

HASSAN DISTRICT

SCALE 8 MILES TO AN INCH

B—Travellers' Bungalow. L—Inspection Lodge. S—Railway Station.



HASSAN DISTRICT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Situation.—A District in the west; situated between $12^{\circ} 30'$ and $13^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 32'$ and $76^{\circ} 42'$ east longitude. The greatest length is from north to south, about 75 miles; and the greatest breadth is from west to east, about 68.

Area.—The area is 2,641 square miles; of which $1,037\frac{1}{2}$ square miles are under cultivation.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Kadur District; east by Tumkur and Mysore Districts; south by Coorg; and west by South Kanara, belonging to the Madras Presidency.

Divisions.—It is subdivided into the following seven taluqs. A'lúr is a sub-taluq under Hassan taluq. Arsikere is the old Harnhalli taluq.

No.	Taluq.	Area of Sq. Miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population in 1891.	Per Sq. Mile.
1	Arkalgúd... ..	262	6	289	75,812	290'12
2	Arsikere	490	6	358	65,306	133'27
3	Bélúr	338	7	395	75,470	222'69
4	Chanarayapatna... ..	413	7	377	78,211	189'37
5	Hassan	475	9	567	113,397	238'73
6	Hole Narsipur	233	4	226	50,894	218'42
7	Manjarábád	430	8	278	55,862	129'91
	Total ...	2,641	47	2,490	514,952	194'98

Physical Features.—The main body of the District consists of the Hémávati river basin. The only exceptions are certain outlying tracts along the west border—namely, the western portion of the Manjarábád taluq, which drains to the Nétrávati in South Kanara; and the Arsikere taluq, whose waters run north to the Vedávati in Chitaldroog. The Kávéri flows through a small portion of the south.

The course of the Hémávati in the District is at first south and then east. Running from north to south of Manjarábád taluq, it turns east along the Mysore and Coorg frontier, and continuing in the same direction, separates Hassan and Arkalgúd taluqs, and passing through-

out Hole Narsipur taluq, leaves the District with a southerly course and falls into the Kávéri in the Mysore District. Its chief tributary is the Yagachi from the Belúr taluq, which joins it near Gorur, in Hassan taluq.

The Manjarábád side of the District, resting on the brow of the Western Ghats, forms a part of the Male-síme or Malnád, hill country, the remainder being Maidán or Bail-síme, plain country, also called Múdu-síme or east country.

The mountains forming the western limit extend from the pass at the Bisale ghát to Jénkal-beṭṭa, including within a grand panorama the towering height of Subrahmanya or Pushpagiri, close to the south-west border, rising to 5,626 feet above the level of the sea; Devar-beṭṭa, (4,206 feet), Múrukan guḍḍa (4,265 feet),¹ and the superb Jénkal-beṭṭa (4,558 feet).² Besides the mountains in Manjarábád, there are low ranges of granitic hills running along the northern limits of the District through the Belúr, Hassan and Arsikere taluqs, marking the watershed which separates the Krishna and Kávéri river systems. The Indra-beṭṭa at Sravana-Belgola (3,309 feet) is noted for the colossal Jain statue on its summit. Some low hills pass through Hole Narsipur taluq towards Hassan and Channaráyapatna.

The general level of the country slopes with the course of the Hémávati, from the Ghat ranges towards the bed of the Kávéri in the south-east. At Belúr the height above sea level is 3,150 feet, at Hassan 3,084, at Sakleshpur 2,998; while at Channaráyapatna it is 2,771, and at Arsikere 2,666.

The Malnád or highland region, occupying the whole of the Manjarábád taluq and the western half of Belúr, has been thus graphically described by Major Montgomery, a former Superintendent. "The character of the country is generally undulating till on approaching the Ghats, when it becomes precipitous. Perhaps there is no scenery in India more beautiful than the southern part of this tract, adjoining the north-west of Coorg. It for the most part resembles the richest park scenery in England. Hills covered with the finest grass or equally verdant crops of dry grain, adorned and crowned with clumps of noble forest trees, in some instances apparently planted most carefully, and certainly with perfect taste. The highest and the most beautiful knolls have been generally selected as the spots on which to build the small mutts and other places of worship with which the country abounds, and the groves that surround or are in the vicinity of these are tended with the greatest care, and the trees composing them replaced as they die

¹ *Múru-kannu-gudda*, the hill of the three-eyed, *i.e.*, Siva.

² *Jénu-kallu-betta*, honey-rock hill.

off or are blown down. The southern differs from the more northerly and westerly parts of the Manjarábád taluq, in the absence of that succession of dense jungles which obscure the view, and in the soft character of the hills, which are in most instances quite free from the stunted date, and smooth as the lawn of a villa on the Thames. But the whole taluq is beautiful, and less wooded than Coorg or Nagar, though greatly partaking of the features of both."

The Maidán or lowland tract, forming the largest and most populous portion of the District, consists of an undulating plain country, generally cultivated, but here and there having extensive kávals or grazing lands. Patches covered with the wild date are common, and in some parts are limited tracts of stunted jungle growing upon a gravelly, gritty soil. The high-lying lands, particularly in the Hassan, Channaráyapatna and Hole Narsipur taluqs, have a singularly bare and bleak appearance and are frequently so stony that they are unfit for cultivation. They form, however, good gathering grounds for tanks, and the valleys below are rich and well wooded.

Channels.—The District partakes in the system of irrigation-channels which is so marked a characteristic of the Mysore District. The following table exhibits a summary of particulars regarding the most important. There are also a number of temporary channels for rice-fields in the Manjarábád country, and altogether a revenue is derived of Rs. 55,130 a year.

Name of River.	Name of Anicut.	Name of Channel.	Length in Miles.	Acres Irrigated.	Revenue in Rupees.
Hemavati ..	Srirámadevar ...	North Channel ..	47½	4,413	25,092
	Srirámadevar ...	South Channel ...	12	606	3,544
Yugachí ...	Halvagál... ..	Halvagál.. ..	6	184	914
	Changarvalli ...	Changarvalli ...	9	281	1,599
	Chakratirtha ané	Chakratirtha ...	2	130	749
	Arehalli ané ...	Arehalli	2	40	196
	Kittur ané	Kittur	9	559	2,557
	Kudlur	Kudlur	6	416	2,220
Madagatta	Madagatta	8	550	2,501	

Rocks.—Throughout the District, kaolin, felspar, quartz, and other materials suitable for the manufacture of earthenware are abundant. Kunker, a tufaceous nodular limestone, is found in many parts of the District, and is the only form of limestone rock known. It is found in alluvial valleys and on the banks of some streams, under or mixed with coloured clay. Potstone, from which the images at Halebid are carved, is found at four places in the Hassan and Belur taluqs. Hematite iron

ore is obtained from the Bagadi hills in the Arsikere taluq, associated with granitic rocks, broken by trap protrusions.

Extensive traces of old gold mines have been found in some parts, and gold-mining on modern principles has been commenced at Harnhalli and Kempinkote, though as yet with little result.

Soils.—The soil of the Malnád is a rich red sedimentary, with forest loam in the jungles, and a red laterite soil on the grass-covered hills. The hills are of primitive formation, chiefly granitic, with a little iron ore. The products of this part are rice in the valleys, coffee and cardamoms in forest slopes.

The soils in the plains, surrounding the hills, are generally of a rich sedimentary character, easily worked, and affording fine crops of cereal or garden produce. On the tops of the rising grounds the soil is of course generally thinner and more sandy or gravelly than in the valleys, where on the contrary it is more clayey and darker in colour. There are also other extensive tracts with a gravelly sandy soil, resulting from the disintegration *in situ* of the primitive schists superimposed upon the granite. The black soil occurs, but only to small extent and in patches, chiefly in the Arkalgud, Channaráyapatna and Arsikere taluqs.

Climate.—The temperature of Hassan is slightly lower than that of Bangalore, the mean reading of the thermometer being $72\cdot9^{\circ}$, and the daily range about 20° . The maximum has reached $97\cdot6$ in April, while the minimum has touched $42\cdot7$ in January. The heat during the hot months of March and April is much modified by the sea-breeze from the western coast, and by light fogs in the mornings and evenings. Owing to its proximity to the Western Ghats, and the moisture of the atmosphere from the numerous forest lands and marshy fields, the temperature of the Malnád is some degrees lower; but this scarcely compensates for the malaria generated by the extensive decomposition of vegetable matter. The European settlers generally suffer from miasmatic fever after the early rains, but they soon grow acclimatized and are ultimately better able to withstand it than the natives themselves, numbers of whom succumb each year to its attacks.

The following is a table of mean meteorological results from observations recorded at Hassan in 1894 and 1895:—

1895.	Barometer.			Thermometers.						Aqueous Vapour.		Wind.		Rain.		Cloud.		
	Red. to 32° F.	Red. to Sea Level.	Daily Range.	Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.		Press. Inches.	Humidity, Per cent.	Daily Velocity Miles.	Mean Direction.	Fall, Inches.	Number of Days.	Mean Per Cent.	Cloud-less and 16h.	Over-cast.		
Jan. ...	26+	.901	.121	70.4	81.8	56.3	25.5	57.2	53.1	69	E. by S.	—	28	8	—			
Feb. ...	.906	.847	.124	73.5	85.5	58.5	27.0	57.5	54.0	76	E. by S.	0.03	15	4	—		
Mar. ...	.844	.749	.136	78.3	90.7	63.1	27.6	62.6	59.0	77	E.S.E.	—	21	4	—		
Apr. ...	.819	.732	.130	78.8	89.6	66.3	23.3	66.6	63.7	79	S. by W.	2.25	47	—	—		
May ...	.811	.731	.104	77.8	87.4	66.7	20.7	66.6	63.4	107	W. by S.	5.19	48	—	—		
June ...	.761	.708	.076	74.1	80.2	66.8	13.4	65.9	63.2	121	W. by S.	4.41	80	—	10		
July ...	.796	.773	.063	70.4	75.3	64.9	10.4	64.1	61.4	126	W.	3.23	96	—	17		
Aug. ...	.779	.746	.079	71.3	77.2	64.5	12.7	64.5	61.7	96	W. by N.	3.44	88	—	8		
Sept. ...	.813	.770	.099	72.7	80.3	64.1	16.2	64.8	62.4	90	W.	3.95	76	—	1		
Oct. ...	.831	.788	.105	73.0	79.6	65.3	14.4	66.0	63.8	69	S.S.E.	5.64	83	—	4		
Nov. ...	.920	.885	.103	71.4	79.5	60.5	19.0	62.0	58.5	76	E. by N.	3.43	51	1	—		
Dec. ...	.896	.875	.111	67.7	77.7	54.6	23.0	56.5	52.2	94	E.N.E.	0.09	49	2	3		
Year ...	26+	.840	.104	73.3	82.1	62.6	19.4	62.9	59.7	90	—	31.66	57	19	43			
												Total.			Total.			

Rain-fall.—The average annual rain-fall at Hassan is 32·94 inches, as deduced from the register for 26 years (1870–95). But the western districts bordering on the Ghats have a much heavier fall; the annual average at Sakleshpur being 83·55 inches, and at Aigur, near the Bisale ghat, as high as 100. At some of the western coffee estates even this is exceeded; the average at Byakarvalli Estate for 10 years being 110·26 and at Hulhalli Estate for 16 years 120·25. During the south-west monsoon, which prevails from the month of May till the middle of August, the weather is cold and raw; the rain-fall is continuous, with a few slight breaks. The *some* or drizzling rain extends as far as Gráma, 8 miles west of Hassan, and the condition of the surrounding vegetation distinctly shows the lines of demarcation which separate the Malnád from the Maidán country. The north-east monsoon also reaches the District, and the heavy showers which fall in October are of great value in filling the tanks in the Maidán taluqs.

The annual average by taluqs has been thus registered for the 26 years and for 10 years.

