

76°

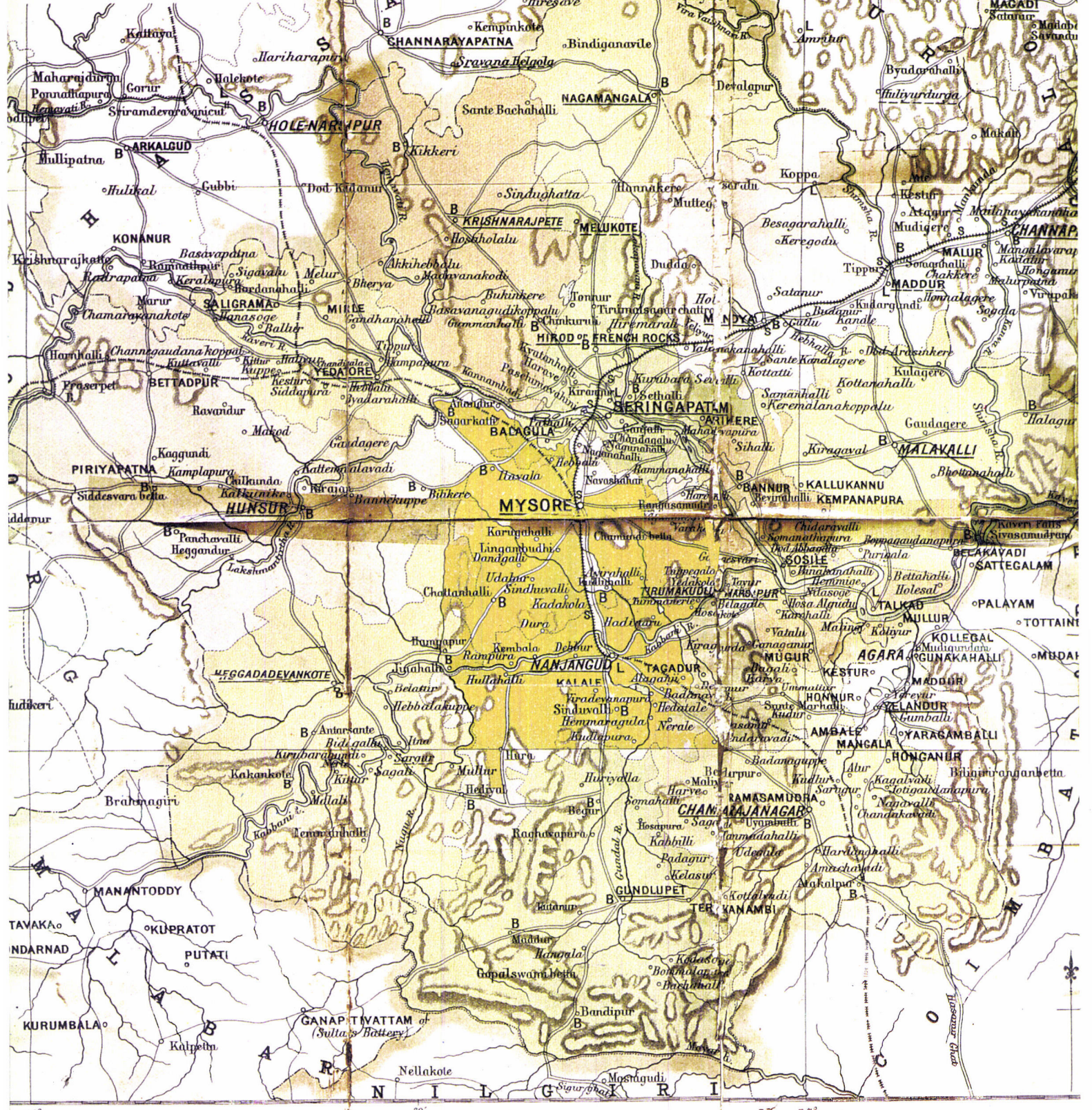
30'

77°

# MYSORE DISTRICT

SCALE 8 MILES TO AN INCH

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



76°

30'

77°

N I L G K R I



# MYSORE DISTRICT

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*Situation.*—The Mysore District forms the southernmost portion of the Province, and is situated between  $11^{\circ} 36'$  and  $13^{\circ} 35'$  north latitude,  $75^{\circ} 76'$  and  $77^{\circ} 24'$  east longitude. The greatest length from east to west is about 97 miles; from north to south the extreme distance is about 102 miles.

*Area.*—The area of the District is 5,517 square miles, of which 1,914 square miles are under cultivation, and 2,356 square miles unculturable and waste.

*Boundaries.*—It is bounded on the north by the Hassan and Tumkūr Districts; east by the Bangalore District and the Coimbatore Collectorate; south by the Nilgiri and Malabar Collectorates; west by Coorg.

*Divisions.*—The District was extended to its present dimensions in 1882 and 1886, and is composed of thirteen taluqs and one jágir. Five taluqs—Krishnarájpet, Malavalli, Mandya, Nágamangala, and Seringapatam—form the French Rocks Sub-Division, which was constituted in 1882. Maddúr is a sub-taluq under Mandya.

No.	Taluq.	Area. square miles.	No. of Hoblis	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population in 1891.	Per square mile.
1	Chámarájpnagar ... ..	479	10	179	91,250	190·50
2	Gundlupet ... ..	544	6	179	63,036	115·87
3	Heggadadevankote ... ..	621	5	262	61,226	98·59
4	Hunsúr ... ..	672	10	412	113,271	168·59
5	Krishnarájpet ... ..	424	6	362	91,453	215·69
6	Malavalli ... ..	391	7	223	85,910	219·79
7	Mandya ... ..	452	12	301	99,783	220·76
8	Mysore ... ..	322	8	150	134,684	418·27 <sup>1</sup>
9	Nágamangala ... ..	401	5	354	69,265	172·73
10	Nanjangúd ... ..	384	9	199	97,374	201·49
11	Seringapatam ... ..	274	11	210	85,242	311·10
12	Tirumakúdlu Narsipúr ... ..	217	7	138	83,454	384·67
13	Vedatore ... ..	234	7	180	74,262	316·93
14	Yelandúr Jágir ... ..	102	4	26	31,754	311·31
	Total ... ..	5,517	107	3,175	1,181,964	214·24

<sup>1</sup> Omitting the City of Mysore, the rate is 188·31.

The following are the names of taluqs which have been altered:—Hunsúr was formerly Periyapatna; Krishnarájpét was Attikuppa; Seringapatam was Ashtagram; and Tirumakúdlu Narsipúr was Talakád.

**Physical Features.**—The river Káveri, besides forming the boundary for some distance both on the western and eastern sides, traverses the District from north-west to east, receiving the tributaries Hémávati, Lókapávani and Shimsha on the north, and the Lakshman-tirtha, Kabbani and Honna Hole or Suvarnávati on the south.

Lofty mountain ranges covered with vast forests, the home of the elephant, shut in the western, southern, and some parts of the eastern frontier. The only break in this mighty barrier is to the south-east, where the Káveri takes its course towards the Ghats and hurls itself down the falls of Gagana Chukki and Bar Chukki at the island of Sivasamudram. The principal range of hills within the District is the Biliginirangan in the Yelandúr Jágír at the south-eastern extremity, rising to a height of 5,091 feet above the level of the sea. Next to these the isolated hills of Gópálswámi in the south near Gundlupet, 4,770 feet above sea-level, and of Bettadpur in the north-west (4,389 feet), are the most prominent heights, with Chámundi hill (3,489 feet) south of Mysore. The French Rocks (2,882 feet), to the north of Seringapatam, are conspicuous points of a line culminating in the sacred peak at Melukote (3,589 feet). Short ranges of low hills appear along the southern parts of the District, especially in the south-west. On the east, in Malavalli taluq, are encountered the hills which separate the valleys of the Shimsha and Arkavati, among which Kabbál-durga (3,507 feet) has gained an unenviable notoriety.

An undulating table-land, fertile and well watered by perennial rivers, whose waters, dammed by noble and ancient anicuts, enrich their banks by means of canals; such has the Mysore District been described. Here and there granite rocks rise from the plain, which is otherwise unintermittent and well wooded. There is a gradual fall in the level of the country from west to east, Yelwal being 2,826 feet above the sea, Mysore 2,525, and Seringapatam 2,337. The extreme south forms a terai of dense and valuable but unhealthy forest, occupying the depression which runs along the foot of the Nilagiri mountains, the lowest part of which is the remarkable long, steep, trench-like ravine,<sup>1</sup> sometimes called the Mysore ditch, which forms the boundary on this side, and in which now flows the Moyár.

*Channels*—The irrigated fields under the numerous channels drawn from the Káveri and its tributaries cover many parts of the District with rich tracts of verdure. For within this District alone there are

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. I., p. 27.

nine anicuts on the Kávéri, seven on the Lakshmantirtha, five on the Hemavati, one on the Shimsha, one on the Nugu, two on the Suvarnavati (besides temporary ones erected annually), one on the Kabbani, and one on the Gundal. The total length of channels running is 691 miles, yielding a revenue of more than 4 lakhs a year. The importance of these works, which will be more fully described under each river, may be estimated from the following statement :—

Name of River.	Name of Anicut.	Name of Channel.	Length in miles.	Area irrigated in acres.	Revenue in Rupees (1890).	
Kávéri ...	Krishnaráj katte	Kattepura ...	36	3,865	19,864	
	Alale katte ...	Saligram series ...	24	2,884	18,361	
		Mirle series ...	38	3,110	20,811	
	Chunchan katte	Ramasamudram	41	4,300	25,809	
	Adagur katte ...	Tippur ...	22	590	4,089	
	Madad katte ...	Chikdevarayságar	71	13,737	89,571	
	Devaráya ...	Devaraya ...	18	1,657	12,787	
	Balmuri ...	Virja-nadi ...	41	7,330	45,888	
	Bangárdoddi ...	Bangárdoddi ...	9	820	5,632	
	Rámaswámi ...	Rámaswámi ...	30	3,104	16,793	
		Rájaparamesvari	21	1,848	9,771	
		Mádhava mantri	18	2,939	13,677	
	Suvarnavati ...	Gajanur ...	Bhandlikere ...	9	354	1,541
		Hongalvadi ...	Hongalvadi ...	15	1,706	7,439
		Sargur ...	3	223	1,191	
		Marlahalli	3	309	1,601	
		Alur, new	4	158	1,401	
		„ old	—	136	1,374	
		Homma ...	4	371	1,890	
		Hosahalli ...	4	189	1,156	
		Kudlur ...	6	30	192	
		Honganur ...	—	1,686	8,197	
Lakshmantirtha		Hanagod ...	Hanagod series	66	4,101	18,265
	Katte Malalvadi	Katte Malalvadi	11	509	2,520	
	Hangarhalli ...	Sarayur ...	11	463	1,753	
		Husainpur ...	11	675	3,246	
	Manchaballi ..	Manchaballi ...	10	406	2,392	
	Sagar katte ...	Anandur ...	20	1,317	7,278	
		Ayarhalli	4	147	718	
Hemavati ...	Mandigere ...	Mandigere ...	27	2,720	20,007	
	Hemagiri ...	Hemagiri ...	17	19	126	
	Akkihebbal ...	Akkihebbal ...	7	378	2,724	
	Kalhalli ...	Kalhalli ...	8	22	149	
	Danáyakan katte	Kannambádi ...	14	1,125	8,047	
Kabbani ...	Rampur ...	32	1,367	8,020		
Nugu ...	Lakshmanapura	5	297	1,401		
Shimsha ...	Maddur ane ...	Maddur ane ...	12	1,090	6,453	
		Kemman ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	472	3,183	
		Vaidyanathpur ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	254	1,492	
		Bairan ...	2	379	2,800	
		Chamanhalli ...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	805	4,961	
		Total ...	685 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,060	4,04,670	



**Rocks.**—The geological formation is principally of granite, gneiss, quartz, and hornblende. In many places these strata are overlaid with laterite. Stone for masonry, principally common granite, is abundant throughout the District. Black hornblende of inferior quality, and potstone are also found. Quartz is abundant, and is chiefly used for road metalling. Corundum occurs in Hunsúr taluq. In Singanamáranhalli the corundum beds were found by Mr. Holland (of the Geological Survey of India) to be associated “with an intrusion of olivine-bearing rocks, similar to those of the Chalk Hills near Salem, and large masses of a rock composed of a highly ferri-ferous enstatite with magnetite and the iron-alumina spinel, hercynite. The association here is very strikingly like that of the rocks in which the corundum (emery) occurs in the Cortland series of New York State, where there is a development of pyroxenic granulites and ultra-basic rocks, presenting characters precisely similar to those of the charnockite and norite series in South India. A similar association of corundum with hercynite, magnetite, and rhombic pyroxenes has been described on the eastern edge of the Bohemian Forest—the original home of the mineral hercynite.”

**Minerals.**—Gold dust is sometimes found in the jungle streams of Heggadadevankóte taluq. Mining for gold has been experimentally begun near Nanjangud, and exploration for the same purpose near Bannur. Altogether more than 10,000 acres have been taken up for gold-mining. Iron abounds in the rocky hills throughout the District, but is worked only in Heggadadevankóte and Malavalli taluqs. The iron ore of the Malavalli taluq is procured from the Sravana hills near Tippur. The smelting furnaces are at Halgur and Husgur. The iron of Malavalli is considered the best in the Mysore territory. Of the quantity produced, about half was exported in a crude state: the remainder was manufactured in the taluq into nearly every description of implements, and of these the larger proportion were exported in various directions. But the indigenous iron manufacture has much declined and become nearly extinct during recent years, being unable to compete with importations from England and other European countries.

Stones containing magnetic iron are occasionally turned up by the ploughshare near Dévanúr of the Nanjangud taluq. The natives hold this ore in high esteem for medicinal purposes, and a magnetic cup was one of the many devices for prolonging life pressed upon the Raja who died in 1868 by his hakims. They have also a strange belief that milk boiled in a magnetic cup will not boil over. It is smelted in the same manner as common iron.

Talc (abhraka) is found in several taluqs. It is used for putting a gloss on baubles employed in ceremonies. Native doctors hold it in

high esteem for flux cases. It occupies the rents and small veins in decomposing quartz, but its laminæ are not large enough to serve for glass. The natives commonly believe that it indicates the presence of diamonds.

Asbestos (*kalnár*) is found in abundance in Chamrajnagar taluq. It is used by native physicians as an antiphlogistic.

Nodules of flint called *chakmukki* are found in the east of the District. It was formerly the material for gun flints, and is even now used by the ryots for striking a light with tinder.

**Soils.**—The red soil is abundant and prevails throughout the District, but of the more fertile black soil, one of the most valuable tracts in the country runs through the south-east in the Chamrajnagar taluq and the Yelandur *jágír*. In the latter there is probably not a single acre of uncultivated land, excepting on the hills.

**Climate.**—The climate is hotter than that of the Bangalore District, and exhibits greater extremes. While the mean annual temperature is a little over 77, the minimum has been recorded of 50 in January, and the maximum of 100 in March and April. But for the intermittent fevers which prevail during the cold months the climate would be healthy.

**Temperature.**—The mean meteorological results of observations made at Mysore during 1894 and 1895 are here given as illustrating the monthly variations of the climate.



1894.	Barometer.			Thermometers.						Aqueous Vapour.		Wind.		Rain.		Cloud.		
	Red. to 32° F.	Red. to Sea Level.	Daily Range.	Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.		Press. Inches.	Humidity, Per cent.	Daily Vel. Miles.	Mean Direction.	Fall Inches.	Number of Days.	Mean. Per cent.	Cloudless to h. and 16 h.	Overcast.		
Jan.	.27+	.874	.122	72.2	83.2	59.5	23.7	60.2	57.2	245	E. by N.	0.00	—	9	—	29		
Feb.	.455	.859	.138	75.7	87.6	62.2	25.4	63.4	60.0	236	E. by S.	0.01	1	14	—	13		
Mar.	.400	.780	.150	80.8	92.3	68.3	24.0	68.2	66.6	204	S. by E.	1.02	4	7	1	27		
April.	.357	.738	.142	80.4	91.4	68.2	23.2	69.3	67.0	209	S.W. by W.	5.75	12	—	—	36		
May.	.339	.721	.130	80.2	91.0	68.5	22.5	69.1	66.9	261	W. by S.	4.07	11	—	—	33		
June.	.308	.712	.084	76.2	84.5	67.2	17.3	67.6	65.7	394	W. by S.	1.88	12	—	—	73		
July.	.330	.742	.082	75.4	84.1	66.4	17.7	67.0	65.4	399	W. by S.	0.70	12	—	—	74		
Aug.	.309	.717	.102	75.5	83.7	67.0	16.6	68.0	66.2	344	W.S.W.	3.85	16	—	—	82		
Sept.	.337	.742	.120	76.0	85.4	65.9	19.5	67.0	65.0	319	W. by S.	0.68	7	1	—	67		
Oct.	.364	.772	.130	76.0	84.8	66.2	18.6	67.5	65.5	208	S.W. by W.	10.04	15	—	—	59		
Nov.	.447	.872	.117	72.9	81.1	63.8	17.3	69.8	62.7	246	E. by S.	1.32	3	1	—	59		
Dec.	.462	.887	.129	72.4	82.7	60.2	22.5	61.3	58.3	251	E.	0.00	—	10	—	17		
Year.	.380	.785	.121	76.1	86.0	65.3	20.7	66.1	63.9	276	—	29.32	93	42	25	47		
												Total.			Total.			

## MYSORE DISTRICT

1895.	Barometer.			Thermometers.						Aqueous Vapour.		Wind.		Rain.		Cloud.			
	Red. to 32° F.	Red. to Sea Level.	Daily Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	Press. Inches.	Humidity. Per cent.	Daily Velocity Miles.	Mean Direction.	Fall Inches.	Number of Days.	Mean. Per cent.	Cloudless 10h. and 16h.	Overcast.	
	27+	29+																	
Jan.	'448	'865	'133	73'3	84'3	60'5	23'8	62'1	57'9	'540	65	208	E. by N.	—	—	17	12	—	
Feb.	'453	'854	'145	76'5	88'3	63'1	25'2	61'5	58'5	'457	50	180	E.S.E.	—	—	4	18	—	
Mar.	'385	'759	'150	81'2	93'4	67'6	25'8	63'6	60'5	'455	44	177	S.E.	—	—	20	9	—	
April.	'357	'738	'156	81'2	92'4	69'4	23'0	67'8	65'3	'596	57	178	S.S.W.	4'91	12	50	1	—	
May.	'346	'722	'132	81'2	92'2	69'4	22'8	68'7	66'7	'610	57	254	W.S.W.	2'17	12	44	4	3	
June.	'308	'709	'094	77'1	84'9	68'5	16'4	68'8	67'1	'652	70	312	W.S.W.	4'77	20	77	—	8	
July.	'348	'770	'078	74'0	81'1	66'6	14'5	66'9	65'5	'619	74	341	W. by S.	2'23	19	93	—	17	
Aug.	'325	'737	'100	75'3	83'3	66'7	16'6	67'2	65'8	'628	71	289	W.	3'24	17	84	—	7	
Sept.	'355	'758	'123	76'6	85'7	66'6	19'1	67'1	65'3	'601	65	261	W. by S.	4'32	10	74	—	4	
Oct.	'373	'785	'124	75'7	83'3	67'2	16'1	68'0	66'3	'643	71	177	S.E. by S.	10'21	12	76	—	6	
Nov.	'466	'886	'115	74'4	82'9	64'1	18'7	64'6	62'3	'543	61	177	E.	1'21	5	51	3	6	
Dec.	'441	'870	'124	71'3	81'1	59'3	21'9	59'8	56'7	'435	54	233	E. by N.	0'11	2	46	4	5	
Year.	'384	'788	'123	76'5	86'1	65'6	20'3	65'5	63'2	'565	62	232	—	33'17	109	53	51	56	
														Total.	Total.			Total.	



*Rainfall.*—The average annual rainfall at Mysore, calculated on the observations for 26 years (1870–95), is 29·78 inches. The register by months is given under each taluq. The average annual rate for the 26 years at other taluq stations was as follows:—

Chamrajnagar ... ..	20·68	Mandya ... ..	29·94
Gundlupet ... ..	23·66	Nagamangala ... ..	27·41
Heggadadevankóte ... ..	24·82	Nanjangud ... ..	26·06
Hunsir... ..	30·57	Seringapatam ... ..	27·97
Krishnarajpet ... ..	27·79	T. Narsipur ... ..	29·02
Malavalli ... ..	26·33	Yedatore ... ..	27·03

The parts lying immediately at the base of the Nilagiri and Western Ghat ranges receive, it appears, a smaller proportion of rain than the more open tracts, owing doubtless to the interception of the south-west monsoon by the mountains. There is generally no rain during the first three months of the year.

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

1837 ... 22·7	1852 ... 52·8	1867 ... 28·46	1882 ... 38·99
1838 ... 20·2	1853 ... 37·8	1868 ... 29·22	1883 ... 37·69
1839 ... 11·7	1854 ... 20·5	1869 ... 31·37	1884 ... 21·50
1840 ... 15·8	1855 ... 34·8	1870 ... 35·63	1885 ... 30·54
1841 ... 33·1	1856 ... 26·8	1871 ... 27·38	1886 ... 33·82
1842 ... 23·8	1857 ... 30·3	1872 ... 26·28	1887 ... 38·77
1843 ... 22·6	1858 ... 30·2	1873 ... 23·17	1888 ... 23·80
1844 ... 34·6	1859 ... 27·8	1874 ... 28·71	1889 ... 32·09
1845 ... 34·1	1860 ... 30·7	1875 ... 20·22	1890 ... 35·66
1846 ... 27·2	1861 ... 30·2	1876 ... 22·80	1891 ... 26·84
1847 ... 25·4	1862 ... 35·9	1877 ... 31·68	1892 ... 40·02
1848 ... 26·9	1863 ... 31·4	1878 ... 31·72	1893 ... 33·48
1849 ... 25·4	1864 ... 32·2	1879 ... 26·28	1894 ... 25·45
1850 ... 36·7	1865 ... 30·6	1880 ... 46·34	1895 ... 32·10
1851 ... 22·6	1866 ... 35·4	1881 ... 23·54	

The greatest fall occurred in 1852, when 52·8 inches were measured. This was a year of unusual rain throughout the south of the country. But in 1874, when a like excess occurred in Bangalore, Mysore had scarcely the normal quantity. In 1880 both were abundantly favoured, but in 1892 Mysore had an excess and Bangalore a deficiency.

**Vegetation.**<sup>1</sup>—In this District lies the great belt of forest which, commencing on the west at the Fraserpet bridge, about 10 miles north-west of Periyapatna, extends continuously for 80 miles to a point a few miles south-east of Bandipura in the Gundlupet taluq. From the Fraserpet bridge to the Viranahosahalli jungle in Periyapatna, the Mysore portion of this belt varies from 1½ to 3 miles in breadth, and contains in abundance honné,<sup>2</sup> matti,<sup>3</sup> arsentega,<sup>4</sup> dindiga,<sup>5</sup> navaládi,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From Captain van Someren's Forest Report.

<sup>2</sup> *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

<sup>3</sup> *Terminalia tomentosa*. <sup>4</sup> *Nauclea cordifolia*. <sup>5</sup> *Conocarpus latifolia*. <sup>6</sup> *Vitex alata*.

udi,<sup>1</sup> huluve, banni, a few blackwood-trees, and here and there patches of ill-grown stunted teak. Here the belt increases suddenly to 5 or 6 miles in breadth, and a portion of it is known as the Viranahosahalli jungles. The jungles of Metikuppa and Hunasekappa adjoin the Viranahosahalli jungles, and between Bisalvádi on the west and Rámpura on the banks of the Nugu in the east, is that portion of the Heggadadevankóte taluq, which, measuring about 20 miles in length by 7 to 10 in breadth, contains the teak forests of Bisalvádi, Kákan-kóte, Bégúr and Ainúru Márigudi. Crossing the Nugu and passing through some thriving villages, a walk of about three miles brings one to the jungles of Berambádi and Bandipura in the Gundlupet taluq. From Bandipura up to Yelandur the belt of forest again narrows. Much sandalwood is intermixed with it, very little teak is seen, open glades are common, and the country is very hilly.

The only other wooded portion of this District is the eastern taluq of Malavalli. There káráchi<sup>2</sup> is not uncommon round the Basavana-betta hill, and bamboos are abundant. Honné, matti, and ippe<sup>3</sup> are abundant, but the vegetation generally is poor. The dindiga-tree, which yields a valuable gum, grows abundantly.

The Hunsúr taluq has a comparatively heavy rainfall in the west, where it borders Coorg, and several very fine specimens of mangoes, tamarinds and banyans grow round the villages. In this and the Heggadadevankote taluqs to the south, the fields are frequently divided by quick hedges or bamboo fences, among which bushes of various kinds have sprung up, and which much favour the growth of sandalwood. This marking off of fields by hedges is not common in Mysore. Parts of Periyapatna are covered with thousands of the date-palm (*P. sylvestris*), growing in the waste lands, and further south on the road to Heggadadevankote are two large fuel tracts known as the Paduvakote and Janapanahalli jungles; much of the tree vegetation would, if enclosed, grow up into useful timber. The Heggadadevankote taluq has much forest in it, and the bábúl is very common in fields.

The taluq of Mysore has no forest, but bábúl-trees grow all over it in the fields. There are several planted topes of mangoes and banyans, and the jámun-tree grows well in many parts. Some thriving cocoa- and areca-nut gardens are scattered throughout it. The taluq of Seringapatam is well irrigated by channels, and grows much rice and sugar-cane, as does the taluq of Tirumakudlu Narsipur in the east; but trees, except in planted groves, are scarce. Yedatore, another rice-growing taluq, is also bare of forest or large tracts of jungle; but the

<sup>1</sup> *Bignonia falcata*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hardwickia binata*.

<sup>3</sup> *Bassia latifolia*.



high waste-lands are covered with the *cassia auriculata*, and frequently the *cassia fistula*, both of which yield fuel for the use of the surrounding home population. The taluq of Mandya is very thinly wooded, and Maddur sub-taluq is not much better. Gundlupet and Chamaraj-nagar in the south are well off in this respect, the latter especially so, for in addition to the wood growing close by in the Ummattúr hóbli, and the jungles in the vicinity of Punjur, the Biligirirangan hills are near at hand. It is a well-watered land, full of paddy fields and rich gardens, strongly fenced in. The Nanjangud taluq has no lack of wood for home consumption.

**Forests.**—The *State Forests* are Ainúr Márigudi, 39 square miles in extent; Begur, 42 square miles; Kákankóte, 36 square miles; Viranhoshalli, Metikuppa and Hunasekuppa, 47 square miles; all in Heggadadevankote taluq. In Gundlupet taluq are the Bandipur, 25 square miles in extent, and Bérambádi, 50 square miles. There are also Chamrajnagar, 40 square miles; Narayandurg, 15; and Hasuvin Kával Sandal reserve,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . *District Forests* have been formed at Paduvakote and Janapanhalli, between Hunasur and Antarsante; on Basavanbetta, and between Halgur and the banks of the Káveri in Malavalli taluq; near the line of State forests running from Bandipur and Anechaur; and near Atgulipur and Punjur on the road passing Hardanhalli to the Hásanur ghat. There are also 24 plantations under the Forest Department, occupying 1,439 acres. There were in 1895 topes or groves to the number of 2,416, containing 81,402 trees; and 844 miles of road had been planted with avenues.

Attention has been directed to the great drain on the teak forests of the Mysore District, which has been going on from the time of the taking of Seringapatam, or even before that, and which threatens to exhaust the supply. One cause has been that, while in many other parts of India the forests were comparatively untouched owing to want of roads, there were trunk lines of communication passing through several of the forests in the Mysore District, admitting of easy access and the removal of teak and other timber. Teak seedlings are, no doubt, found more or less frequently in these forests, but the undergrowth and surroundings of an old forest seem not to be favourable to the raising of teak seedlings. The formation of regular teak plantations is therefore being carried out in places where the growth of this valuable timber, the demand for which is ever on the increase, may be free and unimpeded; the climate and soil of Mysore in certain parts being specially favourable for its propagation.

**Cultivation.**—The following is a list of the cultivated products of the District:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
<b>CEREALS.</b>		
Baragu ... ..	Panicum miliaceum ... ..	Common millet.
Bhatta ... ..	Oryza sativa ... ..	Rice.
Godhi ... ..	Triticum aristatum ... ..	Wheat.
Háraka ... ..	Panicum semiverticillatum...	
Jóla ... ..	Holcus sorghum ... ..	Great millet.
Kambu ... ..	Holcus spicatus ... ..	Spiked millet.
Navane ... ..	Panicum italicum ... ..	Italian millet.
Rági ... ..	Eleusine corocana ... ..	Ragi.
Sáme ... ..	Panicum frumentaceum ... ..	Little millet.
<b>PULSES.</b>		
Avare ... ..	Dolichos lablab ... ..	Cow gram.
Chennangi ... ..	Lens esculenta ... ..	Lentil.
Hesaru ... ..	Phaseolus mungo ... ..	Green gram.
Hurali ... ..	Dolichos uniflorus ... ..	Horse gram.
Kadale ... ..	Cicer arietinum ... ..	Bengal gram.
Tadugani ... ..	Dolichos catiang ... ..	
Togari ... ..	Cajanus indicus ... ..	Pigeon pea, doll.
Uddu ... ..	Phaseolus minimus ... ..	Black gram.
<b>OIL SEEDS.</b>		
Achchellu ... ..	Sesamum orientale ... ..	Gingelli.
Huchchellu ... ..	Guizotea oleifera ... ..	Wild gingelli.
Haralu ... ..	Ricinus communis ... ..	Castor-oil.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Arale ... ..	Gossypium indicum ... ..	Cotton.
Káphi ... ..	Coffea arabica ... ..	Coffee.
Hoge soppu .. ..	Nicotiana tabaccum ... ..	Tobacco.
Kabbbu ... ..	Saccharum officinale ... ..	Sugar-cane.
Sanabu ... ..	Crotolarea juncea ... ..	Country hemp.
Uppu nérie ... ..	Morinda ... ..	Mulberry.

The crops both wet and dry are classed under two heads, according to the season in which they are grown, *hainu* and *káru*. The season for sowing both wet and dry hain crops opens in July, that for sowing kár wet crops in September, and for kár dry crops in April. It was not uncommon in former times for the ryots to obtain annually both hain and kár crops from their wet lands, the hain being the better of the two. It may however be doubted whether their aggregate out-turn in the year was greater than it is at present, as, without plentiful manuring, two crops a year tax wet land very severely. Now, owing to the yearly repair of the channels, and also in part to want of water, it is only under a few rain-fed tanks in the east of the District that both hain and kár crops are obtained from the same wet lands in one year.

On dry lands it is usual to grow two crops in the same year, the latter being a minor grain, if the land is fertile enough to admit of it. Thus horse gram, kadale, hesaru, &c., are often put in immediately after jóla has been reaped. But of grains which form the staple food



of the people, such as rági and jóla, the land will only admit of one crop a year as a rule, consequently the ryots are obliged to choose between a hain or kár crop. In the northern taluqs, Yedatore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Mandya and Malavalli, hain crops are preferred, because their growth is then more influenced by the monsoon. But in the southern or Malnad taluqs, the ryots generally find a kár crop more desirable, because while their jungle springs, and the rain, which there falls more frequently, afford them a tolerable supply of water all the year round, the south-west monsoon, which falls with greater force on the forest land, would render ploughing operations in June laborious.

The kár crops of paddy are farther divided into Tula kár, Kumbha kár, and Mésha kár. When the ryots are well supplied with bullocks and labour, then the Kumbha kár crop is sown at the most favourable season, that is at the end of September. But sometimes, owing to deficiency of the aforementioned requirements, part of the crop is sown before and part after the proper season. The former is known as Tula kár and the latter as Mésha kár. The Tula kár is an inferior crop. Under rain-fed tanks especially, which require some time to fill, the rice harvest is often very late, for many ryots are averse to trusting to future rain, and will not put in their seed until the tank is full.

All crops can be grown as either hain or kár with the exception of certain sorts of paddy, cotton, wheat, gram, (which however is sometimes grown as manure for a wet crop,) háraka, bargu, jírige, kadale, tadagani, huchchellu, coriander, chillies and turmeric, which are grown as hain only.

