

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF TALUQS.

BELLARY.—This taluq is for the most part a level unbroken plain gradually sloping down from the small range of hills known as the Mincherri range, four miles south of Bellary, to the rivers Tungabadra and Haggari.

The Copper Mountain (so called because Hyder Ali worked mines of that ore there) is the highest point of this range. Its summit is 1,600 feet above the level of the plain. The other parts of the range are about 500 feet in height, and are covered very scantily with vegetation. The ascent of the Copper Mountain is most difficult, but on one of the lower hills a Bungalow has been built which can be reached with ease. This is the only range of hills in the taluq, but in several places large masses of detached pieces of rock spring abruptly from the plain. Of these the most remarkable are the Bellary rock (on which the citadel is built), and the rocks of Tekalakota, Halkota and Kurgódu.

The soil in about two-thirds of the taluq is the “régada” or black cotton soil, and in the remaining portion the “masab” or light-brown soil changing in the vicinity of the hills into red gravel. In certain places the black soil is impregnated with saline matter which lessens, and in some cases, totally destroys its fertility.

Roads.—The road from Bangalore enters the taluq near Hiréhal, about 10 miles south of Bellary and passing through that town goes on towards Kurnool viâ Alúr. From east to west the trunk road from Gooty going on to Hospett and Dharwar passes through the taluq. On both these roads there are public bungalows at the different stages. The former road, since the opening of the Railway beyond Cuddapah, has been but little used. In addition there are the lately constructed local fund roads from Bellary to Kambadúr, and from Bellary to Siragúpa, but only 10 miles of the first of these roads is in the taluq. On the Siragúpa road only 8½ miles have been properly made, but the road is passable along its whole distance in the dry weather. Another fair-weather road is the one across the cotton plains by Rúpangudi to Anantapúr.

Rivers, Tanks and Channels.—There are only five tanks in the taluq, and these very insignificant ones.

The rivers Túngabadra and Haggari flow along the boundaries of the taluq. In connection with the Haggari there are channels to the villages of Moka, Chaganúr, Asundi and Rúpangudi. These channels irrigate a total extent of 1,500 acres assessed at Rupees 5,880. Larger channels are taken off from the Túngabadra by anicuts at Desanúr and Siragúpa, by which, speaking roughly, 2,500 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rupees 30,700, are brought under cultivation. The actual figures for A. D. 1867-68, are given below :—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Siragúpa.....	1,436	15,242	266	3,028	1,702	18,270
Desanúr.....	685	7,463	132	1,508	817	8,280
	2,121	22,705	398	4,536	2,519	26,550

These channels are cleared in the month of January by the P. W. Department, and at the same time any petty repairs required are made. The annual cost of the clearing is about Rupees 5,000.

An account of the Lower Bellary Project of the Madras Irrigation Company will be found under the head of Public Works. Mr. Gordon, the Deputy Chief Engineer, was good enough to supply the information.

Area.—The area of the taluq has been computed to be 985 square miles, and its acreage excluding the rocky portions of the country not entered in the accounts, acres 576,169. At present acres 434,291 are under cultivation, and acres 144,869 are waste.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry.....	275,492	2,29,552	152,097	1,35,784	427,589	3,65,336
2. Wet. { Tanks.....	171	732	...	...	171	732
{ Channels...	3,518	32,974	924	6,416	4,442	39,390
{ Wells.....	1,772	2,368	317	941	2,089	3,309
Total.....	5,461	36,074	1,241	7,357	6,702	43,431
Grand Total.....	280,953	2,65,626	153,338	1,43,141	434,291	4,08,607

The rates of assessment vary from two Annas to Rupees 2½ per acre for dry land. The rates charged on irrigated land range between Rupee 1 and Rupees 12. The principal products of the taluq are cholum, cotton, cumboo, korra, rice and pulses of various kinds. The approximate out-turn of the harvest of each variety of grain has been estimated as below:—

White Cholum.....	5,000 garce.
Yellow Cholum.....	4,000 do.
Cumboo.....	2,000 do.
Korra.....	2,000 do.
Paddy.....	1,700 do.
Gram.....	1,000 do.

The greater portion of the surplus grain of the taluq finds its way to Bellary, but a considerable quantity of paddy is annually sent to the principal markets in the Doab such as Lingasagúr and Kanagiri. Dharwar supplies the greater portion of the wheat required in Bellary, about 800 garce being annually imported from that district. A considerable supply of ragi is drawn from the Mysore territories especially in times of scarcity.

NOTE.—The Madras garce is 4,800 seers, of about 80 tolahs each, of cholum (millet) or 9,600 lbs.

Population, &c.—There are 179 villages in the taluq not including 16 hamlets. In 1866 the population was 129,669 souls, and in 1871, 180,157. About two-thirds of these speak Canarese and the remainder Telugu. In Bellary itself, as is natural, Hindustani is largely spoken. The population may be thus classified:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindus.....	58,004	55,617	113,621
Mussalmans.....	7,309	6,828	14,137
Christians.....	1,054	857	1,911
Total.....	66,367	63,302	129,669

The density of population is therefore something more than 183 per square mile.

The rain-fall is very small, this taluq being one of the most arid in the district.

The revenue derived from all sources in the last six years is shown in the following table:—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue ...	2,45,377	2,05,047	2,46,123	2,16,161	2,70,114	2,65,154	2,75,078
2. Do. Miscellaneous ..	29,770	26,637	26,731	28,024	27,461	27,236	27,490
3. Abkari ...	28,501	28,500	62,500	62,533	43,600	66,200	66,200
4. Salt ..	1,712	1,745	1,325	1,491	1,139	1,136	1,220
5. Stamps...	2,988	3,938	1,660	2,064	1,249	1,289	9,986
6. Road Fund .	38	37	38	13,825	13,804	13,642	13,934
Total Rs.....	3,08,386	2,65,904	3,38,377	3,24,098	3,57,367	3,74,657	3,93,908

The principal towns in the taluq are: 1, Bellary; 2, Siragúpa; 3, Hiréhal; 4, Kodutanui; 5, Kurgódu; 6, Kenchengódu.

1. *Bellary*.—In the reign of Krishna Rayel of Vijayanagar, a small fort was built at Bellary by Timmapa, a dependent of that king. He and his son Rangappa held it for many years, paying an annual tribute of Rupees 1,000. After the battle of Telikota, Bellary became subject to the Muhammadan sovereigns of Bijapúr, but the successors of Rangappa Nair were almost independent and in 1650, Hanumappa, his grandson, defeated the descendant of the Vijayanagar Rajas, who claimed tribute from him, in a battle which was fought near Kampli. For another century the feud went on between the Rajas of Bellary, as they now styled themselves, and their former masters. After a time Bellary became part of the possessions of the Nizam and was included in the Jaghire of Adoni which had been given to Basálat Jung, the Nizam's brother. In 1769, Safdar Jung and M. Bussy were sent from Adoni to collect the tribute which the Poligar had for some years refused to pay. The Poligar rashly called Hyder Ali to his aid, who reached Bellary by forced marches, and engaged and defeated the army of Basálat Jung in the plain at the foot of the rock. Doddappa Naik, the Poligar, who had watched the contest from the top of the rock fled by night to Sholapúr, and Hyder took possession. He spent much

money on the fortifications, and with the assistance of some French adventurers who were in his camp, he built the upper and the lower forts much as they now are. Tradition adds, that at the completion of the work these Frenchmen were hanged near the fort gate, because Hyder then for the first time discovered that the other rock was the higher, and that from it his stronghold could be commanded. Bellary was held by Hyder Ali and afterwards by Tippu till 1792, when by the partition treaty of 1792 it fell to the Nizam.

The rock round which Bellary town is built is a huge granitic mass rising somewhat abruptly from the plain. It is about 450 feet above the level of the plain and nearly two miles in circumference. To the east and south the appearance presented is that of a heap of boulders irregularly piled one on the other, but to the west it slopes down more gradually and offers an unbroken surface of sheet-rock. To the north is a smaller detached mass of rocks.

Bellary rock is defended by two distinct lines of works, the upper and the lower fort. The upper fort is a quadrangular building on * the summit of the rock, and as there is only one way up to it (easily held by a small force), it was justly considered impregnable by the Mysore princes. A small guard is now kept on the hill, and here Muzuffar Khan,* the ex-nawab of Kurnool, was confined for 40 years for the murder of his wife near Adoni. He was released from confinement on the occasion of Sir W. Denison's visit in 1864.

The lower fort is built at the eastern base of the rock and is about half a mile in circumference. Within it are the Protestant Church, the Arsenal, the Orphanage, the Masonic Lodge, the Post Office, the Commissariat Stores and many private dwellings.

Just outside the fort is the Protestant Burial Ground. This is already full, and a site for a new one has been selected near the Race-course.

* The chiefs of Kurnool are descended from an ancient Affghan family who originally served under the Bijapur Sultans, but afterwards held Military appointments under the Emperor Shah Jehan. Alif Khan, Nawab, died in 1815, and his eldest son and legitimate successor was Munawar Khan. His next brother however, Muzuffar Khan, claimed the succession and seized the fort, and it was found necessary to send a force against it from Bellary under Colonel Mariott, when Muzuffar Khan surrendered. Munawar Khan was placed on the musnud by Mr. Chaplin and reigned for nine years. On his death in 1823, his brother Muzuffar Khan was recognized by government as his legitimate heir, and orders were issued to Mr. Campbell to instal him. The Nawab met Mr. Campbell at Adoni, and while the camp was halting there for a day or two, the Nawab murdered his wife. This was not the first murder he was suspected of; and as this one had been committed in the Company's territory, an investigation was made and the Nawab sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was confined from 1823 to 1864. He still lives, at a very advanced age, in a house at the foot of the rock.

On the south of the rock is the native suburb. The Cowle Bazaar containing 4,000 houses with a population of 18,323, is part of the *Cantonment, and is under military discipline. The Bruce-pettah and the Mellor-pettah also contain about 4,000 houses and have a population of 18,692. The main street in the Cowle Bazaar is wide, and the houses on either side of it well-built. It is said to be the finest Military Bazaar in South India. There are some fine houses in the Bruce-pettah, but the streets here are narrower and laid out with less regularity. It was commenced in 1815 by Mr. Bruce, the Judge, to shelter a number of people who were ejected from the fort without much warning for strategical reasons. The pettah is named after him, and the Mellor-pettah after a former Collector. To the west of the rock are the regimental lines for two Native Infantry Regiments, one European Regiment and one Regiment of Cavalry. They are for the most part good and substantial buildings regularly and neatly laid out. On the other side of the rock are the Jail, the Sessions Court, the Cutcherry, the Public Bungalow and the residences of the Civil Officers and the Staff. The Railway terminus, now completed, is also here.

Between the Cowle Bazaar and the Bruce-pettah is the tank. It is small and very much silted up, and is of little use. A project is now being carried out, the object of which is to supply the tank *and the fort ditch from a reservoir to be constructed at Alipûr.

The houses in the Bruce-pettah below the tank bund are damp and unhealthy. There are but few good wells in the town, and each year the scarcity of water is more severely felt. The fort ditch and Mainwaring's tank supply the bazaars with drinking water. On the top of the rock are three or four pools of water. How these are supplied is a disputed point, but the water is always fresh, and in the hottest season is not dried up. The top of the rock is 1,600 feet *above sea level.

The roads in the Cantonment are good, and for the most part well-shaded with avenues. But trees grow with difficulty in Bellary, and the gardens which were once so common are now seldom seen. This is attributable to the brackishness of the water. Every year water is more scarce and falls to a lower level in the wells. The old springs seem to have nearly dried up, and the water now found is generally unfit for use.

The population of the town in 1866 including the Cantonment and Cowle Bazaar is classified in the accompanying Table:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindus.....	13,341	13,691	27,032
Muhammadans	4,178	3,968	8,086
Christians.....	1,042	855	1,897
Total.....	18,561	18,454	37,015

2. *Siragúpa* is about 32 miles due north of Bellary. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, who has also jurisdiction over 74 of the surrounding villages. The town is built on the south bank of the Túngabadra, and some of the minor channels pass among the houses. The situation is low, the streets narrow and ill-ventilated, and the general health of the people is not good.

3. *Hiréhal* is on the Bangalore road, 10 miles south of Bellary. There are the remains of a strong fort here. The Public Bungalow has been handed over to the Department of Public Works, but a room is reserved for district officers on circuit. Brass work is done here very largely.

4. *Kodutanni* the first stage on the Dharwar road and formerly considered a sacred place as the halting place of Komarasami on his expedition against the Rakshas. The town is a small one, but there is a good tank and the remains of a strong fort. Ruins in the town show that a Jaina settlement lived there at one time.

5. *Kurgódu* is remarkable for the number of temples in its vicinity, among them a very fine new one dedicated to Siva and containing a colossal representation of the bull Nandi, a monolith. There are several inscriptions cut in stone in the temples.

6. *Kenchengódu* on the banks of the Túngabadra is now almost in ruins. The gardens and fort were built by Kenchengowda, the founder of the place. For services rendered to the Vijayanagar State, the villages of Siragúpa and Desanúr were conferred in jag-hire on his descendant Basvanagowda. In the time of his son the place was taken by the Subadar of Adoni. It is now almost deserted. There are some curious paintings on the ceiling of one of the rooms of the palace, and a lengthy inscription in Hali Canarese inserted in one of the walls.

HOSPETT.—This taluq was formerly known as the Kampli taluq. In 1851 the head quarters of the taluq were moved from Kampli to Hospett. Though small in size it is one of the richest in the district, on account of the large revenue drawn from the lands below the river channels.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 540 square miles exclusive of the Sandúr jaghire which contains 145 more. This jaghire was formerly included in the Kudlighi taluq, was in 1832 transferred to the Hospett taluq, and has recently been declared to be an independent native state. An account of it will be found in another place.

The principal natural features of the taluq are the parallel ranges of hills bounding the Sandúr valley, which run through the taluq from north to south, finishing rather abruptly at Hospett. Some of the higher plateau of these ranges have an elevation of 3,000 feet. There are smaller detached ranges, one commencing near Papanalkenhalli and going on to Daroji, and another starting from Kamlapúr and passing by Bukkásagra to Mettri. The slopes of these hills are well-wooded and most of the fuel consumed in Bellary is brought from them. The western half of the taluq has a more open aspect. The soil is throughout rich. About 4 per cent. of the soil of the taluq is black cotton soil, but in the west the red predominates. Excluding the hill ranges, and the rocky portions of the taluq, 260,114 acres are entered in the accounts as more or less fit for cultivation. Of these 48 per cent. are cultivated, and the remainder waste.

