

## GAZETTEER.

**Ambate betta.**—A hill near Virarajendrapet. See p. 3.

**Bara pole.**—A river in Kiggatnad. See p. 7.

**Bhagamandala.**—A village in Padinalknad taluk, near the source of the Kaveri where that stream unites with the Kanake. Head-quarters of Tavu nad. Number of houses 148.

Population.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindu ...	...	...	...	817	422	1,239
Muhammedans	...	...	...	62	4	66
Jains ...	...	...	...	13	1	14
Christians	...	...	...	12	2	14
Total.....				904	429	1,333

The place derives its importance from the temple on the river, which is largely resorted to at the Kaveri feast, and has an endowment of about Rs. 4,000 a year. There is an inscription in the court yard on a stone slab in the Tulu character. It was at Bhagamandala that Tippu in 1785 treacherously seized upon some 5,000 Coorgs with their families and deported them to Mysore, forcibly converting them to Islam. In 1790 the fort was taken from his troops by Dodda Virarajendra after a siege of five days. The Raja himself fired the first cannon from the hill of Mumbaratu, and three copper tiles in the roof of the temple being destroyed in the bombardment, he replaced them with four tiles of silver.

It is connected by cross roads with Mercara eastwards, with Múrnád south-east, and with Sulya to the north-west.

**Brahmagiri.**—This name is borne by two conspicuous hills, one situated at the source of the Kaveri, the other at the source of the Lakshmantirtha. The latter is known in Mysore as Davasi betta. In Coorg its name of Brahmagiri is applied to the whole range separating Coorg from Wynad. See p. 3.

**Fraserpet.**—A trading town on the east frontier, situated in N. lat. 12° 27', E. long. 76° 2', on the left bank of the Kaveri, on the main road from Seringapatam to Mercara, 20 miles east of the latter. Head quarters of the Nanjarajapatna taluk, and monsoon head-quarters of the Superintendent of Coorg.

Number of houses in Mullusoge, the native town, 334.

Population	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	840	800	1,640
Muhammadians ...	108	84	192
Total.....	948	884	1,832

Fraserpet was so named after General Fraser, the first Commissioner of Coorg. By the natives it is commonly called Kushalnagar, the city of joy, a name bestowed on it by Haidar Ali on receiving there the news of the birth of his son Tippu.

The Kaveri is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, and the site of the town is very picturesque. From its position it is warmer than Mercara, and during the heavy Coorg monsoon offers a pleasant retreat sheltered from the violence of the rains.

Besides the main Mysore-Mercara road which passes through the town, cross roads run south to Siddapur, north to Hebele, and north-west to Somvarpet.

**Haleri.**—The name of the royal estate in the north of Mercara taluk which was the original settlement of the Coorg Rajas, and whence their dynasty received the name of the Háléri Rájás.\*

**Haringi or Harangi.**—The name of a stream, also called the Hatti hole and the Suvarnavati, which separates the Mercara and Nanjarajapatna taluks, and flows into the Kaveri at Ramaswami Kanive. See p. 9.

**Hudikeri.**—A village situated in N. lat. 12 6', E. long. 76° 1', head-quarters of the Kiggatnad taluk, 39 miles south-south-east of Mercara. Number of houses 61. Population 747.

The place derives its importance from the taluk catcherry, and is situated in a healthy locality on the top of a beautiful grass hill, whence a fine view is obtained of the Brahmagiri and Marenád ranges.

\* Called in the treaties with Coorg 'the Alory Rájás.'

**Iggutappa Kunda.**—A lofty mountain in Padinalknad taluk, near the Paditora pass. See p. 4.

**Joma Male.**—A lofty mountain in Padinalknad taluk, the highest in Kadyetnad. It is sacred to Male-tambiran, and overlooks the Kodantora pass. See p. 4.

**Kaveri.**—The principal river of Coorg. See p. 8.

**Kiggatnad.**—A taluk in the south. Area 403.25 square miles. Head-quarters at Hudikeri.

Contains the following nads, villages and population. Coorgs number 6,094.

No.	Nads.	Villages.	Population.				Total.
			Hin dus.	Muhamma- dans.	Jains.	Christ- ians.	
1	Anjigeri Nad	15	6,185	222	...	16	6,423
2	Tavalgeri-Mudgeri Nad	15	7,049	96	8	20	7,173
3	Hatgat Nad	13	5,652	406		3	6,061
4	Bettyet do	20	7,562	464	2	53	8,081
	Total.....	63	26,443	1,188	10	92	27,738

*Principal place, with population.*—Bádaga, 1,236.