The extensive system of irrigation channels gives special prominence to paddy and sugar-cane cultivation and other wet crops. Owing to the richness of the soil a liberal crop usually rewards the ryot without that constant manuring which is necessary in most other districts. The following is a list of varieties of rice known in the District: doḍḍa bhatta, or dappa bhatta, kembhatta, késari, puṭráj bhatta, chambe, kavaḍaga, kari bhatta, punuguráj, ból mallige, ganḍa sarige, chinna sarige, kendalu, sukadás, bilé bhatta, kare káru, jírige sanna, haladi sanna, arsina sanna, kár sanna, kaliyúr sanna, saláki sanna, góbi sanna, sakláti sanna, bangár kaḍḍi, munduga or murḍuga (bara bhatta). The last named is grown by *bengár* or dry cultivation, and only needs a moist situation and a fair supply of rain. It has been found impossible to define exactly the season at which each is grown, on account of the different observances of each taluq in this respect. The usual period which elapses before the paddy arrives at maturity is six months, but two or three varieties, karé káru, for instance, require only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months, while others, such as doḍḍa bhatta and mundaga require seven

months. The *sanna* paddy is of superior quality to the others, and from it table rice is cooked.

As is the case throughout India, there are three methods of rice cultivation, both in hain and kár : the *bara bhatta* or *punaji*, in which the seed is sown dry on the field ; the *mole bhatta*, in which the seed is not sown until it has sprouted through being soaked in water and packed in leaves ; and the *ndti*, by which method the seed is first sown very thick in a small plot of ground and transplanted into the field when the shoots are a foot high. The last is the most common, and yields the best crop.

All the varieties of rice can be cultivated according to the *ndti* or transplantation mode, with the exception of one, that one the coarsest of all, which is known in different taluqs under the several names of mundaga, muradaga, kannel bhatta and bara bhatta, being subject to the rules laid down for the bara bhatta (broad cast) or punaji method.

Rági (*eleusine corocana*) is the staple food of the District. The poorer classes and those who gain their bread by manual labour are here greatly prejudiced against rice, and fully appreciate the strengthening qualities of rági. The varieties of rági are kempa or yelchegan, huluparé, kari, boliga, hasargambi, kari banḍuga, bili banḍuga and kari kádi. Of these, the two first are the most esteemed, and the two last held in least repute. The different kinds are not usually separated, three or four being often sown in the same field. Owing to the exhaustive nature of rági, the land on which it is sown will not ordinarily support another crop during the same year. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. Rági straw is reckoned the best fodder for cattle, and they will thrive and work on it alone without requiring gram, which is not the case with respect to paddy-straw. It also supplies a very nourishing but too heating fodder for horses when grass is scarce. This grain thrives best on a rich red soil, and grows either in the hain or kár season.

Tobacco is grown extensively in Hunsúr and Yedatore taluqs and is of a superior quality at Bettadpur. Cotton is grown in the rich black soil which is most abundant in Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu Narsipur and Mandya. Coffee cultivation has been tried but apparently with most success in the region of the Biligirangan hills. Much attention was paid to promoting mulberry cultivation in the eastern taluqs for the support of silk-worms, but the same fatality for long attended the efforts to rear healthy insects as in other parts. This has now been overcome.

*Area under principal crops.*—The following figures show the number of acres cultivated in 1892 with the chief crops :—Rice 97,475, wheat 5,911, other food grains 922,546. oil seeds 68,528, sugar-cane 2,505,

cotton 1,218, tobacco 5,115, vegetables 6,973, cocoanut and areca-nut 30,453, mulberry 6,289.

**Wild Animals.**—The range of elephants extends through nearly the whole belt of jungle which fringes the south and part of the east and west of the District. They are supposed to breed chiefly in the Biligirirangan hills. In former years they were a constant source of ruin to the ryots in most of the southern taluqs, and even now they sometimes cause considerable damage to the crops in Heggadadevankote, Hunsúr, and Chamarajnar. But their numbers were found to be decreasing so fast, owing to increased cultivation, that extinction appeared imminent, and on the recommendation of Colonel Elliot, C.B., Commissioner of Ashtagram, the indiscriminate killing and snaring of elephants was provided against by an order of the Chief Commissioner, which appeared in the year 1868. It is now illegal to destroy elephants unless they prove destructive to the crops, in which case a special licence must be obtained. An account of the Keddah department formed in 1874 for the capture and taming of elephants, and of the operations under this head since, has been given in Vol. I., p. 179. Notwithstanding all the captures made, the numbers do not seem to diminish so much as might be expected, considerable catches having been made in 1896 and 1897.

Tigers are most numerous in the Heggadadevankote and Hunsúr taluqs, in the former being met with everywhere. But, except in some portions of the north, they are found wherever there is sufficient jungle to give them cover. Their numbers have greatly decreased within the last 100 years, owing to the spread of firearms among the inhabitants and increase of cultivation. During the year 1891 only two people in all were killed by these wild beasts in this District—a remarkable example of the increase of civilization since the last century, when all the inhabitants of a village were frequently driven away by the ravages of tigers. Buchanan gives a curious account of Periyapatna in this respect. In his time, tigers had taken possession of the inner fort, and especially of the temples, to such an extent that it was unsafe to enter it even in the day time, and the inhabitants of the outer fort were compelled to shut themselves up at sunset.

The usual method of destroying tigers is to mark one down in a thick patch of jungle, and surround it with a strong net about 300 yards in circumference. It is then easily despatched. Great skill is shown by the shikaris, who are generally of either Bedar or Uppaliga caste, in following this plan. Another way is to hang up a loose net across where the tiger is expected to go. He is then driven towards it and, as it falls on him as soon as touched, gets entangled in its folds, when he is killed with spears.

Panthers are common all over the District. Bison are abundant throughout the ranges frequented by elephants. Bears are found in the highlands, but not now in very great numbers. Sámbar are not uncommon, and spotted deer are numerous in the south of the District. Antelope are now scarce owing to the great numbers shot and snared, and it is to be feared that unless preserving is resorted to this animal will become extinct in the District.

*Birds.*—Peafowl and jungle fowl are common in most of the jungles ; bustard on the plains.

*Fish.*—The following are the Kannada names of the larger fish found in the District : kurab or handi, gende, báje, beli, kochal, muchal, ravu, avul, hávu (a kind of eel), argin, kal-kove, kal-korma, giral, kun, godle, chani, kotu, kari, kechal, charl, chupped, báchanige. Most of these are good eating ; some are found only in particular localities, but many are found not only in the rivers but also in the tanks.

**Domestic Animals.**—The finest cattle in the District, and indeed in Southern India, are the *Amrit Mahal* or Sultan's breed, which is supposed to have been originally obtained by Haidar Ali from a conquered pálégar. The breed was maintained with the greatest care by Tipu Sultan, and fell into British hands after the taking of Seringapatam. It was then placed under the Mysore Government, but subsequently, in 1813, the Commissariat Department of Madras assumed charge of the breed. In 1860 Sir Charles Trevelyan ordered the sale of all the herds, but a few years' experience showed the inexpediency of this measure, and in 1865 the Madras Government sanctioned the re-purchase of 4,000 cows and 100 bulls of the Amrit Mahal breed. Owing to five years' neglect it was with some difficulty that this number was collected, although 13,000 head had been sold in 1860. A large number had found their way to Egypt, being bought for the service of the Khedive. The herds were almost entirely in the hands of the Madras Government until 1882, when the establishment was taken over by the Mysore Government, under an agreement to supply the Madras Government with a certain number every year, as might be required, at a stipulated price. The breed is scattered in herds throughout the Mysore Province, the depôt being at Hunasur in this District. The *kávvals* or grazing grounds are all over the province, the largest being at the Súle-kere tank in Shimoga and at Hanagód near Hunasur. The cattle are driven from one to another according to the state of the grazing.

The cattle of this breed are as superior to those of any other as a thorough-bred horse is to an ordinary roadster. Their great speed is equalled by their capacity of endurance. With them Haidar Ali



marched 100 miles in two days and a half to the relief of Chidambaram, and with them both Haidar and Tipu were generally enabled to draw off their guns in the face of an enemy. That the breed had not deteriorated was shown in the Afghan war, when they proved their superiority to all the other cattle employed, often remaining upwards of 16 hours in the yoke.

In height, bullocks of the Amrit Mahal breed often reach 54 inches, bulls measure from 45 to 50, and cows from 40 to 45, with frames stout in proportion. The horns are long, and generally thin at the root, the forehead prominent, and the head rather large. In colour, the bulls preferred for breeding are iron-grey or slate-coloured: after being gelt, they gradually become white, a colour of which bulls are seldom born. The cows are generally white, or iron-grey: a mottled brown is not uncommon, but black or light red are seldom or never seen. One of the chief characteristics of the breed is found in their feet, which are remarkably sound and strong. The cows do not yield much milk, which is, however, very rich. These cattle are always in the open air, not being housed at night like the other Mysore breeds. During the wet weather they are all driven down to the Hunasur jungles on the borders of Coorg. They are not worked till they are six years old. This breed is not prolific, the average of births being about 50 per cent. on the number of cows.

The *Hallikár* is a local breed chiefly found in the hands of a few well-to-do patels. It closely resembles the Amrit Mahal: in fact, if the cattle of this breed were taken in hand and had the same care bestowed on them, they would probably equal the former, to which they are doubtless akin. The bulls of this breed are commonly iron-grey or slate-coloured: the cows iron-grey. The latter, like those of the Amrit Mahal breed, are bad milkers. The rearing of Hallikár cattle receives special attention in the Nagamangala taluq, particularly in and about Karadihalli.

*Madesvara betta* or *Madhugiri* is the name given to the large cattle found generally on the borders of the Coimbatore District. The bullocks of this breed are equal in point of size to the Amrit Mahal, but have neither the endurance nor the speed of the latter, and soon knock up in a long stage, especially when ill-fed: their feet, too, are seldom so hard and sound. White, mottled-brown, and light red are the colours most commonly met with. These cattle may also be known by their pendulous dewlaps and long loose sheaths, in which points they differ from both Amrit Mahal and Hallikár. The cows are excellent milkers. The finest specimens of this variety are to be met with at Ganjam near Seringapatam, where the merchants are in

the habit of picking them up young and feeding them well till they are old enough to work, by which means they attain great size.

The cattle ordinarily seen in a Mysore village are of a poor description. This is partly owing to want of care and to starvation, and partly to the indiscriminate system of breeding in vogue. Government interference and aid is urgently needed here. The breed will continue to deteriorate until good bulls are introduced and a Government breeding farm organized. Where good grazing is plentiful some improvement in the breed is perceptible, especially on the Coorg frontier ; but everywhere there is room for improvement.

Buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine and asses are numerous. The Kurumbars, a jungle tribe, easily tame the young of the wild hog, and there appears to be little or no distinction between the domesticated and wild breeds.

The live stock of the District consisted in 1893 of 685,100 cows and bullocks, 4,259 horses and ponies, 9,163 asses, 653,920 sheep and goats, and 4,745 pigs.

## HISTORY

A District traversed by the sacred stream of the Kávéri is assuredly not wanting in puranic legends, associated with every rapid, bend, island and hill in its course. But until a key to these tediously monotonous stories is discovered, if key there be, they must remain unmeaning and unprofitable fables.

Next to the Pánđu expedition sent by Yudhishtira, and Sahadeva's attack on Mahishmati, described with such singular details in the Mahá Bhárata (*see* above, Vol. I., p. 280), one of the oldest legends of an historical character, and not connected with the Kávéri, relates to a city named Manipura, in Kannada Haralukóte, the site of which is pointed out three miles south-east of Chamrajnagar. It is stated to be the Manipura mentioned in the Mahá Bhárata, the princess of which, named Chitrangada, was married by Arjuna, one of the Pánđu princes.<sup>1</sup> Babhruváhana, the son of this marriage, in course of time became king of Manipura. A fight afterwards took place between father and son, owing to the horse destined by Yudhishtira for the asvamedha, the defence of which devolved on Arjuna, having in the course of its wanderings to the Dakshina or south country come to Manipura.<sup>2</sup> Babhruváhana, according to the local account, ruled the country wisely and all his people were happy. The rains fell at the right seasons and the crops were abundant. Thus was Manipura equal to

<sup>1</sup> *Adi Parva*, 7826—7883.

<sup>2</sup> *Asvamedhika Parva*, 2303—2431.

Indraprastha. This prosperity invited an attack from two giants named Niváta and Kavacha, who bore a grudge against Arjuna. But Babhruváhana applying to his father for assistance, the latter came to the rescue and destroyed them. He then appointed Anjaneya or Hanumanta as guardian of the place and set up his image at each of the gates. The city is said to have been six miles square, with a gate on every side, the position of each being still indicated by an image of Anjaneya. The inscriptions at the place are of the Hoysala kings, 800 years old.

The earliest mention of Mysore or Mahishúr is referred to the time of Asoka in 245 B.C., when, on the conclusion of the third Buddhist convocation, a *thero* was despatched to Mahisha-mañḍala, as to Banavasi and other countries, for the purpose of establishing the religion of Buddha. Of other events of those early times, so far as they are connected with this District, we have no certain knowledge until the rise of the Gangas. But an old Jain work of the 10th century says that Bhadrabáhu, when he came to the south in the 3rd century B.C., with Chandra Gupta, and died on the journey at Sravana Belgola (*see* Vol. I., p. 287), was on his way to the Punnáṭa country. This must be the Punnáḍ described below, and corresponds with the Pounnata mentioned by Ptolemy, whence beryl was obtained in the Roman period.

**Gangas.**—The Ganga dynasty appears to have been established in the 2nd century, and the Ganga kings ruled over the greater part of Mysore till about 1004, their principal territory being known as the Gangavádi Ninety-six Thousand. They claim Kuválála or Kolar as their original city in this country, but tradition credits them with a capital called Skandapura, which is supposed to have been at Gajalhaṭṭi, on the Moyár, near its junction with the Bhaváni, beyond the south of the Chámarájnagar taluq, west of Satyamangalam. However, in the 3rd century the capital was established at Talakád on the Kávéri, in Tirumakúdal Narsipur taluq. At this period the south of the Mysore District was occupied by a kingdom called the Punnáḍ Ten Thousand, whose capital was at Kittipura, identified by me with Kittúr on the Kabbani, in Heggadadevankote taluq. This Ten Thousand country may correspond with the Padi-nád or Ten-nád country of later times, of which the name survives in Hadinád. In the 5th century the Ganga king Avinita married the daughter of the Punnáḍ Rája, Skandavarmá, and his son Durvinita seems to have absorbed Punnáḍ into the Ganga dominions. Though Talakád continued to be the Ganga capital, the royal residence was apparently removed to Makunda (Channapatna taluq) in the 7th century, and in the 8th century to Manne (Nelamangala taluq).

Early in the 9th century the *Ráshtrakútas*, whose capital was Mányakheta (Malkhed in the Nizam's Dominions), seized and imprisoned the Ganga king, and appointed their own viceroy to administer the Ganga territories. An inscription of the *Ráshtrakúta* prince Kambharasa, or Ranávaloka, probably the first viceroy, occurs in Heggadadevankote taluq.

Eventually the Ganga king was restored to power, and in the 10th century there were matrimonial alliances and the greatest intimacy between the Gangas and the *Ráshtrakútas*. This was especially the case in the time of Bútuga, who married the *Ráshtrakúta* king's sister, and whose son married the *Ráshtrakúta* king's daughter. He had secured the Ganga throne by putting to death the rightful heir, Ráchamalla, his brother, or half-brother. But an inscription in Heggadadevankote taluq shows that the chiefs of Bayal-nád and other parts refused to recognize his claims and fought for Ráchamalla. At this period the Cholas were at war with the *Ráshtrakútas*, and, led by their king Rájáditya, apparently entered the Mysore country in order to attack them, when Bútuga, by some treachery, killed the Chola king at a place called Takkola<sup>1</sup> and brought the war to an end. This was in 950.

**Cholas.**—But in about 1004 a formidable invasion by the Cholas took place, under the command of Rájendra Chola, son of the reigning king Rájarája. They succeeded in capturing Talakád and overthrew the Ganga power, which had ruled over Mysore for nearly a thousand years. Giving to Talakád the name of Rájarájpura, the Cholas speedily possessed themselves of all the country in Mysore south of the Kávéri, together with that east from Seringapatam, along with the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. In accordance with their usual policy they imposed their own names on the conquered provinces, and the south of the Mysore District thus became the Mudikonda Chola-mandala, the part in which Talakád was situated being called the Rájendra Chola-valanád. Towards the west, partly in Mysore and partly in Coorg, they subdued the Changálva kings of Nanjaráyapattana and Piriypattana, who in consequence received the name Kulóttunga-Chola-Changálva.

**Hoysalas.**—Meanwhile the Hoysalas, whose capital was at Dorasamudra (Halebid in the Belur taluq), had been gradually increasing in power. Vinayáditya, who came to the throne in 1047, subdued the Malapas or hill-chiefs, who may be identical with the Danáyaks of Bettadakóte (on the Gópálswámi hill, Gundlupet taluq). From the account given in Vol. I, p. 336, it will be seen that during the confusion that ensued on the break-up of the Ganga power, nine

<sup>1</sup> Possibly the Tati-hole, a stream described by Buchanan (I, 413), at Hanur in Coimbatore District, to the south of Sivanasamudra.



brothers, called the Nava Danáyak, established themselves at Beṭṭadakóte, and after splitting into two hostile parties, the four victorious ones got possession of Nanjangud and overran all the hill region from the south of Coorg to Goa, and from Satyamangala to the Bisale Ghat.

But soon after 1104 the Hoysalas gained a much greater accession of power under Bitti Deva (afterwards called Vishnuvardhana), who retook Talakád and drove the Cholas out of Mysore. The capture of Talakád itself was effected by his general Ganga Rájá, who was a representative of the old Ganga kings. Vishnuvardhana recovered all the Ganga dominions and took the title of Vira Ganga. In 1117 he claims to be ruling over a territory extending from Nangali (Mulbagal taluq) in the east to Barkanur (in South Kanara) in the west, and from Kongu (Salem and Coimbatore), Chera (Travancore) and Anamale (the hills of that name) in the south to Sávimale (? in Dharwar) in the north. The career of the Hoysalas is given in detail in the chapter on History. It will suffice here to say that on the final destruction of Dorasamudra by the Muhammadans in 1326, it was to Tondanur (Tonnur in Seringapatam taluq) that the Hoysala king retired.

**Vijayanagar.**—In the 14th century the Hoysala dominion came to an end, and the Vijayanagar sovereigns next became paramount throughout the south. Narasa, the founder of the second dynasty, captured Seringapatam in about 1495. A viceroy known as the Sri Ranga Ráyá, from Srirangapattana (Seringapatam) the seat of his government, levied tribute in their name on the neighbouring chiefs, and had under his direct jurisdiction the districts of Patna Ashtagram and Mysore Ashtagram, with outlying territories to the west. In the 16th century Jagadeva Ráyá of Channapatna (Bangalore District) held sway over the eastern and some of the northern parts of the District. At the same time a line of kings was ruling Padinád, in the south of the District, with a city at Yelandur. There were also chiefs at Ummattúr, Múgúr and other places.

**Mysore Wodeyars.**—Among the feudatory chiefs the Wodeyars of Mysore, the account of whose origin is given in the first part of this work, rapidly rose to a position of independence. After evading the payment of tribute on various pretexts, Rájá Wodeyar, in 1610, succeeded in gaining possession of Seringapatam. The mode in which this was accomplished is involved in some obscurity. "The prevailing tale states that the viceroy Tirumal Ráj, or Sri Ranga Ráyá, as he is sometimes called, being afflicted with the rájpora, or royal boil, the disorder most fatal to opulent and luxurious Indians, retired to the holy temple of Talakád, with the view of being cured by the interposition of the idol, or breathing his last before the sacred shrine; and

that previously to his departure he had selected Ráj Woḍeyar of Mysore for the confidential trust of administering the government in his absence ; and in the event of his death, of transferring it to his kinsman and heir the Woḍeyar of Ummatur.

But on adverting to the animosities and jealousies which had prevailed for many years between these two persons, and the recent attempt of the viceroy, only three years before, to remove Ráj Woḍeyar by assassination, we must reject as contrary to all probability the tale of this singular bequest of confidence and friendship.

Forty-six years had now elapsed since the subversion of the empire from which the viceroy had derived his original powers. This sinking and fugitive state, foiled in the attempt to re-establish its government at Penugonda, had now renewed its feeble efforts at Chandragiri. The viceroy himself was worn down with age and disease : his government, long destitute of energy, had fallen into the last stage of disorganization, faction, and imbecility : it is not improbable that, foreseeing its impending destruction, he concluded the best compromise in his power with his destined conqueror ; and the manuscript of Nagar Pootia even details the names of the persons, probably of his own court, who had combined (as it is stated, with the permission of Venkatapati Raya, who then reigned at Chandragiri) to compel him to retire. All that can be determined with certainty is, the quiet retirement of Tirumal Ráj to Talakád, where he soon afterwards died ; and the peaceable occupation by Ráj Woḍeyar of the fort of Seringapatam, which thenceforth became the seat of the government of his family. It is certain that until this period the Rajas of Mysore openly professed the religion of the Jangam ; but many circumstances afford room to conjecture that it was about this time that they adopted the insignia and ceremonies of the sect of Vishnu ; and as the whole of the old court had been of that persuasion, it is highly reasonable to suppose that the real or ostensible conversion of the new Raja was one of the fundamental conditions of their conspiring to depose the viceroy."<sup>1</sup>

The extensive possessions of Jagadeva Rája of Channapatna were absorbed in 1630, and the subsequent conquests of the Mysore Rajas speedily brought within their dominion a territory which, at the death of Chikka Deva Raja in 1704, extended from the Palni hills, south of the Coimbatore country, to Midagesi in the north of the Tumkúr District, and from the borders of Coorg to Vaniambadi and Carnatic Ghur. That sovereign had with judicious policy maintained a friendship with Khasim Khan, the Mughal general from whom he had purchased Bangalore, now governor of Sira, and through him with the

<sup>1</sup> Wilks, *Hist. Sk. I.* 27.

court of Aurangzeb. On the death of Khasim Khan, in 1699, he sent an embassy to the emperor, then at Ahmednagar, with the view of obtaining a recognition of his extended authority, on which occasion it is alleged that the privileges were conferred of sitting on an ivory throne and of using a signet bearing the title of Jagat Deva Raja.

It is unnecessary in this place to follow the fortunes of the royal family throughout their subsequent career up to 1761, the date of Haidar Ali's usurpation of power; or to describe the conquests whereby this ruler enlarged the Mysore territories, including that of the rich capital of Bednur; the various wars in which he and his son Tipu Sultan engaged; the siege of Seringapatam by the British in 1792; its capture in 1799, the fall of Tipu and the restoration of the Hindu raj. These events have found full and able historians and are described elsewhere, in the chapter on History in Vol. I.

After 1799 Mysore became the capital in place of Seringapatam. In 1809, owing to the increasing unhealthiness of the latter, the British troops were removed to Bangalore. A native regiment was quartered at Hiróḍ, or the French Rocks, a healthy spot a few miles to the north, until 1867, when it was removed to a new cantonment at Mysore. But the site chosen for this, about three miles to the north, proved so feverish that the troops reverted to French Rocks, until the regiment was withdrawn altogether, in 1881.

The District formed at first part of the Patnada Ráyāḍa or Subáyana, and afterwards of the Ashtagram Faujdari. The latter, in 1862, merged in the Ashtagram Division, which included the Districts of Mysore and Hassan. Divisions had been abolished before the Rendition in 1881, and the island of Seringapatam was then made over to Mysore. In 1882 the District was extended by the addition of several taluqs from the Hassan District, which was also abolished. There were thus fourteen taluqs and three sub-taluqs, besides Yelandur jágir, included in the Mysore District, of which five taluqs and one sub-taluq were formed into the French Rocks Sub-Division. In 1886 the Hassan District was restored, but the limits of the Mysore District remained as they now are, embracing the French Rocks Sub-Division.

## POPULATION

*Number.*—The total population of the District, according to the census of 1891, is 1,181,814, composed of 580,737 males and 601,077 females.

*Density.*—There are thus 214·24 persons to a square mile. But the population of the City of Mysore, which numbers 74,048, slightly affects the result; excluding this, we obtain 200·82 persons per square mile.

Tirumakudal Narsipur is the most densely populated taluq, containing 384·67 persons to the square mile. The rate in Yedatore, which is next, is 316·93, in Yelandur 311·31, in Seringapatam 311·10. There are four other taluqs which exceed the average for the District.

*By religion.*—The following table shows the numbers under the principal religious heads :—

Religion.	Above 15.		Under 15.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus ... ..	339,160	363,386	214,268	211,346	1,128,160	95·46
Muhammadans ... ..	15,542	14,999	9,165	8,795	48,501	4·10
Jains ... ..	720	659	388	391	2,158	0·18
Christians ... ..	906	911	565	565	2,947	0·25
Others (17 Parsis, 27 Sikhs, 4 Jews) ... ..	15	19	8	6	48	—
Total ... ..	356,343	379,974	224,394	221,103	1,181,814	—

*Increase.*—The following figures compare the estimates of population in the *kháneshumári* accounts of 1853-4 with the numbers recorded in the censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Taluq.	1853-4	1871.	1881.	1891.
Chamarajnagar ... ..	70,750	82,214	75,224	91,250
Gundlupet ... ..	33,657	58,620	54,404	63,036
Heggadadevankote ... ..	31,995	55,703	63,794	61,226
Hunsúr ... ..	74,730	116,632	113,334	113,271
Krishnarajpet ... ..	53,511	84,512	74,188	91,453
Malavalli ... ..	49,510	75,603	71,852	85,910
Mandya ... ..	70,822	99,873	79,640	99,783
Mysore ... ..	89,537	119,011	120,364	134,684
Nagamangala ... ..	52,528	74,825	54,615	69,265
Nanjangud ... ..	36,995	93,972	85,261	97,374
Seringapatam ... ..	66,506	77,548	77,671	85,242
Tirumakudlu Narsipur ... ..	39,560	72,466	71,286	83,454
Yedatore ... ..	37,978	66,370	61,358	74,262
Yelandur ... ..	(25,000)	27,459	28,103	31,754
Total ... ..	733,079	1,104,808	1,031,094	1,181,964

Some of the differences are due to redistribution of taluqs and changes in the limits of the District. Up to 1891 there was an apparent increase in the total of 65·81 per cent. in 18 years. But 25 per cent. must be allowed for defective estimate in the *kháneshumári* accounts. The famine caused the total to be reduced by 6·67 per cent. in 1881, but it rose again in 1891 by 14·63 per cent. The net result may be stated at an increase of 29 per cent. in 38 years.

*Classes.*—Classified according to occupation and nationality, the population consists of the following divisions :—

	No.	Per cent.
A. Agricultural ... ..	400,851	33·91
B. Professional ... ..	68,252	5·77
C. Commercial ... ..	115,778	9·79
D. Artisan and Village Menial ... ..	529,884	44·83
E. Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers ... ..	14,439	1·22
Races and Nationalities ... ..	51,469	4·35
Others, not stated ... ..	1,141	0·09

The following are the largest castes or classes, those which number over 10,000, in order of strength. These account for 1,077,364 or 91·16 per cent. of the population :—

Wokkaliga ...	325,557	Musalmán ...	45,483	Agasa ...	19,435
Holeya ...	173,003	Bráhmāna ...	42,998	Banajiga ...	17,811
Lingáyita <sup>1</sup> ...	155,184	Uppára ...	34,717	Kumbára ...	16,136
Kuruba ...	115,805	Panchála ...	32,225	Gániga ...	15,634
Besta ...	59,550	Mádiga ...	23,816		

By far the most numerous class of Wokkaliga are the Gangadikára (271,935), then the Telugu Wokkaliga (9,216). Of the Kuruba, 91,441 are Hálu Kuruba. Of the Besta, 26,034 are Parivára. Of Musalmans the Shekhs number 28,634, Pathans 7,586 and Sayyids 7,327. The largest sect of Brahmans is the Srivaishnava (6,289), then Hala Kannadiga (5,580), Smárta (3,904), Desastha (3,608), and Badaganád (3,298). Of the Panchála, 18,498 are Akkasále. Of Banajigas, the Telugu (6,438) are the most numerous, then Dása (5,410).

**Stock.**—The *agricultural stock* in 1893 consisted of 22,220 carts and 152,848 ploughs. The *manufacturing stock* included 4,933 looms for cloth, 1,451 for kambli, 239 for girdles, 32 for goni, and 13 for carpets. There are also 1,295 wooden oil-mills.

**Tanks.**—The number of tanks in the District is returned as 2,000.

**Dwellings.**—The dwellings of the people in 1892 consisted of 194,854 houses, of which 166 were terraced, 26,454 tiled, and the rest thatched. The Mysore, Seringapatam, Nanjangud, and Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluqs contain the largest number of first and second class houses.

**Towns and Villages.**—The District contains 19 Municipal towns, with a population of 140,520, composed of 112,937 Hindus, 929 Jains, 24,354 Musalmans, 2,252 Christians, 17 Parsis, 27 Sikhs, and 4 Jews. The last three are all in Mysore. The following are the towns, with the population of each :—

<sup>1</sup> There are also 5,088 included in Wokkaliga.



Mysore ... ..	74,048	Nagamangala ... ..	2,667
Seringapatam ... ..	12,551	French Rocks ... ..	2,470
Nanjangud ... ..	6,421	Yedatore ... ..	2,413
Malavalli ... ..	5,639	Mandya ... ..	2,348
Hunsur ... ..	5,141	Maddur ... ..	2,217
Chamarajnagar ... ..	4,675	Sargur ... ..	1,746
Gundlupet ... ..	4,022	Krishnarajpet ... ..	1,662
Saligrama ... ..	3,788	Tirumakudlu Narsipur ... ..	1,650
Sosale ... ..	3,033	Heggadadevankote ... ..	1,295
Melukote ... ..	2,734		

The total number of *asali* or primary villages in 1891 was 3,175, to which were attached 1,701 *dákhali* or secondary villages or hamlets. Of the former 2,759 were populated and 416 depopulated. Government villages numbered 2,818, and inám villages 357—namely, sarvamánya 245, jódi 73, and káyamgutta 39.

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

At *Seringapatam*, on the occasion of the *Rathasaptami utsava*, held for one day in January, when 20,000 people come together. At the same place 10,000 people assemble during the *Brindávanótsava*, kept up a single night in October or November.

At *Melukote*, during the *Vairanudi utsava*, held for 12 days from Phalguná or Chaitra suddha 5, more than 10,000 people assemble.

At *Ganjam*, where 20,000 people collect for the *Karighatta játre*, held for one day in February or March.

At *Sante Kasalgere*, Mandya taluq, where 12,000 people assemble for the *Chaudésvara játre*, held in March.

At *Bettahalli* or *Mudukdore* in Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluq, where 10,000 people come together on the occasion of *Mallikárjunaswami játre*, lasting 15 days in January or February.

At *Holalu*, Mandya taluq, 6,000 people celebrate the *Patnada Amman játre*, in February.

At *Boppagaudanpura*, Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluq, 4,000 people assemble for the *Manteswami játre*, held for three days in March or April.

At the *Chamundi hill*, on the occasion of the *Chamundésvari Amma rathotsava*, held in October, 4,000 people attend.

At *Marhalli*, Malavalli taluq, where 3,000 people come together for the *Narasimhaswami rathotsava*, which lasts for five days in May.

At *Satanur*, in Mandya taluq, 3,000 people assemble for the *Bire Deva játre*, held once in four or five years.

At *Mugur*, Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluq, the *Tibba Devi játre*, lasting for 10 days in December or January, is attended by 2,000 people.

At *Chunchankatte* in Yedatore taluq, 2,000 people come to the *játre*, which lasts for 20 days in January.

Below the *Chunchanagere* hill in Nagamangala taluq, 10,000 people come to the *Gangádharesvara játre*, held for 15 days from Phalguná suddha 3.

At *Somanhalli*, in the same taluq, *Ammama jatre* held for five days from Margasira suddha 14, attracts 4,000 people.

**Fairs.**—The largest weekly fairs are the following :—

Place.	Taluq.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Santemarahalli... ..	Chanarajnagar ... ..	Tuesday ... ..	3,000
Satanur ... ..	Malavalli ... ..	„ ... ..	1,000
Nidugatta ... ..	Mandya ... ..	Wednesday... ..	2,000
Ganganur ... ..	Tiruniakndlu Narsipur	Thursday ... ..	1,000
Hiród ... ..	Seringapatam ... ..	„ ... ..	2,000
Mandya... ..	Mandya ... ..	„ ... ..	1,000
Terakanambi ... ..	Gundlupet ... ..	„ ... ..	3,500
Malavalli ... ..	Malavalli ... ..	Friday ... ..	1,000

**Vital Statistics.**—*Births.*—The number of births registered in the District during the year 1893-4 was 17,447; of which 9,076 were of males and 8,371 of females. This gives a birth-rate of 14.76 per mille of the population.

*Deaths.*—The number of deaths registered was 7,407 males and 6,495 females, making a total of 13,902. The death-rate was thus 11.76 per mille of the population.

Of the whole number of deaths 7,918 were from fevers, 535 from bowel complaints, 821 from small-pox, 385 from cholera, 219 from injuries—namely, suicide 20, wounding or accidents 155, snake-bite or killed by wild beasts 44 : from all other causes 4,024.

