

KOLAR DISTRICT

SCALE 8 MILES TO AN INCH

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

ANANTAPUR

CHILIMUT

AGEPALLI

HOSUR

GORIBIDNUR

KALLAPUR

SIDLAGHATTA

CHINTAMANI

KOLAR

MULBAGAL

NELAMANGALA

HOSKOTE

MALUR

BOWRINGPET

GOLDMINES

BANGALUR

SARAPUR

SALAM

KUPPAM

KANGUNDI

KOLAR DISTRICT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Situation.—A District in the east of Mysore, situated between $12^{\circ} 48'$ and $13^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $77^{\circ} 26'$ and $78^{\circ} 39'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, about 85 miles, but from east to west an equal distance may be measured between the furthest points.

Area.—The area is 3,168 square miles.

Boundaries.—The Bangalore and Tumkúr Districts bound it on the west. On all other sides it is surrounded by Districts of the Madras Presidency, having Anantapur on the north, Kadapa and North Arcot on the east, and Salem on the south.

Divisions.—The Chik Ballapur Sub-Division was formed in November 1891, comprising the Chik Ballapur, Goribidnur and Bagepalli taluqs. The District contains the following taluqs, Gudibanda being a sub-taluq of Bagepalli.

No.	Taluq.	Area in square miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Bagepalli	447	8	374	58,086
2	Bowringpet	335	7	444	71,042
3	Chik Ballapur	250	5	272	51,592
4	Chintamani	503	6	326	49,888
5	Goribidnur	341	7	272	71,990
6	Kolar	299	6	332	72,543
7	Malur	269	6	424	54,180
8	Mulbagal	361	6	355	56,269
9	Sidlaghatta	363 ¹	6	350	58,977
10	Srinivaspur ... ..	...	7	329	46,463
	Total	3,168	64	3,478	591,030

Physical Features.—The District occupies that portion of the Mysore table-land immediately bordering on the Eastern Ghats. But the frontier touches the Ghats only in the north-east and south: between those points it recedes from the range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

The chief watershed lies in the north-west, in and around Nandi-droog, the height of which is 4,851 feet above the sea. The streams which spring from this elevated region, said to be the birthplace of seven

¹ Included in Chintamani.

rivers, radiate in all directions, receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of country. The Arkavati and Northern Pinákini (or Pennár), rising to the west of Nandidroog, flow one to the south and the other to the north; the Chitravati and Pápaghni rise in the north and have a north-easterly course: the Pálár and Southern Pinákini (or Pennár) springing from the eastern side, run eastward and southward respectively. Of these several streams the Arkavati and most of the S. Pinákini belong to the Bangalore District. The main part of the Kolar District comprises the head of the Pálár river system on the south and that of the N. Pinákini on the north, separated by an imaginary line from Chik-Ballapur to S'rinivaspur.

The principal chain of mountains runs north from Nandidroog, the highest point, through Gudibanda, as far as Penugonda and Dharmavaram in the Anantapur District. More or less parallel with the Nandidroog range, and from 30 to 40 miles to the east of it, is a line of hills entering the District due north of Gumnayakanpalya, and separating the valleys of the Chitravati and Pápaghni. At the frontier the range is known as the Dongala or Dokkala-konda. After a considerable interval it reappears in the isolated peaks of Murugamale, Ambájidurga (4,399 feet) and Rahmandurga (4,227 feet). Thence, forming the chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar (highest point 4,026 feet), it is continued in the Vokkaleri and Tyakal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near S'rinivaspur, and, preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar, and extends through the southernmost parts of the Bowringpet taluq to Kangundi, Kuppam and the Ghats.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadagu and Sunnakal.

The central and eastern parts of the District, forming the valley of the Pálár, are undulating and well cultivated, the general level varying between 2,786 feet at Kolar, 2,970 feet at Malur, and 2,989 feet at the foot of Ambajidurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the N. Pinákini towards Goribidnur, the height of Hindupur just beyond the boundary being only 2,068 feet, and of Penugonda 1,677 feet. The outlying districts along the northern frontier mark with alternate rise and fall the descent to the level of the Anantapur country. On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the plains of the so-called Carnatic are some distance beyond the boundary.

Tanks.—In no District has the tank system been more fully developed, as none offered equal facilities for the purpose. The entire

water of the Pálár is intercepted for purposes of irrigation, while of the N. Pinákini and its affluents upwards of 85 per cent. of the drainage is similarly utilized. The series of tanks form a marked feature in the landscape when surveyed from a height, as from Nandidroog, whence 400 can be readily counted. The total number for the District is 5,497, covering an area of upwards of 120,000 acres.

The Pálár chain of tanks consists of the Somámbudhi, Jannagatta, Mudvadi, Chillapalli, Manigatta, Holali, Betamangala, and Rámságar tanks, which are at a mean distance of four or five miles from each other, extending through the Kolar and Bowringpet taluqs. The Kolar, Nangali and Kurbur tanks are also connected with the same system. The largest of the above and in the whole District is the Rámságar. The particulars given below show the capacity and dimensions of some principal tanks of the Pálár system. To these may be added the tanks of the S'rínivaspur sub-taluq, namely, the Bagavadu, irrigating 663 acres, the Ronur 280 acres, the Kolatur 150 acres, and the Lakshmansagar 226 acres.

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Stuices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth.			
			At base.	At top.		
Rámságar	ft. 1,500	45	150	18	4	1,500
Betamangala	4,152	24	89	12	2	700
Somambudhi	5,475	18	74	10	3	1,500
Kolar	6,000	18	90	10	4	800
Nangali	4,272	21	50	8	3	1,112
Kurubur	3,732	20	70	9	2	450

The head waters of the S. Pinákini form the Kandavara and Gopal-krishna tanks at Chik-Ballapur, irrigating 625 and 715 acres, and Katakachanhalli tank, lower down in the same taluq, irrigating 540 acres. The surplus waters of the Gopalkrishna tank feed the Ammankere and Bellútikere, two large tanks at Sidlaghatta, irrigating 350 acres each. The Bhadrana tank irrigates 1,600 acres.

The N. Pinákini and its affluents the Chitravati and Pápaghni supply many important tanks. Of these the Bairasagar at Gudibanda is one of the largest in the District. Others are the Vatadahoshalli, a very deep tank north-west of Gudibanda, formed by embanking a gorge between two chains of hills; two tanks at Hudugur, irrigating 434 and 408 acres, one at Nagaragere, irrigating 391 acres, and one at Nama-gondlu, irrigating 376 acres, all in the same taluq. South-west of

Goribidnur is the Purnasagara tank, irrigating 250 acres. The tank at Periasandra, formed by the Chitravati, irrigates 256 acres.

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Sluices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth.			
			At base.	At top.		
Bairsagar	ft. 4,032	27	94	18	5	1,100
Vatadahoshalli	1,923	51	185	6	2	1,500
Srinivasa-sagara	2,100	40	117	20	3	1,200
Venkata-sagara	1,293	42	110	20	2	990

Channels.—In addition to the numerous tanks of the District, a few small channels are drawn from the N. Pinakini in Goribidnur taluq, and from the Chitravati near Bagepalli in Bagepalli taluq. Some anicuts built across streams and large water-courses in the Chik-Ballapur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, and Sidlaghatta taluqs, also supply water for a good deal of cultivation.

Rocks.—The rocks of the District are for the most part similar to those of the adjoining District of Bangalore, being composed of gneiss, but with a smaller admixture of mica, and a paler felspar. The low hills previously referred to, which cross the course of the Pálár and run south through the Bowringpet taluq, are composed of a soft ferruginous clay slate. They are flat at their tops and mostly barren, with a soil about them of fine argillaceous red earth. Gold has long been found close to the surface near these hills in considerable quantities, either mixed with the soil or interspersed in quartz stones. It almost invariably occurs either in thin veins or disseminated in grains in the veins and beds of quartz, associated with iron ore, and sometimes with platinum. Mining operations were also carried on from a remote period by the natives of Mysore, but had long been abandoned by them. Deep mining by Europeans has now established here the most valuable gold mines in India.

Soils.—The soil on the high grounds is red and gravelly, with very often rocks of gneiss or granite, of little cohesion, appearing on its surface. The lower parts of these high grounds are intersected by nullahs or deep ravines, torn up by the torrents of water precipitated from the heights in the rainy season. The tops of the ridges are usually very barren, producing nothing but a small jungle. The soil in the valleys is a good and loamy mixture, formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks, washed down and deposited during the rains.

On the first ascent from the valley the soil is of a middling quality, suited for dry grains, and is a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Higher up, towards the top of the ridge, a siliceous sand prevails in the soil, which is on that account adapted only for horse-gram. Below the superficial soil there is commonly a bed of gravel, which immediately covers a gneissic or granitic rock, very often in a state of disintegration considerably advanced.

Climate.—The climate does not differ materially from that of the Bangalore District. So far as reliance can be placed on the register of observations, the mean temperature at Kolar is about $80\cdot5^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit. The average rainfall, on the other hand, is considerably less, being only from 29 to 30 inches. This is doubtless due to the influence of the mountain ranges running through the west of this and the Bangalore District, which intercept much of the rain brought by the monsoon from the south-west quarter. So that this District is mainly dependent on the north-east monsoon. The description given in the preceding paragraphs will show, however, the abundance of the water supply with which the District is, notwithstanding, enriched.

It is generally a healthy country, remarkably so in the neighbourhoods of Chik-Ballapur and Kolar, which are probably not surpassed in that respect by any other parts of the Province. Kolar and the towns east and south of it were formerly much visited with cholera and other epidemics, originating among the crowds of travellers continually passing through the Ghats to and from Madras and the large towns of the Carnatic, more especially among bands of pilgrims to the shrine of Tirupati. The diversion of this passenger traffic to the railway, and the successful carrying out of sanatory operations by the municipal boards, have almost freed that portion of the District from the scourge of diseases for the prevalence of which it was at one time notorious. But the recent influx of labourers from so many different parts to the gold mines has led to outbreaks of cholera among them from time to time.

Temperature.—From the accompanying table, compiled as well as the data allowed from ob-

	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	
January ...	75	59	July ...	86	73	servations taken at Kolar in
February ...	81	57	August ..	86	73	1873 and 1874, ¹ it appears
March ...	83	59	September	83	70	that a maximum heat of 94°
April ...	94	65	October ..	79	69	and 95° was experienced in
May ...	95	70	November	78	75	April and May respectively.
June ...	83	69	December .	74	67	The minimum temperature

was 57° , registered in February; during January and March it reached 59° .

¹ No more recent registers are procurable.

The extreme annual range of the thermometer was 38°. The means of maximum and minimum temperature were 83.08 and 67.16, giving a general average of 75.12.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Kolar shows an annual average of 29.24 inches, based upon the observations for 25 years (1870–94). The register by months is given under each taluq. The average annual rate for the 25 years at other taluq stations was as in the margin.

Bagepalli ...	18.44	Gudibanda ...	28.50
Bowringpet ...	28.81	Málur... ..	27.98
Chik-Ballapur.	31.50	Mulbagal ..	30.44
Chintamani ...	27.14	Sidlaghatta ...	27.74
Goribidnur ...	23.56	Srinivaspur ...	27.51

The actual annual fall at Kolar has been registered as follows :—

1868	47.65	1877	32.63	1886	29.70
1869	32.00	1878	42.80	1887	40.15
1870	18.64	1879	26.49	1888	33.52
1871	22.45	1880	30.40	1889	34.54
1872	26.48	1881	36.00	1890	27.37
1873	25.12	1882	33.09	1891	16.61
1874	37.66	1883	41.56	1892	30.72
1875	16.52	1884	23.73	1893	29.20
1876	12.19	1885	25.60	1894	26.74

Out of the 27 years the average has been exceeded in 15. In only 4 years has the fall been less than 20 inches, and in 4 it has been above 40.

Vegetation.—The only forest containing trees of large growth is in the neighbourhood of Nandidroog. On several of the hills in the District the soil is a shallow blackish vegetable mould lying on rock, and though trees and bushes grow abundantly they never attain any size. In the northern taluqs near Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda the hills are very barren, and produce only stunted bushes of bandrike, tangadi, dodonæa, barleria, small devadari (*sethia indica*), beppale (*wrightia tinctoria*), and a few bushes of *butea frondosa* and *cassia fistula*. In portions of these taluqs wild tamarinds are abundant, and in the plains are topes of mango, mohwah or ippe, and tamarinds. The reserved forest of 142½ square miles in the Narasimhadeva hill consists principally of bamboos and stunted *dindiga* trees.

The hills in the south-east corner of the Bowringpet taluq are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarinds are not uncommon. In the Chik-Ballapur taluq the bábúl and tópál (*acacia leucophloea*) grow freely, and near Nandidroog there is much jálári (lac tree), chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort walls is frequently dense, but of no size. Within the enclosure are several fine champakas, and the growth of all trees is better. Acacias are also common in groves in Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, and Srinivaspur. In this last-named sub-taluq

is a jungle, covering in all perhaps some 11 square miles, besides the Ráyalpád forest of over 34 square miles. At the bases and on the lower slopes of the Ráyalpád hills the scrub is of a superior description, several bushes of *cassia auriculata* running up to six and seven feet in height. The trees hereabouts average 20 feet; they consist chiefly of pachári, cheninge, navaládi, small dévadári, huluvé, yenne maddi, ralé, wild tamarind, jálári, a few shisham, and a few káráchi, while high up on the Mudimadagu hill is some bad teak. Near the top of this hill, and all round and about the large Sunnakal hill, bamboos are abundant, also jálári or lac trees.

In the Málur taluq there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub, mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolar taluq. Many villages in parts of this District are surrounded with stout and high hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*zizyphus jujuba*) trees are common and well grown. Cocoa-nut trees are principally cultivated in the Mulbagal and Goribidnur taluqs, and areca in the latter. Near Mudavádi in Kolar taluq, there are good fuel tracts, which, as well as the Kolar hills, supply the town of Kolar with firewood. The sandal is scarce, but attempts have been made to propagate it in the Nandi forest.

Besides the *State forests* reserved at Nandi, Narasimhadeva-betta, and Ráyalpád, already mentioned, there are the Agara jungles of 15 square miles in Mulbagal taluq, the Kamsandra jungles of 26 square miles in Bowringpet taluq, and the Valsebetta forest of 4¼ square miles in Goribidnur taluq.

There are also 32 plantations under the Forest department, covering an area of 16¼ square miles, and 10 plantations under the Revenue department, occupying a little more than 3 square miles. The following list shows their distribution:—

Taluq.	Forest.		Revenue.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Bowringpet	4	354	—	—
Chik-Ballapur	4	1,483	1	45
Gudibanda	—	—	1	88
Kolar	2	2,127	2	119
Málur	12	3,912	1	56
Mulbagal	2	355	—	—
Sidlaghatta	3	2,047	4	1,620
Srinivaspur	5	134	1	78
Total	32	10,412	10	2,006

Several private casuarina plantations have sprung up in the vicinity of the railway in Málur and Bowringpet taluqs. None of the forests in the District yield good timber trees of any size. Babul and toppal grow freely, and the former is here considered durable timber, being used for buildings and carts. The District is rich in honge trees (*pongamia glabra*), which grow more luxuriantly here than in other parts of the State. They are most useful to the ryots; the leaves and flowers being excellent manure for rice fields, the seeds yielding oil for lamps, and the wood being used for fuel.

The planting of avenues along the public roads and of village topes has been successfully carried out. Up to the 30th of June 1893 there were 490 miles planted with avenues, and 8,087 acres occupied with groves containing 382,699 trees, all planted by the ryots.

Agricultural Produce.—The cultivated products are similar to those of the Bangalore District, but owing to the large number of tanks there is a greater proportion of wet and garden cultivation. Potatoes are extensively cultivated in the rich valleys of Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghatta taluqs. Poppy cultivation, now prohibited, was formerly a source of great profit to the ryots. A little coffee is grown at Nandi-droog, and mulberry in the Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta, and Kolar taluqs.

The number of acres cultivated with rice in 1893 was 40,476, wheat 69, other food grains 322,906, oil seeds 11,508, sugar-cane 7,492, fibres 60, tobacco 826, vegetables 27,032, mulberry 1,751.