The Marenad and Bramhagiri hills form the southern boundary. In Davasi betta, the highest point of the latter, is the source of the Laksimantirtha, which runs through the middle of the eastern half of the taluk with a north-east course. The west of the taluk is drained by the Barapole. The whole of the eastern frontier is covered with dense forest, as well as much of the south west.

This taluk is the lowest portion of Coorg, and contains the most extensive paddy fields, which are very fertile. The báne hills are less densely wooded than in upper Coorg and have a beautiful parklike appearance. In the Marenad hills are many coffee plantations, both European and Native; but the taluk has the reputation of being in many parts unhealthy, more especially in the south east.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed.

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	38	320	...	480	39	160
Culturable	9	320	6	320	16	..
Unculturable	...	..	348		348	...
Total.....	48	..	355	160	403	160

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 47,811-14-1, of local cesses Rs. 5,669-6-10. The average incidence of land rent per acre of cultivated area is Rs. 1-15-1, of local cesses 3 a. 3 p. Agriculturists form 9·7 per cent of the population.

The taluk is much in want of roads. There is a road from Virajpet to Hudikeri, a continuation of which has been traced on to the Wynad. A cross road has been traced from Hudikeri to Tittinatti, on the Perimbadi ghat road which runs across the north-east angle of the taluk, and another from Hudikeri to the same road by Ponnappet meeting it at Hatur.

**Kodlipet.**—A trading town situated in N. lat. 12° 48', E. long. 75° 58', near the right bank of the Hemavati, 45 miles north of Mercara.

Number of houses 236.

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	581	661	1,242
Muhammadans	49	54	103
Total.....	630	715	1,345

The place is situated at the junction of the road from Mercara with the high road to Manjarabad, and is principally inhabited by Lingayet merchants, who exchange the rice of the interior for the dry grains and cloths of Mysore, &c.

**Kote betta.**—A lofty mountain in the north of Mercara taluk. See p.5.

**Kumaradhari.**—A river which rises in the west of Nanjarajapatna taluk and flows westwards into South Canara. See p. 8.

**Lakshmantirtha.**—Also called the Dodda hole, the chief river of South Coorg, and an important tributary of the Kaveri. See p. 9.

**Malimbi.**—A symmetrical and conspicuous hill in Yelusavira taluk. See p. 5.

**Mercara.**—A taluk in the centre. Area 216.30 square miles. Headquarters at Mercara.

Contains the following nads, villages and population. Coorgs number 3,180.

No.	Nads.	Villages.	Population.				
			Hindus.	Muhamm- dans.	Jains.	Christ- ians.	Total.
1	Mercara Nad ...	16	10,701	2,402	2	794	14,008
2	Horur-nurokkal do ...	11	3,410	141	...	39	3,590
3	Ulguli-Mudikeri do ...	11	2,533	126	8	20	2,657
4	Huhkeri-Kantamur do ...	14	5,006	219	3	27	5,855
5	Kaggodlu do ...	6	5,528	422	...	72	6,022
	Total .....	58	27,848	3,310	13	952	32,132

*Principal places, with population.*—Máde, 2 719 ; Karanangere, 1,527 ; Katigere, 1,215.

The Mercara table land, whose elevation at the fort is 3,809 feet above sea level, occupies the west centre of the taluk. From it extend, westwards the Ghat ranges towards Benga-nad and the Sampaji valley, northwards a range which includes Kote betta (5,375 feet), eastwards a range which runs towards Fraserpet, and south-eastwards a range which culminates in Nurokkal betta. The Kaveri runs along the southern boundary, receiving from this taluk the Muttaremutta and the Chikka-hole. The north is drained by the Haringi, Hatti hole or Suvarnavati, which for some distance forms the boundary.

Within the area of this taluk all the essential features of the province are comprised,—in ranges of high hills and solitary peaks, fertile rice valleys and parklike grass land, dense cardamom jungles and extensive coffee plantations, stately forest trees and clumps of graceful bamboos, innumerable clear mountain rills and ever flowing streams and rivers. With the exception of the most easterly portion of the taluk, the climate is everywhere healthy, and the soil fertile and well cultivated both for wet and dry crops. The north and west of the taluk are occupied by valuable and extensive coffee plantations.