The subjoined table gives an abstract of the cultivation for Fasli 1278:—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1. Dry.....	67,613	30,945	31,951	39,201	99,594	70,146	
2. Wet.....	1. Tanks... ..	3,310	17,750	587	4,607	3,897	22,357
	2. Channels...	8,132	62,393	3,934	31,241	12,066	93,634
	3. Wells.....	755	1,030	225	225	980	1,255
Total.....	12,197	81,173	4,746	36,073	16,943	1,17,246	
Grand total.....	79,840	1,12,118	36,697	75,274	116,537	1,87,392	

The rates of assessment on dry lands vary between Rupees 2-8, and two Annas. The highest assessed land under the Túngabdra channels pays Rupees 12 per acre and the lowest Rupee 1. On tank irrigated lands the assessment ranges from Rupee 1 to Rupees 2-8.

Sugar-cane and paddy are largely grown in the rich soil beneath the channels. On the black soil in the north-west of the taluq, cholum is the staple crop, and "Akadi" grains or those pulses which are sown with cholum but reaped at different times such as dhol, green gram, &c.

Cholum being the staple food of the agricultural classes, the surplus rice of the taluq is very largely exported to Bellary, Adoni and to Múndrigi in the Dharwar district. In return, cholum, gram and wheat are sent into the markets of Chitwadi, Kampli and Narayan-deverakerra, from the Nizam's country and from Harpanhalli and Dharwar.

Roads.—This taluq is better supplied with roads than any other, not excepting even the Bellary taluq. All are in good condition and may be used at all seasons of the year :

1. The Bellary-Dharwar road enters the taluq near Ingligay and passes through Hospett. There are public bungalows adjoining the road at Gadiganúr and Hospett.

2. Hospett to Kamlapúr. At Kamlapúr the road branches ; one arm going to Kampli, and the other viâ Daroji to Kodutanni where it joins the trunk road.

3. Kampli to Daroji.

4. Hospett to Chitwadi (2 miles). The latter place is the great market of the western taluqs, and for goods imported from the Nizam's country. The extension of this road to Hossúr (2 miles) is much required. The only passage at present is a narrow paved lane, winding through the paddy and sugar-cane fields. The traffic is very great, but at present everything has to be unloaded at Hossúr or Chitwadi, as the case may be, and carried through this passage on bullocks or by coolies. Carts cannot pass.

5. Hospett-Ramandrúg. This is about 11 miles long and is one of the three gháts leading up to the sanatorium. The gradient is an easy one. Of the other two gháts, one passes along the Sandúr valley and through Yettinhatti to Tornagal, where the trunk road to Dharwar is joined. The third and steepest is made down the

western slopes of the range and is continued viâ Naglapûr and *Donaikenkerra to the Dharwar road which is joined at Ballahunsi.

6. Roads leaving the trunk-road at Gavurupûr lead to Kúdlighi and Hurryhûr.

There are more than 100 miles of well made and metalled roads in this taluq alone.

Rivers, Tanks and Channels.—The river Túngabadra flows along the northern side of the taluq. It is crossed at intervals by anicuts from which six irrigation channels are led off. A description of these channels and of the cultivation below them will be found under the head of Public Works.

There are 27 tanks entered in the taluq accounts but only four are of any size. These are at Daroji, Donaikenkerra, Kamlapûr and Avinamadagu.

A table showing the cultivation under these tanks is given below :

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
Daroji.....	1,578	RS. 7,075	61	RS. 227	1,639	RS. 7,302
Kamlapûr	244	2,203	171	761	415	2,964
Donaikenkerra.....	310	2,433	51	498	361	2,931
Avinamadagu.....	210	696	18	65	228	761
Túngabadra Channels.....	7,128	58,163	3,882	30,523	11,010	88,686

The Daroji tank was constructed under the government of Tippu Sultán. It is formed by damming up a gap in one of the minor ranges of hills with a bund three miles in length, and in some places 60 feet in height. The bund breached in the great storm at the close of 1851, and the greater part of the village was destroyed. It is rarely dry, though in the famine year of 1866 there was no water there for some time. A small bungalow has been built on the bund.

The Kamlapûr tank is supplied by a channel from the river. Excellent fish are caught here and at Daroji.

There is an enormous bund on the Dharwar road about a mile beyond Hospett, but no water is retained by it. The site is a good one, but the soil in the bed of the tank is of so porous a nature that

the water percolates through it and escapes to the river. A breached bund higher up the valley might be repaired with advantage.

Population, &c.—At the census of Fasli 1276 A. D. 1866-67, the population was returned at 74,431, ten per cent. of whom were Mussalmans. In 1871 it was 91,825. The density of population is 170 to the square mile.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	33,862	32,879	66,741
Mussalmans... ..	3,980	3,707	7,687
Christians	3	.....	3
Total.....	37,845	36,586	74,431

The language spoken in the taluq is Canarese though Telugu is also understood.

The following table shows the revenue derived from different sources during the last seven years :—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue..	1,27,460	1,29,874	1,26,257	1,28,760	1,21,686	1,20,446	1,26,556
Abkari	43,500	43,500	68,250	81,500	45,900	54,000	54,000
Salt	540	553	439	432	412	413	435
Stamps...	10,933	10,441	10,517	15,228	16,616	15,833	13,840
Miscellaneous .	27,243	26,001	25,953	24,816	26,864	27,721	26,237
Road Fund	19	19	18	7,258	7,107	7,107	6,640
Total Rupees...	2,09,695	2,10,388	2,31,434	2,57,994	2,18,585	2,25,520	2,27,708

The chief industrial pursuits in the taluq are the weaving of silk and cotton cloths, (known all over the district by their thickness); the manufacture of brass and copper vessels at Hospett, and the

iron foundries at Kamlapúr where the chaldrons used in sugar-boiling are made. The iron-ore is procured from the Ramandrúg hills.

The principal towns are : 1, Hospett ; 2, Kampli ; 3, Kamlapúr ; 4, Chitwadi ; 5, Narayandeverakerra.

1. *Hospett*. (Hossa petta, new town.) Population 9,419.

This town is now the cusba of the taluq. The Head Assistant Collector was formerly stationed here and had charge of the four western taluqs, but his office was removed in 1868. His Cutcherry is now occupied as a range office by the Public Works Department. The other public buildings in the town are the taluq Cutcherry and the Dispensary. There is also a Travellers' Bungalow. The taluq Cutcherry was built in 1862 on the old standard plan, and with the exception of the one at Hadagalli is the best in the district. The main street of the town is wide and contains good houses and shops, but the back streets are narrow and tortuous. The town was greatly improved in 1866 and 1867 by levelling the old fort wall and filling up the ditch, formerly a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. The town is situated on high ground and is considered healthy. The hill behind the town is called Joladarashi (heap of cholera) on account of its shape. There are two fine temples at the end of the main street. The chief industry of the place is of course weaving, but brass and copper vessels are made in great quantities. Just outside the town are some curious tombs of Muhammadan architecture. The London Mission had a school here at one time, but it has been discontinued, and a rate-school substituted. The Committee is selected from the leading men of Hospett and Chitwadi.

2. *Kampli*. Population 9,227.

The town is built on the banks of the Túngabadra river, and close to it is one of the fords where the river may be crossed. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, but his Cutcherry built in the very heart of the town is in a ruined condition. The town is not healthy, its site is low, and it is surrounded by paddy-fields. Weaving, especially of silk cloths, is carried on here. The town would be improved if the walls of the old fort were knocked down.

3. *Kamlapúr*. Population 4,132.

This town is five miles distant from the cusba and is chiefly

celebrated for its iron foundries, if they may be so called. An enormous quantity of sugar-cane is grown in the rich lands below the channels, and to boil the juice down, large iron pans are required. These are made at Kamlapúr. There is not a single good street in the town which is built underneath the tank-bund. Kamlapúr was at one time a suburb of Vijayanagar, and the ruins of the ancient city and the modern houses of Kamlapúr are side by side. There is a small bungalow here, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hathaway, where visitors to the ruins usually stop. There is also a substantially-built chuttrum for native travellers and pilgrims.

4. *Chitwadi*. Population 3,116.

Here is held weekly the chief market of the western taluqs. The town is two miles distant from the cusba, and many of its leading merchants prefer to live there. There are three or four fine streets here. The Bella channel runs through the middle of the town.

5. *Narayandeverakerra*.

This was the chief town of the jaghire which was resumed in 1837. There is a fine building here known as the palace, but it is falling into decay. Parts of the old fort wall still remain. The chief feature of the place is the tank. A District Moonsiff holds his court here, and the towns people are indebted to him for a fine well at the west end of the town and for carrying out several recently planned improvements.

KUDLIGHI—The area of this taluq is 864 square miles. It contains 384 villages or one to every $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles of country. But of these 102 are 'Bécharák' or deserted, and 73 have a population under 100.

The cultivation in this taluq is very small as the soil is rocky and stony. On the north-east the Komarasami range is prolonged to the neighbourhood of Gudikotta. There are low hills all round the cusba also. The highest point in the taluq is probably Jerrimalla hill about 8 miles from Kúdlighi.

This taluq contains 537,015 acres including the hill tracts and Porumboke land. In the accounts only 523,884 acres are shown as assessed and fit for cultivation. Of these only 124,428 acres are actually under cultivation. The rest or three quarters of the taluq is waste.

The actual cultivation in Fasli 1278 was—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry	110,207	54,354	20,856	6,307	130,063	60,661
2. Wet {	Tanks.....	5,287	26,463	4,668	3,634	9,955
	Channels.....	935	2,023	54	162	989
	Wells.....	3,723	4,401	568	1,338	4,291
Total.. ...	9,945	32,887	5,290	5,134	15,235	38,021
Grand Total.....	120,152	87,241	26,146	11,441	145,298	98,682

The rates for irrigated land vary from Rupee 1 to Rupees 9; for regad land from 7 Annas up to Rupees 3, and for the mixed soils from 2 Annas to 2 Rupees 8 Annas. The extent of cotton soil is about 20,000 acres. The red and mixed soils largely predominate; they are very poor and in consequence very lightly assessed.

Sources of Irrigation.—The Chinna Haggari river (to be distinguished from the one in the Bellary taluq) flows through the west of the taluq. Its water is not utilized in any way for irrigation. About 15,000 acres are classed in the accounts as wet. The principal sources of irrigation are the tanks of—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Kúdlighi	229	1,424	55	383	284	1,807
2. Kottár.....	524	3,838	86	523	610	4,361
3. Hansi.....	406	2,860	77	611	483	3,471
4. Ujini.....	347	1,581	79	389	426	1,970
5. Chornár.....	146	1,148	52	420	198	1,568

The principal products are cholam, ragi, cumboo, horse-gram, korra, green-gram, oil seeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Cholam and gram are sent to the Bellary markets and to Múndrigi in Dharwar. A

small quantity of rice is imported for the wealthier classes, chiefly from the Mysore districts.

Roads.—There are roughly speaking 70 miles of made road. The most important are those connecting Kúdlighi with the adjoining cusbas of Hospett and Harpanhalli. Another road viâ Gudikotta joins the Bangalore road at Ulavasangatahalli; but parts of them are hardly passable for wheeled traffic. Roads are under construction from Kottúr to Ujini and from Kúdlighi to Hossahalli. Another road from the cusba leads to Kannavahalli on the borders of the Sandúr state. If this road were continued through the pass so as to join the Ramandrúg ghát near Sandúr, a large quantity of traffic would be attracted, and the road would doubtless become one of the main thoroughfares from the western taluqs to Bellary.

Population and Language.—At the census of 1866 the population was 74,217 or 86 persons per square mile. A very small percentage are Mussalmans. Canarese is chiefly spoken by the ryots, but Telugu is understood. In 1871 the population was 93,647, or 109 to the square mile.

5. The collections from all sources in the last seven years are as under—

FASLI A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	93,302	89,116	85,795	93,411	91,690	91,899	86,453
2. Abkari.....	15,100	15,100	35,000	21,541	16,100	21,300	21,300
3. Salt.....	319	254	272	271	289	368	373
4. Stamps	1,235	3,114	2,480	2,030	3,068	2,584	2,127
5. Miscellaneous..	12,966	10,322	9,768	10,523	12,141	10,661	10,388
6. Road Fund		77	75	2,976	3,884	3,839	3,680
Total.. ...	1,22,922	1,17,983	1,33,390	1,30,752	1,27,172	1,30,651	1,24,321

The chief towns are (1) Kúdlighi, (2) Kottúr, (3) Jerrimalla.

1. Kúdlighi (population 2,726,) contains 350 houses and huts. It is 35 miles in a direct line south-west of Bellary and 30 miles south of Hospett. It is considered a very unhealthy place, and native subordinates would rather take less pay in any other taluq

than be stationed here. Lately however the walls which surrounded the old fort have been removed and two good streets made through the heart of the town. The principal manufacture is the weaving of woollen cumblies which are made of a peculiarly fine texture and exported to Mysore. About 3 miles from the cusba is a strong fort on a hill called Virandrúg. Tippu Sultán attempted to take it but was unable to do so.

2. Kottúr (population 4,684,) is said to have been founded about 400 years ago by a hermit named Bassappa, in whose honour there is a temple in the village. Since the removal of the Moonsiff's Court, which was once stationed here, the population has fallen off and the importance of the town decreased.

3. Jerrimalla is now a town of no importance but was in the last century the residence of a powerful Poligar. The founder of the family, Pennappa Naik, was rewarded by Achyuta Raya of Vijayanagar, for his services in capturing a rebellious chief, with a jaghire, with the Kamil rent of 15,000 Pagodas, (Pagoda = Rs. 2½ about) and another jaghire valued at 35,150 Pagodas was granted to him for the service of 500 horses and 300 peons. Under the Bijapur kings and Aurungzebe, his territory was reduced, and he was compelled to pay a larger tribute and to keep up a larger body of troops. About 1700 he captured Sandúr, but in 1728 this was taken from him by the Mahratta, Siddoji Gorepori. In 1742 the Poligars of Chitteldrúg and Harpanhalli stripped him of all his lands except a few villages close to Jerrimalla. In 1752 the whole country was conquered by the Poligar of Chitteldrúg who obliged the Jerrimalla Poligar to serve with 500 peons and to pay his tribute through him. When Hyder took Chitteldrúg in 1767, the Jerrimalla Poligar appealed to him and was put to death by the Chitteldrúg Poligar. His son fled, but afterwards, having rendered some service to Hyder, he was reinstated by him. He accompanied Hyder into the Carnatic in 1780. The whole district was resumed by Tippu in 1787, and the Poligar fled, but again seized the district during the campaign of 1791. He was expelled at the peace, and when Jerrimalla was given over to the Nizam in 1799, the Poligar was allowed to rent the district at its full value. Soon after he fell into arrears and fled to Mysore where he died. The family is now extinct.