*Diseases.*—The most prevalent disease in the District is malarious fever. It is usually of the intermittent type, and in the great majority of cases tractable. In the most feverish taluqs, however, splenic enlargement and visceral congestions are not unfrequent. Attacks are most common and severe in the cold season, and when the wind is easterly. The outbreak of cholera seems generally to commence early in the year, about April. It is very rare to hear of a case in the cold season.

Although, owing to the elevation of the District and the consequent coolness of temperature, Europeans generally enjoy fair health, fever is somewhat prevalent among them during the months of December, January and February; and exposure to the sun is perhaps more deleterious than in a hotter climate. Both Europeans and natives enjoy the best health during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, at which period the climate is agreeable and invigorating.

*Dispensaries.*—There are 15 taluq dispensaries, the number of patients treated in which during 1892-3 was 89,827.

## REVENUE

The subjoined is a statement showing the revenue of the District for five years :—

Items.	1890-1.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
Land revenue ... ..	15,64,535	15,92,944	16,30,338	16,99,188	17,38,171
Forests... ..	6,20,140	6,85,166	4,56,140	5,01,585	4,29,455
Mohatarfa ... ..	68,069	67,888	71,530	71,063	61,529
Abkari ... ..	2,86,062	3,82,127	3,84,092	5,86,599	5,83,989
Sáyar ... ..	6,712	6,503	5,083	2,063	2,166
Salt ... ..	1,361	1,042	860	1,235	1,236
Public Works ... ..	5,468	73,674	70,172	3,723	—
Stamps ... ..	1,68,294	2,27,383	2,00,691	1,98,189	1,96,991
Law and Justice ... ..	35,653	46,945	41,889	14,666	15,623
Police ... ..	2,824	2,735	682	50	152
Other items ... ..	21,983	21,991	29,494	63,667	65,326
Total Rs... ..	27,81,101	31,08,398	28,90,971	31,42,038	30,94,638

## TRADE

**Manufactures.**—The articles manufactured in the District are cotton cloths, cumblis, brass utensils, earthenware and jaggory, both cane and date. A little silk weaving is also carried on. Coarse country paper used to be made at Ganjam and Yedatore, but the manufacture has long ceased. The cloths of the best quality are made in Mysore and Ganjam, but in nearly every village the ryots manufacture sufficient to supply their own wants.

Government factories connected with the Commissariat were long maintained at Hunasur; consisting of a blanket manufactory, a tannery and leather manufactory, and a wood yard where carts and waggons were built. Although these have been abolished, the District continues to reap the advantage which they conferred in training workmen after the European model. Many of them still remain at Hunasur and are capable of turning out boots, knapsacks, &c., of good quality, some of which have been bought by Government for the use of native regiments and the police. What was formerly the Government Tannery is now in the hands of an enterprising native. For tanning

purposes the American sumach (*cæsalpinia coriaria*), introduced by Dr. Wallich in 1842, and called by the natives divi-divi, used to be considered the best. Excellent cumblis also continue to be made at Hunasur, but the large importation of English blankets has tended to throw them out of the market. Nearly all the country carts used in the District are built at the same place. There are also extensive pulping works for coffee, which is sent here from the Coorg estates.

Another important factory, established in 1847 by private enterprise, formerly in operation at Palhalli, under the designation of the Ash-tagram Sugar Works, was closed some years ago, on the departure and death of the proprietors. Jaggory produced by the ryots from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm was here bought and refined into sugar on a large scale. The process is elsewhere described. Prizes, medals and other honours were awarded to the produce of the Ash-tagram Sugar Works at the Universal Exhibitions of London, Paris, &c. The factory had, while in operation, an important influence on cultivation in the neighbourhood, especially of wet lands.

**Commerce.**—The principal exports of the District are : rice, rági, jola, chenna, horse-gram, betel-leaves, oil-seeds, silk, tobacco, hides, sugar, sandalwood and sheep ; and the imports : hardware, piece goods, ghee, cotton, wheat and salt. But this list is liable to variation every year as the seasons are bad or good. There is a great demand for grain from the west coast and Coimbatore, and the Nilgiri market derives a portion of its supplies from the Mysore District. There is also considerable trade with Bangalore and Madras. Commerce is not confined to any one caste and a large number of the traders are Musalmans ; there are also a great many Lambánis employed, principally on the Nilgiri road.

The large merchants are chiefly residents in the town of Mysore ; and are for the most part of the Kunchigar caste. They employ agents throughout the District to purchase up the grain, in many cases giving half the price in advance before the harvest is reaped. By this means a few men of large capital are able, in a certain minor degree, to regulate the market.

Much of the trade of the country is carried on by means of weekly fairs or santés, which are largely resorted to, and at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluq there is a great annual fair, which lasts for a month. It is upon these that the rural population are mainly dependent for their supplies.

The following is an approximate statement of exports and imports in 1892-3 :—

Articles.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Tons.	Value in Rs.	Tons.	Value in Rs.
Areca-nut ... ..	35½	19,845	189½	1,00,931
Castor-oil seed ... ..	1,517	1,45,545	510½	48,512
Copper ... ..	—	—	85½	79,645
Cotton and cotton thread ... ..	4	2,216	161½	1,09,280
Country cloths ... .. No.	5,000	5,000	80,000	80,000
Gall-nut ... ..	370	69,084	200½	40,020
Ghee ... ..	—	—	250	2,56,750
Horse-gram ... ..	2,000	1,54,000	500½	38,500
Hides ... .. No.	60,213	60,213	3,000	3,000
Iron and steel ... ..	—	—	600	86,620
Paddy and rice ... ..	21,930	12,91,080	11,900	5,86,900
Paper ... .. Reams	—	—	10,000	15,000
Pearls ... .. No.	—	—	4,500	22,500
Piece goods ... .. No.	10,000	40,000	87,500	3,50,000
Pottery ... .. No.	48,000	3,000	16,000	10,000
Rági ... ..	28,000	15,68,000	5,020	2,81,120
Salt ... ..	—	—	4,200	4,70,400
Silk, raw ... ..	—	—	1½	16,308
Silk cloths ... .. No.	—	—	105,000	6,30,000
Sugar and jaggory ... ..	726	1,08,000	370	85,740
Tobacco ... ..	120	67,200	50½	28,150
Wheat ... ..	—	—	300½	60,750

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways.**—The Mysore State Railway, metre gauge, runs through the District for about 60 miles. Entering to the east of Maddur, it passes on south-west through Mandya, Yeliyur and French Rocks stations, where it turns south and continues through Seringapatam, Paschima-váhini or Pachiván, Mysore and Kadakola to Nanjangud.

**Roads.**—The following table shows the number of roads in the District, their length, and cost in Rupees for annual up-keep:—

PROVINCIAL ROADS.			
		Miles.	Cost.
Madras-Cannanore road ... ..	...	82	12,300
Bangalore-Nelligere road, minor branches ... ..	...	61	10,370
Mysore-Manantoddy road ... ..	...	56	6,720
Nanjangud-Hassanur Ghat road ... ..	...	45	3,150
Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road ... ..	...	22	2,339
Mysore-Yelwal road ... ..	...	12	1,800
Mangalore road <i>via</i> Mercara ... ..	...	28	4,200
Mangalore road <i>via</i> Manjarabad Ghat ... ..	...	18	2,250
Total ... ..	...	324	Rs. 43,129



DISTRICT ROADS.					Miles.	Cost.
Mandya-Bannur road	...	...	...	...	15	750
Mysore-Bangalore road <i>via</i> Kankanhalli	...	...	...	...	46	2,525
Seringapatam-Sosile-Sivasamudram road	...	...	...	...	42	1,680
Sosile-Narsipur road	...	...	...	...	2	120
Yelwal-Hassan road	...	...	...	...	25	2,000
Sagarkatte-Ramnathpur road	...	...	...	...	24	1,200
Yedatore-Tippur road	...	...	...	...	4	160
Hampapur-Ramnathpur road	...	...	...	...	18	540
Bherya-Saligram road	...	...	...	...	6	180
Hunsur Begur road	...	...	...	...	46	2,760
Hunsur-Yedatore road	...	...	...	...	14	700
Hunsur-Hanagod road	...	...	...	...	9	270
Mysore-Mahadevapur road...	...	...	...	...	10	400
Mysore-Talkad-Sivasamudram road	...	...	...	...	33	1,650
Nanjangud-Hura road	...	...	...	...	18	540
Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar road	...	...	...	...	20	1,000
Nanjangud-Narsipur road	...	...	...	...	17	850
Kaulandi-Kollegal road	...	...	...	...	15	600
Chamrajnagar-Narsipur road	...	...	...	...	21	840
Fraserpet-Bettadpur-Hadya road	...	...	...	...	19	400
Hassan-Periyapatna-Cannanore road	...	...	...	...	21	1,060
Mysore suburban road	...	...	...	...	13	1,600
Channapatna-Halgur road	...	...	...	...	5	200
Tumkur-Maddur road	...	...	...	...	10	800
Mandya-Koppa railway feeder	...	...	...	...	12	480
Maddur-Kaveri Falls road	...	...	...	...	29	290
Mysore Railway Station-Sivapura road	...	...	...	...	1	50
Mandya-Basara road	...	...	...	...	16	560
Mandya-Melukote road	...	...	...	...	6	240
Lingarajchatra-Kannambadi road	...	...	...	...	18	810
Seringapatam-Chanraypatna road	...	...	...	...	37	5,550
Attikuppa-Nagamangala road	...	...	...	...	25	875
Kikkeri-Ipya road	...	...	...	...	6	240
Palhalli-Kalasavadi road	...	...	...	...	2	80
Yediyur-Tiptur road	...	...	...	...	3	150
Nelligere-Sira road	...	...	...	...	6	360
Nelligere-French Rocks Station road	...	...	...	...	35	2,800
Jakkanhalli-Melukote road	...	...	...	...	4	206
Total	...	...	...	...	653	Rs. 35,516

**Accommodation for travellers.**—For the accommodation of European travellers, *Dak bungalows* or rest houses of the classes specified below have been built at the following stations, with Brahman kitchens for vegetarian Hindus:—

*First Class.*—Hunsur, Somanhalli.

*Second Class.*—Antarsante, Bandipur, Gundlupet, Hampapura, Krishnarajpet, Maddur (Gundlupet taluq), Malvalli, Mandya, Periyapatna, Settahalli and Yelval.

*Third Class.*—Atagulipura, Bannur, Begur, Bilikere, Chamrajnagar, Chetnahalli,

Chinkurli, French Rocks, Heggadadevakote, Kadakola, Kakankote, Kikkari, Nagamangala, Nelligere, Panchavalli, Sagar-katte, Sindhuvali, Yedayala.

There are also Inspection Lodges at Antarsante, Hunsur, Koppa, Krishnarajpet, Maddur (Mandya taluq), Mandya, Narsipur, Seringapatam, Yedatore and Yelwal.

Native travellers are accommodated in *chatrams* maintained at Balmuri, Bendravádi, Bhérya, Chamrajnagar, Dévámudhi, Gundlupet, Himadgopal betta, Lingámudhi, Maddur, Mandya, Mysore, Nanjangúd, Ságarkatte, Seringapatam, Tirumakúdu and Yedatore.

## GAZETTEER

**Ashtagram.**—Before the Rendition, this was the name of a Division, which included the Mysore and Hassan Districts. Till 1882 it was also the name of a taluq, then changed to Seringapatam.

There were formerly two taluqs—Pattana Ashtagrám and Maisúr Ashtagrám, each of which originally contained eight villages or townships bestowed upon the Brahmans as charitable ináms, whence the name *ashṭa-gráma*, eight villages. The tract north of the Kávéri was called Paṭṭana Ashtagráma, as attached to Srirangapaṭṭana (Seringapatam), and that south of the Kávéri, Maisúr Ashtagráma, from its connection with the city of Maisúr (Mysore).

**Attikuppa.**—The name of a taluq and town, changed in 1891 to Krishnarájpet.

**Bettadpur.**—A village in the Hunsur taluq, 20 miles north-west of the kasba, on the Piniyapatna-Hassan road. Population 2,209.

The isolated conical hill of Bettadpur, 4,389 feet above the level of the sea, is a conspicuous object to all the country round. The place is the principal seat of the Sankéti Brahmans. It is said to have been in former times a Jain principality, founded in the tenth century by Vikrama Ráya, a fugitive from the inundation of Dváraka. He, by treachery, overcame some Bedar chiefs who opposed his settlement, and established himself in Vikramapatna,<sup>1</sup> having subdued a territory yielding a revenue of 7,000 pagodas. He was succeeded by his son Chengal Ráya, regarding whom some curious tales are related. His right ear, it is said, was like that of an ass—a secret known to none but himself and the barber who shaved him. The possession of the secret so troubled the latter that to relieve himself he whispered it to the

<sup>1</sup> This would seem to be the same as Mallarajapatna, now an insignificant village on the right bank of the Kaveri opposite to Ramnathpur (Arakalgud taluq, Hassan District).

sandal-tree in the courtyard of the palace, under which the king was accustomed to be shaved.<sup>1</sup> Some time after, the king being pleased with the performance of some tumblers, at their request presented them with the sandal-tree in the courtyard for the purpose of making a drum. They cut down the tree and made the drum. But when it was beaten it gave forth no other sound than the words the barber had whispered to the tree, and thus the secret became everywhere known.<sup>2</sup> Other stories about Chengal Ráya are that his arms reached down to his knees, and that the soles of his feet were covered with hair from his never putting them to the ground for fear of killing some living creature, which, according to the Jain faith, would be a heinous sin.

Chengal Ráya was evidently a powerful king. He built Bettadpur in consequence of a dream of his brother's, extended his territory till its revenue amounted to 12,000 pagodas, and formed with Nanjunda Arasu, the Lingáyit ruler of Piriapatna, an alliance which was cemented by the marriage of Vira Raja, son of the latter, to Mallajamma, the daughter of Chengal Ráya. On this occasion he is said to have renounced the Jain faith for the tenets of the Lingáyits. Nanja Raja of Piriapatna, 180 years afterwards, took the possession and granted the chief a few villages as a jágir. In 1645 Piriapatna and Bettadpur were taken by the Mysore army under the dalavayi Dodda Raja. The jágir of the Bettadpur chief was, however, continued until resumed by Tipu.

On the hill of Bettadpur is a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna. It has at some period been struck by lightning, whence the common story that the lightning once a year pays a visit to Isvara on the hill.

**Biligiri-rangan hills.**—A range of hills in the south-east of the Yelandur jágir, running north and south for nearly 10 miles. On the highest point, 5,091 feet above the level of the sea, is the temple of Biligiri Rangaswami, from which the hills take their name—in Sanskrit Svetádri. They are ascended on the Yelandur side by two ghats, one of which is three miles long, very steep and only practicable for pedestrians; the other, now overgrown, was nine miles long and just passable for horses. The slopes are tolerably thickly wooded, the following being the principal trees found: teak, sandalwood, honné, matti, bité, kulé, kallubági, dadastu, jaldu, níra banni, bejilu, kuggi. Long grass everywhere covers the hills, often reaching from 10 to 18 feet in height, which, at the commencement of the hot season, is fired. The only inhabitants are the wild aboriginal tribe of Soligas, who

<sup>1</sup> The similar story of Midas will at once occur to the mind of the European reader.

<sup>2</sup> There is another tradition, in the south of the District, of a king named Lamba Karna Raya, the long-eared king. (See Terkanambi.)

occupy isolated hamlets, composed of five or six huts, made of mud and wattles and thatched with grass. Of wild animals, elephants are generally numerous; bison and sámbar are common; tigers, panthers, and bears are occasionally met with.

At the top of the ghát is a bungalow, near which is a cinchona plantation. A deep trench surrounds the garden to protect it from wild elephants, which are continually threatening it. With the exception of a small but thriving coffee estate, owned by the shánbhóg of the temple, there is no other plantation on this side of the Biligiri-rangans, although the soil and climate offer great advantages. Fever, which is prevalent at certain seasons, is one obstacle to settlers, and bad water, which at present has to be brought from tanks at some distance from the bungalow, is another. The temperature of the Biligiri-rangans is moderate, the thermometer seldom falling below 60° or exceeding 75°.

The temple, which is a short distance from the bungalow, is a shrine of great antiquity, but except from its situation, close to the brink of a precipice, presents no point of interest. It is said to have been repaired by Vishnuvardhana Ráya. A car procession takes place in April, to which about 3,000 devotees resort. Some copper-plates at the temple record a grant in 1667 by Muddu Rája of Hadinad (*see* Yelandur) for the god, here called Bilikal Tiruvengalanátha. The revenue of the temple is derived from two villages granted by Púrnaiya, and amounts to Rs. 945 per annum. On the summit of a hill, 12 miles north from the bungalow, are the ruins of an old fort named Kanchi Kóte, said to have been built by Ganga Rája of Sivasamudram for his son-in-law.

**Chamarajnagar.**—A taluq in the south-east. Area 479 square miles. Head-quarters at Chámarájnagar. Contains the following hóbblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mánya.	Jodí.	
1	A'lúr ... ..	13	11	12	1	—	11,239
2	Bádarapura ... ..	6	5	—	6	—	3,258
3	Chámarájnagar ... ..	19	16	19	—	—	16,152
4	Haradanhalli ... ..	36	10	34	2	—	7,938
5	Honganúr ... ..	16	2	16	—	—	6,672
6	Kágalvádi ... ..	8	8	8	—	—	9,033
7	Kottalvádi ... ..	26	1	26	—	—	6,328
8	Sautemáranhalli ... ..	15	9	12	1	2	10,847
9	Ummattúr ... ..	8	2	—	8	—	5,453
10	Uyyamballi ... ..	32	7	28	4	—	14,330
	Total ... ..	179	71	155	22	2	91,250

*Principal places, with population.*—Chámaráj-nagar, 5,507; Rámasamudra, 4,693; Mangala, 3,379; Honganúr, 2,213; Kúdlúr, 1,994; Nágavalli, 1,897; Kágálvádi, 1,871; Ummattúr, 1,827; Kottalvádi, 1,767; Haradanhalli, 1,762; Saragúr, 1,689; Kudúr, 1,678; Chandakavádi, 1,619; Jotigondanapura, 1,614; Bágali, 1,392; Amachavádi, 1,369; Harve, 1,309; A'lúr, 1,253; Badanaguppe, 1,184; Ságade, 1,165; Tamadahalli, 1,112; Bendravádi, 1,074.

The taluq is watered by the Honnu-hole or Suvarnavati, which, rising beyond the southern frontier, flows with a north-easterly course past Rámasamudram and A'lúr into the Yelandur jágir. Near Attikalpur it is crossed by the Gajanur dam, whence springs the Bandigeri channel; and by the Hongalvadi dam, from which a channel of the same name runs to the large tank of Rámasamudram near Chámaráj-nagar. Temporary dams are constructed by the ryots of stakes, mats and sand after the monsoon is over and when the water of the river is consequently low. By these means are fed the Homma, Alurhalla, Alur Hosahalla, Saragur and Maralhalla channels. There are besides many large and small tanks.

Taken as a whole the taluq is remarkably rich and fertile, consisting of a fine, well-watered, and level plain stretching away north-westwards from the slopes of the Biligiri-rangan hills, which form its eastern and southern boundary. The low forest land at the foot of this range was probably well-populated in former times. The soils are of great variety, ranging from black and rich red to poor and gravelly. The poorer soils are on the slopes and watersheds towards the west, rapidly improving in depth and quality towards the east and in the valley of the Honnu-hole.

Jola is the staple dry crop; among the others, absence of cotton cultivation is remarked. The black soils produce almost all crops peculiar to such soil, including mulberry without irrigation; double crops in dry soil are not uncommon. In the wet lands comparatively little sugar-cane is raised. The gardens of areca, cocoa-nut and betel on the banks of the Honnu-hole are very fine. Date groves abound in all the hollows, when otherwise unoccupied, the tree being here very prolific. A very short neglect of gardens is sufficient to convert them into dense date-topes. There is some coffee cultivation, under European management. The original elephant keddahs are in the forests to the south-east.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1877 into 30 villages, occupying a tract of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in the south-east, bounded by the Yelandur jágir on the north, the Biligiri-rangan hills on the east, and the Honnu-hole on the west, which it was intended to form into a jágir

for the grandsons of the former Maharaja. But the general revenue settlement of the taluq was introduced in 1894. The area at this time was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 82,796; wet, 3,897; garden, 3,372)...	90,065
Inám villages ... ..	42,575
State forests (68,059); kávals (9) ... ..	68,068
<hr/>	
Total acres 200,708	

The unoccupied area was 3,501 acres. The whole of the Bedarpur and Ummattur hoblis are inám, forming the endowments of the Chámarájesvara temple. The total revenue demand of the taluq for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,65,000, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,08,689.

The average annual rainfall at Chámaráj Nagar for 26 years (1870-95) has been as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	0'12	0'43	1'39	4'60	1'05	0'75	2'12	2'47	4'82	2'43	0'50	20'68

The trunk road from Nanjangúd connects Chámaráj Nagar with the railway there and continues on to Coimbatore by the Hasanur ghat. A road from Gundlupet crosses this at the kasba and is carried on to Tirumakudal-Narsipur. A branch from the Nanjangúd road runs through Ummattur to Yelandur.

**Chamaraj Nagar.**—A town situated in 11° 55' N. lat., 77° E. long., 36 miles south-east of Mysore, on the Hasanur ghat road, and 22 miles from the railway at Nanjangúd. Head-quarters of the taluq of the same name and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus . . . . .	1,935	2,106	4,041
Muhammadans . . . . .	247	269	516
Jains . . . . .	53	61	114
Christians . . . . .	—	4	4
Total . . . . .	2,235	2,440	4,675

It is situated in a plain composed of black cotton soil and is a thriving place. The principal Jain basti was erected in 1117, under the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, by his general Punisa-Rája, who claims to have terrified the Todas, captured Nilagiri, and made himself master of Kerala or Malabar. Its present name was bestowed in 1818 by the Mahárája Krishna Rája Wodeyar of Mysore, who, on learning that his father, the unfortunate Chámaráj Wodeyar, was born

there, resolved to dedicate the town to his memory. He accordingly changed the name from Arakoṭhára<sup>1</sup> to Chámarájñagar, and in 1825 founded there a large temple to Chámarájésvara. This he endowed in 1828 with sarvamányam villages yielding a yearly revenue of about Rs. 17,000 and an establishment consisting of an Amildar and 157 subordinates. As a work of art this temple contrasts unfavourably in point of durability and beauty with the old temple which it was intended to supersede, and from which most of the materials employed in its construction were procured. As in the temple at Nanjangúid, its outside walls are surmounted with representations of the different deities ranged in rows, so that each votary may find his patron saint without trouble. At about the same time the Rája had a palace erected at Chámarájñagar, an unshapely and ill-constructed building in the eastern style. A number of additional shrines in the temple were provided in 1850 and 1851 by some of the royal ladies.

Two miles east of the town is the populous suburb of Rámasamudram, containing 4,693 people, near to which are the ruins of an extensive city of antiquity, whose name, according to tradition, was Manipur.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	699	1,103	1,075	1,989
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	1,755	1,236	2,644

**Chamundi.**—A rocky hill two miles south-east of the fort of Mysore, rising to a height of 3,489 feet above the level of the sea. Owing to its isolated position and precipitous sides it renders the position of Mysore conspicuous from afar. The oldest temple on the hill is that of Marbbala or Mahábales'vara, which was endowed by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana in 1128, and in 1620 by the descendant of the Vijayanagar kings, ruling at Chandragiri.

The hill takes its name from the goddess Kálí or Chámundi, the consort of Siva, held to delight in blood, who is worshipped in a temple on the summit. Human sacrifices were common here in old times, but were rigorously put a stop to under the administration of Haidar. Krishna Rája Wodeyar III. repaired this shrine in 1827 and furnished it with a tower. In 1848 he presented it with the *simhaváhana* and other animal cars used in processions. A flight of stone steps leads to the top of the hill, and two-thirds of the way up, cut out of the solid rock, is a colossal figure of Nandi, the holy bull on which

<sup>1</sup> Properly *ari kuthára*, an axe to the enemy.



Siva is mounted in [the mythological sculptures. The height of the figure is not less than 16 feet; the animal is represented in a recumbent posture and hung with trappings and chains of bells. Although the carving is in no way extraordinary, yet the gigantic size, the correct proportions of the statue, and the labour that must have been expended on it, render it inferior to no work of art of the kind in South India. Dodda Deva Rájá, who ascended the throne in 1659, and of whose character religion was the chief feature, was the author of this remarkable monument of devout zeal.

There is a bungalow at the top belonging to the royal family, which may be reached by a road carried along the northern slope, the distance by this way being 7 miles from Mysore.

**Chunchan-katte.**—A dam across the Kávéri, in Yedatore taluq, built in an advantageous position a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge called Danushkóti,<sup>1</sup> and a few hundred yards above the spot where the river falls from 60 to 80 feet in a succession of cascades. The Rámasamudram channel led off from this dam, together with the anicut itself, were constructed by Chikka Deva Rájá Wodeyar, who came to the throne in 1672. The rapids in the river invest the spot with great sanctity: hence a large festival is held here annually in January, attended by upwards of 2,000 people.

**French Rocks.**—The hills so called at Hirodi (*see* below). The highest point is 2,882 feet above the level of the sea.

**Hirodi or French Rocks.**—A town, formerly a military station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam, on the Mysore-Nagamangala road.

It is now the head-quarters of the French Rocks Sub-Division, and a municipality. The Sub-Division was formed in 1882 and includes the Krishnarajpet, Malavalli, Mandya, Nagamangala and Seringapatam taluqs.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus... ..	823	824	1,647
Muhammadans ... ..	268	364	632
Christians ... ..	73	118	191
Total ...	1,164	1,306	2,470

The French in Haidar's and Tipu's service were encamped here, whence its European name. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry was quartered in the cantonment until 1881, when it was given up as a military station.

<sup>1</sup> An old inscription describes it as Sita's bathing-place, and calls upon all who catch fish there to make an offering to her shrine.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	507	1,006	1,354	1,304
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	252	568	696	758

**Ganjam, or Shahar Ganjam,** a village at the east end of the island of Seringapatam, being a suburb of the city (which see). It was established by Tipu Sultan, who, in order to provide it with an industrial population, transported thither twelve thousand families from Sira (Tunkur District), which had been the seat of the Mughal Government. The place was dismantled by him in 1799, under the impression that the British Army of invasion would make use of it as they did in 1792. After the capture of Seringapatam, the village was laid out afresh and rapidly regained prosperity, in spite of its reputation for unhealthiness. It contains a number of well-to-do merchants, and country cloths are made. The former paper manufacture has entirely ceased.

**Gopalswami betta.**—A lofty hill of extremely picturesque appearance, 10 miles south-west of Gundlupet, rising to a height of 4,770 feet above the level of the sea. An ascent of three miles leads to the top, and the base of the hill may be estimated at 16 miles in circuit. Its name is that of the shepherd god of the Hindus, an incarnation of Vishnu. In the puranas it is called Kamaládri and Dakshina Govardhangiri. The hill abounds in springs, and to its extraordinary moisture and the strata of argilla that compose it may be attributed its remarkable verdure. From a distance its summit appears surrounded by an entrenchment, the remains of the old walls carried round its sides. It is generally enveloped in clouds and mist, whence its name of Himavad Gópálswámi betta; but when the weather is clear it commands a most extensive view of Mysore and the Wainad. Inside the old fort is a temple dedicated to Gópálswámi, who is said to be heard blowing on his flute on certain occasions. Allusion has already been made to the history of the place (p. 221: also Vol. I, p. 336). It was fortified by Somana Danáyak, and under the rule of the nine brothers named the Nava Danáyak, bore the name of Beṭṭada-koṭe or hill fort. The scene of the perilous leap by one of the Danáyaks on the north side, on the occasion of its capture, is still pointed out. At present the hill is uninhabited, except by two Brahmans belonging to the temple. An annual car festival is held there.

**Gundlupet.**—A taluq in the south. Area 544 square miles. Headquarters at Gundlupet. Contains the following hóblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hóblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Gundlu ... ..	30	5	30	—	—	15,726
2	Hangala ... ..	50	9	50	—	—	13,135
3	Kelasúr... ..	16	9	16	—	—	6,955
4	Kútanúr ... ..	30	14	30	—	—	8,497
5	Rághavapura ... ..	26	13	25	—	1	10,854
6	Terakañambi ... ..	33	5	32	1	—	7,869
	Total ... ..	185	55	183	1	1	63,036

*Principal places, with population.*—Gundlupet, 4,022; Terakañambi, 2,178; Kabbilli, 1,819; Hangala, 1,578; Kelasúru, 1,552; Báchahalli, 1,335; Hosapura, 1,328; Kadasoge, 1,258; Padagúr, 1,191; Bommala-pura, 1,171; Huriyalla, 1,021.

The west and south of the taluq are occupied by extensive forests, covering 180 square miles, and including the Berambadi and Bandipur, reserved by the State. But these parts were probably more populous formerly. Pierced by good roads, affording egress both westward and southward, these forests present no inconvenience to the well-populated tracts lying east and north, except perhaps in being considered somewhat prejudicial to health. The inhabited portions of the taluq are separated from the vast forests beyond by a range of hills running parallel to the west and south boundary lines, and culminating in the Gópálswámi hill, which is situated at the angle where they diverge. There is also a range of hills to the north of Hangala hóbli, intervening between it and Terakañambi and Gundlu hóblis.

The soils of the taluq vary considerably, running from good black or brown cotton soil to poor, shallow and rocky, the gradations being more marked in dry than in wet lands, which are more uniform in quality. The good soils generally are to the east and south-east, becoming more shallow as the forests and hills westward are approached.

Jola is the staple dry crop. Rági is also largely grown, but its cultivation is limited by the quantity of manure available, of which it requires a liberal allowance. Cowdung is the principal manure, and it is not so much used for fuel as elsewhere. A second crop of pulses or grain is commonly obtained off dry lands. Togari and avare are sown independently, with castor-oil, and not with jola or rági. The area under wet crops is small. A very superior kind of rice is raised under the Vijayapur tank, but the rest is quite ordinary, and the little sugar-

cane grown is of poor quality. No leaf-manure is used even in rice cultivation. The gardens contain little or no areca-nut or cocoa-nut, but betel-leaf is extensively grown, and is of special quality and value. Along the banks of the Gundal river and its feeders are large groves of the toddy-palm.

This river flows through the taluq from south to north, and falls into the Kabbani at Nanjangúd. A masonry dam built across it near Komarvalli irrigates the lands in the neighbourhood. Along the southern boundary of the taluq runs the Moyár, which unites with the Bhaváni in the east beyond.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1891. The area of the taluq was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 118,444 ; wet, 1,463 ; garden, 826) ... ..	120,733
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) ... ..	114,361
Forests (115,000) ; Inám villages (2,131) ... ..	117,131
Total acres ...	<u>352,225</u>

The extent of unoccupied land was 7,645 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,10,615, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,27,613.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
Gundlupet	0·06	0·11	0·61	3·00	4·39	1·66	1·42	1·77	2·76	4·89	2·56	0·43	...	24·82
Begur	—	0·15	1·05	3·85	3·57	1·87	1·39	1·39	1·93	6·94	1·22	—	...	23·36

The Mysore-Ootacamund and Mysore-Gudalur road runs through Gundlupet, whence also there are roads eastwards to Chamarajnar and westwards through Sultan's Battery to Cannanore. From Begur, 9 miles north of the kasba, there is a cross road to Sargur and Heggadadevankote.

**Gundlupet.**—A town situated in 11° 49' N. lat. 76° 45' E. long., near the left bank of the Gundal river, 36 miles south of Mysore, on the Mysore-Ootacamund road, and 24 miles from the railway at Nanjangúd. Head-quarters of the Gundlupet taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 1 Jain) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,843	1,566	3,409
Muhanmadans ... ..	...	...	...	...	314	250	564
Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	28	49
Total ...					2,178	1,844	4,022

The ancient name of Gundlupet was Vijayapura, and under this name it appears to have been held by the rulers of Terakāñmbi for a long period. Chikka Deva Rāja gave it its present appellation and first made it a place of note in 1674. This prince appears to have acquired an interest in the Gundal territory from the fact that his early life had been passed in confinement at Hangala, an obscure fort to the south of Gundlupet. There his father died, and no sacred stream being at hand, the body was conveyed to the Gundal river at Vijayapur and there burnt. Chikka Deva Rāja, after performing the last rites under the eye of his guards, returned to his prison at Hangala. He afterwards built an agrahāra near the site of his father's burning-place, enlarged the fortifications of the town, and constituted it the great commercial emporium of this part of his dominions. Over his father's tomb he founded a pagoda of Aparamita Paravāsa Déva,<sup>1</sup> which he richly endowed, and which remained in a flourishing state till the accession of Tipu Sultan, who withdrew its allowances. Nothing now remains of the agrahāra, and the fine old temple has been allowed to fall into decay.