	26 Years.	10 Years.		26 Years.	10 Years.
Arkalgud ...	26·33	28·27	Gráma ...	28·77	—
Arsikere ...	26·16	25·80	Hassan ...	32·94	31·57
Balur ...	29·88	31·00	Hole Narsipur ...	26·81	26·93
Channaráyapatna...	22·12	22·99	Sakleshpur ...	83·55	77·36

The actual annual rain-fall at Hassan has been registered as follows:—

1868 ... 30·62	1875 ... 22·63	1882 ... 42·49	1889 ... 31·80
1869 ... 32·40	1876 ... 18·06	1883 ... —	1890 ... 30·55
1870 ... 38·19	1877 ... 38·55	1884 ... —	1891 ... 29·92
1871 ... 27·59	1878 ... 29·01	1885 ... —	1892 ... 29·57
1872 ... 33·38	1879 ... 34·11	1886 ... 35·83	1893 ... 30·35
1873 ... 43·70	1880 ... 33·23	1887 ... 34·95	1894 ... 33·88
1874 ... 47·57	1881 ... 16·12	1888 ... 29·20	1895 ... 29·71

Vegetation.—The upper slopes of the Ghats which form the western boundary of the District are clothed with magnificent virgin forests, containing, amongst other trees, the poon (*calophyllum angustifolium*), the some (*soymida febrifuge*), and blackwood (*dalbergia latifolia*). Some of these forests have been taken up for coffee and cardamom cultivation, but certain of them are reserved by Government as State forests—namely, the Kempuhole Ghat, Kaganeri Ghat, Kabbinala Ghat, and Bisale Ghat, all in the Manjarabad taluq. Owing, however, to their inaccessible position, these forests have as yet been worked only on a limited scale. The timber found in the coffee jungles bordering on the Ghats is of little value, with the exception of the honne (*pteroctarpus marsupium*), the nandi (*lagerstræmia microcarpa*), matti

(*terminalia tomentosa*), heswa (*artocarpus hirsuta*), ebony (*diospyros ebenum*), and wild champaka (*michelia champaca*).

Lying more inland, in that tract of country in which the pure Malnad (hill country) merges into the Maidan (plain country), are the Gopigudda, Doddabetta, Hulkunda and Nagavara jungles. They contain chiefly inferior kinds of woods, with a quantity of nandi, matti and honne, much injured by indiscriminate felling. In the Arkalgud taluq, the only jungle worthy of mention is a strip of land lying on the borders of Coorg known as the Menasabetta, the value of which is at present very small from its having been overworked. In the Belur taluq is the Arehalli jungle, containing wood of the above description, but of little value from want of a road. There are also low matti jungles of some size near the Maharajandurga fort, and scrub jungle near the Síge-gudda in the Hassan and Hirikalgudda in the Arsikere taluqs. The babul (*acacia arabica*) is to be found growing in fields in parts of the Channarayapatna and Hole Narsipur taluqs.

The pepper vine grows wild in the jungles of Manjarabad. The dindaga (*conocarpus latifolia*) and bévu (*melia azadirachta*), yielding gum, are met with in various places. The *rottleria tinctoria* is found in Manjarabad, the *morinda citrifolia* and *morinda ternifolia* in Belur, Manjarabad and Arkalgud. These yield the dyes known as *kapile* and *maddi*. The dyes called *papli chakki* and *patanga* are obtained, the former from the root of a scandent plant in Arsikere and Arkalgud, the latter from the bark of a small tree in Harnhalli. The jála or lac tree (*vatica*) is found scattered over several other taluqs, but not in Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna. The síge kayi or soap nut (*mimosa abstergens*) is planted for village hedges in the east, but grows wild in Manjarabad and Belur. Except in the Ghat forests, sandal grows freely in the western taluqs in garden hedges and light jungle.

Forests.—The *State Forests* cover an area of 185 square miles. The following is a list of them, including 5 sandal reserves which occupy 3 square miles :—

State Forests.		Sandal Reserves.			
sq. m.		sq. m.	acres.		
Kempuhole Ghat ...	16	Burdalbore ...	3	Kemmanbore ...	232
Kaganeri „ ...	2	Hagare ...	3	Gubbi ...	428
Kabbinala „ ...	23	Byaba ...	2	Gandagere ...	554
Bisale „ ...	23	Síge-gudda ...	8	Gubbi ...	1,000
Vijayapur ...	5	Baisur ...	1	Nakalgud ...	185
Hirikalgudda ...	92	Mallappan-betta ...	1		
Doddabetta ...	3	Vantigudda ...	1		

Plantations.—There are 12 Forest plantations, covering 3,053 acres ;

and 8 Revenue plantations, covering 582 acres. *Avenues*.—There are 566 miles of road planted with avenues. *Groves*.—The number of topes or groves is 1,502, stocked with 57,141 trees.

Cultivation.—The following is a list of the ordinary crops cultivated :—

Kannada.	Botanical.	English.
CEREALS.		
Bhatta	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Rice.
Godhi	<i>Triticum aristatum</i>	Wheat.
Jóla	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>	Maize.
Rági	<i>Eleusine corocana</i>	Rági.
Sáme... ..	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	Little millet.
PULSES.		
Avare	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	Cow gram.
Hesaru	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	Green „
Hurali	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i>	Horse „
Kadale	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Bengal gram.
Togari	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Dholl.
Uddu... ..	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i>	Black gram.
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil.
Huchellu	<i>Guizotea oleifera</i>	Wild gingelli.
Pundi	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Hemp.
Wollellu	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	Gingelli.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Arale... ..	<i>Gossypium indicum</i>	Cotton.
Hoge soppu	<i>Nicotina tabaccum</i>	Tobacco.
Menasina kayi	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Chilly.

The number of acres under cultivation of the principal crops is thus returned for 1893: Rice 103,081, rági 287,458, wheat 80, other food grains 47,004, oil-seeds 32,670, sugar-cane 6,327, cotton 231, fibres 105, tobacco 1,939, cinchona 36, coffee 53,277, vegetables 3,455, cocoa-nut and areca-nut 25,677, other products 64,861.

Though the soil in many parts of the District is favourable, the ryots have directed little of their attention to the cultivation of wheat and cotton; the former is grown in the Arsikere taluq, and the latter in the Arsikere and Arkalgud taluqs.

Tobacco is cultivated to some extent on dry lands in parts of the Arsikere, Belur, and Arkalgud taluqs. The tobacco grown in the Arkalgud taluq is much prized for snuff, but that of Harnhalli and Belur is of inferior quality and is chiefly sold on the western coast for chewing.

The grain principally cultivated in the Malnad is *rice*, which, though

of an inferior quality, grows most luxuriantly in the long winding valleys and in fields cut in terraces on their sides. At the head of each valley is generally a small tank with a common mud bund, which serves to collect a little water from the spring rising above it, to be used when the rains hang off; but artificial irrigation is generally rendered superfluous by the exceeding abundance and regularity of the rains, which continue in good seasons with but little intermission from May to November. The rice cultivated in the north-west of the Hassan taluq, and that grown in the Maidan taluqs on land irrigated by the channels leading from the anicuts thrown across the Kávéri, Hemávati and Yagachi rivers, is of a superior kind and bears comparison with the best table rice of Southern India. In other places in the Maidan country the crop is dependent on irrigation from tanks. In a few places where the means of irrigating is deficient, a coarse rice called bhar-doddi is raised, chiefly in the Arkalgud, Hole Narsipur and Channaráyapatna taluqs.

The *sugar-cane* grown is generally of the inferior kinds known as mara-kabbu and chaini-kabbu.

The rise in the price of rice, which has steadily taken place during the past few years, combined with years of drought, has lessened greatly the high estimation in which the possession of *cocoa-nut* and *areca-nut* palm gardens was once held. Many of the gardens are now much neglected, and the ryots no longer show the same avidity as they did formerly for this cultivation; which has the further disadvantage of not yielding a return till ten or twelve years after the trees are planted. The most valuable gardens are those situated in the Arkalgud taluq, where many of the Sankéti and Sri Vaishnava Brahman proprietors work in gardens themselves. The areca-nut produced is known as the volágra, and is not held in such high repute as that of Nagar. The cocoa-nuts of the Arsikere taluq, which are allowed to remain on the tree till they drop, are, however, much prized, and are largely exported in a dry state to Tiptur for the Bangalore and Bellary markets.

Plantains of good quality are grown to a considerable extent, and formerly every ryot in the Malnad had a few trees at the back of his house, but the cultivation has gradually yielded to that of coffee.

The cultivation of *coffee* takes rank as one of the most important products of the country. The rich red loam of the primeval forests which cover the slopes of the Malnad hills, is found to be well adapted for its growth. The cultivation of the berry, introduced first from Mecca by Baba Budan on the hills which bear his name in the Kadur District, was gradually extended into Manjarabad, and at the period of

the assumption of the administration of the country by the British Government in 1831 was beginning to attract some attention. The cultivation of the plant did not, however, become general till Mr. Frederick Green opened the first European plantation in Manjarabad in 1843: since which period others, being assured of its success, have taken up jungle lands and invested capital largely in the enterprise. Every native in the Malnad has a few coffee-trees planted at the back of his house, and the Patels and principal Gauḍas have extended this cultivation till it embraces, in small plots, the whole of the jungles in which their villages are situated.

The following is the acreage under coffee in 1896 in the taluqs in which it is cultivated:—Manjarabad, 48,773; Balur, 10,301; Hassan, 1,117; Arkalgud, 110.

The *cardamom* plant is indigenous, being found growing wild in the densely wooded ravines on the verge of the Western Ghats. Its systematic cultivation has, for some years, been undertaken on a large scale.

Wild Animals.—The forests of the Malnad and the rocky hills in the Hassan, Arkalgud and Arsikere taluqs, give shelter to numerous wild beasts, amongst which the tiger, cheeta, bear, elk, spotted deer, jungle sheep and wild pig are the most common; black cheetas are occasionally shot in Manjarabad, and herds of elephants and bison visit the hilly tracts on the verge of the Ghats. Wolves and hyænas infest the Arsikere taluq, and antelope are plentiful in the kávals in the Maidan taluqs. Of the smaller mammalia, jackals, black and common monkeys, hares, squirrels, wild cats, sloths and porcupines are numerous. Otters are also found at the Krishnaraj anicut in the Arkalgud taluq and the Yettinhalla river in the Manjarabad taluq.

Birds.—Numbers of duck, teal, widgeon, a few wild geese and numerous waders visit the District in the cold season, and some remain to breed in the little tanks about Hassan and in the country to the west. Of the feathery tribes, jungle fowl, imperial pigeon, and peafowl are to be found in the jungles and gardens; and florican, bustard, and partridge on the plains. The *falco peregrinator* hawk is to be met with on the ghats in the Manjarabad taluq.

Reptiles.—Of the articulata, snakes and leeches are very numerous, especially in the forests of Manjarabad.

Fish.—The tanks and rivers are full of fish, of which the most esteemed for its taste is the mirl or maral.

Domestic Animals.—Owing to the number of kávals or pasture lands in the District belonging to the Amrit Mahal—some of considerable extent, such as the Síge-gudda kával near Hassan, affording rich pasturage and of sufficient size to maintain 2,500 head of cattle—may

be attributed the possession by the more respectable class of ryots of a few cattle of superior breed. In the western taluqs the ploughing cattle are of diminutive size and of little value. Owing to the coarseness of the pasturage and the humidity of the climate, the mortality among the cattle in the Malnad is very great, so much so that the Gaudas have to replace their losses every few years by fresh purchases from the Maidan taluqs.

Draught cattle are numerous in Hassan, which is the great carrying taluq of the country, and supplies nearly all the carts required for the carriage of the rice and coffee of this District and of Kadur.

The live stock of the District in 1893 consisted of 516,894 cows and bullocks, 300 horses, 2,886 ponies, 2,382 mules and donkeys, 243,683 sheep and goats, 5,821 pigs, and 64,016 buffaloes.

