospet, on road No. 14, another road (No. 16) runs to Kokkarni from which there is also water communication by another river with the port of Hangarkatta, and road No. 17 puts the Agumbi ghát into communication with the port of Coondapoor. As in the other taluks the value of the coast road is more appreciated than it used to be and a good deal of money is now being spent in improving it. More than half the length in the Udipi taluk is now in very good condition for cart-traffic. Road No. 13 joins road No. 16 at Hiriadka and puts the sub-magistrate's station of Kárkál in communication with the headquarters of the taluk. The remaining roads are only of local importance. The old avenues of the *dúpada-mara* or *Vateria Indica* are particularly fine, and those on road No. 5 near Kárkál, and on an old road, now abandoned, from Bârkúr to Sankarânâráyana in communication with the ghát road to Bednore, are specially worth mentioning.

CHAP. XIX. The water communications in connection with the roads are as follows, and are useful for boats with a burthen of about 6 tons :—

UDIPI. <hr/> Communi- cations.		MILES.
	(1) Road No. 16, Hangarkatta to Kokkarni ..	10
	(2) Road No. 14, Hangarkatta to Bajpé ..	16
	(3) Road No. 22, Malpe to Udayávar ..	6
	TOTAL ..	32

In addition to these there is communication by backwater along the coast from Káph to Udayávar, a distance of 5 miles, and from Kalliánpúr *viá* Hangarkatta to Mánúr, a distance of 10 miles. The Malpe river is also navigable for small rowing boats during the rainy season to Súda, 10 miles above Udayávar, and by a branch to Matti, 5 miles from Udayávar. Boats can also be taken up a branch of the Hangarkatta river to a distance of 3 miles, above Kalliánpúr in the dry season, and 15 miles in the wet, but the strength of the current then renders navigation hardly feasible.

Administra-
tion.

The taluk lies in the Head Assistant Collector's division. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 225), but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate of Udipi. The taluk forms a single police division under an inspector and is divided into seven police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Udipi. The number of villages, including the town of Udipi, is 261, and of these all but two are inhabited.

Population.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 253,717, of whom 118,727 were males and 134,990 females. Hindus number 227,041, Musalmans 7,125, Christians 17,251, and Jains 2,300. The population has increased by 6·86 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 322 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 45,116 and there are on an average 5·62 inmates to each house. Of the male population 86·03 per cent. are illiterate, 10·04 per cent. can read and write and 3·93 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·32 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 69,536 persons, Tulu is that of 126,700, Malayálam that of 2,746, Konkani that of 36,964, Maráthi that of 11,756, and Hindustani that of 4,061. Classified by means of livelihood the population consists of 148,528 landholders and tenants, 8,402 agricultural labourers, 51,824 general labourers, 17,189 traders, 877 weavers, 15,442 other artisans and 11,455 others.

The land.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 498,100 acres and that of minor *ináms* is 5,534 acres. There are neither whole *ináms* nor *zemindáris*. Of the *ryotwári* land about 105,000 acres are under forest and 265,600 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the

remainder, 83,500 acres are in occupation and the area available for extension of cultivation is thus 44,000 acres. The area cropped in 1892-93 was 75,600 acres of ryotwári land and 5,400 acres of minor inám, or about 0·32 of an acre per head of the population. Including the area cropped more than once the extent was 126,700 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 103,800 acres. There are about 7,100 acres under orchard and garden produce and 1,100 acres under gingelly. The dry crops including the pulses occupy an extent of 13,000 acres. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 3,37,000 and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 49,000.