HARPANHALLI.—The area of the taluq is 592 square miles. Situated in the extreme west of the district, it is intersected by low

ranges of hills which give it a more varied aspect than is presented by the level and unbroken plains of the adjoining taluq of Hadagalli.

The principal of these ranges runs from Adavi Mallankerra to Chikkatér, a distance of 10 miles, and thence is connected by isolated hills with the Mysore table-land.

The Tungabadra river flows along a small part of the western frontier.

Cultivation.—In the Pymaish or old survey accounts 419,977 acres are entered as fit for cultivation, but only 35 per cent. of this is actually cultivated or included in the ryots' holdings.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
1. Dry.. ..	126,996	74,966	16,896	9,309	143,892	84,275
2. Wet { Tanks.....	2,908	16,380	546	2,626	3,454	19,006
{ Channels.....	158	591	36	150	194	741
{ Wells.....	505	721	101	200	606	921
Total.....	3,571	17,692	683	2,976	4,254	20,668
Grand Total.....	130,567	92,658	17,579	12,285	148,146	1,04,943

As is shown in the foregoing table, the largest part of the taluq is under dry cultivation. There are only four tanks capable of irrigating an ayacut of 200 acres, and no advantage has been taken of the Tungabadra for the formation of river channels. The cultivation under these four tanks in Fasli 1278 (1866-67) was

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Nilgunda..	270	1,326	37	163	307	1,489
2. Hagrañúr	238	1,106	51	131	289	1,237
3. Arsakerra	236	2,282	27	198	263	2,480
4. Bagali.	223	1,388	52	218	275	1,606

There are 9 other tanks capable of irrigating between 100 and 200 acres, the largest of which is at Kanchúr. All the others are small ones.

The principal crops are jonna, ragi, korra and oil seeds, and on irrigated land sugar-cane and paddy. These are exported to Dharwar and Múndrigi in the Bombay Presidency, and to Hurryhúr and Chitteldrúg in Mysore. Rice is imported from Dharwar and the better irrigated taluqs of Mysore.

Roads.—There are 58 miles of road more or less complete, of these the chief are :—

1. Harpanhalli to Kúdlighi...(10)
2. do. to Hadagalli...(12)
3. do. to Hospett...(11)
4. do. to Tellighi...(9½)

4. The revenue from all sources in the last seven years is shown below :—

FASLI A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	90,403	92,186	92,297	95,025	93,425	94,740	95,451
Do. Miscellaneous.	13,853	13,962	13,732	12,766	12,770	12,821	12,819
Abkari.....	14,900	14,900	35,600	35,600	15,100	18,050	18,050
Stamps.....	2,305	2,458	2,152	2,205	2,386	2,379	2,610
Salt.....	421	371	431	525	592	574	555
Road Fund.....	12	10	10	2,992	3,784	3,814	3,792
Total....	1,21,894	1,23,887	1,44,222	1,49,113	1,28,057	1,32,378	1,33,277

Population.—At the census taken in Fasli 1276, (1866-67) the population was 62,864 souls, of whom 3·5 per cent. were Mussalmans. In 1871 it had risen to 86,000.

Most of the people live by agriculture, but there is a small trade in cotton and piece goods which find a market at Uchingi. At Harpanhalli, copper, brass and ornamental metal vessels are made, and some families make a living by the manufacture of wooden toys. The language spoken is almost universally Canarese.

The chief towns are Harpanhalli and Uchingi Drúg.

Harpanhalli—(population 6,308) the cusba town of the taluq lies 66 miles to the south-west of Bellary. The town is famous as the seat of one of the most powerful Poligars in the district in the last century. The founder of the family was a Boya, one of the lowest of the Indian castes. He was a Taliari, and on the subversion of the Vijayanagar dynasty seized on two small districts near Harpanhalli. One of his successors married the daughter of the Poligar of Chitteldrúg and received as her dower the taluq of Uchingi drúg, the revenue of which was at that time 20,000 Rupees. The last of the line was Soma Saiker Naik who died without issue in 1766. At this time the Poligar was paying a peshkush of 12,000 Rupees to the Nizam, 6,000 to Morari Rau of Gooty, and three lakhs of Rupees to the Peishwa. The widow of Soma Saiker Naik adopted a child named Giriappa, the son of an inhabitant of Kunchinhalli, who succeeded at her death and held the district till 1786 when Harpanhalli was taken by Tippu Sultán, and the Poligar and his three sons captured and sent to Seringapatam where it is supposed they died. One of his followers escaped some time after, and having joined the army of the Mahratta Purseram Bhow, was set up by him as Poligar. He was expelled in a few days by a detachment sent against him by Tippu, but he returned during the second Mysore war and made himself master of Harpanhalli. He surrendered in 1800 to General Harris, by whom he was recognized as Poligar. This surrender without bloodshed was quite unexpected and was due entirely to the influence of the Dewan Hamsayya who was rewarded with a jaghire in the Hospett taluq worth Rupees 6,000. This jaghire lapsed in 1835 on the death of his son Virupakshappa.

The Poligar of Harpanhalli died in 1825 leaving three widows, each of whom put forward distinct claims. The net revenue after all charges had been paid was Rupees 25,000 per annum. The Board of Revenue considered the jaghire hereditary, but the Government differed and ordered its resumption. One-third of his property was set apart for the payment of creditors, and the widows were allowed to have a life-interest in the rest. The family is now extinct.

The fort has been deserted, and is supposed to be haunted by a late Tahsildar, M. Bhima Ran, who took up arms in 1857 and was* killed at the storm of Kopala. The houses in the town are well-built and some of the streets good. There is a small bungalow here, belonging to the Collector, and immediately behind it on some rising

ground is a fine temple. A colony of Jainas has settled in the town.

Uchingi—(population 2,022) is situated at the foot of a fine drúg. The hill fort built by one of the Harpanhalli Poligars is now in ruins. The drúg has the appearance of great strength being of considerable height, and on the north and west sides almost perpendicular. White and black cumblies are made here.

HADAGALLI.—The area of the taluq has been computed to be 623 square miles. In shape it may be described as an irregular parallelogram with an average length of 32 miles and a breadth of 20 miles. The taluq is in general flat with a gradual fall to the north. There are a few small and unimportant hills in the south near Adavi Mallankerra. The soil is chiefly of the red and mixed description, and only about 9 per cent. of the total area is black soil. Very little of it is irrigated.

2. **Cultivation**.—In the accounts the total acreage of the taluq is given at 401,334 acres. Of these 54 per cent. were actually under cultivation in Fasli 1279 (1869-70.)

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry	184,628	1,08,899	32,610	23,040	217,238	1,31,939
2. Wet { Tanks.....	1,021	5,263	205	1,408	1,226	6,671
{ Channels....	765	3,291	104	662	869	3,953
{ Wells.....	1,325	1,733	.....	.....	1,325	1,733
Total.....	3,111	10,287	309	2,070	3,420	12,357
Grand Total	187,739	1,19,186	32,919	25,110	220,658	1,44,296

The rates of assessment vary in the manner usual in the district from Annas 2 to Rupees 2-8 for dry land, and from Rupee 1 up to Rupees 12 for wet land.

The principal products of the taluq are cholum, ragi, sujja, korra, oil-seeds, cotton, gram and other pulses. Cholum is the principal crop. The grain exported is sent chiefly to Chitwadi whence it finds its way to the Nizam's territory and to Bellary. Most of the cotton is

sent to Kúmpṭa on the western coast. Little grain is brought into the taluq, as the staple food of the bulk of the population, here as elsewhere, is cholum and ragi; but it has been estimated that 80 garce of rice is annually obtained from Mysore and about 10 garce of wheat from Dharwar. These estimates are of course framed more or less by guess-work, but were supplied by an intelligent Tahsildar.

3. Sources of Irrigation.—The only rivers are the Túngabadra and a small affluent called the Haggari, which must be distinguished from the river of the same name which falls into the Túngabadra lower down. There is an anicut across the Túngabadra at Valabapúr, which will be found described under the head of Public Works, and there is a small anicut across the Haggari near Timbrahalli. There are very few tanks, and those few unimportant. A large one made near the cusba in 1866 out of famine funds has not been a success. The largest tanks and their irrigable area are given below :—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Hira Hadagalli.....	106	1,003	45	460	151	1,463
2. Maramanhalli.....	258	1,428	77	380	335	1,808
3. Chintalapalli.....	266	1,397	40	250	306	1,647
4. Timbrahalli Channel....	210	1,405	72	436	282	1,841

4. Roads.—There are about 55 miles of made road. The chief road is the one from Bellary to Dharwar, about 30 miles of which are in the north of the taluq. There is also a road from Hampasagra to Hira Hadagalli and so on to the frontier (15), and another from Hadagalli to the neighbouring cusba of Harpanhalli. About 6 miles of the road between Hospett and Harpanhalli is also in this taluq.

5. Language.—The language spoken is, as in the rest of the western taluqs, Canarese. The population at the census of 1866 was 73,914 which in 1871 had risen to 90,306, of whom 43 per cent. were Mussalmans. The average density of population is 145 to the square mile.

6. The revenue from all sources during the last five years is shown below :—

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	1,16,951	1,16,787	1,17,705	1,18,120	1,17,103	1,17,523	1,19,285
2. Abkari.....	13,560	13,500	26,600	26,600	13,600	13,600	16,000
3. Salt.....	170	163	147	186	205	207	251
4. Stamps.....	2,301	3,026	3,588	2,788	3,109	3,278	3,071
5. Miscellaneous..	17,828	17,102	16,699	16,779	17,338	17,141	16,937
6. Road Fund.....	...	28	28	4,781	4,755	4,751	4,809
Total.....	1,50,810	1,50,606	1,64,767	1,69,254	1,56,110	1,56,500	1,60,353

The chief towns are: 1, Huvin Hadagalli, (population 4,400); 2, Hampságra, (population 3,484); 3, Hira Hadagalli, (population 3,270); 4, Hollal, (population 2,361); 5, Magali, (population 2,198); 6, Hollalgúndi, (population 2,571), and 7, Timbrahalli, (population 2,098). Of these, only the first two merit any special notice.

1. *Hadagalli* being the cusba town gives its name to the taluq. The town is built on fine open ground and is considered very healthy. About a quarter of a mile to the south is the taluq Cutcherry, built on the old standard plan and the finest in the district.

2. *Hampságra* is a large town on the banks of the Túngabadra river, and there is a ferry there. There is a public bungalow close to the river and not far from the town. Fine grapes are grown there. Some of the houses are very good ones, and there are some very wealthy merchants who unfortunately are always quarrelling with each other, and the townspeople are split up into two factions, whose disputes not unfrequently end in bloodshed. Till quite recently there used to be at least one murder there each year arising out of these disputes.

RAIDRUG.—The area of the taluq is 890 square miles. It is therefore the fourth in size; Bellary, Dharmavaram and Gooty alone having a greater area.

The soil in the north and west of the taluq round Honnúr and Bellagúpa is “régada,” in the rest of the taluq it is a poor kind of red stony soil. There are a few hills in the extreme west of the taluq, the highest point being probably the Drúg, at the foot of which Raidrúg cusba is built.

The actual cultivation in Fasli 1278 (1868-69) was :—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
1. Dry.....	129,051	RS. 61,216	37,447	RS. 20,258	166,498	RS. 81,474
2. Wet... { Tanks.....	2,870	13,751	1,502	2,369	4,372	16,120
	Channels.....	3,710	12,339	3,304	5,110	7,014
	Wells.....	3,573	5,133	505	1,810	4,078
	Total.....	10,153	31,223	5,311	9,289	15,464
Grand Total.....	139,204	92,439	42,758	29,547	181,962	1,21,986

The chief crops are paddy, cholum, ragi, gram, cotton and korra. The rates of assessment for dry land vary between two Annas and Rs. 2-4, and for irrigated land between Rs. 1 and 12.

2. **Sources of Irrigation.**—The Pennér and Haggari rivers flow* through the taluq, but with the exception of a few small channels which are made afresh every year through the sand, they have not been utilized for irrigational purposes. An account of a project for an anicut across the Haggari to supply the large Kanakal tank will be found under the head of Public Works. The most important tanks with their ayacut are shown in the following Table :—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.
1.—Kanakal..... a	1,127	RS. 6,103	284	RS. 1,887	1,411	RS. 7,990
b	210	764	7	19	217	783
2.—Talikerri.....	283	1,120	64	366	347	1,486
3.—Erradikerri.....	151	659	70	229	221	888
4.—Kodihalli.....	132	565	30	163	162	728

3 **Roads.**—There are 100 miles of metalled road in the taluq. Some of these are not yet completed but will be in a year or two.

1. Raidrúg to Kalyandrúg 18 miles. | Raidrúg to Hirehal..... 22 miles.
 Do. to Budigúma... 28 „ | Bellary to Kalyandrúg.. 32 „

About 30 miles of the old road from Bellary to Bangalore passes through this taluq, and though for years nothing has been spent on its maintenance it is still in very fair order.

4. **Language and Population.**—The language is chiefly Telugu, but Canarese is spoken in a few villages to the south-west of Raidrúg. The population in 1866, was 65,453 and in 1871, 88,069, of whom 5 per cent. were Mussalmans. The density of population is therefore 98 to the square mile.

5. The revenue from all sources for a series of years is given below.

FASLI. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue..	1,04,720	96,734	1,01,903	1,09,498	1,10,836	1,07,958	1,13,175
2. Salt	2,335	2,523	1,578	1,478	1,598	1,784	1,786
3. Stamps	7,518	6,943	4,705	4,877	5,304	4,197	4,217
4. Miscellaneous...	17,633	16,278	13,166	14,456	16,825	16,404	15,313
5. Abkari	25,900	25,900	46,000	46,000	19,500	22,000	22,000
6. Road Fund	87	94	95	5,756	5,815	5,784	6,011
Total Rs...	1,58,193	1,48,472	1,67,447	1,81,565	1,59,878	1,58,077	1,62,502

The only towns of any importance are, (1) Raidrúg, (2) Kanakal.

Raidrúg (population 5,971), the chief town of the taluq, consists of a citadel and a lower fort, within which is the town, regularly laid out. The citadel occupies the summit of a mass of granite rocks, rising to the height of 1,200 feet, which are connected by a lower ridge with a group of wild and naked hills bounding on the north-east the plains of Chitteldrúg. The south face of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible. The lower fort is guarded by a triple line of works, and a narrow pathway blasted in the rock leads from it to the citadel. At intervals along this path are gateways of solid masonry and fresh lines of fortification. About half-way up the hill is the old palace of the Poligar, said to have been built about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and close by are two fine temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna. Some of the temples in the pettah below are also deserving of attention. Another road to the citadel is from the

tank to the north of the Eédga. There are the ruins of houses and gardens on the rock, but few people live up there now.