HISTORY

The earliest event supported by any evidence was a migration of Jains from Ujjain, under the leadership of Bhadrabáhu, one of the *sruta-kevalis* or hearers of the first masters, in order to escape a dreadful famine of twelve years' duration. He was accompanied by his principal disciple, Chandra Gupta, who is said to be identical with the great Maurya emperor, contemporary with the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great. While the emigrants were on their way to the Punnáta country (South Mysore) and the Chóla-mandala, their leader, Bhadrabáhu, died at Sravana Belgola, attended in his last moments by Chandra Gupta, who also died there twelve years later. These occurrences are recorded in an ancient inscription engraved on the surface of the rock at the summit of Chandra-betta at Sravana Belgola, and may be assigned to the 3rd century B.C. They invested the place with a sanctity which led to the subsequent formation of the well-known Jain settlement there. The colossal statue of Gomatesvara at the same place, on the summit of Indra-betta, bears at its foot inscriptions stating that it was erected by Chámuṇḍa Ráya. He was the minister and general of the Ganga king Ráchamalla II, and its date is probably 983.¹

Kadambas.—During the first five centuries of the Christian era the west of the District was included with Tuluva (South Canara) as part of the Kadamba kingdom, whose capital was at Banavasi. After this the Kadambas became tributary to the Chalukyas, but we find Kadamba chiefs ruling as far south as Bayalnád (the Heggadadevankote taluq) down to the end of the 11th century.

¹ See my book, *Inscriptions at Sravana-Belgola.*

Gangas.—The Gangas, whose capital was at Talakád on the Kávéri, in the south-east of the Mysore District, were in possession of the whole of Mysore between the Western and Eastern Ghats from the 5th to the 11th century. The Jain establishment at Sravana Belgola (Channaráyapatna taluq) was in a special manner under their protection.

Hoysalas.—But the District is more particularly identified with the rise of the Hoysala power, and formed their ancestral kingdom. The origin of the line has been related in the general chapter on History (in Vol. I), and Sosevúr or Sasakapura, the home of Sala, the founder, has been identified by me with Angadi, which, though by recent changes in taluq boundaries it is now just within the Mudgere taluq of the Kadur District, is properly a village of the long-standing Balam or Manjarabad country. The dynasty arose in the 10th century, and continued in power to the middle of the 14th century. Their capital was Dorasamudra, the modern Halebid (Belur taluq), and the boundaries of the kingdom in the time of Vinayáditya (1047–1100), the son of Sala, were—on the west, Konkana (North Kanara) and Alvakheda (South Kanara); on the south, Báyalnád (Heggadadevan-kote taluq); on the east, Talakád (that is, not the city itself, but the province belonging to it; on the north, Sávimale (a hill not yet identified).

The kings had hitherto been adherents of the Jain faith, but Bitṭi Deva, through the influence of a Vaishnava wife and the efforts of Rámánuja, the great Vaishnava teacher, who had taken refuge in Mysore from persecution by the Saiva king of the Chola country, embraced the religion of Vishnu and thence assumed his better known name of Vishnuvardhana. He re-captured Talakád, which a century before had been taken by the Cholas, drove the latter out of Mysore, and possessed himself of all the old Ganga dominions. The Hoysalas had professed allegiance to the Chalukyas, but after this assumed independence. Ballála II (1172–1209) carried the Hoysala dominions up to the river Krishna, making Lakkundi in Dharwar his residence for a time; and Somesvara (1233–54) extended them southwards over the Chola country, where he took up his abode at Kannanur, near Trichinopoly. On his death there was a partition of his territories, the old Kannaḍa provinces, with the capital, going to Narasimha III, and the Tamil provinces, with Kolar District and the north of Bangalore District, going to Rámanátha. The territories were re-united under Ballála III (1291–1342), but the Muhammadans now appeared on the scene and brought the Hoysala power to an end. In 1311, an army under Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-Din, sacked Dorasamudra and returned to Délhi laden with spoils. In 1326 an expedition sent by

Muhammad III totally destroyed the city. The Hoysala prince retired at first to Tondanur (Tonnur, Mysore District), but lived at various places, such as Hosavidu (Hosur in Kolar District) and Unnámale (Trinomalee in South Arcot) maintaining an enfeebled power for about twenty years longer.

Vijayanagar.—In 1336 was founded the city of Vidyánagara, afterwards called Vijayanagara, the sovereigns of which eventually became paramount over all the countries south of the Krishna. They are stated to have taken peculiar interest in the province of Balam, now Manjarabad, and to have made great efforts to colonize it. Every encouragement was given to settlers of all castes by granting them land at little or no rent. The wealthier immigrants were made Patels and received large inams. This is the period at which, it is assumed, the inhabitants generally obtained a proprietary right in the land and the patels hereditary feudal powers. Later, all the west of this District was bestowed, with adjoining tracts above and below the Ghats, upon Vina Ramappa, a court musician.¹ After a reign of some years he abdicated, and the province of Balam, composed as above, and yielding a revenue of three lakhs of pagodas, was in 1397 made over by the rulers of Vijayanagar to Singappa Nayak, one of their generals and son of an old pālegar named Manch Ayappa Nayak. The Balam pālegars had their capital at Aigur and held the country for some generations.

The following is a tentative list of the Náyaks of Balam, with dates taken mostly from inscriptions:—

Iiriya Singappa Náyak	...	1397	Venkatádri Náyak	...	...	1646-56
Manchayya Náyak	...	1405	Narasimha Náyak	...	...	1658-65
Chikka Singappa Náyak			Venkatádri Náyak	...	...	1671
Iiadapa Bayappa Náyak			Krishnappa Náyak	...	...	1686-1730
Krishnappa Náyak	...	1534-48	Venkatádri Náyak	...	...	1751
Yarama Náyak			Krishnappa Náyak	...	...	1772-93
Paddi Náyak			Venkatádri Náyak	...	...	1799
Krishnappa Náyak	...	1625-40				

The fortunes of the family are further referred to below. Representatives are still in existence at Aigur.

At the end of the 16th century Jagadeva Ráyal, already mentioned in connection with his capital of Channapatna (Bangalore District), was invested with a territory extending over the east of the District.

Mysore Rajas.—Kikkeri, Sindhugatta, Nagamangala, and other places belonging to this government had gradually fallen to the Mysore Rájas, along with Channapatna, when in 1633 the Mysore army gained Channaráyapatna from the pālegar of Hole Narsipur after a very long siege.

¹ A performer, as his name indicates, on the *vina* or Indian lute.

Shortly after this period we find Sivappa Náyak, of the Ikkeri principality in Nagar, attaining considerable power. So much so that Balam was overrun and held for 37 years, and shelter even extended to a descendant of the Vijayanagar house who had resorted for protection and help to this late dependent on its sovereign power. Sivappa Náyak established him in authority at Sakkarepatna and Belur, and even invaded Seringapatam in 1654 in his behalf. Peace was concluded between Mysore and Ikkeri in 1694, by which the six náds of Manjarabad were ceded to the old chiefs, and the remainder of the province of Balam was divided between the two contending parties. Except Manjarabad, the whole of the Hassan District has from this time formed a part of Mysore territory. On the capture of Bednur by Haidar Ali in 1762, Balam, which belonged to it, was allowed to remain in the hands of the chiefs on payment of an annual tribute of 5,000 pagodas.

The Arsikere taluq appears to have suffered greatly from the raids of the Mahrattas, and at one time was handed over to these freebooters as security for the payment of tribute: the villagers are then said to have raised for their defence those earthen towers which are yet to be seen in different parts of the taluq.

Krishnappa Náyak, who was ruling Balam in the time of Tipu Sultan, joined the army of Parasu Ram Bhao when advancing to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam in 1792. On the conclusion of peace he fled to Coorg, fearing the Sultan's displeasure; but the latter induced him to return, and gave him the government of the Aigur-síme, forming the south of Balam. The rest of the province was attached to Mysore. Venkatádri Náyak, son of Krishnappa Náyak, was in possession of Aigur-síme at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, and not only attempted to retain his independence but to extend his authority farther to the north. He was after two years seized at Uggihalli and as an example hanged, contrary to the wishes of Colonel Wellesley.

The Hassan District during the present century first formed part of the Patnada Ráyada, and was then called the Manjarabad Faujdári. From 1832 it was included in the Ashtagram Division. This was abolished at the Rendition in 1881, and in 1882 the Hassan District itself was reduced to a Sub-Division under Kadur District, with only four taluqs: Arsikere, Belur, Hassan (with Gráma sub-taluq), and Manjarabad. In 1886 the Hassan District, as at present constituted, was re-established, and in 1894 Alur was made the sub-taluq under Hassan instead of Gráma.

POPULATION

Number.—The population of the District is 514,952; of whom 255,044 are males and 259,908 females.

Density.—This gives 195 persons per square mile. The most thickly populated taluq is Arkalgud, where there are 290·12 persons to a square mile; next to which come Hassan, where the rate is 238·73, Belur 222·69, and Hole Narsipur 218·42. The most sparsely populated are Manjarabad, with 129·91 to the square mile, and Arsikere, with 133·27.

By religion.—According to religion the population is classified as follows:—

Religions.	Above 15.		Under 15.		Total.	Per centage.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Hindus	150,040	154,650	95,424	96,551	496,665	96·44
Muhammadans	4,575	3,893	2,629	2,558	13,655	2·65
Jains	441	427	219	234	1,321	0·25
Christians	1,124	953	586	633	3,296	0·64
Jews	2	5	4	4	15	—
Total	156,182	159,928	98,862	99,980	514,952	—

Increase.—The following compares the statistics by taluqs according to the *khāneshumārī* accounts of 1853-4 with those obtained in the census enumerations of 1871, 1881 and 1891:—

Taluq.	1853-4	1871.	1881.	1891.
Arkalgud... ..	57,017	76,184	66,157	75,812
Arsikere	29,753	74,720	50,656	65,306
Belur	53,830	75,821	67,538	75,470
Channarayapatna	34,356	79,178	63,380	78,211
Hassan	43,460	111,921	95,077	113,397
Maharajandurga	45,793			
Hole Narsipur	30,294	50,941	37,783	50,894
Manjarabad	40,398	52,918	50,342	55,862
Total	334,901	521,683	430,933	514,952

Bearing in mind that some of the variations are due to redistribution of taluqs and to changes in the limits of the District, there was an apparent increase on the whole up to 1871 of 55·77 per cent. in 18 years. But the early enumeration was 25 per cent. in defect. The

famine of 1877-8 sent down the total 17·39 per cent. by 1881, but it had risen again 19·5 per cent. by 1891. The net result may be stated at an increase of 20·61 per cent. in 38 years.

Classes.—Classified according to sources of livelihood and nationality the population is composed as follows :—

	Number.	Per cent.
A. Agricultural	200,013	38·84
B. Professional	31,416	6·10
C. Commercial	44,921	8·72
D. Artisan and Village menial	209,055	40·59
E. Vagrant minor Artisans and Performers	12,130	2·35
Races and Nationalities	16,966	3·27
Others, not stated	451	0·08

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following, in order of strength. These account for 442,417, or 85·91 per cent. of the population :—

Wokkaliga	171,323	Musalmán	13,491
Holeya	87,055	Neyigára	12,808
Lingáyita ¹	67,231	Mádiga	11,190
Kuruba	40,730	Panchála	11,073
Bráhmána	17,060	Agasa	10,456

By far the most numerous class of Wokkaliga are the Gangaḍikára (126,433), and next the Nonaba (7,444). Of Brahmans the largest sects are Srivaishnava (4,063), Smárta (3,110) and Babbúr Kamme (2,368). Of Musalmáns, the Shekhs number 9,324, Pathans 1,828 and Saiyids 1,705. Of the Neyigára 9,726 are Devána, and of the Panchála 8,179 are Akkasále.

Agricultural Stock.—The dead stock of the District includes 6,688 carts, 94,003 ploughs, and 22 boats.

Tanks and Wells.—There are 6,121 tanks, 97 canals, and 1,496 wells in the District.

Towns.—There are in the District 13 municipal towns, with a population of 38,906, composed (not including the recently formed ones, 6, 8 and 12) of 26,879 Hindus, 4,697 Musalmans, 376 Jains, 559 Christians and 15 Jews. The following is the list :—

Hassan	6,654	Gráma	2,184
Hole Narsipur	5,758	Banavar	2,017
Arkalgud	4,374	Arsikere	1,921
Belur	3,084	A'úr... ..	1,822
Channaráyapatna	3,081	Sravana Belgola	1,763
Konanúr	2,433	Sakleshpur	1,591
Harnhalli	2,224		

Villages.—The total number of *asali* or primary villages was 2,490, to which were attached 1,162 *dákhali* or secondary villages or hamlets. The following are the details :—

¹ There are also 11,638 included among Wokkaliga.