The rising town of Gundlupet gradually eclipsed the old fort of Terakāñmbi in importance, and has ever since remained the chief town of the taluq, although often depopulated by fever. The fort of Gundlupet, a rude mud-and-stone structure, still remains, though somewhat ruinous. It was last repaired under the government of Krishna Rāja Wodeyar III. The town has benefited by the opening of the railway to Nanjangūd, and considerable transit passes through it to the Nilagiris by the Segur and Gudalur ghats, and to the Wainad and Malabar.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	1,045	1,278	1,119	2,428
Expenditure ... ..	992	1,842	2,056	3,245

**Gundal.**—The Gundal or Kaundinya river is formed by streams issuing from the southern hills stretching east from Gópālswāmi betta. With a course due north, past the chief town, through the Gundlupet taluq, it enters the Nanjangūd taluq, where, continuing in the same general direction, it forms the Narsāmbudhi tank and discharges itself into the Kabbani at Nanjangūd. Though scarcely more than a monsoon stream, its waters are much utilized for irrigation. It is crossed

<sup>1</sup> The God of Perpetual Exile.

by an anicut at Halhalli. The reventue below the tank and its sluice channels amount to Rs. 4,906 from 470 kandis of land.

**Hadinaru**, more properly Hadi-nádu,<sup>1</sup> a village in the Nanjangúd taluq, 5 miles north-east of the kasba, head-quarters of the Hadináru hóbli. Population, 1,857.

It is historically interesting as having witnessed the first step to power of the ancestors of the Mysore Rájas. Two young men, belonging to the Yádava tribe, being induced to push their fortunes in the south, halted at Hadináru, probably in the 15th century. At that time the Wodeyar of the place, being of unsound mind, had "wandered forth into the wilds," and the pálegár of the neighbouring village of Kárugahalli, who was of the Toreyar caste, had taken advantage of the defenceless state of Hadináru to demand a daughter of the house in marriage. To this request the Wodeyar's family had been compelled to yield a reluctant assent, when Vijaya and Krishna, the two young adventurers from the north, appeared on the scene and espoused the cause of chivalry. By a stratagem they succeeded in slaying the low-caste pálegár of Kárugahalli, and the daughter of the Wodeyar, delivered from her persecutor, became the bride of Vijaya, who thereupon assumed the government of Hadináru and Kárugahalli, and is the ancestor of the Mysore Rájas. These two villages may therefore be considered as the nucleus of the Mysore State.

**Heggadadevankote**.—A taluq in the south-west. Area 621 square miles. Head-quarters at Heggadadevankote.

Contains the following hóbli, villages and population :—

No.	Hóbli.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Antarsante ... ..	52	30	50	1	1	—	13,068
2	Heggadadevankote ...	57	27	56	—	—	1	14,187
3	Jinahalli ... ..	56	14	54	1	—	1	11,139
4	Neumanhalli ... ..	48	14	44	2	—	2	8,519
5	Saragúr... ..	49	18	45	4	—	—	14,313
	Total ... ..	262	168	249	8	1	4	61,226

*Principal places, with population.*—Saragúr, 1,902 ; Belatur, 1,587 ;

<sup>1</sup> Wilks gives the name as Hadana. In Ganga inscriptions of the 10th century it appears as Adiráru : in a Hoysala inscription of 1196 it is called Hadinádu, and also in a Vijayanagar inscription of 1585. Hadinádu would represent the old Padinádu (*see* under Yelandur) or Ten náds, possibly the Punnád Ten-Thousand (*see* above, p. 220).

Malali, 1,505; Kittúr, 1,443; Hebbelakuppe, 1,332; Bidagal, 1,309; Heggadadevankote, 1,295; Nérle, 1,124; Itna, 1,122; Sápati, 1,045; Mullúr, 1,002.

A large proportion of the taluq is covered with forest, especially in the west and south. The State teak forests of Kákankote, Begur and Ainur Márigudi, with other forests, occupy an extent of 130 square miles. In the first are situated the principal elephant keddahs.

The river Kabbani, rising in North Wainad, has a tortuous course through the taluq from south-west to north-east, passing near the town of Sargur. The west of the taluq is watered by the Nugu, which also has its source in Wainad, and with a northerly course falls into the Kabbani in the north, near the village of Hampapur. The Nugu is crossed by a dam at Lakshmanpura, whence springs an irrigation channel, 4 miles in length. But the principal irrigation channel is one drawn from an anicut on the Lakshmantirtha in Hunsur taluq.

Wherever land is cultivated it is found fertile and produces fine crops of rági. Except when the soil is poor, it is customary to raise two dry crops in the year. Red and dark brown soil is general. Wet cultivation is limited, partly owing to the unhealthiness of the irrigated tracts. There is little or no garden cultivation.

There is evidence that the taluq was probably far more populous in ancient times than it is now. Kittúr, called in an inscription of 1027 "the royal residence, the immense great city Kirttipura," was the capital of the Punnád Ten-Thousand, which occupied the south of the Mysore District from the earliest times (*see* above, p. 220), and this must have exerted a great influence over all the neighbouring country. At a later period some part of this country was called the Bayal-nád, which was under the government of Kadamba chiefs, until subdued by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, early in the 12th century.

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

Culturable (dry, 76,367; wet, 3,725; garden, 321) ... ..	80,413
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) ... ..	178,771
Inám villages ... ..	19,794
Forests (83,254); kávals (12,228) ... ..	95,482
Total acres ..	<u>374,460</u>

The unoccupied area was 9,323 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 90,170, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,11,226.

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



Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Year.  
 — 0·08 0·37 2·10 3·95 2·51 3·51 2·23 2·92 4·27 2·45 0·43 ... 24·82

The Mysore-Manantody road runs through from north-east to south-west, and is crossed by a road from Hunasur through Heggadadevankote and Sargur to Begur on the Mysore-Ootacamund road.

**Heggadadevankote.**—The chief town of the taluq which bears its name, and a municipality. It is situated in a wild forest tract, 36 miles south-west of Mysore, on the Sargur-Hunasur road. The taluq head-quarters were at one time at Sargur during the monsoon, and for some years permanently. But in 1886 the head-quarters were re-established at Heggadadevankote.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	...	587	579	1,166
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	51	50	101
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	28
Total						651	644	1,295

The place can boast of considerable antiquity. Its puranic name was Brihad-bhānu-pura, and thither first the Pāndus and then Janamējaya are said to have gone, the latter being represented as the founder of the city. The Heggada Déva after whom it is now named, appears to have rebuilt the fort and restored in his own person the ancient line of rulers about the tenth century. The district was subsequently subdued by Vijayanagar, and only this town was granted to the chief as an estate, which was held as feudatory to Sri Ranga Ráyal at Seringapatam. It was conquered in 1624 by Chama Rája Wodeyar of Mysore, whose demands for submission Singappa Wodeyar the chief had contested by representing that he was related to Sri Ranga Ráyal and inherited his authority. An incident connected with its capture, related by Wilks, seems strongly to illustrate the character of the times:—"The Mysorean army attacked the place during the absence of its chief, Chenna Raj Wodeyar, on a distant expedition, and obtained a great booty. The simplicity of a vakíl, or negotiator, is preserved by tradition, who on the approach of the army came out to treat. 'My master,' (said he) is absent with the troops; the Ráni (queen) is in labour, and exceedingly alarmed at your approach; we have only fifty soldiers in the place, and the late rains have made two large breaches in the rampart, one on the southern and the other on the eastern face. To come at such a time is very improper and ungenerous." During the time of the Sultan, Heggadadevankote was constantly annoyed by invasions of the Wainad pálégars.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	230	205	215	383
Expenditure ... ..	331	152	195	853

**Hemavati.**—This river rises in the south-west of the Kadur District, and flows principally through the Hassan District (under which it is more fully described). In the Mysore District it runs from north to south in the west of the Krishnarajpet taluq, and flows into the Kávéri near Hoskote. There are five dams on it in this District, and as many channels, irrigating 4,264 acres. The Mandigere channel is taken off on the right bank from an anicut near the village of that name in Akkihebbal hóbli, and is now 27 miles long, discharging into the river near the village of Alambadi. It was at first only 15 miles in length; was extended 2 miles further in 1873; 6 miles in 1879; and 4 miles in 1881. The last 12 miles are thus known as the Hosanála. The Akkihebbal channel, 7 miles long, is on the same side of the river, and is drawn from an anicut in two sections, abutting on the island of Hosapattana, where there is an old deserted fort. The Hemagiri channel, 17 miles long, is taken off from an anicut at the foot of the Hemagiri hill. The land under it is mostly inám, and many complaints having arisen from ryots cultivating the other lands, regarding the management of the channel, which was in the hands of the inamdars, Mr. Bowring, the Chief Commissioner, persuaded the latter to assign one of their villages, Yachenhalli, for the purpose of the upkeep and improvement of the channel. The revenue derived from the village, about Rs. 1,000, is therefore paid into the treasury, and the channel is looked after by the Irrigation Department, with much benefit to all concerned. The Kalhalli channel, 8 miles long, is taken from an anicut near the village of the same name. The land under it is all assigned for the support of the Parakálaswámi. The Kannambádi channel is taken off from the Danáyakan-katte, near the junction of the Hemavati with the Kávéri. It is 14 miles long, and flows through the Kannambádi tank.

**Honnu Hole** or **Suvarnavati**, both meaning golden stream, the name of a river which rises in the mountains to the south-east of the District, near the Gajalhatti pass, and flowing north through the Chámarájñagar taluq and Yelandur jágir, enters the Coimbatore country, whence, passing to the west of Kollegála, it falls into the Kávéri opposite Kakkur near Talkád. The fertility which it spreads on either bank of the rich tract through which it flows is indicated by its name. It is crossed in Chámarájñagar taluq by two permanent

dams : the Gajnur, near Attikalpur, giving rise to the Bandigere channel, 9 miles long ; and the Hongalvadi, with channel of the same name, 15 miles long, which feeds the large Rámasamudra tanks close to the town of Chámarájñagar. By means of temporary dams, constructed when the water is low, of stakes, mats and sand, several smaller channels are fed, namely, the Homma, the A'lúrhalla and Hosahalla, the Sargur and Maralhalla. The revenue derived from all the above is upwards of Rs. 38,000. Besides these, the stream is dammed in the Yelandur jágir by the Ganganur anicut and feeds six channels, as well as seventeen large and eleven small tanks.

**Hunsur.**—A taluq in the west, till 1882 called Periyapatna, properly Piriapatna. Area 672 square miles. Head-quarters at Hunsur. Contains the following hóblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hóblis.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.	Villages classified.				Popu- lation.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Bettadapura ... ..	30	38	29	—	1	—	15,036
2	Bilikere ... ..	66	18	63	—	—	3	11,465
3	Chilkunda ... ..	24	13	22	2	—	—	9,588
4	Gaudagere ... ..	26	11	25	1	—	—	7,101
5	Háranhalli ... ..	48	25	48	—	—	—	11,379
6	Heggandúr ... ..	72	21	70	1	—	1	9,612
7	Kaggundi ... ..	56	41	42	7	5	2	12,976
8	Kirajáji... ..	36	28	35	1	—	—	16,721
9	Piriapatna ... ..	42	30	35	3	2	2	12,931
10	Rávandúr ... ..	12	31	12	—	—	—	6,462
	Total ... ..	412	256	381	15	8	8	113,271

*Principal places, with population.*—Hunsur, 5,141 ; Piriapatna, 3,712 ; Bettadapura, 2,209 ; Kattemalalvádi, 1,934 ; Mákóđ, 1,608 ; Bannikuppe, 1,521 ; Kittúr, 1,494 ; Kampalapur, 1,433 ; Kuttavalli, 1,337 ; Gaudagere, 1,307 ; Kalkunike, 1,246 ; Chámráyankóte, 1,188 ; Bilikere, 1,165.

The Kávéri forms part of the western and northern boundary. The Lakshmantirtha runs through the south and east, a few miles within the limits of the taluq in those directions. It is crossed by several dams, which, with the channels issuing from them, are described in connection with the river. The principal hill is that of Bettadapura, rising to about 1,600 feet above the plain, and to 4,389 feet above sea-level. Thence westwards are some low ranges from which commences the great belt of forest which extends through the south-west of the District.

The surface of the country is very undulating, and from this cause not well adapted for irrigation from channels. But the soil being generally of a rich red description, rági and other dry crops thrive remarkably well on it. The northern part is the most open, except on the extreme west, where it approaches the confines of Coorg. The centre and east are also open, but in places, especially in the kavals or grazing lands of the Amrit Mahal, scrub jungle is met with, and the nálas generally are covered with trees and bushes of wild date. The west and south are thickly wooded.

The soils vary from a loose greyish or reddish sandy soil to a firmer red, and to a rich black loam, of great fertility and depth. This prevails mostly in the north. Even the poorest soils, such as those in the Bilikere hobli, though shallow, yield excellent crops owing to a good sub-soil. It is customary to grow two dry crops in the year, especially in the south-west. Tobacco of a superior quality is grown near Bettadapura. Rice cultivation is subject to the malarious fever which prevails in the irrigated lands. Sugar-cane is not now cultivated, though formerly it used to be. The grazing is exceptionally good.

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

Culturable (dry, 178,197 ; wet, 9,386 ; garden, 3,200) ... ..	190,783
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) ... ..	140,960
State forests and 37 kavals ... ..	58,021
Total acres ... ..	<u>389,764</u>

The unoccupied area was 28,059 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,95,903, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,26,307.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	0·03	0·51	2·28	5·88	3·02	3·25	2·89	3·81	6·07	2·18	0·65	... 30·57

The trunk road from Seringapatam branches 2 miles west of Hunsur to Mercara, *viâ* Piriapatna and Fraserpet, and to Cannanore *viâ* the Perimbadi Ghat. From Hunsur there is a road south to Heggadevankote and Sargur, and one to Hanagod ; also one north-east to Yedatore. From Piriapatna there are roads north to Bettadpur and Ramnathpur, west to Siddapur and Virarajendrapet in Coorg, and south to Anechaur on the Cannanore road. There is also an unfinished road from Bettadpur to Fraserpet.

**Hunsur** or **Hunasur**.—A town situated in 12° 19' N. lat. 76° 20' E. long., on the right bank of the Lakshmantirtha, 28 miles west of

Mysore. Since 1865, head-quarters of the Piriapatna taluq, from 1882 called the Hunsur taluq. It is also a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.	
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829	1,818	3,647	
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	708	1,425	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	30	69	
Total							...	2,585	2,556	5,141

The trunk road from Seringapatam here branches off to Mercara and to Cannanore. The importance of the place is due to its being the head-quarters of the Amrit Mahal cattle-breeding establishment, an account of which will be found elsewhere. Besides this a tannery, a cumbly manufactory and timber yard were, until 1864, maintained by the Madras Commissariat. Boots, knapsacks, and pouches are still manufactured to a large extent by an enterprising native, who, in consideration of his having bought up the Government stock in hand, was permitted to use the tannery and adjoining premises free of rent. Cumblies of a better quality than are to be found elsewhere in the District are also produced, although these latter have been to some extent thrust out of the market by the importation of cheap English blankets. The wool of which they are made is obtained from a strain of the merino sheep, which the Government formerly maintained at Hunsúr. On account of the large manufacture of country carts to which the brisk traffic through Hunsúr between Mysore, Mercara and Cannanore has given rise, the town has received from the natives the cant name of Gadipalya. Extensive coffee pulping works have been erected, where the berry received from estates in Coorg is prepared for shipment to England.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	2,422	4,050	3,485	3,744
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,807	2,915	3,379	3,363

**Ilavala (Yelwal).**—A village 9 miles north-west of Mysore, at the junction of the roads from Mysore and from Seringapatam to Coorg. Head-quarters of the Ilavála hóbli. Population 1,093.

On rising ground to the west is the Yelwal Residency, erected in the time of the Hon. Arthur Cole, on designs taken from the Enniskillen seat in Ireland. The extensive stables and out-buildings have lately

been partly dismantled and the materials taken to Mysore to be used for some of the new offices there. The large park had become overgrown with *lantana*, and advantage has been taken of this to sow a great quantity of sandal seed, to the plants from which it acts as a nurse until they are grown up. A mile or two to the south was the old Hinkal race-course, with several bungalows (now in ruins) erected for the occupation of the chief officers and guests at the races. About 3 miles north is Sravana-gutta, with an abandoned Jain statue of Gomata, which resembles the colossal one at Yenur (South Kanara) in being represented with a grave dimpled smile.

**Kabbal-durga.**—A fortified conical hill in Malavalli taluq, rising to 3,507 feet above the sea. Owing to its precipitous sides, it would, if properly victualled and supplied with water, be almost impregnable. It is accessible only on one side, and even there the ascent is very laborious, the steps cut in the solid rock for part of the way not exceeding six inches in width. A pálégár named Gathék Rája is said to have built the fort. It was used as a penal settlement under the Hindu and Musalmán dynasties, and also under Mummadi Krishna Rája's government, and as the bad nature of the water, which appears almost poisonous, renders the hill pestilential, troublesome State prisoners were generally sent there. Colonel Wilks speaks of Kabbal-durga as a place of imprisonment, "where the dreadful insalubrity of the climate was mercifully aided by unwholesome food to shorten the sufferings of the victims." It was here that the hereditary rája, Cháma Rája, was sent to end his days by the daḷaváyi Deva Ráj. In 1864 the guns and ammunition were destroyed, and a small establishment of peons which had theretofore been maintained in the fort were removed, so that the stronghold is now uninhabited. Haidar Ali, who repaired the fort, re-named it Jáfarábád, but, as in nearly all cases where Musalmán names were substituted for Hindu by Haidar and his son, the former is forgotten and the latter has re-asserted itself.

**Kabbani, Kapini, or Kapila.**—A tributary of the Kávéri. It rises in the Western Ghats in North Wainad and enters Mysore at its south-western angle in Heggadadevankote taluq. Emerging from the dense jungles of Kákankote, it flows north-east past Nisana and Maggi, and winds its way to Sargur and Muttikere. Thence, turning eastwards, it receives the waters of the Nugu near Hampapura, and at Nanjangúd those of the Gundal. Passing Táyúr it falls into the Kávéri at Tirumakúdlu near Narsipur in Tirumakúdlu-Narsipur taluq, the confluence of the streams being esteemed a spot of pre-eminent sanctity.

It is a fine perennial river, averaging from 150 to 200 yards in breadth. During the dry season its body of water is not less than that

of the Kávéri. There was formerly only one stretch of wet cultivation irrigated by the Kabbani,—jódi land, about 9 miles above Nanjangúd, on the left bank. But the recent extension of the Rampur channel for 32 miles has brought 1,367 acres under irrigation. At Nanjangúd the river is spanned by a broad but rudely constructed bridge, built by the daļaváyi Deva Ráj about the middle of the 18th century.

**Kadamba.**—See Shimsha.

**Kalale.**—A village in Nanjangúd taluq, 3 miles south-west of Nanjangúd, close to the Mysore-Ootacamund road. Head-quarters of the Kalale hóbli. Population 2,067.

It is historically interesting from having been in former times the ancestral domain of the Daļaváyis of Mysore. It is said to have been founded in the year 1504, by a connection of the Vijayanagar family, who with his descendants ruled the neighbouring country till the acquisition of Seringapatam by the Rájas of Mysore. Shortly after that event the Wodeyars of Mysore and of Kalale appear to have arrived at an agreement to unite their power. Thenceforth the Kalale family supplied the Daļaváyi,<sup>1</sup> an hereditary minister and general of the Mysore State, while the Mysore Wodeyars continued to occupy the throne at Seringapatam, being distinguished by the appellation of Kartar (Curtur in old English documents), which means the ruler. Latterly the Daļaváyis rendered the Rájas subservient to their interests, but were in their turn displaced by Haidar.

**Karighatta.**—A hill rising to 2,697 feet, in the Seringapatam taluq, east of the point where the Lókapávani joins the Kávéri. The annual festival (*játre*) held for one day in February or March attracts an assemblage of 20,000 people.

**Kaveri (Cawery).**—The *Kabovris* of Ptolemy and the Greek geographers, the principal river in the Mysore State. It rises in Coorg, in the Sahyádri or Western Ghats, the reputed source being at Tala Kávéri. Flowing eastwards through Coorg as far as Siddapur, it there turns to the north, and touches the Mysore near Fraserpet, from which, as far as Kannagal, it forms for 20 miles the boundary between Mysore and Coorg. Continuing northwards for a few miles through the Arkalgud taluq of the Hassan District, near Konanur it turns to the south-east, which direction it maintains throughout the Mysore District.

Re-entering the latter near the anicut of Sáligrám, it runs through a deep narrow gorge, suffering a fall of 60 to 80 feet in the rapids at Chunchankatte. With a short bend to the north from Yedatore to

<sup>1</sup> Formed from two Kannaḍa words,—*daļa*, army, and *váyí* (for *báyí*), mouth,—the mouthpiece of the army, or the medium of commands to the army.

meet the Hemávati near Tippur, it resumes its south-east course and receives the Lakshmantirtha near Bhairapura. Lower down, where the stream branches to form the island of Seringapatam, the northern arm is fed by the Lókapávani. The growing river thence flows on to Narsipur, where its waters are replenished by those of the Kabbani. From this point, with a bend eastwards and southwards, it arrives at the ancient city of Talakad, all but buried in hills of sand. Again turning east, it is joined by the Suvarnávati or Honnu-hole, and thence forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore for 40 miles. From near Talakad to the island of Sivasamudram it runs northwards.

The branches of the stream which enclose that island form the picturesque falls of Gagana Chukki on the Mysore side and of Bar Chukki on the Coimbatore side. The re-united stream, with a bed 300 feet lower, passes thence eastwards through a wild gorge, receives the Shimsha and the Arkavati from the north, and narrowing at one place to what is called the *méke dhátu*, or Goat's Leap, quits the State at the point where the Coimbatore and Salem boundaries meet. In its further course it runs southwards, forming the boundary between those two Districts and receiving the Bhaváni and other streams. Thence, entering the Trichinopoly District in an easterly direction, it forms the island of Srirangam, and then spreads in a rich delta of fertility over the Tanjore District. The principal arm, under the name of the Coleroon, flows north-east, separating Trichinopoly and South Arcot from Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Devikotta.

The average breadth of the Kávéri in Mysore is from 300 to 400 yards, but from its point of confluence with the Kabbani to the Sivasamudram Falls it swells into a much broader stream. The maximum flood discharge, as gauged roughly at Bannur, is 239,000 cubic feet per second. The ordinary monsoon discharge, calculated at 4 feet in depth, is 18,000 cubic feet per second, but 6, 8 and 10 feet are not uncommon. The bottom of the river is for the most part composed of rocks, generally of granite character, which renders it unfit for navigation. In some places, however, where there is sufficient soil to admit of it, the bed of the river is laid out in vegetable gardens during the dry season when the water is very low. These gardens of melons and cucumbers have an exceedingly pretty effect. The first fresh in the river generally occurs about the middle of June. In August the flow of water begins to decrease, but the river is not generally fordable till the end of October. Its water is in some parts considered unwholesome by the natives, and at Seringapatam they attribute the fever which is there prevalent to its influence, being prejudiced against even bathing in it during certain months.



During the greater part of its course it is bordered on each bank by a rich belt of wet cultivation. There are, however, several breaks occasioned by the inadaptability of the country and deficiency of irrigation. The first of these is from the Sáligrám anicut to Chunchankatṭe, about 5 miles on the right bank, the second from Yedatore to the Tippur anicut, a distance of 4 miles on the right bank, and the third from Narsipur in the Tirumakúdlu-Narsipur taluq to the boundary of the Coimbatore District, about 12 miles, also on the right bank.

The waters of the Kávéri are dammed by no less than twelve anicuts, from each of which one or more channels have been led off for purposes of irrigation. Two of the anicuts are situated in Hassan and will be described with their channels under that District.

The first dam thrown across the Kávéri in the Mysore District is the Aḷale Katṭe, Yedatore taluq, a long straggling structure of rough stone and of irregular section; length 570 and breadth 4 yards: it supplies the Sáligrám channels on the left bank, which run for a distance of 24 miles, passing the large village of Sáligrám. The revenue realized is Rs. 18,361.

The next dam in order down the river is the Hanumanta Katṭe, giving rise to the Mirle channel. It is irregular in section and built of rough stone, with a weir in its northern end. The channel is led off on the left bank and, after running for about a mile, divides into three branches, *viz.*, the Hosa nála, 6 miles in length, which receives the drainage of the Sáligrám; the Hiri nála, 12 miles; and the Attikatṭe, 6 miles. The drainage of these unites in the valley, and is led off by a channel called the Hampapura, which, after a course of 16 miles, ends in the Gullige tank. The revenue derived from these channels is Rs. 20,811. The dam and channels were constructed by Chikka Déva Rája Wodeyar, and improved by Diván Púrnaiya.

Chunchankatṭe dam lies about two hundred yards below the last mentioned. It stretches tortuously across the river, and has a back facing. The dam is built in an advantageous position, a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the Chunchan rapids, which are from 60 to 80 feet in height. The Rámasamudram channel led off from this dam has a course of 41 miles, and runs near to the important town of Yedatore. The cultivated area is about 4,300 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 25,809. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chikka Déva Rája Wodeyar.

The fourth anicut on the river is the Adagúr Katṭe, giving rise to the Tippúr channel. It is composed of two separate dams of rough stone

which abut on an island in the middle of the river. The channel has a course of 22 miles, and at its end joins the Anandur by means of an aqueduct thrown across the Lakshmantirtha river near the village of Ságarkatte, Mysore taluq. The greater part of the land below the channel is *indmti*, the revenue derived by Government being Rs. 4,089. Both dam and channel were constructed by Góvinda Náyaka, a pálégar chieftain.

Close to the village of Sítápur, in the Seringapatam taluq, is the Madad katte dam, a low stragglng structure of rough stone, 776 yards in length and averaging 15 yards in breadth. From this dam the Chikkadévaráyaságar is led off, the finest channel in the Mysore country: it runs for 72 miles on the left bank of the river, irrigating an area of 13,737 acres, from which a revenue of Rs. 89,571 is derived. In its course it crosses the Anché Halla and Mosale Halla streams, and a small monsoon river called the Lókapávani near the station of French Rocks. Towards its end it feeds four important tanks, the Hosahalli, Kodagalli, Madagalli and Bannur, the last situated near the town of the same name. The channel passes the villages of Haravu, Kétanhalli, Nelmane, Patsómanahalli, Sethalli and Arekere, in its course. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chikka Déva Rája Wodeyar.

A few yards below the Madad katte is the Devaráya dam, giving rise to a channel of the same name on the right bank of the river. Its length is 18 miles, and the revenue derived amounts to Rs. 12,787.

Near the temple of Balmuri, a mile from the village of Belgula, is the Balmuri dam, giving rise to the Virjánadi channel on the right bank of the river. This channel is the second in importance in Mysore, running for 41 miles through the Seringapatam taluq: it passes the large villages of Pálhalli, Kalaswádi, Náganhalli, Nughalli and Hebbádi, and ends near the Ankanhalli tank. The revenue derived is Rs. 45,888, and the area irrigated is about 7,330 acres. By means of this channel, the former sugar and iron factories at Pálhalli used to be worked.

The eighth channel drawn from the Kávéri in the Mysore District is the Bangár Doḍḍi. The dam is thrown across the Paschima-váhini branch of the river. The channel, after crossing the Paschima-váhini island, is led over a second branch of the Kávéri into the Seringapatam island by means of an aqueduct; it then divides into three branches, one enters the fort by means of an underground duct, a second terminates at the Darya Daulat garden, and the third, after traversing the island, ends at the Lál Bágh near the mausoleum of Haidar and Tipu. The revenue derived from irrigated land amounts to Rs. 5,632.

Next in order down the river is the Rámaswámi dam, giving rise to two channels, the Rámaswámi on the left bank in the Seringapatam taluq, and the Rájparamésvari on the right in the Tirumakúdlu Narsipur taluq. The Rámaswami has a course of 31 miles; for 12 miles it runs through the Bannúr hobli, then passing the large town of Sósile, ends about 8 miles from the town of Talakád. The revenue derived is Rs. 16,793, and the irrigated area is 3,104 acres. The Rájparamésvari runs for a distance of 21 miles and passes the villages of Rangasamudra, Gargésvari and Tirumakúdlu, irrigating an area of 1,848 acres, from which a revenue of Rs. 9,771 is derived. The land under the last three miles of the channel is sarvamánya. Dam and channels were constructed by Diván Púrnaiya.

The last dam on the river in the District is the Mádhava-mantri, situated near the village of Hemmige, about two miles above the town of Talakád. The main channel formerly ran through the town, but in consequence of the influx of sand during high winds from the celebrated sand hills, the course was altered to a few hundred yards north of the town. After running for about two miles, the channel divides into three branches, whose total length is 18 miles. The revenue derived is Rs. 13,677, the acreage 2,939. The main branch of the channel ends in the Jágír of Sivasamudram, a few miles above the celebrated Falls of the Kávéri.<sup>1</sup>

The river is spanned by bridges at Fraserpet, Yedatore, Seringapatam and Sivasamudram. Those for the roads at the two latter places are interesting specimens of native construction. Yedatore, Seringapatam and Talakád are the principal towns on the Kávéri. The phenomenon of the sand dunes which have enveloped the latter has been noticed elsewhere.

Alligators are numerous, but they have been seldom known to attack the fishermen, and the natives in general stand in no dread of them. Some of the varieties of fish found in the river are described under that head. Shoals of large fish are daily fed at Ramnathpur and Yedatore by the Brahmans.

In point of sanctity the Kávéri, also called the Dakshina Ganga, is perhaps inferior only to the Ganges: but this sanctity does not extend to the tributaries in the same degree. The reverence with which Hindus regard the Kávéri is exemplified in the nullah which was the work of, and bore the name of, the celebrated Divan Púrnaiya. This canal, which was drawn from the Kávéri about 30 miles above Seringapatam, was upwards of 70 miles in length and terminated at Mysore. It was carried over the Lakshmantirtha river by means of

<sup>1</sup> See Sivasamudram.

an aqueduct, so that although the nullah was partially available for irrigation, it is clear that not the least of Púrnaiya's object was to bring sacred water into the city of Mysore. Immense labour was expended on excavation, and in many places cuttings upwards of 100 feet deep were made through solid granite. But this ambitious work was, after all, ineffectual for the accomplishment of the end proposed, for the difference of levels made it impossible that in the absence of mechanical aids the Kávéri waters themselves could ever reach Mysore. The nullah, which in the crowded parts of the city had become little better than a deep and noisome sewer, has now been filled up within municipal limits, and sites have thus been provided for handsome streets and buildings. At the same time the coveted conveyance to the city of the sacred waters of the holy river has, with the help of modern science, been successfully effected by the erection near Anandur of turbines, by means of which the river water is forced up to a special reservoir at Mysore. The scheme was completed and the water made use of for the first time on the occasion of the installation of the present young Maharaja.

The supposed divine origin of the river is related in the Kávéri Mahátmya of the Agneya and Skánda puránas. She was first Vishnumáyá, a daughter of Brahma. By his direction she became incarnate in Lopámudrá, a girl formed by Agastya (with the view of her becoming his wife) of the most graceful parts of the animals of the forest, whose distinctive beauties (*mudrá*), as the eyes of the deer, &c., were subjected to loss (*lopa*) in her superior charms. Brahma gave Lopámudrá as a daughter to Kavéra muni, whence she acquired the name Kávéri. In order to secure beatitude for her new father, she resolved to become a river, the merit of whose waters in absolving from all sin and blessing the earth should accrue to him. But when she became of age, Agastya proposed to marry her. To reconcile the conflicting claims, Lopámudrá or the mortal part of her nature became the wife of Agastya, while Kávéri or the celestial part flowed forth as the river.

**Kittur.**—A large village on the right bank of the Kabbani, in Heggadadevankote taluq, south of the kasba. Population 1,443.

It is historically interesting as being identified with the Kitthipura or Kirthipura which was the capital of the Punnád Rájas (*see* above, p. 220, and Vol. I, p. 312). An inscription of the 11th century describes it as "the royal residence, the immense great city Kirthipura."

**Krishnarajpet.**—A taluq in the north-west, till 1891 called Attikuppa, and till 1882 forming part of the Hassan District. Area 424 square miles. Head-quarters at Krishnarájpet. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Servá- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Akkihebbál ...	60	14	43	16	1	—	15,434
2	Chinkuruli ...	62	37	52	8	1	1	16,065
3	Kannambáði ...	50	19	41	9	—	—	15,999
4	Kikkéri ...	60	20	59	—	—	1	13,064
5	Krishnarájpét .	67	21	66	—	1	—	16,350
6	Santebáchihalli .	63	12	59	1	2	1	14,541
	Total ...	362	123	320	34	5	3	91,453

*Principal places, with population.*—Sindaghatta 1,874; Krishnarájpét 1,662; Gummanhalli 1,629; Kannambáði 1,621; Hosaholalu 1,597; Kikkéri 1,574; Búkinkere 1,320; Mađavankóði 1,130; Akkihebbál 1,020.