The earlier Poligars of Raidrúg were Boyas, and it is said that the palace and the forts were built by one of them named Janga Naik. About the end of the sixteenth century this family seems to have been deposed, and one of the descendants of the ex-Dalvoye (Commander-in-Chief) of Vijayanagar, succeeded in making himself master of Raidrúg and the adjacent fort of Konderpi drúg. He was a tributary of the Sultáns of Bijapúr, to whom he paid a tribute of Rupees 60,000. At this time, according to Colonel Monro, he was in possession of land bearing the Kamil assessment of a lakh and a half of Pagodas, (Rupees 4,50,000) and he soon afterwards increased his territory by annexing 152 villages round Konderpi and Kambadúr, and a little later, 190 villages near Dharmaveram. Hitherto he had been obliged to furnish 3,000 peons when called upon; but the Emperor Aurungzebe following his usual policy, remitted the service and increased the tribute to Rupees 72,000. This was a mere trifle, as the assessment of the land in the possession of the Poligar at this time was estimated at Rupees 7,50,000. In 1766 he assisted Hyder Ali in the reduction of Sera, and for this his tribute was reduced to Rupees 50,000 as soon as Hyder became master of the country. The Poligar at this time was named Venkatapati, who left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son was assassinated, the second did not long survive him, and the third, Timmapa Nair, became Poligar. He seems to have been unpopular, and the assistance of Hyder Ali was asked for by one of the factions. He sent some troops under Jehan Khan who took the Poligar prisoner and sent him to Seringapatam, but he was afterwards reinstated. At his death he was succeeded by Venkatapati Nayudu, the son of his elder brother who had been assassinated. This chief gave offence to Tippu by refusing to join him when about to attack Adoni, and Tippu captured Raidrúg and sent the Poligar to Seringapatam where he was assassinated in 1791, just before the place was stormed by Lord Cornwallis. His son was murdered at the same time at Bangalore. In 1799 his sister's son Gopal Nayudu was released from Seringapatam and soon made his way to Raidrúg where he attempted to collect some peons. He was taken prisoner by Muhammad Amin Khan who had been sent by the Nizam to settle the district and was taken to Hyderabad. After the cession he was sent to Gooty, where he resided as a quasi State prisoner till his death. Pensions were granted to his family but none are now alive.

Kanakal (population 4,190) owes its importance to the splendid tank close to the village. The main bazaar is broad and the houses uniformly built, but the rest of the streets are narrow. The majority of the people live by agriculture. Carpets are manufactured to a limited extent.

ALUR.—The area of this taluq is 677 square miles, and though one of the smallest, it is with the exception of Bellary, the richest of the fifteen taluqs.

The soil throughout is the very best *régada*, and almost every acre fit for cultivation has been taken up. There are a few low hills near Hollalgúndi, and a bold mass of rocks close to Ramdrúg, but with these exceptions, the surface of the taluq is a uniform dead level. When crops are on the ground the view, if monotonous, is at least cheerful; but at other periods of the year the naked black plains, without even a tree to rest the eye on, present a most dreary aspect. Trees will not grow, for beneath the black soil there is a soft calcareous limestone, which renders the water in all the wells brackish.

2. **The sources of irrigation.**—The Haggari river flows along the western boundary of the taluq, but no channels are taken from it. The river changes its bed a good deal, and on either bank for some distance the soil is deeply covered with drifted sand-heaps which prohibit cultivation. From the uniform dead level of the taluq the storage of water is not easy, and there is not a single tank of any size. The largest is at Arrakerra, about two miles from the cusba, where a small gorge in the hills has been dammed up. This irrigates 44 acres of Government land and 16 acres of Inam, with a total assessment of Rupees 263.

The principal crops are, of course, cotton and cholum, and these are sent out to Bellary and the surrounding taluqs, and a great deal of the cotton is sent down to Madras. Since the cotton-press was established at Adoni much cotton has been sent there and has been pronounced equal to the best "western." Molagavelli is the centre of the trade and many of the merchants here are very wealthy. Paddy and coarse cloths are imported, but there are no data for estimating the value of this trade.

Excluding Porumboke and rocky ground, there are 405,530 acres in the taluq. The following table shows that of the area 89 per cent. is under cultivation. Though the highest dry rate of assessment is Rupees 3, and though there is hardly any irrigated land in the taluq, the land revenue in Fasli 1278 was more than 2½ lakhs. The actual cultivation in Fasli 1279 is shown in the following statement :—

		GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry...		197,614	2,57,919	143,782	1,83,606	341,396	4,41,585
2. Wet ...	Tanks.....	352	1,813	42	153	394	1,966
	Channels...	12	40			12	40
	Wells.....	246	482			246	482
Total.....		610	2,335	42	153	652	2,488
Grand Total...		198,224	2,60,254	143,824	1,83,819	342,048	4,44,073

The large percentage (37) of Inam land deserves attention, and also the fact that out of 342,048 acres, only 652 can be irrigated.

3. **Roads.**—There are about 62 miles of made road in the taluq. The principal road is the trunk road from Bellary to Kurnool (28 miles) which runs through the heart of the taluq. A portion of the road between Gooty and Adoni (6 miles) is also in this taluq. A road to the important town of Chippagiri (18 miles) has nearly been completed, and from Chippagiri there are short branch roads to the railway stations of Guntakal and Nancherla. The only other road* is from Alūr to Adoni (10 miles.)

4. **Language and Population.**—Telugu is spoken throughout the taluq. The population at the census of A. D. 1866 was 73,836, and* in 1871, 94,282. About 13 per cent are Mussalmans which may be accounted for by the proximity of Adoni, where for so long there was a Mussalman court.

5 The revenue from all sources for a series of years is as under :

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65	1275 1865-66	1276 1866-67	1277 1867-68	1278 1868-69	1279 1869-70	1280 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	2,59,993	2,02,988	2,57,693	2 56,608	2,62,102	2,60,390	2,72,108
2. Abkari.....	14,000	14,000	52,600	52,600	22,530	39,500	39,500
3. Salt.....	585	516	547	636	565	605	781
4. Stamps.....	3,276	3,289	3,329	4,309	3,616	4,406	3,337
5. Miscellaneous..	22,768	24,064	27,879	28,883	29,718	30,820	28,814
6. Road Fund.....	6	6	6	14,747	14,610	14,556	14,816
Total....	3,00,628	2,44,863	3,42,054	3,57,783	3,33,141	3,50,277	3,59,306

The principal towns are : 1, Alúr ; 2, Harivanam ; 3, Molagavelli, 4, Chikka Hottúr ; 5, Hollalgúndi, and 6, Chippagiri. There are altogether 99 villages in the taluq, but most of them are very small.

1. *Alúr* (Population 1,694), is noted solely as the cusba town of the taluq. The old cusba was at Guliem, but the tahsildar and his establishment were moved to Alúr in 1805. The Bellary-Adoni road passes through the town and there is a public bungalow. The houses are built on low ground immediately under the tank-bund, and the town is damp and dirty.

2. *Harivanam* (Population 2,145, houses 461). The streets are narrow, but many of the houses are well-built. Weaving is the *chief trade. The projected road from Siragúpa to Adoni will pass through Harivanam, but at present nothing has been done beyond sending in estimates.

3. *Molagavelli* (Population 3,279, houses 588) is the centre of the cotton trade. A good fair weather track leads to it, but in the monsoon it is unapproachable. A road to the Asperi station would be of great benefit.

4. *Hottúr* (Population 2,251, houses 467) is on the Bellary-Kurnool road. It is not a town of much importance.

5. *Hollalgúndi* (Population 3,500, houses 574) is situated among the hills in the north of the taluq. It is difficult of access, and the streets are narrow and ill-formed. To the west of the town is a fine market-place shaded by avenues of trees and with a temple at one end.

6. *Chippagiri* (Population 1,652, houses 296) was at one time a much larger town than it now is, but the ryots have deserted it on account of the want of water, and partly perhaps because of the intrigues and faction fights which seem here interminable. It will be connected with the railway by two feeders. On a rock in the centre of the town are the remains of some very fine temples.

7. *Guliem*, the old cusba is now deserted. The Haggari rose suddenly during the great storms at the end of May 1851 and swept away most of the houses. A small village has been built about a mile from the old site.

ADONI.—The taluq is on the whole flat, though here and there there are detached masses of rock. The country between Adoni and Emmiganúr is also hilly. The soil is chiefly red; though near Kosji and also in the south of the taluq, the black soil is abundant. The highest hill in the taluq is the Adoni rock or rather* cluster of rocks on which the fort is built. There are smaller hills at Kotakal and Bomanaghatta, but all are of volcanic origin and utterly devoid of foliage. To the north of the town of Adoni the land gradually slopes away to the basin of the Túngabadra.

Area.—The area of the taluq is 805 square miles, and most of this is suitable for cultivation. Of the 449,587 acres entered in the accounts, 378,469 acres are cultivated, and 71,118 acres are at present waste. Further details are given below, showing the actual cultivation in Fasli 1278.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry.. .. .	216,193	2,02,213	155,498	1,43,449	371,691	3,45,862
Wet.... ..	4,871	23,767	1,906	9,068	6,777	32,835
	221,064	2,25,980	157,404	1,52,517	378,468	3,78,697

The assessment on Nunjah (irrigated land) varies between Rupees 12 and Rupee 1, and that on Punjah (dry land) between two Annas and Rupees 3 per acre. Under the rules for the administration of the Land Revenue in the District an additional rate of Rupees 5 per acre is charged on all lands watered by the Túnga-

badra channels. The principal dry crops are white and yellow cholam, gram, wheat, and cotton. Rice and sugar-cane are largely grown under the river channels, and there are also numerous betel and cocoanut gardens near Rampúr and Madaveram.

Roads.—The road from Bellary to Secunderabad passes through the taluq for about 28 miles. It is a metalled road and bridged *throughout. The only public bungalow on it is at Madaveram on the banks of the river.

2. Gooty and Adoni road. This road is with difficulty passable in wet weather. Where it passes through the Kurnool district it is intersected by nullahs which require bridging (7 miles).

3. A new road is in contemplation between Siragúpa and Adoni, which will enter the trunk road at Isvi about 5 miles north of Adoni (5 miles).

4. The railway passes through the taluq, and feeders will connect the stations with the main road.

5. Adoni to Emmiganúr and Nagaldinna. Little more has as yet been done than digging side-trenches and putting up mile-stones. As the country through which it runs is chiefly black cotton soil, the road is impassable in the monsoon.

Tanks and Channels.—An account of the Túngabadra channel taken off from the river by the anicut at Tumbiganúr, will be found under the head of Public Works.

This channel irrigates an area of 965 acres, bearing an assessment of Rupees 9,372. As from July to January there is always abundance of water in the river, the channel is well supplied. A second crop is always obtained from the lands under it.

The tanks in the taluq are few in number. The two most important are at Chikka Tumbalum and Halhervi. There are smaller ones at Adoni, Isvi and Chintalapalli.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Chikka Tumbalum ..	968	6,008	218	1,179	1,181	7,182
Halhervi	109	650	52	314	161	964

Population.—The population of the taluq in 1866 was returned at 139,629, and in 1871 at 179,448. About 12 per cent. of these are Mussalmans. The density of the population is 222 to the square mile.

The language spoken is Telugu mixed with Canarese. Hindustani is more used than in any other taluq, as might be anticipated from the past history of the taluq.

For the non-agricultural classes weaving is, as in other parts of the district, the chief occupation. The Adoni fabrics are thought highly of, and there is a demand for them even in the markets of other districts. Cotton carpets are made and are sent to Bellary. Silk is obtained from Collegal in the Coimbatore district and from South Mysore; and silk and cotton cloths are exported in large quantities to Dharwar and the Hyderabad country. There is no great trade in grain.

The revenue of the taluq under the several heads for a series of years is shown below :—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.	1280 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	2,19,020	2,20,807	2,25,479	2,25,556	2,25,393	2,28,211	2,31,801
2. Abkari.....	55,900	55,900	1,07,000	1,07,000	82,000	1,08,100	1,08,128
3. Salt.....	1,546	1,629	1,655	1,662	1,743	1,691	1,597
4. Stamps.....	4,796	6,749	5,491	7,612	8,796	9,149	8,535
5. Miscellaneous..	20,471	23,524	22,488	23,075	21,858	23,469	24,087
6. Road Fund....	54	55	57	7,149	12,282	12,305	12,477
Total...	3,01,787	3,08,664	3,62,170	3,72,054	3,82,925	4,02,459	3,86,625

The principal towns are : 1, Adoni ; 2, Kosji ; 3, Kavutal ; 4, Nagaldinna, and 5, Emmiganúr. Hatsahalli, Halhervi, Kotakal, Gúdihal, Harisamudram and Nandaveram, have each populations exceeding 2,000. No other taluq has so many large villages.

Adoni, the cusba of the taluq had in 1871 a population of 22,429, of whom perhaps 40 per cent. are Mussalmans. According to tradition it was founded about 3,000 years ago by Chander Singh of Beder, who was succeeded by his son Bhim Sing. Early in the 16th century the place was taken by Krishna Rayel of Vijayanagar.

Ram Raja, his successor, received it as a dowry with his wife and appointed his brother Kanam Raja, Governor. After the battle of Telikota (1564) the Sultán of Bijapúr captured the place and appointed one of his officers named Malik Raiman Khan, an Abyssinian, to be Governor. He commanded the place for 39 years and died there. His tomb on the Talibunda hill is still an object of religious veneration, and a small grant for its repair is allowed by Government. He was succeeded by his adopted son Siddi Masad Khan, who built the lower fort and the fine mosque known as the Jama Musjid, at a cost of two lakhs of Rupees. About the same time his Dewan, Venkanna Pantulu, built the large square well close to the mosque. Masad Khan also built the suburb of Babanagar, called after his son. At this time the revenue of the Adoni district was six lakhs of Rupees, and an army of 12,000 men was kept up.

In 1690 the place was captured, after a desperate resistance, by one of Aurungzebe's Generals, and on the decline of the empire, Adoni became a part of the possessions of the Nizam. On his death, Salabat Jung, his successor, granted it in jaghire to Basálut Jung, his younger brother, who made Adoni his capital and attempted to establish a separate principality. He died in 1782 and was succeeded by his son Mohabat Jung. He is buried at Adoni, and a fine mosque and tomb, though now much in decay, have been erected over his grave and that of his mother who lies close by. For the support of this charity, Government grant a monthly sum of Rupees 100, but none of this seems to be spent on the building. In 1786 the citadel was captured by Tippu after a siege of one month, who demolished the fortifications and removed the stores and guns to Gooty. In 1792 it was restored to the Nizam, and was exchanged by him in 1800 for Kopala, Kanagiri and other places north of the river.