CHAP. XIX.
 UDIPL.
 The land.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the marginal table. Interpreting ploughing cattle to mean bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes there is one pair to every 2·99 acres in occupation, the district average being one pair to 3·60 acres; there are 20 cows and cow buffaloes to every 100 inhabitants against a district average of 18; and there are 10 sheep and goats to each one thousand acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

As elsewhere in Canara the staple produce is rice, a crop of dry grain or pulses being grown as a second crop on lands which are fairly good, but not sufficiently so to permit of a second rice crop being raised. The most common of these are the different kinds of gram, dholl, beans and gingelly. Sugar-cane is also grown to a small extent near the coast, where there are also the usual cocoanut gardens. Areca-nuts are grown in the shaded valleys near the gháts. The forest products have nothing specially distinctive about them, except that amongst timber trees *kiralbóghi* (*Hepea parviflora*) is more abundant than further south, and amongst minor products cinnamon trees are the most important.

Udipi: Population 7,272, of whom 5,916 Hindus, 574 Musalmans and 781 Christians; taluk head-quarters; post and telegraph office; travellers' bungalow (local fund); distance from Mangalore 33 miles, north. Within the town are comprised parts of Badagabittu, Múdanidambúr, Puttúr and Shivali villages. It is considered the most sacred spot in the Canarese country, and its shrine of Krishna is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore. The importance of Udipi dates from the twelfth century when the temple of Krishna is said to have been founded by Mádhaváchárya himself, who set up in it an image of Krishna originally made by Arjuna, and obtained by him from a vessel wrecked on the coast

CHAP. XIX. of Tuluva. He also placed in it three *sábigráms* presented to him
 Udipi. by the sage Vyása. There are also eight ancient math's, each with
 Products. a swámi, each of whom in turn presides over the Krishna temple
 for two years. At the change of *swámi* the *pariyayi* festival occurs.
 The temples are rude buildings, but roofed with copper, which must
 have cost much money.

Places of
 interest.

Kárkal: Population 4,115; deputy tahsildar's station; post-office; sub-registrar's office; port; travellers' bungalow (local fund); distance from Mangalóre 26 miles, and from Udipi 18 miles, east-south-east. It was once a populous Jaina town containing many Jain statues and temples. It rose into importance as the seat of the Bairasu Wodears, who probably made Kárkal their capital when Bárkúr was made over in 1336 to a governor appointed by Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar. The famous colossal statue of Gumta Ráya was set up by this family in 1431, and in the middle of the sixteenth century the last rájá is said to have died leaving seven daughters, who divided the kingdom amongst them and were each known by the title of Baira Dévi. The daughter of the Baira Dévi who married Itcheappa Wodear of Gairsappa is said to have re-united the kingdom in her person, as her aunts died without issue and the family was extinguished when Bárkúr fell to Sivappa Náyak in the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is a small lake here. The village is the centre of a considerable rice trade. The most remarkable Jain remains in the district are found at Kárkal or its immediate neighbourhood, and are described in the first volume of this Manual.

Bárkúr: Population 951; distance from Udipi 9 miles, north. Bárkúr is the traditional capital of Tuluva. It now stands about 3 miles inland, but was probably originally a coast town on the common estuary of the Sítanadi and Swarnanadi, the little port of Hangarkatta, which now stands there, being also known as the port of Bárkúr. When Bráhmans were introduced into Tuluva in the eighth century, Bárkúr was one of the places at which a Bráhman governor is said to have been appointed; and it is also one of the towns in which a mosque is said to have been built in the ninth century by the adherents of Chéramán Perumál, the ruler of Malabar, who had then been converted to Muhammadanism. Later on, it was the local capital of the Hoysal Ballál dynasty, being probably held for them by one of the Humcha family, represented afterwards by the Bairasu Wodear of Kárkal. The local rulers appear to have secured independence after the conversion from Jainism to Bráhmanism of the Hoysal Ballál king Vishnuvardhana, and about 1250 A.D. it was held by a ruler named Bhútál Pándiya, who appears to have made his power