A number of villages from Chanraypatna and Hole Narsipur taluqs were added to the Kikkeri hobli in 1882, while the Melukote hobli was transferred to Seringapatam taluq, and some villages of Santebáchihalli to Nagamangala.

The drainage of the taluq is from north to south in a westerly direction, most of the streams discharging into the Hemavati, which runs along near the western border and joins the Kávéri in the south, on which side this latter river forms the boundary. On the eastern border are several rocky hills. There are some 284 tanks, at least 10 of which are of the first class. But the chief means of irrigation are the channels drawn from the Hemavati, of which there are five—the Mandigere, 27 miles long, irrigating 2,720 acres; the Akkihebbál, 7 miles long, irrigating 2,724 acres; the Hemagir, 17 miles long, irrigating 1,460 acres, nearly all inám land; the Kannambáði, 14 miles long, irrigating 1,245 acres; the Kalhalli, 8 miles long, irrigating 328 acres.

The dry crop soils vary considerably, from good red in the low grounds to grey and sandy in the uplands, especially in Santebáchihalli and Chinkuruli hoblis. Black soil is rare and in small patches. The crops taken from the red and sandy soils are better than might be expected. The rice lands under tanks are fairly good, and in the east a coarse kind of rice, *doddi* or *karibhatta*, is raised without artificial irrigation. The gardens, especially those for cocoa-nuts, betel-leaf and plantains, are productive. But land under the river channels, though somewhat inferior in quality, is more sought after, on account of the perennial water supply. The irrigated tracts are also free from the fever

which prevails in such lands in the taluqs to the west. The cultivation of sugar-cane is general, especially *marakabbu*.

Silk cloths of various kinds are manufactured at Sindaghatta. The raw silk brought from neighbouring taluqs is here spun into thread, dyed and woven.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1886. The area of the taluq was thus distributed, excluding minor ináms :—

Culturable (dry, 108,453; wet, 9,114; garden, 3,326) ... ..	120,893
Unculturable (including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.) ..	89,543
Inám villages (33,306); 11 Amrit Mahal kávals (10,890) ...	44,196
Total acres ..	<u>254,632</u>

The unoccupied area was 11,971 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,97,914, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,13,489.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Krishnarájpét	0·09	0·01	0·40	2·15	5·65	1·86	2·05	2·55	3·44	6·10	3·11	0·38	27·79
Chinkuruli ...	—	0·13	0·96	2·62	3·52	2·60	2·09	3·59	2·67	8·05	1·47	—	27·70

The main road from Seringapatam to Chanraypatna runs through the taluq from south-east to north-west, passing by Krishnarájpét; from which there are roads north-east to Nagamangala and east to Melukote. There is also an unfinished road west to Akkihebbál and Bherya. A road from French Rocks runs to Kannambádi and continues westward as a cart track.

**Krishnarajpet.**—A small town situated in 12° 41' N. lat., 76° 33' E. long., 23 miles from the railway at French Rocks station, and 35 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Seringapatam-Chanraypatna road. Till 1891 it was called Attikuppa. Head-quarters of the Krishnarájpét taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	785	1,541
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	50	118
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total ...							826	836	1,662

The place derives all its importance from being the head-quarters of the taluq.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	419	459	676	747
Expenditure ... ..	938	694	709	1,080

**Lakshmantirtha.**—A tributary of the Kávéri. It rises in the Western Ghats, in the Brahmagiri which forms the southern frontier of Coorg. Its whole course is north-east. Entering Mysore two miles south of the village of Chikka Hejjur in Hunsur taluq, it flows past Hanagod, Hunsur and Kaṭṭe Maḷalvádi into the Yedatore taluq, where it falls into the Kávéri near the village of Ságarkaṭṭe. It is a perennial stream, and though a smaller river than the Kabbani, is considerably more utilized for irrigation. The following lands are irrigated from it. The right bank from Hanagod to Kaṭṭe Maḷalvádi; the left bank from Kaṭṭe Maḷalvádi to the Seriyúr anicut; both banks from the Seriyúr anicut to Marchahalli: the left bank from Marchahalli to Ságarkaṭṭe; the right bank from Ságarkaṭṭe to the confluence with the Kávéri. It is crossed by seven dams.

The first dam thrown across the river is the Hanagód, below the village of the same name. It is built in the ordinary manner, of rough rubble stone, its strength being greatly augmented by the rocky formation of the river bed. The channel, which bears the same name, is led off on the right bank of the river, and after running for nine miles, divides into three branches, *viz.*, the Nellur 7, Hanumantapur 24, and Wudur 20 miles in length. The Nellur follows the course of the river, and ends in the Elephant tank near Hunasur. The Wudur and Hanumantapur, however, passing through a deep cutting, enter the watershed of the Kabbani river, the Wudur running in an easterly, the Hanumantapur in a southerly direction. Six tanks are fed by the Hanumantapur in its course, *viz.*, the Pudukóte, Nanjanhalli, Sówé, Harrapur, Bellighanalli, and Gudamanahalli. The total revenue derived from the Hanagód and branches, altogether 66 miles in length, irrigating 4,101 acres, is Rs. 18,245. The dense jungles which surround the channels interfere with extensive cultivation. The drainage from the Wudur and Hanumantapur channels is taken up by the Dásanpúr and Máikálwe; the latter feeds the Karigal, Holléhundi and Parvatam tanks on the banks of the Kabbani.

The Rámenhalli, an old breached dam, is the next, about three miles up the river from Hunsur; the channel was led off on the right bank, and ran for 20 miles, passing through the town of Hunsur.

The Kaṭṭe Maḷalvádi, situated near the village of the same name, about 4 miles below Hunasur, is the third dam on the river. The

channel has a course of 11 miles along the left bank. The irrigated area is 509 acres, while the revenue derived is Rs. 2,520.

Near the village of Hundwádi is the Hangarhalli dam, giving rise to two channels, the Siriyúr and Husenpura. The former, on the left bank, runs for 11 miles, and yields a revenue of Rs. 1,753; the latter, on the right bank, has also a course of 11 miles, with a revenue of Rs. 3,246.

The fifth dam is the Marchahalli, giving rise to a small channel of the same name. The dam breached in 1864 and a new dam was constructed at a short distance above the site of the old one. The channel which runs along the left bank is 10 miles long and yields a revenue of Rs. 2,392.

The Ságarkatte dam, built by Divan Purnaiya near the village of the same name, gives rise to the Anandúr channel on the right bank. This channel was originally carried as far as Mysore, it having been the constructor's intention to supply the town with the river water; the design however failed, and the channel is in order for only 20 miles. The revenue derived is Rs. 7,278, on an irrigated area of 1,317 acres.

The Cholanhalli is the last dam on the river, about half a mile above its confluence with the Kávéri; the dam breached in 1864, but the irrigation under the channel is kept up by the drainage of the Anandúr, under which channel it runs for its whole length.

**Lokapavani** (world-purifier).—A small stream running to the Kávéri. It rises to the west of Nágamangala, and flowing with an easterly course past the French Rocks, receives the stream from the Moti Táláb, and enters the Kávéri opposite the Karighatta peak, off the north eastern point of the island of Seringapatam.

**Maddur**.—A town on the right bank of the Shimsha, 36 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore-Mysore railway and the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. It is a municipality, and till 1875 was the headquarters of the separate Maddur taluq. This was for a time formed into a sub-taluq under Mandya taluq, but in 1886 was absorbed in that taluq.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus... ..	769	846	1,615
Muhammadans ... ..	314	288	602
Total	1,083	1,134	2,217

Maddur, properly Marudúr, appears to have been formerly a place of importance, but has never recovered from the destruction to which it became subject during the war of Tipu with the English, and is



unhealthy. There are two large Vishnuvite temples, dedicated to Narasimha and Varada Rája, which draw a nominal allowance from Government. A fine brick bridge of seven arches, constructed in 1850, spans the Shimsha, and has now been used for the railway as well as the road. Tradition claims for Maddur a great antiquity. It is stated to have been originally named Arjunapura, by Arjuna the Pandu prince, who arrived there on pilgrimage. The Shimsha also bears the name of the Kadamba, from a rishi who resided on its banks. Under the Gangas it formed part of the province of Chikka Gangavadi, and in later times Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala line is stated to have given Maddur in inám to the Srivaishnava Brahmans. He is also stated to have built the Maddur tank and the temple of Varada Rája. The agrahara was called Narasimha-chaturvedimangalam, after his son. The fort was taken in 1617 by the Dalaváyi of Mysore, during the reign of Rája Wodeyar, and was rebuilt by Haidar Ali. It was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791 on his march to Seringapatam.

About three miles west of Maddur are the remains of an old fort named Nagarakere, which was inhabited 600 years ago by a pálegár named Magurta Rája. According to the popular legend, he was the son-in-law of Ganga Rája of Sivasamudram, and his wife was perpetually boasting of her father's splendour, declaring among other vaunts that she could hear her father's fort-gate, which was made of bell-metal, shut every evening at sunset. Incensed at this, her husband determined to prove his power superior to that of Ganga Rája, and marched an army against Sivasamudram, which he took and destroyed.

Four miles from the town is an unfinished tank, known as the Súlékere. It was commenced about 700 years ago by a woman of the dancing-girl caste, who died before it could be finished. It is estimated that its completion would cost a lakh and a half of rupees, and would bring more than a thousand kandis of wet land under cultivation.

There are cross roads from Maddur to Malavalli and the Kávéri Falls southwards, and to Huliurdurga northwards.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	358	260	804	800
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	461	622	1,108

**Malavalli.**—A taluq in the east. Area 391 square miles. Headquarters at Malavalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	
1	Arasinkere ... ..	25	16	22	2	1	10,638
2	Gauḍagere ... ..	31	12	29	2	—	7,050
3	Halagúr ... ..	42	37	42	—	—	10,706
4	Kiragával ... ..	22	31	18	4	—	13,236
5	Kúlagere ... ..	35	25	29	5	1	12,111
6	Malavalli ... ..	29	20	26	1	2	15,152
7	Purigál ... ..	39	24	30	8	1	17,017
	Total ... ..	209	165	196	22	5	85,910

*Principal places, with population.*—Malavalli 6,308; Belakaváḍi 2,795; Kalkaṇṇu 2,221; Halagúr 1,847; Dod-Arasinkere 1,646; Kiragával 1,546; Purigál 1,209; Botṭanhalli 1,103; Boṣṣagaudana-pura 1,060; Kottanhalli 1,039.

The Kávéri forms the southern boundary, and receives towards the east the Shimsha, or Maddur Holé, into which all the waters of the taluq flow. At about the middle of the southern boundary the Kávéri divides into two branches, forming the island of Sivasamudra, and precipitating itself into deep ravines in the picturesque Kávéri Falls. The course of the Shimsha is at first east, but from the village of Sargur, where it is joined by the Kanva from the north, it runs south into the parent stream. Neither of these rivers is at present a source of irrigation, some channels which were formerly drawn from the Kanva having fallen out of repair. The latter part of the Ramaswami channel, drawn from the Kávéri near Bannur, irrigates lands in Purigál hobli, but they chiefly belong to the Jágrádár of Sivasamudra. All the remaining irrigated land is below the few tanks. The two largest, the Malavalli and Maranhalli tanks, are in the immediate neighbourhood of Malavalli, and their water, uniting into one channel, irrigates land to a distance of 9 miles. A large tank has also been recently formed by a dam across the Heb-halla, a tributary of the Shimsha, at Arasinkere.

The taluq generally is an undulating plain, except on the south-east, which is occupied by the Basavana betta State forest, and by hills of inconsiderable height: of these the principal are Kabbáldurga (3,507 feet), Basavana betta, Bemmanakandi betta, Tayalur betta, Singrajpur betta and Achala betta.

The soil in the south-eastern quarter of the taluq is mostly rocky and shallow: also in parts of the north-west. In the remaining parts it is generally red, with more or less admixture of sand. Towards the south-west the soil increases in depth, colour and fertility, until the

rich soils, including patches of black soil, on the border of the Tirumakúdlu-Narsipur taluq are met with. The crops vary with the soils, jola, cotton and Bengal gram being grown to some extent in the better soils, while only rági, save, avare, togari and other pulses are grown in the poorer soils. The wet lands may be described as generally inferior, and there is an almost entire absence of sugar-cane cultivation. Mulberry is the chief crop in gardens, and it is grown even in dry lands, but in the latter case is poor. Areca, cocoa-nut and plaintains are sparsely represented. Silk and hides are the principal articles exported from the taluq. Halagúr was once the seat of a considerable iron industry, but owing partly to lack of fuel and charcoal, and partly to the competition of foreign iron, smelting has been almost abandoned. A project formed by Dr. Dhanakoti Ráju for reviving this industry, though not carried out, has been described in Vol. I, p. 534.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1893. The area of the taluq was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 114,920; wet, 3,525; garden, 2,697) ... ..	120,942
Unculturable (including village sites, roads, &c.) ... ..	64,947
State forests and kávals (24,661); inám villages (38,780) . . .	63,441

Total acres ... 249,330

The unoccupied area was 4,479 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 85,640, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 94,981.

The average rainfall at Malavalli for 26 years (1870-95) was:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0'16	0'13	0'66	1'45	4'19	1'08	1'44	3'95	4'69	5'67	2'64	0'27	... 26'33

The Bangalore-Mysore road *via* Kankanhalli runs through Halagúr and Malavalli, and is crossed at Malavalli by the road from Maddur to Sivasamudram. There is also a road from Sosile through Belakavadi to Sivasamudram, with a branch from near Purigál to Talakád.

**Malavalli.**—A town situated in 12° 23' N. lat., 77° 7' E. long., 28 miles east of Mysore, at the intersection of the Mysore-Kankanhalli and Maddur-Sivasamudram roads, 18 miles south of the railway at Maddur. Head-quarters of the taluq of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	...	2,504	2,577	5,081
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	248	283	531
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	27
Total ...						2,771	2,868	5,639

An inscription of 1685, in the time of Chikka Deva Rája, describes it as abounding in fruit-trees and filled with learned men. It formerly possessed a large fort, built of mud and stone, which is now ruinous. Haidar gave Malavalli in jágir to his son Tipu, so that it then enjoyed considerable prosperity, although it does not appear that the population was greater than it is now. Below the Malavalli tank is the site of a fruit garden which Tipu planted, now occupied by paddy-fields. About two miles from the town, and close to the new Mysore road, is the scene of the only engagement which took place between the British army under General Harris and Tipu Sultan, during the march of the former on Seringapatam in 1799. Bullets, &c., are frequently found in the neighbourhood after rain. After the action Tipu sent and destroyed Malavalli to prevent its being of any use to the British army.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	735	614	1,827	1,646
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,521	665	1,037	1,564

**Mandya.**—A taluq in the north-east. Area 452 square miles. Head-quarters at Mandya. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Ane	18	22	16	1	1	—	6,338
2	A'takúr	27	24	26	1	—	—	9,496
3	Basarálu	45	29	43	2	—	—	10,494
4	Dudda	36	22	35	1	—	—	9,420
5	Koppa	30	30	29	—	—	1	10,052
6	Kottatti	29	14	26	3	—	—	11,246
7	Kudargundi	18	14	15	2	—	1	7,002
8	Maddur	12	10	12	—	—	—	5,514
9	Mandya	23	14	19	1	1	2	12,800
10	Muttegere	24	11	23	—	—	1	3,949
11	Tippúr	22	11	17	—	—	5	6,720
12	Yeleyúr	17	8	17	—	—	—	6,752
	Total	301	209	278	11	2	10	99,783

*Principal places, with population.*—Mandya 4,100; Maddur 2,392; Keregódu 1,513; Kestúr 1,422; Guttal 1,276; Honnalagere 1,237; Búdanúr 1,219; Sante Kanalagere 1,162; Besagarahalli 1,151; Yele-

chákanahalli 1,145; Holalu 1,137; Sátanúru 1,090; Kaudle 1,060; Kottatti 1,002.

The taluq was increased in 1875 by the addition of the Maddur taluq, with the exception of the Arasinkere hobli, joined to Malavalli; and in 1882 by the addition of the Koppa hobli from the Kunigal taluq.

The eastern portion is watered by the Shimsha or Maddur Holé, which is crossed 9 miles above the town of Maddur by the Maddur anicut, recently rebuilt of cut stone. It gives rise to the Maddur Ane channel, running altogether for a distance of 12 miles to the Maddur tank, and irrigating 1,090 acres. This also branches into the following channels:—Chamanhalli,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles; Bairan, 2 miles; Vaidyanathapur,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles; and Kemman,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles: altogether irrigating 1,910 acres. The remains are visible of another from the Chikka Holé to the Kestur tank, but this has been out of repair and not used for about 80 years. The western portion of the taluq is occupied by chains of rain-fed tanks, the drainage being south-easterly, towards the Shimsha. There are altogether over 200 tanks used for irrigation, of which Maddur tank is the largest, and 29 others are large. The wells are of no importance.

The country is gently undulating, and is only moderately wooded with banyan, ippe and other trees, there being no jungle, and only some small scrub on the eastern and north-western boundaries.

The soils for dry crops are as a whole poor, being sandy and gravelly, shallow and in some places very stony, especially in the uplands in the north. Black soil is rare. Good red soil occurs in the centre, and east of the Shimsha in the south. The soils in the wet lands are pretty uniform and of fair quality, except in those reclaimed under the new Maddur channel, and even here they are gradually improving from being brought under cultivation.

The usual dry crops are grown. The principal wet crop is rice. There is not much sugar-cane, but there is a good deal of mulberry in the east. The areca gardens were ruined in the famine. The gardens that now remain are not very good and contain chiefly cocoa-nut, plantains and mulberry, with minor crops of chillies, vegetables, &c. The honge trees are not here utilized for supplying manure to rice-fields as in Districts to the east. But hucheh-ellu or other inferior crop is grown in rice-lands after the harvest and is then ploughed in. Silt from tanks is largely used for manure both in wet and dry soils.

Sheep are numerous. A superior kind of *kambli* is made at Mandya, Sátanur, Mudagere and other places. Silkworms are largely kept by both Musalmans and Hindus, who send the cocoons principally to Channapatna, where the silk is reeled.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1888, except in Koppa hobli, which was settled with Kunigal taluq in 1881. The area of the taluq was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 125,517; wet, 9,206; garden, 2,982) .. .. .	137,765
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) .. .. .	94,262
Inám villages ... .. .	23,753
Total acres ... .. .	<u>255,780</u>

The unoccupied area was 11,785 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,96,560, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,20,606.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mandya ... .. .	0·21	0·06	0·46	1·42	4·81	1·55	1·66	3·91	5·12	7·05	2·92	0·77	...29·94
Koppa ... .. .	—	—	1·85	1·56	5·47	2·38	4·87	0·80	4·44	9·74	2·23	—	...33·34
Lingarájchatra —	0·16	0·46	1·55	2·46	2·47	1·78	1·73	2·69	9·06	1·90	0·01	—	...24·27
Maddur ... .. .	—	0·31	1·28	2·75	4·21	2·61	3·78	4·27	5·78	10·31	2·70	—	...38·00

These results are somewhat questionable, as other observations for the same periods make the annual rainfall at Mandya 25·71 and at Maddur 31·22.

The Bangalore-Mysore railway runs through the south of the taluq from east to west, with stations at Maddur, Mandya and Yeliyur. The Bangalore-Seringapatam trunk road is close alongside the railway. From Mandya there are roads north to Basarál and south to Bannur. From Maddur there are roads north to Huliyurdurga and south to Malavalli, Sivasamudram and the Kávéri Falls. There is also a road from Lingarájchatra to French Rocks.

**Mandya.**—A town situated in 12° 32' N. lat., 76° 57' E. long., 25 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore-Mysore railway and the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Head-quarters of the Mandya taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	994	945	1,939
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	160	137	297
Jains	...	...	...	...	44	41	85
Christians	...	...	...	...	17	10	27
Total ...					1,215	1,133	2,348

The following is the mythological account of Mandya as contained in the local purána. In the Krita yuga, when the country was covered

with thick jungle, a rishi who made *tapas* here, was in the habit of teaching the wild beasts to pronounce the sacred word *Véda*. On this account he named the place *Védáranya*, and established therein the god *Janárdana* or *Varadarájáswámi*, whose temple is still standing. During the same age another rishi set up the god *Sakalésvaraswámi* there. *Vishnu* appeared to him, and hence the place was re-named *Vishnu-pura*. Towards the end of the *Dwápara yuga*, a king, by name *Indra-varma*, who was without issue, removed here in the hope of obtaining a son. His prayers were answered, and his son, whose name was *Sóma-varma*, built a fort and *agrahára*, and nominated the site *Mandévému*, which has since been corrupted into *Mandya*.

But *Mandya* appears to be named after the native place, near *Tirupati*, of the first Brahman families who settled there; the village having been granted by *Krishna Rája* of *Vijayanagar*, in 1516, to *Govinda Rája*, twelfth in descent from *Anantácháya*, a disciple of the reformer *Rámánujáchárya*, and a distinguished devotee of the idol *Venkatesa* at *Tirupati*. *Mandya* continued to remain a *sarvamányam* village for *Sri Vaishnava* Brahmans until the time of *Tipu Sultan*, who withdrew the allowance. He also removed the taluq cutcherry from *Mandya* to *Keragod*, but *Purnaiya* retransferred it to *Mandya*.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income .. .. .	604	512	1,110	1,166
Expenditure .. .	482	62	610	813

**Manipura.**—An ancient city of which the ruins are pointed out three miles south-east of *Chamarajnagar*. The legend regarding it has been given in the section on the history of the District.

**Melukote.**—A celebrated sacred town in the *Seringapatam taluq*, situated in 12° 40' N. lat., 76° 43' E. long., 20 miles north of the kasba, built on the rocky hills named *Yadugiri*, overlooking the *Moti Táláb* and the *Kávéri* valley. It is a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus .. .	1,304	1,367	2,671
Muhammadans .. .	18	11	29
Jains .. .	13	21	34
Total .. .	1,335	1,339	2,734

*Mélu-kóte*, high or superior fort, is one of the principal sacred places

in Mysore. When the Vaishnava reformer Rámánujáchárya fled from the persecution of the Chola king, early in the 12th century, he took up his residence at Mélukóte and lived there for 14 years. It thus became the chief seat of the Sri Vaishnava sect of Brahmans, who reaped the benefit of the conversion by their apostle of the Hoysala king Bitti Deva, thenceforward called Vishnuvardhana, in obtaining assignments of all the most fertile tracts of land in the neighbourhood, especially of the *ashṭa gráma* (see above, p. 235) on either bank of the Kávéri.

The place suffered at the hands of the Muhammadans who wrecked Dorasamudra in the 14th century, as it was to Tondanur, now Tonnur, at the southern foot of the hill, that the Hoysala king at first retired. It was subsequently restored, in about 1460, by Timmanna Dannáyaka, lord of Nágamangala, who was the minister of the Vijayanagar king Mallikarjuna or Immadi Praudha Deva Ráya. The buildings must have been on a grand scale, as the remains of the Gopal Ráya gate on the south are of immense proportions. The former approaches are flagged with stones for a considerable distance. There is now a good road.

In 1771, the Mahrattas having encamped to the south of the hill after their victory over Haidar Ali at Chinkuruli, the Brahmans deserted Mélukóte, which was as usual plundered. For the sake of iron, the immense wooden cars belonging to the temples were set on fire, and the flames spreading to the religious buildings, some of them were entirely consumed. The principal temple is a square building, of great dimensions, but very plain, dedicated to Krishna under the name of Cheluva-pulle Ráya.<sup>1</sup> The original name of the idol appears to

<sup>1</sup> Although the image represents *Krishna*, it is commonly called *Chilla pulla Ráya*, or the darling prince; for *Chillapulla* is a term of endearment which mothers give to their infants, somewhat like our word darling. The reason of such an uncommon appellation being given to a mighty warrior is said to be as follows:—On *Ramanuja's* going to *Melukote*, to perform his devotions at that celebrated shrine, he was informed that the place had been attacked by the *Turc* king of *Delhi*, who had carried away the idol. The *Brahman* immediately set out for that capital; and on his arrival he found that the king had made a present of the image to his daughter; for it is said to be very handsome, and she asked for it as a plaything. All day the princess played with the image; at night the god assumed his own beautiful form, and enjoyed her bed; for *Krishna* is addicted to such kinds of adventures. This had continued for some time when *Ramanuja* arrived, and called on the image, repeating at the same time some powerful *mantrams*; on which the idol immediately placed itself on the *Brahman's* knee. Having clasped it in his arms he called it his *Chillapulla*, and they were both instantaneously conveyed to *Melukote*. The princess, quite disconsolate for the loss of her image, mounted a horse and followed as fast as she was able. She was no sooner near the idol than she disappeared, and is supposed to have been taken into its immediate substance; which in this country is a common



have been Ráma-priya. A more striking edifice is the temple of Narasimha, placed on the very summit of the rock. The large temple is richly endowed, having been under the special patronage of the Mysore Rájas, and has a most valuable collection of jewels. As early as 1614 we find Rája Woḍeyar, who first acquired Seringapatam and adopted the Vaishnava faith, making over to the temple and Brahmans at Mélukóte the estate granted him by the Vijayanagar king Venkata-pati Ráya. There is also an inscription of 1785, showing that even Tipu Sultan granted some elephants for the temple. The Vairamuḍi<sup>r</sup> festival, which is the chief annual celebration, is attended by 10,000 people. The guru of the S'ri Vaishnava Brahmans, styled the Parakálaswámi, lives at Mélukóte and Mysore. The site of a ruined palace of the Mysore Rájas, adjoining the great temple, has now been laid out as a public garden.

The inhabitants are nearly all Brahmans, 400 of whom are attached to the great temple and receive thence a daily allowance, some of them being men of learning. There is also a class of temple servants of Sudra extraction, consisting of musicians, dancing-girls, and Vaishnava or Sátánanas. The only persons in the place who live by industry are a few families of weavers and some shopkeepers. Two classes of Holeyas or outcastes, called the Tírukula and Jámbavakula, are credited with having assisted Rámánuja in recovering the image of Krishna when it was carried off to Delhi, as related in the note at foot. Hence they have the privilege of entering the temple once a year to pay their devotions. The houses are roofed with tiles, and have an odd look from being covered with thorns. This is to keep off the monkeys, which are very numerous, and which, bearing a sacred character, it would be a grievous sin to destroy.

Cloths of good quality are made here, and ornamental punkahs or fans of the fragrant roots of the kuskus grass. There are many different kinds of rock on the hill. A strata of schistose mica which has decayed into a fine white clay is considered sacred. It is said to have been discovered by Emberumánár or Rámánuja and is used by the S'ri Vaishnava Brahmans for making the *náma* or sectarian marks on their foreheads. It is in such demand for this purpose, on account of its purity, that it is transported to distant places, even as far as way of the gods disposing of their favourites. A monument was built for the princess, but as she was a *Turc*, it would have been improper to place this building within the walls of the holy place; it has therefore been erected at the foot of the hill, under the most abrupt part of the rock.—Buchanan, *Journ.*, I, 342.

<sup>1</sup> Said to be a corruption of the words *Vajra mukuti*, diamond crown. Stolen from Vishnu by a serpent who carried it to Pátála, it was recovered by Garuda, and presented to Krishna.

Benares. It is fabled to have been brought to Mélukóte by Garutman, the bird of Vishnu, from Sveta-dvīpa (the white island) in the Kshira-samudra (the milk ocean).

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	1,007	1,058	1,737	1,749
Expenditure ... ..	902	613	1,440	2,336

**Moti Talab**, or lake of pearls, a large tank at Tonnur in Seringapatam taluq. It is formed by an embankment carried across a gap between two rocky hills, which stems the water of the Yádava nadi and other mountain torrents that there unite their streams. The mound, whose dimensions are given as 78 cubits high, 150 long, and 250 thick at the base, is said to have been constructed by Rámánujáchárya, the S'ri Vaishnava Brahman reformer, who had taken up his abode at the neighbouring town of Mélukóte. He named the tank Tirumaláságara. The superfluous water is let off through a channel which has been cut with great labour through one of the hills, at such a height as to enable it to water a great portion of the subjacent plain, which is three or four miles in extent. When the tank is full it contains a sufficient quantity of water to supply the cultivators for two years; but owing to failure of rain the water frequently continues lower than the opening of the outlet. Although the torrents bring down much sand, it so happens that the tank is never affected by that circumstance; for the two streams enter in such directions as to force all the sand towards the extreme corners, without diminishing the main depth. Nasir Jung, son of the Subadar of the Deccan, who visited it in 1746, gave it the name of Moti Talab or lake of pearls, an appellation to which its clear and beautiful water perhaps entitles it. The bank was breached and the water drained off by Tipu Sultan in 1798, to prevent its being used by an enemy besieging Seringapatam.

**Moyar.**—A river which forms the southern boundary of the Mysore State. It rises in the Múkartī hill in the Nilagiris and flows north-east, having there the name of Paikaré. On reaching the edge of the plateau, it turns west and falls in a succession of cascades, known as the Paikara Falls (the upper 180 feet, and the lower 200 feet), to the tableland below. It then, for the rest of its course, flows east, running at the bottom of the singular gorge called the Mysore ditch, from its presenting the aspect of a long deep moat as seen from the crest of the ghats. Finally, after separating the Nilagiris from the Eastern Ghats at the Gajalhatti pass, it joins the Bhaváni in the Coimbatore District, at Devanáyakankota, below the Rangaswami peak.

**Muduk-dore.**—A sacred hill near Talakad on the banks of the Kávéri, where the river takes a sudden turn to the south. On the hill is a temple dedicated to Mallikarjuna, whose játre, held for fifteen days in January or February, is attended by 10,000 people.

**Mugur.**—A large village in Tirumakúdlu-Narsipur taluq, situated 6 miles south by east of Narsipur. Head-quarters of the Múgúr hobli. Population 3,735.

It has a temple of Tibba Devi, which is the scene of an annual festival in December or January, resorted to by 2,000 people. There is also a palace belonging to one of the members of the Mysore royal family.

**Mysore.**—A taluq towards the centre. Area 322 square miles. Head-quarters at Mysore. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Anandúruj ...	19	5	14	4	—	1	5,644
2	Ilavála ...	19	19	16	2	—	1	7,290
3	Kúdluhalli ...	19	9	17	2	—	—	7,085
4	Lingámbudhi ...	23	19	20	2	1	—	8,830
5	Mysore ...	8	5	8	—	—	—	76,227
6	Naváshahar ...	5	2	5	—	—	—	2,237
7	Sindhuvalli ...	33	11	24	7	—	2	14,143
8	Varakódu ...	24	19	19	4	—	1	13,228
	Total ...	150	89	123	21	1	5	134,684

*Principal places, with population.*—Mysore, 74,048; Kadakola, 1,935; Udabúr, 1,736; Varakódu, 1,552; Yedakola, 1,520; Dhanagahalli, 1,482; Sindhavalli, 1,328; Vájamangala, 1,282; Ayirahalli, 1,164; Dúra, 1,119; Ilavála, 1,093; Tuptegála, 1,059.

The taluq was extended by the addition of the Naváshahar and Varakód hoblis from Mysore Ashtagram taluq in 1871. It lies between the Kávéri on the north and east, and the Kabbani on the south, though these rivers are beyond the boundaries and actually touch the taluq for a very short distance. The drainage is principally from north to south, to the Kabbani. The nature of the country is undulating. There are few hills, the only one of importance being the Chámundi hill, overlooking the city of Mysore from the south-east, and rising to about 1,000 feet above it. In the south-west there is a little scrub jungle, and wild date trees abound in all nálas and low-lying places.

A comparatively small extent of land is benefited by the river

channels drawn from the Kávéri and the Lakshmantirtha. The Virajánadi and Devaráya channels irrigate a few villages to the east, and the Anandur channel a few in the north-west. There are 361 tanks, of which five are of the first class. The soil in wet lands is generally of superior quality, except under some of the channels. The soil in dry lands is mostly shallow and stony, with a large admixture of sand. But they vary much both in quality and depth. The prevailing colour is red. The dry crops are those usually grown in Mysore, there being two distinct seasons for sowing—the *káru* and the *hainu*. Rice and sugar-cane are grown under the channels, and the former under some tanks. Cocoa-nut, areca-nut, betel vines and plantains are largely grown, with vegetables and minor garden produce, around Mysore.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1887. The area of the taluq was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 100,062 ; wet, 3,642 ; gardens, 4,191) ...	...	107,895
Unculturable (including village sites, roads, &c.) ...	...	58,309
Inám villages (28,958) ; 1 Amrit Mahál kával (759) ...	...	29,617
		195,921
		195,921

The unoccupied area was 11,514 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,62,786, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,55,101.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Taluq Cutcherry	0·10	0·11	0·58	1·97	4·90	2·17	2·21	3·00	3·22	6·74	1·54	0·36	...26·90
Jail Hospital	0·10	0·07	0·63	2·14	5·65	2·25	2·27	3·11	3·81	7·58	2·28	0·60	...30·49

The Mysore State railway passes through the taluq from north to south, with stations at Mysore and Kadakola. The Bangalore-Ootacamand road passes through Mysore, whence there are also roads to Bannur north-east, to Malavalli east, to Tirumakúdu-Narsipur south-east, to the Wainad south-west, and *viâ* Yelwal on the north-west to Coorg and to Hassan.

