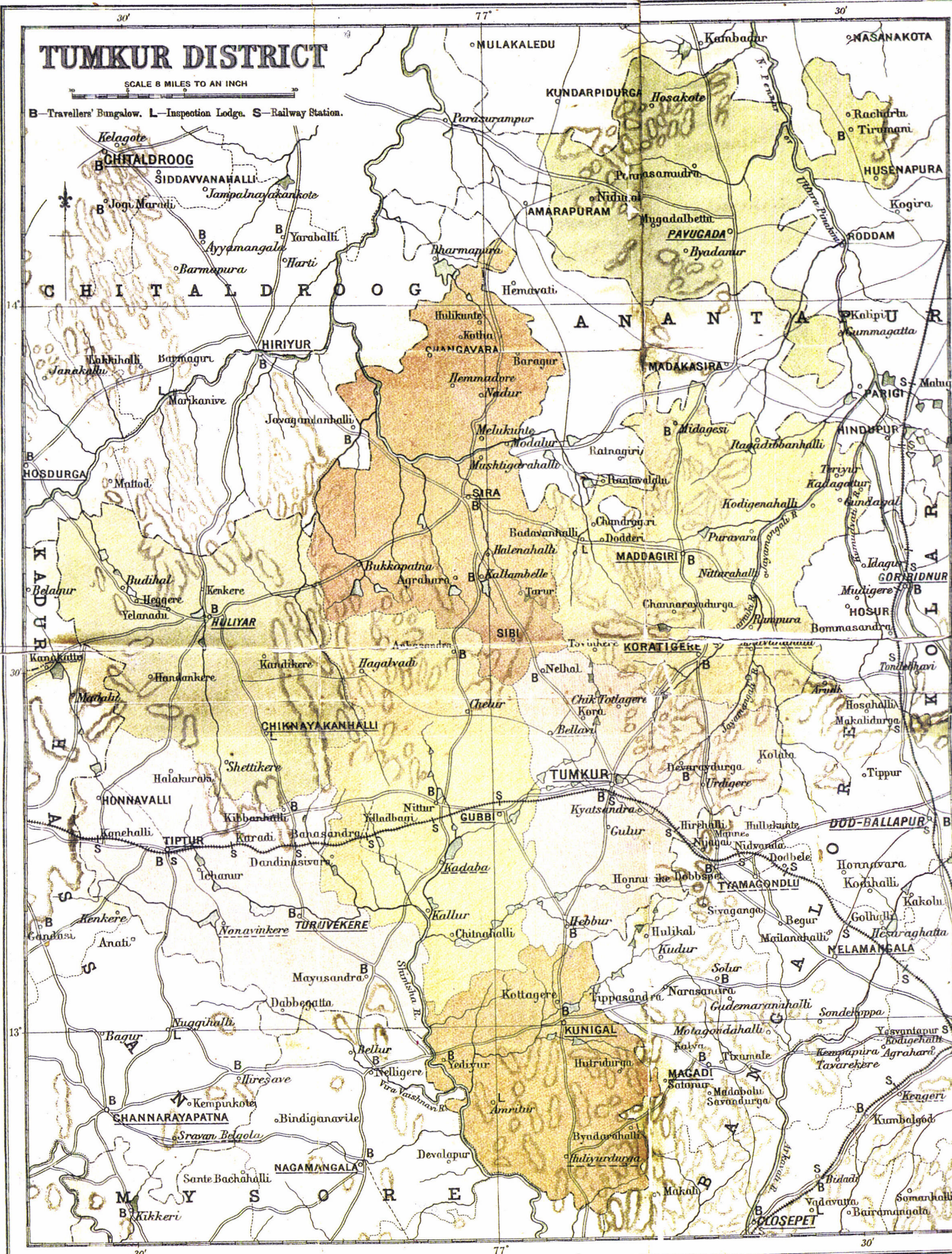


# TUMKUR DISTRICT

SCALE 8 MILES TO AN INCH

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





# TUMKUR DISTRICT

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*Situation.*—A District in the centre and north-east, situated between  $12^{\circ} 15'$  and  $14^{\circ} 15'$  north latitude, and between  $76^{\circ} 30'$  and  $77^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude. Its extreme length is from north to south 96 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 69 miles.

*Area.*—The area is 4,154 square miles; of which 1,667 square miles are under cultivation, and 1,604 square miles unculturable.

*Boundaries.*—It is bounded on the north by the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency, on the east by the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by the Mysore District, and on the west by the Chitaldroog, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

*Divisions.*—It is subdivided into the following taluqs. The sub-taluqs are: Huliya, included in Chiknayakanhalli; Koratigere, in Maddagiri; and Turuvekere, in Tiptur.

No.	Taluq.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population in 1891.
1	Chiknayakanhalli	532	7	279	51,620
2	Gubbi	552	8	421	73,570
3	Kunigal	381	7	291	66,502
4	Maddagiri	596	11	483	97,973
5	Pavugada	532	7	145	53,377
6	Sira	599	8	253	68,327
7	Tiptur	510	9	391	78,867
8	Tumkur	452	9	473	90,782
	Total	4,154	66	2,736	581,018

Gubbi is the former Kadaba taluq; and Tiptur, the former Honnavalli taluq. Pavugada taluq, which is separated from the rest by the intervening Madaksira taluq of the Madras Presidency, was transferred to this District from Chitaldroog in 1882. It was in the same year that the sub-taluqs were formed.

**Physical Features.**—A considerable range of hills, forming the eastern boundary of the Krishna river system in Mysore, runs north

and south through the eastern parts of the District. Entering its limits from the north, with Kámandurga (3,537 feet) and Niḍugal (3,485 feet) in Pávugaḍa taluq, it is continued by Midagesi-durga (3,414 feet), and includes the prominent peaks of Maddagiri-durga (3,935 feet), Channaráyan-durga (3,744 feet), Koratigiri (2,906 feet), Devaráyadurga (3,940 feet), Nijagal (3,569 feet), Hutari-durga (3,713 feet), and Huliyur-durga (3,086 feet). It is a part of the range running through the west of the Bangalore District, represented by Sivaganga and Sávandurga.

The streams issuing from these hills are of small size, the principal being the Jayamangali, which rises in Devaráyadurga and flows north-east into the N. Pinákini; and the Shimsha, which rises to the south of the same hill and flows southwards towards the Káveri. The N. Pinákini has a course of only a few miles across the extreme north-east corner of the District, in the Pávugaḍa taluq.

West of the chain of hills above mentioned, a low range, commencing near Kibbanhalli, runs north-west past Chiknáyakanhalli and connects with the central belt of the Chitaldroog District. The watershed separating the river system of the Krishna northwards from that of the Káveri southwards may be defined by a line drawn east and west from Koratigere to Tiptúr; while the main chain of mountains forms the western limit of the upper N. Pinákini basin.

The open parts of the District maintain a generally even level above the sea, the height at Tumkúr being 2,678 feet. At Kunigal it has been determined as 2,520 feet; at Kibbanhalli it is 2,734, at Maddagiri 2,462, east of Holuvanhalli 2,479. But the situation of Sfra is much lower, being only 2,160 feet above the sea. This depression is evident to the eye from the neighbourhood of the Shibi temple.

The southern taluqs, except around Huliyurdurga, where the country is wooded and hilly, consist of undulating plains, interspersed with clumps of tall and well-grown trees, where stone is scarce, except on occasional ridges or hillocks. Coconut and other palms are confined to the vicinity of tanks. Farther north, large plantations of coconuts occupy even the dry lands, especially in Gubbi, Tiptúr and Chiknáyakanhalli taluqs. After crossing Tumkúr eastwards, the park-like appearance of that taluq changes, north of Devaráyadurga, to the scenery of a hill country intersected by cultivated valleys: the hills and their skirts being for the most part covered with shrubs, interspersed with trees which remain verdant through the greater part of the year.

To the north-east extends a very fertile tract, irrigated from perennial springs, reached at a depth of only a few feet below the surface. These

springs, called *talpargis*, form a marked and peculiar feature of the Maddagiri taluq, as well as of the adjoining taluqs of the Madras Presidency. The water obtained from the spring-heads is either conducted directly by narrow channels to the fields, or a *kapile* well is constructed, from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. Where the soil is not sandy, springs may be tapped at short distances from each other.

**Rocks.**—The majority of the rocks are similar in formation to those of the Bangalore District. But near Sira westwards the stratified hills make their appearance, running in straight lines in various directions. They are quite bare of trees, but in the wet season have a green appearance from the long hill grass (*anthistiria barbata*), which is almost the only vegetation that grows on them. These hills are mostly covered at top with a kind of magnetic iron-stone, that withstands the decomposing powers of the air and water much longer than the lower parts of the hills, which seem to be composed of ferruginous slate clay.

In the south-west, near Turuvekere, is a celebrated quarry, situated in Karekal-guḍḍa, a ridge about half a mile long, a hundred yards wide, and from twenty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. This ridge runs nearly north and south in the common direction of the strata of the country, and is surrounded on all sides by the common gray granite, which, as usual, is intersected in all directions by veins of quartz and felspar; but neither of these enter the quarry. The stone is called *karekallu* or black stone by the natives, who give the same appellation to the quartz impregnated with iron, and to the brown hæmatites; and in fact they all run very much into one another, and differ chiefly in the various proportions of the same component parts, but have a certain general similitude easily defined, and are found in similar masses and strata. The black stone of this place is an amorphous hornblend, containing minute but distinct rhomboidal lamellar concretions of basaltine. It is probably the same stone as that which by the ancients was called Basaltes. The surface of the ridge is covered with irregular masses, which, where they have been long exposed to the air, in the natural process of decay lose their angles first. When these masses have thus become rounded, they decay in concentric lamellæ; but where the rock itself is exposed to the air, it separates into plates of various thicknesses nearly vertical and running north and south. In the sound stone there is not the smallest appearance of a slaty texture, and it splits in the wedges in all directions. The north end of the ridge is the lowest, and has on its surface the largest masses, but the natives have always contented themselves with splitting detached blocks and have never ventured

on quarrying the solid rock itself, where much finer pieces might be procured than have ever yet been obtained. The great *basava*, or bull, at Turuvekere is the finest piece of the wrought rock to be seen, and is exquisitely polished. The pillars of Haidar Ali's mausoleum at Seringapatam are said to have been obtained from here. Very handsome vases might be made of the stone polished. In the same neighbourhood is a quarry of pot stone, which is formed into small vessels and pencils.

In the hills east of Chiknáyakanhalli is found a hard whetstone or novaculite, used by natives for polishing diamonds and to compound medicines upon. The auriferous characteristics of the schistose rocks in the Chiknáyakanhalli band have been described in Vol. I, p. 49.

**Metals and Minerals.**—Iron ore is largely obtained from the hill sides in Chiknáyakanhalli, either upon or at a very small distance below the surface. The metal is also smelted from the black sand brought down by streams from the rocks in Maddagiri and Koratigere. The Chiknáyakanhalli iron is esteemed the best, and is principally manufactured from the quarries of Dore guḍḍa. The hæmatite or limonite obtained in the same neighbourhood is much used by braziers for polishing the utensils made by them. As yellow ochre it furnishes a dye, and is also applied as a colour-wash to walls of houses. Corundum or emery stone is found in small quantities in Turuvekere, and limestone or chunam in most of the taluqs.

**Soils.**—Except the taluqs of Maddagiri, Chiknáyakanhalli, and the eastern and northern parts of Sira and Koratigere respectively, the soil is described as generally hard and poor, requiring much labour and manure to render it productive. Acres on acres may be seen in some parts on which there is nothing but scattered stunted shrub, without even a blade of grass. This has no reference to the superior land irrigated by tanks, nálas and spring channels, as these soils of the taluqs above referred to are exceptionally remarkable for their fertility. Pasture land is abundant, but poor, except in the Amrit Mahal kávals throughout the District.

The southern and western taluqs may be described as most abundant in the red soil and contain large tanks. The eastern taluqs abound in sandy soil, the northern contain some black.

**Climate.**—The District generally enjoys the reputation of having an even, pleasant and healthy climate, agreeing alike with natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west the climate greatly resembles that of Bangalore; the high elevation, the red soil, and the greenness of the surface among the hills contributing to moderate the temperature. From Sira northwards the lower level of the country and the

prevalence of black soil raise the temperature more to that of the adjoining Bellary District. The eastern side of every range of hills is said to be perceptibly warmer than the western.

*Temperature.*—The following averages are given from observations at Tumkūr of the dry bulb thermometer at 9.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. during each month of 1873 and 1874. No observations appear to have been made in more recent years. The temperature is thus seen to be tolerably equable. For nine months in the year it is never very unpleasantly hot; the nights in the hottest months are comparatively cool. The hot season is from the middle of February to the middle of May. The average range of the thermometer throughout the year in the observatory at Tumkūr was from 74° to 83° at noon.

Months.	1873.		1874.	
	9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.
January ... ..	68	71	73	75
February ... ..	75	79	80	82
March ... ..	79	84	84	86
April ... ..	79	84	87	88
May ... ..	81	84	78	81
June ... ..	76	80	75½	76½
July ... ..	73½	77	73	74½
August ... ..	72	77½	73	74½
September... ..	72½	78	71½	73
October ... ..	73	75	72½	74½
November... ..	74	78	72	74
December... ..	72	74	69	71

*Rainfall.*—The average annual rainfall, calculated on the amount registered in each year at Tumkūr from 1837 to 1874, was 32·7 inches, falling on from 40 to 50 days. The average, calculated on 25 years' rainfall from 1870 to 1894, is 37·36. The following are the actual figures :—

1837	26	1849	31·6	1861	37·8	1873	21·78	1884	21·26
1838	13·8	1850	36·3	1862	33·8	1874	36·24	1885	24·86
1839	31·2	1851	31·3	1863	28·8	1875	16·52	1886	52·29
1840	22·7	1852	57·4	1864	41·8	1876	16·99	1887	31·20
1841	29·2	1853	21·1	1865	35·3	1877	34·98	1888	38·36
1842	27·5	1854	30	1866	34·7	1878	44·56	1889	57·75
1843	42	1855	22·5	1867	34·23	1879	34·82	1890	34·69
1844	24·7	1856	39·6	1868	32·69	1880	37·93	1891	21·61
1845	26·5	1857	22·1	1869	26·11	1881	27·38	1892	41·34
1846	56·9	1858	55·6	1870	41·11	1882	39·32	1893	48·13
1847	31·5	1859	26·4	1871	34·55	1883	40·45	1894	40·73
1848	17·2	1860	30	1872	31·5				

The annual average at other taluq and sub-taluq stations, based on the register for 25 years (1870–1894), has been :—

Chiknáyakanhalli ... ..	22·86	Maddagiri ... ..	19·36
Gubbi ... ..	31·55	Pávugaða ... ..	18·58
Huliyár ... ..	24·93	Síra ... ..	15·15
Koratigere ... ..	21·55	Tiptúr ... ..	27·77
Kunigal ... ..	30·38	Turuvekere ... ..	25·08

**Vegetation.**—The principal forest in the District is on the slopes of the Devaráyadurga hills. Farther north the hills around Koratigere are clothed with good fuel jungle. Near Maddagiri the vegetation improves in appearance and variety. On the western range of hills running north from Kibbanhalli, there is a forest of karachi (*hardwickia binata*), extending from Bukkapatna northwards to Gangarapente.