The kinds of rice grown in the district are *dodda baira*, *gidda baira*, *dodda kembatti*, *sanna kembatti*, *arsina kembatti*, *gutti sanna*, *bili sanna*, *sukadda*, *punagaraj*, *yalakki bhatta*, *putta bhatta*, *toka nellu*, *kari toka nellu*, and *gandhasale*.

The following list shows the quantity and value of each article of produce raised in the District, and the quantity and value exported:—

Name.			Produced.		Exported.	
Kannada.	Botanical.	English.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CEREALS.		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Baragu ...	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	—	46	725	—	—
Bhatta ...	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Rice	3,200	22,400	360	25,200
Godhi ...	<i>Triticum aristatum</i>	Wheat	3	896	—	—
Háraka ...	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i>	—	429	9,000	71	1,500
Jola ...	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> ...	Maize	15	1,050	—	—
Navane ...	<i>Panicum italicum</i> ...	Italian millet	29	800	—	—
Ragi ...	<i>Cynosurus corocanus</i>	Ragi	18,940	1,325,400	9,066	634,620
Sajje ...	<i>Holcus spicatus</i> ...	Spiked millet	86	2,400	—	—
Sáme ...	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	Little millet	286	8,000	—	—

Name.			Produced.		Exported.	
Kannada.	Botanical.	English.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
PULSES						
Avare ...	Dolichos lablab ...	Cow gram ...	714	60,000	—	—
Hesaru ...	Phaseolus mungo ...	Green gram...	35	3,920	—	—
Hurali ...	Dolichos uniflorus	Horse gram...	1,100	77,000	—	—
Kadale ...	Cicer arietinum ...	Bengal gram	1,200	182,400	—	—
Togari ...	Cajanus indicus ...	Dholl	60	8,400	—	—
Uddu ..	Phaseolus minimus	Black gram...	40	4,600	—	—
OIL SEEDS.						
Haralu ...	Kicinus communis	Castor oil ...	500	35,000	36	6,000
Kád Haralu	—	Wild „ ...	36	725	—	—
Honge ...	Pongamia glabra ...	Honge „, ...	1,714	96,000	214	13,500
Wollellu...	Sesamum orientale	Gingelli oil...	71	10,000	—	—
VEGETABLES.						
Arisina ...	Curcuma longa ...	Turmeric ...	25	4,600	—	—
Bellulli ...	Allium sativum ...	Garlic	56	7,800	24	3,300
Kottambari	Coriandrum sativum	Coriander seed	37	6,000	7	750
bija ..						
Mensina	Capsicum annum	Chilly	84	16,250	16	4,875
káyi ...						
Mentya ...	Trigonella foenum græcum	Fenugreek ..	51	5,400	23	2,400
Nirulli ...	Allium cepa	Onion	171	12,000	64	4,500
Sásive ...	Sinapis dichotoma	Mustard ...	28	2,400	—	—
Sunti ...	Ammomum zinziber	Dry ginger ...	25	11,500	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Adike ...	Areca catechu ...	Areca nut ...	1	240	—	—
Alala káyi	Terminalia chebula	Gall nut ...	6	640	—	—
Bále ...	Musa sapientum ...	Plantain ...	48	9,040	32	6,000
Géru bija	Semicarpus anacar- dium	Marking nut	‡	160	—	—
Hogesoppu	Nicotiana tabaccum	Tobacco ...	6	8,600	—	—
Hunase ...	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind ...	857	80,000	214	20,000
Kalle káyi	Arachis hypogœa	Ground nut...	643	18,000	271	8,000
Sige káyi	Mimosa abstergens	Soap nut ...	54	15,000	18	3,400
Tengina	Cocos nucifera ...	Cocconut ...	No. 94,800	2,962	40,000	1,250
káyi ...			Bundles. 254,000	15,000	—	—
Viledeie ...	Piper betel ...	Betel leaf ...				

Wild Animals.—Owing to the absence of large forests there is not much cover for wild beasts. A few bears are met with in the Mekal-naikanpalya and Budikota jungles; cheetahs and wild boar in the Nandidroog, Mudimadagu, Sunnakal and Dokkal-konda hill ranges. Unfrequented parts of the District, where there is shelter, are the resorts of hyenas, jackals, antelopes, porcupines, and hares. The mungoose and other small animals find protection in the thick hedges around villages.

Birds.—The wild birds are similar to those of the Bangalore

District. A large kind of vulture takes shelter and breeds on the almost inaccessible top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Peresandra and Gudibanda.

Fish are stated to be not so plentiful as the number of streams and tanks would lead one to expect, but large fish are found in the Betamangala and Ramasagara tanks.

Domestic Animals.—The indigenous bulls of the district are of a diminutive breed. Large-sized ones are imported by ryots from the woodlands and jungles on the Madras frontier, and reared either for local use or for sale at places below the Ghats. Buffaloes are generally met with throughout the District as well as sheep and goats. Gumnayakanpalya is noted for a superior breed of sheep, sold at moderate prices.

Large *cattle fairs* are held at Nandi, Vanarasi, Vokkaleri, and Avani, as well as at the Gháti Subrahmanya festival on the Goribidnur-Dodballapur border, mentioned in connection with the Bangalore District. The fair at Nandi is held for 15 days from Sivarátri, on the occasion of the Nandisvara car-festival. It is attended by 20,000 people, and 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale. The Vánarási fair is held for 15 days in April, in honour of Iralappa, and is visited by 5,000 people. No less than 10,000 bullocks are brought to the market. The fair at Avani is in honour of Rámalinga. It lasts for 10 days from Sivarátri, and attracts a concourse of 10,000 people with 20,000 bullocks.

Cattle shows instituted by Government were at one time held at Nandi, in connection with the festival above mentioned, at which bulls and bullocks from all the surrounding country are brought together, and thousands of animals change owners. Colonel Pearse, describing the show of 1872, says: 'I rode over the whole of the ground where the cattle were picketed, and the lowest computation was that quite 10,000 head were assembled, many of them remarkable for power, symmetry, and good hard condition, with the fine bold spirited look of the old Amrit Mahal breed specially apparent; and as on this occasion no false and mischievous rumours were spread tending to alarm the ryots and lead to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government, the very cream of these cattle was produced at the show ground on the evening of the 12th of March. The bulls were very fine, and some of the bullocks were truly magnificent animals. Selection was not only a work of time but a really difficult task. Quite 500 pairs were brought into the enclosure, and the value placed on some by the owners was very high, the asking price for one pair being Rs. 800. The spirit of competition was most gratifying, and no owners in any part of the world could have been more eager to attract attention than the ryots

at the Nandi Cattle Show. This show was exclusively composed of cattle from the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.'

Poultry.—The town of Kolar and the villages adjacent to it are noted for turkeys, which are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places.

HISTORY

On tracing back the history of the District the usual legends are encountered. These are associated principally with Avani in the Mulbagal taluq, which is identified with Avántika-kshetra, one of the ten chief sacred places in India. Here Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, it is said, lived, and here Rama remained for some time on his way back to Ayodhya after the conquest of Lanka. Hither, too, Sita retired on being rejected by her husband, and, under the protection of the sage Valmiki, gave birth to her twin sons Kusa and Lava, to whom he became the preceptor.

The hills to the west of Kolar, called the Satasringa parvata or hundred peaked mountains, are also made the scene of the story of Renuka and Parasu Rama, and there the latter is said to have revenged upon Kártaviryárjuna the murder of his father Jamadagni, committed in order to obtain possession of Surabhi, the cow of plenty. The *koláhala* or "shouting" consequent on this feat is represented to have given the town its name, since shortened into Kolar.

At both places the Pandavas are stated to have lived in the course of their wanderings: Kaivára is said to be Ekachakrapura, and Sádali is said to have been founded by Sahadeva, the youngest of the brothers. At Kúḍumale the gods are said to have mustered their forces previous to assaulting the mythical city of Tripura.

Mahavalis.—From inscriptions it may be gathered that the Mahávali or Bána kings were in possession of the country east of the Pálár river early in the Christian era. Traces of them are found throughout the Mulbagal and Chintamani taluqs, as well as in Bowringpet taluq.

Gangas.—In about the second century the Gangas either founded or became masters of Kolar, from which, as long as their dynasty was in power, or for nearly a thousand years, they took the title *Kuvalála-puravares'vara*. The narrative of their migration to this place is given in Vol. I., p. 311. But, as there stated (p. 316), among the Kalinga Ganga inscriptions, one of 1118, from Vizagapatam, contains a very full and circumstantial account connected with Kolar. According to it,

Gángeya, the progenitor of the line, was succeeded by the following eighteen kings :—

Virochana	Sauránga	Jayasena (II)
Samvedya	Chitrámbara	Jitavirya
Samvedin	Sáradhvaja	Vrishadhvaja
Dattasena	Dharma (Dhammeba)	Pragalbha (Pragarbba)
Soma	Parikshit	Koláhala
Ams'udatta	Jayasena	Virochana (II)

Koláhala, the last but one of these, it says, "built the city named Koláhala, in the great Gangavádi vishaya." After eighty kings (not named), in succession to Virochana (II), had enjoyed the city of Koláhala, there arose Virasimha, who had five sons,—Kámárnava, Dánárnava, Gunárnava, Márasimha and Vajrahasta. The first of these, giving over his own territory to his paternal uncle (not named), set out with his brothers to Kalinga, where he founded a new Ganga dynasty. As grants have lately been discovered in the names of some of these kings, it may be well to give the list, with the number of years each is said to have ruled (see *Ep. Ind.*, iv., 186).

Kámárnava I ... 36	Jitánkus'a ¹ 15	Gunđama II ... 3
Dánárnava... ... 40	Kaligalánkus'a ... 12	Madhu Kámárnava
Kámárnava II ... 50	Gunđama I ... 7	VI 19
Ránárnava... ... 5	Kámárnava IV ... 3	Vajrahasta V ... 30
Vajrahasta II ... 15	Vinayáditya ... 3	(crowned in 1038).
Kámárnava III ... 19	Vajrahasta IV ... 35	Rájarája 8
Gunárnava ... 27	Kámárnava V ... ½	Chola Ganga (crowned in 1078).

Whatever truth there may be in this account, it is undoubted that the Gangas of Mysore came into conflict with the Bánas from the first, and occupied nearly all the District down to the eleventh century.

Pallavas.—Their principal rivals in the east, however, were the Pallavas of Kanchi, who in general ruled over the tracts east of a line from about Goribidnur, through Nandi, to Avani and Hunkunda. The Gangaru Thousand was an important province in this region.

Vaidumbas.—Of these kings occasional inscriptions are found in Chintamani and Bagepalli taluqs.

Cholas.—There is a traditional account of the foundation of Kolar to the following effect. A herdsman named Kola discovered a hidden treasure, which the king Uttama Chola hearing of, sent for him to Kanchi the capital, and being warned in a vision by Renuka in the form of Koláhalamma, erected a temple in her honour, founded the city of Koláhala, and invested Kola with the government. The name

¹ Instead of this and the following name, two grants have Vajrahasta III, 40 (or 44), while Gunđama is said to have ruled 3 years, and Kámárnava IV, 35. Vajrahasta V is also given 33 years.

is with equal probability derived from *Kola hala*, Kola's plough, the implement which turned up the treasure. Be this as it may, the hoblis of Yerkalve, Mulbagal, Murgamale, and Betamangala were annexed to the new settlement, in the enjoyment of which Kola and his descendants continued under the Chola dynasty. Of that line Vira Chola, Vikrama Chola, and Raja Narendra Chola are stated to have erected shásanas at Siti betta, Avani, Mulbagal, and other places in the vicinity.

This tradition is evidently based on some confused reminiscence of certain names and historical events. From the records of the period we know that the Cholas subverted the power of the Gangas by the capture of Talakád in about 1004, and speedily possessed themselves of all the south and east of Mysore. The important city of Koláhala, or Kolar, thus became subject to them, together with the whole of the present Kolar District. In accordance with their usual system, they gave the name of Nikarilichola-mandala to the District, and formed it into sub-divisions, of which Jayamkondachola-valanád was towards the south.

At a later period we find a family of Chola-Gangas ruling over the parts around Kolar, of whom, in the thirteenth century, we have the names of Uttama Chola-Ganga, Vikrama Chola-Ganga and others.

Hoysalas.—But before this, or in about 1117, the Hoysalas under Vishnuvardhana captured Talakád, and drove out the Cholas from Mysore. Kolála is specially mentioned among the conquests of this king, and the lower ghat of Nangali is specified as the eastern boundary of his kingdom. On the death of Somesvara, in 1254, a partition of the Hoysala dominions took place between his two sons, and the Kolar District was included in the Tamil provinces, which fell to the share of Rámanátha. In the next reign the kingdom was again united under Ballála III., but the ancestral capital of Dorasamudra or Halebidu having been destroyed by the Musalman invaders in 1326, we find him residing, among other places, at Hosavídu (the new capital), now Hosur in Goribidnur taluq.

Vijayanagar.—The empire of Vijayanagar was founded in the fourteenth century, and Bukka Ráya I. made the same place, called Hosapaṭṭana, his residence for a time, and it may have been then the eastern boundary of the kingdom. Under Deva Ráya it appears that Mulbagal was the principal place in the District, and in the fifteenth century we find two brothers, Lakhana Danáyak and Mádanna Danáyak, as the Heggade Devas or chiefs who were governing there as representatives of the supreme power. But we may now revert to the annals of the principal modern local rulers.

Timme Gauḍa.—The history of the Bangalore District has already

introduced us to the story of Baire Gauda and the band of refugees of the Morasu Wokkal tribe, who, escaping from Kanchi, settled at Avati in the Devanhalli taluq. On their agreeing to separate, *Timme Gauḍa*, one of the seven, took up his abode at Sugaṭur, near Jangamkote. This was about the year 1418. Another Sugaṭur near Kolar lays claim to be the place, but apparently without foundation.

Soon afterwards Timme Gauḍa repaired to the Vijayanagar court, and having ingratiated himself with the authorities, returned with the title of Náḍ Prabhu, or Lord of the Sugaṭur Náḍ. In course of time he discovered a hidden treasure, which, as it was in a tract claimed by Yerra Ganga and Challava Ganga, two men of the Yerralu tribe¹, he did not disturb, but resorted again to court, where he received the command of a small body of men. While thus employed he had an opportunity of rendering signal service by rescuing some members of the royal family who had fallen into the hands of the Mughals.² For this gallant act he was rewarded with the title of *Chikka Ráyal*, and soon after returned with royal permission to appropriate the treasure he had discovered and with extended authority. He accordingly repaired the fort of Kolar, built Hoskote (the new fort), and possessed himself of Mulbagal, Punganur and the adjacent parts, turning out the descendants of Lakhana and Madanna. To Kolar he added the hoblis of Vemgal, Bail Sugaṭur, Kaivara, Buradagunte, and Budikote. At this period some Lingáyit traders, headed by Chikkanna S'etti and Kalasanna S'etti, leaving the Bijapur country on account of troubles there, placed themselves under the protection of *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa*, who with wise policy appointed the former as Patna S'etti of Kolar and the latter of Hoskote, thus attracting merchants and settlers to these two towns. He further favoured the same sect by erecting Jangamkote for their *jangama* or priest.

Immaḍi (or the second) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa* succeeded. On his death he divided the territory between his two sons. To *Mummaḍi* (or the third) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa* he granted Hoskote, and Kolar to Timme Gauḍa. The latter ruled for five years under the name of *Sugaṭur Timme Gauḍa*, and was succeeded by his son *Timme Gauḍa*, who in turn was followed by his son *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa*.

Shahji.—In the middle of the sixteenth century the District appears

¹ A wandering tribe identical with, or closely related to, the Korachar. They are known in Coorg as Yeravas. For a full account, quoted from Mr. Stokes, see *Nellore Manual* under Yerukalas, p. 154. But this story may be only a reminiscence of Ganga or Chola Ganga rule.

² Another account says of the Palegar of Chingleput.

to have been in a disturbed state owing to the incursions of some robber chiefs, until it was subdued by the Bijapur army, and placed under the governorship of *Shahji* in 1639. The latter bestowed the Punganur district upon Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauḍa in place of Kolar, the charge of which he committed to his own son Sambhaji. On the death of whom, his son Soorut Singh managed Kolar, and subsequently it formed part of the territories of Venkoji or Eccoji.