exceptionally felt and who has been confused by some with the Bhótál Pándiya of traditions to whom is ascribed the introduction of the 'Alayasantána' or 'sister's son' system of inheritance. The local chiefs retained independence at Bárkúr till 1336, when the kingdom was made over to Harihara Ráya of Vijayanagar, who appointed a local 'Ráyarú.' The old fort at Bárkúr, of which the ruins now remain, is said to have been built by Harihara Ráya. In 1506 the Vijayanagar dynasty was still in power and a Keladi Basavappa arasu was appointed Ráyarú, thus paving the way to the supremacy of the Keladi or Ikkéri family. About this time the Portuguese power made itself felt at the port of Bárkúr, which for some time paid an annual tribute of one thousand loads of rice. In 1560 another of the Keladi family, which by that time had moved to Ikkéri, obtained the underlordship of Bárkúr and Mangalore with the title of Sadásiva Náyak, and the family became independent when Vijayanagar was taken and sacked by the Musalmans in 1565. Venkatappa Náyak, who was reigning at Bárkúr when Basrúr was ceded to Bijapúr by Baira Dévi, resented the cession, and by 1608 he had captured and slain Baira Dévi and almost extirpated the Jains throughout the province of Bárkúr. A Muhammadan governor was appointed at Bárkúr after the capture of Nagar by Hyder Ali, but its importance seems to have ceased with the fall of the local Jain influence, and at the present day it is not even the head-quarters of a taluk. Traces of the great fort built by Hari Hara Ráya, about 1370, still exist, as also the tanks and part of the walls of an old palace. Ruins of Buddhist temples abound, and inscriptions testify that in the fourteenth century Bárkúr was the seat of the viceregal government of the Rájá of Vijayanagar. Among the sculptures, one representing a procession of armed men, bearing a striking resemblance in equipments and general appearance to the Greek soldiery, and another of a centaur, deserve special mark. The present town possesses some trade in brass and copper utensils.

CHAP. XIX.

UDUPI.

Places of interest.

Kalliánpúr: Population 5,582; distance from Mangalore 38 miles. Kalliánpúr (literally 'the auspicious town') is not the Kalliána of the *Periplus* as was at one time supposed, but it is probably the Kalliána mentioned by Cosmos Indico-pleustes early in the sixth century as the seat of a Christian Bishop. It is said to have been the birthplace of Mádhaváchárya, the Vaishnavite Hindu reformer, about 1199 A.D.* In 1678 the Portuguese were

* Mádhaváchárya is also said to have been born at Pájakakshétra, in the village of Belle, 6 miles south-east of Udipi.

CHAP. XIX.
 UDIPĪ.
 ———
 Places of
 interest.

allowed to establish a factory at Kalliánpúr, but their position was not on a satisfactorily firm footing till 1714. There is now a Roman Catholic Church at Kalliánpúr, of which the pastor and congregation have refused to recognize the recent arrangement under which the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa was completely withdrawn from South Canara. It was for some time the capital of the Kalachurya king Bijjala.

Chitpádi : It is a small village containing 421 inhabitants. The name Chitpádi means a 'small jungle.' It is the family seat of one of the most influential of the Bráhmaṇ Balláls of South Canara. Their connection with the locality is supposed to date from the advent of the Bráhmans with Mayúra Varma in the eighth century.

St. Mary Isles : These are a group of islands lying a little to the north of the port of Malpe and are so called on account of a cross set up by Vasco de Gama who visited them in 1498.

Alevúr : Population 1,283, of whom 1,281 are Hindus. It is one of the sixteen cities mentioned in Bhútál Pándiya's 'Alayasantána law.'

Padubidri : Population 2,183; distance from Mangalore 19 miles. It is the seat of a Ballál family still extant.

Varanga : Population 959. It is the seat of a Jaina rájá of the Heggade family. There is also an old Jaina temple.

Balisávira : The name signifies a town of 1,000 (sávira) families (bali). It is a *mágané* or sub-division of a taluk comprising a large area of forty-six villages. According to a tradition 1,000 families of Nandávar following the Alayasantána law of inheritance once lived in this area.

Brahmávar : Population 1,084, distance from Mangalore 40 miles, north. This village, which lies on the route from Mangalore to Bednore, was the former residence of the tahsildar of the Bárkúr taluk.