The following are the reserved or State forests in the District :—

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Devaráyadurga ... ..	30	Huliyurdurga ... ..	30
Maddagiri... ..	32	Kudare-kanave ... ..	21
Bukkapatna ... ..	50	Kemplapura ... ..	1½

There are also nine Forest plantations, covering 963 acres, and three Revenue plantations. Of these, three are for sandal, and the others for casuarina and cassia.

The best wooded taluqs are those which include the great eastern range of hills—namely, Tumkúr, Koratigere, Maddagiri, and the old Huliyurdurga taluq. In these, too, sandal grows. The south-western taluqs are well occupied with trees in topes, and such as have planted themselves in valleys and hedges. Coconut gardens are numerous, and in some parts the *butea frondosa* grows abundantly in waste lands. The north and centre of the Síra taluq is badly supplied with wood, but the wild custard-apple grows in profusion in the plains.

With the exceptions above noted the tree vegetation resembles that of the adjoining Districts on the east.

**Cultivation.**—A list will be given below of the principal crops raised in the District by dry cultivation, as well as of the garden produce of irrigated grounds. Lands are generally manured to the extent of the annual collections of manure and refuse in the house or cattle yard of each landholder. Near large towns, or where municipalities are established, town refuse is freely bought and sells well.

Manure is conveyed to the fields on platform carts surmounted with large wicker baskets, or in gunny bags on buffaloes or on men's heads; and is chiefly composed, in addition to the village and town refuse, of ashes and silt, which are carefully collected in pits and used for the dry lands; while vegetable manure, especially leaves of the shrub karanj, and sheep's dung are used for wet lands.

*Tanks and Wells.*—The number of Government tanks in the District is 2,254, of which 605 are classed as large, yielding a revenue of more than Rs. 300. The large one at Kunigal, when full, is 14 miles in circumference. The Moidalada, Kallamballa, Kadaba, Mallaghatta, and Dipambudhi tanks are all large reservoirs, the last-named being about 30 feet deep at the lowest point. Another large tank, recently constructed, is the Borankanave, in Chiknáyakanhalli taluq. The number of wells is 13,495. There are also 145 tanks in Inam villages.

*Crops.*—The cereals, pulses and oil-seeds cultivated are the same as those of the Bangalore District. Cotton and indigo are grown to a small extent in Maddagiri and Pávugaða taluqs.

The following is a list of miscellaneous products :—

Kannada.	Botanical.	English.
Adike ... ..	Areca catechu ... ..	Areca-nut.
Hoge soppu ... ..	Nicotiana tabaccum ... ..	Tobacco.
Kabhu ... ..	Saccharum officinale ... ..	Sugar-cane.
Kalle kayi ... ..	Arachis hypogœa ... ..	Ground-nut.
Mensina kayi ... ..	Capsicum annum ... ..	Chilly.
Tengina kayi ... ..	Cocos nucifera ... ..	Cocoanut.
Uppu Nerle ... ..	Morus ... ..	Mulberry.
Viled-ele ... ..	Piper betle ... ..	Betel vine.

*Garden Produce.*—The names of vegetables and fruit raised in the District exhibit the variety of garden produce. Under the former may be mentioned brinjals, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions, garlic, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, ginger: the latter includes mangoes, oranges, figs, grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, gooseberries, loquats, pomegranates, plantains, limes, citron, guavas, &c.

*Acreege under principal Crops.*—The number of acres under rice cultivation in 1893 was 61,208, wheat 84, ragi 428,864, other food grains 272,622; oil-seeds 38,408, sugar-cane 899, cotton and fibres 3,866, tobacco 2,775, vegetables 26,885, cocoanut and areca-nut 44,756, mulberry 818.

**Wild Animals.**—The larger game is very scarce, and pretty nearly confined to the preserved forest tracts around Devaráyadurga, where tiger, panther, bear, and wild hog may be met with. In the jungly parts of Sîra taluq, deer may sometimes be found and occasional cheetahs. There are also deer about the plantations in Gubbi taluq.

*Birds* of prey are stated to be very numerous.

**Domestic Animals.**—Among bullocks, those of Maddagiri, Turuvekere, and parts of Kadaba are highly esteemed on account of their breed, but the cattle generally resemble those of the other Districts on



the east. Buffaloes are commonly used both for agricultural and dairy purposes. Swine are numerous in certain localities. Cows are plentiful, but poor in size, breed, and yield of milk. Sheep are not of the highest quality, but a good breed is met with in Chiknáyakanhalli and the taluqs to the south and west. Those of Maddagiri, Midagesi and that side are considered less valuable.

## HISTORY

Omitting the legends that the Kadaba tank was constructed by the orders of Rama, when encamped in the neighbourhood; that the emperor Nriga was cured of leprosy by bathing in the Nagini, the stream that forms the Kunigal tank; and that Salivahana was born at Hale Tanduga near Turuvekere: the place in this District claiming the highest antiquity is the village of Sampige in Gubbi taluq. It is said to be the site of Champaka-nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, son of a king named Hamsa Dhvaja. There was a Haihaya prince of this name, of whom the following account is given.<sup>1</sup> "Tradition asserts that at the end of the Satyayuga a monarch named Sudhyumna presided over the destinies of the East. Of his descendants, one son, Nila Dhvaja, got the throne of Mahishmati; a second, Hamsa Dhvaja, became monarch of Chandrapur; and the third received the kingdom of Ratanpur." In later times the village of Kaidala near Tumkúr is said to have been a large city named Kriśápura, and the birth-place of the famous sculptor and architect Jakanachari. The legend regarding Devaráyadurga and its capture from a robber chief, named Andhaka or Lingaka, by Sumati, son of Hemachandra, king of Karnataka, and the subsequent foundation of a city by Sumati near Nelamangala have already been related in connection with the Bangalore District.

**Gangas.**—The Tumkúr country was from an early period in possession of the Gangas, and an inscription of the tenth century spells the name as *Tummegúru*, which may mean the country of the *tumme* or *tumbe*, a common fragrant herb (*leucas indica*). Among other records of the Gangas, a grant by Nava Káma (679-713) was obtained at Hebbur, and inscriptions of S'rípurusha (726-777) occur at Midagesi, and of Satyavákya Nolambakulántaka (963-974) at Kibbanhalli.

**Nolambas.**—The Nolambas or Nonambas, who were of Pallava

<sup>1</sup> *Central Provinces Gazetteer, Int., I.*

descent (*see* Vol. I, p. 307), have left many memorials throughout the east of the District. They had a capital city at Penjeru or Henjeru. in Tamil called Pperuncheru, which I have identified with Hemavati, situated on the northern border of Síra taluq, in Madaksira. Its name occurs in a number of professedly very ancient inscriptions,<sup>1</sup> as well as in certain legends, and the existing remains show that it must have been a place of considerable importance. The Nolambas had their stronghold at Nidugal, which is only a few miles to the east, in Pávugaða taluq. In the ninth century they were in matrimonial alliance with the Gangas, Nolambádhirája having married Jáyabbe, younger sister of the Ganga king Nítimárga. He also assigned to each of his other queens certain villages in the Síra country. The Noṇaba ryots, who are more numerous in this District than anywhere else, are representatives of the subjects of the old Noṇamba kingdom, the Nonambaváði Thirty-two Thousand, of which a further account will be found under Chitaldroog District (*see* also under Gubbi, and Vol. I, p. 230).

**Hoysalas.**—The Hoysalas, whose inscriptions are numerous, succeeded the Gangas, and there are no regular Chola remains in this District. But the Hoysalas subdued Irungola, a chief whose capital was at Henjeru and his stronghold at Nidugal, and the line of kings to which he belonged had the title “Lords of Oreiyúr,” the ancient Chola capital, now called Warriore, at Trichinopoly, and style themselves Chola kings. They profess to be descended from Karikála Chóla, through a king called Mangi or Kali Mangi. His successors were Bebbi or Bichi, Govinda, Irungola (I), Malli Deva or Bhoga, Brahma or Barma, whose wife was Báchala Devi, and their son Irungola (II), called Irungola-Deva Chóla-mahárája. A representative of the line, named Vira Bomma, who had a minister Baicheya or Chaicheya, seems to have been still in power at Nidugal in the thirteenth century.

From Turuvekere the king Narasimha I appears to have obtained his wife Lokamma or Lokambika, whose name is perpetuated in that of the neighbouring village of Lokanmanhalli, granted by her as an endowment to a temple. It is in his reign that we first meet with the singular name A’nebiddasari or A’nebiddajari, meaning “the steep where the elephant fell,” as that of the náḍ or district which included the Devaráyadurga hills and the central and southern parts of the Tumkúr taluq. It must have been in use, however, before that, and continued in use during the Vijayanagar period. The steep itself seems to have been on Devaráyadurga, at a spot called A’negondi.

<sup>1</sup> See my *Ep. Carn.*, Mysore, I, Intro., p. 2, and *Coorg Gaz.*, p. 95.

When, after the death of *Somes'vara*, a partition was made of the Hoysala dominions between his two sons, the share which, along with the Tamil districts, fell to *Rámanátha*, did not extend west of the *Devaráyadurga* hills, and a line from *Urudigere* to *Hebbur*, with one from there east to *Lakkur* in *Malur taluq* (*Kolar District*), would pretty well define the western and southern limits of his territory in the *Mysore* country.

**Chalukyas.**—The later of the *Henjeṛu Chola* inscriptions and the earliest of the *Hoysala* inscriptions in the *District* acknowledge the supremacy of the *Chálukyas*, and the records of this line are met with throughout the western taluqs, *Tiptúr* and *Chiknáyakanhalli*. Under them, the *Hoysalas Vinayáditya* and *Vishnuvardhana* (at the beginning of his reign) are represented as ruling over the *Gangavádi Ninety-six Thousand*, and *Nárasimha* as ruling over both that and the *Nonambavádi Thirty-two Thousand*.

**Vijayanagar.**—The *Vijayanagar* empire arose in the fourteenth century and many traces exist of the rule of its kings throughout the *District*. It was under this sovereignty that several feudatory states arose of local interest.

The *Nidugal* chiefs were descended from *Harati Tippa Raja* or *Tippa Náyaka*, whose possessions were in the north-east of the *Chitaldroog District*, under which an account of him will be found. At his death he divided his territory among his seven sons. But on the invasion of the country by the *Bijapur* army, the descendants of these were driven out of their estates, and *Timmanna Nayak*, who had lost *Dodderi*, retired to the hill of *Nidugal*, which he fortified. There the family long remained, paying to *Síra* a tribute of 3,000 pagodas. On the capture of *Síra* by *Haidar Ali* in 1761, the *Nidugal* chief, also called *Timmanna Nayak*, submitted to the conqueror, who imposed on him a tribute of 7,000 pagodas and the supply of 300 men. Subsequently, while accompanying *Tipu Sultan* in the expedition against *Mangalore*, he fell ill, and when at the point of death, was compelled to sign a letter relinquishing his territory and ordering his son *Hottana Nayak* to deliver it up to the governor of *Chitaldroog*. Possession was at once taken, and *Hottanna Nayak* and his brother were sent as prisoners to *Chitaldroog* and thence to *Seringapatam*, where they were put to death when the *British* army ascended the *Ghats*.

That of *Holavanhalli* or *Korampur*, in the east, was founded by *Baire Gauda* or *Vira Gauda*, one of the band of refugees that settled in the fifteenth century at *Avati*, *Devanhalli taluq*, and whose history is so prominent in connection with the *Bangalore* and *Kolar Districts*. The newly-acquired territory of *Holavanhalli* does not seem to have been

long enjoyed by this family, when it was conquered by the chief of Magadi, who gave it to his own brother Ankana Gauda. The Baire Gauda then ruling, with his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, repaired to the Musalman court at Síra, where he was not only well received but was invested with an important command. Meanwhile, the younger son, Sanna Baiche Gauda, apparently preferring his own people, sought protection from the chief of Dod-Ballapur, who, after a time, sending a force, reduced Holavanhalli. Sanna Baiche Gauda was placed in the government and Ankana Gauda with his family was imprisoned at Hulikal. But within two years the Síra army attacked Dod-Ballapur and captured it. Baire Gauda fell in the siege, and in recognition of his services the eldest son, Dodda Baiche Gauda, was invested with the government of Holavanhalli, with an increase of territory. Subsequent members of the family fortified Koratigere, subdued the neighbouring hoblis belonging to Devaráyadurga, Makalidurga and Channaráya-durga, and waged war successfully with the chief of Maddagiri. The successes of the Mysore army soon reduced these possessions, which were finally annexed by Haidar Ali.

The *Maddagiri* line of chiefs arose in a similar manner, and extended their possessions over the north of the District, fortifying Maddagiri, Channaráya-durga and other points. In 1678 the joint rulers, Rama Gauda and Timma Gauda, on the capture of their capital by Deva Rája, the dalavayi of Mysore, were taken prisoners and conveyed to Seringapatam. They were afterwards released and granted Midagesi as an estate.

The *Hágalvádi* chiefs appear to have had their origin from a *talári* of Yerrakatta, afterwards known as Sál Náyak, who, on the overthrow of the Vijayanagar government, became the leader of a band of freebooters, and succeeded in capturing Kandikere and Shettikere. He afterwards assisted the Penugonda army with a force on condition of being confirmed in his conquests, and when that army was defeated, escaped to his own country with such plunder as he could secure, including, it is said, twelve elephants. Chiknáyakanhalli, the seat of government, had been founded and named after his brother, when Honnavalli, Turuvekere, and Nonavinkere were added to their possessions. It was on the completion of these enterprises that he is said to have taken the name of Sál Náyak, from the idea that his conquests extended in a *sálu* or line. The Chiknáyakanhalli country changed hands several times, being held alternately by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas, until reduced by the Mysore army in the time of Chikka Deva Raja.