During his government the Mughal army under Khasim Khan conquered this part of the District, which was thenceforward attached to the province of Sira for 70 years, during part of which time Fatte Muhammad, father of Haidār Ali, was Faujdar, with Budikote as his jágir. It next passed into the hands of the Mahrattas, of the Nawab of Kadapa, and then of Basalat Jang, chief of Adoni and brother of the Nizam. Kolar and Hoskote were ceded by the last named in 1761 to Haidār Ali, who regarded Kolar with peculiar interest as being the country of his birthplace and connected with his family. Mulbagal and Kolar were taken for a time by the British in 1768. In 1770 the Mahrattas under Madhu Rao again seized the District, but it was recovered by Haidār. In 1791 it was a second time taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis, but restored at the peace of 1792, since when it has been incorporated with the State of Mysore.

Malla Baire Gauḍa.—The history of the north-western part of the District carries us back again to the band of exiles at Avati. Their leader Baire Gauḍa had three sons, the youngest of whom, Malla Baire Gauḍa, we have seen, in connection with the Bangalore District, providing for his eldest brother Sanna Baire Gauḍa by founding Devanhalli, and for the second brother Havali Baire Gauḍa by founding Dod-Ballapur.

Having accomplished these undertakings, *Malla Baire Gauḍa*, about the year 1478, when on a visit to the ancient temple of Varadarajaswami at Kandavara, went out hunting northwards along the tank bank with his son Mare Gauḍa. As they approached Kodi Manchanhalli, the site of the present Chik-Ballapur, they were surprised to see a hare turn upon the hounds. As this indicated heroic virtue in the soil, it was resolved to erect there a fort and petta, for which the consent of the Vijayanagar sovereign was obtained. Chik-Ballapur was accordingly founded, and long remained in the possession of *Mare Gauḍa* and his descendants, who extended the territory by the purchase of Sidlaghatta and strengthened themselves by fortifying Nandidroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda and Itikaldroog. The annals of this house are given elsewhere.

Chik-Ballapur, which was assisted by Murári Rao, the chief of Gutti,

was exposed to the rival contests of the Mahrattas and the Mysoreans until taken in 1762 by Haidar Ali, who carried the chief as a captive to Bangalore, and subsequently removed him to Coimbatore. The family were kept prisoners there until released by the British army and reinstated by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, but on peace being made with Tipu Sultan, they were again forced into exile, and the district was included in the territory of Mysore.

POPULATION

Number.—According to the *khāneshumārī* returns for 1853-4, the population at that time was 461,979. The total population as ascertained at the regular census periods since has been as follows:—

—		Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	...	309,635	309,269	618,954
1881	...	228,193	232,956	461,129
1891	...	297,655	293,375	591,030

The diminution after 1871 is of course due to the great famine; and the disproportion of the sexes in 1881 may probably be traced to the same cause. The disparity of the sexes in 1891 no doubt arises from the preponderance of male labour in the gold mines.

Density.—There are thus 186·6 persons to a square mile. The taluqs most thickly peopled are Kolar, with 253·6 to the square mile; Bowringpet with 212·1; and Goribidnur with 211·1. Next follow Chik-Ballapur with 206·3, and Malur with 201·4. The lowest is Bagepalli, with only 129·9 to the square mile.

By Religion.—Classified according to religious belief the following are the numbers and percentage under each head:—

Religion.	Above 15.		Under 15.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Hindus	184,809	180,233	93,342	96,348	554,732	93·85
Muhammadans	10,689	8,984	6,623	6,109	32,405	5·48
Jains	326	277	153	140	896	·15
Christians	1,201	779	511	505	2,996	·51
Parsi	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	197,026	190,273	100,629	103,102	591,030	

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

Taluq.	1853-4.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Bagepalli	61,526	66,382	50,821	58,086
Bowringpēt	45,460	62,662	51,288	71,042
Chik-Ballapur	60,942	59,273	41,450	51,592
Chintamani	89,330	96,886	66,131	79,151
Goribidnur	26,087	76,400	58,676	71,990
Kolat	47,264	73,721	59,048	75,834
Malur	38,845	58,971	44,545	54,180
Mulbagal	44,686	70,606	53,389	61,327
Sidlaghatta	47,839	81,872	55,786	67,828
Total	461,979	646,773	481,134	591,030

Some of the variations are due to redistribution of taluqs, and to changes in the limits of the District. There was an apparent increase in the whole up to 1871 equivalent to 40 per cent. in eighteen years. But 25 per cent. must be allowed for defective enumeration in the early account. The famine of 1877-8 sent down the total 25·6 per cent. by 1881, but it had risen again 18·5 per cent. by 1891. The net result may be stated at an increase of 2·34 per cent. in thirty-eight years.

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

	No.	Per cent.
A. Agricultural	186,108	31·48
B. Professional	31,939	5·40
C. Commercial	55,079	9·32
D. Artisan and Village Menial	208,998	35·36
E. Vagrant minor Artisans and Performers	73,173	12·38
Races and Nationalities...	35,402	5·98
Others, not stated	331	·05

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following, in order of strength. These account for 487,713, or 82·51 per cent. of the population:—

Wokkaliga ... 163,160	Banajiga ... 36,296	Brāhmana ... 23,325
Holeya ... 57,665	Kuruba ... 35,304	Wodḍa ... 23,090
Beda ... 47,329	Musalmans ... 31,759	Tigala ... 10,156
Mādiga ... 39,607		

The most numerous classes of Wokkaligas are the Morasu (84,263), and Redḍi (40,267). Of the Banajigas the Telugu Banajigas (26,222) predominate. Of Musalmans, the Shekhs number 8,831, Saiyids 6,541,

and Pathans 4,937. The chief Brahman seats are Mulikinád (2,986), Baḍaganád (2,771), Des'astha (2,503), and Ulchakamme (2,030).

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* in 1893 included 29,733 carts and 81,673 ploughs; the *manufacturing stock* consisted of 4,890 looms—namely, 2,653 for cloths, 1,732 for cumblies, 13 for girdles, and 21 for goni, besides 471 proprietary looms. The number of oil-mills was 456, of which 365 are of stone and 91 wooden.

A number of iron sugar-cane mills have also been introduced, some of them manufactured at the iron works in Chik-Ballapur.

Dwellings.—Houses of the better sort number 682, occupied by 6,233 tenants, and those of the inferior sort 123,964, with 584,797 inhabitants. Houses of the first class are most numerous in the Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluqs, and after these in the Kolar and Chintamani taluqs.

Towns and Villages.—The towns and villages, according to population, may be classified as follows :—

	No.	Pop.		No.	Pop.
Over 10,000 ...	2	22,771	1,000 and under 2,000	29	39,969
5,000 and under 10,000 ...	3	18,871	500 ,, 1,000	126	86,672
3,000 ,, 5,000 ...	2	7,024	200 ,, 500	722	212,312
2,000 ,, 3,000 ...	3	7,928	Under 200	1,958	195,483

Those with a population exceeding 5,000 are :

Kolar	12,551	Sidlaghatta	6,572
Chik-Ballapur	10,623	Mulbagal... ..	5,026

The Kolar gold-fields, reckoned as the fifth, do not form a regularly constituted town.

The number of municipal towns is 11, all taluq or sub-taluq headquarters. There are altogether 2,865 villages and 785 hamlets populated, with 608 villages depopulated.

Great Festivals.—The following religious festivals are the most numerous attended in the District :—

At *Nandi*, Chik-Ballapur taluq, on the occasion of the *Nandis'vara rathotsava*, held for fifteen days from Magha bahula 14th, which attracts 20,000 people.

At *Avani*, Mulbagal taluq, where 10,000 people attend the festival of *Ramalinga*, lasting for fifteen days from the same date.

At *Vānarāsi*, Kolar taluq, 5,000 people assemble at the festival of *Iralappa*, held for fifteen days in April.

At *Srinivasa-samudra*, or Melahalli, Bowringpet taluq, 2,000 people keep the festival of *Gangamma* for fifteen days from full moon in Vaishakha.

Near the hill of *Ullerhalli*, Malur taluq, 5,000 people collect at the *Bhūpatamma parishē*, held for eight days from new moon in Phalgunā.

The *Yeldur jātre*, Mulbagal taluq, lasts eight days from full moon in Chaitra, and attracts 5,000 people.

At *Ronakunte*, Chintamani taluq, 20,000 people come to the *Venkataramana-swami rathotsava*, held for fifteen days from full moon in Asháda.

At *Tirupati*, Malur taluq, 5,000 people assemble at the Venkataramana car-festival, which lasts for five days in April, when 6,000 cattle are brought for sale.

At *Melur*, in Sidlaghatta taluq, the Gangádevi parishe is held for ten days from Chaitra bahula 5th, when 6,000 people collect and 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

At *Bowringpet*, 5,000 people attend the Kodanda-Ramasvami car-festival, held for ten days in Vaisakha, when 5,000 cattle are brought for sale.

At *Vokhaleri*, the Markandes'vara car-festival, held for eight days from new moon in Magha, attracts 2,000 people, who bring 1,600 bullocks for sale.

Fairs.—The following is a list of the largest weekly fairs :—

Place.	Taluka.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Chintamani	Chintamani	Sunday ...	3,000
Uriga	Bowringpet	"	1,000
Sidlaghatta	Sidlaghatta	Monday ...	2,000
Peresandra	Chik-Ballapur	"	2,000
Mulbagal	Mulbagal	Tuesday ...	5,000
Tayalur	"	Wednesday	1,000
Kolar	Kolar	Thursday...	2,000
Malur	Malur	"	1,000
Bowringpet	Bowringpet	Friday ...	2,000
Manchenhall	Goribidnur	"	1,000
Yeldur	Mulbagal	"	1,000
Chik-Ballapur	Chik-Ballapur	Saturday ...	2,000
Tirupati	Malur	"	1,500

Vital Statistics.—The following are particulars of the number of births and deaths registered in the District :—

—	Births.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1891	5,817	5,449	11,266	4,475	4,146	8,621
1892-3	5,006	5,037	10,043	4,187	4,243	8,430
1893-4	5,577	5,426	11,003	3,621	3,372	6,993

The most prevalent causes of mortality are indicated in the following statement :—

—	1891.	1892-3.	1893-4.
Cholera	564	137	136
Smallpox	402	527	267
Fevers	4,968	5,417	4,216
Bowel Complaints	277	182	197

REVENUE

The revenue of the District for ten years is exhibited in the following table:—

Items.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Land Revenue	9,70,020	9,62,044	1,01,534	10,25,591	10,43,127
Forests	3,344	3,805	3,704	5,547	7,746
Abkari	32,833	49,105	49,231	50,715	57,833
Mohatarfa	30,670	32,420	34,926	37,442	40,033
Sayar	1,234	1,204	919	473	410
Salt pans	984	2,041	941	1,733	2,667
Stamps	37,159	39,878	45,780	42,463	44,886
Post Office	4,850	5,077	5,433	5,039	5,738
Law and Justice	6,256	5,798	7,185	6,595	7,276
Police	63	27	46	206	266
Public Works	2,047	2,817	3,966	4,085	6,679
Miscellaneous	5,784	8,266	19,033	22,513	18,475
Total Rs. ...	10,95,244	11,12,482	11,72,698	12,02,402	12,35,136

Items.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Land Revenue	10,22,672	10,80,601	11,01,782	10,82,747	11,90,394
Forests	12,206	21,366	29,980	27,057	25,158
Abkari	58,003	58,449	80,327	1,87,366	4,65,598
Mohatarfa	45,989	47,979	45,806	45,699	45,384
Sayar	274	129	36	703	2,140
Salt pans	4,557	5,737	4,858	764	5,813
Stamps	45,156	57,443	51,762	62,554	56,826
Post Office	6,364	63	9	74	—
Law and Justice	8,471	11,929	13,286	16,866	13,398
Police	823	533	175	408	344
Public Works	2,398	4,023	4,903	2,788	925
Miscellaneous	13,333	16,640	13,052	14,495	14,787
Total Rs. ...	12,20,246	12,95,892	13,45,976	14,41,521	18,20,767

TRADE

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar-cane, and consists of jaggory, molasses, and sugar.

Cotton cloths, and coarse woollen blankets are made in various parts, as well as the ordinary pottery of the country.

The rearing of silkworms and production of raw silk, an industry extensively pursued by the Muhammadans, is successfully carried on in the Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Chik-Ballapur taluqs.

Exports.—The following list of exports will serve to illustrate the articles produced in the District :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Value.
Cotton cloths No.	13,460	Rs. 26,960
Blankets "	9,000	13,500
Honge seed Tons	214	13,500
Sugar "	964	3,15,000
Sugar-candy "	2	1,050
Jaggory "	535	81,250
Molasses "	850	38,950
Bangles "	32	6,000
Butter and ghee "	2	1,800
Sealing wax "	1	500

Imports.—The imports are thus returned :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Value.
Cotton cloths No.	12,800	Rs. 46,510
" thread Tons	42	40,000
Silk cloths No.	1,000	26,500
Blankets "	7,000	21,000
Carpets "	4,500	9,000
Castor-oil Tons	9	45,000
Gingelli oil "	7	4,200
Jaggory "	117	17,625
Cooking utensils No.	4,500	45,000
Bangles Tons	200	46,000
Baskets No.	60,100	10,012
Brass Tons	42	44,000
Butter and ghee "	9	9,900
Coir rope No.	65,000	8,250
Goni "	5,000	1,100
Fuller's earth Tons	5	450
Indigo "	2	6,600
Mats No.	42,000	5,800
Paper Reams	109,000	32,700
Sea-salt Tons	2,000	313,600
Stone pots No.	18,000	1,600

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The Bangalore Branch Railway runs through the south of the District. Ascending the Ghats near Kuppam in a north-west direction, it enters the Bowringpet taluq, and keeps that course to the Junction at Bowringpet, eleven miles from Kolar. Thence it continues due west through Málur taluq. The Gold Fields Railway runs for ten miles east and south from the Bowringpet Junction to the Mysore mine. The Bangalore-Guntakal Railway passes through the Goribidnur taluq from south to north.

Roads.—The length of *Provincial roads* is 187 miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 25,860. Of *District roads* there are 345 miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 20,465 a year. The particulars regarding each class are given below :—

Provincial Roads.

	Miles.	Cost.
Madras-Cannanore road	43	5,160
Bangalore-Kadapa road	40	4,000
Kadapa road railway feeder	33	4,950
Bangalore-Bellary road	34	3,400
Bangalore-Hindupur road	20	2,400
Kolar Gold Mines railway feeder	17	5,950
	<u>Ms. 187</u>	<u>Rs. 25,860</u>

District Roads.

Kolar-Málur-Hosur railway feeder	26	3,900
Mulbagal-Goribidnur road	75	3,750
Kolar-Sompur road	36	1,800
Chintamani-Bagepalli road	35	1,750
Mulbagal railway feeder	19	1,520
Kolar-Venkatagirikote road	25	1,250
Peresandra-Dibburhalli road	25	1,250
Yellampalli-Chelur road	20	1,000
Málur-Masti railway feeder	12	600
Hoskote-Sidlaghatta road	11	550
Málur-Narsapur railway feeder	10	500
Bangalore-Nandidroog road	9	450
Budikote railway feeder	8	400
Nandi-Heggadihalli road	7	350
Gudibanda-Chenrayanhalli loop line	5	300
Dod Ballapur-Maddagiri road	10	300
Chik Ballapur-Nandidroog road	4	200
Chinnasandra-Chintamani road	3	150
Hoskote-Málur railway feeder	4	120
Venkatapur-Devanhalli road	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
	<u>Ms. 344$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>Rs. 20,465</u>

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest-houses for officials and travellers are situated at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shown to which each belongs. Brahman kitchens are attached to most of them.

First Class.—Bowringpet, Urigam.

Second Class.—Kolar, Chik-Ballapur, Málur, Nandi.

Third Class.—Bagepalli, Chintamani, Dibburhalli, Goribidnur, Jangamkote, Motumakalpalli, Mulbagal, Narsapur, Peresandra, Ráyalpád, Srinivasapur, Talagavara, Vémgal.

Chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers are kept up by Government at Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, and Málur.