Mudrádi : Population 1,897; distance from Mangalore 51 miles, north. It was the seat of a Ballál chief under the Jain Chowtar rájá.

Mannárgthur : It is a small coast village situated 25 miles north-west of Mangalore. There is an old fort here.

Nellikár : Population 939. Good granite stones are quarried in the neighbourhood.

Nidambúr : Population 1,645. It gives its name to a Ballál family in Canara.

Súda: It is a small village 12 miles south-east of Udipi. There is an old Subramanya temple here, in which a car festival is celebrated annually.

Súral: Population 355. It is a small village situated 39 miles north of Mangalore. It was the seat of a Jain rájá.

Malpe: Population 3,125. This is the port of Udipi and the best port in the district. The anchorage is sheltered by the island of Daria Bahadurghur. There is a fixed light close to the entrance of the river, visible to a distance of 5 miles.

CHAP. XIX.

UDUPI.

Places of
interest.

UPPINANGADI TALUK.

UPPINANGADI is the only inland taluk of the district. It is bounded on the north and east by Mysore; on the south by Coorg and the Kásaragód taluk; and on the west by Kásaragód and Mangalore. On the north the summit of the gháts forms the boundary, but on the east and south, where the line of the gháts is intersected by great valleys, the boundary line comes right to the foot of the hills to cross the valleys. The greatest length of the taluk from north to south is about 50 miles, and the greatest breadth about 33. The estimated area is 951 square miles.

UPPINANGADI.

General
description.

Though the taluk has nothing to compare with the alluvial tracts of the coast taluks, yet the great valleys of the Kumardhári and Nétravati and their principal tributaries are extremely fertile and afford a pleasant contrast to the bare hills of the western portions of the taluk and the otherwise continuous forest of the western and southern portions.

Soil.

Forest is the characteristic feature of the scenery of the taluk, and over a considerable area there is nothing else to be seen. The forests are good and extensive though they have been overworked since the beginning of the century. Teak abounds in many localities, and other good timber trees are common, but minor products are neither so varied nor so abundant as might be expected from the extent of the forests. Cardamoms, however, are grown in a semi-cultivated manner more largely than in any other taluk of the district both in private and government forests. At one time pepper was grown very extensively, but the cultivation has never recovered since the pepper trade was destroyed by the heavy duties imposed by Tippoo on its export.

Forests.

The main lines of communications with the countries above the gháts lie through the Uppinangadi taluk which is, therefore,

Communica-
tions.

CHAP. XIX. better provided with roads than might be expected of it, seeing UPPINANGADI. that it is very sparsely populated. The roads are:—

Communica- tions.	MILES.
Road No. 1, Sampaji ghát road	51
Road No. 2, Manjarabád ghát road	40
Road No. 4, Kodekal ghát road	21
Road No. 8-A, from Jalsúr to Subramanya ..	26
Road No. 9, from Puttúr to Beltangadi ..	19
Road No. 9-A, from Beltangadi to Nagore and Malodi	16
TOTAL ..	173
Bisli ghát road ..	32
TOTAL ..	205

The Sampaji ghát road is the main line of communication open, at all seasons, between Mangalore and the Eastern Coast *via* Mercara, Mysore and Bangalore, and is much used by the coffee traffic from Coorg. It is bridged throughout and is always kept in good order with an annual maintenance allotment of Rs. 200 a mile. The Manjarabád ghát road leads to the important coffee districts of Manjarabád and Hássan. It was an expensive line to make owing to the number of streams to be bridged, but it is now bridged throughout with one large iron bridge at Keabbinále and several minor ones at different places along the road, besides numerous masonry bridges and culverts. The Kodekal ghát road leads to Chiknagar and the coffee district of Kádúr. The statistics of land trade show it to be the most important line of communication with Mysore, and the toll receipts indicate that the traffic on it is even larger than on the main lines through Coorg. It was once bridged throughout with laterite and wood, but unfortunately the wooden superstructures, and in some cases the laterite pieces and abutments did not last long. The old bridge at Beltangadi has recently been replaced by a fine granite and iron structure, and it is hoped that iron girders will soon be placed on the masonry at Nidgal and Mundaji, which is still in capital order. They are both large bridges, however, the former having 11 spans of 30 feet, and it will not be easy for the district board to find the requisite funds. The Bisli ghát road lies between the Manjarabád and Kodekal ghát roads and joins the former near Uppinangadi. It is useful for the coffee and other traffic from South Mysore and North Coorg, and has been made from a grant given by Government at the request of the Mysore State. Road No. 8-A, from Subramanya to Jalsúr, is a fair-weather road in connection with the road from Jalsúr to the port of Kásaragód. It is not much used and little is spent on it. Road No. 9 from