At *Hebbur* a small zamindari was formed under Hale Gauda and



Timma Gauda, which, being seized for a time by Kempe Gauda of Magadi, who owned the southern parts of the District, and then by the Hágalvádi chief, was finally united to Mysore.

**Bijapur.**—The overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire on the field of Talikota in 1564 opened the way for many invaders. The Bijapur army under Ran-dulha Khan overran all the north of the District in 1638, and Síra, with Dod-Ballapur, Bangalore, Hoskote, and Kolar, forming what was called Carnatic Bijapur, were placed under the government of Shahji (*see* Bangalore District).

**Mughals.**—On the capture of Golkonda and Bijapur by Aurangzeb in 1687, and the conquest of their territories by the Mughal army, Síra was made the capital of the new province,—consisting of the seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Síra, Penugonda, Dod-Ballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar,—placed under Khasim Khan as Subadar or Faujdar of the Carnatic. This officer applied himself with energy and success to the task of regulating and improving the District. In 1698 he was killed at Dodderi, and the distinguished general Zulfikar Khan succeeded. Another governor named Rustam Jang is said to have built the fort and petta, and by his wise administration of affairs to have obtained the title of Bahadur and the name of Kaifiyat Khan. In 1757 Síra was taken by the Mahrattas, and restored two years after, on the conclusion of peace with Mysore. In 1761 it was taken by Haidar, in alliance with Basalat Jang, who had conferred upon him the title of Navab of Síra. In 1766 it fell again into the hands of the Mahrattas by the defection of Haidar's brother, and in 1774 was reconquered by Tipu. The Mahrattas once more occupied it for a short time in 1791 on marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis.

The following is a professed list of the Subadars of Síra under the Mughal government, as given in the Mackenzie MSS :—

Khasim Khan ... ..	1686	Ghalib Khan ... ..	1713
Atish Khan ... ..	1694	Darga Khuli Khan ... ..	1714
Kurad Manur Khan ... ..	1697	Abid Khan ... ..	1715
Dhakta Manur Khan ... ..	1704	Mulahavar Khan ... ..	1716
Púdad Ulla Khan ... ..	1706	Darga Khuli Khan ... ..	1720
Davud Khan ... ..	1707	Abdul Rasul Khan ... ..	1721
Sadat Ulla Khan ... ..	1709	Tayar Muhammad Khan ... ..	1722
Amin Khan ... ..	1711	Dilavar Khan ... ..	1724-1756

**Mysore Rajas.**—The foregoing accounts have, in order to present a continuous narrative of the history of each chieftdom, necessarily anticipated to some extent the steps by which the various parts of the District were brought under the rule of the Mysore Rajas. But it was Chikka Deva Raja who, at the end of the 17th century, effected the conquest of all the territory which was not appropriated by the Bijapur

government established at Sira. Thus Ketasamudra, Kandikere, Handalagere, Gulur, Tumkúr and Honnavalli, are enumerated among his conquests. After which he seized Jadakanadurga and changed its name to Chikkadevarayadurga (now Devaráyadurga). Maddagiri, Midagesi, Bijjavara and Channarayadurga were also subdued in his reign. The remainder of the District fell to Mysore on the conquest of Sira by Haidar Ali in 1761.

At the beginning of the present century the District was embraced in the Maddagiri Faujdari. After the British assumption in 1832 the Tumkúr District was formed, and with that of Chitaldroog constituted the Chitaldroog Division. At the reorganization of 1863 this Division was broken up, and Tumkúr became one of the Districts of the new Nundydroog Division. In 1882 it was extended so as to include Chitaldroog as a Sub-Division. In 1886 Chitaldroog was restored as a District, but Pávugaḍa taluq remained as part of Tumkúr District.

## POPULATION

*Number.*—The population of the District is 581,018 according to the census of 1891, 291,237 being males and 289,781 females.

*Density.*—This gives 139·9 persons to the square mile. The most thickly peopled taluqs at the time of the census were Tumkúr, where the number was 200·8 to the square mile, Kunigal, Maddagiri and Tiptúr, where the rate was 174·5, 164·4 and 154·6 respectively. The most sparsely populated were Chiknáyakanhalli, with only 97, and Pávugaḍa, with 100·3 per square mile.

*By Religion.*—Dividing the population among the different religious classes, and separating adults from children, we get the following results :—

Religion.	Above 15.		Under 15.		Total.	Per cent.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus ... ..	179,955	175,615	96,897	100,379	552,846	95·13
Muhammadans ...	7,590	7,342	5,247	5,062	25,241	4·34
Jains ... ..	747	633	296	280	1,956	0·33
Christians... ..	253	192	148	150	743	0·13
Others ... ..	—	—	—	—	232	—
Total ... ..	188,545	183,782	102,588	105,871	581,018	—

*Increase.*—The following table compares the statistics according to

the *kháneshumári* accounts of 1853-4 with those obtained in the censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891.

Taluq.	1853-4.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Chiknáyakanhalli ... ..	30,187	62,949	38,268	51,620
Gubbi ... ..	33,367	91,423	57,588	73,570
Kunigal ... ..	78,388	75,416	51,250	66,502
Maddagiri ... ..	92,045	115,665	75,294	97,973
Pávugaða ... ..	37,078	62,178	42,732	53,377
Síra ... ..	42,663	75,815	51,780	68,327
Tiptúr ... ..	59,862	88,750	65,606	78,867
Tumkúr ... ..	59,908	116,830	70,113	90,782
Total... ..	433,498	689,026	452,631	581,018

The redistribution of taluqs, and changes in the limits of the District are responsible for some of the variations. There was an apparent increase in the first 18 years of 37·08 per cent., but the early estimate was shown to be 25 per cent. too low. The famine inflicted a loss which sent down the total of 1871 by 34·3 per cent. in the succeeding census of 1881. There was a recovery of 28·36 per cent. by 1891. The net result appears as an increase of 7·22 per cent. in 38 years.

**Classes.**—With reference to means of livelihood and nationality the population may be classified as follows:—

	No.	Per cent.
A. Agricultural... ..	215,091	37·01
B. Professional ... ..	31,876	5·49
C. Commercial... ..	40,135	6·91
D. Artisan and Village Menial ... ..	208,800	35·95
E. Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers... ..	58,686	10·10
Races and Nationalities ... ..	25,984	4·47
Others, not stated ... ..	214	0·03

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following. These account for 502,498, or 86·32 per cent. of the population:—

Wokkaliga... 179,206	Kuruba ... 38,186	Tigala ... 14,718
Madiga ... 48,283	Musalman ... 23,724	Wodda ... 13,386
Beda ... 43,370	Holeya ... 23,616	Banajiga ... 12,408
Lingáyita ... 38,789 <sup>1</sup>	Brahman ... 17,007	Uppara ... 11,568
Golla ... 38,237		

The most numerous classes of Wokkaliga are Gangadikara (64,478), Kunchatiga (44,231), Nonaba (30,654), and Reddi (11,123). Amongst Brahmans the most numerous sects are Badaganad (3,988), Hoisaniga

<sup>1</sup> The Nonaba, included in Wokkaliga, are also Lingáyits.

(1,466), Sirnad (1,242), Mulikinad (1,157), Desastha (1,082), and Ulchakamme (1,044). Of Banajigas, the Setti (5,340), and Telugu-Banajigas (3,932) are the most numerous. There are also 7,019 Linga Banajigas included in Lingáyits. Komatis number 5,304. Of the Panchala, 7,636 are Akkasale. Of the Neyigara, 4,545 are Devanga and 1,694 Togata. Kadu Golla number 16,406; Hálu Kuruba, 20,193; Kallu Wodda, 4,948; Mannu Wodda, 4,661. Among Musalmans, the Shekhs (14,247), Pathans (4,462) and Sayyids (3,009) preponderate.

*Agricultural Stock.*—There were in 1893 the following:—364,319 cows and bullocks, 66,551 buffaloes, 3,119 horses and ponies, 6,779 mules and donkeys, 547,849 sheep and goats, 12,268 carts and 91,652 ploughs.

*Tanks and Wells.*—At the same period there were 2,254 Government tanks, of which 605 are large, yielding a revenue of over Rs. 300 each, and 145 Inam tanks. The wells numbered 13,495.

*Towns.*—The District contains 14 municipal towns, with a population of 45,350, composed of 37,101 Hindus, 288 Jains, 7,465 Musalmans and 496 Christians. The following is the list:—

Tumkúr ... ..	11,086	Tiptúr ... ..	2,260
Chiknáyakanhalli ... ..	4,863	Turuvekere ... ..	1,610
Kunigal ... ..	4,406	Pávugaða ... ..	1,558
Gubbi ... ..	4,187	Bellavi ... ..	1,510
Sira ... ..	3,595	Huliyurdurga ... ..	1,482
Maddagiri ... ..	3,536	Kadaba ... ..	1,467
Koratigere ... ..	2,358	Huliyar ... ..	1,432

*Villages.*—The total number of *asali* or primary villages was 2,736 in 1891, to which were attached 1,492 *dákhali* or secondary villages or hamlets. The following are the details:—

Talúq.	Populated		Depopulated.	Classified.				Total.
	Villages.	Hamlets.		Government.	Sarvamanya.	Jodi.	Kayamgutta.	
Chiknáyakanhalli ... ..	236	130	43	273	...	6	...	279
Gubbi ... ..	350	214	71	415	...	6	...	421
Kunigal ... ..	276	261	15	254	8	24	5	291
Maddagiri ... ..	409	182	74	408	10	39	26	483
Pávugaða ... ..	137	81	8	140	2	2	1	145
Sira ... ..	211	122	42	246	2	5	...	253
Tiptúr ... ..	358	253	33	383	3	5	...	391
Tumkúr ... ..	386	249	87	425	12	32	4	473
Total ... ..	2,363	1,492	373	2,544	37	119	36	2,736



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

At *Sibi*, in Tumkúr taluq, 10,000 people assemble during the *Narasimhaswámi rathótsava*, held for fifteen days from full moon day of Mágha.

At *Yediyur*, Kunigal taluq, on the occasion of the *Siddesvara játre*, lasting five days from Chaitra suddha 3rd, 10,000 people come together.

At *Ságasandra*, Chiknáyakanhalli taluq, 4,000 people collect together on full moon day of Chaitra, for the *Ammana játre*.

At *Devaráyadurga*, Tumkúr taluq, at *Holalgunda*, Kunigal taluq, and at *Peddahalli*, Tiptúr taluq, respectively, the *Narasimhaswámi rathótsava*, the *Umámahésvara rathótsava* and the *Ammana játre* are held from full moon day in Phálguna, the first lasting five days, the second three days, and the third one day. Each attracts 3,000 people.

At *Tumkúr*, 3,000 people celebrate the *Lakshmikánta* and *Gangá-dharésvara rathótsavas* held, the former on the 7th, and the latter on the 14th of Mágha suddha, for one day each.

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

Place.	Taluq.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Bellavi ... ..	Tumkúr ...	Monday ... ..	3,000
Gubbi ... ..	Gubbi ...	Thursday .. ..	1,000
Tiptúr ... ..	Tiptúr ...	Saturday and Sunday...	10,000

**Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate of the District in 1893-4 was 20·79 per mille of the population, while the death-rate was 13·34 per mille. The number of births registered was 12,074, of which 6,192 were males and 5,882 females. The total of deaths registered was 7,749; of these, 4,055 were males and 3,694 females. Of the deaths 7,160 occurred among Hindus, 323 among Muhammadans, and 266 among other classes. The following were the causes of death registered: from diseases,—cholera 18, small-pox 756, fevers 4,232, bowel complaints 340; from injuries,—suicide 4, wounds or accidents 122, snake-bite or wild beasts 38, all other causes 2,209.

## REVENUE

The revenue of the District for five years is shown in the statement below :—

Items.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Land Revenue ...	11,04,193	11,84,430	12,55,881	12,64,433	12,85,213
Forests ...	37,495	22,874	27,937	30,680	37,167
Mohatarfa ...	48,946	51,009	49,359	40,563	40,814
Abkari ...	1,98,432	2,72,405	2,86,681	2,97,027	2,99,612
Sayar ...	51,356	48,075	44,967	41,855	40,624
Salt ...	2,573	4,954	4,802	3,464	5,109
Stamps ...	53,679	47,664	52,471	55,104	56,251
Law and Justice ...	13,985	12,548	4,299	4,788	4,544
Registration ...	...	...	7,589	7,436	7,770
Education ...	...	...	5,417	6,951	7,427
Police ...	64	48	18	32	33
Public Works ...	8,202	6,310	...	...	...
Other items ...	17,263	24,865	25,502	17,642	14,317
Total Rs. ...	15,36,188	16,75,182	17,64,923	17,69,975	17,98,881

## TRADE

The trade of the District, though followed by many other castes or classes, is principally in the hands of the Lingáyits. Their chief emporium is at Gubbi, but there are also extensive marts at Bellávi, Turvekere, Tiptúr and Chiknáyakanhalli, to which the trade of the southern Mahratta country, and of the Bellary, Vellore, and Madras districts is attracted, as well as that of the west and south of the Mysore country. The Lingáyit merchants generally have either extensive connections or branch agencies at Dharwar and Nagar.

The articles of merchandise and course of trade may be gathered from the following statement :—

At Gubbi, areca-nut, pepper and cardamoms are imported from Nagar and transmitted to Vellore and Wallaja; whence nutmegs, mace and European cloths are obtained in exchange and exported to Nagar. Sugar, sugar-candy and silk, the produce of Bangalore, together with cocoanuts raised on the spot, are sent to Dharwar; whence cotton and thread are received in return, part of which goes to Nagar.

At Chiknáyakanhalli and Honnavalli, the cocoanuts and food-grains cultivated in these taluqs are sent to Bangalore, in exchange for jaggory, sugar and sugar-candy.

From Honnavalli, Turvekere and other marts, cocoanuts, iron, steel,

tobacco and silk are exported to Dharwar and the southern Mahratta country; and cotton, thread, kusumba and Persian dates received in exchange; much of which goes to Bangalore by way of Sira and Tumkúr.