GAZETTEER

Ambajidurga.—A detached hill in the Chintamani taluq, three miles west-south-west of Chintamani. The summit, which is 4,399 feet above the level of the sea, was fortified by Tipu Sultan, but taken by the British in 1791. Until 1873 the surrounding hoblis formed a taluq called after this hill, with head-quarters at Chintamani.

Avani.—A village and hill in the Mulbagal taluq, eight miles south-west of the kasba; head-quarters of the hobli of the same name. Population, 723.

The region is said to be the *Avántika-kshetra*, one of the ten places of greatest sanctity in India. The hill is related to have been the residence of the poet Valmiki, author of the Ramayana, and thence to have been called *Válmiki-parvata*. Rama is said to have encamped here for some time on his return from the expedition against Lanka or Ceylon, and hither Sita, when subsequently banished by her husband, is stated to have come and given birth to her twin sons, finding in Valmiki a protector for herself and a preceptor for her children. It is mentioned in a Bána inscription, the professed date of which is 339, and in a later inscription is called the Gayá of the south.

There is a considerable group of temples dedicated to Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, and Satrugna, as well as to Vali and Sugriva. But earlier than these was a temple erected in the ninth century, to the memory of her husband, by the Kadamba princess who was married to the Nolamba king Bira Mahendra (*see* Vol. I, p. 307). A memorial to a certain Tribhuvana-karttar Deva, who died in 961, states that he governed A'vani for forty years, during which he built fifty temples, and constructed several tanks. Inscriptions of the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings found there show the importance attached to the place for several centuries.

The temples were repaired in the fourteenth century by Ilavanji Raya and Vasudeva Raya, who came, together with a merchant named Navakoti¹ Narayan Shetti, from Kumbhakona. A guru of the Smarta sect resides here. To the great annual festival, held for ten days from Magha bahula 14th, in honour of Ramalinges'vara (the linga set up by Rama), 10,000 people resort and 20,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Bagepalli.—A taluq in the north, formerly till 1882 called Gumnáya-kanpálya. Area 447 square miles. Head-quarters at Bágepalli.

¹ The title *Nava-koti*, or nine crores, indicates a millionaire possessed of wealth to that amount, reckoned in pagodas.

Includes the Guḍibanda sub-taluq, and contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mañya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Bágepalli ...	45	29	38	—	5	2	8,371
2	Biḷḷur ...	41	42	39	—	2	—	7,422
3	Chélúr ...	36	25	34	—	1	1	6,610
4	Guḍibanda ...	71	7	66	—	3	2	7,097
5	Gúlúr ...	30	18	27	—	2	1	6,548
6	Miṭṭemari ...	38	33	33	—	5	—	6,553
7	Pálya ...	38	45	33	—	4	1	8,423
8	Sómenhalli ...	75	19	72	—	1	2	7,062
	Total ...	374	218	342	—	23	9	58,086

Principal places, with population.—Guḍibanda, 1,957; Bágepalli, 1,389; Chákavél, 1,296; Miṭṭemari, 1,019; Gúlúr, 971.

A rugged and hilly taluq, the centre of which is crossed from north to south by the Dongala-konda hills. The south-eastern portion is watered by the Pápaghni, which receives a considerable stream named the Vandaman, rising near Pátpálya. On the frontier, near Chelur, the Pápaghni forms a very large tank, called the Vyása-samudra, after Vyásaráya-svámi, a guru of the Mádhva Brahmans, by whom it is said to have been constructed. Through the western side of the taluq flows the Chitravati, which near Bágepalli is dammed by anicuts, and supplies some small channels for irrigation. In the open country east and west of the hills there are many good tanks, the number in the taluq altogether being 481. The most productive part is probably the north-eastern. But much of the surface of the country is broken and irregular and unfit for cultivation. The neighbourhood of the hills, except where there are fruitful valleys, is covered with low jungle. Iron ore is found and manufactured in great quantities. The taluq produces a good breed of sheep.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885, except in the Guḍibanda and Sómenhalli hoblis, which had been settled in 1876. The unculturable area in the former was 133,335 acres, or 208½ square miles.

The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (fifteen months) was Rs. 1,34,127, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,64,494. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,02,765 and Rs. 1,14,121 respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Bagepalli for twenty-five years (1870-94), has been as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	... Year.
—	—	0·20	0·38	1·60	1·88	1·84	2·83	2·93	4·20	2·24	0·34	... 18·44

The old road from Bangalore to Bellary runs through the west of the taluq from south to north. From Bagepalli there are roads east to Chelur and south-east to Chintamani. From the high road there is also a branch west to Guḍibanda and to the railway at Goribidnur.

Bagepalli or Bagenhalli.—A small frontier town on the right bank of the Chitravati, about sixty miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Bagepalli taluq and a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	543	1,051
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	88	186
Total							606	631	1,237

There were formerly, it is said, three towns near this spot, namely, Gaḍadampatna, at Devargudipalli, two miles to the east; Kárkúr, at the village of that name, two miles to the south-east; and Kunḥlúr, on the banks of the Chitravati, to the west. Inscriptions show that the first of these was in existence in the fourteenth century.

The place now derives all its importance from being the taluq head-quarters. An attempt was made some years ago to remove it to the left bank of the river for the sake of communication with the high road, but without success, as the people could not be induced to move and rebuild their houses on the new site.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	321	305	398	697
Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	442	451	529	973

Betamangala.—An old town on the right bank of the Palar, which till 1864 gave its name to and was the head-quarters of what is now the Bowringpet taluq. It is eighteen miles south-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. A road from Bowringpet to Mulbagal also passes through it. Population 1,160.

A fair held on Friday is attended by 1,000 people.

The name is a contraction of Vijayáditya-mangala, derived from the

Bána king Vijayáditya, probably its founder. Two old inscribed stones worshipped in a temple under the name of Gangamma, are of the dates 904 and 944, the Nolamba period. The large tank was repaired in the time of the Nolamba king Iriya Nolamba, about 950. It again breached and was restored in 1095 by Chokkimaya, general of the Hoysala prince Vishnuvardhana, while encamped at Nangali, after a victorious expedition to the countries in the east below the Ghats.

The town lost its importance on the opening in 1864 of the railway, which diverted the former large passenger traffic, and the removal, owing to increasing unhealthiness, of the taluq head-quarters to the newly-formed town of Bowringpet.

Bowringpet.—A taluq in the south-east, formerly called Betamangala. Area 335 square miles. Head-quarters at Bowringpet. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Popu- lation.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Bétamangala ...	77	2	64	—	12	1	8,666
2	Bowringpet ...	86	5	70	2	12	2	15,463
3	Búdikóte ...	71	18	53	1	16	1	8,531
4	Dásarahosahalli ...	62	10	51	1	9	1	12,633
5	Kámasandra ...	50	11	41	—	9	—	6,584
6	Kyásamballi ...	57	21	41	3	11	2	7,383
7	Rámaságara ... (Gold Mines)	41	5	33	2	5	1	4,658
	Total ...	444	72	353	9	74	8	71,042

Principal places, with population :—Gold Mines, 7,124; Bowringpet, 2,613; Uriga, 1,540; Búdikóte, 1,339; Bétamangala, 1,160.

The river Palar runs through the taluq from north-west to south-east, and forms the large Bétamangala and Ramasagar tanks. The west of the taluq is crossed from north to south by the auriferous tract, generally uncultivated and marked by low flat hills, in which have now been formed the Kolar Gold mines. The southern borders of the taluq abut upon the Eastern Ghats, and are rugged and jungly.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1890.

The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (fifteen months) was Rs. 2,03,390, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 3,68,709. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,16,840 and Rs. 1,20,231 respectively.

The average annual rainfall for twenty-five years (1870-94) at

Bowringpet, and for two years (1893-4) at the other stations was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Bowringpet ...	0·02	0·01	0·55	1·19	2·61	2·41	2·06	4·22	4·02	6·97	3·88	0·87	... 28·81
Bétamangala ...	—	0·25	—	0·83	2·38	3·06	5·33	2·25	4·31	6·10	2·45	—	... 26·96
Gold Mines ...	—	—	—	0·40	4·12	1·97	3·81	1·80	1·50	3·09	1·70	—	... 18·39

The Madras Branch Railway from Bangalore to Jalarpet enters the taluq in the west and turns south at Bowringpet, which is the junction for the Gold Fields Railway. There are stations at Bowringpet and Kamasandra in the former, and at four places—Balaghat, Urigam, Champion Reef, and Mysore Mine—on the latter. From Bowringpet there are roads north to Kolar, east to Bétamangala, south-west to Búdikóte, and a loop road east south and west through the gold mines to Kamasandra. There is also a road from Bétamangala to Kolar.

Bowringpet.—A new town, situated at the former Kolar Road, now Bowringpet station of the Bangalore Branch Railway, to which it owes its origin. It includes the previously existing villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere, and was established in 1864 on the opening of the railway, being named after Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. It lies eleven miles south of Kolar, with which it is connected by a road. Head-quarters of the Bowringpet taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.		
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	911	1,889
Muhammadans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	295	699
Christians	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
Total							1,396	1,217	2,613

A fair held on Friday is attended by 2,000 people and 700 bullocks. Owing to its proximity to the gold-fields, and its being the junction for the Gold Fields Railway, it has become one of the most important places in the District.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	2,136	1,888	1,503	2,486
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	2,508	2,932	2,282	3,925

Brahma-giri or Yarg-konda.—A hill of the Nandidroog range, rising to 4,657 feet above sea-level. It stands to the south-west of Nandidroog, being connected with it by a saddle. The trees on the hill form part of the reserved plantations of the Forest Department.

Budikote.—A large village in the Bowringpet taluq, eight miles south-west of the kasba, situated between the two branches of the Markanda river near their point of junction. Head-quarters of the Búdikóte hobli. Population 1,339.

A small fair held on Monday is visited by 600 people. *Búdi-kóte*, fort of ashes, is said to derive its name from the immense holocausts performed there at some remote period. It was the birth-place of Haider Ali, and formed the jágir of his father Fatte Muhammad on his receiving the appointment of Faujdar of Kolar under the Subadar of Sira.

Chennakesava-betta or Channarayan-betta.—One of the Nandidroog hills and the reputed source of both Northern and Southern Pinákini or Pennar. Height above the sea 4,762 feet. It is five miles south-west of Chik-Ballapur and contiguous to Nandidroog on the north-west. The forest on it is one of those reserved by the State. At one part on the top is a large cave connected with a temple. The hill was also at one time called Baynes' hill, after an officer who built a small bungalow there, and died in 1807.¹

Chik-Ballapur.—A Sub-Division, formed in November 1891, comprising the taluqs of Chik-Ballapur, Bágepalli and Goribidnur. Head-quarters at Chik-Ballapur.

Chik-Ballapur.—A taluq in the west. Area 250 square miles. Head-quarters at Chik-Ballapur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Popu- lation.
				Government.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Chik-Ballápur ...	72	11	49	2	17	4	23,925
2	Mandikal ...	57	15	47	1	6	3	3,960
3	Nandi ...	57	16	40	—	15	2	10,526
4	Perésandra ...	20	35	18	—	1	1	4,323
5	Púmaságara ...	66	27	53	—	11	2	8,858
	Total ...	272	104	207	3	50	12	51,592

Principal places, with population:—Chik-Ballapur, 10,623; Nandi, 997.

The taluq, composed as it is of a lofty range of mountains, with rivers rising on either side, besides detached clusters of hills, presents a

¹ Welsh says of him that he was conversant with all the country languages, and of a most indefatigable nature. No man knew better how to rule the Brinjaris, or itinerant grain dealers, which enabled him to make most surprising marches, and thus ensure regular supplies to the army of General Wellesley, who made him Town Major of Seringapatam.

great variety of soil and aspect. The Nandidroog range runs north and south through the western side, the hills of Dibbagiri, Brahmagiri or Vargkonda, Channakesava-betta, Hariharesvara-betta, and Kalavara-durga being included in the taluq, besides the lofty peak of Nandidroog itself. The valley between this mountain and Brahmagiri encloses the principal forest in the District, in a part of which coffee is cultivated. Of the passes through the chain, the Manchenhalli ghat, through which a road connects Chik-Ballapur and Goribidnur, is the chief. A road to Dod-Ballapur runs through a pass called the Basavan kanive to the north of Nandidroog, but a level road from Nandi has been carried round the base of the hills to meet the other beyond.

Around this spot and within a few miles of Chik-Ballapur the S. Pinákini rises on the east of the range, flows through the tanks of the town, and bends southwards to Jangamkote. The Chitravati rises in the north-east and continues that direction past Perésandra. The N. Pinákini rises on the west and flows north-west into Goribidnur. The Arkavati, rising near the same spot, takes a south-west course to Dod-Ballapur.

The soil on the table-land about Chik-Ballapur and Nandi, and to the west of the range, is of great fertility and extremely favourable for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Much of the Perésandra hobli, on the other hand, is unfavourable to husbandry, abounding with deep ravines and broken ground, through which the streams from the mountains and high lands westward fall into the low country about Sadali.

Besides the fortifications of Nandidroog there are several buildings in the taluq deserving of mention, among others the temple of Umá-mahesvara at Nandi, decorated with some delicate stone carving, and of Rangaswami at the *ranga sthala* 2 miles west of Chik-Ballapur.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1884. The unculturable area is 82,062 acres, or $128\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and the area of the Nandi State forest is 2,749 acres, or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,43,567, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,78,257. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 79,316 and Rs. 83,622 respectively.

The average rainfall for 25 years (1870-94) has been as follows at Chik-Ballapur :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·04	0·08	0·53	0·87	3·29	2·97	3·69	4·96	5·77	6·05	2·74	0·51	—31·50

The old Bangalore-Bellary road crosses the taluq from south to north through Chik-Ballapur, whence there are roads east to Sidlaghatta, west to Goribidnur, and south-west to Nandi and Dod-Ballapur. A road from Kolar to Dod-Ballapur passes through Nandi. A short branch

connects the south-eastern foot of Nandidroog with the high road near Devanhalli. A line of rail is proposed connecting Chik-Ballapur with the railway at Dod-Ballapur.

Chik-Ballapur.—A large town 36 miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Sub-Division and of the taluq bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	4,580	4,865	9,445
Muhammadans	548	504	1,052
Christians	61	64	125
Parsi	1	—	1
Total	5,190	5,433	10,623

Chikka Ballápura, or Little Ballápura, is so called to distinguish it from Doḍḍa-Ballápura. In Hindustani it is called Chóṭa Ballápúr, and in Telugu, Chinna Ballápuram. It was founded about 1479 by *Malla Baire Gauda*, youngest son of Baire Gauda, the leader of the refugees who settled at Avati. The village which originally occupied the site was called Kodi Manchanahalli, in the vicinity of which Malla Baire Gauda, while hunting, observed a hare turn upon the hounds, and was led by this indication of *gandu bhúmi*, or male soil, to make proposals for the erection of a fort and petta there to Baiche Gauda and Baire Gauda, the joint patels. But permission of the Vijayanagar sovereign being necessary, Mari Gauda, the chief's son, was despatched thither and returned with a favourable reply. The moment determined on by the Brahmans as the most lucky for laying the foundation of the fort was to be proclaimed when Malla Baire Gauda and the workmen were on the spot, by the sound of a conch such as is carried by beggars. But unluckily one of that fraternity passing at the time sounded his shell, which being taken for the signal agreed on, the work was commenced half an hour too soon, in consequence of which it was foretold that the government should continue in that family only 300 years.

On its completion, *Mari Gauda* was appointed governor of the new state and ruled for 24 years. His son *Doḍḍa Baire Gauda* succeeded. He reigned only 3 years and was followed by his son *Rangappa Gauda*, who held the government for 42 years. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother *Jogi Baire Gauda*, who ruled for 30 years, and was followed by his son *Doḍḍa Baire Gauda* for 46 years. The latter left no issue, but his wife *Venkaṭamma* carried on the government with the aid of confidential officers for 15 years longer, and at her death appointed *Mari Gauda*, a grandson of Jogi Baire Gauda's whom she

had brought up from an infant, to succeed her.¹ After a reign of 45 years, through some defect or imbecility in his management, he was deposed, and succeeded by his eldest brother *Anni Gauda*, he being only the fifth son. The new ruler, during a reign of 18 years, purchased Sidlaghatta for 100,000 pagodas, annexed it to his territory, and died after amassing a fortune of 20 lakhs of pagodas. The brother who had been deposed appears to have been put in possession of Sadali and Itikaldurga as a *jágir*. Anni Gauda's son *Havali Baire Gauda* succeeded, but after 4 months was deposed, on account of his tyranny and oppression, being succeeded by his nephew *Baiche Gauda*, who ruled 16 years.