Puttúr to Beltangadi connects the southern part of the Uppinangadi taluk with the northern taluks and is a very useful road. Road No. 9-A, from Beltangadi to Nagore and Malodi, goes through the fertile valley of Bangadi and has several village roads as feeders. After Nagore it is used only by a few people going to the Kudre Mukh and passing over Samse and Kalasa in Mysore by a path from the Malodi saddle, after which there is a private road 4 miles in length to the Kudre Mukh.

CHAP. XIX.
UPPINANGADI.
Communications.

Though Uppinangadi is an inland taluk, the only big river in the district runs through it, and it is therefore not absolutely without water communication. In the hot season the Nétravati is navigable the whole distance from Uppinangadi to Mangalore, a distance of about 38 miles, of which nearly half lies within the limits of the Uppinangadi taluk. From Uppinangadi the Nétravati is navigable in the rainy season for 12 miles further to Dharmastala.

The taluk lies in the General Duty Deputy Collector's division, whose head-quarters are at Puttúr. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar (salary Rs. 175). He is also a magistrate, but the bulk of the magisterial work is performed by the stationary sub-magistrate of Uppinangadi and the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate at Beltangadi. There are 279 villages, and of these all but two are inhabited. The taluk is divided into two police divisions (at Beltangadi and Puttúr) which are again sub-divided into fourteen police-station charges. In respect to civil actions it is situated within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Puttúr.

Administration.

The population of the taluk in 1891 was 118,807, of whom 60,614 were males and 58,193 females. Hindus number 105,494, Musalmans 8,613, Christians 2,569 and Jains 2,128. The population has increased by 7·65 per cent. since 1881, and there are now 125 persons to the square mile. The number of occupied houses is 21,503, and there are on an average 5·53 inmates to each house. Of the male population 90·89 per cent. are illiterate, 6·96 per cent. can read and write and 2·15 per cent. are learning. Of the females 99·52 per cent. are illiterate. Canarese is the mother-tongue of 16,857 persons, Tulu that of 81,490, Malayálam that of 8,647, Konkani that of 6,321, Maráthi that of 3,303, and Hindustani that of 1,724. Classified by means of subsistence the population consists of 67,230 landholders and tenants, 15,517 agricultural labourers, 21,309 general labourers, 4,274 traders, 427 weavers, 4,664 other artisans and 5,386 others.

Population.

The area of *ryotwári* land in the taluk is 605,800 acres, and that of minor *ináms* is 2,829. There are neither whole *ináms* nor

The land.

CHAP. XIX. zemindáris. Of the ryotwári land about 331,400 acres are under UPPINANGADI. forest and 168,700 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the
The land. remainder 79,700 acres are in occupation, and the area available for the extension of cultivation is thus 26,000 acres. The area cropped in 1892-93 was 57,400 acres of ryotwári land and 1,400 acres of minor inám, or about 0·49 of an acre per head of the population. Including the extent cropped more than once, the extent was 92,400 acres. Rice is the principal crop and is grown on nearly 82,000 acres. There are about 1,200 acres under gingelly and 500 acres under ragi. There were in that year 5,696 single pattás, of which 1,789 were for sums below Rs. 10. The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 1,43,000, and the cesses charged on land revenue amount to Rs. 21,000.