The citadel is built on five hills, or rather five peaks of the same range, of which the best known are the Barakilla and the Talibunda, both of which rise to the height of 800 feet above the plain. Half way up the rock is a fine tank, containing excellent water, which is never dry. On the summit of the 'Talibunda' is a fig tree standing alone. From its position it is visible for 20 or 30 miles in every direction and is an excellent landmark.

The town consists of nine pettahs or suburbs, and most of the streets are miserably narrow and crooked. In the last year or two,

two broad streets have been constructed through the heart of the town, which was formerly a hot-bed of cholera, and the dirtiest in the district. It is now vastly improved, thanks to the energy and tact of the Tahsildar and Vice-President of the Municipal Commission.

Kavutâl—(population 5,650.) Tradition states that the site of the present town was originally a jungle of palm trees, and that it belonged to the dominions of King Pratapa Chuckrawatti Kallian. This king bestowed it on a young hanger-on of his court. Hence the name of the town; Kuvi-talum, poet's palm. There is one broad street, but the houses flanking it are poor and irregularly built. There is a good tope to the south of the village. Weaving is carried on to a small extent, and some ten or a dozen merchants are engaged in the cotton trade.

Kosji (population 5,463), is about 18 miles north of Adoni. There is not a single good street in the place which is built in a most irregular manner. On the rock at the foot of which the town is built are the ruins of some fortifications and temples. According to tradition the town was founded by Surapah Naik, an officer of the Anegundi Raja, who visited the place on a marauding expedition. There is a railway station here. Not far from the town is a curious isolated rock known by the name of "The Sisters" (Akkachellelu.)

Emmiganûr (population 6,243), is the station of the Deputy Tahsildar of the taluq. There are about 1,100 houses, and the town is laid out in three broad and tolerably well-formed steets. The town was founded by the Poligar of Kapitral, and was a place of some importance. Mr. Robertson brought over a number of weavers from the Nizam's territory; and in other ways gave a stimulus to the industry of the place which was dying out. Excellent cloths are woven here which are exported towards Hyderabad and the west coast.

Nagaldinna (population 2,134), was once a large and prosperous town, but has never recovered the effects of the great storm in 1851, when a great portion of the town was washed away. On the 6th May in that year the river was almost dry, on the 7th it had risen 33 feet! The streets are narrow and the houses poor. There are the remains of an old fort which was destroyed soon after the cession of the district. The majority of the inhabitants live by agriculture; but there are 200 looms in the village. Only very coarse cloths are made.

At *Hulvi*, there is a magnificent well said to have cost 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is the finest work of the kind in the district. It was built by the Dewan of Basálut Jung, a pious Hindu, and as he had been informed that he would live to see the well completed, he judiciously and with a view to a long life, intentionally omitted to finish the parapet wall.

GOOTY.—In the south of the taluq are large unbroken plains * of black cotton soil very thinly wooded. It is almost impossible to grow trees on this soil. A soft limestone is generally found from 5 to 10 feet below the surface, partially soluble in water. The trees planted grow well enough for three or four years, but directly the roots strike this limestone strata the tree withers. Nothing will keep it alive. The consequence is that in the Alúr and Adoni taluqs and in the south of the Gooty taluq, there is hardly a tree to be seen. In the north of the taluq the soil is red and gravelly; in many places rocky and stony; and there are numerous small hills. At Gooty a massive precipitous rock springs abruptly from the plain which with the outlying rocks is strongly fortified. The other noteworthy hills in the taluq are at Nagasamudram, Konakondla and Gúlpalliem. At Uravakonda and Uderpidrúg there are isolated hills about 400 feet in height.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 1,014 square miles. There are 575,183 acres of cultivable land entered in the accounts, of which a proportion of 66 per cent. was actually under cultivation in Fasli 1278. The rates charged on unirrigated lands range from Rupees 2-8 to 2 Annas. On irrigated land (Nunjah) the rates vary between Rupees 12-12 and 1 Rupee.

The annexed table shows the particulars of the Government and Inam cultivation in Fasli 1278.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry.....	218,451	1,45,034	132,908	99,202	351,359	2,44,236
2. Wet.....	9,749	41,780	2,618	13,288	12,367	55,068
	228,200	1,86,814	135,526	1,12,490	363,726	2,99,304

The principal crops on dry soils are cholam, cotton, korra and other pulses. Under the tanks and channels, paddy; and under wells, paddy and ragi are largely grown.

The cotton grown in the south of the taluq is sent down to Madras, and the chintzes and dyed cloths of Pamadi are sought for all over the district. A large quantity of cholam and ragi is sent into the Bellary market.

Rice is imported from the richer southern taluqs, and cattle in large droves arrive from Nellore through the Kurnool district.

Roads.—There are roughly speaking 95 miles of made road in the taluq. From north to south runs the trunk road connecting Secunderabad and Kurnool with Bangalore. The road from Bellary to Cuddapah and Madras crosses this at right angles in the town of Gooty.

3. Gooty to Adoni, about 10 miles of this road is in the taluq.
4. Bellary to Anantapur, (25 miles.)
5. Uravakonda (on road No. 4.) to Joladarashi (on the trunk road between Bellary and Gooty.)
6. A new road to connect Guntakal and Uravakonda has been surveyed, but has not yet been opened out.

All these roads are passable throughout the year. In the south of the taluq very little has been done, and from the nature of the soil a large outlay will be required to form roads passable in all weathers. For this last reason, coupled with the enormous traffic at present passing over it, the road between Gooty and Bellary is seldom in good condition.

Rivers, Tanks, Channels.—The Pennér is the only river, and it flows along the southern edge of the taluq. From it small channels are taken off by excavations in the sand. No anicuts are attempted and these channels require to be renewed year by year. The Public Works Department do not interfere with them, they are kept in order exclusively by the villagers. The usual custom is that for each acre held by him the ryot must contribute a day's labour either in person or by a hired substitute.

There are 45 tanks in the taluq, but few of these really deserve the name. Only five irrigate an area of more than 200 acres, and seven have an irrigable area of between 50 and 200 acres. All the rest have less than 50 acres dependent on them.

The annexed table shows the cultivation under the five principal tanks:—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt'	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Gooty.....	674	4,332	420	3,241	1,094	7,573
Erratimraz.....	300	2,831	309	2,130	609	4,961
Patakotacheruvu.....	143	1,013	120	637	263	1,650
Ramgiri.....	97	773	29	169	126	942
Appicherla.....	182	1,183	4	24	186	1,207

Population.—At the census of 1866 the population was 103,121, and in 1872 it was 148,013 or 146 to the square mile. The prevailing language is Telugu. Canarese and Hindustani also are commonly spoken.

The revenue of the taluq for a series of years is shown below:—

FASLI, A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	1,96,109	1,68,953	1,78,793	1,60,538	1,86,972	1,85,011	1,87,554
Do. Miscellaneous	24,823	25,265	24,747	25,216	28,113	25,093	24,730
Abkari.....	40,200	40,363	96,500	96,611	47,568	10,767	10,858
Salt.....	938	846	855	806	822	864	1,012
Stamps.....	20,075	19,690	20,412	30,757	34,145	66,361	66,476
Road Fund.....	1	62	63	10,811	10,799	6,337	6,981
Total.....	2,82,146	2,55,179	3,21,370	3,24,739	3,08,419	2,94,433	2,97,611

There is no special trade in the taluq except at Pamadi where there are great dyeing works, and where large quantities of chintz and coarse cloths are made up. In all the other villages there are looms, but the cloths produced are of the ordinary kinds. At Ramgiri, Pandikunta and Nilgunda, glass bangles are made. At Kristapad, good silk cloths are woven.

Excluding hamlets there are 144 villages and towns in the taluq. Of these the principal are: 1, Gooty; 2, Pamadi; 3, Uravakonda; 4 Karúr; 5, Amdial; 6, Konakondla; 7, Penna Hoblum.

1. *Gooty* (Gutṭi) is a place of remarkable strength. The name is said to be derived from the Rishi Gāutama, who, according to tradition, lived here. The fort was begun in the reign of Krishna Rayel by Bukka Raj, one of his officers. The following is a list of the chiefs of this line :—

	Years		Years.
1. Bukka Raj.....	36	5. Tirumal Rau.....	38
2. Ram Raj.....	24	6. Erra Timma Raj.....	24
3. Timma Raj.....	34	7. Tirumala Deva Rau....	22
4. Ranga Raj.....	30		

During the reign of this last chief, the fortress was invested by the celebrated Mir Jumlah and fell after a siege of 12 years. The Mussalman Governors were—

	Years.		Years.
1. Mir Muhammad Masum	12	3. Chab Mir Khan.....	5
2. Nawab Mir Khan.....	25	4. Bahadur Ruddi Khan	15

The fortress was then taken by the chiefs of Cuddapah and Adoni, but they did not hold it long, for in the reign of Aurungzebe about 1670 it passed into the possession of Mir Abid Khan of Savenúr. In 1758 it was taken by stratagem by Hindu Rau, father of the celebrated Morari Rau. This Mahratta chief greatly strengthened the fortifications, and selected the rock as his stronghold and capital. It was taken from him in 1776 by Hyder Ali after a siege of nine months, and Morari Rau was sent prisoner to Seringapatam and afterwards to Kopala Drúg where he died. His family were murdered by Tippu in 1791. General Bowser took the fortress from Tippu in 1799.

“The fort is composed of a number of strong works occupying the summits of a circular cluster of rocky hills connected with each other and enclosing a level space which forms the site of the town. The town is approached from the plain by a single fortified gateway on the south-west, and by two small foot-paths across the lower hills communicating through small sally-ports. An immense smooth rock rising from the northern limit of the circle, and fortified by gradations surmounted by 14 gateways, overlooks and commands the whole of the other works and forms a citadel which famine or treachery alone can reduce.” (Colonel Wilks.) When it was taken by Hyder the supply of water had failed and the garrison were compelled to surrender unconditionally. The rock is composed of granite

in which red felspar prevails. Its extreme height above the sea has been ascertained to be 2,171 feet, but notwithstanding this, the heat in April and May is intense. Its height above the plain is 989 feet. On the summit of the hill are several wells and reservoirs for water, and various buildings where state prisoners were at one time confined. On one of the bastions overlooking a precipice of about 300 feet is a small building of polished chunam called Morari Rau's seat. Here the Mahratta chieftain used to sit and play chess, while at the same time he could see all that was going on in the town, and, as occasion offered, could watch prisoners hurled from the top of an adjoining precipice and dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

About half way down the side of the great rock is a projecting shoulder of considerable extent on which are barracks formerly occupied by a detachment of a European regiment, but now fast falling into decay. At the foot of the rock and completely shut in by the lower hills is the fort. Within the fort is the taluq cutcherry, the Sub-Correcor's Office, the district Moonsiff's Court, the Post Office and other public buildings. As might be supposed from its confined situation, and from the radiation of the heat from the adjoining masses of rock the fort is a very hot place. Here also is the European cemetery, where on the 7th of June 1827 the body of Sir Thomas Monro, first Collector of the district and afterwards Governor of Madras, was interred. He had died on the preceding evening of cholera at Pattikonda. His remains were afterwards taken to Madras, and now rest in Saint Mary's Church in Fort St. George. To commemorate his death a large well has been dug at Pattikonda, and a tope planted on the spot where he breathed his last, at a cost of Rupees 3,091. At Gooty a similar well has been dug and faced with stone steps; and a large choultry to accommodate travellers of all castes was erected. Till quite recently food was distributed gratuitously, but the privilege was abused, and with the sanction of Government changes have been introduced. An account of these will be found under the head of Civil Dispensaries. The cost of the well and the choultry was Rupees 18,000. At the same time the burial ground was enlarged. There are now about 100 graves in the cemetery. The principal monuments, besides that erected to the memory of Sir T. Monro, are those of Mr. F. W. Robertson, (1837) Collector of the district, and Mr. Bruce, first Judge of Circuit, who was connected with the district for more than twenty years. It is after him that the Brucepettah in Bellary is named. There are three large

square wells of excellent drinking water in the fort which have recently been thoroughly cleansed out.

The majority of the houses are outside the fort, and a few of them are substantial stone buildings. The ruined remains of the lines of a Native Infantry Regiment are being removed, and the town is being opened out. The main street though narrow is well metalled. At a little distance are the public bungalow, the police station, and some private residences. The Railway Station is two miles distant from Gooty. Few houses have as yet been built there, but in time, no doubt, merchants and others will erect buildings there. Precautions have been taken to ensure this new suburb being properly laid out. On some high ground between the town and the station it is proposed to erect cutcherries for the Sub-Collector and the Tahsildar.

The population of Gooty in 1871 was 6,033; of whom 25 per cent. are Mussalmans.

The large tank was built by Timma Raj, the third of the line, and the Erra Timma Raj tank by one of his successors, after whom it is called.

2. *Uravakonda* (population 4,601) lies about 30 miles south-west of Gooty, a little to the north of the Bellary—Anantapur road. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here, and in the last two or three years a great deal has been done to improve the town. The main street is wide and regular, and there is a very fine tope just outside the town. The triangular-shaped hill round the base of which Uravakonda is built is a conspicuous object from all sides and can be seen from great distances over the level cotton-plains.

3. *Penna Hoblum*, is on the banks of the Pennér, and is celebrated for its fine temple, where annually a large festival is held. The river here is very narrow, and in the rainy season dangerous, on account of the numerous rocks. A proposal to build a bridge here has been definitively abandoned.

4. *Pamadi* lies 14 miles south of Gooty on the north bank of the Pennér river. The town is an unhealthy one for the situation is low, the streets are very narrow, and the ground in the neighbourhood is a saltish swamp. There is a large colony of weavers here, and the Pamadi chintzes are well-known throughout the Ceded districts. Population 5,004.

5. *Amdial*, is a large village in the black cotton country in the south of the taluq.

6. *Wajra Karūr* (population 3,229) has fallen off very much. At one time the diamond mines, which were worked by Tippu and at the commencement of this century also, attracted many people. There are no good houses in the place, and it is one of the dirtiest villages in the whole district.

Kristapád (2,585), Appicherla (2,294), Konakondla (2,769), and Guntakal (2,660), have large populations, but call for no particular notice.

TADPATRI—The area of the taluq is 772 square miles. The *country is exceedingly flat and monotonous except on the eastern boundary where a low, flat-topped range of hills separates it from the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. Through the centre of the taluq the river Pennér flows, and on either side of it are rich plains of black cotton soil. There is hardly any red soil in the taluq.