Taluk.	Populated.		Depopulated.	Classified.				Total.
	Villages.	Hamlets.		Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
Arkalgud	260	211	29	254	19	16	—	289
Arsikere	314	223	44	353	1	1	3	358
Belur	359	186	36	339	8	48	—	395
Channaráyapatna...	371	78	6	373	4	—	—	377
Hassan	526	202	41	531	1	30	5	374
Hole Narsipur . .	188	124	38	206	5	13	2	226
Manjarabad	266	138	12	263	3	9	3	278
Total	2,284	1,162	206	2,319	41	117	13	2,297

Great Festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals :—

At *Hassan*, the festival of *Hásanamba*, held for 12 days in *Asviya bahula*, is attended by 4,000 people.

At *Belur*, during the *rathótsava* of *Kesava swami*, held for 5 days from 12th April, 5,000 people attend.

At *Hoskote*, Manjarabad taluk, *Kenchammana játre*, held twice a year, in the grove surrounding the village, first on the full moon day of *Vaishakha* and second on the same day of *Kártika*, on each of which occasions 4,000 people assemble.

At *Tirupati* in *Arsikere* taluk, 3,500 people attend the *Venkatramana-swami rathótsava*, held for 5 days from 10th July.

At *Ramanathpur*, *Arkalgud* taluk, the *Subrahmanya* car festival lasts 8 days from *Márgasira suddha* 6, and attracts 3,000 people.

At *Hole Narsipur*, the car festival of *Narasimhaswami* is held for 10 days at the end of February, and 3,000 people assemble

Fairs.—The largest weekly fair in the District is held at *Alur* in the *Hassan* taluk, where about 3,000 people assemble every Wednesday.

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate of the District in 1893-4 was 18·18 per mille of the population, and the death-rate was 14·35 per mille. There were 9,361 births registered, 4,872 of males and 4,489 of females. The number of deaths registered was 7,388, of which 3,899 were deaths of males and 3,489 deaths of females. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of August. By classes there were 6,426 deaths among Hindus, 195 among Muhammadans, and 767 among other classes. The causes of death were : from diseases—cholera 142, small-pox 296, fevers 4,106, bowel complaints 581 ; from injuries—suicide 21, wounds or accidents 86, snake-bite or wild beasts 13, all other causes 2,233.

REVENUE

The following table exhibits the revenue of the District for five years, to 1895-6:—

Items.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Land Revenue ...	11,00,442	11,22,096	11,80,832	12,55,316	12,28,375
Forest ...	1,72,072	1,41,069	1,09,614	1,08,908	1,54,403
Abkari ...	1,24,730	1,99,180	2,04,088	2,20,532	2,43,043
Mohatarfa ...	30,514	31,972	31,884	25,782	26,195
Sáyar ...	4,828	3,875	2,369	2,126	3,170
Salt ...	460	215	360	303	298
Stamps ...	71,125	62,661	61,219	65,476	70,040
Law and Justice ...	15,898	14,228	16,039	15,005	18,630
Police ...	102	36	149	99	169
Public Works ...	8,352	9,199	6,837	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	19,683	18,883	19,723	19,937	29,799
Total	Rs. 15,48,206	16,03,414	16,33,114	17,13,484	17,74,122

TRADE

In a District so purely agricultural, the manufactures are almost exclusively such as are suited to a rural people. The most general are pottery, carpentry, weaving, rope-making, oil-pressing, &c., and the estimated annual outturn is approximately stated at about 17 lakhs.

Cotton.—The only good cloth manufactured is at Hole Narsipur. The produce of the looms in other parts of the country is of the coarsest description, the cloth being made either to order for the villagers or sold at the weekly markets.

Silk.—Musalmans at Channarayapatna and Hole Narsipur earn a livelihood by making purses, silk cords and tassels.

Wool.—Cumbles or the coarse woollen blankets generally worn by the peasantry are manufactured in all the taluqs, save Manjarábád, by the Kurubar or shepherd class.

Metals.—A little iron ore is smelted at Bágadi in the Arsikere taluq. It is used chiefly for agricultural implements, but is of inferior quality, and no steel is manufactured.

The manufacture of brass and copper vessels is virtually a monopoly

of the Jains residing at Sravana Belgola. Their pots are of excellent quality and meet with a ready sale at Mysore, and at the great annual festival at Subrahmanya in the South Kanara District.

Gold-mining, under European management, has been started in Arsikere and Channaráyapatna taluqs, but as yet with no satisfactory results. There are, however, extensive traces of old and abandoned workings.

Oils.—Under this heading may be added oil-mills, of which a large number are at work in the District, driven by bullock-power. The oil (castor, gingelli and wild gingelli) produced is mostly exported to Kanara, Coorg and to Birúr in the Kadur District.

Bags.—The manufacture of gunny bags gives employment to a few people, chiefly in the Arkalgud, Hole Narsipur and Channaráyapatna taluqs. Bags for the export of grain are also made from the bark of a tree called *gaja mara*, or elephant-tree. The trunk is steeped in water, after which the bark is removed entire by threshing it, in which state it is not unlike the leg of an elephant.

Coffee.—But the most important industry of the District is the cultivation of coffee, the produce of which, estimated at 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees a year, is mostly exported to Mangalore and the western coast preparatory to shipment to Europe.

Exports and Imports.—Though the exports of the District are large, the trade of the country is in the hands chiefly of outsiders, who frequent the different markets; there are therefore few merchants resident in the District of any wealth or importance. In addition to coffee, the articles exported are chiefly food grains. The imports consist of iron and of European cottons and woollens: ghee, areca-nut and cocoa-nut are also imported, together with salt.

Markets.—The great rice market is at Alúr in the Hassan taluq, about 7 miles from the kasba: it is attended by the ryots of the Malnad, who bring their rice in large quantities for sale, and by purchasers, many of whom come from great distances with carts and droves of bullocks for the conveyance of the rice purchased. Other important trading places are Yesalurpet, Kenchamma Hoskote and Channaráyapatna.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The Southern Mahratta Railway from Bangalore to Poona crosses the north-west of the District for about 18 miles, with stations at Arsikere and Banavar. But a project has been prepared for a line from Arsikere, by way of Hassan and Manjarábád, to Mangalore, which would be of great importance for the District.

Roads.—In 1837 not a bridge had been constructed in the District, nor a road formed worthy of the name: the only means of carriage was by palanquins and pack bullocks. But now the District is intersected by several main lines of road, which connect all the towns of any importance, and afford easy means of communication with the large towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Mangalore, to which places the trade of the country chiefly converges.

Of the passes to Mangalore and the country below the Western Ghats, there are two in Manjarábád—namely, the Manjarábád and Bisale. The Manjarábád Ghat road, on the grand trunk line from Bangalore to Mangalore, is towards the south of the Manjarábád taluq, and has been traced with great care. The gradients are from 1 in 20 to 1 in 14. The Bisale Ghat road is adapted principally for pack bullocks and foot passengers.

There are 127 miles of *Provincial roads* in the District, maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,120 a year. The length of *District roads* is 395 miles, costing Rs. 24,180. Particulars of each class of roads are given below:—

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

	Miles.	Cost.
Bangalore-Mangalore road	85	17,000
Bangalore-Honnar road	20	4,000
Banavar-Belur road	13	1,040
Hassan-Chikmagalur road	9	1,080
Total	127	Rs. 23,120

DISTRICT ROADS.

Manjarábád-Subrahmanya road	39	3,900
Arsikere-Channaráyapatna road	28	2,520
Hassan-Tiptur road	24	1,920
Hassan-Cannanore road	37	1,850
Yelwal-Hassan road	33	1,650
Arsikere-Huliyar road	22	1,100
Tiptur-Channaráyapatna road	21	1,050
Kattaya-Hallibail road	19	950
Dudda-Arsikere road	16	800
Seringapatam-Channaráyapatna road	5	750
Banavar-Sira road	15	750

	Miles.	Cost.
Channaráyapatna-Narsipur road	13	650
Narsipur-Arkalgud road	13	650
Anemahal-Mudgere road	12	600
Ayyahalli-Yesalurpet road	12	600
Banavar-Hiradi road... ..	10	500
Ramnathpur-Fraserpet road... ..	8	480
Hirisáve-Nuggihalli road	9	450
Arkalgud-Koolipet road	9	450
Hampapur-Ramnathpur road	8	400
Wongur-Mallipatna road	8	400
Channaráyapatna-Sravana Belgola road	7	350
Hassan-Saligram road	6	300
Sagarkatte-Ramnathpur road	5	250
Raji-Belur road	5	250
Banavar-Sakkarepatna road... ..	2	160
Bartavalli loop road	3	150
Palya-Belagod road	3	150
Kikkeri-Ippaya road... ..	2	100
Hullahalli loop road	1	50

Total miles 395 Rs. 24,180

Accommodation for travellers.—For the accommodation of European travellers stage bungalows have been built at the stations named below. Brahman kitchens are also provided in several.

First Class.—Arsikere, Channaráyapatna, Hassan, Sakleshpur.

Second Class.—Banavar, Belur.

Third Class.—Arkalgud, Dandiganhalli, Gandasi, Hirisáve, Hole Narsipur, Máranhalli, Pálya.

Natives are accommodated in *chatrams* in all the taluqs, and *musdfir khánas* have been built in Channaráyapatna, Dudda and Hirisáve.

GAZETTEER

Alur.—A sub-taluq under Hassan taluq, formed in 1894, consisting of Alúr, Pálya and Ponnáthpur hoblis.

Alur.—A village in the Hassan taluq, 7 miles west of Hassan, close to the Hassan-Sakleshpur road. Till 1875 it was the head-quarters of the old Maharajandurga taluq, and in 1894 was made the head-quarters of a sub-taluq.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	745	733	1,478
Muhammadans	154	190	344
Total	899	923	1,822

The large weekly fair held here on Wednesdays is the chief rice market of the District. It is attended by the ryots of the Malnád, who bring their rice in large quantities for sale ; and also by traders, many of whom come from great distances with carts and droves of bullocks for the conveyance of the rice purchased.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	1,036	1,108	1,279	1,679
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,630	1,716	2,664	3,537

Arkalgúd or Arakalgúdu.—A taluq in the south. Area 262 square miles. Head-quarters at Arkalgúd. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	
1	Arkalgúd	35	67	32	—	3	12,792
2	Basavapatna	46	28	45	1	—	14,108
3	Konanúr	61	37	49	8	4	17,358
4	Krishnarájkatte ..	31	10	29	1	1	8,377
5	Mallipatna	60	36	55	2	3	10,007
6	Marúr	56	33	44	7	5	13,170
	Total	289	211	254	19	16	75,812

Principal places, with population.—Arkalgúd 4,374 ; Konanúr 2,433 ; Kerlápura 1,531 ; Basavapatna 1,333 ; Rudrapatna 1,068.

The taluq, which contained 10 hoblis (Gorur and Ponnathpur having been added in 1875 from the old Maharajandurga taluq), was abolished in 1882, and the hoblis were distributed among the adjoining taluqs. In 1886 the taluq was again formed with the 6 hoblis detailed above.

The Hemavati forms the entire northern boundary : the Kávéri runs through a portion of the south. From the Krishnarájkatte on the Kávéri the Kátteputra channel runs along the south bank, past Rudrapatna ; and the Rámnáthpur channel along the north bank, past Konanúr and Rámnáthpur to Basavapatna. Under these channels, although sugar-cane is but little grown, the rice crop is one of great yield and certainty. The kinds principally sown are *kembhatta*, *pubhatta* and *donibil*. The lands under tanks are of a very mixed character, and generally inferior in quality. Under the larger tanks, rice is followed by a crop of onions, which are very paying, and are extensively cultivated, especially in Arkalgúd hobli.

