

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

VOL. I.

Page Line

12 Note¹ Add, "Mr. Bruce Foote, in his Geology of the Bellary District (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, Vol. XXV.), says :—Captain Newbold did far more to elucidate the Geology of Southern India up to the establishment of the Geological Survey than all the other writers and investigators of the subject taken together, and his work deserves full notice, for most of it was well done according to the geological views prevalent in his day The principal point on which his views cannot now be accepted is his assumption that the schistose bands in the peninsula have been brought into their present positions by being broken through by great outbursts of granite. At first sight this appears to be the case, but on closer and more extended examination of the country this idea is found to be untenable, for the old granitoids are nowhere seen to be irrupted into the schists; on the contrary, the latter were deposited on the former by quiet, long-continued sedimentary action. This is, of course, a total change of the relative positions of the two rock series: the granitoids assume their true position as the true fundamental rocks of the country, and the schists are seen to be vastly younger in age than Newbold supposed them to be.

The granitic intrusions in the schist series which Newbold regarded as intrusions of the granitoid mass, are all found to be intrusions of much younger pegmatoid veins, and of very small extent and importance."

13 5 Before "Metamorphic Rocks" insert, "Archæan or."

13 7 To "Southern India" add as note¹, "The schists are not, in the modern sense of the term, *hypogene schists*; they are truly and unmistakably sedimentary formations associated with contemporary trap-flows, and whatever metamorphism they have undergone since their deposition is due to great movements of the earth's crust, which led to their being bent up into great folds forming huge synclinals and anticlinals. When this had happened a period of vast erosive action ensued, and thousands of feet in thickness of the schistose series were removed, and the underlying granitoid foundation was again exposed; while much of the eroded material was re-deposited as the rocks of the younger Kadapa and Karnul systems. The equivalents of Newbold's *hypogene schists* (in the Bellary district) belong to the system I have called the Dharwar system. . . .

The greater mass of the Dharwar consists of schists, hornblende, chloritic, and argillaceous; but the associated traps, and more especially the hæmatitic quartzites, from their superior hardness and durability, occupy in many places much the most prominent positions; while, from the same reasons, the taluses they have given rise to in the hilly tracts are of extraordinary extent, and cover up much of the softer rocks, and mislead one as to their real extent.

The Dharwar rocks were originally deposited over very much larger areas than they now occupy, and very probably extended across the whole, or nearly the whole, peninsula. How far they may have extended to the north it is not possible at present to say, for the northern extremities of several of the Dharwar tracts are hidden under younger geological formations—*e.g.*, the Kaladgi and Bhima series, and the Deccan trap along the upper course of the Kistna river. To the southward the Dharwar rocks extend into and across

Page Line

- the valley of the Kavéri almost to the northern slope of the Nilgiris. . . . The Dharwar system was exposed to great contortion and deformation at a very remote geological period, and this had been followed by a vast period of denudation, during which the enormous folds into which they had been forced previously were largely eroded, and cut up into the great bands in which they now occur. In general structure these bands are of two types—in the one, the band is a narrow synclinal fold, or a series of narrow synclinals echeloned after each other at exceedingly acute angles. In the second type, the band shows a natural erosion boundary on one side, and on the other is faulted down against and among the underlying gneissoids. It is owing to these faultings down into the older rocks that the softer schistose members of the system have in many cases escaped from being entirely denuded away.—Bruce Foote, *loc. cit.*, pp. 22 and 74.”
- 81 heading Omit “Fruit.”
- 211 heading For “Tudas” read “Todas.”
- 285 13 For “now” read “near.”
- 340 34 For “Chalasturavi (probably in the south of)” read “Bayal-nád (Wainád, in.”
- 419 Note¹ Add, “Welsh says :—Though a short, swarthy-looking man, and rather inclining to fat, he was as hardy and active in body as in mind ; and even when far advanced in life, he would ride thirty or forty miles a day, and chase a hare, an antelope, or a fox, with all the fire and vigour of youth. In short, when Colonel Sir Barry Close died in England, he left not a superior, and few, if any, equals, in the service.”
- 441 16 For “now” read “in 1878.”
- 478 38 For “affords” read “afford.”
- 542 6 For “hippe” read “ippe.”
- 543 21 For “hippe” read “ippe.”
- 764 11 For “1886” read “1876.”

VOL. II.

- 11 28 For “*curacus*” read “*curcas*.”
- 47 Note For “1794” read “1784.”
- 53 20 For “it seems probable” read “it is now settled.”
- ” 21 For “the matter,” &c., read “the cost of maintenance being borne in the proportion of one-third by the Military department for the army, and two-thirds by the Municipality for the civil population.”
- 137 4 Add, as note, “Mackenzie, writing in 1801, says :—The fort of Colar is far from being strong or tenable in any degree. It is throughout built of mud, with a kind of *fausse braye* and a very shallow ditch round it. The western gateway is very intricate, and as long as one good half of the whole fort, but the eastern one is hardly protected at all. There is a cavalier near to the west gate which commands the fort and surrounding tract. The works were in perfect repair at the time I surveyed them.”
- 218 20 Add, as note, “Orders have been issued to close the keddahs for the present, from July 1897, and to employ the trained elephants in moving timber.”
- 223 Note Substitute, “Takkola has now been identified by Dr. Hultzsch with a place near Arkonam in North Arcot district.”
- 271 15 For “Anantácháya” read “Anantáchárya.”
- 311 32 For “breeched” read “breached.”
- 380 9 For “A’lúvakhada” read “A’lúvakheda.”
- 427 18 For “Ganj” read “Gauj.”
- 500 7 For “in the Purybhadra” read “on the Tungabhadra.”
- 517 1 For “Bemmattanakalla” read “Bemmattanakallu.”