According to the accounts there are 287,246 acres available for cultivation, and most of this has already been taken up. The actual cultivation in A. D. 1869-70 was—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
1. Dry	151,111	RS. 1,05,937	73,977	RS. 50,098	225,088	RS. 1,56,035
2. Wet { Tanks.....	1,165	5,673	513	2,359	1,678	8,032
{ Channels.....	5,741	24,619	1,077	3,349	6,818	27,968
{ Wells.....	6,255	9,837	2,131	10,710	8,386	20,547
Total...	13,162	40,161	3,721	16,419	16,883	56,580
Grand Total ..	164,273	1,46,098	77,699	66,517	241,971	2,12,615

The rates of assessment for dry lands vary between Rupees 3 and 2 Annas, and for irrigated lands between Rupees 12 and 1 Rupee. They are much the same as in other taluqs, but there is a larger proportion of highly assessed dry land. Cotton is of course the principal crop, but a fine kind of cholum is also largely grown.

2. **Tanks, Channels, &c.**—The taluq has very few irrigation works, the only tanks of any size being the singular double tank at Rayelcheruvu and one at Bhogasamudram. There are seven other

smaller tanks. Several small channels are taken off from the river, which irrigate about 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Chukkalūr and Egadūr. The cultivation under the principal tanks for Fasli 1279 was as under :

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Rayelcheruvu.....	474	2,576	204	948	678	3,524
Bhogasamudram	381	2,084	166	1,104	547	3,138
Egadūr Channels.....	100	365	60	215	160	580

In this account Fasljasti or the tax imposed on the second crop is not included.

3. **Roads.**—The principal road is the old trunk road joining Bellary and Cuddapah, 26 miles of which are in this taluq. For nearly its whole length it is shaded by fine avenues, but as it is made through black cotton soil, and has been neglected since the opening of the railway, it is hardly passable in wet weather.

2. Tādpatri to Anantapūr (12 miles). This road is not yet completed, but will be a most useful feeder for the railway, as will a short road of 3 miles from Yadiki to Rayelcheruvu.

4. **Language and Population.**—Though Canarese and Hindustani are understood the language usually spoken is Telugu. The population in 1866 was 105,385, and in 1871, 116,714; of whom about 9 per cent. are Mussalmans.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindoos.....	49,935	45,704	95,639
Mussalmans.....	5,025	4,661	9,686
Christians.....	30	30	60
Total.....	54,990	50,395	105,385

There are only 93 villages in the taluq, a smaller number than in any other except Pennakonda, which however has a much

smaller area. In Pennakonda this is caused by the numerous rocks and hills, in Tádpatri as in Alúr the cause is black cotton soil. As explained before in soil of this nature, water is extremely scarce and even when found very brackish. Villages can be built only on the banks of some jungle stream or in the few places where for some cause or other fresh water is procurable.

The average density of the population per square mile is 144.

5. The revenue from all sources in the last seven years is shown in the following table:—

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.	1280 1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue...	1,62,745	1,62,452	1,61,388	1,61,843	1,61,667	1,60,809	1,60,695
2. Land Rev. Misc.	13,712	13,202	12,943	13,084	12,395	13,041	13,932
3. Abkari.....	20,700	20,700	15,243	38,750	26,400	30,050	30,050
4. Salt.....	857	703	691	636	426	547	599
5. Stamps.....	4,274	5,514	6,875	8,839	8,077	9,552	7,505
6. Road Fund.....		137	139	5,045	7,539	7,520	7,540
Total...	2,02,288	2,02,708	1,97,279	2,38,152	2,17,004	2,21,519	2,20,321

Tádpatri and Yellanúr are the chief markets, and grain and cloths are sent to Bellary and Cuddapah. A large quantity of the cotton grown in the taluq is sent down to Madras, much of it in the old-fashioned way by road, though the road runs by the side of the rail. The ryots complain of the delay and the high prices asked by the railway for the conveyance of unpressed cotton.

The principal towns are Tádpatri; 2, Yellanúr; 3, Yadiki; 4, Rayelcheruvu. Nittúr, Senigal-Gudúr, and Guttlúr are large towns also, but call for no special notice.

Tádpatri (population 7,869) is built on the right bank of the Pennér river which flows close underneath its walls. According to tradition it was founded by Ramalingam Nayudu, a subordinate of the Vijayanagar kings, about 400 years ago. The village was first called "Talepalli," having been built in a grove of palmyra trees, and this was afterwards corrupted into Tádpatri. He also built the fine temple dedicated to Rama Ishwara. The other temple on the river bank called that of Chintaraya was built by his grandson

Timma Nayudu, who also founded several other villages in the neighbourhood. These two temples are "elaborately decorated with sculptures representing the adventures of Krishna, Rama and other mythological events. Among the bas reliefs is a figure holding a Grecian bow, rarely seen among Hindu sculptures." The temple on the river bank is by far the finest but was never finished. The Goparam of the other temple was struck by lightning about 30 years ago and split in half. After the battle of Telikota the country round Tádpatri was subdued by the forces of the Kutb Shahi dynasty, and a Muhammadan Governor was appointed. Afterwards the town was captured by Morari Rau, and still later by Hyder Ali. The situation of Tádpatri is low, and in the rains and when the river is in fresh, the worst parts of the town are under water. The main street though narrow is straight and the houses on each side of it well and substantially built. Another good street might be made along the bank of the river, and the embankment necessary would have the effect of preventing the river from undermining the Rama Ishwara temple as it now does. The streets in the rest of the town are small and crooked, and lined with squalid mud houses built without any attempt at regularity. The road from Cuddapah to Bellary passes at the rear of the town, as does also the railway, though the station is at Nandelpád, about 2½ miles off. Tádpatri has always been a great trading centre and on this account and also on account of its peculiar sanctity (one authority reckoning it next to Benares) it has always been a thriving and populous town. Silk and cotton cloths are woven here, which are sent to Bangalore and to the Bombay side. There is a small trade with Cuddapah in cotton and indigo.

Yadiki, (population 6,500.) This, the second town in importance in the taluq, is 17 miles from Tádpatri and 66 from Bellary. It is not on any road, but the trunk road to Cuddapah passes within 2 miles of it. There are no streets, but the houses are irregularly grouped round a small tank or "kunta." Many are built of the rough stone easily procurable in the adjacent hills. There are some temples here which are greatly revered, and this perhaps has preserved the town from being more deserted than it now is. The carving of these temples and the architecture generally is poor, but they are greatly esteemed by the religious Hindus. According to tradition the town was built by Timmapa Nayudu, the founder of Tádpatri. A Sub-Magistrate was till recently stationed here, but in 1868 his office was removed to Rayelcheruvu. The old cutcherry has since been sold.

Yellanúr.—This town is built on the banks of the Chittravatti river, and according to tradition was founded more than 600 years ago by Chikka Wadeyar. Its old name was Vellalur. In the 17th century it became the residence of a Muhammadan chief, from whom it was taken by one of the Cuddapah Poligars. There are no roads leading to the town, which consists of about 1,000 houses irregularly scattered about and surrounded by a sandy waste. The population in 1866 was 4,690, more than 1,000 of whom were Mussalmans. This is a large proportion but may be accounted for by the fact already mentioned that Yellanúr was once the capital of a Muhammadan chief.

Rayelcheruvu (population 1,872), is situated on the trunk road midway between Gooty and Tádpatrí. The old travellers' bungalow has been converted into a cutcherry for the Sub-Magistrate. From a hill in the neighbourhood, Tippu used to get the flints required for the match-locks of his army. A curious kind of soft limestone * is found close by from which cups and vases are made.

ANANTAPUR.—The general appearance of the taluq is a level plain bounded on the north and north-east by the chain of hills at the back of the Singanamalla tank, and the low hills round Tádmari. The highest point in the taluq is Chiyédu Drúg (1,200 feet above the level of the plain) on the top of which are the remains of an old fort. Déverakonda, the hill close to Anantapúr, is not fortified.

The soil is for the most part red and gravelly, though in the north of the taluq large tracts of black soil are found.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 789 square miles. According to the Old Survey accounts there are 382,660 acres more or less fit for cultivation. A table showing the actual cultivation for 1868-69 is appended. From this it appears that out of the total number of acres 227,110 were cultivated and 155,550 waste in that year.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dry.....	157,928	40,232	No	Accta.	.....	.....
Wet.....	18,204	64,842			.....	.....
Total.....	176,132	1,04,574	50,978	33,371	227,110	1,37,945

The rates of assessment on dry lands range between Rupees 3 and Annas 8, while for wet lands the highest rate is Rupees 12 and the lowest Rupees 3. The rates for well-lands and channel-lands average about Rupees 5 per acre. The channels, such as they are, are cut by the villagers from the Pennér and Chittravatti rivers. They are silted up nearly every year and are cleared again by village labour. There are about 40 of them, but the amount of cultivation below them is extremely small.

Cholum and oil seeds are imported from Bellary and Kurnool, and also jaggery and cocoanuts to a limited extent. It has been estimated that 145 garce of paddy and 96 garce of gram are annually sent out of the taluq to the Nizam's country and the western markets.

Roads.—Two roads cutting one another at right-angles divide the taluq into four parts. From north to south runs the trunk road from Bangalore to Secunderabad, while a road leading from Bellary to Tádpatrî enters the taluq near Kudéru in the west and leaves it at Nyanapalli in the east.

A new road is being opened out to Dharmaveram, and great progress is being made with the extension intended to meet the road from Kadiri (Cuddapah district) at Dampetla. This passes through gravelly soil, and though not completed is passable throughout the year.

A road connecting Nyanapalli and Dharmaveram, and intended to serve as a railway feeder, will shortly be commenced.

There are altogether about 75 miles of made road.

Rivers, Channels, Tanks.—The river Pennér forms for some little distance the northern boundary of the taluq and separates it from the taluq of Gooty. The Chittravatti river skirts the eastern side of the district. A feeder of the Anantapúr tank has been called the Pandulér river, but it is really nothing more than an exaggerated jungle stream. It crosses the trunk road at Raptád, but as it is dry for ten months in the year, the only inconvenience to traffic is having to cross half a mile of deep sand.

An account of the Bukkacherla project will be found under the head of Public Works. Surveys have been made, and the project has finally been approved of by Government. Want of funds* prevents its being carried out for the present.

The most important tanks in the taluq are those at Singanamalla, Anantapúr, Brahmin Yallári, Alamúr and Mudiguba. Particulars of the cultivation dependent on these tanks are given below. The figures represent the average cultivation between Faslies 1274 and 1279. (A. D., 1864-65 and 1869-70.)

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Anantapúr.....	1,690	10,542	258	1,546	1,948	12,088
2. Singanamalla.....	1,549	10,718	1,032	7,729	2,581	18,447
3. Yallári.....	342	1,947	32	219	374	2,166
4. Mudiguba.....	172	864	26	132	198	996
5. Alamúr.....	98	665	18	103	116	768

At the general census of 1866 the population of the taluq was 85,056, and in 1871 it was 101,538 or 128 to the square mile. About 7,000 of these Mussalmans.

The revenue of the taluq for a series of years under different acts is shown in the next table.

	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue.	1,33,768	1,24,184	1,13,881	95,361	1,26,115	1,21,271	1,19,376
2. Abkari	21,300	21,300	50,000	14,000	15,273	26,000	26,000
3. Salt	328	347	288	264	242	215	239
4. Stamps.....	1,064	6,927	8,046	11,194	9,676	8,170	7,708
5. Miscellaneous..	30,735	29,326	1,06,194	49,396	31,670	34,615	36,285
6. Road Fund....	...	153	160	4,800	5,396	5,290	5,255
Total...	1,88,095	1,82,237	2,78,569	1,75,015	1,88,372	1,95,561	1,94,863

The principal towns in the taluq are: 1, Anantapúr, with which Bukkarayasamudram may be joined; 2, Tadmari; 3, Singanamalla.

Anantapúr, or rather Handé Anantapúram, the eternal city of Handé, was anciently called Anantasagaram. It was built in A. D.

1364 by Chikkappa Wadeyar, Dewan to the Raja of Vijayanagar. This Chikkappa raised an embankment so as to stop the river Pandu near Déverakonda. At each end of the bund was a calingula, and close to each calingula he founded a village. The western one was called after his wife Anantasagaram, and the eastern one after his master Bukkarayasamudram. Some time after his death the tank bund breached, and tradition says that to prevent similar disasters in future, Muselamma, daughter-in-law of Bassi Reddi of Bukkarayasamudram was offered as a sacrifice and built up in the breach. In 1569 Anantapúr and the surrounding districts were bestowed on Handé Hanamappa Nayudu. This chief had assisted Rama Raja of Vijayanagar to suppress an insurrection headed by a Gollah named Salika Timma, and had even defeated the Sultán of Golcondah who was marching southwards to assist Timma. Hanamappa Nayudu settled at Bukkarayasamudram in 1569 and died there in 1582.*

He was succeeded as Poligar by his son Immadi Hampa Naik (1583—1595*).

His son Malakappa Nayudu (1595—1619*) was the next Poligar. He assisted the Raja in his wars with the Mussalmani Sultáns, and was present at the battle of Telikota. He submitted to the Sultán of Golconda and his territory was confirmed to him, and fresh districts as far south as Bukkapatnam were added. Colonel Monro estimates that at this time Malakappa Nayudu was possessed of territory bearing the Kamil assessment of Rupees 1,37,316. He shortly afterwards removed to Anantapúr where he built a palace. According to family history, which is however probably much exaggerated, his kingdom was divided among his four sons, thus:—

1. Devappa Nayudu—Tádpatri and Podatur.
2. Chinna Ramappa Nayudu—Bellary, Kurgódu, and the surrounding districts.
3. Lingappa Nayudu—Konderpi and Kanakal (now in the Dharmaveram and Raidrúg taluqs).
4. Hampa Nayudu—Anantapúr, Bukkapatnam and Dharmaveram.

If this account were true the Poligar must have been in possession of half the present Bellary district.

* These dates seem to be about 50 years too late. The battle of Telikota was fought in A.D. 1564.

Hampa Nayudu, (1619—1631) reigned for eleven years, but no event of interest occurred in his reign, or in that of his successor, *P. Siddappa Nayudu*, (1631—1659).

Pavaddappa Nayudu, (1659—1671) was the next chief, and in his time the country was invaded by the Poligar of Raidrúg who made his way as far as Dharmaveram and left a garrison there. He died rather suddenly; and as his son Siddappa Nayudu was a minor, the administration was for some years carried on by his mother Ramakka. In 1690 the Nawab of Cuddapah invaded the country and demanded tribute which was paid to him. Siddappa died in 1696 leaving two sons, of whom the eldest *Prasanappa Nayudu* (1696—1719) became Poligar. He made an endeavour to recover the country which had been taken by the Raidrúg Poligar and was assisted by troops sent from Cuddapah. He was in fact a dependent of the Nawabs of Cuddapah, who, to render him harmless, ordered him to disband the 1,200 armed peons that he had hitherto kept up. He was murdered in 1719 by a dancing girl named Vasanthamma.