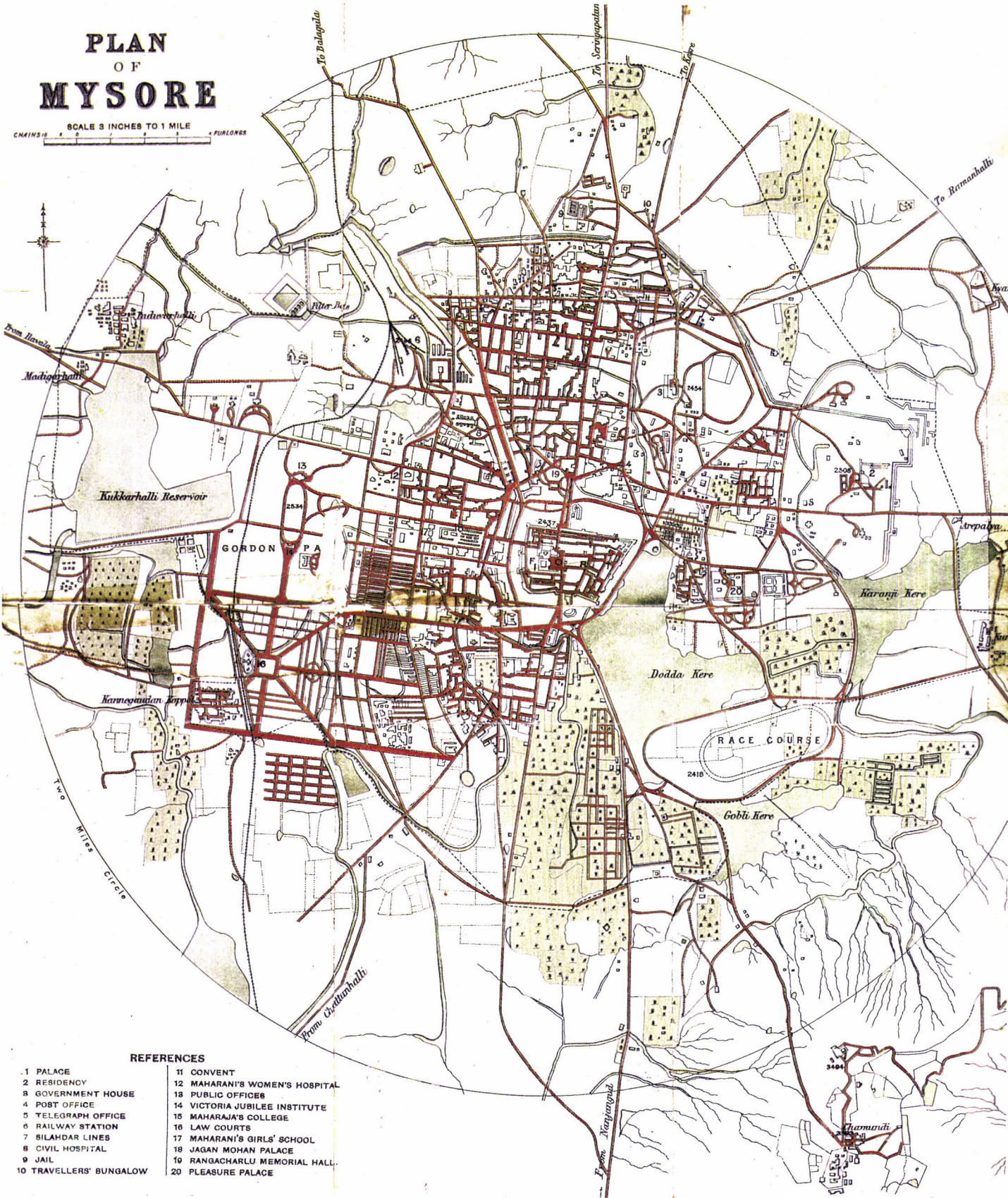
**Mysore.**—The capital of the Province and residence of the Mahárája : situated in 12° 18' north latitude and 76° 42' east longitude, at the north-western base of the Chámundi hill.

It contains four suburbs and covers an area of 7½ square miles. The population numbers 74,048, of whom 36,691 are males and 37,357 females. The number of inhabited houses is 12,546 ; of which 197 are terraced, 10,462 tiled, and 1,887 thatched. The population is composed of the following classes :—



# PLAN OF MYSORE

SCALE 3 INCHES TO 1 MILE  
CHAINS 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 FURLONGS



## REFERENCES

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 PALACE                | 11 CONVENT                     |
| 2 RESIDENCY             | 12 MAHARANI'S WOMEN'S HOSPITAL |
| 3 GOVERNMENT HOUSE      | 13 PUBLIC OFFICES              |
| 4 POST OFFICE           | 14 VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE  |
| 5 TELEGRAPH OFFICE      | 15 MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE          |
| 6 RAILWAY STATION       | 16 LAW COURTS                  |
| 7 SILAHGAR LINES        | 17 MAHARANI'S GIRLS' SCHOOL    |
| 8 CIVIL HOSPITAL        | 18 JAGAN MOHAN PALACE          |
| 9 JAIL                  | 19 RANGACHARLU MEMORIAL HALL   |
| 10 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW | 20 PLEASURE PALACE             |

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 237 Jains) ... ..	28,315	28,738	57,053
Muhammadans ... ..	7,540	7,767	15,307
Christians ... ..	813	827	1,640
Others (17 Parsis, 27 Sikhs, 4 Jews) ... ..	23	25	48
Total ... ..	36,691	37,357	74,048

The population of the city was 57,815 in 1871, and 60,292 in 1881. It therefore increased by over 28 per cent. in the 20 years.

The city is built in a valley formed by two ridges, running north and south. There is also a slight ascent on the northern side. The streets out of the fort were comparatively broad and regular, and contained many substantial houses, some of them two or three storeys high. Within the fort, which is in the southern quarter, the streets were narrow and irregular, and most of the former houses had a mean and squalid appearance. But the great extension of the city, especially to the south-west, during recent years, and the immense improvements introduced on all sides have so completely transformed the place that persons who knew Mysore as it was twenty years ago would hardly recognise the present handsome and growing city, with its magnificent wide roads and imposing buildings.

The new portion of the town, called (after the late Mahārāja) Chāmarājapura, has more than doubled its area. Conspicuous on the high ground to the west, in Gordon Park, are the Public Offices, surmounted by a dome, with the statue of Sir James Gordon in front of the building. Close by are the Victoria Jubilee Institute and the pile of the Mahārāja's College buildings, somewhat resembling a French château. Farther west are the groups of the Law Courts. The Maharani's Girls' School, Mari Mallapa's School, the Wesleyan Hardwicke College, and a Roman Catholic Church are among other large erections that catch the eye in this new quarter. A suitable railway station still remains to be built.

In the older parts of the city the changes have been equally striking. The most important perhaps has been the filling in of the portentous great drain known as Purnaiya's Nullah. Its place has been taken by a fine wide road, called Sayāji Rao road after the Gaikawar of Baroda. Other distinguished visitors have been similarly commemorated. One fine road is thus named the Albert Victor road; the new Devarāj Market has in front of it the Dufferin Fountain; and the Sayāji Rao road is flanked by the Lansdowne Bazaars, a picturesque two-storeyed range extending along the west of the Fort.

The *Fort* is of a quadrangular ground plan, three of the sides being about 450 yards in length, and the remaining or south side somewhat longer. The gates are situated on the north, south and west ; those on the north and south are protected by out-works. Flanking towers command the curtain at frequent intervals ; there is a casemate at the south-eastern, and a parapeted cavalier at the north-eastern angle, but the defences are mean and ill-planned. A ditch was carried round the fort and a sloping glacis, covered with houses abutting on it on all sides but the east, where the fort ditch is separated from the Dévaráj tank only by the high road to Nanjangud. The interior of the fort was crowded with houses, principally occupied by retainers of the palace. All this has now been changed. The ditch has been filled up and ornamental shrubberies and gardens laid out round the fort. The most crowded parts of the interior have been cleared out and general improvements introduced. In the open space outside the east gate are the Rangacharla Memorial Hall and other large buildings, and it is proposed to erect here an equestrian statue of the late Mahárája.

The palace of the Mahárája, which is situated inside the fort, facing nearly due east, is built in the ultra Hindu style, and, with the exception of a few paintings executed by European painters at various times in the palace employ, contains little trace of the influence of European art. The front, which is gaudily painted and supported by four elaborately carved wooden pillars, comprises the Sejjé or Dasara hall, an open gallery where the Mahárája is in the habit of showing himself to the people on great occasions, seated on his throne. This throne is one of the articles of interest in the palace. The original structure, which was of fig-wood overlaid with ivory, is generally stated to have been sent by Aurangzeb to Chikka Déva Rája in 1699 ; but some doubt has been thrown on this assertion by Colonel Wilks. The palace legend runs that it was discovered buried at Penugonda, by the founders of the Vijayanagar empire, Hakka or Harihara and Bukka, to whom its locality was revealed by an ascetic named Vidyáranya, and that it was handed down from dynasty to dynasty until it came into the possession of Rája Wodeyar. According to the same legend, it had once been the throne of the Pándus, who reigned at Hastiná-pura, and Kampula Rája is said to have brought it thence and buried it at Penugonda. It is certain, however, that the ivory throne was used by Chikka Déva Rája and his successors up to the accession of Tipu Sultan ; that it was discovered in a lumber room of the Muham-madan palace after the downfall of Seringapatam, and employed at the coronation of the restored Rája. Since then it has entirely lost its original character, the ivory which covered the fig-wood of which the



throne is made having been in its turn overlaid with gold and silver plating, which is carved into figures relating to Hindu mythology; the *śimha*, or popular Hindu representation of a lion, whence the Sanskrit term for throne derives its name, being predominant, while the *hamsa*, a mythical bird, regarding which the legend runs that the head on which its shadow falls will once be encircled by a crown, surmounts the structure. As the crown in Travancore, so the throne is the peculiar emblem of royalty in Mysore, and on this account the Mysore Rāja is distinguished by the appellation of Simhāsānādhipati or ruler enthroned. Another seat, known as Bhadrāsana or the auspicious seat, is used for minor ceremonies.

To revert to the palace, its principal gate opens on a passage under the Seije, leading to an open yard. At the further or west side of this courtyard is the door leading to the women's apartments, which occupy most of the western portion of the palace.<sup>1</sup> The northern side comprises various offices, such as the armoury, library, &c.; and on the south are the rooms occupied by the Mahārāja. Of these the most interesting is the Ambā viḷāsa, an upstairs room sixty-five feet square and ten feet high, with a raised ceiling in the centre. It was here that the former Rāja received his European guests and transacted the ordinary business of the day. A wooden railing separated that portion of the room in which the Rāja's seat was placed from the rest, and the adjacent wall was hung with pictures, principally of officers connected at different periods with Mysore, which His Highness was accustomed to uncover and point out to his European visitors. The floor was of chunam, and, with the exception of the doors, which were overlaid with richly carved ivory or silver, there was no attempt at magnificence or display. This hall has been recently entirely renewed in more modern style, and the ceiling raised on handsome iron pillars. The sleeping and eating apartments of the Rāja, which are for the most part small and confined, all opened upon the Ambā viḷāsa, and just outside it was the stall in which was kept the cow worshipped by His Highness. The chapel is adjacent. Although the palace had been almost entirely built since the year 1800, it was in very bad repair, and many of the tenements attached to it were crumbling to ruin. The only remaining portion of the palace of the old Hindu dynasty, which Tipu Sultan demolished, is a room in the interior, with mud walls of great thickness and stability. This is known as the Painted Hall, owing to the decoration of its ceiling, and is said to have been the state room of the old palace, which was a much less pretentious building. As

<sup>1</sup> In February 1897, this and other parts were damaged by fire, and are being rebuilt with more durable and less combustible materials.



with most oriental courts, there was no attempt at isolation, and except in front, where there is an open space, the palace was pressed close on all sides by the dwellings of the poorer inhabitants.

Opposite the northern gate of the Fort is a lofty building known as the Jagan Móhan Mahal, intended by the former Rája as an ornament to the town and a place of amusement for the European officers. The walls of the upper storey are painted with pictures, in many cases verging on the grotesque, representing the Rája in procession on shikár expeditions, and so forth. Another of the royal buildings is the Summer Palace, situated some distance east of the Fort. Here the late Mahárája received his instruction and the present Mahárája is doing the same. Adjoining it are the royal stables and a zoological garden. In the grounds is an old maze. In the same direction, to the south-east, is the new race-course, near the base of the Chamundi hill. The old race-course at Hinikal, some miles to the west, was given up in 1893.

The houses of the European residents are situated east of the town. The former Residency is now known as Government House, and is reserved for European guests. The front portion of the building, which possesses a large and handsome portico, was erected in 1805, under Major Wilks, and is of the Doric order of architecture. The back was added a few years later by Sir John Malcolm, and comprises one of the largest rooms without pillars in Southern India. It was designed by de Havilland. The present Residency is well situated on rising ground to the east, with an extensive view over Mysore. It was originally the residence of Dr. Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon in Sir Mark Cubbon's time. But Sir James Gordon, who had occupied it when guardian to the Mahárája, converted it into the Residency in 1881. Of the other European houses, one opposite the west gate of Government House awakens interest from the fact that it was built and for some time occupied by the great Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley.

The present town of Mysore cannot perhaps boast of much antiquity. But the place seems to have been known by its present name from the remotest times. For it corresponds with the Mahishmati of the Pándava prince Sahadeva's expedition mentioned in the Mahá Bhárata, and is the Mahisha to which the Maurya king Asoka sent a missionary in the 3rd century B.C. to proclaim the religion of Buddha. We find Maisur-nád or Maisur-nád mentioned in inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries, and the Yádava princes from Dváraka in Gujarat who, according to inscriptions, coming to worship their family god at Yadugiri or Melukote, became the founders of the Mysore house, are said to

have been attracted by the beauty of the country to settle in the town of Mahishúr. But at the beginning of the 16th century its site was occupied by a village named Puragere. At this time the dominions of the Rájá of Vijayanagar, the ancient city on the banks of the Tungabhadra, extended really or nominally over nearly the whole of South India. The tradition regarding the origin of the present Mysore dynasty, which savours of the age of knight-errantry, is given under Hadináru. The first of the line took the title of Wodeyar, and his successors gradually extended their little dominions until one of them named Beṭṭada Cháma Rájá divided his country between his three sons.<sup>1</sup> To Cháma Rájá, surnamed Ból or the bald, he gave Puragere. Here a fort was either constructed or repaired in the year 1524, to which, from Mahishásura or the buffalo-headed monster whose overthrow was the most noted exploit of Káli or Chámunḍi, the name of Mahishúr (buffalo town), or in its Anglicised form Mysore, was again given. Fort after fort was subdued, and the limits of the country followed the progress of invading armies to the south. But till the beginning of the 17th century each successive Wodeyar or Arasu paid tribute to the viceroy of Seringapatam, who derived his power from the Rájá of Vijayanagar; and an old manuscript affords a curious picture of the simplicity of the age and the poverty of the Mysore Arasu, who is stated to have been obliged to live on rági until a grant of wet land on the Kávéri from the viceroy at Seringapatam enabled him to procure rice for his table. But in proportion as the power of the viceroys became more and more effete, that of the Mysore Arasus grew stronger and stronger: the latter gradually evaded payment of tribute to the former, and in 1610, whether by fair means or foul is uncertain, obtained possession of Seringapatam itself, and with it what remained of the power and influence of the viceroys. Thenceforth Seringapatam became the seat of government of the Arasus.

It does not fall within the scope or purpose of this part of the work to follow the gradual expansion of the Mysore State under the Arasus, who in 1731 became subservient to the ends of the Dalaváyi or hereditary State minister and general; nor to describe the transformation of Mysore to a Musalmán state under the usurper Haidar Ali, who kept the representatives of the Hindu dynasty in the position of State prisoners in their own palace at Seringapatam. Haidar's son Tipu attempted to obliterate all traces of the Hindu ráj, and in pursuance of this policy caused the town and fort of Mysore, the ancient residence of the Rájás, to be razed to the ground, and deported all the inhabitants

<sup>1</sup> Wilks says:—"A grant is extant, dated in 1548, from Tim Ráj, probably the same to whom Hemanhally was assigned."—*Hist.*, Ch. II, p. 22.

to the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. The stones of the old employed in building another fortress, on a slight eminence a mile to the east, to which he gave the appellation, still retained site, of Nazarábád, or the place visited by the eye of the Almighty; the remains of this fort are still to be seen.

The work, which, according to Major Wilks, could not have had the slightest use in defending the country, was still unfinished at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799; and when it had been determined that the inauguration of the Rájá, then a child of four years old, should take place at Mysore, it was discovered that, owing to the almost universal demolition of the place by Tipu, the workmen's huts at Nazarábád formed the only accommodation available for the performance of the ceremony. Into the best of these the young Rájá was conducted and placed on the throne, while the work of rebuilding the palace of his ancestors was going on. The restoration of the fort was commenced at the same time, and for this purpose the stones which Tipu had removed to Nazarábád were brought back again. Owing to the prosperity of the court the town grew rapidly, and in time drew to itself much of the population of Seringapatam, which decreased as Mysore increased in importance. The Rájá, at first through the Dewán Púr, continued to govern the country till 1831, when in consequence of disturbances in the north of Mysore a clause of the treaty of 1799 was put in force, and the government was vested in a Commission composed chiefly of British officers and subordinate to the Government of India.

The Rájá still continued to reside in his palace at Mysore, and a settlement on him of one-fifth of the revenue of the country enabled him in a great measure to give reins to the princely liberality which formed the chief element in his character. He died at Mysore on the 27 March 1868, aged 75, the oldest sovereign in India. It seemed almost hard to believe that the Rájá who so short a time ago was on his throne in full possession of his faculties, was a man whose early childhood had been subject to the caprice of Tipu Sultan, and who remembered the great Duke of Wellington while yet in his prime: so completely had he outlived his associations. Immediately after his death his adopted son, whose name Cháma Rájéndra Wodeyar, a child of four years old, was claimed Mahárája, and in 1881 the country was restored to him and again placed under Hindu government. During his reign of 13 years took place the gradual transformation of Mysore into the handsome city it now promises to become. And after his lamented death at the close of 1894, his eldest son, then 10 years of age, was proclaimed Mahárája under the regency of his mother, the Maháráni.

*Municipality.*—The municipality is conducted under Mysore Regulation III of 1888, and is presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, with the Town Magistrate as Vice-President. There are eight wards or municipal divisions, called Mohallas, of which a list is given in the margin. Besides the President and Vice-President there are 20 Municipal Commissioners, half of whom are either *ex-officio* or nominated by Government, and the other half elected. The privilege of election was granted in 1892, and out of 985 qualified voters 695 went to the polls. The Commissioners are elected for two years.

- Mohallas.*  
 I. Fort.  
 II. Lashkar.  
 III. Devaráj.  
 IV. Krishnaráj.  
 V. Mandi.  
 VI. Chámaráj.  
 VII. Nazarábád.  
 VIII. Irangéri.

Of the various improvements carried out in municipal limits many have been largely aided by Government funds and executed by the Public Works Department, as they were quite beyond the means of the municipality. In 1886 a complete system of drainage was provided for the Fort, and by the acquisition of houses on payment of compensation some broad streets were opened out, and the precincts of the palace greatly improved. The sanitation of some other parts of the old town are still very defective. The Municipal Report says that "in the Mandi, Lashkar and Devaráj Mohallas the houses are crowded together in all manner of ways, lanes in some places being too narrow even for one man to go through, and too crooked to admit of straight cuts of even 20 yards in their whole length. In these lanes also soak the sewage water of all the adjoining houses, so that only those long accustomed to the spots can walk there during nights without soiling their feet, and without knocking their heads against the walls of the houses." Proposals to improve these conditions are, notwithstanding, strongly opposed by the people generally. But a system of conservancy is being gradually introduced.

The most beneficent undertaking has been the provision of a pure water supply. For this purpose the Kukarhalli reservoir was formed towards the high ground on the west, and water has been for several years laid on to all parts of the city in iron mains, from which it is drawn off at hydrants and stand-pipes or fountains at all convenient points in the streets. A high level reservoir has also been constructed, the water in which is drawn from the Kávéri river near Anandur, and forced up with the aid of turbines erected there.

The operations connected with suitably laying out and populating the large western extension of Chámarájapura, by sale of sites, &c., were entrusted to a special Building Committee. The results have been already generally described. An interesting movement has been the

migration of a number of families of the weaver caste from Salem to settle in Mysore. For their accommodation a special site was granted in the new Mohalla, and a local sahlukár has undertaken, with advances from Government, the erection of the necessary houses and buildings for them.

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the municipality for five years to 1895-6:—

Receipts.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Octroi ... ..	59,687	60,226	58,048	58,650	60,000
Tax on houses, buildings and lands ... ..	14,611	11,692	11,993	15,000	15,000
Licenses ... ..	6,369	7,513	8,650	14,720	9,237
Carriage tax ... ..	797	247	567	470	470
Tax on Animals ... ..	1,487	499	848	930	930
Mohatarfa ... ..	9,624	8,230	7,964	9,000	9,000
Rents ... ..	4,625	4,311	6,915	5,320	6,130
Fines ... ..	25	—	6	50	10
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,769	7,058	13,402	5,380	6,250
Adjustment of advances ... ..	—	8,159	12,503	—	—
<b>Total Rs. ... ..</b>	<b>1,02,994</b>	<b>1,07,945</b>	<b>1,20,896</b>	<b>1,09,520</b>	<b>1,07,027</b>

Expenditure.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Head Office ... ..	3,505	3,693	7,161	8,963	7,763
Collection .. ..	10,615	9,729	8,557	9,216	9,216
Conservancy ... ..	25,628	21,474	23,912	24,742	23,992
Registration of Births and Deaths ... ..	101	180	177	280	280
Lighting ... ..	5,632	6,202	5,328	7,760	6,260
Public Works ... ..	23,555	23,336	32,087	41,112	32,512
Charitable Grants .. ..	921	3,557	4,371	5,584	5,360
Education ... ..	11,915	10,222	9,346	9,696	9,696
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,119	22,094	10,195	14,593	14,793
Advances ... ..	—	7,724	7,792	—	—
<b>Total Rs. ... ..</b>	<b>90,991</b>	<b>1,08,211</b>	<b>1,08,928</b>	<b>1,21,946</b>	<b>1,09,872</b>

**Nágamangala.**—A taluq in the north, transferred from the Hassan District in 1882. Area 401 square miles. Head-quarters at Nágamangala. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva- mānya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Bindiganavile ...	49	19	48	—	1	—	9,023
2	Devalāpura ...	52	35	49	—	3	—	10,046
3	Hoṇakere ...	86	50	71	1	12	2	17,450
4	Nāgamangala ...	73	36	68	1	3	1	16,512
5	Nelligere ...	94	33	93	—	1	—	16,234
	Total ...	354	173	329	2	20	3	69,265

*Principal places, with population.*—Nāgamangala, 2,938; Bellūr, 1,484.

The Shimsha forms part of the eastern boundary, and receives nearly all the smaller streams of the taluq. The Lokopāvani has its source in the south-west. The country is generally pretty level, except for some low rocky hills in the north and west, more or less covered with scrub jungle. The principal point is called Chunchangiri. To the west of Nāgamangala is a hill of talcose argillite, closely resembling potstone, and used by the natives in the same way for pencils. The number of tanks is about 130, of which some 30 are of considerable size; but many of them shallow from being silted up. There are no other means of irrigation.

The dry crop soils are mostly indifferent, sandy, gravelly and shallow soil being common. But good red soil is also met with; black soil is very uncommon. The soil of the wet lands is fairly good, but rather too sandy. Rāgi is the staple crop. In the vicinity of the rocky hills a coarse kind of rice is grown in situations where, from percolation of moisture, or ~~any~~ dry crops cannot be raised. Rice is almost the only wet crop, sugar-cane being rarely grown. The gardens are poor, and the famine destroyed all the areca-nut trees, leaving only a certain amount of cocoa-nut trees.

Sheep are everywhere abundant, and a sheep farm was at one time maintained by Government at Heriganhalli. But it was given up in 1863. The cattle, as a rule, are small, but fine draught-bullocks, which are bred locally, are met with in most villages and fetch a high price. Karadihalli is the centre of a tract specially given to the breeding and rearing of Hallikar cattle. Brass work of various kinds is an industry of Nāgamangala.

In the middle of the 15th century there was a family of chiefs who called themselves Lords of Nāgamangala. They were of the Lohita family, and inscriptions mention the following:—Singanna Woḍeyar, whose wife was Sitāmbika. His son, Timmanna Dannāyaka,

whose wife was Rangámbika or Ranga Náyaki ; he was minister to the Vijayanagar king Mallikárjuna or Immaḍi Prauḍha Deva Rája (1446-1467), and rebuilt Melukote. He was apparently the first who erected a fort on the island of Seringapatam. Deva Rája, son of Singaṇṇa Woḍeyar ; he built a new dam on the Kávéri and led a channel from it to Harahu, now called Haravu. This family apparently did not survive the disaster which broke up the Vijayanagar empire. For at the end of the 16th century we find Nágamangala included in the territory bestowed upon Jagadeva Rája of Channapatna (Bangalore District) for his gallant defence of Penugonda against the Muhammadans. From him it was taken by the Rája of Mysore in 1630. Being in the line of march of the Mahrattas to Seringapatam, it more than once suffered during the last century from their depredations, which have left their mark upon the taluq.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1888. The area of the taluq was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 100,695 ; wet, 4,783 ; garden, 1,600) ... ..	107,087
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) ... ..	125,905
Inám villages ... ..	8,926
Forests (838) ; kávals (2,949) ... ..	3,787
Total acres ... ..	<u>245,705</u>

The unoccupied area was 10,968 acres. The total revenue demar for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,36,926, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,48,616.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ye
Nágamangala	0·05	0·15	0·26	1·46	4·65	1·60	1·10	2·98	4·11	7·67	2·91	0·47	... 27
Nelligere	—	0·10	0·50	2·34	4·56	3·13	2·71	2·74	7·22	12·58	3·34	0·15	... 39

Another register for Nelligere for 4 years gives the annual average 35·93.

The Bangalore-Hassan trunk road passes through the north of the taluq from east to west, and is crossed at Nelligere by the Seringapatam Sira road, which runs north through French Rocks and Nágamangala. From the latter there is a road south-west to Krishnarájpet, and two unfinished roads west to Sravan Belgola and south-east to Basarál and Mandya.

**Nágamangala.**—A town situated in 12° 49' N. lat., 76° 49' E. lon. on the Seringapatam-Sira road, 24 miles north of the railway at French Rocks, and 39 miles north of Mysore. Head-quarters of the Nágamangala taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	1,041	1,041	2,085
Muhammadans .. ..	297	285	582
Total ... ..	1,338	1,326	2,667

It contains the remains of some fine temples and royal buildings. The inner fort was erected in 1270 by Chaimi Dannáyak, and a line of chiefs of the Lohita family continued to be lords of Nágamangala till the end of the 15th century or longer. The outer fort was erected in 1578 by Jagadeva Ráyal of Channapatna (Bangalore District), of whose dominions Nágamangala was one of the chief towns. It was captured in 1630 by Cháma Rája Wodeyar of Mysore. The town was reduced to ruins in 1792 by the Mahratta army under Parasu Ram Bhao, and 150,000 palm-trees were destroyed. Brass artistic work is made at Nágamangala.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	534	581	908	984
Expenditure ... ..	368	399	956	1,125

**Nanjangud.**—A taluq in the centre southwards. Area 384 square miles. Head-quarters at Nanjangud. Contains the following hoblis, 'ages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Dásanúr ... ..	17	8	17	—	—	—	7,043
2	Dévanúr ... ..	6	4	6	—	—	—	6,024
3	Hadináru ... ..	8	9	6	2	—	—	7,100
4	Heḍatale ... ..	15	6	11	4	—	—	10,904
5	Hura ... ..	41	11	38	3	—	—	10,015
6	Kalale ... ..	49	15	34	11	3	1	18,689
7	Nanjangúdu ... ..	28	16	21	6	—	1	17,839
8	Rámpura ... ..	15	12	15	—	—	—	6,654
9	Táyúr ... ..	20	18	16	2	2	—	13,106
	Total ... ..	199	99	164	28	5	2	97,374

*Principal places, with population.*—Nanjangúdu, 6,912; Tagaḍúr, 2,805; Kalale, 2,067; Hadináru, 1,857; Devanúr, 1,742; Heḍatale, 1,622; Nerale, 1,574; Hullahalli, 1,517; Hemmaragála, 1,474;



Alaganji, 1,461; Ganaganúr, 1,415; Kudlapura, 1,378; Táyúr, 1,339; Hosakóte, 1,301; Belagali, 1,218; Debbúr, 1,156; Badanaválu, 1,149; Rampura, 1,107; Tummanerale, 1,094; Viradevanpura, 1,075; Kiragunda, 1,075; Kárya, 1,062; Dasanúr, 1,006.

The taluq was extended in 1882 by the addition of Táyúr hobli from Talakád taluq, and Devanúr and Dásanúr hoblis from Chámarájnagar taluq.

The Kabbani runs from west to east along the north of the taluq, and at Nanjangúd receives from the south the Gundal, which waters the central and eastern portions. There was not much wet cultivation, what there was depending upon rain-fed tanks. But the recent extension of the Rampur channel has brought more land under irrigation. The largest tank is the Narsámbudhi, two miles south of the kasba. A considerable quantity of jóla is grown.

Gold-mining has commenced at Wolgere, to the south-west of Nanjangúd. In the north-west of the taluq are some quarries of pot-stone intermixed in layers with schistose mica.

Nanjangúd is the present terminus of the Mysore State Railway from Bangalore. The Mysore-Trichinopoly road *viâ* the Hásanúr ghat runs through Nanjangúd near to which the high road to Ootacamund branches off. There is also a road from Kaulandi to Yelandur. A road runs from Nanjangúd east to Tirumakúdlu-Narsipur, and west to Hullahalli, turning south to Hura. The road from Begur to Heggadevankote crosses the south-west of the taluq.

The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,13,692, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,50,172.

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

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·07	0·03	0·44	2·39	5·36	1·61	1·78	2·51	6·08	5·86	2·48	0·45	... 26·66

**Nanjangúd.**—A town situated 12° 7' N. lat., 76 45' E. long., on the right bank of the Kabbani, 12 miles south of Mysore, at the point where the trunk road from Mysore branches to Ootacamund and to the Hásanúr ghat. Head-quarters of the Nanjangúd taluq, and a municipality. It is the present terminus of the Mysore State Railway.

Population in 1891.								Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,718	3,002	5,720
Muhammadans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	343	662
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27
Total ...								3,050	3,359	6,409

The early history of the place has been already related (p. 222). It is now noted for its temple dedicated to Nanjundésvara, an appellation given to Siva on account of one of his exploits in swallowing poison, and it is from this attribute of the god that the town derives its name. A temple of small dimensions is said to have existed from time immemorial. In one part of the temple are 66 images of Saiva saints, the *tiruttondar*, which may be of Chola origin, of the 11th century. But Karachúr Nandi Rájá, and afterwards Púrnaiya, enlarged the temple to its present size. The former prince made Nanjangúd his favourite place of abode and fortified it. A celebrated car-festival, which lasts for three days, and is resorted to by thousands of devotees from all parts of South India, is held here at the end of March. The temple is 385 feet long by 160 broad, and supported by 147 columns. Some of the images are carved with great perfection of finish. Surrounding the outside of the temple are the figures of various deities with their names below, so that each votary can find his patron saint. The *gopura* was erected in 1845 by Mummadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar, and various shrines were added by the royal ladies down to 1853. This temple is inferior in point of sanctity to none in the Mysore District, and receives an annual allowance from Government of Rs. 20,197. At the point where a stream called the Chúrnavati from the tank runs into the Gundal or Kaundinya river is the Parasu Rama kshetra, with a temple of Parasu Rama. The moist earth around, called *mrítika*, is considered an effective application for various skin diseases, and is being continually carried away to be used for such purposes. But the excavations speedily fill up again.