During his time the Mysore army under Kanthirava, the Dalavayi, attempted to reduce the fort. But the Mahrattas, to whom Baiche Gauda applied, forced him to raise the siege, and in a severe battle near Kotikonda, defeated and slew him, cutting off his head. Baiche Gauda soon after purchased and annexed Burdagunta. At his death he was succeeded by his son *Dodda Baire Gauda*, who during a reign of 2 years re-conquered those parts of the dominion which had submitted to Kanthirava during the siege of the capital. He was succeeded by his brother *Venkata Narayan Gauda*, who ruled 35 years, and was followed by his son *Baiche Gauda*. The latter after 9 months was deposed, and his uncle *Chikkappa Gauda* took the government.

Three years after his accession, Haidar Ali appeared before the town, and after a siege of three months, during which many attempts were made to carry the fort by storm and mining, which from the pallegar's knowledge of counter-mining was unsuccessful, a treaty was concluded by which the Mysore army was to withdraw on condition of the chief's paying 500,000 pagodas and a golden head in the room of Kanthirava's, particularly insisted on by Haidar. Part of the sum was paid on the spot, and a confidential officer left to receive the balance. But no sooner had Haidar removed to Devanhalli than Chikkappa Gauda communicated with Murári Rao, the chief of Gutti, who at once sent a reinforcement. Putting these troops in possession of the fort, the Gauda with his family took refuge at Nandidroog. Haidar, immediately on hearing of it, retook the fort, severely punishing the defenders by mutilation, and shortly after sent a force to reduce Nandidroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda, Itikaldroog and Kotikonda. The pallegar and his family were kept close prisoners in Bangalore, where Chikkappa Gauda died, without issue. A report being circulated that a rescue would be attempted, the other prisoners were removed to Coimbatore.

When Haidar visited Coimbatore some time after and desired them to be brought before him, they all attended except Baiche Gauda, the

¹ Another account says he was a son of the Devanhalli chief and adopted by her.

one that had been deposed, whose pride was averse to saluting the conqueror. Unwilling to hurt the old man's sensibility, Haidar ordered that he should be admitted through a low door, intending to accept the bending down with his head forward in passing through it as a salute and return the compliment. But the obstinate Gauda, to prevent Haidar having even that gratification, presented one of his feet first, on which he was put into irons and close confinement.

A younger member of the family, named Narayan Gauda, was afterwards re-instated by Lord Cornwallis and put in possession of Chik-Ballapur, which Tipu's troops had evacuated in order to defend Nandidroog. He declined assistance, preferring to rely on his own resources, which Tipu hearing of, made a sudden attack upon the fort, took and demolished it after a feeble resistance. On the capture of Nandidroog by the British in 1791, the chief was again in possession for a short time, but on the conclusion of peace with Tipu could no longer retain his power.

The town has been improved of late years by several large buildings for Sub-Division offices, Munsif's Court, &c. The London Mission have also made a principal out-station here. There is an iron foundry under native management, and the silk industry is largely pursued.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income (opening balance Rs. 5,465) ...	4,758	5,080	4,673	6,277
Expenditure	8,888	8,738	5,883	11,588

Chintamani.—A taluq in the east, till 1873 called Ambájidurga, and then till 1882 called Sriniváspur. Area 503 square miles. Headquarters at Chintámani. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Ambájidurga ...	66	5	58	—	5	3	8,197
2	Chintámani... ..	69	6	61	2	4	2	13,667
3	Iragampalli... ..	45	8	42	—	2	1	6,037
4	Kaivára	55	2	51	1	1	2	8,851
5	Mungánhalli	31	11	28	—	2	1	6,121
6	Murugamale	60	7	53	—	6	1	7,015
	Total	326	39	293	3	20	10	49,888

Principal places, with population :—Chintámani, 3,839; Muragamale, 978.

The taluq naturally divides itself into two distinct tracts. That which lies to the north of the roads from Chintámani to Bagepalli and to Kadapa respectively, is a *kal s'ime* or stony tract, draining to the north; all to the south of it is a *kempu bail s'ime* or open rolling country composed of red soil, draining to the south. Though the latter is the more favourable for general cultivation, the former has greater facilities for storing the drainage, both tanks and wells in that part being very good. Sugar-cane is largely grown and thrives well. Cocoa-nut and areca nut, on the other hand, are raised in very small quantities and are poor. Of the crops produced on dry fields, the ragi is of a superior description and highly esteemed. Fine topes of mango, tamarind and other trees are common. The honge is abundant everywhere.

Blankets and coarse cloth are manufactured in some parts, as well as a finer cloth for kamarbands. Gunny for sacking is woven at Dimbala and Ronur.

Inscriptions show that the Bánas, the Vaidumbas, the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Hoysalas, and the Vijayanagar kings have at various times occupied this part of the country, until the Mahrattas in modern times gained an ascendancy for short periods.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1887. The unculturable area is 202,201 acres, or nearly 316 square miles: the area of inam villages is 17,075 acres, or about 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ square miles. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,05,640, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,52,058. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,56,467 and Rs. 1,74,369 respectively.

The average rainfall at Chintámani for 25 years (1870-94) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	0·07	0·22	0·92	2·63	2·26	2·37	3·18	4·02	6·46	3·56	1·45	... 27·14

The old Bangalore-Kadapa high road runs through the taluq from south-west to north-east, being met at Muragamale by one from Kolar through Sriniváspur. From Chintámani there are roads west to Sidlaghatta, north-west to Bagepalli, north to Chelur, and east to Sriniváspur and Mulbagal, with a short one south to the Kadapa high road.

Chintamani (more properly *Chintámanipét*).—An important commercial town, 27 miles north-north-west of Kolar; head-quarters of the Chintámani taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 3 Jains)	1,525	1,582	3,107
Muhammadans	372	359	731
Christians	1	—	1
Total	1,898	1,941	3,839

The town is named after its founder Chintamani Rao, a Mahratta chief, and is the seat of the Komatis or banking class. Considerable trade is carried on in gold, silver, and precious stones, besides other merchandise. Pomegranates grow here to a large size. A low hill commanding the town on the north-west was formerly fortified.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	2,200	2,082	,223	4,144
Expenditure	6,083	2,565	2,732	3,052

Chitravati.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in the Hari haresvara hill, north of Nandidroog, and flowing north-east between the Worlakonda hill and Bagepalli, leaves Mysore a few miles north of the latter. Thence, entering the Anantapur District, it runs north past Kodikonda, after which, turning north-east again, it supplies the Bukka-patna and Dharmavaram tanks, and ends its course near Gaudalur of the Kadapa District, where it unites with the N. Pinakini or Pennar. The stream is dammed near Bagepalli in several places, from which channels are led off which irrigate a considerable extent of paddy land in the Bagepalli taluq.

Dibbagiri.—The terminal hill southwards of the Nandidroog range, properly Divigiri.

Dokkala-konda, or *Dongala konda.*—The Robber hills (Telugu), so named from their affording a shelter to the banditti who used to plunder the neighbouring country. The hills are on the Mysore frontier in the north of the Bagepalli taluq.

Goribidnur.—A taluq in the north-west. Area 341 square miles. Head-quarters at Goribidnur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages	Ham-lets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Bommasandra ...	16	9	16	—	—	—	5,700
2	Dádináyakanpálya...	69	22	63	—	2	4	11,833
3	Goribidnur ...	36	12	27	2	2	5	14,617
4	Hosúr ...	42	11	38	1	2	1	14,192
5	Manchenhalli ...	54	19	36	2	14	2	13,943
6	Nágaragere...	26	13	21	1	2	2	5,033
7	Tonḍebhávi ...	29	19	28	—	1	—	6,672
	Total ...	272	105	229	6	23	14	71,990

Principal places, with population.—Hosur, 2,574; Manchenhalli, 1,989; Goribidnur, 1,765; Idagur, 1,514; Tonḍebhávi, 1,444; Dádináyakanpálya, 1,428; Hudagur, 1,409; Námagondlu, 1,379; Minakingurike, 1,172; Narsinganhalli, 1,140; Varavani, 1,038; Mudagere, 1,030.

The taluq was extended in 1886 by the addition of some neighbouring hoblis. It is composed of the basin of the N. Pinákini, which river runs through it from south-east to north, being confined between the Nandidroog range of mountains on the east and a chain of hills from Mákalidurga on the west. The Kumadvati or Kundar, a tributary of the N. Pinákini, rising on the west of Mákalidurga in Bangalore District, flows through the taluq from south to north and then enters the Maddagiri taluq of the Tumkur District. A small stream from the east of Mákalidurga waters the Tonḍebhávi hobli and joins the N. Pinákini a little to the east of Bommasandra.

The level of the taluq is considerably lower than that of the neighbouring parts of the District, the descent being marked on the south by the Nagralpille kanave on the Dod-Ballapur frontier, and by the Manchenhalli ghat on the east. The soil is loose and fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of the chief town, where water is easily procurable almost at the surface, not only from channels from the river but from shallow wells of never failing water, the sides of which are protected with wicker baskets to prevent their falling in. Sugar-cane, paddy, turmeric, and ground-nut are extensively cultivated; cocoanut and areca-nut especially near Varavani. The wild custard-apple grows abundantly on the hills, where also iron ore is plentiful.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1880. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (fifteen months) was Rs. 1,82,778, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,42,214. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,33,570, and Rs. 1,43,730 respectively.

The average rainfall at Goribidnur for twenty-five years (1870-94) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	0·12	0·15	0·52	2·61	2·05	2·09	3·80	4·68	5·41	1·88	0·25	23·56

The Bangalore-Guntakal railway runs through the middle of the taluq from south to north, with stations at Tondebhavi, Goribidnur and Dod-Kurugod. The old road to Hindupur is close alongside the railway, and from Goribidnur there are roads east to Gudibanda and south-east to Chik-Ballapur. There is also a road westwards from Tondebhavi to Maddagiri.

Goribidnur.—A town on the left bank of the N. Pinákini, fifty-six miles north-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore-Guntakal railway, and the Dod-Ballapur-Hindupur road. Head-quarters of the Goribidnur taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 16 Jains)	...	...	...	...	748	743	1,491
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	137	132	269
Christians	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
Total	...	...	...	...	890	875	1,765

It is stated to have been in ancient times the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas, and thence called *Vidurúr*. A peepul tree of great age, said to have been planted by him, is still an object of worship, under the name of the Vidur-asvattha, near Dod-Kurugod, four miles to the north. In modern times the town became a possession of the chief of Dáḍináyakanpálya, eight miles to the east, who gave it as a dowry to his daughter, and after her name it was called *Gauri Vidurúr*. The Muhammadans corrupted it into *Gori Bidnur*, a form to which some *goris* or tombs erected by them near the town seem to give countenance. The fine tomb at Hire Bidnur, the other side of the river, is that of Husen Shah Mirza, one of the Bijapur nobles. The one at Goribidnur is of the same period, in memory of a saint named Bakhári Vali.

The place lies low, 2,252 feet above the sea, and differs from all other parts of the District, bearing a resemblance, it is said, in some of its features to Conjeveram. The climate is hot, the soil loose and fertile, water abundant and easily procurable almost at the surface. The town

is rising much in importance owing to the advent of the railway, and the establishment of a sugar factory by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. of Madras.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	761	1,452	1,422	1,398
Expenditure	1,039	1,975	1,945	3,681

Gudibanda.—A sub-taluq included in Bagepalli taluq, to the west ; composed of the Gudibanda and Somenhalli hoblis. Head-quarters at Gudibanda. Till 1882 it was a separate taluq.

Gudibanda.—A town in the Nandidroog range of hills, fifty-eight miles north-west of Kolar. Head-quarters of the Gudibanda sub-taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 27 Jains)	685	727	1,412
Muhammadans	235	216	451
Total	920	943	1,863

It is situated at the southern foot of a *banda* or rock, of domelike shape, surmounted by a *gudi* or temple, whence the name. Guḍibanda, with the jungly tract in its vicinity, was given to *Havali Baire Gauda*, on the capture of Dod-Ballapur by Khasim Khan. It was then the haunt of freebooters, and little or no improvements were made in cultivation till some time after, when he had address enough to conciliate them, and they became useful husbandmen. He first built the fortifications on the rock called Old Gudibanda, and some time after fortified the present rock, and dying without issue was succeeded by his wife's brother *Rāma Gauḍa*. This gave umbrage to Baiche Gauḍa of Chik-Ballapur, the line of succession of his family being thereby interrupted, which he endeavoured to recover by proposing a marriage between his son and Rama Gauḍa's daughter, and requested Rāma Gauḍa to pay him a visit at Chik-Ballapur to settle the terms. But this he declined, agreeing, however, to meet him half-way between their respective capitals. They accordingly had an interview near Mandikal, attended by their forces. After several apparently friendly conversations, one of Rāma Gauḍa's servants, whom Baiche Gauḍa had gained over, on a signal

given, stabbed his master in the back. Gudibanda was thereby annexed to Chik-Ballapur, perhaps about the year 1689.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	502	487	461	921
Expenditure	629	682	565	1,098

Gumnayakanpalya.—A village in the Bágépalli taluq, to which, till 1882, it gave a name, and was formerly the head-quarters. It is 10 miles east of Bágépalli. Population 229.

Gumma-náyakana-pálya is a small fortified circular rock in the midst of jungle, rising about 150 feet above the surrounding hilly tract, and to the eastward of the range. It appears to have been originally dependent on Pátpálya, the residence of a Bédjar named Pápa Náyak. A settlement was subsequently made there by *Gumma Náyak* and *Lakka Náyak*, two brothers from Devarajhalli, who discovered a hidden treasure, and induced some neighbours to join them. Asylum was also given to a band of freebooters from Kadapa, on condition of receiving half the plunder they might obtain. For their protection Lakka Náyak, about the year 1364, built a line of defence round the rock, naming the place after his brother, now dead. On a visit he paid to a neighbouring fair he was impressed with the state and retinue maintained by other pallegars and became desirous of increasing his consequence. He accordingly encouraged immigrants from the neighbouring districts to join his standard on condition of enjoying three-fourths of the produce of their lands and added to his forces. On his death, in 1372, he was succeeded by his son *Masal Náyak*, who, taking advantage of Pápa Náyak's death, subdued Patpalya and other places. He was succeeded in 1412 by his son *Kadrappa Náyak*, to whose honour it is related that he introduced many wise regulations and appointed village accountants to superintend and encourage cultivation. The withdrawal of the robbers protected by the former rulers was the consequence of these politic measures. The estimable Kadrappa Náyak died in 1472. Of his six sons, *Narsimha Náyak*, the eldest, ruled 3 years, *Kadrappa Náyak*, the second son, 7 years. *Masal Náyak*, the next son, then succeeded. During his tenure of power he gained possession, by force or stratagem, of some neighbouring pályams, and died in 1500 of a mortification in his back. His brother *Vira Náyak* succeeded, and pursuing the same policy died in 1532, "little esteemed or regretted." His son, *Vasanta Náyak*, after a quiet rule of 5 years,

was followed by *Lakka Náyak*, son of the latter. He was shortly summoned to pay tribute to the Penugonda sovereign, to which he consented. At the same time he strengthened the fortifications of Gumnayakanpálya, constructed a large tank to the west and improved the town.