Pavaddappa Nayudu, (1719—1737) his brother succeeded him and appears to have been of a firm and resolute disposition. He refused the customary tribute to Cuddapah and gave battle to the troops sent against him. He was at one time captured but was rescued again by his followers headed by the family guru. He died at Nidimamadi, when on a pilgrimage in 1737.

Siddappa Nayudu, (1737—1740) his son, was a dissolute youth and brought the country to the verge of ruin. At last the chief men rebelled and brought forward Ramappa Nayudu, a son of the late Poligar Prasanappa Nayudu, who had fled to Mysore on the accession of his cousin. Siddappa obtained help from his adopted son, the Poligar of Tádmarí, and for a long time Ramappa Nayudu could do nothing. At last he obtained the assistance of Morari Rau who was returning from the south. He then easily captured Anantapur and Tádmarí and took his cousin prisoner. Siddappa died in prison soon afterwards and was succeeded by

Ramappa Nayudu, (1740—1745). This chief was warlike and commenced by attacking Kanamokla (8 miles south of Dharmaveram) which had formerly belonged to his family but had been taken by the Poligar of Raidrúg. He was repulsed, and in the following year, Kouéti Ran of Raidrúg attacked the wealthy village of Bukkapatnam. Just before the place capitulated, Ramappa Nayudu

entered it by a bye-path over the hills to the north of the town and then by a vigorous sortie repulsed the forces of Konéti Rau who retired on Dharmaveram. He made another attempt in the following year but was defeated at Mukṭápuram (1742).

The widow of Siddappa, the last Poligar, had fled to Bellary and had taken refuge with her kinsman there. She induced the Poligar of Bellary, Ramappa Nayudu, to propose the adoption of the eldest son of his connection Anantapúr Ramappa Nayudu. This device was not suspected and the boy was sent to Bellary. After a year his father went to see him there, and the Bellary Poligar with a large force escorted him home again.

As there was no room in the Anantapúr fort for the forces of both parties, the Anantapúr Poligar in an excess of politeness removed his own men and left the fort garrisoned by the Bellary troops. In the morning the Anantapúr Poligar, who without any retinue had remained in the fort to look after his guest, was treacherously murdered. Bellary Ramappa Nayudu made himself master of the surrounding districts and reduced the forts of Bukkapatnam, Kottacheruvu and Raptád. He then returned to Bellary taking with him Siddappa, the son of the murdered Poligar, whom he threw into prison and treated very cruelly. By bribing the jailor the boy escaped with his brother-in-law Bassappa to Hiréhal, and there placed himself under the protection of the Amin of Morari Rau to whom the matter was reported. By his directions the Amin furnished Bassappa with a small body of troops with which he proceeded to Raptád. Here he was joined by numbers of the adherents of the family, and was soon enabled to attack Bukkarayasamudram, but before he could take it, the place was relieved by troops sent out from Bellary. On this Bassappa applied to Cuddapah for assistance which was speedily sent. This force had reached Narpalla when the garrisons of Anantapúr and Bukkarayasamudram took fright and fled to Bellary. As soon as Bassappa had established order he sent for his master Siddappa Nayudu and installed him as Poligar (1753). As a recompense for the services rendered by Morari Rau, the new chief agreed to pay peishkush to him.

In 1757 Anantapúr was besieged by the Mahrattas who were at last bought off for Rupees 50,000. The State had been so much impoverished by the recent fights, that there was great difficulty in raising the money. Bassappa, as minister, hit upon the plan of

sending out plundering expeditions. These were on the whole successful, and such important places as Tádpatri, Ellutla, Ruddam and Putaparti, fell into the hands of the Poligar. Siddappa died in 1772 from over-fatigue in endeavouring to stop a breach in the Bukkapatnam tank.

In 1775 Hyder Ali took Bellary and Gooty, and then demanded tribute from Anantapúr. The tribute fixed was Rupees 45,000, and for some time this was punctually paid though the amount was raised with great difficulty. At length the tribute fell into arrears, and one of Hyder's officers came down to Anantapúr, arrested the Poligar and attached his property. From this time the family fell into obscurity. The two eldest sons were drafted into Hyder's army in which they lost their lives, and the third Siddappa Nayudu was sent to Seringapatam. Crushed by all these troubles the old Poligar died in 1788. Soon after this Tippu, who wanted all his troops to the front and could spare none for distant garrisons, sent orders that all the males of the family were to be put to death. This order was at once carried out, and they were hanged on hooks just outside the town. The third son who had been at Seringapatam, escaped about this time and took refuge with the Raja of Kálastri.

In 1799 he returned to Anantapúr, but soon after submitted to the Nizam, who granted him the village of Sidrampúr in fee-simple. On his death in 1801 the direct line became extinct, but some of the family were receiving pensions so lately as 1860.

When the districts were ceded in 1800, Colonel Monro chose Anantapúr for his residence, and for many years it was the head quarters of the Ceded districts. In 1822 Mr. Campbell removed his office to Bellary on the ground that this was a more central place in the newly constituted Zillah of Bellary. In the following year, however, Mr. Robertson was directed to return to Anantapúr. The place eventually (1830) became the head-quarters of the sub-division, and till 1869 a succession of Sub-Collectors administered the five taluqs of Anantapúr, Dharmaveram, Pennakonda, Hindipúr and Madaksira. In 1869 a re-distribution of divisions was made, and the Sub-Collector was removed to Gooty.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Engineer still reside there. Their bungalows and the original house built by Sir T. Monro, which is now falling into ruins, stand among some fine trees about half a mile out of the town on the Bellary road.

The avenue of banyan trees between the town and these houses is the finest in the district.

The great feature of the town is a large square where the market is held on Friday. It has been named by the Municipality "Robertson Square." Round it stand the principal public buildings, such as the Civil Dispensary, the Government School, and the pile of buildings formerly Monro's Cutcherry, but which now accommodates the District Moonsiff, the Tahsildar, the Police, the Post Office, the Municipal Commissioners and several others. The building has been repeatedly condemned, and a design for new offices has been approved. Want of funds prevents anything being done. Leading out of this square is "Monro Street," and parallel to this "Reid Street," both wide, well-drained and level roads. Anantapúr is probably the neatest and cleanest town in the district, and great efforts are being made by the Commissioners for its improvement. Not far from the fort-gate is the public bungalow, built on the edge of the tank, and beyond that again is the European burial-ground. There are about 1,100 houses, and at the census of 1866 the population was returned at 4,426. Some of the merchants have the reputation of considerable wealth, and do a large trade in piece-goods, grain and iron.

Bukkarayasamudram, though it pays an annual revenue of Rupees 8,010, has a population of only 1,450. The principal ryots live in Anantapúr, which is only two miles distant. The village is small and dirty. It is built immediately under the tank-bund, and the streets and lanes are usually under water. As might be supposed it is very unhealthy, and fever and cholera are almost endemic there.

Tádmari is among the hills on the east of the taluq, and there are traces of what was once a strong fort. It was built by a petty Poligar named Saké Kondanna Nayudu, who possessed about 90 villages on this side of the country. He was deposed by Hyder when he over-ran the province. At one time it was a large town and the cusba of a taluq, but about 1820 the villages were divided between the taluqs of Anantapúr, Tádpatri and Pennakonda. There was a Moonsiff's Court at Tádmari till quite recently. The village presents a straggling ruined appearance. The better class of merchants has long ago deserted it, but a few good houses remain in the fort. Weaving is carried on on a small scale.

Singamamalla.—The town is small and singularly dirty. It is

built at the base of the Campennamalla hills, and these together with the tank serve to cut it off from the rest of the taluq. The only road to it passes over the apron of the calingula and under the bund of the tank, so that when the calingula is discharging the village cannot be approached. Three attempts have been made to bridge over this surplus channel, but on two occasions the arch gave way as soon as the centering was removed, and on the third the bridge subsided after the first rains. The tank, which is one of the finest in the district, is said to have been built by Sri Ranga Raz of Vijiyanagar. The assessment of the village is Rupees 6,875. The population in 1866 was about 2,500, but there is not a single good street or substantial house in the village.

DHARMAVERAM.—The area of this taluq is 1,226 square miles, so that it is by far the largest of the fifteen. It is on the whole level, except on the eastern frontier and in the south of the taluq. The highest hill is at Darsimalla, about seven miles south of the cusba. There are other high hills at Kalyandrúg and Konderpidrúg. The soil is chiefly red and gravelly, and there is very little ‘régada,’ so common in the adjoining taluqs.

2. The following table gives the actual cultivation of 1869-70.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry	194,651	40,492	49,760	8,409	244,411	48,901
2. Wet { Tanks.....	7,279	44,218	1,855	12,054	9,134	56,272
{ Channels.....	4,262	19,143	488	2,227	4,750	21,370
{ Wells.....	6,462	8,875	1,732	6,240	8,194	15,116
Total...	18,003	72,236	4,075	20,522	22,078	92,758
Grand Total ..	212,654	1,12,728	53,835	28,931	266,489	1,41,659

The principal crops are gram and paddy, and in smaller quantities ragi, cholum and castor-oil. It is estimated that one-fourth of the paddy grown is sent to Cuddapah and the adjoining black-land taluqs. Oil seeds and cholum are received in exchange. The rates of assessment do not differ from those of other taluqs.

3. **Sources of Irrigation.**—Compared with the size of the taluq the irrigation works are few and insufficient. If the Bukkachera project is ever carried out, the country round Perúr will be greatly benefitted. There are no river channels. The principal tanks, their ayacut, &c., are shown below :—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dharmaveram.....	756	6,574	660	5,234	1,416	11,808
2. Mulkalédu	543	4,599	42	306	585	4,905
3. Kambadúr	746	5,823	153	825	899	6,648
4. Mallianúr	297	1,402	30	197	327	1,599
5. Nagasamudram.....	223	1,711	84	687	307	2,398
6. Rayelcheruvu.....	327	1,760	88	355	415	2,115
7. Kuntimada.....	312	1,693	66	311	378	2,004
8. Kanamokla	106	851	23	194	129	1,045

From the nature of the soil and the generally level character of the country there are good cross-country tracks to almost every village. There are 100 miles of made road either completely finished or which will be finished in a year or two.

Trunk road from Bangalore to Kurnool	... Miles.	17
Kalyandrúg to Dharmaveram	... ..	46
Do. to Kambadúr	... ..	16
Dharmaveram to Bukkapatnam	... ..	12
Do. to Damajipalli	... ..	9

100

About 30 miles of the old Bangalore road passes through the taluq but it has been abandoned for many years and no money spent on its repair. It is still in very fair order. A road has been sanctioned to join the Anantapúr—Tadpatri road at Nyanapalli, but has not yet been commenced.

4. **Language.**—The language is almost universally Telugu but in a few of the western villages Canarese is spoken.

The population in 1866 was 96,284 souls, of whom 27 were Mussalmans. In 1871 it had risen to 119,877. The density of the population is 97 to the square mile.

5. The collections from all sources in the last 6 years are—

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Land Revenue..	1,41,037	1,30,162	1,12,088	98,975	1,06,109	1,21,770
2. Abkari.....	27,200	27,200	71,005	43,900	36,500	41,100
3. Salt.....	387	400	378	372	235	332
4. Stamps.....	2,761	3,213	3,790	2,558	2,641	1,755
5. Miscellaneous.....	11,379	9,267	15,757	13,717	15,464	14,351
6. Road Fund ...	109	116	120	5,110	5,410	5,544
Total...	1,82,873	1,70,358	2,03,188	1,64,632	1,66,359	1,84,852

The chief towns are: (1) Dharmaveram; (2) Kalyandrúg; (3) Konderpidrúg.

Dharmaveram (population 5,239) is said to have been founded by Kriyasakti Wadeyar. The streets are narrow and confined, and there are very few food houses. There is a remarkable house in the main street, of five storeys, from the top of which a good view can be obtained. The town lies low and is not considered healthy, but since the fort walls have been partially removed, there has been an improvement. A large market is held here on Monday.

Kalyandrúg (population 2,089) was at one time a much larger town than it now is, and till four years ago there was a Munsiff's Court here.

Konderpidrúg (population 1,606) is chiefly celebrated from the Drug or hill at the foot of which the town is built, one side of it being perfectly perpendicular. There are a few houses on the top of the hill, and the remains of a fort, built by one of the Raidrúg Poligars.

Mulkalédu, Mallianúr, Kambadúr and Kanamokla are also important villages but call for no special notice.

PENNAKONDA.—This is a very hilly taluq, and much of it is quite unfit for cultivation. The principal ranges of hills are those

near Peimakonda, and those on the south-west frontier of the district near Bukkapatnam and Vengalacheruvu. There is no black soil in the taluq; mixed and gravelly soils predominate.

Area and Cultivation.—The area of the taluq is 654 square miles and about 56 per cent. of this is under cultivation.

In Fasli 1278 (1868-1869) the actual cultivation was—

		GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry.....	100,847	25,296	25,041	6,260	125,888	31,556	
2. Wet. {	Tank.....	11,873	49,656	2,529	13,119	14,402	62,775
	Well.....	2,740	10,884	522	2,417	3,262	13,301
	Channel.....	3,603	4,125	193	467	3,796	4,592
	Total...	18,216	64,665	3,244	16,003	21,460	80,668
Grand Total...		119,063	89,961	28,285	22,263	147,348	1,12,224

The principal crops raised are cholam and gram, and on the irrigated land rice, sugar-cane, and to a limited extent, ragi. The produce is sent for sale to the markets at Hindipūr and Madaksira. A large market is held weekly at Ruddam.

Population, Language, &c.—The population at the last census was 75,463, of whom 6·5 per cent. were Mussalmans. Telugu is understood and to some extent spoken, but Canarese is the more common language, especially in the south and south-west, in the villages bordering on Mysore. In 1871 the population was 79,844.

Rivers, Tanks, &c.—The river Pennér flows along the western frontier of the taluq, past the town of Ruddam, and the Chittravatti bounds the east of the taluq and passes close to Bukkapatnam, where it is dammed up by a strong bund connecting two low ranges of hills so as to form the Bukkapatnam tank.

There are in the taluq 150 tanks, 61 river channels, 107 spring channels and 2,154 wells. Seven tanks irrigate an area of more than 300 acres. The largest are those at Bukkapatnam, Ruddam, Kalipi and Cholamari.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acref.	Assmt.	Acref.	Assmt.	Acref.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Bukkapatnam.....	2,768	22,486	715	5,425	3,483	27,911
Ruddam..... 1.	254	1,197	63	113	317	1,310
2.	375	1,674	49	176	424	1,850
Cholamari.....	275	926	30	63	305	989
Kalipi.....	311	1,517	25	122	336	1,639

The rates of assessment are the same as in other taluqs.

Roads.—There are 86 miles of made road.