The agricultural stock in the taluk is shown in the margin.

				Interpreting ploughing cattle to
Bulls and bullocks	...	...	36,597	mean bulls, bullocks and male
Cows	...	...	25,040	buffaloes, there is one pair to
Male buffaloes	...	...	21,047	every 3·98 acres in occupation,
Cow buffaloes	...	...	4,675	the district average being one
Young stock	...	...	32,439	pair to 3·60 acres; there are 25
Sheep and goats	...	...	1,525	cows and cow buffaloes to every
Ploughs	...	...	37,694	100 inhabitants against a district
Carts	...	...	579	average of 18; and there are 13 sheep and goats to each thousand

acres in occupation, the average for the district as a whole being 17.

Products.

Even here rice is the staple product, the place next in importance being taken by areca-nuts, of which there are many plantations in the valleys adjoining the spurs of the gháts. Coconut plantations are, of course, less common than in the coast. Ragi is grown more extensively than in most of the other taluks. A crop of some kind of gram, beans, dhol or gingelly is grown after a first rice crop on soils which are fairly good, but do not possess water-supply for a second rice crop. A small quantity of tobacco is grown in some villages of the Sulia Mágané, and a little ginger, turmeric and chillies here and there throughout the taluk.

Places of interest.

Puttúr: Population 3,745, of whom 2,714 are Hindus, 514 Musalmans and 487 Christians; post office; police station; taluk head-quarters; distance from Mangalore 25 miles. Owing to the Coorg insurrection, which first broke out at Bellare, 16 miles south-east, troops were stationed here from 1837 till the introduction of the mofussil police in 1860.

Uppinangadi: Population 1,612; police station; post office; distance from Mangalore 27 miles. Until recently it was the

head-quarters of the taluk. An old temple, which stands at the confluence of the Nétravati and Kumardhári, is held very sacred. It was, however, attacked in 1800 by Subba Rao and the Vittal Heggade, but successfully held by the tahsildar of Kadaba.

CHAP. XIX.
UPPINANGADI.
Places of
interest.

Bailangadi: Population 1,979; the name is derived from Canarese *bailu*, plain and *angadi*, shop. It is the family seat of an old Jain chief, the Múlar.

Bellare: Population 619; post office. The Bellare Mágané was ceded to Coorg in 1768 by Hyder Ali and resumed by Tippoo in 1775, but was again ceded by the English in 1799. It was finally resumed when Coorg was annexed in 1834. A force which left Kumbala under Colonel Jackson in that year to co-operate in the invasion of Coorg from the Mysore side was stopped by a stockade near Bellare.

Kadaba: Population 1,025; police station; post office; distance from Mangalore 43 miles. Kadaba is said to have been the seat of one of the four Bráhmaṇ governors appointed for Tuluva in the eighth century. Owing to its situation it was frequently devastated during the Coorg invasions in the eighteenth century. The tahsildar of Kadaba did good service against recalcitrants in 1800.

Sisila: Population 255; distance from Mangalore 45 miles. Sisila is now a small jungle village, deriving importance only from its ancient temple, but is believed to have been at one time, probably about the eleventh century, the Tulu capital of the Humcha family, who afterwards became the Bairasu Wodears of Kárkal.

Bangadi: Police station; post office. It was the seat of one of the local officers of the Vijayanagar government from the times of Harihara Ráya.

Jamálabád: It was formerly called Narasimhangadi (Narasimha's place), and the present fort was built on its ruins by Tippoo Sultan in honour of his mother Jamál Bee. It is a small town at the foot of a high rock forming the terminus of a long spur from the Kudre Mukh. The capabilities of the rock for fortification were noticed by Tippoo who built a fort on the top of it in 1794. It was captured by the British in 1799, but was soon after surprised and taken by Timma Náyak on behalf of a Mysore pretender. It was recaptured by the British in June 1800.