At Bargur in Sira and Hampasandra in Maddagiri, a trade is carried on between Bangalore and Bellary; sugar, sugar-candy and European piece-goods from the former being exchanged for cotton from the latter.

The following is given as a statement of the different articles of trade dealt with, and the approximate value of each as exported or imported:—

Articles.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Food-grains ... ..	38,16,383	39,64,583	3,54,960	3,98,651
Condiments, including chillies, tamarinds, salt and pepper ...	16,400	19,940	41,632	53,582
Oil-seeds, oil and ghee .. ..	1,76,400	1,94,652	35,550	43,984
Sugar and jaggory ... ..	46,580	49,836	1,02,880	1,32,403
Nuts ... ..	3,53,310	3,42,384	7,380	9,843
Silk, cotton, and other articles ...	7,980	8,492	11,44,760	11,49,631
Metals ... ..	...	...	86,410	93,311
Sundries ... ..	50,986	54,896	1,51,280	1,53,124
Total Rs. ... ..	44,68,039	46,34,783	19,24,852	20,34,529

**Manufactures.**—There are in the District 116 forges for the manufacture of iron and steel, 101 silk looms, 431 salt-pans, 2,990 cotton and 1,822 woollen looms, and 426 oil-mills.

The principal articles of manufacture are coarse cotton cloths, woollen blankets, both plain and black-and-white check, those prepared at Chiknáyakanhalli being the best; rope, made from cotton thread or the fibre of the cocoanut or wild aloe, from hemp and munji grass; besides strong tape. Furniture, carts and palanquins; toys, instruments and tools for all trades, agricultural implements, cooking utensils, baskets, millstones, brass, copper and stone idols or images, native musical instruments, iron and steel swords, daggers, and knives, silk, gold and silver ornaments, glass bangles, oils, earth-salt, dyes, sealing-wax, tobacco, spirits and drugs are also largely manufactured or prepared.

The importation of English piece-goods has destroyed the formerly thriving manufactures of chintz in Sira and Midagesi, the imported cloths being superior and cheaper.

Silk is chiefly produced in Kunigal, Kadaba, Koratigere and Sira; sparingly in Tumkúr.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways.**—The Southern Mahratta Railway, from Bangalore to Poona, runs through the District for 58½ miles, from east to west, with stations at Hirehalli, Tumkúr, Gubbi, Nittur, Yelladbagi, Banasandra, Kardi, Tiptúr and Konehalli.

**Roads.**—The length of *Provincial roads* is 189 miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 24,675. *District roads* cover 423 miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 25,940 a year. The particulars regarding each class of roads are given below.

	<i>Provincial Roads.</i>	Miles.	Cost.
Salem-Bellary road ...	...	52	6,500
Tumkúr-Bellary road ...	...	66	6,600
Bangalore-Honavar road ...	...	54	9,450
Bangalore-Mangalore road ...	...	17	2,125
<b>Total</b> ...	...	<b>189</b>	<b>24,675</b>

	<i>District Roads.</i>	Miles.	Cost.
Tumkúr-Maddur road ...	...	44	3,520
Nelligere-Sira road ...	...	50	3,500
Bisalramanagudi-Huliyar road ...	...	26	2,600
Kibbanhalli-Huliyar road ...	...	21	2,100
Banavar-Sira road ...	...	41	2,050
Yediyur-Tiptúr road ...	...	31	1,240
Sira-Maddagiri road ...	...	23	1,150
Tumkúr Station road ...	...	8	1,150
Maddagiri-Dod-Ballapur road ...	...	18	900
Holalkere-Huliyar road ...	...	16	800
Kibbanhalli-Turuvekere road ...	...	11	770
Sira-Amrapura road ...	...	25	750
Tumkúr-Chelur road ...	...	14	700
Gubbi-Hebbur ..	...	12	600
Hassan-Tiptúr road ...	...	7	560
Tumkúr-Urudigere road ...	...	11	550
Hiriyur-Huliyar road ...	...	6	480
Dobbspet-Koratigere ..	...	15	450
Huliyar-Banavar road ...	...	12½	360
Chellakere-Pávugaða road ...	...	7	350
Bangalore road-Amratur ...	...	7	350
Tiptúr-Chanrayatna road ...	...	6	300
Bellavi-Timmarajanhalli road ...	...	5	250
Konehalli Station road ...	...	2¾	240
Nittur ,, ,, ...	...	1	80
Madaksira-Pávugaða road ...	...	2	60
Karadi Station road ...	...	½	50
Tiptúr ,, ,, ...	...	¼	20
Chelur-Hágálvádi road ...	...	¼	10
<b>Total</b> ...	... Miles	<b>423</b>	<b>Rs. 25,940</b>



**Accommodation for Travellers.**—*Dak Bungalows*, or rest houses, originally intended for European officials and travellers, are kept up at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shown to which each belongs. Brahman kitchens are erected for vegetarian Hindu officials.

*First Class.*—Devaráydurga, Kunigal, Tumkúr. *Second Class.*—Kibbanhalli, Sira, Tiptúr. *Third Class.*—Ankasandra, Badavanhalli, Hebbur, Huliya, Kallambella, Koratigere, Maddagiri, Mayasandra, Midagesi, Nelhal, Nittur, Turuvekere, Yedyur.

*Musáfirkhánas* for the accommodation of native travellers are maintained at Gubbi, Sibi, Sira, and Tumkúr.

## GAZETTEER

**Bellavi.**—A town in Tumkúr taluq, 9 miles north-west of Tumkúr, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 40 Jains)	..	...	...	604.	756	1,360
Muhammadans	...	...	...	70	80	150
Total	...	..	...	674	836	1,510

The streets are wide, with uniform shops on either side. All the surrounding places depend on the weekly fair held here on Monday, at which trade is carried on to the value of Rs. 20,000. It is a great mart, especially for export products. The well-water is generally brackish, but a well of sweet water exists outside the town, where also there is a good tank.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	385	508	527	901
Expenditure	...	..	...	..	479	605	595	897

**Bhasmangi.**—A fortified hill in the Maddagiri taluq, 26 miles north of Tumkúr, close to the frontier. On the summit is the temple of Bhasmangesvara. The original fortifications are said to have been erected by Budhi Basavappa Nayak, of mud and stone. But when Haidar Ali captured the place in 1768, he dismantled the old fort and

erected a superior structure of stone and brick, with a mahal or palace. The hill has a perennial supply of water. Some Bedars live half way up, and cultivate the fields below.

**BúdiháI.**—A ruinous town in the Chiknáyakanhalli taluq, 9 miles west-north-west of Hulyar, on the road to Hosdurga. Head-quarters of the BúdiháI hobli. Population, 1,209.

BúdiháI formerly gave its name to a taluq, of which it was the chief town. It appears to have been founded by an officer from Vijayanagar, of the Golla caste, named Siriman or Sirimaya Nayak, to whom the surrounding district was granted as an estate yielding a revenue of 10,000 pagodas, of which half was paid as tribute. He settled first at Sujikal, but the incident of a hare turning on the hounds pointed out the site of the present BúdiháI as a spot suitable for a fort, which was accordingly erected, and named Bhútipura. The next ruler, Kumára Mallappa Nayak, withheld the tribute, on which an army was marched against him and the district placed under Narsinga Rao as governor. There are several inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings in the fort, dated in the sixteenth century.

After the fall of Vijayanagar, BúdiháI was seized by the Tarikere chiefs, but was soon added to the conquests of the Bijapur army, and subsequently formed a district of the province of Síra under the Mughals. The pallegar of Chitaldroog and the Mahrattas had in turn possessed it, when in 1761 it yielded to Haidar Ali. The Mahrattas took it again in 1771, but it was recovered in 1774. In 1790 it was once more in the hands of the Mahrattas, but was restored on the conclusion of peace in 1792. It was one of the last places at which the insurgents under the Tarikere pallegar created disturbances in 1831.

**Channaraya-durga.**—A conspicuous but deserted hill-fort in the Maddagiri taluq, situated midway between Koratigiri and Maddagiri, rising to 3,744 feet above the sea. Formerly the head quarters of a taluq bearing the same name. It appears to have been originally fortified by Chikkappa Gauda of Maddagiri, and named Alliminstikallu. In his family it remained for a long period, when it was taken by the Mahrattas, and Rama Gauda, at that time the chief, took refuge in Maddagiri. In two years, however, he retook it, but only to hold it for eight years longer. It was then captured by Komaraiya, general of the Mysore Raja, and Dodda Arasu placed in charge. Its name was also changed to Prasanna-giri. It was subsequently taken by Haidar, and after six years by the Mahrattas under Mádhava Ráo, and after a like period retaken by Tipu. At the entrance are inscriptions of the Mahratta generals S'ripant pradhán and Mádhava Ráv Ballál pradhán. In the latter, dated in 1766, the hill is called Chandráyadurga.

**Chiknayakanhalli.**—A taluq in the west. Area 532 square miles. Head-quarters at Chiknayakanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages Classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	J6di.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Búdhál ... ..	37	8	37	—	—	—	6,860
2	Chiknayakanhalli	41	24	38	—	3	—	9,766
3	Handanakere ... ..	45	35	44	—	1	—	6,769
4	Huliyár ... ..	46	7	46	—	—	—	10,038
5	Kandikere ... ..	42	16	41	—	1	—	5,209
6	S'ettikere ... ..	40	29	40	—	—	—	6,963
7	Yelanaðu ... ..	28	11	27	—	1	—	6,015
	Total ... ..	279	130	273	—	6	—	51,620

*Principal places, with population.*—Chiknayakanhalli, 4,863 ; Huliyár, 1,432 ; S'ettikere, 1,259 ; Búdhál, 1,209 ; Kenkere, 1,147.

The east of the taluq is crossed by a chain of low bare hills running northwards, the streams on both sides of which also flow north and run into a feeder of the Vedavati in Síra taluq. These hills are part of the auriferous tract described as the Chiknayakanhalli gold-field (*see* Vol. I, p. 49). The land west and south of the hills is fertile and well cultivated. A stream starting from the south of S'ettikere runs north to Huliyár, and one from Yelanaðu runs north-west by Búdhál to the Vedavati in Holalkere taluq. From the humidity of the fogs which form on the range of hills the crops are often preserved from failure in dry seasons. The principal export trade is confined to cocoanut and areca-nut.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1879. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,46,403, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,68,080.

The average rainfall at Chiknayakanhalli and Huliyár for twenty-five years (1870-94) and at the other places for two years (1893-4) was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Chiknáya-													
kanhalli	0'04	0'04	0'33	0'96	3'48	2'47	2'13	2'49	3'79	4'72	2'01	0'40	... 22'86
Huliyár ...	—	0'11	0'18	1'56	2'45	1'78	1'98	1'27	4'98	6'50	3'25	0'87	... 24'93
Búdhál ...	—	0'40	0'55	2'78	6'21	2'16	0'80	0'39	2'15	5'54	1'97	—	... 22'95
Mattigatta	—	0'37	0'20	2'20	3'75	3'47	4'89	1'92	0'91	3'71	1'24	0'06	... 22'72

From Banasandra Railway-station there is a road north to Chiknayakanhalli and Huliyár, from which place roads radiate eastwards to Síra, north to Hiriya, west to Hosdurga northwards and Banavar south-

wards, and south-west to Honnavalli and the Konehalli Railway-station.

**Chiknayakanhalli.**—A town situated in 13° 25' N. lat. 76° 41' E. long., 40 miles west-north-west of Tumkūr, on the Turvekere-Huliyār road, 9 miles north of the Bangalore-Shimoga road, and 12 miles north of the Banasandra Railway-station. Head-quarters of the taluq of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 2 Jains) ... ..	2,137	2,302	4,439
Muhammadans ... ..	202	217	419
Christians ... ..	3	2	5
Total ... ..	2,342	2,521	4,863

It derives its name from Chikka Náyaka, one of the chiefs of the Hágálvádi house. The town was plundered and the fort destroyed by the Mahrattas under Parasu Ram Bhao, when marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam. The residents, it is said, foreseeing the treatment the town would receive, had hidden their most valuable effects and retired to the neighbouring hills. But they were not destined thus to escape. For when the Mahratta army returned to Sira, the wealthy inhabitants were enticed to return by assurances of protection and by a daily distribution of charity to Brahmans. The leading men were then seized and forced by torture to disclose where their treasures were hid. Plunder to the value of Rs. 500,000 thus fell into the hands of the Mahrattas.

It is a prosperous town, surrounded on all sides by plantations of cocoanut and areca palms. Their produce, together with the coarse cotton cloths, white and coloured, manufactured in the place, are largely sold at the weekly fair. Many of the inhabitants act as carriers to the merchants of Nagar and Bangalore. Seven of the temples are endowed with land or money, the principal being one dedicated to Anjaneya. The town is dependent on the tank for fresh water.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	1,468	1,734	1,727	3,349
Expenditure ... ..	963	1,016	1,643	3,104

**Devarayadurga.**—A fortified hill 9 miles east of Tumkūr, situated amidst wild and picturesque scenery and extensive forest. It consists of three distinct terraces or elevations, and is well supplied with

springs. Near the summit, which is 3,940 feet above the level of the sea, is a small temple, connected with the principal one on the lower level, dedicated to Durga Narasimha. On the intermediate terrace are three European houses, forming a retreat for the hot weather. The fortifications are carried round the three elevations, and must in former days have been of considerable strength.

Tradition relates that a robber chief named Andhaka or Lingaka had his stronghold here, and that he was subdued by Sumati, a prince whose father, Hemachandra, was king of Karnata and ruled in Yadupatna. On thus accomplishing the enterprise on which he had been sent, Sumati is related to have established the city of Bhumandana near the present Nelamangala (Bangalore District), and taken up his residence there for the protection of that part of his father's kingdom.

Under the Hoysalas there seems to have been on the hill a town called Anebiddasarī or Anebiddejari, which long gave its name to the surrounding district, especially the country to the west and south. The name means "the steep where the elephant fell," and the incident out of which it arose appears to have happened at a spot on the hill now known as Anegondi, or the elephant pit, below the peak called Karigiri, or the elephant hill. A rogue elephant, which the local purana describes as a *gandharva* who had assumed that form, suddenly appeared before the town, to the great consternation of the people, and after doing considerable mischief to the tank there, madly tried to walk up the steep rock on the west, when he slipped, fell back, and was killed. Under the Vijayanagar kings the use of the same name continued, and a large tank named Bukkasamudra, after one of the earliest of them, was formed by throwing an embankment across the gorge from which the Jayamangali river has its source. Remains of the embankment and of the adjacent town can still be traced.