\* Others 9.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	32		1	...	33	...
Culturable	22		1	160	23	160
Unculturable ...	...	..	160	32	192	32
Total.....	54		162	192	216	192

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rate, is Rs. 48,939—6—4, and from local cesses Rs. 4,123—7—1. The average incidence of rent per acre of cultivated land is Rs. 2—5—9, and of local cesses 3 annas 1 pic. Agriculturists form 8·8 per cent of the population.

The taluk is crossed from east to west by the trunk road from Fraserpet through Mercara to the Sampaji ghat, and from north to south by the road from Kodlipet through Mercara to Virarajendrapet and the Periyambadi ghat. The south-east is traversed by the new road from Periyapatna through Siddapur to Mercara.

Mercara.—The capital of the Province, situated in 12° 25' north latitude, 75° 46' east longitude, on an elevated plateau, 3,809 feet above the level of the sea at the Fort.

It consists of the native town of Mahadevaret, and of the Fort and Military Cantonment, and contains 1,637 houses, of which 209 are of the better sort, or over Rs. 500 in value, tenanted by 1,734 persons. The total population is 8,146, composed as follows :—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus—			
Coorgs ... ..	119	37	156
Other Hindus (including 2 Jains)	2,746	2,592	5,338
Muhammadans	1,060	920	1,980
Christians—			
Europeans	42	27	69
Eurasians	71	53	124
Native Christians	225	243	468
Others (9 Parsis, 2 Chinese)	9	2	11
Total.....	4,272	3,874	8,146

Most of the Coorgs residing in Mercara are unaccompanied by their families, who generally remain at their farms.

Of the Christians, 179 are Protestants and 482 Roman Catholics. Of the former, 63 are Europeans, 81 Eurasians, and 35 Natives; of the latter, 6, 43 and 433, respectively.

Mercara (Madhu-keri) was selected by Muddu Raja on account of its central and inaccessible position as the site of his fort and capital, and thither in 1681 he transferred the royal residence from Haleri, situated a few miles to the north. The present fort, which is of stone, was built by Tippu, and named by him Jaffarabad. It was evacuated by his troops in 1790 under the romantic circumstances related at p. 116, on the approach of the British force under Abercromby marching against Seringapatam, and was delivered over with all its guns and ammunition to the Raja of Coorg. It surrendered to the British without opposition in 1834.

The fort is still in pretty good preservation, but of little strategical value, being commanded by hills all round within short range of cannon. It simply consists of a rampart 8 feet thick, and outside from 15 to 20 feet high, with ramparts 2 feet thick and 5 feet high. The fortress is an irregular hexagon, and nearly conforms to the shape of the hill top, leaving enough space for a ditch all round, and on the north side for a glacis. There are bastions at the six angles, and the whole is built of strong masonry. The entrance, which is on the east, is intricate and circuitous, guarded by three successive gates.

The principal building in the fort is the palace, which was erected of brick in 1812 by Linga Raja. The ground plan is that of a Coorg house, with a superstructure in European fashion. It forms a large square of 200 feet, with an open space in the centre, and is two storeys high. The building is now occupied by the officers of the Native Regiment stationed at Mercara, the rooms having been adapted to European convenience as best they could. The outer fort contains the Public Offices of the Administration and the Superintendent's residence. In the inner fort, to the southern front of the palace, a temple of Virabhadra was removed in 1855 to make way for the English church, whose spire is a conspicuous object from all sides. The church was built under the direction of the Revd. A. Fennell, and his handiwork contributed the interior fittings. In the opposite corner of the court yard is (or was) a figure of an elephant.

in masonry, of life size. It is said that the Raja used to take up his position in the balcony of the palace, armed with a rifle, and cause prisoners to run across the yard while he fired at them, with the promise of their lives if they escaped to the elephant, which however seldom occurred.

The native town or Mahadevapet, so named after the Rani Mahadevamma (see p. 131) runs along a ridge which stretches northwards from the fort, being separated from it by a narrow rice valley. It consists of three streets, two of which are nearly parallel. At the further end of the town, on a rising ground, are situated the picturesque tombs of the Coorg Rajas. A largely attended market is held in the Petta every Friday, whence the place is also called Sukravásante.