The west of the taluq, up to the borders of Coorg, is jungly and hilly, being on the skirts of the Malnád. The southern portion, along the Kávéri, besides paddy cultivation, supports numerous cocoanut and areca-nut gardens. But the areca-nut is the coarse variety or gódu, and it takes 50 trees to produce a manud of nuts. The gardens wind along sometimes in the southern valleys for two or three miles at a stretch. On the high watershed towards the centre there is much cultivation of tobacco, which is converted into snuff.

The taluq formed part of the Province of Balam until 1647, when it was conquered by the Rája of Mysore. In 1694 it was retaken from Sivappa Náyak of Ikkeri, into whose hands it had fallen, and has ever since been united to Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1883. The culturable area of the taluq was thus distributed :—

Dry, 63,849 ; wet, 8,180 ; garden, 2,638 ... Total acres 74,667.

The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,47,148 and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,51,953.

The average rainfall at Arkalgúd for 26 years (1870-95) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0'01	0'01	0'17	1'88	3'45	3'17	5'48	2'46	1'99	4'73	2'43	0'55	... 26'33

Another register for 10 years gives an average of 28·27.

A road from Hassan through Arkalgúd and Rámnáthpur to Piriya-patna runs through the taluq from north to south. This is crossed at Arkalgúd by the Narsipur-Manjarábád road through Kodlipet, running from west to east, and branching at Mallipatna to the Bisale Ghat. It is also crossed at Rámnáthpur by a road following the north bank of the river from Hampapur in Yedatore taluq to Fraserpet in Coorg, and there is a road running from it east on the south bank of the river to Yedatore.

Arkalgud.—A town situated in 12° 46' N. lat., 76° 7' E. long., 17 miles south of Hassan, on the Hassan-Piriya-patna and Kodlipet-Narsipur roads. Head-quarters of the Arkalgúd taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	1,955	1,999	3,954
Muhammadans...	...	...	...	...	213	207	420
Total					2,168	2,206	4,374

The place is said to have been originally called *Arkapuri*, city of the

sun, owing to Gautama rishi having there performed penance to that luminary. He also set up the image of Arkesvara, the erection of whose temple is attributed to a Chola king. The present town was founded about 1568 by Krishnappa Náyak, one of the Aigur chiefs, who changed the name to *Arkalgúdu*—abode of the sun. But old inscriptions give the name as *Arakalgúdu*. It was captured by Kanthirava Narasa Raj of Mysore in 1647, and subsequently by Sivappa Náyak of Ikkeri. In 1694 it was again besieged by Chikka Deva Raja and finally annexed to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	1,240	1,333	1,100	2,302
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	1,311	2,212	1,519	2,546

Arsikere.—A taluq in the north-east, till 1882 called *Háranhalli*. Area 490 square miles. Head-quarters at Arsikere. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Arsikere ...	64	56	61	—	1	2	11,534
2	Bánávara ...	78	43	77	—	—	1	12,094
3	Gandasi ..	71	30	71	—	—	—	13,188
4	Háranhalli ...	50	43	49	1	—	—	9,332
5	Jávagal ...	44	16	44	—	—	—	7,242
6	Kanagatte ...	51	35	51	—	—	—	11,916
	Total ...	358	223	353	1	1	3	65,306

Principal places, with population.—Arsikere 2,472 ; Háranhalli 2,338 ; Bánávara 2,172 ; Kenkere 1,342 ; Mádálu 1,035.

The Bánávara and Jávagal hoblis were added from the Bánávara taluq, when it was abolished in 1882.

The surface of the taluq is very undulating, rising here and there into rocky hills covered with scrub jungle ; these are most noticeable on the western border, where they form a pretty continuous chain. In the north are the Hirekal-gudda hills, on which is a temple of Tirupati, called Malekal Tirupati. The drainage of the taluq is northwards to the Vedavati. But there are few streams or tanks of any size. There are several Amrit-mahal kávals in the south, which has led to the breeding of a good stamp of cattle, in some demand in the Malnád.

The prevailing soil is of a sandy grey colour and often very stony, improving in quality in the hollows, but so poor on the high-lying lands as to be in many places unculturable. The wet lands vary from fair to good quality. Rági is grown everywhere, but in the west and south there is an extensive cultivation of chillies, for supply to the Malnád. The cocoa-nuts of this taluq, allowed to remain on the tree till they drop, are much prized and largely exported in a dry state, *kobri*, to Tiptur, for the Bangalore and Bellary markets. They are grown in the northern parts without irrigation in low-lying situations. The chief exports of the taluq are chillies, oil-seeds and rági from the south, and cocoa-nuts from the north.

There are numerous memorials throughout the taluq of the Hoysala kings, consisting of deserted temples and large stones covered with inscriptions. This country formed part of the territory bestowed by the Vijayanagar kings on Jagadeva Ráyal (of Channapatna, Bangalore District); on the overthrow of whose power it was seized by Timmappa Náyak of Tarikere, in whose family it remained till overrun together with the neighbouring districts by Sirappa Náyak of Ikkeri or Badnur in the 17th century. In 1690 it was incorporated in the Mysore by treaty with that state.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1879. The area of the taluq at that time was distributed as follows:—

Culturable (dry, 90,072 ; wet, 3,339 ; garden, 7,481)	100,893
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.)... ..	67,658
Inám villages (1,973) ; 6 Amrit Mahal kávals (12,899)	14,872
	183,423
Total acres	183,423

The unoccupied area was 35,667 acres, of which 22,395 were dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,60,995 and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,86,722.

The average rainfall at Arsikere for 26 years (1870-95), and at the other station for 3 years (1893-5) was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Arsikere	0'04	0'01	0'18	1'92	3'11	1'92	2'04	2'76	4'57	5'41	3'30	0'90	26'16
Bánávara	—	—	0'03	2'17	2'54	1'50	0'60	0'33	4'08	3'50	0'99	—	15'74

The railway from Bangalore to Poona runs through the taluq from east to west, with stations at Arsikere and Bánávar. Alongside of it is the Bangalore-Shimoga trunk road. From Arsikere there are roads south to Hassan, south-east to Channaráyapatna, and north to the Huliýar road. From Bánávar there is a road south-west to Halebid and Belur,

and north-east to Huliya. There is also a short cross road from Harnhalli eastwards to the trunk road.

Arsikere or **Arasiyakere**.—A town situated in $13^{\circ} 19'$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 19'$ E. long., 25 miles north by east of Hassan, on the Southern Mahratta railway. Head-quarters of the Arsikere taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus... ..	850	575	1,425
Muhammadans	163	100	263
Jains	12	3	15
Christians	121	97	218
Total	1,146	775	1,921

The town derives its name from a large tank, *Arasiya kere* or princess's tank, which was constructed under the Hoysalas in the 11th century. The fine ruined temples to the north, one of which is a special model of the Chalukyan style, and the inscriptions, show that it was a large place and of considerable importance. Under the Vijayanagar kings it passed into the possession of Jagadeva Ráya of Channapatna (Bangalore District); afterwards into that of Timmappa Náyak of Tarikere (Kadur District); and then into that of Sivappa Náyak of Ikkeri (Shimoga District); from whom it was acquired by Mysore by treaty in 1690. At a later period it was part of the Háranhalli taluq, which was one of those made over to the Mahrattas as security for the payment of tribute, and suffered the general destruction at their hands which reduced it to an insignificant village. In this condition it remained, with an evil reputation as the haunt of robbers who infested the high road. Since the advent of the railway in 1889, and the location here of the taluq head-quarters, it has developed into a rising and busy centre. It will be the junction for the line to Mangalore, and already the staff occupying the railway quarters accounts for the considerable number of Christians in the population.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,777	1,836	1,608	2,212
Expenditure	1,736	1,912	1,608	2,971

Banavar.—A town in Arsikere taluq, 2 miles north-west of the railway station of the same name, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road. Head-quarters of the Banavar hobli, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	834	899	1,733
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	180	92	272
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Total						1,025	992	2,017

Till 1882 it was the head-quarters of a taluq named after itself, and included in the Kadur District. In 1886, on the formation of the Arsikere taluq, Banavar was absorbed in it and transferred to the Hassan District.

It is said to derive its name from *bána* (arrow), and *hora* (carry), Rama having there "carried the arrows" which Lakshmana had dropped from fatigue. An inscription of the 12th century spells the name Bāṇavūru, arrow town. It seems in about the middle of the 11th century to have been the chief town of a territory ruled by Harihara Someś'vara Rája, who was also the founder of Harnhalli. It was then included in the Hoysala kingdom. After the fall of Vijayanagar it was one of the places seized by the Ikkeri chiefs, but was eventually captured by Chikka Deva Rája in 1690 and annexed to Mysore. During his wars with the Mahrattas, Haidar Ali removed the people to form a new city at Nagapuri on the Hirekal hills, but the place proving unhealthy, they shortly returned to their original abodes.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	667	597	618	1,164
Expenditure	...	...	...	747	670	580	1,364

Belur.—A taluq in the north-west. Area 338 square miles. Head-quarters at Belur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mānya.	Jodi.	
1	Arehalli ...	63	38	55	1	7	10,083
2	Belúr ...	37	18	28	3	6	13,715
3	Bikkód ...	64	23	54	1	9	7,671
4	Halebídu ...	60	56	53	2	5	17,168
5	Mádhalli ...	62	17	59	—	3	9,723
6	Sanivársante ...	56	7	48	—	8	7,102
7	Tagare ...	53	27	42	1	10	10,008
Total		395	186	339	8	48	75,470

Principal places, with population.—Belúr 3,084; Belavádi 2,013; Halébidu 1,461; Arehalli 1,037; Rájansiriúr 1,012.

The western portion of the taluq belongs to the Malnád, and for a short distance is bounded by the Hémávati, which separates it from Manjarábád. The Yagache flows through the central portion in a south-easterly direction, and its tributary the Berinji-halla joins it in the north. The country in the west is hilly and covered with jungle, the valleys, which are often deep, being cultivated with rice, and the hills, where the trees are of sufficient size, with coffee. In the east, the stony and rocky hills are either bare or partially covered with scrub jungle, the valleys are of greater breadth, and cultivated with rice, sugar-cane and dry crops. The intermediate portion of the taluq, in the vicinity of Belur and along the valley of the Yagache river, partakes of the nature of both east and west, but is generally more level and distinguished by extensive gravelly plains, covered with either short grass or dwarf date. The rice lands here lie in much larger stretches.

The Yagache and the smaller streams falling into it supply several small channels. The Bomđihalli channel from the main stream runs for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the right bank, ending near Belur. The Kittur channel, drawn from a minor stream in the north-west, has a length altogether of 15 miles to the west. The Maddigatta channel, 8 miles long, is taken off from another small stream in the south. There is an old ruined dam at Ranagatta, apparently designed to carry water from the river to the Halebid tank, by a large channel, called Sangidevar kálve, the embankment of which is 15 to 20 feet high in some places.

The soils both wet and dry are poor in the west, gradually improving towards the east, until in the neighbourhood of Halebid dark soils of the best description are found, producing good crops of sugar-cane in the wet and often two crops in the year in the dry soils. Exceptions, however, occur, as in the stretch of black soil near Belur, and the poor high-lying dry soils near Halebid itself. A peculiar feature in the landscape in the south-west is the steep demarcation between high-lying and low-lying ground. Instead of the former merging gradually into the latter, it terminates abruptly, presenting an almost perpendicular scarp, varying in height from 50 to 100 feet. As the soil is very friable landslips are not uncommon, especially in the rains. In addition to the usual wet and dry crops, in the eastern hoblis tobacco is largely grown, of fair quality. In the Malnád, to the west, are several coffee plantations which occupy the isolated patches of forest called *udrve*. Of 13,000 acres under coffee, 1,550 are held by Europeans. Brass pots are made by the Jains at Tagare and other places. In the neighbourhood of Halebid is found the potstone which has been used

in the elaborate carvings of the temples. The principal mart for this taluq and the surrounding country is Bikkód, the transactions at which are valued at Rs. 4,000 a week or 2 lakhs a year.