The hill was in the possession of a chief named Jadaka, and called Jadakanadurga, when it was captured in about 1696 by Chikka Deva Raja of Mysore, by whom the present fortifications were erected and who gave his name to it, since shortened into Devarāya-durga. The temples were built by Kanthirava Raja of Mysore, and are the scene of a great annual festival resorted to by 3,000 people. They contain jewellery and other property of the god to the value of Rs. 10,000 and are endowed with an annual grant of Rs. 848.

**Dore-gudda.**—A hill in the Chiknāyakanhalli taluq, of which there is a tradition that, owing to extensive excavations for the extraction of iron ore, it fell in, burying the miners of seven villages with all their

cattle. It is still one of the principal sources whence the ore is obtained.

**Garudachala.**—A stream which rises on the frontier of the District, south-east of the Devaráydurga group of hills, and flowing north into Koratigere, unites with the Jayamangali near Holavanhalli or Korampur.

**Gubbi.**—A taluq in the middle. Area, 552 square miles. Headquarters at Gubbi. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jódi.	Kayamgutta.	
1	Chelúr ... ..	61	18	61	—	—	—	8,755
2	Chitnahalli ..	51	45	50	—	1	—	11,199
3	Dandinasivara ...	40	21	39	—	1	—	6,448
4	Gubbi ... ..	46	27	46	—	—	—	13,032
5	Hágalvádi ... ..	59	16	59	—	—	—	6,084
6	Kadaba ... ..	41	26	40	—	1	—	7,237
7	Kallúr ... ..	49	49	46	—	3	—	9,797
8	Nittúr ... ..	74	12	74	—	—	—	11,018
	Total ... ..	421	214	415	—	6	—	73,570

*Principal places, with population:*—Gubbi, 4,187; Kadaba, 1,467; Hágalvádi, 1,288; Kallúr, 1,282; Chelúr, 1,047.

The taluq till 1886 was called Kadaba. It is watered by the Shimsha, which flows through the middle from north to south, past Gubbi and Kadaba, where it forms a very large tank. At Kallúr it is joined by the Nága from the west, and continues south. On the north-west of the taluq are the chains of bare hills separating Hágalvádi from Chiknáyakanhalli, which belong to the auriferous tract. The remainder of the taluq is generally an open country and well watered. The soil is mostly a red mould, shallow and gravelly.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1882. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,92,786 and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,40,951.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Gubbi ...	0·03	0·03	0·22	1·67	3·00	3·03	3·77	5·02	5·82	5·60	2·82	0·54	31·55
Chitnahalli	—	—	0·65	0·75	3·15	2·31	1·99	1·05	2·05	7·95	—	—	19·90
Kadaba ...	—	0·57	0·30	0·93	1·31	4·52	3·89	1·34	4·23	8·37	0·30	—	25·76

The railway from Bangalore to Poona crosses the taluq from east to

west, somewhat south of the middle, with stations at Gubbi, Niṭṭūr, and Yelladbági. The Bangalore-Shimoga trunk road runs nearly alongside the railway, and at Niṭṭūr is crossed by a road running north to Síra, and south by Nelligere to Seringapatam. There is also a road from Gubbi south-east to Hebbur, and one from Hágalváḍi, running east through Chelúr and Bellávi to Tumkúr. There is also a road connecting Hágalváḍi with the road to Huliýár.

**Gubbi.**—An important trading place, situated in 12° 19' N. lat. 77° E. long., 13 miles west of Tumkúr, on the Bangalore-Poona railway and the Bangalore-Shimoga road. Head-quarters of the Gubbi taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	1,807	1,865	3,672
Muhammadans ... ..	210	207	417
Jains ... ..	35	28	63
Christians ... ..	14	21	35
Total ... ..	2,066	2,121	4,187

It is the *entrepôt* for the areca-nut trade between the Nāgar Malnád and Wallajapet in the North Arcot District, as well as for the wolágra or internal trade of the neighbourhood. It is said to have been founded over 400 years ago by the Gauda of Hosahalli, two miles distant, and called Amaragonda-pura. He claimed to be a descendant of Honnappa Gauda, hereditary chief of the Nonaba Wokligas, who lived 700 years ago, and owned a district yielding a revenue of 3,000 pagodas. The family were first made tributary by the Mysore Rajas, to whom they paid 500 pagodas a year. Haidar increased the tribute to 2,500, leaving them little better than renters, and Tipu dispossessed them altogether. They are now in the position of ordinary cultivators, but their rank is acknowledged in their own tribe.

Gubbi formerly suffered much from the party spirit of the contending sects of Komatis and Banajigas or Lingáyits, and was at one time in imminent danger of abandonment from this cause. During the administration of Purnaiya, the erection of a temple by the Komatis to a virgin who had cast herself into the flames to avoid dishonour, excited the previous animosity of the opposite party to such a degree that the town was ordered to be divided by a wall in order to separate the quarters of the two factions. An Amildar was at length chosen from the party which appeared least in the wrong, and with the help of the Brahmans and peaceably disposed inhabitants order was gradually restored, although the extreme measure of slaughtering an



ass in the main street was threatened, which would have compelled all Hindus to abandon the town.

At Gubbi is one of the chief annual fairs in the country, frequented by merchants from great distances. The neighbourhood produces coarse cotton cloths, both white and coloured, blankets, sack-cloth, areca-nut of the kind called wolágra (or neighbouring), cocoanuts, jaggory, tamarind, capsicum, wheat, rice, ragi, and other grains; lac, steel, and iron; all of which here find a ready sale or exchange, as the imports are large, and it is an intermediate mart for all goods passing through the Peninsula in almost every direction. It is computed that at the weekly fair there are sold from 50 to 100 loads of areca-nut produced in the neighbouring districts of Síra, Hágálvádi, Chiknáya-kanhalli, Búdíhál, Honnavalli and Gubbi; as well as from 20 to 40 loads of kopri or dry cocoanut from the same districts. Taking the load at 8 maunds of 40 Sultani seers, there are thus sold annually at this mart alone 335 tons of areca-nut, and 134 tons of cocoanut, the produce of the neighbourhood, representing a money value of Rs. 2,18,400 and Rs. 33,280 respectively.

Of the coarse cloths made in the vicinity by the Dévángas, Togatas and Holeyas 100 pieces on the average are sold at each fair, representing an annual value of about 15,000 rupees. There are, however, many other fairs in the surrounding country where these products are also sold to a considerable extent.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	1,384	1,599	1,777	2,932
Expenditure ... ..	1,638	1,837	1,355	3,141

**Hagalvadi.**—A village in the Gubbi taluq, 25 miles north-east of the kasba. Population, 1,288.

Lingáyits and Kurubas are the prevailing classes in the place. The chief produce of the neighbourhood is areca-nut, and inferior kambliis are manufactured. It was the original possession of the line of chiefs named from it, who built Chiknáyakanhalli and owned all the west of the District. When subdued by the Mysore Raja they gave up the rest of their territory in order to retain Hágálvádi free of tribute. Haidar Ali subsequently compelled them to pay for this also, and his son dispossessed them altogether.

**Hebbur.**—A large village in the Tumkúr taluq, 15 miles south of Tumkúr, on the road to Kunigal. Population, 1,646.

The place is said to have been founded by two brothers named

Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda. It was at first called Heb-huli (great or royal tiger), from the circumstance that a bullock attacked by a tiger had driven it off and pursued it, with the other cattle and their owners, until it was killed. The courage of the cattle was attributed to the peculiar virtue of the spot, pointing it out as suitable for the construction of a fort. Accordingly, the carcass of the tiger being burnt, the limits of the fort were marked out with its ashes, and the erection was completed with the countenance of the Vijayanagar king. The name was subsequently changed from Heb-huli to Hebbur, the great town, and Katti Kamanna was appointed as the king's agent; Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda being made patels of Hebbur, Kallesapura and Ramanhalli. The agent, however, instead of supplying his patron's exchequer, spent the public money in erecting temples, forming tanks, &c. For his insolence on being summoned to court to account for his proceedings, he was condemned to have both his eyes put out and to be expelled from the royal territories. A descendant of the Gaudas was next placed in charge, but after Vijayanagar was taken by the Muhammadans, Kempe Gauda of Magadi captured Hebbur, and held it for many years. It was then taken by the Chiknáyakanhalli chief, and from him by Chikka Deva Raja of Mysore. A quarter of a century later it again changed hands, falling a prey to the Mughal army, but in course of time was regained by the Mysore Raja. For two years before the usurpation of Haidar Ali, again, it was in the hands of the Mahrattas. The place has thus seen many vicissitudes.

**Heggere.**—A village six miles west of Huliya. Population, 901. It contains some ruined temples and various Chálukya and Hoysala inscriptions which indicate that it was at one time an important place.

**Hemavati.**—A village on the extreme northern frontier of Sira taluq, in Madaksira. It has been identified by me as the site of the ancient Nolamba or Pallava capital called in inscriptions Penjeru or Henjeru (*see* Nidugal). It contains a number of large ruined temples and other remains which attest its former importance. The principal temple now kept up is that of Henjerappa, who, according to some accounts, was a man. The whole site is strewn with lingas of enormous size.

**Holavanhalli.**—A village on the Jayamangali river, in the Maddagiri taluq, 5 miles east of Koratigere. Population, 1,459.

It is said to have been formerly called Korampur, the inhabitants being a few persons of low caste whose chief was Holava Gauda. To them Baire Gauda, one of the Kanchi refugees who settled at Avati (Bangalore District), or a descendant of the same name, proposed to establish a fort and péte at Korampur, to which the people would

agree only on condition that the place should be called after their Gauda, whence its present name. Baire Gauda became tributary to the Vijayanagar kings, and obtained from them a grant of 33 villages in Kolahalli and the neighbourhood, together with other lands, yielding altogether 6,000 pagodas a year. During seven years Baire Gauda greatly improved his estate, when it was seized by the chief of Magadi, who placed his brother Ankana Gauda in charge of it. Seven years later it was taken by Havali Baiche Gauda of Dod-Ballapur; but in two years Dod-Ballapur was itself captured by the Navab of Síra. Baire Gauda, who had joined the Síra army, was killed in this enterprise, but Holavanhalli was restored to his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, with additions to the estate, on condition of paying a tribute. The fort and péte of Koratigere were built some time after by a member of this family, and the hoblis of Gundakal, Irkasamudra, Sageri, Kolála and Dásarahalli annexed, yielding altogether a revenue of 26,000 pagodas, subject to a tribute of 3,000 pagodas and the maintenance of a military force. The local chiefs continued in possession as tributary, successively, to the Mysore Rajas, the Mahrattas and the Navab of Síra, and afterwards to Haidar Ali, on whose death, in 1782, Holavanhalli was annexed to Mysore. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis reinstated one of the family, named Dodda Rama Baire Gauda, but on the withdrawal of the confederate forces, Tipu reduced the place and resumed possession.

**Honnnavalli.**—A town in the Tiptúr taluq, 8 miles north-west of the kasba. Population 2,102.

The place derives its name from Honnu-amma, the tutelary goddess who in a vision directed Some'svara, one of the chiefs of Harnhalli (Hassan District), to found the town. It contains many Brahmans, and is situated amid cocoanut plantations, which produce a rare kind, named, from the delicious milk contained in the young nut, the Gangá-páni, or water of the Ganges. The town depends chiefly on one well for drinking purposes.

**Huliyar.**—A town situated in 13° 35' N. lat., 76° 36' E. long., 14 miles north by west of Chiknáyakanhalli. Head-quarters of the Huliyár sub-taluq included in Chiknáyakanhalli taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	614	572	1,186
Muhammadans ... ..	117	129	246
Total ... ..	731	701	1,432

The addition of Kenkere, an adjoining suburb, would raise the population to 2,579. Huliyaár was formerly the head-quarters of the Búdiháal taluq, but in 1886 was made the chief town of the sub-taluq named after itself. Inscriptions of the Chálukyás and other remains indicate that the place may, in early times, have been of some importance. Latterly, in the sixteenth century, it was included in the possessions of the chiefs of Hágalvádi. It then passed into the hands of the Muhammadans, and formed part of the province of Síra. Háidar Ali subdued it in common with the rest of the District, and thus annexed it to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	356	391	401	758
Expenditure ... ..	378	362	411	681

**Huliyurdurga.**—A town in the Kunigal taluq, 40 miles south of Tumkúr, at the junction of roads from Kunigal and Magadi. Head-quarters of the hobli of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	582	636	1,218
Muhammadans .. ..	134	130	264
Total ... ..	716	766	1,482

Till 1873 it was the head-quarters of a taluq of the same name. The place is surrounded with jungle, and derives its name from *huli*, tiger, which animal used to abound in the neighbourhood. The town and the fortifications of the hill commanding it, rising to 3,096 feet above the level of the sea, were erected by Kempe Gauḍa, the chief of Magadi. Muhammadans and Lingáyits form the principal classes of the population.

Municipal Funds	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6
Income ... ..	195	242	291	670
Expenditure ... ..	243	163	174	866

**Hutri-durga.**—A fortified hill in the south-west of the Kunigal taluq, rising to 3,713 feet above the sea. The fort was taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1792.

**Jayamangali.**—An affluent of the N. Pinákini. It rises in Deva-ráyadurga, in a gorge called the Jálada-gondi, and flowing in a northerly direction into the Maddagiri taluq, receives the Garudáchala near Holavanhalli from the east, and farther on, near Rampura, the Suvarnamukhi from the west. Thence, continuing its course through the east of the Maddagiri taluq, it flows into the N. Pinákini near Parigi in the Anantapur District. In the sandy bed are formed a number of *kapile* wells, and *talpargi* or spring-head streams are drawn from the channel.

**Kadaba.**—A town in the Gubbi taluq, on the right bank of the Shimsha, 7 miles south-west of the kasba, on the road from Niṭṭúr to Mayasandra. Head-quarters of the hobli of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	695	729	1,424
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	23	20	43
Total	...	...	...	...	718	749	1,467

Till 1886 it gave its name to the taluq now called Gubbi, and was at one time the head-quarters of the taluq.