About a mile from Nanjangúd is a fine bungalow attached to the Mysc —esidency, near to which is a rude stone bridge across the Kabbani, constructed about 120 years ago by Deva Ráj, the Dalaváyi of Mysore.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	..	...	4,956	4,432	4,334	5,462
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	5,691	6,953	7,301	8,904

**Nidugatta.**—A village in the Mandya taluq, 18 miles north-east of the kasba, on the Bangalore-Mysore road. Population 805.

A large fair is held on Wednesday, attended by 2,000 people.

**Nugu**, also called the Bhrigu, an affluent of the Kabbani. It rises in Wainad and, entering the Mysore District in the south-west of the Heggadadevankote taluq, runs in a northerly direction, joining the Kabbani near the village of Hampapura on the Mysore-Manantody

road. It is dammed by the Lakshmanpura anicut, from which issues a channel of the same name, 5 miles in length. The cultivation under the channel is of small extent, 297 acres, in consequence of the jungle surrounding. The revenue obtained amounts to Rs. 1,401. Gold dust in small quantities has been occasionally found in the bed of the stream, but never sufficient to repay the trouble of searching for it. It is supposed to be washed down from the source of the river in the Nellambur hills in Malabar.

**Palhalli.**—A village in Seringapatam taluq, on the right bank of the Kávéri, 3 miles west of Seringapatam, on the Seringapatam-Mercara road. Head-quarters of the Palhalli hobli. Till 1871 it was the kasba of the then Mysore Ashtagram taluq. Population 1,858.

It used to be well known for the now abandoned factories of the Ashtagram Sugar Works, a description of which will be found in Vol. I. of this work.

**Paschima-vahini.**—A sacred spot on the Kávéri, adjoining Seringapatam on the south-west, and a railway station. The river here makes a bend to the west, whence the name *paschima vahini*, the western stream, sometimes shortened into *pachiván*. The royal bathing ghat of the Mysore Rájás is here, together with many other bathing ghats. The Bangáradoddi dam is on this stream, and gives rise to the channel of the same name, which waters the island of Seringapatam (*see* Seringapatam taluq).

**Piriyapatna.**—A town situated in 12° 21' N. lat., 76° 9' E. long., on the Mysore-Mercara road, 13 miles west by north of Hunsur. Formerly the head-quarters of the taluq which bore its name, now called Hunsur taluq. Population, 3,712.

According to tradition the place was visited in the mythological ages by Agastya, the first Brahman teacher who crossed the Vindhya mountains. Its ancient name was Singapattana, and here Karikala Chola Rája is stated to have formed a tank and erected a temple of Mallikárjunesvara. From inscriptions it appears that the place was one of the principal towns in the territory of the Changálva kings of Nanjaráyapattana (near Fraserpet in Coorg). They submitted to the Chola kings, and were thence designated Kulottunga-Chola-Changálvas. They claim to be descended from an original Changálva who was victorious over king Bijjala and assumed his titles. As Bijjala the Kalachurya king reigned from 1156 to 1167, this must be the period of Changálva. In his line was descended Nága, whose son was Ranga, whose son was Piriya, whose sons were Nanja and Mahadera, the former on the throne in 1521. Nanja's son was Nanjunda, his son Srikantha, his sons Vira (1559 and 1567), and Piriya (1586 and 1589).

Nanjunda Arasu, tradition says, passing that way to a marriage at Hanagod, was led by the circumstance of a hare starting up and biting the heels of his horse, which indicated *ganḍu bhūmi* or male soil, to erect a mud fort there. But it was Piriya Rája who replaced the mud fort by one of stone, established the péte, and called the town after himself—Piriypattana. Another Nanja Raja followed, whose son, Rudra Gana or Piriya, was in power between 1597 and 1612. His son, Vira Raja, was on the throne in 1615, and during his reign the place was besieged for one year by Kanthirava Narasa Raja of Mysore. At last, when the fort was assaulted, Vira Raja, putting all his family and children to death, died fighting his enemies. During the reign of Tipu, Piriapatna witnessed several conflicts between the Coorgs and Mysoreans, and the Vira Ráya, or Rája of Coorg, was confined within the fort for four years. On the approach of General Abercromby's army the houses of Piriapatna were destroyed, and the fort was rendered useless to the enemy.

Owing to its position, the town is chiefly inhabited by traders, who export commodities, such as cotton and tobacco, to Coorg, Cannanore, &c. The large stone fort is in a ruinous condition. It was formerly infested by tigers, and even now it is said that cheetahs are occasionally found there. A pack of hounds is maintained in the neighbourhood by Mr. Murray Aynsley, and regularly hunted by planters from Coorg and other gentlemen.

**Saligram.**—A town in the Yedatore taluq, on the north bank of the Kávéri, 12 miles north-west of Yedatore, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus... ..	1,532	1,579	3,111
Muhammadans ... ..	156	177	333
Jains ... ..	163	181	344
Total ... ..	1,851	1,937	3,788

It is esteemed sacred by the followers of Vishnu on account of its having been the residence of Rámánujáchári. There is also a considerable Jain population. Country paper used to be manufactured here.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	587	660	688	1,290
Expenditure ... ..	1,118	251	453	2,073

**Sargur.**—A town situated in 12° N. lat., 76° 28' E. long., on the right bank of the Kabbani, 36 miles south-west of Mysore, and a municipality. From 1864 to 1886 it was the head-quarters of the Heggadadevankote taluq.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	744	818	1,562
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	41	43	84
Jains	...	...	...	...	57	43	100
Total					842	904	1,746

There is nothing of special interest connected with Sargur. Its selection for the chief town was due to its open situation, free of the dense forests which cover most of the taluq and its being therefore more healthy.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	330	330	305	671
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	809	394	456	1,304

**Seringapatam.**—A taluq in the centre northwards; till 1882 called Ashtagram. Area, 274 square miles. Head-quarters at Seringapatam. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Arakere	20	13	16	4	—	—	9,890
2	Belagola	17	6	15	—	2	—	4,309
3	Chandigál	17	6	16	1	—	—	6,379
4	Haravu...	18	1	18	—	—	—	6,196
5	Kirangúr	19	12	18	1	—	—	10,918
6	Kura	1	—	1	—	—	—	12,553
7	Kyátanhalli	12	8	11	1	—	—	6,510
8	Mélukóte	27	9	24	2	1	—	7,054
9	Pálhalli...	5	1	5	—	—	—	2,609
10	S'ettihalli	37	10	33	3	—	1	11,257
11	Tirumalságarchatra	37	9	35	1	1	—	7,567
Total		210	75	192	13	4	1	85,242

*Principal places, with population.*—Seringapatam, 12,553; Arakere,

3,456; Mélukóte, 2,789; Hiróđ, 2,470; Belagola, 2,148; Kirangúr 1,965; Pálhalli, 1,858; Sámanhalli, 1,417; Ukkađa, 1,414; Kurubar-Séttihalli, 1,240; Hiri Marali, 1,166; Mahadevapura, 1,148; Nagunhalli, 1,099.

The Kávéri runs through the south of the taluq, from west to east, forming several small islands near Belagola, and lower down the large one of Seringapatam. The Lókapávani from the north, uniting with a stream from the Móti Táláb on the west, runs south into the Kávéri off the north-east of the Seringapatam island, under the Karighatta peak. The country rising gradually on both sides of the Kávéri is naturally fertile, and for some distance from either bank is irrigated by fine channels drawn from the river, which follow the windings of the hills, and as they advance horizontally to the eastward send off branches to water the intermediate space. Of the anicuts or dams which force the water into the sources of these channels, there are five in this taluq. (1.) The Madad Katte just beyond the border, in Krishnarajpet taluq, gives rise to the Chikkadevaráyaságara, the finest channel in the Mysore country, 10 or 12 yards wide, and 3 or 3½ deep, running for 72 miles on the left bank. It is carried across the Lókapávani by means of an aqueduct near the French Rocks, winds round the Karighatta hill, passes on to Arakere and terminates in the Bannur tank. (2.) The Devaráj Katte is close to the former, and supplies the Devaráj channel on the right bank, which is 18 miles long and runs by Pálhalli into the Mysore taluq. (3.) From the Balmuri dam, a mile from Belagola, is drawn the Virjánadi channel, having a course of 41 miles on the right bank, of which 35 are in this taluq. (4.) The Bangáradođđi dam is thrown across the *paschima váhini* or western stream of the river at Seringapatam. The channel thence drawn is altogether 9 miles long. It is led by an aqueduct over a second stream into the island, where it divides into three branches, one entering the fort by an underground duct, a second running to the Darya Daulat Bágh, and the third to the Lál Bágh near the mausoleum of Haidar and Tipu. (5.) The Ramaswami dam, situated between Arakere on the left bank, and Mahadevapura on the right, gives rise to two channels, which are mostly out of this taluq—the Ramaswami, running for 30 miles on the left bank, and the Rájapamesvari, running for 21 miles on the right bank. There is also an anicut on the Lakshmantirtha near Yedatore, from which an old channel called the Púrmaságara Nála passes through the Belagola hobli, but this is not now in use. A line of hills runs through the taluq north from the Kávéri, prominent peaks of which are Karighatta (2,697 ft.), French Rocks (2,882 ft.), and Yadugiri (3,579 ft.) at Melukote.

The soils under the channels are good, but of comparatively light order; towards the north-east there are some poorly populated and wild, but not very extensive, stretches of country. In the valleys and lowlands away from the channels there is a good deal of very fairly good soil. In addition to the cultivation of rice, which is general, sugar-cane of the kind known as *pattapatti* is extensively grown, especially under the first and third of the channels above mentioned. This found encouragement from the Ashtagram sugar works when they were in operation. The dry crops are those usual to the country, ragi being the principal, with which are sown *avare* and *haralu*. The gardens vary from those of the first class under channels to such as are merely hand-watered and planted with minor produce.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1890. The area of the taluq was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 70,956; wet, 21,898; garden, 2,650)	...	95,504
Unculturable (roads, tanks, village sites, &c.);	...	61,485
Inám villages, 18,206; kávals, 191	... ..	18,397
Total acres	...	<u>175,386</u>

The unoccupied area was 7,937 acres. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,74,463, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 3,01,293.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Seringapatam	... 0·23	0·04	0·58	1·63	5·27	2·13	1·91	2·97	3·58	6·72	2·24	0·67	27·97
French Rocks	... —	—	0·48	3·19	4·24	2·32	1·10	3·25	4·48	7·19	1·34	—	27·59

The Bangalore-Mysore Railway runs through the middle of the taluq from east to south, with stations at French Rocks, Seringapatam, and Paschima Váhini. The trunk road is alongside the railway, with the one to Coorg going off to the west from Paschima Váhini. There are also roads from Seringapatam, north to French Rocks and Nagamangala, with a branch to Krishnarájpet and another to Melukote with continuation to the same place; and one south-east to Bannur. There is also a road from Lingarájchatra west through French Rocks to Kannambádi.

**Seringapatam.**—Properly *S'ri-Ranga-paṭṭana*, is situated in  $12^{\circ} 25'$  N. lat.,  $76^{\circ} 45'$  E. long., at the western or upper end of an island in the Kávéri, about three miles in length from west to east and one in breadth. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the prosperous suburb of Ganjam. Seringapatam, the head-quarters of the taluq of the same name and a municipality, stands on the Mysore State Rail-

way and on the Bangalore-Mysore high road, 75 miles south-west from the former and 10 north-east from the latter.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 2 Jains)	...	...	...	4,997	5,592	10,589
Muhammadans	...	...	...	853	931	1,784
Christians	...	...	...	81	97	178
Total				5,931	6,620	12,551

In the earliest ages, Gautama rishi is related to have worshipped the Ranganáthaswámi whose temple is the principal Hindu building in the fort, and to have done penance in this the western or Paschima Ranganátha kshetra as distinguished from the eastern or Púrva Ranganátha kshetra at Srirangam near Trichinopoly.<sup>1</sup> The Gautama kshetra is a small island to the west of Seringapatam where the river divides. Under two large boulders on the north side of it is what is called the rishi's cave, now closed up. Opposite, on the north bank of the river, were found old Ganga inscriptions of the 9th century, referring to the Kalbappu hill at Sravana Belgola, and describing its summit as marked by the footprints of the munis Bhadrabáhu and Chandra Gupta.

In 894, during the reign of the Ganga sovereigns, a person named Tirumalaiya appears to have founded on the island, then entirely over-run with jungle, two temples, one of Ranganátha, and a smaller one of Tirumala Deva, enclosing them with a wall, and to have called the place Sri-Ranga-pura or pattana.<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, about 1117, Ramánujáchárya, the celebrated apostle of the Vishnuvite sect, on fleeing from Dravida to avoid a confession of faith prescribed by the Chola Raja to be made by all his subjects, the object of which was to establish the superiority of Siva over Vishnu, took refuge in the Mysore country, where he succeeded in converting from the Jain faith the powerful Hoysala king, Bitti Deva, thenceforth known as Vishnuvardhana. This royal convert conferred on his apostle and his followers the tract of country on each side of the river Káveri at Seringapatam, known by the name of Ashtagráma or eight townships, over which he appointed his own officers under the ancient designations of Prabhus and Hebbárs.

<sup>1</sup> The temples of Ranganáthaswámi on the three islands of Seringapatam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam are also called respectively those of Adi Ranga, Madhya Ranga, and Antya Ranga, or the Ranga of the beginning, the middle and the end.

<sup>2</sup> J. R. A. S. VIII, 6; *Mad. J. Lit. & Sc.* XIV, 13.



In 1454, Timmanna, a Hebbár descended from one of these, lord of Nágamangala, obtained, by a visit to Vijayanagar, the government of the district with the title of Danáyak, and permission to erect a fort at Srirangapattana. This he did with the aid of a hidden treasure he had discovered, and enlarged the temple of Ranganátha, making use of materials obtained from the demolition of 101 Jain temples at Kalasváḍi, a town 5 miles to the south. His descendants held the government until in 1495 Seringapatam passed into the direct possession of the Vijayanagar kings. For we learn from inscriptions that Narasa, the founder at that time of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, "quickly damming up the Kávéri when in full flood, crossed over and captured the enemy (unnamed) alive in battle. Taking possession of their kingdom he made the ancient Srirangapattana his own." The place was probably recognized as too important to remain in the hands of a nominal feudatory. It was eventually administered in the name of the Vijayanagar sovereigns by a viceroy known as the Sri-Ranga-Ráyal. Tirumála Rája, the last of these Ráyalu, was a relative of the royal family.

We have elsewhere seen how in 1610 Tirumala Raja, worn out with age and disease, surrendered his power to Rája Wodeyar, the rising ruler of Mysore. There is a halo of mystery surrounding this transaction, and some authorities maintain that the viceroy intended his sway to descend to his kinsman the Rája of Ummattur, but the probability is that, foreseeing his inevitable subjugation by Rája Wodeyar, he made a virtue of necessity in retiring voluntarily. Thenceforth Seringapatam became the capital of the Rajas of Mysore, and continued to be the seat of government under the Musalman dynasty until its capture by the British in 1799.

But in the interval Seringapatam had been several times besieged, particulars of which will be found in Vol. I in the chapter on History. In 1638 by Ran-dulha Khan and the Bijapur forces, which were repulsed with great slaughter by Kanthirava Narasa Raja. Later in the same reign by Sivappa Nayak of Bednur, when the invaders were again driven off. But the king thought it prudent in 1654 to strengthen the fort, and to stock it with provisions and stores to enable it to stand a prolonged siege. In 1697 by the Mahrattas, when the bulk of the army was absent, engaged in the siege of Trichinopoly. But this attempt was also foiled and the enemy suffered a crushing defeat. In 1732 the Navab of Arcot sent a powerful army against Seringapatam, but it was met at Kailancha, near Channapatna, and driven in confusion below the Ghats. In 1755, when most of the forces were again absent at Trichinopoly, the Subadar of the Dekkan besieged the fortress, with

the aid of a French force under Bussy. The latter was about to deliver the assault against the north-east angle, when the enemy were bought off for 56 lakhs. The treasury being empty, one-third was raised on the plate and jewels of the Hindu temples and the property and ornaments of the Raja, and for the remainder bills were given, which, however, were never redeemed. In 1757 by the Mahrattas under Báláji Rao, assisted by a European force. The place was reduced to extremity, and a compromise was made with the enemy for 32 lakhs; and as only 5 could be raised in cash, 14 taluqs were pledged for the payment of the rest. In 1759 the Mahrattas appeared in greater force under Gopal Hari, and the defence was entrusted to Haidar Ali, now risen to high command. After various successes he compelled the enemy to give up the pledged taluqs on payment of 32 lakhs in satisfaction of all demands. By a levy on all the public servants and wealthy people 16 lakhs were raised, and for the rest the bankers found the money on the personal security of Haidar, in consideration of the restored taluqs being placed under his direct management. Though not actually besieged, Seringapatam was taken possession of in June 1761 by Haidar, in consequence of the plots formed by the palace and the Hindu ministers to get rid of him, and his usurpation was from this time complete. The next attack on the fortress was in March 1771, by the Mahrattas under Tryambak Rao, after the disastrous defeat they had inflicted on Haidar at Chinkuruli. They blockaded Seringapatam for no less than 15 months, when a treaty was concluded on payment of 15 lakhs and the surrender of seven taluqs in the east and north as security for 15 lakhs more.

This brings us to the time of the two memorable sieges by the British in 1792 and 1799, in their wars against Tipu Sultan. On the former occasion the British army was commanded by Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General. The first attempt against Seringapatam was made in 1791, but owing to the failure of supplies and the great sickness that broke out among men and cattle on the bursting of the monsoon, it was found necessary to bury the battering guns and retire to Bangalore, which was done by the route of Melukote, Nagamangala and Magadi. The operations against Seringapatam were resumed early in 1792, every provision having in the interval been carefully made for the success of the enterprise. The army arrived in sight of the fortress on the 6th of February, and that very night were carried out the masterly operations, led by Lord Cornwallis in person, by which the whole of Tipu's force was not only driven from the north of the river, but the British gained a firm position on the island itself, occupying Shahar Ganjam and all the east, including the Darya Daulat Bagh.

The following is a description of the place at that time by Major Dirom, who was a Staff officer with the army :—

The fort and outworks occupy about a mile of the west end of the island, and the Lál Bāgh or garden about the same portion of the east end. The whole space between the fort and the Lál Bāgh, except a small inclosure, called the Daulat Bāgh, on the north bank near the fort, was filled, before the war, with houses, and formed an extensive suburb, of which the pettah of Shahar Ganjam is the only remaining part, the rest having been destroyed by Tipu to make room for batteries to defend the island, and to form an esplanade to the fort. This pettah or town of modern structure, built on the middle and highest part of the island, is about half a mile square, divided into regular cross streets, all wide, shaded on each side by trees and full of good houses. It is surrounded by a strong mud wall, and seemed to have been preserved for the accommodation of the bazar people and merchants, and for the convenience of troops stationed in that part of the island for its defence. A little way to the eastward of the pettah is the entrance into the great garden or Lál Bāgh. It was laid out in regular shady walks of large cypress-trees, and full of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables of every description. The fort, thus situated on the west end of the island, is distinguished by its white walls, regular outworks, magnificent buildings and ancient Hindu pagodas, contrasted with the more lofty and splendid monuments lately raised in honour of the Mahomedan faith. The Lál Bāgh, which occupies the east end of the island, possessing all the beauty and convenience of a country retirement, is dignified by the mausoleum of Haidar, and a superb new palace built by Tipu. To these add the idea of an extensive suburb or town, which filled the middle space between the fort and the garden, full of wealthy industrious inhabitants, and it will be readily allowed that this insulated metropolis must have been the richest, most convenient and beautiful spot possessed in the present age by any native prince in India.

After an examination of the defences, it was determined to attack the fortress on its northern face, and in case of necessity it seemed possible by repairing an old dam or embankment on the west to throw the water of the north branch of the river entirely into the other branch. The siege was pressed with vigour, and Tipu on his side was strenuously engaged night and day in strengthening the defences on the north side, and impeding the British operations by all the means in his power. But fortune was against him, and on the 23rd of February he was forced to agree to the terms proposed by Lord Cornwallis—namely, the surrender of half his dominions, the payment of three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees, the release of all prisoners detained from the time of Haidar Ali, and the delivery of two of his sons as hostages.

The siege of 1799 was under the command of General Harris, directed by the Governor-General, Lord Mornington (afterwards

Marquis Wellesley), who had come to Madras for the purpose. Since the former siege Tipu had greatly strengthened the fortifications. Double ramparts and double ditches were added to the northern and western faces, in addition to those on the eastern and southern faces, thus creating what was like a fortress within a fortress. Besides this, a new line of intrenchments was formed from the Daulat Bāgh to the Periapatam bridge, within 600 or 700 yards of the fortress. How General Harris arrived before Seringapatam on the 5th of April, after defeating Tipu at Malavalli, and outwitting him in regard to his route, are described in the historical part of this work. The south-western angle was on this occasion chosen as the point of attack. In spite of Tipu's efforts to dislodge the enemy, especially by a vigorous sally on the 22nd led by his corps of Frenchmen, the works were steadily pushed on. And on the 26th a night attack, commanded by Colonel Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington,<sup>1</sup> and followed up the next day, drove the Mysoreans from the last intrenchment they occupied outside the fortress. The final assault of the 4th of May, the circumstances attending the death of the Sultan, and all the events that followed upon it have been related in the chapter on History.

By this victory Seringapatam became the property of the British Government, who leased the island to Mysore for a fixed sum of Rs. 50,000 a year. Buchanan says the streets in the fort were narrower and more confused than in any place he had seen since leaving Bengal. The generality of the houses were very mean, although many of the chiefs were well lodged after their fashion. Tipu allowed no person to possess property in houses there. He disposed of the dwellings as he thought fit, and on the slightest caprice changed the tenants. The fort was for several years occupied by British troops, and to provide greater space within the walls the inner ramparts were thrown down and the inner ditch was filled up in 1800. The course of this ditch may now be traced by the line of tamarind trees planted along it when it was closed up. Seringapatam began rapidly to decline after the close of the war, and its decay was proportionate with the rise of Mysore. The population of the island, estimated by Buchanan to have reached at least 150,000 during the reign of the Sultan, before the expiration of a year had sunk to 32,000. Fever also gradually made its appearance and necessitated the removal of the troops to Bangalore, where the new Cantonment was formed in 1809. Seringapatam is now notoriously

<sup>1</sup> An incident of this affair was that Colonel Wellesley got separated from his troops and mixed up with the enemy, whom he mistook for them, and entered the fort along with them before he discovered his mistake, when fortunately he made his escape.

unhealthy for Europeans, and also for most natives ; a severe attack of fever is generally the penalty of two or three nights spent in it or its vicinity. It is, however, strange that immediately after its occupation by the British, when the city is described by Buchanan as "a sink of nastiness," it does not appear to have been insalubrious. The increase in paddy cultivation may partially account for this change of climate, but the natives generally attribute it to the destruction of the sweet flag, a plant which formerly grew in profusion on the banks of the river, and was supposed to possess febrifugal properties.

The population continued still further to decline and was only 12,744 in 1852, falling still lower to 10,594 in 1871. But in 1891 it was again 12,551, and the advent of the railway, with stations at the Fort and at Paschima-váhini, together with improvements introduced by Municipal administration, have in recent years given it a somewhat more prosperous aspect. The railway cuts through the western part of the fort. With this exception the fortifications themselves are comparatively uninjured. On these the results of the breaching batteries are far more apparent than the work of time, and the fort is still so formidable that a great military authority who visited it a quarter of a century ago pronounced it the second strongest in India.

Although the fort is washed on its northern and western sides by the two branches of the river, and before the invention of rifled cannon had the advantage of not being commanded from any immediately adjacent height, it is to the ceaseless labour which must have been expended on it that it owes its great strength. The want of science which was apparent in long straight walls, square bastions, and glacis steep enough to shelter an assailant, was compensated for by deep ditches carried through solid granite, huge and massive walls, and lofty cavaliers.

The principal entrance was by what is known as the Elephant gate on the south side. This is not now used, the road being carried through a more convenient gateway made to the west of it. The Elephant gateway bears an inscription in Persian, stating that the foundation of the fort was laid in the year 1219 from the birth of Muhammad, that is of Tipu's Mauludi era, (1791 A.D.), when Jupiter was in the ascendant, Sagittarius and Libra were rising, Venus in twilight obscured by Jupiter, Mercury in conjunction with Virgo, Mars in Scorpio, the tail of the dragon in Pisces, and Saturn in Aries. The influence of these conjunctions was to show that the fort was fully equipped, and by the grace and mercy of God the Creator would remain permanent, free from all misfortune.

At the south-west angle of the fort may be viewed the breach made in 1799, the spot from which the storming party issued on the opposite

side of the river being marked by two cannon fixed perpendicularly in the ground at the edge of the stream. Within the walls, surrounded by a high enclosure, are the remains of the Musalman palace, now converted into a sandal-wood store, but the greater part was demolished. A description of this palace has been given in Vol. I, as seen by Swartz in 1779, at p. 396, and as seen by Buchanan in 1800, at p. 520. Near the large temples of Sri Rangaswami, which is close by, are a few mud walls and a sunken granary, the relics of the ancient palace of the Ráyls or viceroys of Seringapatam and of the Rajas of Mysore.<sup>1</sup> The enclosure was for some years used as a gun-carriage factory. A large mosque erected by Tipu, with two tall minarets which are conspicuous from a great distance, is in front of the Mysore gate. The spot where Tipu fell is on the north face. Having been compelled to abandon the outer rampart, he attempted to escape into the inner fort through a narrow archway, but the crowd of fugitives from the British troops, who had already gained the interior, prevented this, and he was slain in an open space between the two walls. The archway in which he was wounded no longer exists. But a wooden door leading into a garden, about a hundred yards to the east of the sally-port, is pointed out as the spot where he was killed.

*Daryá Daulat Bágh.*—Just outside the fort, on the island, is the Daryá Daulat Bágh or “garden of the wealth of the sea,” a summer palace which was Tipu’s favourite retreat from business. Its graceful proportions, and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered, render it very attractive. Mr. Rees, who has travelled much in India and Persia, says “The lavish decorations which cover every inch of wall from first to last, from top to bottom, recall the palaces of Ispahan, and resemble nothing that I know in India.” Part of the walls are adorned with pictures in a style of broad caricature, representing Colonel Baillie’s defeat at Conjeveram in 1780, Haidar and Tipu

<sup>1</sup> Of this building, Wilks says, that the Sultan, in removing the Raja’s family from it, had intended to destroy it altogether, and gave orders for that purpose, which were afterwards changed. It was reported to him that several large apartments were full of books, chiefly of palm-leaf and cuduttums, and he was asked how they were to be disposed of. “Transfer them,” says he, “to the royal stables as fuel to boil the cooltee (grain on which horses are fed),” and this was accordingly done. A small miscellaneous collection was preserved from this destruction by the pious artifice of a Brahmin, and in the confusion of the final siege fell into the hands of a British officer. Among the historical tracts which this collection contained was the record of a curious inquiry into the state of the family about the year 1716, for the purpose of ascertaining which of the branches had preserved the true blood of the house unpolluted by unworthy connections, when, out of thirty-one branches, thirteen were pronounced to be legitimate, and eighteen were excluded from the privilege of giving wives or successors to the reigning Rája.

as they appeared in public processions, and numerous figures of Rájás and pálégárs. These representations had been defaced by Tipu prior to the siege, but after the capture of Seringapatam were restored by Colonel Wellesley, who occupied the palace for some time. They were again allowed to become partially obliterated until Lord Dalhousie, during his tour in Mysore, caused them to be repainted by a native artist who remembered them as they were. Although the pictures have therefore twice undergone restoration it is probable that they are faithful prototypes of the original. The perspective is very bad, and the general effect is grotesque, but the artist has succeeded well in caricaturing the expression and attitude of the British soldier, and the Frenchmen under Lally must have been taken from the life.

*Lál Bágh.*—At the eastern end of the island towards the south is the Gumbaz or mausoleum which was built by Tipu for his father and in which he also is buried, as well as his mother. It is a square building surmounted by a dome, with minarets at the angles, and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblende. The interior is painted in lacquer with the tiger stripe, adopted by Tipu for military uniforms. The double doors inlaid with ivory were renewed by Lord Dalhousie. Each of the tombs is covered with a handsome pall. The mausoleum is supported at Government expense. A tablet on the tomb of Tipu contains some verses, in which the following expressions,—The light of Islam and the faith left this world; Tipu became a martyr for the faith of Muhammad; The sword was lost; The offspring of Haidar was a great martyr:—by the process called Abjad give 1213, the date of his death according to the Muhammadan era of the Hejira. A short distance from the entrance to the Gumbaz is the tomb of Colonel Baillie, erected in 1816 by his nephew, Resident at the Court of Lucknow. Of Tipu's palace which stood in the Lál Bágh nothing now remains. Buchanan in 1800 says of it, "Though built of mud, it possesses a considerable degree of elegance, and is the handsomest native building that I have ever seen."

The eastern portion of the island northwards is chiefly occupied by the suburb of Ganjam (see above, pp. 242 and 297). On rising ground called Sabbiráni Tittu, to the south of the Daulat Bágh, is a small monument to officers who fell in the final siege. Farther west, on the bank of the river, is Scott's bungalow. He was the officer in charge of the gun-carriage factory, and the Rája built this bungalow for him. In 1817 he lost his wife and children by a sudden death, which so affected him that he deserted the house and left the country. But the Rája directed that the house should remain as it was, untouched. Such of the old furniture and fittings as have not fallen to pieces by decay,

therefore, still stand in the rooms, and the place is an object of melancholy interest to visitors.

On an elevated site opposite the north-west of the fort is Webbe's monument, erected by Purnaiya, and known as the *rana-khamba* or war pillar, from the fight that took place there in 1809 in connection with the short-lived mutiny of British officers in the Madras army (*see* Vol. I, p. 759).<sup>1</sup>

The island is watered from a canal, which is carried across the south branch of the river by an aqueduct constructed by Tipu. It rises a short distance above Seringapatam and irrigates the Darya Daulat Bāgh and the garden attached to Haidar's mausoleum, as well as some rich sugar-cane fields on the island. Over the aqueduct is a bridge. The bridge across the northern branch was constructed by Purnaiya in 1804, and named the Wellesley Bridge in honour of the then Governor-General of India. It is an interesting specimen of native architecture. To the north-west of the fort may be seen the remains of a dam or bridge erected in the time of the viceroys of Vijayanagar.

Municipal Funds.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Income ... ..	10,366	10,317	11,488	15,298
Expenditure ... ..	11,147	9,455	9,431	10,792

**Shimsha** or **Shimshupa**, also called the Kadaba or Kadamba, and the Maddūr Holé—a tributary of the Kávéri. It rises to the south of Dévaráyadurga in Tumkur District, and flowing southwards through that District enters the Mysore District in the north-east of Mandya taluq. Pursuing a south-east course, it runs through Malavalli taluq and enters the Kávéri a few miles below the Falls at Sivasamudram. About nine miles north of Maddur is an anicut, rebuilt some years ago by the Public Works Department, of cut stone. From this dam is drawn the Maddur Ape channel on the right bank, which is 12 miles in length, and feeding the large Maddur tank, branches into four small channels, the Chamenhalli (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), Bairan (2 miles), Vaidyanáthpúr (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) and Kemman (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Much mulberry is cultivated under these channels for the support of silkworms. The area irrigated from the channels is 3,000 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,889. The river is spanned near Maddur by a fine brick bridge of seven arches, constructed in 1850 for the Bangalore-Mysore road, and now used also for the Mysore State Railway.

<sup>1</sup> The details will be found in Colonel Malleon's monograph *Seringapatam, Past and Present*.



The valley of the Shimsha, under the Ganga kings, formed the province of Chikka Gangavádi, with its chief town at Honganur (Channapatna taluq).

**Sivasamudram.**—Though over the present boundary line of Mysore, this romantic spot is intimately associated with that country. It is on the south border of the Malavalli taluq, connected with the Railway and Bangalore-Seringapatam trunk road by a cross road from Maddur through Malavalli, 30 milés in length. The Kávéri here branches into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet, in a succession of picturesque rapids and waterfalls. The principal island embraced within these torrents, called Heggura, but more generally known by the name of Sivasamudram or Sivanasamudram (sea of Siva),—the ancient city, of which a few vestiges are strewed around,—is about 3 miles long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile broad.

Of its former history little is known ; but the modern city appears to have been founded at the beginning of the 16th century by Ganga Rájá, a representative probably of the Ganga kings, whose sovereignty in Orissa then came to an end. An inscription of 1604 records a grant to the temple by the chief of Hadinád. Through precisely the same mistake that occurred in the foundation of Chik Ballapur (Kolar District), the work was commenced before the appointed signal announced the lucky moment, and was therefore doomed to continue for only three generations. Ganga Rájá, after a prosperous reign, was succeeded by his son Nandi Rájá, who, to atone for a ceremonial offence, leaped into the cataract at Gagana Chukki on horseback with his wife. His son Ganga Rájá the second enlarged the city greatly, and lived with much splendour. He had two daughters, whom he gave in marriage to the two chief Pálégars in the neighbourhood. The one was married to the Rájá of Kilimale, a place now in ruins, about 12 miles from Satyagala. The other daughter was married to the Rájá of Nagarakere, 3 miles east from Maddur. These marriages were very unhappy ; for the pride of the ladies gave their husbands constant disgust. They were continually upbraided for not living in equal splendour with their father-in-law ; and at length, having consulted together, they determined to humble their wives, by showing that their power was superior to that of Ganga Rájá. Having assembled all their forces, they besieged Sivasamudra ; but for a time had very little success.