The taluq was in the heart of the Hoysala kingdom, the capital, Dorasamudra, being situated at Halebid. Subsequent to the destruction of that city, in the beginning of the 14th century, Belur was included in the province of Balam, which the Vijayanagar kings conferred, first upon Vina Rámappa, and then upon the Aigur chiefs. From these it was taken by Sivappa Náyak of Ikkeri, who bestowed it on the fugitive king of Vijayanagar, but in 1690 it was taken by Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1877. The old rates of assessment seem to have been based partly on the Vijayanagar *varaha shist* and partly on Sivappa Náyak's *rekha shist*. It appears that no assessment was formerly demanded on account of dry land, except in a few vil-lages to the south, where the *hakkal* or dry land was included in the assess-ment of wet lands. The area of the taluq in 1877 was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 79,311; wet, 28,853; garden, 1,439)	109,603
Unculturable (including grazing lands, roads, &c.)	54,079
Inám (27,158); 9 Amrit Mahal kávals (16,530)	43,688

Total acres ... 207,370

The unoccupied area was 37,148 acres, of which 32,495 were dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,84,679 and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,13,496.

The average rainfall at Belur for 26 years (1870-95) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	0.19	0.37	1.66	3.18	3.83	6.35	3.07	2.65	5.70	2.33	0.55	... 29.88

According to another register for 10 years the average is 31. But in the west of the taluq it is about 80 inches.

The Hassan-Chikmagalur road passes Belur, whence there are roads north-east through Halebid to the railway at Banavar, west through Mudgere to the Búnd ghat, and south to Sakleshpur.

Belur.—A town situated in 13° 10' N. lat., 75° 55' E. long., on the right bank of the Yagache, 28 miles south-west of the railway at Banavar, and 24 miles north-west of Hassan, on the Hassan-Chikmagalur road. Head-quarters of the Belur taluq and a municipality.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	1,252	1,395	2,647
Muhammadans	...	...	...	211	194	405
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	18	—	18
Christians	...	...	...	5	9	14
Total ...				1,486	1,598	3,084

Belur, in the puranas and ancient inscriptions, bears the name of Velápura and Velur, and is styled the Dakshina Váranási or southern Benares. Its sanctity is due to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, erected and endowed by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, on the occasion of his exchanging the Jain faith for that of Vishnu, in the beginning of the 12th century. The carving with which the temple is decorated rivals in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Halebid temple, and is attributed to the same master hand, that of the famous Jakanáchari. The incident related under Kaidala (Tumkúr District) would indicate that it was nearly his last undertaking. The annual festival, held for five days in April, is attended by 5,000 people. The image of Chenna Kesava is said to have been brought from the Baba Budan hills, but by some mistake that of the goddess being left behind, and her wounded pride forbidding the removal afterwards, the god is under the necessity of making a trip occasionally to the Baba Budan hills to see her. On these occasions he is said to make use of a large pair of slippers kept for the purpose in the temple. When they are worn out, it devolves upon the chucklers of Channagiri and Basva-patna (Shimoga District), to whom the fact is revealed in a dream, to provide new ones ; in order to present which they are allowed to enter the courtyard of the temple.

The later history of Belur has already been given under the taluq.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,905	2,255	2,248	3,330
Expenditure	1,806	3,342	3,664	4,650

Channaráyapatna.—A taluq in the east. Area 413 square miles. Head-quarters at Channaráyapatna. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.		Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mánya.	
1	Anati	49	18	49	—	8,853
2	Bágúr	57	4	57	—	9,568
3	Channaráyapatna... ..	53	13	53	—	13,498
4	Dandiganhalli	57	14	57	—	10,448
5	Hirisáve	53	6	53	—	10,374
6	Nuggihalli	56	6	56	—	11,123
7	Sravana Belgola	52	17	48	4	14,347
	Total ...	377	78	373	4	78,211

Principal places, with population.—Channarayapatna 3,081; Sravana-Belgola 1,763; Nuggihalli 1,241; Hirisáve 1,232; Bágúr 1,055.

The taluq drains southwards to the Hemavati, the streams forming many large tanks. An elevated ridge runs along the north from east to west, a few small streams from which flow north and east to the Shimsha. It is a generally open and undulating country. Except a low ridge on the western boundary, the principal hills are the isolated peaks at the Jain settlement of Sravana-Belgola. The soil is mostly fertile and produces the usual wet and dry crops, but along the western border is generally shallow and very stony. The soil is of the ordinary light red and sandy description, going through few gradations, except near Nuggihalli where there is some soil of a colour approaching black. The pasture lands are very extensive and support large herds of cattle and sheep. There is a little irrigation from the Hole-Narsipur north channel. A considerable amount of the labour in the coffee districts is drawn from this taluq. It may prove to be rich in minerals, and gold-mining has recently been revived. Sravana-Belgola is noted for the manufacture of brass vessels. Small articles of silk are made by Muhammadans at Channarayapatna.

This part of the District, after the overthrow of the Hoysala power, became one of the possessions of the chief of Hole-Narsipur. It was conquered by Chama Rája Wodeyar in 1633, and annexed to Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885. The area of the taluq was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 140,124; wet, 7,399; garden, 4,841)	152,364
Unculturable (roads, tanks, village sites, &c.)	77,384
Inam (2,939); kávals (14,640)	17,579
Total acres	<u>247,327</u>

The unoccupied area was 51,742 acres, 50,586 being dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,89,870, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,07,335.

The average rainfall at Channarayapatna for 26 years (1870-95), and at the other stations for 3 years (1893-5) was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Channarayapatna	—	0'03	0'46	1'44	3'58	1'88	2'01	2'24	2'39	5'05	2'38	0'66	... 22'12
Bágúr	—	0'12	0'51	1'75	0'70	0'60	1'57	2'71	4'58	1'53	... 14'07
Dandiganhalli	...	—	0'21	0'31	3'05	0'67	2'73	1'05	5'96	2'32	4'46	1'27	... 22'03

According to other records for 6 years the average at Bágúr is 15'32 and at Dandiganhalli 19'23.

The Bangalore-Hassan and Seringapatam-Shimoga roads cross at Channarayapatna, whence there are roads to the north to Nuggihalli, and the railway at Tiptur, south-west to Hole Narsipur, and east to

Stravana-Belgola. From Nuggihalli there is a road to Hirésáve on the trunk road. There is also a branch road from Channaráyapatna to Bágúr and the main road.

Channaráyapatna.—A town situated in $12^{\circ} 54'$ N. lat., $76^{\circ} 26'$ E. long., 32 miles south by east of the railway at Arsikere, and 23 miles east of Hassan, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the taluq bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,186	1,300	2,486
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	256	293	549
Jains...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	24
Total						1,468	1,613	3,081

The town was originally called Kolatur, and consisted only of an agrahára. Máchala Dévi and Sántala Dévi, two dancing girls, built the large tank on the north-east. About the year 1600 Lakshmappa Náyak, the chief of Hole-Narsipur, took the place from Puttaginjia the Hebbár, and bestowed it as a jágir on his own son Channa Ráya, whom he had obtained by favour of the god Channaráyaswami, a name of Vishnu. To this deity a temple was erected, and the town was called *Channaráyapattana*.

The fort was built by a chief named Dodda Basavaiya, and when captured by Chama Rája Wodeyar of Mysore in 1633, was in possession of the chief of Hole-Narsipur. It was subsequently re-built by Haidar Ali, with a wet moat and traverse gateways, having suffered much in repeated attacks from the Mahrattas.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	1,007	1,402	1,222	1,967
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,109	2,250	1,367	2,433

Garudangiri.—A conspicuous old hill-fort, 3,680 feet above the level of the sea, on the boundary of the District, about 7 miles north-east of Banavar. It was originally called Nonabanakal, but received the present name on being fortified in 1660 by the Rája of Mysore, in order to be a protection to the frontier on that side, then overrun with jungle. In 1770 it was occupied by the Mahrattas under Tryambak Máma, after their defeat of Haidar at Chinkuruli, but was restored to Mysore on the conclusion of peace. On the death of Tipu Sultan it

was delivered up to the British, and was garrisoned for some time by the Mysore troops.

Gramā.—A large village, 7 miles east of Hassan, on the Bangalore road. From 1882 to 1894 it was the head-quarters of a sub-taluq of the same name, under Hassan taluq, comprising the Grama, Dudda and Kaṭṭāya hoblis. It is now the head-quarters of the Grama hobli, and since 1892 a municipality. Population 2,184.

From inscriptions it appears that it was founded in the 12th century by S'ántala Devi, queen of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, and was at first named S'ántigrāma.

Municipal Funds.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	414	428	774
Expenditure	241	375	782

Halebid.—A village in the Belur taluq, 18 miles south of the railway at Banavar, and 11 miles east of Belur, on the Belur-Banavar road. Head-quarters of the Halebid hobli. Population 1,461.

The village of *hale-bīdu*, old capital, marks the site of the ancient city of Dorasamudra, Dvárāsamudra or Dvárāvātipura, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings, founded early in the 11th century. The city was taken by the Muhammadan general Kafur in 1310, and plundered of immense wealth. In 1326 another Muhammadan army carried off what remained, and totally destroyed the city. The fallen king, after this event, took up his residence first at Tondanur (Tonnur, Mysore District), and then at other places far to the east of his dominions in the Tamil country.

The splendour of the city is attested not only by the account of the fabulous riches obtained from its conquest, as related by Muhammadan historians, but by its architectural monuments, which still rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoysalesvara and Kedāresvara temples.¹ The latter was the smaller, and a gem of art. But a banyan-tree, which had rooted itself in the *vimāna* or tower over the sanctum, dislodged the stones, and many of the figures thrust out of the walls have been removed to the Museum in Bangalore. The large Hoysalesvara temple, though never completed, is in better preservation. The marvellous elaboration of ornamental sculpture round the walls, and the general architectural effect, have elicited from the highest authority on these subjects² the opinion that "taken altogether it is perhaps the building on which the advocate of

¹ See Vol. I, p. 514.

² Fergusson, *Hist. of Arch.*

Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand." The critique will be found more at length in another part of this work.

The plain Jain bastis, though cast completely into the shade by the ornate Saiva temples, are also striking buildings. The city is said to have originally contained no less than 720. Three only now remain, those of Adináthesvara, Sántisvara and Pársvanáthesvara, the latter of which is the largest.

Around a small hill called Benne-gudda are pointed out portions of the old wall, and the site of the palace to the east. South of the palace was the *áne gundi* or elephant pit. The position of the royal stables is indicated by the fields still entered in the revenue accounts as the *láya* (stables). Part of an aqueduct, by which the city was supplied with water from the Yagache, may be seen on the south. The balapam or potstone used in the sculptures is found on the Pushpagiri, or hill of flowers, near the town.

The only part that survived the general ruin was the potters' street, which it is said was spared on account of the shelter afforded by a potter to a distracted princess, whose two sons being beheaded at the instance of a royal mistress they had slighted, and herself forbidden the city, she cursed it as well as the royal family, predicting the speedy destruction of both, save only the potters' street.

Haranhalli.—A town in Arsikere taluq, 5 miles south of the kasba, on the Hassan-Arsikere road. Till 1882 head-quarters of a taluq of the same name. It is now the head-quarters of the Háranhalli hobli, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	960	980	1,940
Muhammadans... ..	133	151	284
Total	1,093	1,131	2,224

The fort is said to have been erected in 1070 by a chief named Somesvara Raya. The large Nagati tank was named after his daughter. There are several fine temples, partly in ruins, and other monuments, without the fort walls, which indicate the existence of a large city in former times. The inscriptions that are legible belong to the Hoysala rule. The later history of the place is the same as that of Arsikere (*see above*).

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	453	527	601	1,233
Expenditure	496	823	668	1,618

Hassan.—A taluq in the centre. Area 475 square miles. Headquarters at Hassan. Contains, including the A'lúr sub-taluq, the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	A'lúr	58	23	57	—	—	1	10,931
2	Bailhalli	58	12	52	—	5	1	10,779
3	Dudda	59	16	58	—	1	—	12,784
4	Gráma	62	22	59	—	3	—	13,531
5	Hassan	83	39	78	—	4	1	22,685
6	Kattáya	72	27	68	1	3	—	16,523
7	Pálya	48	24	39	—	8	1	6,077
8	Ponnáthpura	59	28	55	—	3	1	7,878
9	Sáligáme	68	11	65	—	3	—	12,209
	Total	567	202	531	1	30	5	113,397

Principal places, with population.—Hassan 6,654 ; Gráma 2,184 ; A'lúr 1,822 ; Kittani 1,177 ; Handinakere 1,070.