It is said to owe its name to Kadamba rishi, who performed penance here on the banks of the Shimshupa, as the Shimsha is called in the local purana. Rama, on his return from Lanka, is said to have encamped here, and at the request of Sita, the river, which was too narrow for the convenience of all the followers, was dammed so as to expand into the present large tank. There is a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans here, which seems to have been formed in the time of the reformer Rámánujáchárya, who, fleeing from the Chola country, took refuge with the Hoysala king.

**Kaidala.**—A village in Guler hobli, 3 miles south of Tumkúr, containing the ruins of two fine temples. Population 577.

It appears to have been formerly the capital of a state, and is said to have borne the name of *Kriḍa-pura*. It is also reported to be the native place of Jakanáchári, the famous architect and sculptor to whose wonderful skill is attributed all the finest temple carving in the Province, as at Halebíd, Bélur, &c. Tradition relates that Jakanáchári's career began while Nripa Ráya was ruling in Kriḍápura. He then left his native place and, entering the service of various courts, produced the works by which his fame is to this day upheld. After his departure, a son, Dankanáchári, was born to him, who, when grown

up, set out in search of his father, neither having ever seen the other. At Belur the young man found the Chennakésava temple in course of erection, and—so the story goes—remarked that one of the images had a blemish. As this would be fatal to its claim as an object of worship, the architect, who was no other than Jakanáchári himself, hastily vowed to cut off his right hand if any defect could be found in an image he had carved. To test the matter the figure was covered with sandal paste, which dried on every part except around the navel. In this on examination was found a cavity the son had detected, containing a frog and some sand and water. Mortified at the result, Jakanáchári cut off his right hand, and inquiries as to who his critic was, led to the unexpected discovery of their mutual relationship. Subsequently Jakanáchári was directed in a vision to dedicate a temple to the god Kesava in Kriđápura, his native place. Thither he accordingly returned, and no sooner was the temple completed than his right hand was restored. In commemoration of this incident the place has ever since been called *Kai-dala*, the restored hand.

The Gangesvara temple contains inscriptions stating that it and the Narayana temple were erected in 1150, in the reign of the Hoysala king Nárasimha, by a chief named Gúle Báchi. The name is there spelled Kaydála, and there is nothing in support of the above story.

**Karekal-gudda.**—A hill in the south-east of the Tiptúr taluq, containing an old quarry of fine black hornblende, which has been extensively applied to the construction of temples. The quarry is situated about half a mile east from the village of Kádahalli.

**Koratigere.**—A sub-taluq included in Maddagiri taluq. The hoblis belonging to it are Channarayadurga, Holavanhalli, and Koratigere.

**Koratigere.**—A town situated on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi, in 13° 31' N. lat., 77° 17' E. long., 16 miles north of Tumkúr, on the Tumkúr-Maddagiri road. Head-quarters of the Koratigere sub-taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	1,052	1,064	2,116
Muhammadans	...	...	...	127	115	242
Total	...	...	...	1,179	1,179	2,358

The fort and péte were founded by one of the Holavanhalli chiefs, who removed the seat of government hither. The former is in ruins, having been dismantled by Tipu Sultan. Glass bangles are manu-

factured in the town. The people are dependent for drinking on the river water, which is procurable at all seasons. The well water is brackish.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	618	698	802	1,228
Expenditure ... ..	572	616	757	1,264

**Kundar** or **Kumadvati**.—A stream which rises near Mákalidurga in the Dod-Ballapur taluq, and flowing northwards through the Goribidnur and Maddagiri taluqs, runs into the N. Pinákini just beyond the frontier of the Province, near the town of Hindupur in the Anantapur District. Its extreme length is about 30 miles.

**Kunigal**.—A taluq in the south-east. Area 381 square miles. Head-quarters at Kunigal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jodi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Amritúru ... ..	56	26	45	1	9	1	11,291
2	Bédarahalli ...	29	36	28	—	1	—	6,375
3	Huliyúrdurga ...	49	29	39	7	1	2	7,917
4	Hutridurga ...	34	59	28	—	5	1	9,233
5	Kottagere ...	33	41	29	—	3	1	8,196
6	Kunigal ... ..	31	29	29	—	2	—	11,491
7	Yediyúru ... ..	59	41	56	—	3	—	11,999
	Total ... ..	291	261	254	8	24	5	66,502

*Principal places, with population.*—Kunigal, 4,406 ; Amritúru, 1,621 ; Huliyúrdurga, 1,482.

The Shimsha runs along the western and part of the southern border. From the large tank at Kunigal it receives a stream called the Nágini. The south-east is occupied by the continuation of the great hill range which runs north to the Maddagiri taluq. The country around Huliyúrdurga, and between that place and Kunigal, is very hilly and jungly, the ground being rocky and barren. To the northward and westward the soil is fertile and well cultivated.

Early in the ninth century the Kuningil country, which apparently corresponded with the Kunigal taluq and neighbouring parts, was being governed by Vimaláditya, a Chálukya prince who was the nephew of



Cháki Rája, the Ráshtrakúta viceroy ruling the Ganga territories during the imprisonment of the Ganga king.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1881. The area of the taluq (including Koppa hobli, since transferred to Mandya taluq) was thus distributed :—

Culturable (dry, 135,225 ; wet, 10,825 ; garden, 3,948) ...	...	149,998
Unculturable (including roads, village sites, &c.) ...	...	82,220
Inam villages (37,776), Amrit Mahal kavals (5,458) ...	...	43,234
Total acres ...	...	275,452

Of the culturable area, 49,834 acres were unoccupied. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,33,652, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,58,772.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
0·02	0·14	0·34	1·19	3·64	2·77	3·59	4·49	5·68	6·33	1·98	0·21	30·38

The Bangalore-Hassan road passes through Kunigal, whence also there are cross roads to Tumkúr, and *viâ* Huliyurdurga to Maddur.

**Kunigal.**—A town situated in 13° 2' N. lat. 77° 5' E. long., 22 miles south of Tumkúr, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the Kunigal taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	1,706	3,235	
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	568	542	1,110	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	26	35	61	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,123	2,283	4,406	

The derivation of the name is said to be *kuni-gal*, dancing stone, Siva having danced here. But from early inscriptions it would appear that the original form of the name was Kuningil or Kunigil.

Three streams rising in Sivaganga, whose names are Naḷini, Nágini and Kamala, are said here to unite their waters. Their virtue is such that a king from the north, named Nriḡa chakravarti, is said to have been cured of leprosy by bathing in them, and to have constructed the large tank in consequence. A party of seven Lipi jógis, it is said, subsequently came from the Himálayas and obtained a large treasure from the bed of the tank, after killing the seven-headed serpent which guarded it. The tank is estimated to be fourteen miles round when full. The foundation of the fort is attributed to a Vira Kambala Rája in 1290. It afterwards came into the possession of the Magadi chief,

who enlarged the town and fort. Owing to a low type of fever, the place at one time became very unhealthy. The Stud Farm for the breeding of horses for the Mysore Silahdars, formerly at Closepet, has been long established here.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	1,281	1,358	1,313	2,334
Expenditure ... ..	998	1,370	1,277	3,464

**Maddagiri.**—A taluq in the north-east. Area 596 square miles. Head-quarters at Maddagiri. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarva-mānya.	Jodi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Channaráyadurga	60	27	57	1	2	—	9,049
2	Doddéri... ..	59	20	52	2	4	1	8,361
3	Holavanhalli ...	63	43	47	4	8	4	12,525
4	Itagadibbanhalli.	29	9	25	—	2	2	7,150
5	Kodigenhalli ...	25	9	20	—	4	1	9,628
6	Koratigere ...	43	16	40	1	2	—	7,946
7	Maddagiri ...	64	18	52	2	6	4	10,958
8	Miḍagési ...	43	13	39	—	3	1	8,422
9	Puravara ...	49	14	35	—	3	11	10,785
10	Rantavalalu ...	26	8	21	—	4	1	4,843
11	Teriyúr ...	22	5	20	—	1	1	8,306
	Total ...	483	182	408	10	39	26	97,973

*Principal places, with population.*—Maddagiri, 3,536; Koratigere, 2,541; Kodigenhalli, 1,727; Holavanhalli, 1,459; Kadagatturu, 1,405; Itagadibbanhalli, 1,345; Rampura, 1,345; Miḍagési, 1,039; Niṭṭarhalli, 1,026; Chandragiri, 1,023.

The taluq is crossed from north to south by the lofty chain of mountains including Channaráya-durga, Maddagiri-durga and Miḍagési-durga. The valleys to the west of the range and south of Maddagiri have a greater elevation than the other parts of the taluq. The open country to the north-east is crossed at one corner by the N. Pinákini, nearly parallel with which, on the west, flow its affluents, first the Kumadvati and then the Jayamangali. This is a very fertile tract of country, with water easily obtainable, at a few feet below the surface, from *talpargis* or spring heads. All the wet and dry crops of the eastern Districts, as well as the fruits grown in Bangalore, are successfully cultivated.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1877. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,31,803, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,82,898.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Maddagiri .....	0·04	0·02	0·25	0·55	2·20	2·15	2·19	2·75	3·02	4·22	1·60	0·37	19·36
Badavanhalli ...	—	0·10	0·25	0·48	1·13	3·28	2·08	1·00	3·50	3·55	0·68	—	16·05
Itagadibbanhalli	—	0·03	0·50	1·65	2·60	2·38	1·88	1·31	2·44	8·49	1·37	—	22·65

The Tumkúr-Pávugaḍa road runs through the taluq from south to north, by way of Koratigere, Maddagiri and Miḍagési. At Maddagiri it is crossed by a road going south-east to the Tondebhavi Railway-station, and west to Sfra. From Koratigere there is a road south to Dobbspet in Nelamangala taluq.

**Maddagiri.**—A town situated in 13° 39' N. lat. 77° 16' E. long., 24 miles north of Tumkúr, on the Tumkúr-Pávugaḍa road. Headquarters of the taluq bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.						Males.	Femal-s.	Total.
Hindus...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	1,399	2,738
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	357	405	762
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	36
Total						1,718	1,818	3,536

It is surrounded on all sides by hills, the continuation of the north and south range which traverses the east of the District. The town derives its name from Madhu-giri, or honey hill, at the northern base of which it is situated. The two large temples of Venkatramana-swami and Mallesvara, standing side by side, are conspicuous objects. A very graceful ornament is carried round under the eaves of the roof of the latter, representing doves or pigeons, of about life size, in every natural attitude.

The erection of the original fort and town is ascribed to a local chief named Raja Hira Gauḍa. The circumstance of a stray sheep having returned from the hill dripping with wet led to the discovery that it was well supplied with springs of water. This being reported by the shepherds of the neighbouring village of Bijavara, the advantages of the situation were so apparent that the town was established, and mud fortifications constructed on the hill for its protection. About 1678, while Rama Gauḍa and Timma Gauḍa, descendants of the founder, were ruling in Maddagiri, they incurred the hostility of the Raja of Mysore. The dalavayi Devaraj was therefore sent against it, who, after a siege

of a year, took the place and led the Gauḍas with their families captive to Seringapatam. They were, however, released and sent back to Midagési, which was left to them out of their lost possessions.

The fortifications of Maddagiri were greatly increased by Haidar Ali, and the place was the seat of a valuable trade, containing a hundred houses of weavers alone. Hither in 1763, on the conquest of Bednur, he sent as prisoners both the Rani and her lover, and also even the pretender Chenna Basavaiya, for whose rights he had ostensibly been fighting, and here they remained until the capture of the place by the Mahrattas in 1767. The Mahratta chief Madhava Rao held possession of Maddagiri for seven years, and when forced by Tipu in 1774 to retire, plundered the town of everything he could carry away. With the usual exaggeration its wealth is said to have been so great that he disdained to remove anything less valuable than gold. Tipu bestowed on it the name of Fattehábád, city of victory, and made it the capital of a surrounding district yielding a revenue of six lakhs of pagodas. But his exactions had nearly ruined the place, when the destruction was completed by the Mahrattas in 1791. Balvant Rao, one of Parasu Ram Bhao's officers, besieged it, though without success, for five months, having under his command a large army, according to native accounts, of 20,000 men. It was principally composed of banditti assembled by the pategars formerly driven from their strongholds, who had ventured back under the protection of Lord Cornwallis. On the conclusion of peace they were speedily dispersed by the Sultan, but not before they had devastated all the neighbouring country. Of 500 Mahratta horse who had joined this rabble, it is said that only 20 men, with their chief, escaped. On the conclusion of the third Mysore war and the death of Tipu, Maddagiri was included in the new territory of Mysore.

Though its prosperity has somewhat revived, the town has never recovered from the ravages of the Mahratta army. It has, however, an extensive trade in brass, copper, and silver vessels of every description. There are also manufactures of iron, steel, coarse cloths and cumblis, and weekly interchange is held with the markets at Tiptúr, Bellary and Hindupur in the Anantapur District, as well as with Bangalore. The chief article of export is rice, especially that called *chinnada saldkki*, or golden stick, which is much cultivated and eagerly sought by Bangalore merchants, as it is esteemed to be the best in the Province. The cattle here are finer than those ordinarily seen in other parts of the District. The town, as well as the whole taluq, owes its prosperity to the richness of the soil, and the springs peculiar to this region, which abound everywhere near the surface, so that in the worst of seasons an unfailling

supply of water is obtainable for the crops, while the well-water is generally sweet.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	1,086	1,332	990	1,880
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,110	1,167	1,243	2,158

**Maddagiri-durga.**—A bold fortified hill commanding the town of Maddagiri. The summit is 3,935 feet above the level of the sea. The only access is on the northern face, which slopes upwards at a steep angle, presenting large sheets of bare rock that scarcely allow of foothold except when perfectly dry. In time of war the garrison, it is said, were accustomed to pour oil down these rocky inclines, to prevent the assailing force from mounting the hill. The history of the fortress has already been given in connection with that of the town of Maddagiri. The present formidable lines of defence were erected by Haidar, as stated by a rude inscription in Kannada over one of the upper gateways. There are many springs and ponds of water on the hill, with large granaries and store-houses, formed out of caverns or excavated in the rock. "The view of Madhu giri, on approaching it from the east," says Buchanan, "is much finer than that of any hill-fort I have seen. The works here make a very conspicuous appearance, whereas in general they are scarcely visible, being hidden by the immensity of the rocks on which they are erected."