The siege had continued twelve years without their having been able to penetrate into the island, when the two Rájás found means to corrupt the Dalaváyi or minister of Ganga Rájá. This traitor removed the guards from the only ford, and thus permitted the enemy to surprise the place, while he endeavoured to engage his master's attention at the game

of chess. The shouts of the soldiery at length reaching their ears, the prince started up from the game. The Dalaváyi, who wished him to fall alive into the hands of his sons-in-law, endeavoured to persuade him that the noise arose merely from children at play, but the Raja, having drawn his sword, first killed all his women and children, and then, rushing into the midst of his enemies, fought until he procured an honourable death. The sons-in-law on seeing this were struck with horror, and immediately threw themselves into the cataract at Gagana Chukki; and their example was followed by their wives, whose arrogance had been the cause of such disasters.

Jagadeva Ráyal of Channapatna, and Sri Ranga Raja of Talakad, the two most powerful of the neighbouring chiefs, then came, and removed all the people and wealth of the place. During the British march upon Seringapatam in 1791, Tipu Sultan, having destroyed every means of forage between Bangalore and the capital, drove all the inhabitants and cattle into the island of Sivasamudram, presenting a silent and desolate country to the advance of the army of Lord Cornwallis.

The island was overgrown with dense jungle, and the old bridges which connected it with the mainland on both sides had become impassable when in 1818 their repair was undertaken by Ramaswami Mudaliyar, a confidential servant of the Resident of Mysore. He expended several thousand pounds on the work and was rewarded by the British Government with the title of Janópakára Kámakarta or public benefactor. At the same time he was invested with a jágir composed of five villages from the British Government, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,000 a year, and seven villages from the Mysore State, yielding Rs. 9,000 a year. The bridges are built of hewn stone pillars, connected by stone girders founded on the rocky bed of the stream, and though rude are good specimens of native construction. A bungalow was erected by the Jágirdar, near the road connecting the two bridges, for the accommodation of European visitors.<sup>1</sup>

*Gagana Chukki.*—On the western branch of the river, which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gagana Chukki or Gangana Chukki falls, about two miles from the bungalow. The approach is by a steep path leading down from the tomb of Pir Ghaib, a Musalman saint. The stream here dividing so as to form a small island called Ettikur,<sup>2</sup> the parted waters dash with deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam to unite again in the deep pool below, and with such violence that the column of vapour is at times

<sup>1</sup> He published an account of the place, with maps, in the *Madras Journal*, I, 83.

<sup>2</sup> Nellagana-tittu in Buchanan.

visible from Satyagala. "I have never," says Buchanan, "seen any cataract that for grandeur could be compared with this."<sup>1</sup>

*Bar Chukki.*—Grand and impressive as is the headlong turmoil of the waters in Gagana Chukki, the other falls, about a mile distant on the eastern branch of the river, being more easily viewed are generally more enjoyed. These are called the Bhar or Bar Chukki, and display a great volume of water, which in the rainy season pours over the hillside in an unbroken sheet a quarter of a mile broad. During the dry months it separates into several distinct falls of great beauty. In the centre is a deep recess in the form of a horse shoe, down which the principal stream falls, and having been collected into a narrow channel, rushes forward with prodigious violence and again falls, about 30 feet, into a capacious basin at the foot of the precipice. Hurrying on northwards, through wild and narrow gorges, the two streams unite again on the north-east of the island and continue their course to the east.

The most favourable time for visiting these Falls is during the rainy season, as in the winter months the island is excessively feverish.

**Somnathpur.**—An insignificant village on the left bank of the Kávéri in the Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluq, 5 miles north of Sósile, noted for the temple of Prasanna Chenna Késava. This elaborately carved structure is attributed to Jakanáchári, the famous sculptor and architect of the Hoysala kings, under whom Hindu art in Mysore reached its culmination. Though not on the scale of the unfinished temple at Halebid (Hassan District), the general effect is more pleasing, from the completion of the superstructure, consisting of three pyramidal towers or *vimána* surmounting the triple shrine; Prasanna Chenna Kesava occupying the central chapel, Gopála the one to the south, and Janárdana the one to the north. Round the exterior base are portrayed consecutively, with considerable spirit, the leading incidents in the Rámáyana, Mahá Bhárata and Bhágavata, carved in potstone, the termination of each chapter and section being indicated respectively by a closed or half-closed door. The number of separate sculptured images erected upon and around the basement, whose mutilated remains are shown around, was no less than 74.

The building, according to a fine inscription at the entrance, was completed in 1269, by Sóma, a member of the royal family and a high officer under the Hoysala king Narasimha III., who also founded the city which formerly surrounded it. Later grants were made by Ballála III. The vestibule is in ruins, and the images generally much

<sup>1</sup> *Journ.* I, 407. He had not, however, seen the falls of Gersoppa (Shimoga District).

damaged. Some clumsy attempts to repair this work of art appear to have been made recently.

There are also the ruins of a large Siva temple in the village, erected at about the same time.

**Sosile.**—A large village, in Tirumakudlu Narsipur taluq, on the left bank of the Kávéri at its confluence with the Kabbani. Head-quarters of the hobli of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	1,451	2,792
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	109	132	241
Total						1,450	1,583	3,033

It contains the *matha* of the Vyása Ráya Swámi, the guru of the southern section of the Mádhva Brahmans, or those of Kannada and Telugu origin.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	433	—	459	879
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	207	—	1,246	1,803

**Suyarnavati.**—See Honnu Hole.

**Talakad.**—A town of great antiquity, situated in 12° 11' N. lat., 77° 5' E. long., on the left bank of the Kávéri, 28 miles south-east of Mysore. It was the head-quarters of the Talakád taluq until 1868, when the kasba was established at Tirumakudlu Narsipur, 10 miles to the north-west, as being more central and accessible, and in 1882 the name of the taluq was changed to the latter. Population, 3,273.

The origin of the town is lost in antiquity; but one tradition is that its name was derived from two Kiráta brothers, Tala and Káđu, who, cutting down a tree which they saw wild elephants worshipping, discovered that it contained an image of Vishnu, and that the elephants were rishis transformed. The tree being miraculously restored, all obtained *moksha* and the place was named Tala-káđu, which was translated into Sanskrit as Dala-vana. Two stone images declared to represent the brothers are pointed out in front of the temple of Vedesvara. In a later age Rama is said to have halted here on his expedition to Lanka.

The earliest authentic notice of the city of Talekád or Talakád, in Sanskrit Dalavana-pura, is in connection with the Ganga line of kings.

Harivarma, ruling 247–266, was, according to an old chronicle, installed at Skandapura (said to be Gajalhatti, in the Coimbatore country, near where the Moyár flows into the Bhaváni), but resided in the great city of Dalavanapura in the Karnáta desa. Thenceforward Talakád became the capital of these powerful sovereigns, and there the subsequent kings of that line were crowned.

At the beginning of the 11th century the Gangas succumbed to the Cholas, who captured Talakád and gave it the name of Rájarajapura. But about a hundred years later it was taken by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, who drove the Cholas out of Mysore. After this time we find that Talakád was composed of seven towns and five mathas or monastic establishments. The town of Máylangi or Málengi, on the opposite side of the river, was also a large place, and had the name of Jananáthapura. Down to the middle of the 14th century it remained a possession of the Hoysalas, and then passed into the hands of a feudatory of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, whose line appears to be known as that of Soma Raja.

In 1634 it was conquered by the Mysore Raja under the following circumstances. Tirumala Raja, sometimes called Sri Ranga Ráyal, the representative of the Vijayanagar family at Seringapatam, being afflicted with an incurable disease, came to Talakád for the purpose of offering sacrifices in the temple of Védésvara. His wife Rangamma was left in charge of the government of Seringapatam ; but she, hearing that her husband was on the point of death, soon after left for Talakád with the object of seeing him before he died, handing over Seringapatam and its dependencies to Rája Wodeyar of Mysore, whose dynasty ever afterwards retained them. It appears that Rája Wodeyar had been desirous of possessing a costly nose-jewel which was the property of the Ráni, and being unable to obtain possession of it by stratagem, and eager to seize any pretext for acquiring fresh territory, he levied an army and proceeded against Talakád, which he took by escalade; the Rája of the latter place falling in the action. The Ráni Rangamma thereupon went to the banks of the Kávéri, and throwing in the jewel, drowned herself opposite Málengi, at the same time uttering the three-fold curse,—“Let Talakád become sand ; let Málengi become a whirlpool ; let the Mysore Rájas fail to beget heirs.”<sup>1</sup> The latter part is now happily of no effect.

The old city of Talakád is completely buried beneath hills of sand

<sup>1</sup> The following is what is known as the curse of Talakád, in the original :—

*Talakádu maral ágali.*

*Málengi maduv ágali.*

*Maisítru dhoregahu makkal illade hógali.*

stretching for nearly a mile in length, only the tops of two pagodas being visible. The sand hills used to advance upon the town at the rate of 9 or 10 feet a year, principally during the south-west monsoon, and as they press it close on three sides, the inhabitants were constantly forced to abandon their houses and retreat further inland. The town, however, is increasing in population, owing to the rich wet cultivation in the neighbourhood, derived from the Mádhava-mantri anicut and channel. More than thirty temples, it is stated, are beneath the sand. That of Kirti Náráyana is occasionally opened with great labour sufficiently to allow of access for certain ceremonies. The most imposing temple left uncovered by the sand is that of Vedesvara.

Steps have in recent years been taken (as suggested in the former edition of this work) to check the formation and advance of the sand-dunes, by planting suitable binding plants to prevent the sand lifting, and groves of trees, especially casuarinas, which grow so well in sand, in order to stop its drifting with the wind. These measures have been attended with a good deal of success. But without the directions of Government the people would do nothing, professing to look upon the phenomenon as the result of the curse before mentioned, and deeming it useless to fight against fate.

**Terakanambi.**—A town in Gundlupet taluq, on the Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar road, 7 miles east of the kasba. Head-quarters of the hóbli of the same name. Population 2,178.

A fair is held every Thursday, attended by 3,500 people.

The town is evidently of great antiquity, though its early history is somewhat obscure. There is a general agreement that its name was formerly Trikadamba-pura, and that it sprung out of a village called Kúdu-gallúr, standing where the *kúdu-gallu* or boundary stones united of three great countries—namely, Dravida, Kerala, and Hadináḍ or south-Karnáṭa. On the point of junction a temple to Trikadamba, the consort of the three-eyed Siva, was erected in the 6th century, by a king named Lamba Karna Ráya (the long-eared king) ruling the southern part of Karnáṭa; and hence the name of the town. This king, again, is stated to have belonged to the Kadamba line, and to be the same as Trinetra Kadamba, who would correspond with Mayúravarma. Should this be true, it may be conjectured that the temple of Trikadamba marked the common boundary of the Ganga, Kerala, and Kadamba territories. Inscriptions show that Bayalnád (the Heggadevankote taluq) was being ruled by chiefs of Kadamba descent until subdued by the Hoysalas.

The traditional list of rulers at Terakanámbi, among whom occurs a Mandava Ráya, king of Sivasamudra, throws little light upon its history

until the time of the Hoysalaṣ, who in turn were succeeded by the Vijayanagar dynasty. Harihara of that line appears to have added to the city. In the 16th century the chief of Ummattur held it for a short time, and then a number of freebooters of Telugu origin ravaged the country for some years, until Rájá Wodeyar of Mysore took possession of it in 1624, after which period it became secondary in importance to Gundlupet. Under the Musalman dynasty Terakanámbi was the head-quarters of a taluq, which was further sub-divided into Avval Terakanámbi and Duyam Terakanámbi, but Purnaiya merged these in the Gundlupet taluq.

The fort of Terakanámbi was finally destroyed by the Mahrattas in 1747. Remains of five lines of fortification are still to be seen, and the site of the old palace is also pointed out, which, according to local tradition, was six storeys high. There are twelve temples in Terakanámbi of large dimensions, but ruinous. Several of them contain inscriptions.<sup>1</sup> The principal shrine is dedicated to Lakshmi Varadarájaswami, whose effigy was removed to Mysore by Krishna Rájá III. These temples, as in most other parts of the District, are chiefly built of huge blocks of stone fitted to each other with great nicety, but their carving is not generally noteworthy. It appears as if the science of an inferior age to that in which they were founded had been brought to bear upon repairing them, so greatly inferior are some portions of them to others; an allowance of a few rupees is still devoted to keeping up most of them. In the neighbourhood of Terakanámbi are numerous old tanks, now disused, but indicating the former importance of the place.

**Tirumakudlu Narsipur.**—A taluq in the east, till 1882 called Talakád. Area 217 square miles. Head-quarters at Tirumakudlu Narsipur. Contains the following hóblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hóblis.	Vil-lages.	Ham-lets.	Villages classified.				Popula-tion.
				Government.	Sarva-mánaya.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Bannúr ... ..	5	3	5	—	—	—	7,045
2	Bevinhalli ... ..	22	13	15	6	1	—	10,533
3	Múgúr ... ..	8	6	5	1	1	1	9,174
4	Rangasamudra ... ..	25	7	15	3	7	—	8,296
5	Sosale ... ..	36	29	25	6	5	—	17,818
6	Talakád ... ..	14	15	9	1	3	1	13,274
7	T. Narsipur ... ..	28	21	28	—	—	—	17,314
	Total ... ..	138	94	102	17	17	2	83,454

<sup>1</sup> These are grants by the Ummattur chiefs, dated 1489 to 1504, and of the time of Krishna Raya (1520) and Venkatapati Raya (1640) of Vijayanagar, the latter grant being by Narasa Raja of Mysore.

*Principal places, with population.*—Bannúr, 4,925; Múgur, 3,735; Talakád, 3,273; Sosale, 3,033; Kempanapura, 2,005; Hosa Alagód, 1,667; Tirumakudlu Narsipura, 1,650; Gargesvari, 1,631; Bettahallí, 1,574; Holasál, 1,483; Dođ Abbágalu, 1,339; Hemmige, 1,304; Binakanhalli, 1,210; Vátálu; 1,201; Kaliyúr, 1,198; Nilasóge, 1,172; Somanáthpura, 1,160; Chidaravalli, 1,134; Hale Álagód, 1,051; Málingi, 1,041.

In 1882 the Bannúr and Bevinhalli hóblis were added to this taluq from the old Ashtagram taluq, while Táyúr hóbli was transferred from this to Nanjangud taluq, and in 1886 Purigáli hóbli to Malavalli taluq, together with the inám lands held by the Jágirdár of Sivanasamudram.

The taluq is watered by the Kávéri, which runs through it from north to south, with a wide serpentine bend towards the south, where it forms the boundary. The Kabbani also enters the taluq from the west and forms a junction with the Kávéri, but is not here utilized for agricultural purposes. The course of the Kávéri, on the other hand, may be traced by an almost unintermitting border of wet cultivation on each bank. The anicuts and canals are elsewhere described. In its course through this taluq the Kávéri takes the nature of a wide and shallow river with a sandy bed, and is fordable at several places except during a fresh. Along its banks and in the lowlands black soil predominates, and here good crops are obtained; but in the uplands, especially in the west of the taluq, the soil is very poor and does not repay cultivation without constant manuring. *Hain* is the almost universal season for crop on both wet and dry lands: the only standard *kár* crop being jóla, which is grown largely, principally on the black soil, the rich nature of which allows of the cultivation of cotton, wheat, or coriander seed as a *hain* crop during the same year.

With the exception of a little under 35 rain-fed tanks, all the wet land is dependent on the channels from the Kávéri. Hardly any bhara bhatta rice is grown. There are, however, several old tanks, most of which were breeched or fell out of repair during the Musalman rule. There is no jungle, and but little land is waste. There are extensive inam lands in this taluq; lands aggregating Rs. 10,205 annually are in the possession of relations and connections of the former Mahárája; and others yielding Rs. 13,000 were granted by that prince to Brahmans of his court. A few isolated rocky hills are found, the highest of which is Kundúr Betta on the frontier of Malavalli. The remainder of the taluq is level cultivated land.

The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,49,862, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,69,266.



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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
— 0·02	0·61	2·44	5·64	1·92	1·23	2·99	4·35	6·78	2·00	1·04	...	29·02

According to another record for the same period, the annual average is 25·87.

There are roads from Tirumakudlu Narsipur north-west to Mysore, north to Bannur and Seringapatam, and south-east to Talakád and Holesál. In each case the river has to be forded, as there are no bridges. There are also roads from Tirumakudlu Narsipur west to the railway at Nanjangud, and south to Múgúr and Santemarahalli. Another road runs east from Sósile to Sivasamudram and the Kávéri Falls, with a branch to Talakád.

**Tirumakudlu Narsipur.**—A town situated in 12° 13' N. lat., 76° 58' E. long., at the junction of the Kabbani with the Kávéri, 20 miles south-east of Mysore, and 18 from the railway at Nanjangud. Headquarters, since 1868, of the taluq of the same name, which, till 1882, was called the Talakád taluq. It is also a municipality.

Population in 1891.								Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	796	1,547
Muhammiadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	41	98
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...								810	840	1,650

Narsipur is separated from Tirumakúdlu by the Kabbani, and is on the right bank of the two rivers, while Tirumakúdlu is on the tongue of land between the two where they unite. The above is the population of Narsipur; that of Tirumakúdlu is 679. This spot has always been considered specially sacred, and possesses two temples—one to Gunja Narasimha, which was repaired and embellished by the Dalaváyi of Mysore about 320 years ago, and is supported by an annual allowance of Rs. 958; and a second, situated at Tiruma-kúdalú (the most holy union), and dedicated to Agastyesvara, which receives annually Rs. 1,822, and has existed from time immemorial. The town of Narsipur is in no way noteworthy. Close to it on the south is Hosa Álagód, with a population of 1,667.

Municipal Funds.						1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	466	573	447	843
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	..	624	1,033	681	1,359

**Tonnur.**—Properly Tondanur, a village in the Seringapatam taluq, 10 miles north-west of Seringapatam. Population 546.

It is historically interesting as having been the refuge of the last of the Hoysala kings after the destruction of Dorasamudra by the Muhammadans in 1326. Here also is the splendid tank called the Moti Talab, lake of pearls (*q. v.*). There is a Musalman tomb close by, to Shah Salar Masaud Ghazi, bearing the date 760 Hijiri, or 1358.

**Ummattur.**—A village in Chámrájnagar taluq, on the Nanjangud-Yelandur road, 10 miles north of the kasba. Head-quarters of the hóbli of the same name. Population 1,827.

Ummattur was formerly an important principality under the Vijayanagar kings.<sup>1</sup> The Rája was related to the Sri Ranga Ráyal, or viceroy at Seringapatam, and to him Tirumala Rája, the last of the viceroys, seems to have formed the purpose of resigning his power, though compelled by circumstances to abdicate in favour of Rája Wodeyar of Mysore. Between the Mysore Rájas and the Ummattur Rájas there was naturally a strong feeling of enmity. This was shared by the house of Kalale, which the Ummattur chief had on one occasion nearly exterminated by a treacherous massacre of all its members, when one infant escaped. The latter grew up to restore the fortunes of his line, and a common interest, no less than relationship, formed the bond of union by which the Kalale chiefs became the Dalaváyis of the Mysore State. In 1613 Ummattur was subdued by Rája Wodeyar and annexed to Mysore. It is now an inám village, one of the endowments of the Chámrájesvara temple at Chámrájnagar.

**Varuna.**—A village in Varakod hóbli, Mysore taluq, a few miles south-west of Mysore. Population 520.

It is evidently, from the remains there, a place of great antiquity. There is a Ganga inscription of the 8th century. In the 10th century the place was in the possession of a chief named Goggi, who was of the Chalukya family. It was perhaps his daughter who became the wife of Bhillama,<sup>2</sup> one of the Yádava kings of Devagiri, earlier than the one mentioned in Vol. I, p. 342. In 1828 the queen Devájammanni of the Lakshmi-vilása had a temple erected here, made a tank and a tope, and granted endowments.

<sup>1</sup> The Wodeyars of Ummattur undoubtedly for a long period exercised rule over the Nilagiris, and in their adversity found a refuge here, and for a time perhaps preserved their partial independence in the Malekota fort near Kalhatti. Near Malekota there are still living Bedar whose ancestors were in the service of the Ummattur Raja as tax-gatherers, and hence are still cordially hated by the Badagas, who, on the other hand, still call the Mysore Rajas their Kartas or lords.—Grigg's *Manual of the Nilagiri District*, pp. 268, 269.

<sup>2</sup> See Fleet's *Kan Dyn.*, new edition, p. 514.

**Yedatore.**—A taluq in the north-west. Area 234 square miles. Head-quarters at Yedatore. Contains the following hóbli, villages and population:—

No.	Hóbli.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.			Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jódi.	
1	Byádarahalli ...	25	20	23	2	—	12,648
2	Hanasóge ...	29	18	16	13	—	10,313
3	Haradanhalli ...	22	14	22	—	—	9,193
4	Mirle ...	26	8	26	—	—	9,620
5	Sáligráma ...	20	9	20	—	—	11,279
6	Tippur ...	34	9	23	9	2	12,735
7	Yedatore ...	24	13	22	2	—	8,474
	Total ...	180	91	152	26	2	74,262

*Principal places, with population.*—Sáligráma, 3,788; Mirle, 2,511; Yedatore, 2,413; Tippúr, 1,811; Byádarahalli, 1,643; Haliyúr, 1,608; Kestúr, 1,599; Ballúr, 1,445; Sígaválu, 1,438; Bherya, 1,393; Gandhanhalli, 1,342; Hanasóge, 1,282; Hebbálu, 1,266; Hampápura, 1,160; Mélúru, 1,148; Kuppe, 1,065; Siddapura, 1,023; Chandigálu, 1,018.

The Hanasóge hóbli was transferred to this taluq from Arkalgud in 1882, and the Halli Maisur hóbli removed to the Hole Narsipur taluq. The Kávéri flows through the taluq from west to east, forming, in the latter direction, part of the northern boundary, where it receives the Hemavati from the north. The Lakshmantirtha runs along the eastern boundary to its confluence with the Kávéri. The great feature of the taluq is, therefore, the river channels drawn from the Kávéri, running for over 100 miles. The principal anicut on the Kávéri is at Chunchankatte, from which two channels are taken, one to the north of the river, and the other to the south. Of the former, the Saligram series are 24 miles long and irrigate 2,884 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,361. The Mirle series are 38 miles long, irrigate 3,110 acres, and realize Rs. 20,811. The Ramasamudram channel is 41 miles long, irrigates 4,300 acres, and brings in Rs. 25,809. The Tippur channel is taken from an anicut near Adagur. It is 22 miles long, irrigates 590 acres, and the revenue is Rs. 4,089. There is also an anicut on the Lakshmantirtha, near Malhalli, from which there is a channel on the north bank, irrigating 245 acres. There are about 140 tanks, of which 10 may be termed large, and that at Galagekere is fed by the river channel.

The country is gently undulating in character, there being neither hills nor jungle. Low scrub is met with in many places on the high grounds, and occasionally date topes in the valleys. The soils are not of a very high order, and may be described as fair average red and sandy, and of rather varying quality, under the channels especially. That under the Saligram, Mirle and Tippur channels is the best. Rági is the principal dry crop, sown in the early rains; oil-seeds, pulses and jola are also grown. Tobacco is cultivated in Byadarhalli. Only one crop of rice is raised in the year, the kinds chiefly grown being *kembhatta*, *kaddibhatta* and *bolamallige*. Sugar-cane has been given up, though grown to some extent formerly. The areca gardens suffered much from the famine, and the higher price of rice led to its substitution for areca in many parts. The other garden crops are plantain, betel-leaf, sweet potatoes, and various vegetables.

The revenue settlement was introduced into Hanasoge in 1884, and into the remainder of the taluq in 1885. The area of the taluq in the latter survey was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 73,107; wet, 10,631; garden, 1,816) ...	85,554
Unculturable (including village sites, &c.) ...	27,565
Inám villages (12,891); kávals (4,671) ...	17,562
Total area ...	<u>130,681</u>

The unoccupied area was 5,574 acres, of which only 31 were wet or garden land. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,21,676, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,12,443.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	—	0·39	2·08	5·75	1·98	1·87	2·47	2·96	6·40	2·48	0·65	... 27·03

The Mysore-Hassan road runs through the east of the taluq from south to north westwards, crossing the river at Tippur, where there is as yet no bridge. From this road one branch runs west from Ságarkatte to Yedatore and onwards on the south side of the river, and another west from Hampapura to Saligram and farther on the north side. There is a cross road connecting Bherya and Saligram, and an unfinished road from Yedatore south to Hunsur.

**Yedatore.**—A town situated in 12° 28' N. lat., 75° 27' E. long., on the right bank of the Kávéri, 22 miles north-west of Mysore. Headquarters of the Yedatore taluq, and a municipality. It is reached by a cross road from the Mysore-Hassan road, 8 miles north-west of Yelwal.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..							917	1,044	1,961
Muhammadans ... ..							219	229	448
Christians ... ..							3	1	4
Total ... ..							1,139	1,274	2,413

A fair is held on Friday, attended by 250 people.

The town derives its name from the bend to the left (*yeḍa*) made by the river (*toṛe*) at this point, which invests it with peculiar sanctity. It was one of the places conquered by Rājendra Chola after his overthrow of the Gangas in the 11th century. A temple of Arkesvara, endowed by Mummaḍī Krishna Rāja, occupies a prominent position, with bathing ghats leading down from it and an agrahāra around.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..					450	577	644	1,124
Expenditure... ..					1,257	1,210	1,482	2,220

**Yelandur.**—A taluq in the south-east, forming the estate of a Jágirdar. Area 102 square miles. Head-quarters at Yelandur. Contains the following hóbliis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified. <sup>1</sup>		Population.
				Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	
1	Agara ... ..	8	8	—	1	10,281
2	Yaragamballi ... ..	7	7	1	2	6,613
3	Yelandúr ... ..	10	9	—	1	14,502
4	Billigiri Rangaswami betta	1	9	1	—	358
Total ... ..		26	33	2	4	31,754

*Principal places, with population.*—Agara, 5,218; Yelandúr, 3,566; Maddúr, 2,887; Honnúru, 2,803; Yaragamballi, 2,524; Kestúr, 2,450; Ambale, 2,383; Yeriyúr, 1,483; Gumballi, 1,102.

This small but rich tract is one of the most fertile and the most densely populated in the whole of Mysore. Along the eastern side

<sup>1</sup> The whole Jágir is sarvamányam with reference to the Mysore Government. The classification is that which is local to the Jágir.

are situated the Biligirirangan hills, running (within the Jágir) for about 10 miles north and south. The peak after which they are named rises to 4,195 feet above the sea. Teak, sandal, honne, matti and other valuable trees are found on their slopes. The only inhabitants of the range are the Soligas, who are permitted to cultivate free, within prescribed limits, in their own desultory and shifting mode, in return for which they guard the forest on the hills and render service in the temple on the summit on festive occasions.

The remainder of the Jágir, north-west of these hills and quite distinct from them, is one compact level stretch of land, traversed from south to north by the Honnu-holé or Suvarnavati, which is the sole source of irrigation. It possesses one anicut (at Ganaganur) and six channels and feeds the Agara tank, the water in which is practically unfailing. The level surface of the country, and the very slight rise of the river banks render dams unnecessary, for as soon as the river becomes at all full its water flows naturally into the channels. When the river water runs very low temporary dams are constructed, as in Chamrajnagar taluq, of stakes, mats, sand, &c. But it is proposed to construct a permanent dam higher up the stream that will insure a permanent supply to the other large tanks, such as the Ambale, Yelandur, Yeriur and Maddur. There are no rain-fed tanks worthy of mention, but some small ones near the Biligirirangans draw their water-supply from the hill streams.

The wealth of the Jágir is mainly due to the extraordinary fertility of the soil, which, except near the foot of the hills, is mostly a good black, free from the defects ordinarily found in it elsewhere. In the east, near the hills, the soil is red and sandy, but not poor. The garden crops are chiefly betel-leaf, areca, cocoa-nut and mulberry. The latter, indeed, is grown in all descriptions of land, garden, wet and dry. Sugar-cane is raised under the larger tanks and rice alone under the smaller ones. The staple dry crop is jola; togari and Bengal gram are also grown, but no cotton, though the soils are favourable for that crop. Rági is not much cultivated.

Silk is produced in large quantities, and piece goods are also manufactured. Brass is made into lamps and vessels at Yeragamballi. The principal markets resorted to are at Santemarahalli (Chamrajnagar taluq) and Kollegal (Coimbatore district).

There are inscriptions in the Jágir of the Ganga and Chola kings, and many of the time of the Hoysala kings. From the latter we learn that Yelandur was included in the Padinád province. This was also the case during the Vijayanagar period, towards the close of which the name gradually changes to the modern form of Hadinád, now

represented by Hadináḍ (Nanjangud taluq). The kings of Padináḍ or the Ten Náds (*Padináḍugalam*) specially mentioned in connection with Yelandur are Singe-Depa; his son Rama, ruling in 1568; his younger brother Chenna; Tirumala Rája and Nanja Rája, the sons of the latter; Mudda Rája, son of Tirumala, ruling in 1654. It was subsequently absorbed into the Mysore territory.

In 1807 Yelandur was given in jágir by the British Government to Purnaiya in recognition of his services as Divan and Regent during the minority of the Rája. The *sanad*, countersigned by Sir John Malcolm, is drawn up in terms of high eulogy and appreciation of the great and faithful services rendered by the recipient. That sagacious minister, on being offered his choice of lands, is said to have chosen Yelandur; firstly, because it contained a never-failing supply of water; and, secondly, because it was (at that time) out of the beaten track of Government officials and travellers without being at too great a distance from the capital. But as he belonged to a Coimbatore family it seems more likely that, apart from the obvious natural advantages of the place, he chose it as being on the borders of Coimbatore and Mysore. The present Jágirdár is the great-grandson of Purnaiya.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1896. The area of the Jágir was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 16,135; wet, 5,374; garden, 704)	...	...	22,213
Unculturable (roads, village sites, &c.)	...	...	12,504
Inam (principally Biligiri Rangaswami betta)	...	...	30,341
			<hr/>
	Total acres	...	<u>65,058</u>

The unoccupied area was only 432 acres, of which 394 was dry crop land.

The average annual rainfall is about 25 inches.

There is a road from Kaulandi on the Nanjangud road, through Santemarahalli, which enters the Jágir on the west and passes through Yelandur and all the most populous parts, on north to Kollegal. This part of the road is through sticky black soil and is in bad order. There is also a road from Yelandur to the foot of the Ghats westward.

**Yelandur.**—A town situated in 12° 13' N. lat., 77° 5' E. long., on the Honnu-holé. The kasba of the Yelandur Jágir, and connected by road with the railway at Nanjangud, which is 26 miles distant, and thus with Mysore, 42 miles. Population 3,566.

Yelandur was from early times included in Padináḍ or Hadináḍ (corresponding perhaps with the ancient Punnád Ten Thousand) and was the seat of a wealthy principality at the time of the Vijayanagar

sovereignty. The principal temple, that of Gaurisvara, was built by Singe-Depa, king of Padinád, in about 1450, and later kings of Padinád, or the Ten Náđ country, granted endowments for it. The last Rája entered into alliance with the Mysore and Kalale chiefs, giving his daughter in marriage to one of the latter. A Jain named Visháláksha Pandita, known as the Yelandur pandit, was the faithful adherent of Chikka Deva Rája during his captivity at Hangala, and on his accession to the throne in 1672 became his first minister. The celebrated Lingáyit poet Shađakshara Deva, who wrote the popular Rájasekhara Vilása in 1657, was a member of the Danagur maṭha near Yelandur.

The town is a thriving place, and many of the inhabitants are well to do. It contains a substantially built house of the Jágirdar. The portico of the Gaurisvara temple is a good specimen of the carving of the period. The inscription at the temple explains the name of the place as Eleyindúr, the town of the young moon; and compares the town to the eye or centre of a lotus, surrounded by eight petals, which are eight hills in the surrounding country—Svetasila (that is Biligiri) on the east, the Mallinátha hill near Kárápur on the south-east, the Suragi hill on the south, the Sankaresvara hill on the south-west, the Mallikárjuna hill near Jannúr on the west, the Sambhulinga hill on the north-west, Srisaila on the north, and the Nirmala hill on the north-east.