Nothing of interest is related of the succeeding rulers, during whose time various conquests were made, until the accession of *Narsimha Náyak*. He is described as a weak prince, on which account a *daḷaváyi* was appointed, named Sani Narsimaya. He was a man of ambitious views, and by his successful conquests, including that of Itikaldurga, gained such an ascendancy in the state that Rámakka, the Náyak's wife, regarded with apprehension his growing power. When, therefore, the Mahratta army under Murári Rao appeared before the capital, she opened negotiations with the view of getting rid of the minister. He, however, coming to know this, offered them battle, and broke up their camp. Rámakka's situation now became daily more critical, as she had gone too far to withdraw, and was entirely in the *daḷaváyi*'s power. She therefore secretly offered to all the neighbouring chiefs from whom conquests had been made an unconditional surrender of the places they had lost, provided they would combine against the minister. The latter opposed the confederate forces with his usual bravery. But they gaining intelligence that his resources were nearly at an end, cut the bank of the tank and forced him to capitulate. He requested permission to retire with his family and private property. This the allies refused, but through the advice of Rámakka the terms were ultimately agreed to, and Sani Narsimaya retired to Chik-Ballapur, where he died of a broken heart. The pályam was soon after reduced by the army of Haidar Ali, and Narsimha Náyak with his wife Rámakka were taken prisoners, first to Guramkonda and then to Seringapatam. The chief died on his way, his reign having lasted 64 years.

Harihariesvara-betta.—A two-peaked hill rising to 4,122 feet above sea-level, north of Nandidroog, and one of the same range. It is the reputed source of the Chitravati.

Hosur.—A large village in the Goribidnur taluq, 6 miles south-west of the kasba. Population 2,574.

A fair held on Saturday is attended by 500 people. Under the name of Hosavíḍu, the new camp or residence, it was for a time occupied by the Hoysala king Ballála III., who may have been its founder, and may have named it with reference to Halebíḍu, his old residence or capital of Dorasamudra, which had been destroyed by the Musalmans. As Hosapaṭṭana it apparently formed in 1355 one of the boundary towns

of the early Vijayanagar kingdom under Bukka Raya I. (*see* Vol. I., p. 346), and was a royal residence. It probably lost its importance when the Bijapur power was overcome by the Mughals in 1687, and is now greatly reduced in population and extent from what it was even a few years ago, the population in 1871 being 5,751, and in 1891 only 2,574.

Hunkunda.—A village in the Dásarahosahalli hóbli of the Bowringpet taluq, about 8 miles north by east of the kasba, near the Kolar-Betamangala road. Population 329.

It seems, from the numerous inscriptions there, to have been a frontier station down to the 10th and 11th centuries, where much fighting took place. It was successively in the possession of Mahávali Bánarasa, the Nolamba kings Ayyapa and Dilpayya, the Ganga king Márasimha, and Uttama Chola Ganga.

Kaivara.—A village in Chintámani taluq, 7 miles east by south of the kasba, near the Bangalore-Kadapa road. Head-quarters of the Kaivara hobli. Population 1,287.

There are several old temples in the place, which is said to have been formerly called Ekachakrapura, celebrated in the history of the Pándavas. One of the temples is said to have been founded by them. The inscriptions are of the time of Ganga Perumál in the 13th century, and of the Vijayanagar kings afterwards.

Kalavara-durga or **Skandagiri.**—The most prominent height to the north of Nandidroog, from which it is 5 miles distant, forming part of the same range. The summit, 4,749 feet above the sea, was formerly fortified and directly commanded the town of Chik-Ballapur. The Pápaghni is said to have its source in this hill. The fort was taken by the British in 1791 and has been dismantled.

Kaundinya.—An affluent of the Pálár. It rises in the Kurudumale hill near Mulbagal. Taking an easterly course, after feeding some smaller tanks, it falls into the large one at Nangali. Thence crossing the frontier near the village of Potenagavara, it turns south-east near Palamner, and flows into the Pálár near Gudiyatam.

Kumadvati or **Kundar.**—A tributary of the N. Pinákini. It rises in the Bangalore District, west of Mákalidurga, and in its course northwards flows through the Goribidnur taluq, whence it enters the Tumkur District in Maddagiri taluq.

Kolar.—A taluq in the centre towards the south. Area 299 square miles. Head-quarters at Kolar. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Popu- lation.
				Government.	Sarva- mānya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Hólúr	54	1	43	—	9	2	8,762
2	Huttúr	50	5	34	—	14	2	8,932
3	Kólár	61	—	52	2	5	2	20,417
4	Sugatúr	44	5	36	—	6	2	6,872
5	Vémagal	57	4	43	1	3	10	14,928
6	Vokkaléri	68	5	54	1	10	3	12,632
	Total	334	20	262	4	47	21	72,543

Principal places, with population.—Kolar, 12,148; Vokkaléri, 1,674; Kyálnur, 1,599.

The Palar runs through the northern and eastern parts of the taluq: the western side is occupied with the ranges of the Kolar and Vokkaléri hills. It is generally well cultivated, including even the table-land on the Kolar hills. There are 300 tanks, of which at least ten may be called large. There are also numerous fine wells, especially in the south, with water close to the surface. The dry crop soils are generally red, mixed with sand. The best soil is found in Holur and the old Dalsanur hoblis, where also stretches of black soil are met with. Silk-worms are reared in many of the villages, the silk being exported.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1889. The unculturable area is 83,587 acres, or $130\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; the area of inám villages is 29,937 acres, or nearly 46 square miles, and that of plantations 302 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,88,895, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,40,685. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,41,882 and Rs. 1,56,678 respectively.

The average rainfall for 25 years (1870-94) at Kolar, and for two years (1893-4) at the other stations was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Kolar	... 0·09	0·04	0·45	1·22	2·96	3·27	2·80	3·96	4·78	5·51	3·31	0·84	... 29·24
Mudavadi	... 0·11	0·15	0·42	1·52	3·09	1·88	2·82	3·30	1·19	7·18	2·18	—	... 23·84
Vemgal	... —	—	0·60	0·50	3·20	3·65	2·53	5·05	2·90	3·44	2·93	—	... 24·80

The old Bangalore-Madras road passes through Kolar, running west to east, from Hoskote to Mulbagal. From Kolar there are also roads south to the railway at Bowringpet, north to Srinivaspur, north-west to Nandi, south-west to Malur, and south-east to Betamangala. There is also a short road from Vemgal leading to Malur.

Kolar.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° 6' N. lat., and 78° 7' E. long., 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road, but connected with it by rail from the station at Bowringpet, 11 miles to the south.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 18 Jains)	...	...	...	4,681	4,544	9,225
Muhammadans	...	...	...	1,043	1,491	2,534
Christians	...	...	...	186	203	389
Total	...	...	...	5,910	6,238	12,148

Kolar is a place of great antiquity, but has passed through so many vicissitudes, and been so devastated by warfare in modern times, that but little now remains in it that is ancient. It was founded by the Gangas early in the Christian era, if not in existence before. Though Talakád was their capital, the title "Lord of the city of Kuvalála" (or Kolála,—the old names of Kolar), is assumed by all the Ganga kings down to the 11th century, and also by the Chálukya princes whose mother was of the Ganga family. When the Ganga power was overthrown by the Cholas in about 1004, Kolar passed into the hands of the latter, and from inscriptions it would appear that the existing temple of Koláramma may have been erected in the time of Rájendra Chola. Early in the next century the Hoysalas drove out the Cholas from Mysore, and Kolála is specially mentioned among the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. When, in the latter half of the 13th century, a partition of the Hoysala dominions took place between the two sons of Somésvara, Kolar was included in the Tamil districts, and fell to the share of Rámanátha. But even up to this time a family of Chola-Gangas continued in power there, who still bore the title "Lord of the city of Kuvalála."

Passing over the early Vijayanagar period, we come to the 15th century, in which Timme Gauḍa, with the title of Chikka Ráyal, received authority to repair the fort of Kolar. Bijapur next subdued the place, and in 1639 Shahji, father of the celebrated Sivaji, became the Governor of this, with other Districts), and often resided there. The Mughals took it 50 years later, and in about 1720 Fatte Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, became Faujdar of Kolar, under the Subadar of Sira, who had a residence on the Kolar hills. After various fortunes, Kolar was ceded to Haidar Ali in 1761. It was subsequently at times again lost to Mysore. In 1768 it was taken by the English under Colonel Donald.

Campbell. In 1770 it was taken by the Mahrattas under Madhu Rao. In 1791 it was again taken by the English under Lord Cornwallis, but at the peace of 1792 was restored to Tipu Sultan, and since then has been included in the Mysore territory.

The Makbára or tomb of Haidar Ali's father is one of the principal old buildings, and is still maintained with an endowment. The fort walls were levelled about 20 years ago and the ditch filled up. Many new streets were at the same time laid out. The Kolar tank on the east is a fine sheet of water. The town contains the usual District offices for Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, School, Dispensary, Barracks, &c. There is also an orphanage, now under the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

The old roads by the Mugli and Naikaneri passes from Madras and the districts east of the Ghats to Bangalore united at Kolar and, before superseded by the railway, brought a continual influx of travellers and pilgrims to the town from both sides. The result was frequent outbreaks of cholera, as a hot-bed for which fell disease Kolar was long notorious. The diversion of this heterogeneous stream of humanity, no less than superior sanatory arrangements, have entirely freed it of that scourge for many years. Scorpions abound, whose sting is unusually venomous and often fatal. A pit under the entrance to the Kolaramma temple is full of scorpions, which make a hissing noise on being disturbed, and among the offerings presented at the temple it is customary to include the figure of a scorpion in silver. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. Turkeys are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary and other places. Cumblies or coarse blankets are also manufactured. A large fair takes place on Thursday, attended by 2,000 people, and 700 cattle.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	7,243	7,564	7,102	7,412
Expenditure	7,735	8,243	6,145	8,854

Kolar-betta or hills, also bear the name of Satasinga parvata, the hundred peaked hills. The range extends along the north west of the town of Kolar, the highest point being 4,026 feet above the sea. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring on the east side, named the Antara Ganga or subterranean Ganges, is esteemed sacred.

The legends connected with these hills have been referred to in the

historical summary. Two centuries ago they were fortified, and here the Mughal general Khasim Khan, the first Subadar of Sira, for some time resided. The fort was destroyed by the Mahrattas.

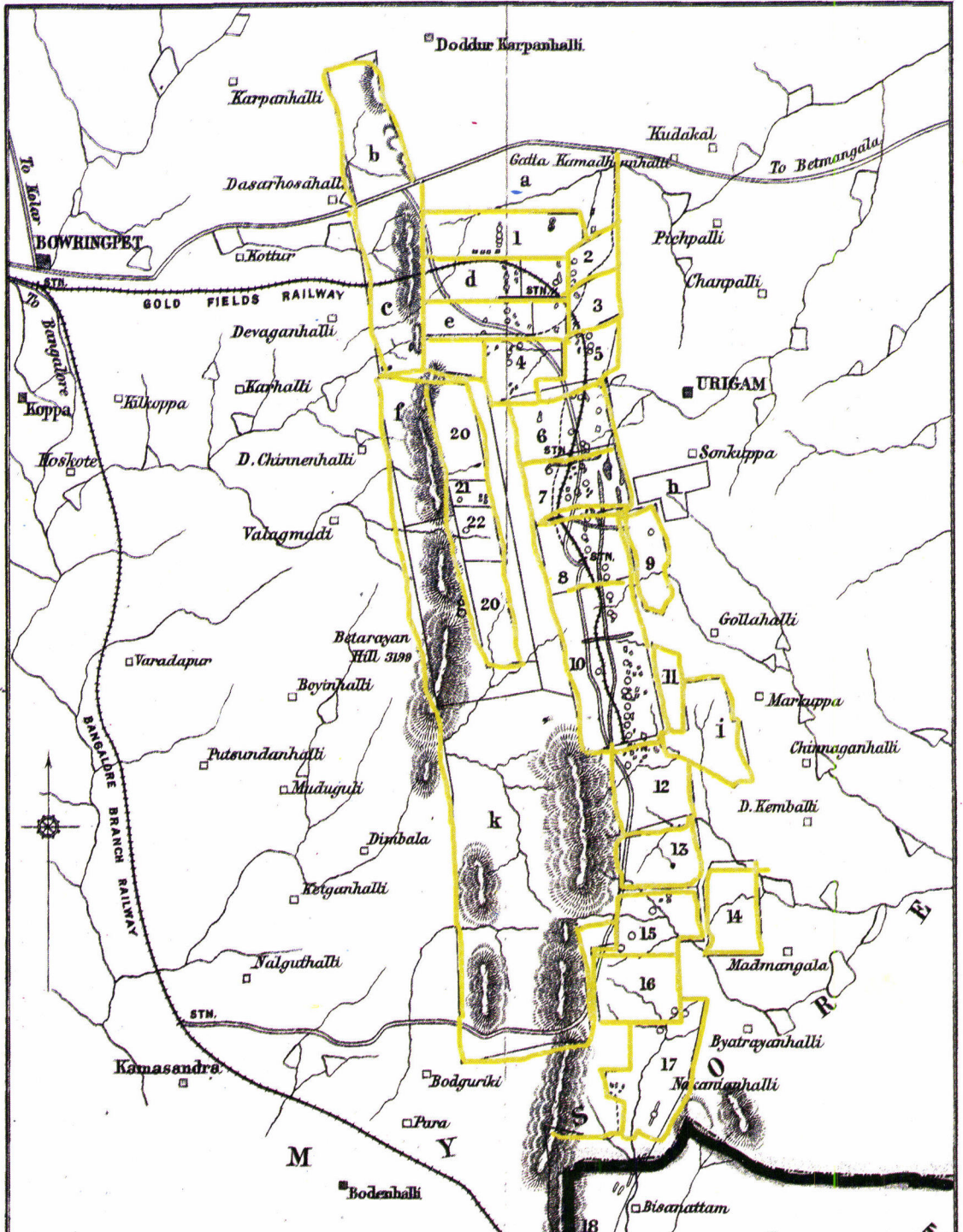
Kolar Gold Fields.—These are in the south of the Bowringpet taluq, to the east of a low ridge of hills of which Betaráyan hill, 3,199 feet above sea level, is the most conspicuous point. They are connected by the Gold Fields railway with the Bangalore-Madras line at Bowringpet, and a road runs through them from Bowringpet to Kamasandra, where there is also a railway station. Information regarding the geology and the recent history and development of these gold fields has already been given in Vol. I. Upwards of $35\frac{1}{2}$ square miles have been leased for gold-mining in the District, and the following thirteen companies are now at work (arranged alphabetically).

Company.	Capital.	Company.	Capital.
Balaghat	£200,000	Mysore West	£150,000
Champion Reef	220,000	Mysore Wynaad	150,000
Gold Fields of Mysore	275,000	Nine Reefs	62,500
Indian Consolidated	—	Nundydroog	220,000
Kolar Central (East)	200,000	South East Mysore	—
Mysore	250,000	Urigam (Ooregum)... ..	265,000
Mysore Reef	200,000		

The original Kolar Concessionaires' Company has gone into liquidation, and the blocks held by it are either owned by the Companies above mentioned or sub-leased to the Gold Fields of Mysore Company. Mysore, Urigam, Nundydroog and Champion Reef are the only mines where operations have so far been attended with satisfactory results.

Kuruda-male.—Or more correctly Kúdu-male, is the hill 4 miles north-west of Mulbagal, at the foot of which are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture attributed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored by Ilavanji Raya and his companions from the south, mentioned in the account of Avani. The principal are those of Somesvara and Ganesha. The elevation of the hill is 3,312 feet above the level of the sea. The gods, it is said, on going to make war on Tripura, mustered their forces at this place, whence the name *Kúdu-male* or hill of assembly. The Kaundinya, a tributary of the Palar, has its source here, which is said to have been the site of the hermitage of Kaundinya rishi.

Kushavati.—There are two streams in the District of this name, one a tributary of the Pápaghni, and the other of the Chitravati. The former rises from the Vali Isvara hill near the boundary of the Punganúr zamindari, and after forming the Yerakálave tank in this District crosses the frontier north-westwards near Mursanpalli. It then goes



REFERENCES.

	Acres.		Acres.
1	360	12	320
2	218	13	320
3	220	14	327
4	213	15	326
5	184	16	320
6	370	17	320
7	382	18	320
8	340	19	320
9	340	20	320
10	768	21	50
11	122	22	100

a	665	f	425
b	396	g	636
c	586	h	158
d	586	i	282
e	586	k	2865

**PLAN OF THE
KOLAR GOLDFIELDS**



to Tippasandra tank of Madanpalli, in the Kadapa District, and ultimately falls into the Pápaghni.