**Midagesi.**—A town in the Maddagiri taluq, at the eastern base of the Midagési-durga, 12 miles north of the kasba, on the Tumkúr-Pávugaḍa road. Head-quarters of the Midagési hobli. Population, 1,039.

It is said to be named after a princess who was burned here with the corpse of her husband. Ránis of the same family continued to govern it until conquered by Chikkappa Gauḍa, of whose family it remained the chief possession long after they had been deprived of Maddagiri and Channaráya-durga. In 1761 it was reduced by Haidar Ali, and six years later by the Mahrattas, from whom it was recovered by Tipu in 1774. During the invasion of Lord Cornwallis a descendant of Chikkappa Gauḍa returned to the town, but finding on the conclusion of peace that it must revert to Tipu, plundered it of the little that had escaped Mahratta rapacity, and did not leave it until Kamar-ud-Din was approaching with a large force. Under the Muhammadan government, Midagési was the residence of an Asoph, and afterwards the head-quarters of a taluq, which was finally incorporated with Maddagiri.

**Muganayakankote.**—A town in the Gubbi taluq, 15 miles east of the kasba. Population, 977.

It is strongly fortified with mud walls, and before the last incursion of the Mahrattas contained a fine market, consisting of a wide street lined with cocoanut-trees. A somewhat droll account is given of the Mahratta attack on the place, which was repulsed by the inhabitants with the utmost gallantry. Parasu Ram Bhao while at Sira despatched, it is said, a force of 500 horse with 2,000 irregular foot and one gun to capture the fort. Its defence was undertaken by 500 peasants from the neighbourhood, who had two small guns and 100 matchlocks; slings and stones being the only other weapons. The market was destroyed to prevent its giving shelter to the attacking party. The siege was maintained for two months, but though the Mahrattas repeatedly fired their gun, they never once, says the local historian, succeeded in hitting the fort! Disheartened by their ill-success and the loss of two or three of their men, the enemy abandoned the siege and retired, not one of the defendants having been hurt.

**Nidugal.**—A fortified hill in the Pávugaḍa taluq, 14 miles west of the kasba, with a village of the same name on the south and east. Head-quarters of the Nidugal hobli. Population, 310.

The lofty pointed peak of *Nidu-gal*, literally the long or high stone or rock, rising to 3,722 feet above sea-level, is a conspicuous object throughout the north-east of the country, and it was at all times a formidable stronghold. In the ninth and tenth centuries it was held by the Nolamba kings, who were of the Pallava family, and whose capital was at Henjeru, now called Hemavati. Subsequently it was in possession of a line of kings of Chola descent, prominent among whom was Irungola, acknowledging the supremacy of the Chálukyas, whose name occurs as one of the opponents of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana in the twelfth century. The Hoysalas appear to have finally captured the place in the time of Ballala II. Under the Vijayanagar kings, a line of chiefs, whose progenitor was Tippa Raja of Harati, held Nidugal. In 1761 they submitted to Haidar Ali on his conquest of Sira, and were finally ousted by Tipu, who took the last representative as a prisoner to Seringapatam, and put him to death when the British army ascended the Ghats. A fuller account is contained in the history of the District.

The hill was surrounded with six lines of fortifications. That round the summit was called Kálanjana-giri and Kálahasti-kóte; the second fort was Bhairavan-kóte; the third, Basavan-kóte; the fourth, Chenaráyana-kóte (the palace of the chiefs was here); the fifth, Allamdevar-kóte and Bestar-kóte; the sixth, Vírabhadra-kóte. Within the fourth and sixth forts are many ruined temples.

**N. Pinakini.**—The Uttara Pinákini or Northern Pennar has a course of only a few miles through the extreme north-east corner of the District, in Pávugaða taluq. For a fuller account of the river see Kolar District.

**Pavugada.**—A taluq in the north-east. Area 532 square miles. Head-quarters at Pávugaða. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jódi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Gummagaṭṭa ...	8	10	7	1	—	—	4,451
2	Hosakóte ...	23	8	22	—	—	1	8,458
3	Mugadálbeta ...	24	23	24	—	—	—	8,524
4	Niḍugal ...	24	15	23	1	—	—	5,713
5	Pávugaða ...	26	15	24	—	2	—	9,795
6	Ponnasamudra ...	22	4	22	—	—	—	6,216
7	Rácharlu ...	18	6	18	—	—	—	10,220
	Total ...	145	81	140	2	2	1	53,377

*Principal places, with population.*—Pávugaða, 1,930; Hosakóte, 1,608; Gummagaṭṭa, 1,335; Byádanúr, 1,120; Husenpura, 1,052; Kámandurga, 945.

This taluq till 1886 was attached to the Chitaldroog District. It forms a large projection from the north-eastern frontier of Mysore, attached to it by a narrow neck less than five miles in width, and is separated from the remainder of the District by the intervening Madaksira taluq of the Anantapur District. The N. Pinákini runs across the extreme east and in some parts forms the boundary on that side. From Niḍugal northwards the taluq abounds in rocky hills, many of which are crowned with fortifications. Ranges of hills also form the outer boundary of the Rácharlu hobli, a separate tract entirely to the east of the N. Pinákini; and there is a thick cluster on the south, between the frontier and Madaksira.

The soil is sandy and abounds with *talpargis* or springs of water, which may be tapped at short distances from each other. In some parts of the taluq the wells, instead of being dug in the sand, require to be cut through a soft porous rock. Paddy, ragi, navane, and horsegram are grown in abundance, but all the dry and wet crops of the District are raised more or less, as well as tobacco and cotton. Iron and rice are exported to Bangalore, Bellary, Karnul and other places.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1872. The total revenue



demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 96,971, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,15,146.

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

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
—	—	0·25	0·76	2·11	2·49	1·21	2·41	3·19	3·86	2·00	0·30	18·58

The chief road is one from Maddagiri through Madaksira to Pávugaḍa and the north. There is also a road from Pávugaḍa east through Rodda to the railway at Penugonda, and one west to Chellakere. A road from Madaksira to Penugonda also crosses the south-east of the taluq. The old Bangalore-Bellary road ran through Rácharlu.

**Pavugada.**—A town situated in 14° 16' N. lat., 77° 21' E. long., at the southern base of the hill so named, 60 miles north of Tumkúr, on the road from Maddagiri, and 19 miles west of the railway at Penugonda. Head-quarters of the Pávugaḍa taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 21 Jains)	...	...	...	711	708	1,419
Muhammadans	...	...	...	67	65	132
Christians	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total	...	...	...	781	777	1,558

*Pávu-gaḍa* or *Pámu-gonda*, snake hill, is said to have been so named from a remarkable stone that was discovered there, with the figure of a snake upon it. The place was the haunt of a body of freebooters, who subsisted by plundering the neighbouring country, when it was captured by Bálappa Náyak, the founder of the Pávugaḍa line of palegars. He was one of three brothers of the Yerra Golla caste, who, about 1585, coming from Gutti, entered into the service of Havali Baire Gauda, palemgar of Chik-Ballapur (Kolar District). This chief, having no children, adopted Bálappa Náyak, and when summoned to aid the king at Penugonda in an attack upon Gutti, sent him in command of the contingent. Bálappa Náyak, from his local knowledge, was enabled to surprise Gutti, and was rewarded with a grant of Pallavola and other villages. It was after obtaining this estate that he seized Pávugaḍa and fortified the hill. At a later period a conflagration broke out at Penugonda, owing to a powder magazine being struck by lightning. Venkatpati Ráya was absent at the time, but Bálappa Náyak, hastening to the place, extinguished the spreading flames, for which service he was invested with the title of palemgar, and received a large accession of territory.

This—with occasional losses from attacks by the palegars of Ratnagiri, Niḍugal and Ráyidurga, and the Mahrattas—his descendants continued to govern until the place was taken by the forces of Haidar Ali, when the chief, Timmappa Náyak, and his family, were sent as prisoners to Maddagiri. In 1777, when engaged in operations against Chitaldroog, Haidar visited Pávugaḍa and ordered the erection of the present fortifications. The palegar of Rácharlu was at the same time made prisoner and sent to Penugonda, his territory being annexed to Pávugaḍa. When Maddagiri was taken by the Mahrattas, co-operating with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam, Timmappa Náyak obtained release, and took possession again of Pávugaḍa. But on the conclusion of peace could not keep the place against Tipu.

The hill of Pávugaḍa rises to 3,026 feet above the level of the sea.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	368	418	531	953
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	414	382	695	903

**Sampige.**—A village in the Gubbi taluq, four miles west of Kadaba. Population, 582.

It is stated to be the site of Champaka nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, of whom an account is given in the Jaimini Bhárata.

**Sibi.**—A village in the Síra taluq, 15 miles north of Tumkúr, on the Tumkúr-Chitaldroog road. Population, 875.

It is remarkable only for the temple of Narasimha, at which there is a great annual festival in the month of Mágha, attended by 10,000 people. The origin of the temple is thus related. In the days when there were no roads and the place was covered with jungle, a certain merchant carrying grain on pack bullocks halted at Sibi. But when his pot of rice was set on to boil on a small projecting rock, its contents turned to the colour of blood and he with his attendants and bullocks fell down in a swoon. While in this unconscious state Narasimha appeared to him in a vision and, revealing that the stone was his abode, commanded the merchant to build a temple over it in atonement for the desecration committed.

The small temple then erected was replaced by the present large building during this century under the following circumstances: Three brothers living at Tumkúr, who had enriched themselves by farming the revenue of the District in the days of Tipu, subsequently sought to atone for their oppressions by works of charity. To Nallappa, the eldest, Narasimha in a vision offered eternal happiness on condition of

his building and endowing the temple at Sibi. This was accordingly accomplished in ten years by the three brothers. It is an ordinary structure, surrounded by a high stone wall. The approach is lined on either side with mean stone sheds for the accommodation of visitors to the annual festival. Shops to the number of 400 are then opened by merchants from Dharwar, Bellary, Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Kumbhakonam and other distant places, and trade is carried on to the value, it is said, of several lakhs of rupees.

**Shimsha.**—An affluent of the Kaveri, also called the Shimshupa, the Kadamba and the Kadaba-kola. It rises to the south of Devaraydurga and flowing south-west through the Gubbi taluq, forms the large Kadaba tank. Thence running southwards, it unites near Kallur with the Nága, which feeds the Turuvekere tank, and further on, in the Kunigal taluq, with the Náginí from the Kunigal tank. Afterwards, turning east, it skirts the hills west of Huliyurdurga and pursues a southerly course into the Mandya taluq of the Mysore District.

**Sira.**—A taluq in the north. Area 599 square miles. Headquarters at Sira. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jódi.	Kayamguta.	
1	Agrahára ...	30	19	30	—	—	—	8,894
2	Baragúr ...	27	10	24	1	2	—	7,084
3	Bukkapatna ...	45	3	45	—	—	—	5,867
4	Hulikunte ...	24	16	24	—	—	—	11,147
5	Kallambelle ...	12	21	12	—	—	—	5,610
6	Nádúr ...	36	15	35	—	1	—	10,539
7	Sira ...	46	36	43	1	2	—	15,608
8	Tarúr ...	33	2	33	—	—	—	3,578
	Total... ..	253	122	246	2	5	—	6,8327

*Principal places, with population.*—Sira, 3,595; Sibi, 3,379; Chenguávára, 2,517; Modakúru, 1,718; Hemmadore, 1,339; Nádúr, 1,181; Halénahalli, 1,131; Bukkapatna, 1,113; Kóṭha, 1,027; Mélukunte, 1,023.

The taluq was transferred to this District from Chitaldroog in 1866. It is at a considerably lower level than the rest of the District. It is crossed from east to west by a stream which flows into the Vedávati, and whose course is marked by cocoa-nut gardens. The tracts adjoining Madak-sira are fertile and well watered. The soil in other

parts is mostly rocky and hard. Along the west there is a good deal of jungle, from Bukkapatna northwards.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1870. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,59,492, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 1,97,613.

The average rainfall at Sira for 25 years (1870-94), and at the other places for 2 years (1893-4) was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Sira ... ..	0·06	0·03	0·14	0·67	2·02	2·17	1·44	1·88	2·96	3·20	0·35	0·23	15·15
Bukkapatna ...	—	0·59	0·86	2·28	2·73	3·32	0·86	0·85	1·61	4·61	2·36	—	20·07
Kallambelle ...	—	—	0·58	1·19	2·05	1·83	2·20	2·85	1·60	6·64	0·79	—	19·73

The Bangalore-Bellary road passes through Sira, from whence also there is a road through Huliya to the west, and to Maddagiri on the east, with one north to Amarpuram in Madaksira. The Seringapatam road branches off to the south at Kallambelle.

**Sira.**—A town situated in 13° 44' N. lat. 76° 58' E. long., 33 miles north-north-west of Tumkúr, on the Tumkúr-Chitaldroog road. Headquarters of the Sira taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 13 Jains) ... ..	1,260	1,255	2,465
Muhammadans ... ..	532	593	1,125
Christians ... ..	3	2	5
Total ... ..	1,795	1,850	3,595

The foundation of the town and fort is attributed to Rangappa Nayak, the chief of Ratnagiri, the selection of the site being due, as is commonly related of other forts in the country, to the turning of a hare upon the hounds while in pursuit—an indication of heroic soil. Before the fort was completed, Sira and its dependencies were conquered by Ran-dulha Khan, general of the Bijapur state. Malik Husen, then appointed governor, completed the fort and enclosed the town with mud walls. Malik Rihan was Subadar from 1638 to 1650.

The capture of Bijapur by Aurangzeb in 1687 was speedily followed by the conquest of the Carnatic districts dependent on it. Sira was made the capital of the new province south of the Tungabhadra,—composed of the seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Sira, Penukonda, Dod-Ballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar,—with Harpanhalli, Kondarpi, Anegundi, Bednur, Chitaldroog, and Mysore as tributary states. Khásim Khán was appointed as the first governor, under the designation apparently of Faujdár Diván, a title, however, which was often altered according

to circumstances. He introduced the Muhammadan revenue system, elsewhere described, and governed with ability until 1698, when, being surprised by the Mahrattas and the chief of Chitaldroog at Dodderi while in the conveyance of a large treasure, he either committed suicide to avoid disgrace or was killed by them. Zulifikar Khan succeeded, but a governor named Rastam Jang or Chak appears to have most distinguished himself by his administration, gaining the title of Bahádur and the name of Kaifiyat Khán. The last of the Mughal governors of Sira, which shared in many of the contests between the rivals for the Subadari of the Dekhan, was Dilávar Khán, from whom the place was taken in 1757 by the Mahrattas.