1. Trunk road, Bangalore to Kurnool ...	Miles	29
2. Pennakonda to Ruddam ...	..	12
3. do. to Hindipúr ...	..	7
4. do. to Madaksira ...	..	12
5. do. to Bukkapatnam ...	..	18
* 6. Bukkapatnam to Dharmaveram ...	..	8
7. do. to Pámdurti ...	..	14

Revenue from all sources during the last 6 years:

FASLI A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	1,09,664	1,01,104	1,01,048	76,869	91,860	1,03,582
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	11,056	12,352	10,560	9,313	14,062	6,836
Abkari.....	18,000	18,000	34,100	34,100	26,000	24,850
Salt.....	562	627	547	600	636	737
Stamps.....	1,078	3,361	3,659	3,122	2,728	3,939
Road Fund.....	69	69	73	4,298	4,535	4,537
Total.....	1,40,429	1,35,513	1,49,987	1,28,302	1,39,821	1,44,531

The principal towns are (1) Pennakonda; (2) Bukkapatnam (3) Pámdurti; (4) Ruddam. No other town has a population exceeding 2,000.

Pennakonda (population 4,141), is a place not a little celebrated in the histories of the old native Governments, and contains many

tine memorials of former grandeur. "Dilapidated palaces and other architectural remains, both Moslem and Hindu, are here thrown together in strange confusion, and in some cases the most grotesque instances of these incongruous styles are found in the same structure. An ancient palace called the Ganga Mahal, exhibits some strange token of these reverses. The basement is of plain massive Hindu construction and of great antiquity, coeval apparently with some temples of Maha Deo which stand close by it. The next story is of more recent date and is built in the best style of Muhammadan architecture, elaborately ornamented. Since its erection it is evident that attempts have been made by the Hindus to alter the Moslem devices into something which should better assimilate with their own work. The very cupolas have been surmounted with inelegant pyramidal work, and a beautiful saracenic screen carved in white marble has been mutilated and in some parts replaced by some miserable representations of dragons and other grotesque monsters." It was proposed in 1869 to restore this fine building in the Department of Public Works style and convert it into a Cutcherry for the Head Assistant Collector, but this idea has been given up. "The mosque of Shere Ali is perhaps the handsomest building in Pennakonda, and if erected by the chief whose name it bears must be nearly 300 years old. It is of dark-grey granite with mouldings of a jet-black stone resembling hornblende. Behind this mosque the hill rises precipitously to the height of five or six hundred feet * presenting a rugged and apparently inaccessible face partially overgrown with stunted bushes and jungle. In other places again the naked rocks lie piled heap upon heap, with here and there perched on some giddy point a tomb, an altar or a line of battlements without an indication of the path by which it is to be approached." (Captain Medows Taylor in *Oriental Annual*, 1840.) There are two fine wells in the town, with cut stone steps, and some of the houses are well built. On the top of the hill an old temple has been converted into a convenient, if small bungalow. Just outside the town is a tope of fine trees, but the situation is low. The place was once strongly fortified, but much of the walls has been pulled down. There are also some good gardens in which grapes are successfully grown.

Bukkapatnam (population 4,339), is built at the foot of a low range of hills to the north of the tank of the same name. Tradition says that this tank was built about 400 years ago by one of the

Handé family. The town is unhealthy and fever is almost endemic there. On two sides the hills shut out the air, and on the other side the paddy fields come up to the very walls of the houses. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here. At the other end of the bund is the village of Kottacheruvu.

Pámdurti (population 2,853), is about 14 miles from Bukkapatnam, and the road to it lies through the 'Otikanama' ghát through the hills. Till quite recently these hills were the haunts of some of the worst characters in the district where they met to arrange their plans for gang robberies, and into the recesses of which they retreated with the plunder obtained from the rich villages around. About 30 years ago one of these gangs attacked a village in the Otikanama, and having looted it set fire to a large hut in which some seventy women and children had taken refuge. Some of the ring-leaders were captured, and after being executed were hung up in chains near the scene of their crime, where their bones are still to be seen in the iron cages in which they were suspended. There are similar gallows near Bellagupa and Vanavúl and in a few other places. The town of Pámdurti is built on good soil on the banks of the Chittravatti river. Some of the merchants are the reputed possessors of great wealth, and there is a very fine breed of cattle in this town and some of the neighbouring villages. At present the town is almost inaccessible either from Bukkapatnam or from the north by Krishnapúr. When the new road is completed it will be a great boon to the inhabitants.

Ruddam (population 2,622), is built on the banks of the Pennér, about 12 miles south-west of Pennakonda. It is chiefly remarkable for the large weekly market held there.

HINDIPUR.—The area of this, almost the smallest taluq in the district, is 481 square miles. It was formerly called the Kodikonda taluq, and till 1813 a Sub-Collector was stationed there. The country is on the whole flat, though in the north-east corner of the taluq there are some low hills which separate it from the Cuddapah district. The soil throughout is the red soil, changing near the hills into gravel and sand.

According to the old survey accounts 2,59,304 acres are available for cultivation. In 1868-69 about 40 per cent. of these were actually under cultivation.

		GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry.....		67,798	24,887	13,813	6,267	81,611	31,154
2. Wet. {	Tanks.....	15,183	77,523	3,195	14,742	18,378	92,265
	Channels.....	1,493	7,120	81	329	1,574	7,449
	Wells.....	1,851	2,844	1,793	4,956	3,644	7,800
Total.....		18,527	87,487	5,069	20,027	23,596	1,07,514
Grand Total.....		86,325	1,12,374	18,882	26,294	105,207	1,38,668

The rates of assessment are nearly the same as in other taluqs. In the case of dry lands they range between Rupees 3 and 2 Annas, and for irrigated lands the highest rate is Rupees 12 and the lowest Rupee 1. The principal products are grain, wheat and castor-oil, and to a limited extent cholum, cotton and saffron. Hindipúr is the largest market in the south of the district, and a large traffic is carried on in jaggery, piece-goods and grain.

2. **Roads.**—There are about 89 miles of made road. The trunk road from Bangalore to Kurnool enters the taluq at Nagireddipalli and passes into the Pennakonda taluq near Somundapalli. The other roads are :

1. Hindipúr to Kodikonda.....Miles 22
2. Do. to Chavulúr..... " 6
3. Do. to Somundapalli..... " 17
4. Do. to Purgbi..... " 4
5. Peddapalli to Kodúr..... " 16
6. Gonerwaripalli to Budali..... " 9

—
74

3. **Rivers, Tanks, &c.**—The river Pennér passes through the west of the taluq close to the walls of Hindipúr, and the river Chittra flows through the east, but neither are as yet made use of for irrigation.

There are 225 tanks in the taluq, and seven of these are capable

of irrigating an area of more than 500 acres. The actual cultivation in 1868-69 was—

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres	Assmt.	Acres	Assmt.	Acres	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Bichaganhalli	816	3,411	338	1,265	1,154	4,676
2. Hindipúr	785	2,757	349	1,026	1,134	3,783
3. Purgbi	585	2,934	166	900	751	3,834
4. Sirakolam.	434	1,734	106	572	540	2,306
5. Narsaparam.....	483	1,797	82	423	565	2,220
6. Pidati..	461	1,691	91	423	552	2,114
7. Kotanúr.. ...	627	3,947	134	864	761	4,811

Canarese is the language best understood in this part of the district. At the census of 1866 the population was estimated to be 71,978, or 148 to the square mile. About 17 per cent. are Mussalmans. In the census of 1871 the population was 87,763 or 174 to the square mile.

The revenue of the taluq under the several heads for a series of years is given below

FASLI. A. D.	1274 1864-65.	1275 1865-66.	1276 1866-67.	1277 1867-68.	1278 1868-69.	1279 1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Land Revenue..	1,36,316	1,25,434	1,22,307	97,403	1,15,332	1,10,193
2. Do. Miscellaneous.....	4,130	7,898	11,717	12,304	7,435	8,928
3. Abkari.....	15,000	15,000	25,000	18,733	18,164	21,200
4. Salt.....	509	566	501	443	414	441
5. Stamps.....	11,305	12,924	12,316	16,520	16,905	15,786
6. Road Fund.. ...	26	40	44	5,088	5,379	5,286
Total.....	1,67,286	1,61,772	1,71,885	1,50,491	1,63,629	1,61,834

Excluding hamlets there are 79 villages in the taluq. The best known of these are Hindipúr; 2, Purgbi; 3, Pálsamulrum; 4, Budali; 5. Kodikonda

Hindipúr (population 4,983). The local account is that this town was founded by Morari Rau, the Mahratta who named it after his father Hindu Rau. There is one good street in the town, at the end of which is the taluq catcherry, but there is nothing else deserving attention.

Purghi (population 3,502,) is four miles distant from Hindipúr, and has a large agricultural population cultivating the fields below the fine tank. There is a Munsiff's Court here.

Pálsamudram is a small village, but is well known as a halting place on the Bangalore road. There is a public bungalow here, built by Mr. Robertson for Rupees 1,200.

Kodikonda was for a time the head quarters of a district, and there was a zillah court there, the ruins of which still exist. At one time it must have been a flourishing town, but in the last 30 or 40 years many people have left it and settled in Hindipúr or Purghi.

MADAKSIRA.—Madaksira is the smallest of the fifteen taluqs, but though small in extent, the extreme fertility of the soil and a bountiful supply of water combine to make it, for its size, one of the most productive of all. Its area is only 439 square miles. In the south, the taluq is very hilly and rocky, the two highest peaks being at Ratnagiri and Madaksira, both of which have at one time been strongly fortified. Towards the west the country is more level and here nearly every available acre has been taken up for cultivation. The soil is chiefly red, though in the south there are large patches of 'régada.'

Cultivation.—According to the accounts 265,040 acres are more or less fit for cultivation, of these 30 per cent. or 91,812 acres were actually cultivated in Fasli 1279.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1. Dry	58,679	21,276				
2. Wet. {	Tanks.....	11,524	62,749	} No accounts. }		
	Channels..	2,571	13,439			
	Wells	1,914	3,074			
Total.....	16,010	79,264				
Grand Total...	74,698	1,00,540	17,123	11,645	91,812	1,12,185

The principal products are paddy, ragi, cholum, cumboo, oil seeds and gram. The largest market in the taluq is at Amrapúr. Grain is imported from Chitteldrúg, Heriúr and Konakúpa, and exported to Sera, Powghur and Hindipúr.

Tanks and Channels.—There are 102 spring channels and about 2,500 wells, most of which are the private property of the ryots. There are altogether 143 tanks in the taluq, and the cultivation under the largest of these is shown below.

	GOVERNMENT.		INAM.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.	Acres.	Assmt.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Harisamudram.....	826	5,250	91	512	917	5,762
Madaksira.....	481	3,871	85	467	566	4,338
Amrapúr.....	530	4,028	72	146	602	4,174
Morabagul.....	835	5,244	135	907	970	6,151
Sivarem.....	577	3,457	39	292	616	3,749
Aggali.....	471	4,007	121	683	592	4,690

Roads.—There are 36 miles of metalled road.

Madaksira to Amrapúr, 21 miles.

Do. to Hindipúr, 8 „

Do. to Pennakonda, 7 „

The road from Madaksira to Ratnagiri is rocky but passable by bandies. There are also good fair-weather roads from Gudibanda to Madodi and from thence to Ratnagiri.

Population and Language.—Canarese is the language almost universally spoken in the taluq, but in the northern villages Telugu is spoken. There is no special trade and there are but few looms, most of the people living by agriculture. The population at the census of 1866 was 60,600, of whom 1,533 or 2·8 per cent. were Mussalmans. In 1871 it was 79,528.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Hindoos.....	30,634	28,425	59,059
2. Mussalmans.....	822	711	1,533
3. Christians.....			.....
Total.....	31,456	29,136	60,592

The average density of the population per square mile in this taluq is 181.

The following table exhibits the revenue derived from all sources for a series of years :—

FASLI. A. D.	1274. 1864-65	1275. 1865-66	1276. 1866-67	1277. 1867-68	1278. 1868-69	1279. 1869-70	1280. 1870-71
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Land Revenue.....	1,01,730	91,754	91,695	75,227			
Miscellaneous	8,473	7,512	9,102	7,625			
Abkari	13,900	13,900	31,000	31,000			
Salt	1,356	1,071	986	903			
Stamps.....	2,380	5,921	4,596	4,220			
Road Fund .....	.....	36	36	3,767			
Total.....	1,27,841	1,20,194	1,37,415	1,22,746			

The principal towns are : 1, Madaksira ; 2, Amrapúr ; 3, Ratnagiri.

1. *Madaksira*, (population 4,969). Hera Wadeyar, the founder of the Poligar family, formerly established here, served the Vijayanagar Government with 1,000 peons, for the support of whom 12 villages in the Chitteldrúg taluq were given to him in jaghire. This jaghire was afterwards augmented by the incorporation of adjacent districts bearing a rent of one lakh of Pagodas. One of the family built the fort at Sera. Much of the country was taken from the Poligar by the Sultán of Bijapúr early in the 17th century. The two chief forts which remained in his possession were Madaksira and Ratnagiri; the former of these was at one time resumed but afterwards restored. In 1741 Morari Rau captured the fort of Madaksira and imposed a "chout" of Rupees 8,000. Hyder Ali took

it in 1769 and demanded from the Poligar a peishkush of Rupees 15,000, and as this was not punctually paid he captured the Poligar and his five sons in 1776 and sent them prisoners to Seringapatam. The eldest son was taken by the English troops at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792 and set at liberty. He returned to Ratnagiri and captured the place, but was soon driven out and died a year or two afterwards without issue. His brothers were all hanged by Tippu Sultán and the family became extinct.

The town is situated at the foot of the rock, and at one time had a wall and ditch which have been removed recently. There are some fine wells with steps of cut stone, but there is little else of interest. The taluq Cutcherry was built early in the century and is of the old square standard with a court-yard in the centre. In 1866 a Subsidiary Jail was built here. A fine view is obtained from the summit of the rock. To the east of the town is a large tope of tamarind trees, and some carefully tended gardens.

2. *Ratnagiri* (population 1,355,) is not a very important town and is chiefly remarkable for its fortified rock, which in former times must have been impregnable.

3. *Amrapúr*, (population 2,774). Here on Fridays there is a large market. According to local tradition the ancient name of the place was Nadimépalli, (middle village) because it lay midway between the two towns of Pylagiri and Kottacotta which were built by Hotail Naik. The old site is about half a mile to the west of Amrapúr. The main street is broad, but the rest of the town confined and ill-ventilated. In the vicinity are some of the finest "dopair" gardens in the district.

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate.—Rainfall.—Direction of wind.—Range of Thermometer.—The seasons.—Unusual storms.—Famines.—Table of the state of each season since 1800.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Bellary is characterized by extreme dryness in consequence of the air passing over such an extent of heated plains. Less rain is supposed to fall at Bellary than at