The other Kushávati rises from Avalu-konda, or cow-hill, to the north of Nandidroog; and, after forming the Bairsagara tank before the town of Gudibanda, runs in a northerly direction, almost parallel to the Bangalore-Bellary high road, and falls into the Chitravati some miles beyond the frontier.

Madivala.—There are several places so called in this District, and in the east of the Bangalore District, each of which has a large Siva temple with many inscriptions in Grantha and Tamil characters. The name is a euphemism for a washerman, but seems here to indicate a holy place. The following are those in Kolar District:—

Taluq.	Hobli.	Taluq.	Hobli.
Bowringpet...	Bowringpet.	Kolar ...	Vemgal.
" ...	Kyasamballi.	" ...	Vokkaleri.
Chintamani ...	Sómayájulapalli.	Málur ...	Málur.
" ...	Irugampalli.	Mulbagal ...	Mallanayákanhalli.

The oldest appears to be the one near Málur, which has inscriptions dating in 988; also one of Hoysala Ramanatha, the 13th century. Most of the others have grants either by Chola, Hoysala, or Vijayanagar kings.

Malur.—A taluq in the south-west. Area 269 square miles. Head-quarters at Málur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Government.	Servamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Huladénhalli ...	90	7	80	—	9	1	6,157
2	Lakkúr ...	40	5	27	—	12	1	8,588
3	Málur ...	102	1	63	6	28	5	15,177
4	Másti ...	63	3	51	—	11	1	8,027
5	Narasápura ...	47	3	31	—	10	6	7,337
6	Tyákal ...	82	6	72	—	9	1	8,894
	Total ...	424	25	324	6	79	15	54,180

Principal places, with population.—Málur, 3,185; Másti, 1,859; Lakkúr, 1,617; Narsápura, 1,246; Santehalli, 1,013.

The taluq was abolished in 1881 but restored in 1886. It lies along the watershed separating the valleys of the Pálár and S. Pinákiní. The elevated tracts are bare or covered with low jungle. The most fertile part extends along the eastern side from Narsápura down to Másti, through which flow streams which are tributary to the S. Pinákiní. One

of these, rising south-west of the Vokkaleri hills, is named the Márkanda. There are as many as 385 irrigation tanks, of which 55 are of good size. Excellent potatoes are grown in the taluq. The predominant soil is red, of considerable depth, but much mixed with sand. It is best in Málur and Lakkúr hoblis, but towards the hills of Narsápur and Tyákal becomes inferior, changing to grey and falling off in depth. This is the case also in the south, where rocks, moreover, crop up at intervals.

The taluq is crossed from east to west by the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway, which has stations at Málur and Tyákal. From Málur there are roads to Hoskote, to Narsápur, to Kolar, to Másti, and to Hosur in the Salem District.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1890. The unculturable area is 67,102 acres, or nearly 105 square miles. The area of inám villages is 34,353 acres, or 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ square miles: that of plantations is 1,834 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,26,476, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,47,391. The amounts under Land revenue were Rs. 1,00,590, and Rs. 1,05,520 respectively.

The average rainfall at Málur for 25 years (1870-94), and at the other station for two years (1893-4) was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Málur ...	0'02	0'19	0'35	0'86	3'89	2'05	2'60	4'18	6'02	5'18	2'24	0'40	27'98
Narsapur. —	—	—	0'48	2'20	5'20	3'95	3'68	4'71	4'09	5'15	2'13	0'10	31'69

Malur.—A town 18 miles south-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore Branch Railway. Head-quarters of the Málur taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 5 Jains) ...	1,424	1,492	2,916
Muhammadans ...	128	131	259
Christians ...	5	5	10
Total ...	1,557	1,628	3,185

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 1,000 people, and an equal number of bullocks are brought for sale.

It is said to have originally borne the name of *Maliká-pura* or jasmin town, from being surrounded with the gardens which supplied garlands to the Márkandésvara temple on the Vokkaleri hill, the village forming part of the endowments of the temple. In the 16th century it was one of the possessions of Timme Gauda, the chief of Hoskote. From him it was captured by the Bijapur army and held as a jágir by several mansubdars. Subsequently it was farmed from the

Mahrattas by Hrida Rám Singh, a Rajput zamindar, who enlarged it and gave it the name of *Málur*. His descendants continued in possession until the subjection of the country by Haidar Ali.

By road it is connected with Hoskote on the north-west, with Kolar on the north-east, and with Hosur in the Salem District on the south. Also with Narsápur and Másti.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,022	945	990	1,550
Expenditure	1,257	1,389	1,370	2,288

Manchenhalli.—A village in the Goribidnur taluq, on the right bank of the N. Pinákini, 9 miles east of the kasba; on the Chik-Ballapur-Goribidnur Road. Head-quarters of the hobli of the same name. Population 1,989.

The car festival of Rama-deva is held for 6 days from full moon in Chaitra, and is attended by 800 people.

Markanda.—A tributary of the S. Pinákini, is formed by two branches, one rising from the south-west of the Vokkaleri hills, and the other from the Tyakal hills. Both unite on the south-east of the town of Budikote in the Bowringpet taluq. The stream then strikes towards the south, and soon after leaves the District, descending the Ghats towards the east of Ankusgiri, where it joins the Vrishabhávati.

Másti.—A village in the Malur taluq, 9 miles south of the kasba, with which it is connected by road. Head-quarters of the Másti hobli. Population 1,859.

A fair held on Wednesday is attended by 500 people.

Másti appears to have been founded in the 16th century by *Chokka Babati*, a petty chief from the neighbourhood of Conjeveram, who fled to save his daughter from disgrace by the ruler of that country. He was summoned to Vijayanagar, where, having rendered some important military service, he was confirmed by Achyuta Raya in the possession of a territory yielding a revenue of 20,000 pagodas, and made Másti his capital. His successors subsequently acquired Ankusgiri, with which the family became identified. On the capture of Kolar by the Mahrattas, Másti was united to Hoskote and shared in the after fortunes of the District, until annexed to Mysore by the conquests of Haidar Ali.

Melur.—A village in the Sidlaghatta hobli, of the Sidlaghatta taluq, about 6 miles south of the kasba. Population 839.

A cattle fair takes place in connection with the Gangadevi *parishe*,

held for 10 days from full moon in Chaitra. It is attended by 10,000 people, and bullocks to the same number are brought for sale.

Mulbagal.—A taluq in the east. Area 361 square miles. Headquarters at Mulbagal. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	'Avani	75	16	62	1	10	2	11,788
2	Bairakúr	61	17	55	1	3	2	10,946
3	Duggasandra	35	14	34	1	—	—	6,675
4	Mallináyakanhalli	93	12	82	5	4	2	10,109
5	Mulbagal	58	14	50	6	1	1	12,099
6	Uttanúr	30	11	21	—	5	4	4,652
	Total	352	84	304	14	23	11	56,269

Principal places, with population.—Mulbagal, 3,763; Táyilúr, 1,363; Nangali, 1,124; Agara, 1,040.

The taluq is drained on the west by the Pálár, the streams on the east also running into that stream below the Ghats in the North Arcot District after an easterly and southerly course. Excepting the range of hills extending north from Mulbagal, the taluq is well cultivated, especially eastwards towards Nangali. The chief feature of the taluq is the quantity of rock cropping up everywhere in the shape of rocky hills and hillocks, composed of loose boulders of gneiss. Large boulders are promiscuously scattered about everywhere, and masses of sheet rock all over the country. There are some rocky hills of considerable altitude near Mulbagal and Avani. The watershed runs nearly north and south through the centre of the taluq, the fall of the land to the west being gentle and to the east abrupt and steep. To the west there are rolling downs, broad valleys, and generally shallow tanks: to the east there are narrow valleys, deep tanks, much broken ground and rocky ridges. The number of tanks, large and small, is no less than 460. Irrigation from tanks is greatly supplemented by water from wells, which are usually open pits, only built up with stone where the *yáta* is placed, and with the water close to the surface, often flush with it.

The dry crop soil is generally poor, grey and sandy. In the wet lands there is much sand and clay, and efflorescence of potash is not uncommon.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1887. The unculturable

area is 108,125 acres, or nearly 169 square miles. The area of inám villages is 22,970 acres, or nearly 35 square miles. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,66,265, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,00,987. The amounts under land revenue were Rs. 1,29,519 and Rs. 1,47,931 respectively.

The average rainfall at Mulbagal for 25 years (1870-94) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·15	0·16	0·44	0·83	3·20	2·78	2·72	4·35	4·14	5·61	4·90	1·16	... 30·44

Mulbagal—or more properly *Múḍla-bágalu*, eastern gate, so called from being situated at the eastern pass from the table-land of Mysore to the temple of Tirupati. The name also appears as Muluváyi in old inscriptions, which conveys the same meaning. It is an important town, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Madras road by the Mugli pass. Head-quarters of the Mulbagal taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.								Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,592	1,812	3,404
Muhammadans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	782	1,611
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	11
Total								2,432	2,594	5,026

Some ancient temples exist near the town, and the tomb of a saint named Haidar Wali attracts great numbers of Muhammadans to the place on the celebration of his anniversary. Pilgrims to Tirupati who pass through Mulbagal from all the western countries go through the preliminary ceremony of purification by shaving their heads and bathing in a pond named Narsimha tirtha. Sugar cane and fine paddy are cultivated in the neighbourhood, Mulbagal sugar and Mulbagal rice being esteemed the best in the District. The former is prepared by Musalmans employed by Brahmans.

The taluq formed part of the Mahávali or Bána territory from early in the Christian era. Towards the close of the 10th century the Pallavas became the overlords, and the Vaidumbas held some of the north. It was the seat of government for the Kolar country when first brought under the sway of the Vijayanagar kings, who were represented by two officers named Lakkana Danáyak and Mádana Danáyak. It subsequently came under the control of Timme Gauda of Hoskote, and shared in the fortunes of the District as elsewhere related. It was

besieged by the British in June 1768, under Colonel Campbell, and betrayed by the killedar. The British field deputies afterwards took it upon them to put Muhammad Ali's troops in charge, who, in their turn, again betrayed it to Haidar. But it was recovered in October by Colonel Wood, who, after very severe fighting amidst the congeries of granite rocks and boulders scattered over the whole surface of the plain, defeated all the efforts of Haidar and his vastly superior force to prevent its recapture.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	1,846	1,883	2,029	3,532
Expenditure	2,600	1,944	2,466	4,205

Nandi.—A village in the Chik-Ballapur taluq, at the north-eastern base of Nandidroog. Head-quarters of the Nandi hobli. Population 997.

It contains a large temple dedicated to Bhoga Nandisvara, which is surrounded with Chola inscriptions in the Grantha character. The foundation of the village is attributed to Baire Gauda of Avati, but the temple is much older. A Pallava and several Chola inscriptions are in the court yard. The village was for some years a British military station, till the troops were removed in 1808. Writing in 1809, Colonel Welsh says:—"The Pettah (that is, the present Sultanpet) is extensive, and was formerly connected with the foot of the hill by a line of works and deep ditch, now out of repair and useless; it had very good bazars in it, and the place altogether is famous for the best potatoes and soft sugar in the Peninsula; while the gardens abound in almost every fruit and vegetable of Europe and Asia combined." A large annual fair takes place at the Sivaratri festival, attended by 20,000 people. The best bullocks reared in the country are brought for sale then, and as much as Rs. 1,000 is said to have been offered for a pair of draught bullocks. A cattle show was held by Government at this season for several years, and prizes were distributed, but in 1874 the show was transferred to Bangalore.

Nandidroog (*Nundydroog*).—A famous fortified hill in the Chik-Ballapur taluq, 31 miles north of Bangalore, at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point, running north to Penugonda and the Bellary District. There is an extensive plateau at the top, sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow, containing a wood and a well-constructed tank, called the *Amrita-sarovara* or lake of nectar, fed by perennial springs. The four sides

are built round with stone steps, which diminish as they descend, until they meet in a point at the bottom, where there is a small shrine.

From the earliest period, and throughout their time, the Gangas had the title "Lord of Nandagiri," and the hill was then a Jain place. Owing to subsequent changes, and the extensive quarrying of stone in recent times for the fortifications and buildings, all traces of this have disappeared, except perhaps the name Sravana-tirtha, given to a deserted and now inaccessible well at the edge of the precipice on the south. But in the Gopinatha hill, on the north-east, is an ancient Jain inscription, whose opening words are like those of the Ganga grants, and which claims that the *chaitya* there was founded by Ráma, the son of Das'aratha, and subsequently repaired by Kunti, the mother of the Pándus! The name Nandagiri (hill of pleasure) was changed to Nandigiri (hill of Nandi, the bull of S'iva) in the 11th century, under the Cholas. As the Jain inscription above-mentioned begins by invoking the first Tirthankara, Vrishabha, whose name means bull, this may have helped towards suggesting the appellation. That the Sivites at once appropriated the hill is evident from the old inscription in the cave near the Bull temple (Nellikáyi Basava) on a ledge on the east, which records that a Saiva ascetic from Sripurvata took up his abode there. The situation of the well before spoken of, as well as that of the original entrance to the temple, may indicate that the tremendous fracture and landslip which produced the perpendicular precipice on this side as it is now, strewing the saddle below with immense boulders and laying bare in the middle of its face the great cavern known as the Asura cave and the Tiger cave, may have occurred after this period. There is evidence that the present Bhoga Nandis'vara temple, at the village of Nandi, near the north-eastern base, has been in existence from Pallava, Chola and Hoysala times; and the Yoga Nandis'vara temple at the summit must be at least as old. On the latter is an inscription of the end of the 11th century, which states that a robber chief then ascended the hill, with a force, in order to seize the hidden treasure supposed to be there, but did not succeed. On the Virabhadra temple under the cliff, near one of the gateways on the north, below the Sheristadar's house, is an inscription showing that it was in existence at the end of the 14th century.

The hill was probably first fortified by the Chik-Ballapur chiefs, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit were erected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, after its seizure by the Mahrattas under Madhu Rao in 1770. A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle is pointed out as Tipu's Drop, being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that

ruler. Haidar's Drop is on a small hill to the north, near the village of Nandi. Beneath the cliff over which prisoners were thrown is a cave in which many Europeans were confined. This is the place described in Meadows Taylor's *Tippoo Sultaun*.

This formidable stronghold, Nandidroog, was captured by the British army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. The siege and assault, which were under the command of Major Gowdie, are thus described by Wilks.

Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tipu Sultan to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the works of Nandidroog, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable; and its defence was committed to Latf Ali Beg, an officer who had always merited the highest distinction both from Haidar and Tipu. There was no choice with regard to the face to be attacked, because except on the west the precipice was inaccessible. That point had been strengthened by a double line of ramparts; and the foundation was laid for a third, which ultimately aided the assailants in forming their last lodgment. The defence was highly respectable, the ammunition of the cannon was well reserved, and the jinjals, or wall-pieces, were served with peculiar steadiness and skill; the labour was excessive of working regularly up the face of a steep and craggy mountain to breaching distance, and dragging cannon to the batteries; but in twenty-one days two breaches were effected; one in the exterior rampart, and the other in an outwork, and it was resolved to give the assault and form a lodgment for the farther operations against the interior works. The assailants received, however, a particular direction for endeavouring to enter with the fugitives, while the division allotted to forming the lodgment should be employed in providing cover; and in order that every possible impression might be made on the minds of the garrison Lord Cornwallis moved the army to the immediate vicinity: some additional flank companies were ordered in to lead the assault, and General Medows, with the usual spirit which animated him on such occasions, desired to take the immediate direction of the service.¹

The assault was given by clear moonlight on the morning of the 19th of October; the arrangements of defence were excellent, and particularly the masses of granite reserved till this period to be rolled down the rock with tremendous effect, but the lodgment was within one hundred yards of the breach, and although the garrison was perfectly alert, the ardour and rapidity of the assailants surmounted every obstacle, and they pressed the fugitives so closely as to prevent their effectually barricading the gate of the inner rampart. It was forced after a sharp conflict, and the place

¹ Shortly before the assault, while all were waiting the signal in silence, one of the soldiers inadvertently whispered something about a mine. "To be sure there is," said General Medows, "and it is a mine of gold;" a smothered laugh ran along the ranks and produced the proper impression.

was carried with the loss in the assault of only thirty killed and wounded, chiefly by the stones tumbled down the rock, and in the whole siege one hundred and twenty.