Subramanya or *Pushpagiri*: It is a small village below the gháts containing 440 inhabitants; police station; distance from Mangalore 55 miles. It is one of the principal seats of serpent worship in South India, and there is also an old and famous temple

CHAP. XIX. UPPINANGADI. **Places of interest.** dedicated to Siva. Although it is a Saivite temple, it holds a *sáligram* deposited there by the Vaishnavite reformer Mádhavá-chárya. A large cattle fair is held here during the annual festival in November and December. Garnets are found in the Kumardhári river 3 miles from the temple. The ascent to the hill is difficult, but can be managed on foot in about three hours. On the summit are many ancient stone cairns.

Dharmastala: It is a place of pilgrimage in the village of Mallarmadi; population 1,325, of whom 1,128 are Hindus; police station; distance from Mangalore 37 miles. There is a well-endowed temple dedicated to Manjunáda. The Dharmastala *játra*, or illumination festival, is celebrated for four days in November or December and the *Nadávali* festival once in twelve years for thirteen days. The Heggade of Dharmastala rendered good service to the British at Jamálabád and against the Vittal Heggade in 1800.

Amara and Sulia: The Amara and Sulia Máganés were added to Coorg by the Bednore rulers in 1730 and resumed by Tippoo in 1775. They were again ceded by the British on the annexation of Canara and remained attached to Coorg until the deposition of the rájá in 1834.

Kudre Mukh: The Kudre Mukh is one of the three peaks of the Western Ghats ranging from 6,173 to 6,207 feet above sea-level, and it forms the sanitarium of South Canara. The name is said to be derived from its appearance as a conspicuous land-mark to sailors. It can be ascended from the west by a bridle-path. There are two bungalows on the Mysore side of the ridge about 500 feet below the top.

Bisley or *Bisli*: This pass was formerly of importance as connecting Mangalore with Seringapatam, but fell into disrepair, and was long practicable for pack-bullocks only. It was recently opened as a fair-weather road and continued to Uppinangadi. As being the shortest route to Subramanya where a great annual fair is held, the cattle-breeders on the other side use this road. The village stands at one end of the pass on the road from Bangalore to Mangalore.

Chármadi: This pass, also known as the Boon ghát or Coffee ghát, was opened in 1864, and now it is one of the main lines for wheeled traffic, specially for coffee transport, between Mangalore and Mysore. The village of the name contains 700 inhabitants and is 42 miles east-north-east from Mangalore.

List of Great Trigonometrical Stations.

CHAP. XIX.

G. T.
STATIONS.

Taluk.	G.T. station.	Height above sea level.
		FEET.
Coondapoor	Bisili, H.S.	2,862
	Gunjanagudda	116
	Karanigatta, h.p.	3,381
	Kodachátri, H.S.	4,411
	Kundabhagavatigudda	256
	Yedamale, h.p.	2,809
	Yelgatta, h.p.	2,964
Kásaragóð	Ballamalai, H.S.	818
	Ballanád, h.p.	970
	Kunduddaka Malai, H.S.	1,896
	Muchil, H.S.	1,215
	Mudipinna, h. tree	695
	Passadigumpe, h.s.	1,068
Mangalore	Karanja, h.t.	744
	Kodinjakal, h.p.	1,143
	Kudre Mukh	6,215
	Kunchar, h.s.	236
	Mangalore, S.	196
	Mijar, H.S.	694
	Mukh head, h.s.	6,180
Pandukal, h.p.	6,185	
Udipi	Agumbi, h.m.	2,817
	Walkunji, H.S.	3,415
Uppinangadi	Ammedikal, H.S.	4,267
	Bangar vellige	5,650
	Beltangadi, S.	357
	Jamálábád, h.m.	1,795
	Yerkal, h.p.	3,188

NOTE.—H.S. means Hill Station (Principal).

S. „ Station (Principal).

h.s. „ hill station (Secondary).

h.p. „ hill platform (Secondary).

h.t. „ hill temple (Secondary).

h.m. „ hill mark (Secondary).

h. tree „ hill tree (Secondary).