In 1761, Haidar, having entered into alliance at Hoskote with Basálat Jang and received from him the title of Naváb of Sira, at once took the place and thence extended his conquests all over the north. In 1766 the brother-in-law of Haidar was induced by the Mahrattas to yield up Sira, which remained in their hands till retaken by Tipu in 1774, since which time it has been attached to Mysore, except for a short period when it was occupied by the Mahratta army co-operating with the British against Seringapatam.

Sira attained its highest prosperity under Dilávar Khán and is said to have contained 50,000 houses. An elegant palace erected by him, now all ruined, was the model on which those of Bangalore and Seringapatam were built. A fine garden was also made, called the Khán Bágh, which was kept up by Haidar, and may have suggested the Lál Bágh at Bangalore. The ruins of a large quarter, to which tradition assigns the name of Látapura, may yet be seen to the north-west of the fort. Tipu forcibly transported 12,000 families from Sira to form a population for his new town of Shahar Ganjam on the island of Seringapatam. These vicissitudes and the inroads of the Mahrattas reduced the town to 3,000 houses. There are now only about 700, much scattered. The Jama Masjid, of hewn stone (date 1696), is deserving of mention, and the tomb of Malik Rihan (date 1650). The fort, well built of stone, is surrounded with a moat and a fine glacis.

A large tank to the north irrigates the subjacent lands. The soil around is favourable to the growth of the cocoa-nut, the dried kernel of which is the staple article of export. The population consists largely of Kurubar, who manufacture cumblis or coarse blankets, of wool imported from Davangere, Kankuppa and Madaksira. These are exported to Walaji, Kaudial or Mangalore, Bangalore, Mysore, Ganjam, Nagar and Coorg. The prices range from 8 annas to 12 rupees according to quality and texture, the entire trade being of the annual value of Rs. 5,000. Some years ago chintzes were largely manufactured,

and a glazed kind found a ready sale among the higher classes. But the importation of English piece goods has put a stop to the native manufacture. Common sealing-wax continued to be made, but it was far inferior to the kind now prepared in England specially for India.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,571	1,404	2,383
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,158	2,085	2,018	2,843

**Sitakal.**—A village in the Kolála hobli of the Tumkúr taluq. Population 976.

Brass utensils are largely manufactured by Bhogars or braziers, and there is an extensive trade in cotton.

**Suvarnamukhi.**—A stream which rises in Channaráya-durga. Flowing at first south-east, on emerging from the hills it turns to the north-east, and passing Koratigere, after a course of about 15 miles runs into the Jayamangali.

**Tiptur.**—A taluq in the south-west. Area 510 square miles. Headquarters at Tiptur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Popula- tion.
				Govern- ment.	Sarva- mánya.	Jódi.	Kayam- gutta.	
1	Dabbegatta ...	34	14	33	—	1	—	6,489
2	Hálkurike ...	29	26	26	2	1	—	4,974
3	Honnavalli ...	45	35	45	—	—	—	8,932
4	Ichanúr ...	40	13	40	—	—	—	5,925
5	Kibbanhalli ...	30	28	29	—	1	—	5,952
6	Máyisandra ...	65	30	65	—	—	—	13,374
7	Nonavinkere ...	36	28	36	—	—	—	8,354
8	Tiptur ...	51	36	50	—	1	—	13,190
9	Turuvekere ...	61	43	59	1	1	—	11,677
	Total ...	391	253	383	3	5	—	78,867

*Principal places, with population.*—Tiptur, 2,378; Honnavalli, 2,102; Turuvekere, 1,610; Nonavinkere, 1,462; Hálkurike, 919.

The taluq, till 1886, was called Honnavalli; and at the same period Turuvekere, transferred from the old Kadaba taluq, was made a sub-taluq.

The taluq is generally undulating, with here and there slight elevations, which can scarcely be called hills. In the extreme north

and west there are rocky hills, spurs of the Hirekal-gudda hills. On the south-east, near Dabbegatta, are some hills yielding a fine black hornblende, which has been formerly much quarried for pillars of temples and other public buildings. In the northern parts the soils are more or less gravelly; in the centre and south they are reddish, with an admixture of sand in the high-lying, and dark brown in the low-lying lands. In Ichanur there is an extensive area of stony soil of an inferior description. There are numerous tanks, some of them, especially in the south, being of considerable size. The principal dry crops are ragi, avare, horse-gram, chillies, and tobacco, with patches of castor and other oil plants. Rice is the general wet crop, sugar-cane cultivation being very limited. Some wheat is also produced. The gardens are almost entirely cocoa-nut, both irrigated and unirrigated. Areca-nut is limited to gardens specially well situated and having a good water supply. In these are also grown betel-leaf, plantains, and vegetables, while in the dry cocoa-nut gardens ragi and same are produced. The cocoa-nuts of Honnavalli are celebrated for their flavour. The taluq suffered very much in the famine of 1877-8.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1880. The area of the taluq at that time was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 127,550; wet, 3,980; garden, 17,472)	...	149,002
Unculturable (roads, village sites, &c.)	... ..	54,826
Inam villages (4,977), Amrit Mahal kavals (10,705)	... ..	15,682
	Total acres	<u>219,510</u>

Of the culturable area, 63,746 acres were waste. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 2,01,062, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,28,448.

The average rainfall for 25 years (1870-94) at Tiptur and Turuvekere, and for 2 years (1893-4) at the other places (except Honnavalli, which is only for 1894) was as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Tiptur .....	—	0·03	0·22	2·04	3·32	1·65	2·04	2·64	4·61	7·18	3·21	0·83	27·77
Turuvekere ...	0·18	0·02	0·14	1·47	2·92	2·98	1·87	2·75	4·22	6·25	1·72	0·56	25·08
Honnavalli ...	—	—	—	1·20	1·20	2·80	—	2·20	1·76	6·10	2·53	—	17·79
Kibbanhalli ...	—	—	0·80	1·73	3·95	3·18	3·75	1·65	2·85	6·46	0·90	—	25·27
Mayisandra ...	—	0·18	0·38	1·40	5·04	1·79	3·32	2·95	5·73	11·19	2·58	—	34·56
Nonavinkere	—	0·38	0·38	3·35	4·38	2·18	5·47	1·38	5·56	5·85	1·49	—	30·42

The Bangalore-Poona Railway runs through the taluq from east to west, with stations at Banasandra, Karodi, Tiptur, and Konehalli. The trunk road from Bangalore to Shimoga passes through in the same direction, a little north of the railway line. From Tiptur there are roads south-west to Hassan, south to Chanraypatna, and south-east to



Turuvekere. This latter continues on to Mayisandra, where it meets the Gubbi-Seringapatam road, with a branch to Yediyur. From Turuvekere a road runs north to Banasandra Railway-station, Chiknayakanhalli, and Huliya. From Konehalli Railway-station, in the west, there is a road north to Honnavalli and Huliya.

**Tiptur.**—A large trading-place, situated in  $13^{\circ} 15'$  N. lat.  $76^{\circ} 32'$  E. long., 46 miles west of Tumkúr, on the Bangalore-Poona Railway and the Tumkúr-Shimoga road. Head-quarters of Tiptur taluq, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.				Males.	Females.	Total
Hindus (with 5 Jains)	...	...	...	903	954	1,857
Muhammadans	...	...	...	196	198	394
Christians	...	...	...	4	5	9
Total	...	...	...	1,103	1,157	2,260

It is the seat of a great weekly fair, which lasts from Saturday morning till noon on Sunday. Merchants attend from Dharwar, Bellary, Madras, Salem and other places, the value of the commodities exchanged being Rs. 30,000 a week.

Municipal Funds.				1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	1,910	2,083	2,015	3,315
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,004	2,444	2,180	3,672

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

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages classified.				Population.
				Government.	Sarvamánya.	Jódi.	Kayam-gutta.	
1	Bellávi ...	31	14	30	—	—	1	5,862
2	Gúlúr ...	55	24	46	3	6	—	9,343
3	Hebbúr ...	48	43	44	—	4	—	10,007
4	Honnúdiike	34	16	30	—	4	—	6,422
5	Kolála ...	51	13	40	—	10	1	5,756
6	Kora ...	68	25	65	3	—	—	9,471
7	Totlagere	32	9	30	1	1	—	4,190
8	Tumkúr...	60	32	53	1	5	1	21,790
9	Urúdigere	94	73	87	4	2	1	17,941
	Total ...	473	249	425	12	32	4	90,782

*Principal places, with population.*—Tumkúr, 11,086; Kyátasandra, 1,960; Hebbúr, 1,646; Bellávi, 1,510; Urudigere, 1,068; Chik Totlagere, 1,021; Honnuḍike, 979; Sitakal, 976.

The east of the taluq is occupied by the Devaráydurga hills, which are surrounded with forest. The Jayamangali rises in them on the north, but during its short course in this taluq is of little benefit, owing to the rocky and rugged nature of the country surrounding its banks. The tracts south of the hills are well supplied with tanks, fed by streams which ultimately unite to form the Shimsha. The country around Tumkúr is very fertile and highly cultivated; to the westward it is less fruitful. The undulating nature of the country being favourable to the formation of tanks, there are extensive gardens of areca-nut and cocoa-nut, as well as the usual paddy cultivation. The streams, though none of them large enough to supply channels, are yet of great assistance to agriculture, the water after the rains being distributed from them to the adjoining fields by *yáta* and *kapile* wells.

The revenue settlement was introduced in 1871. The area of the taluq at that time was thus distributed:—

Culturable (dry, 152,516; wet, 14,652; garden, 4,860)	...	172,028
Unculturable (including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.)	...	66,768
		238,796
	Total acres	238,796

Of the culturable area, 29,675 acres were waste. The total revenue demand for 1891-2 (15 months) was Rs. 1,83,178, and for 1892-3 it was Rs. 2,53,148.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Tumkúr ...	0·09	0·08	0·35	1·34	4·14	4·19	4·80	5·78	6·90	7·06	2·14	0·49	37·36
Bellávi ...	—	—	—	1·30	5·01	3·78	2·71	2·40	0·56	7·44	0·35	—	23·55
Hebbur ...	—	0·20	1·45	2·89	5·20	3·35	3·70	2·00	2·05	7·05	1·15	—	29·04
Nelhal ...	—	0·13	0·78	2·75	4·30	3·98	5·53	2·93	1·50	9·50	1·45	—	32·85
Urdigere	—	—	0·45	0·88	2·35	5·20	4·82	3·79	2·09	10·93	1·45	—	31·96

The Bangalore-Poona Railway runs through the taluq from east to west, with stations at Hirehalli and Tumkúr. The Bangalore-Shimoga road is close alongside the railway. From Tumkúr there are trunk roads north-west to Chitaldroog and north-east to Maddagiri and Pavugada; with a road south to Kunigal, connecting at Hebbur with one from Gubbi on the west.

**Tumkur.**—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° 20' N. lat. 77° 9' E. long., 43 miles north-west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by rail and road.

Population in 1891.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	4,205	4,366	8,571
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,010	2,033
Jains	...	...	...	...	59	49	108
Christians	...	...	...	...	211	163	374
Total	...	...	...	...	5,498	5,588	11,086

It is prettily situated at the south-western base of the Devaráy-durga group of hills, on elevated ground, near the waste weir of a large tank. The town is surrounded with gardens of plantains, areca and cocoa-nut palms, and betel vines, besides many groves of well-grown trees. The well water is generally brackish, but three wells close to the town yield sweet drinking water. Some of the streets are wide, forming thoroughfares for the high roads to Bangalore, Bellary, Shimoga and the coffee districts in the west. The native houses are mostly mud-built, of one storey and tiled. Of the European dwellings, which are somewhat scattered, the principal lie to the north beyond the town, but the advent of the railway has, of late years, increased the importance of the southern part.

Tumkúr is said originally to have formed part of a territory whose capital was Kaidala, now an insignificant village three miles to the south of it. Its name is said to be derived from *tumuku*, a small drum or tabret, the place having been granted to the herald or tomtom beater of the Kaidala raja. But the earliest form of the name, as given in an inscription of the tenth century, is Tummegúru (*see above*, p. 161). From the twelfth century it formed a part of the A'nebidasari or A'nebidajari district (*see p. 177*). Kante arasu, one of the Mysore family, is said to have formed the present town, consisting of a fort, the walls of which have now been levelled, and a pête to the east of it.

The Deputy Commissioner's court is a conspicuous circular building of three storeys. The town contains the usual District offices, a High School, and other public buildings. It is the residence of a European Missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who have here a chapel and several schools.

Municipal Funds.					1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income	...	...	...	...	7,618	8,353	8,658	14,786
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	7,177	7,639	7,990	17,872

**Turuvekere.**—A town in the Tiptur taluq, 8 miles south of the

Banasandra Railway-station. Head-quarters of the sub-taluq of the same name, and a municipality.

Population in 1891.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	702	780	1,482
Muhammadans ... ..	71	57	128
Total ... ..	773	837	1,610

Its ancient name is said to have been Narasimha-pura. It contains three fine temples, in two of which, dedicated to Chennigaraya-swami and Virabhadra, are inscriptions making gifts of agraharas in the time of the Hoysala king Narasimha, of whose queen Lokamma or Lokambika it appears to have been the native place. Facing the temple of Gangadharesvara is a recumbent bull of large size, elaborately carved in black hornblende from Karekal-gudda, and still retaining a brilliant polish. About 30 years after its foundation Turuvekere appears to have been captured by the Hágalvádi chief named Sál Nayak, who committed the government to his brothers Chikka Náyak and Anne Náyak. By them the outer fort was built, the tank enlarged and other improvements made. In 1676 it was taken by Chikka Deva Rája of Mysore and has ever since been a part of the Mysore territory, Lingáyits form a principal part of the population. Till 1873 it was the chief town of a separate taluq, named after it.

The inhabitants depend for water entirely on the tank, which is fed by a stream called the Nága and contains much lotus.

Municipal Funds.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Income ... ..	661	570	492	634
Expenditure ... ..	678	560	571	645

**Yediyur.**—A village in the Kunigal taluq, 12 miles south west of the kasba, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the Yediyur hobli. Population, 477.

A large festival, called Siddesvara játre, is held here for five days from Chaitra suddha 7th, at which 10,000 people assemble.