

annual Grant of Rs. 1,200 for Native teachers, Rs. 500 for Boys' Schools, Rs. 150 for Itinerating.

2. By local contributions from Europeans, which are collected month by month, and amounted for all purposes in 1871 to Rs. 1,486-2-3. Besides these Rs. 143-2-0 were subscribed by Hindu gentlemen for Caste Girls' Schools; and Rs. 313-15-9 by Native Christians. The out-station at Honnûr has been entirely supported for the past three years by a "Friend" in Bellary.

3. School fees which in 1871 amounted to Rs. 2,584-2-4.

4. Grant-in-aid from Government, of which Rs. ——— for the Boys' English School, and Rs. 198 for the Girls' Boarding and Day Schools were received in 1871.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION AT BELLARY.

(Communicated by the Rev. P. DOYLE)

"THE first priest that visited this part of the country was father Joachim called by the natives Athika Nauder." He came to Bellary in 1775. He is held to this day in great veneration by the natives. His charge extended over the ceded districts and a great portion of the Nizam's territory till his death at Bangalore in 1829.

The Bellary Mission continued under the charge of Goa priests till 1837 when the Rev. W. Dinan was appointed by Government chaplain to the Roman Catholic Soldiers at Bellary.

The Rev. Mr. Pedroza, the resident Goa priest, considered this an invasion of his rights and a breach of the concordat between the Holy see and the king of Portugal. This dispute engendered a great deal of ill-feeling between the two churches which lasted till the arrival of the Archbishop of Goa in 1862, when a compromise since confirmed by His Holiness the Pope was agreed to. Each party was to remain in possession of the churches then occupied by them, and neither party was to interfere with the other or attempt to win converts.

In 1860 an Asylum for destitute children of European descent was established by the residents of the station, and in 1864 Government gave a Grant of Rupees 75 monthly for the support of the children. This was withdrawn in 1868, and in its stead a Grant equal to the local subscriptions was substituted.

The Rev. W. Dinan left Bellary for Belgaum in 1840 and was succeeded in August by the Rev. P. Doyle, the present chaplain. In 1841 an English School for boys and another for girls, and a Tamil School for natives was established. In the year 1857 these were placed under the 'Grant-in-aid' system.

A Female Industrial School was established in 1868, and another for boys in the following year.

The number of European and East Indian Catholics in Bellary is 403, and that of native christians 1,950.

2. *Out stations*.—More than 100 years before father Joachim came to Bellary there had been a flourishing Mission at Krishapuram in the Dharmaveram taluq, where the tombs of three of the priests still remain. The converts were persecuted by Tippú Sultán and eventually removed to a village near Madras.

About the same time a wealthy family residing in Moodigooba, Anantapúr taluq, were converted, and through their influence Amoorthappa of Yallasee became a christian. Paramatta Yallasee is now the largest christian village in the district, and has a church and a catechist and a congregation of more than 200. There are other congregations at Chinna Peapilly, Gooty taluq, and Ramdrúg, Alúr taluq.

The Goa priests have chapels at Bellary, Ramdrúg, Muddenagiri and Adoni. They have about 300 native christians under their jurisdiction in Bellary, and about the same number scattered about in villages of the Alúr and Adoni taluqs.

Catholic Churches in Bellary.

The Church of St. Mary was erected in 1866 by Government for the use of the soldiers; as the church in the Fort was too far from the new European Barracks. The church in the Fort was also the property of Government. It was disused when the European troops were located outside the Fort.

2. St. Lazarus' Church for Native christians was erected in 1847 by subscriptions at a cost of Rupees 5,000. It is about to be re-built and will cost a similar amount.

Schools.

A School-room for boys, and another for girls were erected in 1864 at a cost of Rupees 5,103. Government gave a Grant of Rupees 2,000. The remainder was raised by subscription.

An Asylum for destitute boys of European descent, and another for girls were erected in 1866 at a cost of Rupees 6,380. One-half of this amount was granted by Government, and the other moiety was raised by subscription.

An Industrial School for girls was established in 1868. They use sewing machines, and do all kinds of needle-work, and the amount of their earnings from the commencement till the 30th April 1871 was Rupees 275-0-10.

The School-room erected in 1866 for girls was with the sanction of Government changed to a Workshop for boys in 1869. The total amount of cash received for work done from the 1st July 1869 till 31st December 1870 was Rupees 1,996-6-8. About Rupees 300 were due on bills which have been since paid. From the 1st January till 30th April 1871, Rupees 2,414-7-0 have been received, and there are outstanding bills to the amount of Rupees 400.

On the 1st April an account was taken of the plant and stock in hand which was valued at Rupees 1,356. A store-room and sheds for smiths, painters and carriages are being erected, which will cost over Rupees 1,000.

There are at present two European and one Native priests in Bellary. They visit the outposts occasionally in turn. The expense of their support and travelling and also of the church is defrayed from the salary (Rupees 200) and allowances (Rupees 23) of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and some small fees received at marriages and funerals, &c. No fees are required from the soldiers or from those who are too poor to pay them.

The schools are supported by Grants from Government and by school fees, and the liberal subscriptions of the community at Bellary.

The school in the Native Infantry lines is held in a small Oratory situated in the lines of the 16th Native Infantry.

The Tamil School is held in the compound of St. Lazarus' Chapel.

The average daily attendance at the four schools is 175.