A regiment was stationed at the foot, between Nandi and Sultanpet, from 1799 to 1808. It was during this period that the fruit-garden near the large tank was planted by Colonel Cuppage. The present dwelling houses on the droog were erected in about 1848¹, the remains of an old tower or fort on the highest point being removed for the site of the principal one. The salubrity of the spot led to its becoming a resort in the hot season for European officials from Bangalore, and the large house at the summit was long the favourite retreat of Sir Mark Cubbon. The temperature, especially at nights, is on the average ten degrees cooler than that of the plain 1,800 feet below. Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidroog presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The present name is composed of *Nandi*, the sacred bull of Siva, and *durga*, hill fort. The principal old pilgrim ascent was by regularly formed steps beginning on the north side, and continuing on the west, connecting the temple in the village below with the temple at the top. The steps have now been taken entirely up the north side. A bridle path has since been carried from the bottom of the saddle on the south up the western face, the ascent by which is 4 miles long. At one point another bridle path meets it from the Basavan Kanive, or Bull pass, on the north-west, where there is a large stone bull. A rude flight of steps on the south side, known as the coolie path, forms a short cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep foot path from the north-east angle.

The summit, 4,851 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive view over the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, the hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the country, of which it is said 400 can be counted, forming a marked feature in the scene. Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri (4,749 feet) is a conspicuous height on the north, formerly fortified. Brahma-giri or Varg-konda (4,657 feet) on the south-west, and Chenna-Kesava or Chenna-Rayan betta (4,762 feet) on the north-west, are partially connected with Nandidroog. The following rivers radiating in all directions have their sources in either this hill or those in the immediate neighbourhood. The Northern Pennár or Uttara Pinákini rises on the north-west in Chenna Kesava-betta, and can be traced for a long distance through the Manchenhalli

¹ By Colonel Hill (Glentilt), Sir Mark Cubbon, and his Secretary, Captain Cunningham (Oaklands); also one lower down, by his Sheristadar, between the inner and outer fortifications, looking over the pass.

valley to Goribidnur. The Southern Pennár or Dakshina Pinákinî rises in the same hill, and flows south through the large Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks. The Arkavati rises in a well on the south-west of Nandidroog, between the two lines of fortification, and flows south-west to Dod-Ballapur. The Pálár is said to rise in the well near the eastern summit. On the north-east the Pápaghni and Chitravati may be discerned, the former of which rises in Kalavara-durga, and the latter in the Harihares'vara hill.

On the first heavy fall of rain following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of lights are seen at night along the valley of the Northern Pennár, and towards the north, resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city—a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained.¹ In the large cave on the south, almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain, as well as that on the neighbouring hills, is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta or panther, and numbers of wild pig; also pea-fowl and jungle-fowl.

Nangali.—A village in Mulbagal taluq, close to the eastern frontier, on the Kolar-Chittur road. Population 1,124.

It was an important frontier station from the time of the Hoysalas in the twelfth century, and is constantly enumerated among the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. Some large tanks exist in the neighbourhood.

Palar.—A river said to rise in a well near the summit of Nandidroog on the east, where the water of the little spring reputed as the immediate source used formerly to flow, as in the natural way, through a small stone bull, since mutilated. If however this be accepted as the source, it follows that the stream must at some point cross the S. Pinákinî—a difficulty which the natives easily set aside by the hypothesis, for which there is no evidence, that it runs underground at that place. The river more probably springs from the neighbourhood of Kaivara, to the west of Ambajidurga and Rahmanghur. It first becomes visible, it is said, at Gautama guḍḍa, a small hill southward of Kaivara. From Jangamkote it flows eastward, until ten miles

¹ By some they are called *corpse candles*. Others consider them to be (and this seems the right explanation) the lights of the villagers used in the capture of the winged white ants, which issue from the ground at such times in countless profusion and are cooked and eaten by the lower orders as a great delicacy. Large coops of open wicker work are placed around the holes, surmounted by torches formed of the stem of an inferior kind of sugar cane. The insects, attracted by the light, fall in thousands into the hollows scooped below, where, as their wings drop off, they remain heaped together till gathered up.

Mr. Walhouse has suggested that the effect may be due to the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*), which emits a light that is often confounded with the *ignis fatuus*. *Ind. Ant.* IV, 47.

beyond Kolar, at the village of Yenandahalli, it receives an important tributary and directs its course south-south-east. Flowing through the Bowringpet taluq, where it forms the large Betamangala and Ramasagara tanks, it leaves the Mysore and enters North Arcot, near the village of Gundlapalli in the Kangundi zamindari. Running southwards to the west of Kangundi, it bends to the north-east past Vaniambadi and flows through the North Arcot and Chingalpat Districts, passing Vellore, Arcot and Kánchivaram (or Conjeveram), and falls into the Bay of Bengal south of Sadras.

The name *Pál-ár*, which means milk river, is rendered in Sanskrit into Kshira-nadi, the designation of the stream in the puranas. Its length in the District is about 47 miles, the entire drainage of its catchment basin, or 1,036 square miles, being utilized for cultivation.

Papaghni.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri, north of Nandidroog, and taking a north-easterly course, flows through the Bagepalli taluq into the Kadapa District, where, after forming the Vyasa-samudram and other large tanks, it unites with the N. Pinakini near Kamalapur. The name *Pápa-ghni*, signifying sin-destroyer in Sanskrit, denotes the purifying efficacy of its waters. A dam is carried across the stream near Burudukunte, whereby irrigation is provided for 180 acres of land. The famous large tank of Vyasa-samudram is a few miles below this point, on the Kadapa frontier, and is said to have been constructed by Vyasa Rayaswami, the guru of the Madhva Brahmans. The discharge of the stream in maximum flood has been gauged as 5,244 cubic feet per second.

Pinakini.¹—The Northern or Uttara Pinákini, the Northern Pennár of European geographers, rises in the Chenna Kesava hill, north-west of Nandidroog, and flowing north-west past the town of Goribidnur, enters the Penugonda taluq of the Anantapur District. Thence, crossing a projecting angle of Pavugada taluq, it re-enters the Anantapur District and, turning eastward, passes through the Kadapa and Nellore Districts, finally discharging its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Nellore.

Its principal tributaries from this District are the Pápaghni and the Chitravati. The total length of the main river and its chief affluents within the Province has been estimated at 167 miles, with a catchment basin of 2,280 square miles, of the drainage of which 85.35 per cent. has been intercepted for purposes of cultivation.

From an inscription at Kallodi we learn that the water supply of Penugonda was drawn from this part of the river. Bukka Raya, the son of Harihara Raya, ordered his chief engineer, Singaya Bhatta, in

¹ For S. Pinákini see Bangalóre District.

1389 to "bring the Henne river (the Pennár or Hennár) to Penugonda." And he accordingly led a channel, remains of which may still be seen, to the Siruvara tank, naming it the Pratápa Bukka Ráya channel.

Rahman Ghur.—A conspicuous hill-fort in Chintamani taluq, rising to 4,227 feet above the level of the sea, which surrendered to the British in 1791. A large boulder on the western side near Kaivara, is crossed by belts of a brown colour, and from a crevice in the side a liquid resembling blood is said to issue at the time of Sivarátri, which kites and crows eagerly eat. The story is that Bhima, one of the Pandu brothers, imprisoned a giant under the mountain, who yearly turns upon his side and causes his wounds to bleed afresh. Tipu Sultan, mortified at the capture by the British of Nandidroog, which he had deemed impregnable, proposed to abandon it and strengthen Rahman-ghur instead, but the design was not carried out.

Sadali.—A village in the north-west of the Sidlaghatta taluq, 18 miles north of the kasba, on the road to Bagepalli. Population 1,145.

A great antiquity is attributed to this village. It is said to have been founded by Sahadeva, the youngest of the Pandu brothers, and thence called Sahadeva-patna, since abbreviated into Sádahalli or Sádali. The spot was selected by Saka rishi, whom he had come to visit, and with whom he had an interview where Gumnayakanpalya now stands. The village changed hands several times until annexed to the Sira suba and bestowed as a jágir on two Muhammadan chiefs, who, to prevent its falling a conquest to the Kadapa navab, privately disposed of it, about 1459, to Dodda Baiche Gauda of Chik-Ballapur.

Sidlaghatta.—A taluq in the centre towards the north. Area 363 square miles. Head-quarters at Sidlaghatta. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- manya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Basetthalli ...	61	13	54	—	1	6	6,810
2	Chilakalnerpu ...	45	14	36	—	7	2	6,756
3	Ganjigunte ...	52	7	42	—	9	1	5,645
4	Jangankote ...	56	2	36	4	5	11	9,026
5	Sádali ...	38	14	32	1	5	—	7,271
6	Sidlaghatta ...	98	3	77	—	10	11	23,469
	To al ...	350	53	277	5	37	31	58,977

Principal places, with population.—Sidlaghatta, 6,572 ; Jangankote 1,504 ; Sádali, 1,145.

The taluq forms the valley of the Pápaghni, which river crosses it in a north-easterly direction. The S. Pinákini drains the south-west angle and forms two large tanks at the kasba. The northern parts of the taluq, marking the continuation of the Dongala-konda hills, are stony and rugged. The remaining parts are fertile and well cultivated. In the former the dry crop soils are, as a rule, poor and stony or sandy. In the vicinity of the rivers, however, black soil is not uncommon. To the south of Sidlaghatta the dry crop soil is usually reddish, of fair quality. The irrigated lands are generally superior, rich brown loam being very common. Wet cultivation receives special attention in the north, and the abundance of *honge* trees there (*pongamia glabra*) provide, in their leaves and branches, the manure required for the rice-fields. In the south, on the contrary, ragi is the staple crop, but potatoes also occupy a considerable area, as well as sugar-cane. The manufactures consist principally of ordinary women's cloths, cumblies, glass bangles, sack cloth, and thread.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1885. The unculturable area is 130,290 acres, or 203½ square miles. The area of inam villages is 31,011 acres, or nearly 48½ square miles; that of forests is 1,157 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,58,370, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,00,238. The amounts under land revenue were Rs. 1,21,798 and Rs. 1,44,190 respectively.

The average rainfall for twenty-five years (1870-94) at Sidlaghatta, and for two years (1893-4) at Jangankote was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Sidlaghatta...	0·01	0·06	0·58	0·67	2·99	2·84	2·85	3·87	4·71	5·57	2·90	0·69	27·74
Jangankote .	—	—	—	0·97	2·98	3·09	2·60	3·19	1·97	5·74	1·98	—	22·56

From Sidlaghatta there are roads west to Chik-Ballapur, east to Chintamani, and south to Jangankote and Hoskote. The Bangalore-Kadapa high road passes through the south-east angle and the Chintamani-Bagepalli road crosses through the taluq a little above the middle. The Kolar-Nandi road runs along the southern limit through Jangankote.

Sidlaghatta.—A large town, 30 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Srinivaspur-Chik-Ballapur road. Head-quarters of the Sidlaghatta taluq and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,686	2,831	5,517
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	534	505	1,039
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
Total ...						3,232	3,340	6,572

Sidlaghatta is said to have been founded about 1524 by Shivangi Gauda. His father, named Kempe Gauda, appears to have been an outlaw from Ujanipatna, who, with a band of freebooters, settled at Abalod, north of Sidlaghatta. The gang were captured during some depredations near Vellore and put to death. Shivangi Gauda extended his power on all sides from Sidlaghatta by conquest, and his family held possession for 87 years. The Mahrattas then subdued and held it for 45 years, when it was taken by the Mughals. It afterwards again became subject to the Mahrattas, who sold it to Anni Gauda, the chief of Chik-Ballapur.

For about five miles round Sidlaghatta there occurs a kind of laterite, called *chattu*, which differs from ordinary laterite in allowing of the growth of large trees, as on a hill south of the town. Reduced to clay it forms a very durable plastering for walls, and applied to roofs makes them permanently watertight.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	...	...	...	2,811	2,807	2,823	4,351
Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	5,765	4,567	3,594	5,911

Siti-betta.—A hill in the Vemgal hobli, Kolar taluq. It has a temple of Kála Bhairava, and is an important sacred place of the Morasu Wokkalu tribe, who preponderate in this District. Inscriptions at the place show that the name is contracted from Siripati, through Sihati. They are of the time of the Chola kings, of Ganga Perumál, the Hoysala king Ballála III., and of the Vijayanagar period.

Sriniváspur.—A taluq to the east. Head-quarters at Sriniváspur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Addagal	52	17	50	1	1	—	6,011
2	Dalsanúr	25	—	25	—	—	—	3,291
3	Nelavanki	55	14	47	—	6	2	6,852
4	Ráyalpád	40	18	38	—	2	—	4,367
5	Sómayájalpalli	66	13	57	—	8	1	9,896
6	Sriniváspur	63	3	57	—	4	2	10,988
7	Yeldúr	28	11	27	—	—	1	5,058
	Total	329	76	301	1	21	6	46,463

Principal places, with population.—Sriniváspur, 2,741 ; Yeldúr, 1,049.

The taluq was reduced in 1882 to a sub-taluq under Chintamani, but restored as a taluq in 1897, with the addition of Yeldúr hobli from Mulbagal and Dalsanúr from Kolar. The taluq is bounded on the north and north-east by ranges of hills connected with the Eastern Ghats, among which are situated the two clusters of hills enclosing the elevated picturesque valleys of Mudimadagu and Sunnakal. The former is a circular basin, inaccessible on all sides except at the north and south, where there are passes leading to the country around. The village of Mudimadagu is situated in the centre of the valley, and some twenty villages in other parts of it. The group to the south also forms a circle, in the middle of which stands the village of Sunnakal. The only outlet now used is towards the west. There are four villages in the valley, and the scenery here is described as more picturesque than at Mudimadagu. Both these groups of hills are covered with thick jungle, and have been the strongholds of petty chiefs who held sway over the surrounding country. From the neighbourhood of Yeldur commence the low flat hills which indicate the auriferous tract extending to the southernmost limits of the District. Further description is included in that of Chintamani taluq

The average rainfall at Srinivaspur for twenty-five years (1870-94) was as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·03	0·46	0·43	0·71	2·76	2·38	2·61	4·03	5·85	5·21	2·98	0·36	27·51

The Bangalore-Kadapa road runs through the taluq in a north-east direction, and is joined at Tadgol by a road from Kolar through Srinivaspur. The Mulbagal-Chintamani road also passes through Srinivaspur. The Madanapalli and Chinna-Tippasamudram stations of the South Indian Railway from Vellore to Dharmávaram are close to the north-east angle of the taluq.

Srinivaspur.—A town 15 miles north-north-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. Head-quarters of the Srinivaspur taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	952	1,044	1,996
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	358	376	734
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Total ...							1,318	1,423	2,741

It is better known to the natives of the District by its old name of Pápanpalli. The Divan Púrniya, when he visited the place on his

return from a pilgrimage to Tirupati, gave it the present name, calling it after his son Srinivasa Múrti. Rough bits for horses and other articles of iron are manufactured here.

At Gúlgánpode, about two miles to the east, is pointed out the site of an ancient city, said to have been called Haralukóte. Two Mahávali inscriptions, of the time of Bánarasa and Vikramáditya, were excavated by me there some years ago,¹ and a Pallava inscription dating in 768 was also found.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	874	825	920	1,566
Expenditure... ..	1,355	1,103	967	1,628

Vanarasi.—A village in the Holur hobli of Kolar taluq, seven miles north of Kolar. Population 357.

It is the seat of a large annual festival held for fifteen days in April, in honour of Iralappa, when 5,000 people assemble and a cattle fair takes place, to which 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Yrishabhavati.—A tributary of the S. Pinákini. It rises from the east of the Vokkaleri hills, passes by Sulikunte, and crosses the railway at the Bowringpet station. It then feeds the tank of Kuppam, and passing by Kendoti, leaves the District three miles beyond it. The stream descends into the plains by the Singarlappalli pass, receives the waters of the Markanda near Ankusgiri, and falls into the S. Pinákini near Krishnagiri.

¹ See *Ind. Ant.* X., 36. This was, I believe, the first discovery of the Mahávali or Bána dynasty.