The A'lúr, Pálya and Chik-Kanagál hoblis were added in 1875 from Maharajandurga. The taluq was formed as at present in 1882, with Gráma as a sub-taluq, the latter comprising the Gráma, Dudda and Kattáya hoblis. In 1894 A'lúr was made the sub-taluq in place of Gráma, and includes the A'lúr, Pálya and Ponnáthpura hoblis.

The Hemavati forms the southern boundary. The Yagache flows through the west from north to south, receives most of the small streams, and joins the Hemavati near Gorúr. But a considerable water-course, running down through the east to the Hemavati, forms a chain of numerous tanks. The Yagache is dammed near Hassan, and supplies the Halvagal channel, 6 miles long. In the north is a group of hills called Síge guḍḍa. There are some low hills on the south, separating the taluq from Arkalgud and Hole Narsipur.

The south-western hoblis are partly Malnád, Pálya being the most so, with fine breezy uplands, presenting in some parts the appearance of grassy open downs, and in others being covered with small scrub jungle. The climate and soils here are well suited to the production of rice of a superior description, but sugar-cane is raised only under special large tanks. Dry cultivation is little esteemed, and a crop once in three years is often deemed sufficient. Some 1,285 acres have been taken up for coffee. In the east of the taluq the villages are far apart, with extensive stretches of waste land which support large flocks of sheep. The soils,

which run through many gradations, from light sandy grey to rich dark brown, are superior in the vicinity of the Yagache river, but deteriorate on the uplands as the river is receded from. Rági is the staple crop in dry lands and rice in wet, with a fair proportion of sugar-cane. Dod-rági is grown in the east, but gid-rági in the west, which admits in good years of an after crop of horse-gram. Fields in the east not adapted for rági are largely sown with chillies, between rows of castor-oil.

Hassan is the carrying taluq for the coffee districts which border it on the west, and supplies nearly all the carts required in this and the Kadur District. There is much good pasturage, and the large Síge guḍḍa kával, belonging to the Amrit Mahal, will maintain 2,500 head of cattle.

The taluq was included successively in the Chalukya and Hoysala dominions. It afterwards formed part of Balam and shared the fortunes of that province. It was incorporated with Mysore in 1690 by treaty with Ikkeri.

The revenue settlement was introduced into the Aṭúr, Pálya and Chik-Kanagál hoblis in 1881, and into the remainder of the taluq in 1882. The area was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 136,570 ; wet, 25,943 ; garden, 3,037)	165,550
Unculturable (including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.)	61,160
Inám (19,423) ; 26 kávals (40,208)	59,631
	286,341
Total acres ...	286,341

The unoccupied arable area was 63,537 acres, of which 59,107 were dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,78,876, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 3,23,693.

The average rainfall at Hassan and Gráma for 26 years (1870-95) and at the other station for 3 years (1893-5) was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Hassan ...	0'12	0'02	0'39	2'53	3'74	3'25	5'30	2'49	3'15	7'53	2'16	0'57	31'25
Gráma ...	0'01	0'12	0'22	1'64	4'55	2'55	4'07	1'62	5'03	5'50	2'40	1'06	28'77
Kattaya ...	—	0'07	0'45	2'99	4'77	4'79	2'93	2'18	1'66	9'03	3'80	—	32'67

The fall in the west is probably about 65 inches.

The Bangalore-Mangalore trunk road by the Manjarabad Ghat runs through Hassan, and from this town there are roads north to the railway at Arsikere—with a branch from Dudda north-east to the railway at Tiptur,—north-west to Belur, south to Arkalgud—with a branch from Kattáya west to Hoskote,—and south-east to Hole Narsipur.

Hassan.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° N. lat., 76° 9' E. long., 25 miles south by west of the railway at Arsikere, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	2,448	2,469	4,917
Muhammadans	573	607	1,180
Jains	125	143	268
Christians	113	161	274
Jews	6	9	15
Total	3,265	3,389	6,654

The original town was at the adjacent village of Chennapatna. This was founded in the 11th century by Bukkana or Bukka Nayak, said to be an officer despatched by the Chola king to put down the depredations committed by neighbouring petty chieftains. In this enterprise he succeeded so well that he received permission to erect a fort and petta on the site of his encampment. He named the place Chennapatna, the handsome city, and made the large tank between it and Hassan. After a prosperous rule of 43 years Bukka Nayak died, and was succeeded by his son Búchi Nayak, who after 6 years was followed by his son Chennappa Nayak, and he after 45 years by his son Búcha Nayak. The latter died after 50 years without leaving male issue.

Chennapatna was then conferred by the Hoysala kings on Sanjiva Krishnappa Nayak. On one occasion a hare which he had started took to the town and entered the gates. While in great distress at this bad omen, Hásin-amma, the smiling goddess, appeared to him, and directed him to build a fort on the spot whence the hare had started, and where he would find her image. This he did and named the place *Hásana* after her. The present town therefore dates from the end of the 12th century. The sthala purána derives its name from a contraction of Simhásana-pura, and hither Janamájaya is said to have come.

Hassan was included in the province of Balam and partook of its fortunes until annexed to Mysore in 1690, during the reign of Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-5.
Income	7,994	8,123	9,568	9,876
Expenditure	8,060	13,287	8,930	10,358

Hemavati.—Golden, also called in Kannada *Yenne hole*, oily or shining river. One of the chief tributaries of the Kávéri. It rises just beyond the limits of the District, at Jávali, near Melbangádi, in Mudgere taluq, and flowing south is joined near the head of the Bund Ghat by the Sómávati. Continuing south through Manjarabad, past Sakleshpur, it receives from the south the Aigur river, near the place of that name, and the Kete halla at the Coorg frontier. Thence turning east, it crosses a small portion of Coorg, and re-entering Mysore receives from the north the Yagache near Gorur. With an easterly course it flows past Hole Narsipur to Ganni, some distance beyond which it bends round to the south, and runs down into the Kávéri, near Hoskote, in Krishnarájpeta taluq. Its length within this District is 113 miles.

Its waters are dammed in several places, from each of which channels are led off. Only two are now in this District. The first dam is the Srirámdevar anicut in Hole Narsipur taluq. This work was originally constructed of rough stone by Danáyaka Hebbáraiya in 1533. It afterwards breached, and was three times repaired during the administration of the Dewan Purnaiya. The dam was 1,000 feet long and 24 feet high. In 1863 it again breached, since which a new anicut has been erected by the Public Works Department, at a cost of Rs. 2,78,504, a little below the former spot, on the principle now-adopted of making the dam water-tight, which none of the others are. Two channels are led off from it, the Uttara or North channel, 47½ miles in length, on the left bank; and the Dakshina or South channel, 12 miles long, on the right. The former irrigates 4,413 acres, and the latter, which runs through the town of Hole Narsipur, 606 acres. The Madapur anicut, 10 miles below Hole Narsipur, breached in 1863. The channels irrigated 417 acres.

The Hémávati is crossed at Sakleshpur by a fine iron girder bridge of four spans, formed by lattice girders, each 120 feet long and resting on cylinders. It was finished in 1870 at a cost of Rs. 1,94,620.

The river is fabled to be the daughter of Daksha and wife of Isvara. The insult put upon the latter in not being invited to Daksha's sacrifice led to her casting herself into the fire, from which, when rescued, she was of the colour of gold (*hema*). Becoming incarnate as the daughter of Himavat, she performed penance with the view of being reunited to Isvara, who appeared to her and directed her to take the form of a river for the good of the world.

Hole Narsipur.—A taluq in the south-east. Area 233 square miles. Head-quarters at Hole Narsipur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Dod Kádanúr ...	49	45	47	1	1	—	11,852
2	Gubbi ...	29	22	24	1	4	—	7,675
3	Halekóte ...	79	16	75	—	2	2	13,812
4	Hole Narsipur ..	69	41	60	3	6	—	17,555
	Total ...	226	124	206	5	13	2	50,894

Principal places, with population.—Hole Narsipur 5,758; Hariharapura 1,255.

The Hérváti runs through the taluq from west to east, and then turning south, forms a good part of the eastern boundary. The channels drawn from it are, the North channel of $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the South channel of 12 miles, both led off from the Srirámadevar dam. Another dam, the Mádápur, is breached. Near Hole Narsipur are a few isolated hills. Except for the channel irrigation, the taluq may be described as sterile. As the river is receded from, especially to the south, the uplands become bleak and unpromising. Even under the channels the soils are not very good, and in the taluq generally they are decidedly poor.

The taluq seems to have been the possession in the 12th century of a chief named Narasimha Nayak, who also owned Channaráyapatna. It was conquered from his descendants in 1667 by Dodda Deva Raja of Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1884. The area of the taluq was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 68,219; wet, 6,492; garden, 1,494) ...	76,205
Unculturable (including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.) ...	30,413
Inám (16,573); 8 kávals (8,202) ...	24,775
Total acres ...	131,393

The unoccupied area was 25,613 acres, 25,136 being dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,05,716, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,19,172.

The average rainfall for 26 years (1870-95) at Hole Narsipur, and for 3 years (1893-5) at the other station, was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Hole Narsipur ...	—	0·03	0·60	2·03	3·78	2·05	2·76	2·44	3·06	6·17	3·11	0·78	26·81
Srirámadevar dam ...	—	0·11	0·31	3·79	4·33	2·90	1·18	1·17	2·07	7·24	2·12	—	25·22

The Mysore-Hassan road runs through the taluq from south-east to

north-west, and is crossed at Hole Narsipur by the Channaráyapatna-Arkalgud road, running from north-east to west. There is also a cross road from the latter to near Kikkeri.

Hole Narsipur.—A town on the right bank of the Hémávati, situated in $12^{\circ} 47'$ N. lat., $76^{\circ} 18'$ E. long., 21 miles south-east of Hassan, on the Mysore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the Hole Narsipur taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	2,456	2,675	5,131
Muhammadans	301	297	598
Jains	14	15	29
Total	2,771	2,987	5,758

The fort was built in 1168 by Narsimha Náyak, a chief whose territories included Hole Narsipur and Channaráyapatna. The place was captured from his descendants in 1667 by the Raja of Mysore. The town is the residence of the guru of the Mádhva Brahmans of the Uttarádi branch. Cloth of good quality is made here. The manufacture of *goni* bags gives occupation to a good many people.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,576	1,863	1,671	3,155
Expenditure	1,601	3,995	2,775	4,858

Konanur.—A large village on the left bank of the Kávéri in Arkalgud taluq, about 15 miles south-west of the kasba. Head-quarters of the Konanúr hobli, and since 1893 a municipality. Population 2,433.

It was the place to which Nanja Ráj was required to retire in 1759, and from which he was induced by Haidar under false pretences to return to power.

Municipal Funds.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	498	594	1,000
Expenditure	204	562	956

Malekal Tirupati.—A temple on the Hirekal hills, near Arsikere. A flight of 1,700 steps leads to the top, the ascent of which is an efficacious substitute for a pilgrimage to the famous Tirupati in North Arcot.

Manjarabad.—A taluq in the west. Area 430 square miles. Headquarters at Sakleshpur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva-māya.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Belagóđ ...	39	9	33	—	5	1	8,569
2	Byágadahalli ...	29	19	29	—	—	—	3,739
3	Hánbálu ...	30	20	30	—	—	—	5,105
4	Hosakóte ...	53	12	46	2	4	1	8,360
5	Máranhalli ...	24	11	24	—	—	—	5,105
6	Sakleshpur ...	40	17	39	—	—	1	9,086
7	Sukravársante ..	25	19	24	1	—	—	6,517
8	Yesalúr ...	38	31	38	—	—	—	9,381
	Total ...	278	138	263	3	9	3	55,862

Principal places, with population.—Sakleshpur 1,591; Yesalúr 1,338.

The northern hoblis were transferred in 1881 to the Múdgere taluq (Kadur District).

The whole taluq is Malnad, and comprises some of the most beautiful scenery in Mysore, flanked by the stupendous range of the Western Ghats.¹ The country to the east of the Hémávati is more open than that to the west. The Hémávati flows from the north-eastern angle down a part of the eastern border, and then crosses the taluq to the southern border, where it turns east, separating the taluq from Coorg. Near Aigur it receives the Aigur river; and on the Coorg frontier the Kete halla from the south. The western waters of the taluq flow down the Ghats to the Nétrávati in South Canara.

¹ The principal beauty lies in the wonderful contrasts which may be seen at a single glance. Scenery stern, rugged and precipitous is always to be enjoyed; but when you can contrast it, in almost a single glance, with the softest features of an English park landscape, the effect is heightened to an extraordinary degree. Even amongst the hills themselves the contrasts are very striking, and nature seems to have furnished in a single group every variety of mountain conceivable. In Europe the Pyrenees are the Pyrenees, and the Cheviots the Cheviots, with one common feature pervading each range of hills. But from a piece of elevated land not far from the spot where Arthur Wellesley pitched his camp of occupation, may be seen a complete amphitheatre of frontier mountains, presenting the greatest variety of character; one an overhanging precipice of rock, from which you may drop a stone thousands of feet into the gorge below; the next all grass, and softly rounded at the summit with cattle grazing on the slopes; a third rising abruptly into a pointed peak, with feathery strips of jungle clothing the lower ravines, and extending far up the mountain-side; while to the north of the group stretches a barren, serrated, rocky range, which in turn is broken by hills of a milder type.—Elliot, *Experiences of a Planter*, I, 42.

The soil on the hills is generally of a rich deep red, while in the valleys it is sometimes red and sometimes approaches to black. The grain principally cultivated is rice, which grows most luxuriantly in the valleys and fields cut in terraces on their sides, and in the western parts double crops are regularly raised. At the head of each valley is usually a small tank, with a common mud embankment, which serves to collect a little water from the spring rising above it, to be used when the rains hang off; but artificial irrigation is generally rendered superfluous by the exceeding abundance of the rains. Dry cultivation is found to the east of the river. To the west scattered patches of rági may be met with, but the practice is to grow it only once in 2 or 3 years or at even longer intervals.

The cultivation of coffee has assumed great importance. Though only half a century old, it has already, by attracting the investment of European capital and the settlement of European planters, changed the face of the country and revolutionised the old feudal customs and immunities of this region. Cardamoms are also cultivated in the western parts.

The old name of this part of the country was Balam, said to be derived from *bala*, strength. The history of the province has already been given, and the succession of Náyaks.

When the Aigur chief fled to Coorg in 1792, on the withdrawal of the British forces, he was invited back by Tipu Sultan and granted an estate yielding a revenue of 5,000 pagodas, composed of the mandes of Karodi, Yesalúr, Aigur, Bisale, and Uchangi. The remainder of the territory of Balam was annexed to Mysore, and a fort erected on one of the central heights for a garrison. The country being enveloped in fog when the Sultan inspected the works, he is said to have called it from that circumstance Manjarábád, "the abode of fog" (*manju*).

Manjarábád proper consisted of 6 náds, sub-divided into 36 mandes. Each mande had a patel, and one of these in each nád was the Nád Patel, a position of much local weight and influence. The senior Nád Patel was called the Shime Gauda, and had the precedence. Three of the nád patels were Lingáyits, and the other three Haje Wokkalu, ancient farmers. The mande and gráma patels were Devar Makkalu, God's children. The slaves, now free, were called Haje Makkalu, ancient children, and Holeyaru.

The houses of the patels are generally fortified, and in some instances surrounded with a deep fosse. Within these precincts they still maintain much of the authority they formerly exercised as feudal chiefs, each farm being complete in itself, and in respect to the requirements of daily life independent of its neighbours. Cloths, blankets,

household utensils and such other articles as cannot be made up or manufactured in the house, are readily procured at the fairs held in different parts.

The patels and head men are a fine manly race, very superior to those of the plains. Their usual dress is a black cumby, passed round the body and fastened over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm free. The waist is girded with a similar article, or with a cloth, generally dark blue with a white stripe. The turbans are mostly white, or dark blue with a small gold edging. The labourers have a similar dress of coarser material and usually wear a leather skull-cap. All classes carry a knife, and few are without a matchlock or musket.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1882. The area of the taluq was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 34,395 ; wet, 40,220 ; garden, 315)	74,930
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.)	173,603
20 coffee estates and 1 state forest	24,373
Total acres	272,906

The unoccupied area was 20,086 acres, of which 15,917 were dry land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,08,087, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,33,457.

The average rainfall at Sakleshpur for 26 years (1870-95) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·10	—	0·71	2·41	5·17	15·51	28·12	14·90	5·89	6·89	3·06	0·79	83·55

But in the vicinity of the Ghats the average is considerably over 200 inches, diminishing every few miles to the east, until on the eastern border it is from 60 to 70 inches. At Hulhalli estate it is 120·25 ; at Byakarvalli estate 110·26 ; at Agalhatti estate 85·14 ; at Lakkunda estate 60·51.

The Manjarabad Ghat road from Hassan crosses the taluq through Sakleshpur ; and the Bisale Ghat road runs through the south. The taluq is intersected longitudinally by a road from Múdgere through Sakleshpur to Kodlipet and Arkalgud, giving off cross roads to Vangúr, to Yesalurpet, and by Kenchamma Hoskote to Pálya and Belur, and to Hassan.

Sakleshpur.¹—A town on the right bank of the Hémávati, situated in 12° 57' N. lat., 75° 51' E. long., 24 miles west of Hassan, on the Bangalore-Mangalore road. Head-quarters of the Manjarabad taluq, and a municipality.

¹ By European coffee planters often called *Suchlasspore*.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus... ..	597	571	1,168
Muhammadans	236	146	382
Jains	12	—	12
Christians	17	12	29
Total	862	729	1,591

It owes its importance to the spread of coffee cultivation, for the traffic connected with which the Hémávati has been spanned at this point by an iron girder bridge, leading to the Manjarabad Ghat road, over which trade finds an outlet to the port of Mangalore. The town derives its name from a temple on the bank of the river, dedicated to Sakalesvara (*s'akala Is'vara*, the fragmentary Isvara, the linga having a small chip or dent).

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,961	2,875	2,953	5,297
Expenditure	1,622	5,473	4,392	7,445

Sathali.—A village in the Hassan taluq, 10 miles south-west of the chief town. Population 795.

The village is interesting as being the centre of a Christian agricultural community, which had its origin in the labours of the well-known Abbé Dubois. Mr. Bowring says¹: "There are twelve villages in the neighbourhood almost entirely inhabited by Christians, numbering about 1,000 souls. They are what are called caste Christians, that is to say, while following the Christian belief in all matters touching their faith and morals, they preserve their ancient social customs in everything which does not trench upon religion; and in respect to degrees of relationship in marriages and to succession to property have the same rules as their neighbours of the same caste who are not Christians." Attached to the church is a convent, where girls are taught by native nuns. There is a separate school for boys. The priests have also established a dispensary from which they supply medicine gratis to all comers.

Sravana-Belgola.—An important village, between two rocky hills in the Channaráyapatna taluq, 8 miles south east of the kasba. Headquarters of the hobli of the same name, and since 1893 a municipality.

Population 1,763.

¹ *Eastern Experiences*, 82.

It is the chief seat of the Jain sect, being the residence of the principal guru. At the summit of Vindhya betta or Indra betta, 3,250 feet above the level of the sea, and about 400 feet above the village below, is the colossal statue of Gomātesvara, 57 feet high and surrounded with numerous sacred buildings. On Chandra betta there are also many temples, and between the hills a splendid tank (*bel-gola*). A considerable trade is carried on in brass utensils.

According to the tradition of the Jains, Bhadrabáhu, one of the *sruta-kevali*, as the immediate successors of the personal disciples of their founder Vardhamána or Mahávira are called, died here in a cave (still pointed out) on Chandra betta, while leading an emigration to the south from Ujjani, to escape a dreadful famine of 12 years' duration, which he had prognosticated. He is said to have been accompanied as his chief attendant by the celebrated emperor Chandra Gupta, who had abdicated the throne and, in accordance with Jain rules, adopted the life of a hermit. These events, which are borne out by rock inscriptions of great antiquity, though without a date, must be assigned to the third century B.C. The grandson of Chandra Gupta, it is said, paid a visit to the spot with an army, out of whose encampment arose the town of Sravana-Belgola, or Belgola of the Sravanas—*i.e.*, the Jains. The oldest basti on the hill is one dedicated to Chandra Gupta.

The gigantic statue was erected, as inscribed at its foot, by Chámunda Ráya, probably in 983. He was the minister and general of the Ganga king Ráchamalla. The name of the sculptor may have been Aritto Nemi. The surrounding enclosures were erected, as also inscribed at the foot of the statue, by Ganga Ráya, general of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. The image is nude and stands erect, facing the north, being visible for many miles round the country. The face has a serene expression; the hair is curled in short spiral ringlets all over the head, while the ears are long and large. The figure is treated conventionally, the shoulders being very broad, the arms hanging straight down the sides with the thumbs turned outwards, the waist small. From the knee downwards the legs are somewhat dwarfed. The feet are placed on the figure of a lotus. Representations of ant-hills rise on either side, with figures of a creeping plant springing from them, which twines over the thighs and the arms, terminating in a tendril with bunches of fruit. These symbolise the complete spiritual abstraction of a *yati*, absorbed and motionless during his long period of penance. Though by no means elegant, the image is not wanting in majestic and impressive grandeur. It was probably cut out of a rock which projected high above the hill, or the top of the hill itself may have been cut

away. The figure has no support above the thighs. Though so old, the stone looks almost as fresh as if newly quarried. Within the enclosure around are 72 small statues of a similar description in compartments.

That Sravana-Belgola was an acknowledged seat of learning in early times is proved from the fact that a priest from there, named Akalanka Bhaṭṭa, was in 788 summoned to the court of Hemasitala at Kānchi, where having confuted the Buddhists in public disputation, he was instrumental in gaining their expulsion from the south of India to Ceylon. The temple was subsequently endowed by Narasimha and other Hoysala kings, but at the time of the conversion of Vishnuvardhana to the Vaishnava faith by the reformer Rāmānujāchāri, the Jains suffered much persecution. Their influence at court, however, enabled them to bring about a compromise, which resulted, in the time of Bukka Rāya of Vijayanagar, in a declaration of tolerance, which was inscribed on stones and set up in public places. One is still at Sravana-Belgola and another at Kalya (Magadi taluq). The Jain establishment, which received the support of the Mysore Rajas as well as of the dynasties preceding them, was shorn, in common with others, of many of its privileges and emoluments by Tipu Sultan, and is now in a reduced condition. The place abounds in inscriptions,¹ some of the most interesting of which are those cut in the face of the rock on Chandra beṭṭa, in ancient characters a foot long.

Municipal Funds.							1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	359
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	385

Yagache or Badari, the chief tributary of the Hémāvati. It rises in the Bábá Budan hills, and flowing south, receives the Berinji halla from the west, passes the town of Belur, and joins the Hémāvati near Gorur in the Hassan taluq. *Yagache* in Kannada and *Badari* in Sanskrit is the name of the jujube tree (*zizyphus*).² There are three dams on the Yagache in this District, from which irrigation channels are led off. The Bomdihalli dam in Belur taluq, which is the first, provides irrigation for 290 acres from a channel of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Halvagal dam, three miles west of Hassan, gives rise to a channel 6 miles long and irrigates 184 acres; and the Chengravalli dam, 3 miles from the point of confluence with the Hémāvati, also feeds a channel 9 miles long and irrigates 281 acres.

¹ The whole, to the number of 144, have been published by me, with translations, in *Inscriptions at Sravana-Belgola*.

² For a legend connected with the name, see Vol. I, p. 470.