In a hollow to the east of the Fort is situated the Onkaresvara temple, around which are the residences of the principal native officials. More to the north are the Central School buildings, erected on the site of the ruins of a palace built by the Raja of Coorg for the reception of European visitors (see p. 152). To the south of the Fort, on the hill slope, are the sepoy lines, and beyond them the parade ground and promenade, at the further end of which is the Raja's Seat, a picturesque little public garden whence a magnificent panorama is obtained of Coorg scenery.

*Municipality.*—The constitution of the Board has been described at p. 385. The *ex officio* members are the Superintendent of Coorg, the Officer commanding Mercara, and the Subadar of Mahadeopet. The following are details of municipal receipts and expenditure for 1875—76 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Market fees or octroi ... ..	1,500	0	Refunds ... ..	5	8 0
Municipal fines ... ..	42	10	Original works ... ..	450	0 0
Sale of and fines on stray cattle ... ..	124	12	Repairs to roads, drains, bridges, &c. 1781	213	8 9
Mohatarfa (tax on professions) ... ..	901	14	Office establishment ... ..	732	1 0
Tax on houses ... ..	235	0	Conservancy ... ..	81	12 8
Stamping weights and measures ... ..	4	12	Miscellaneous, including purchase of live stock and contingencies ... ..		
Tax on brick-kilns ... ..	70	13			
Sale of manure ... ..	263	0			
Miscellaneous .. ..	658	3			
Rs.....	3,601	211	Rs.....	3,263	14 5



**Nalknad.**—The site of the principal country palace of the Coorg Rajas. It is situated in Padinalknad, near the foot of Tadiyandamol, the loftiest mountain in Coorg. It was built by Dodda Vira Rajendra in 1794, and formed in those days an almost inaccessible little fortress, defended by strong barriers along the steep approaches. The building itself is a very ordinary structure, of two storeys. The lower portion is used as the nad cutcherry, the upper is kept for the accommodation of European visitors. In front of the palace is an elegant little mandapa, erected in 1796 for the celebration of the Raja's marriage with Mahadevamma.

**Nanjarajpatna.**—A taluk to the north of Coorg Proper. Area 261·27 square miles. Head quarters at Fraserpet.

Contains the following nads and hoblis, villages and population. Coorgs number 6,012.

No.	Nads or Hoblis.	Villages.	Population.				
			Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	anjarajpatna hobli ... ..	28	4,140	358		110	4,608
2	Ramaswami kanive hobli ... ..	30	7,656	67	...	...	7,723
3	Yedevanad ... ..	37	8,317	115	1	...	8,433
4	Gadinad-muttunad ... ..	22	5,279	91	...	30	5,400
	Total.....	115	25,392	626	1	140	26,159

*Principal places, with population.*—Hebbale, 1,874; Mulusoge, 1,832; Sirangala, 1,473; Nagarur or Somvarpet, 1,309; Tarinuru, 1,082.

The eastern boundary is formed by the Kaveri, to which the greater part of the taluk drains by means of the Haringi or Suvarnavati, which runs into it near Ramaswami Kanive. The Kumaradhari forms part of the northern boundary, and receives the drainage of the north west. The western portion of the taluk is hilly, and resembles the adjoining parts of Mercara and Manjarabad, but having its steepest declivities from Pushpagiri to Kortamakal to the west. The eastern portion is open country, resembling the districts of Mysore on which it borders.

The former tract is chiefly peopled by Yedava-nad Coorgs, who wear the Coorg dress and are Jamma ryots, but are by origin Vokkaligas of

Canara and Manjarabad, and not so wealthy as the Coorgs. The influence of the Jangams is more powerful among them than in the southern parts of Coorg. Some rice fields in Yedava-nad, which have a good water supply, yield two crops in the year. The wild sago palm is also carefully attended to for the sale of the toddy drawn from it, and for the farinaceous substance obtained from the inside which is prepared for food of the poorer classes.

The inhabitants of the Kanive hoblis are identical with the neighbouring Mysore ryots. They cultivate dry land, and raise horse gram, ragi, various kinds of beans, tobacco, ganja, flax, sesamum and also cotton. The sandal tree grows abundantly in this taluk.

The taluk derives its name from Nanjarajapatna, on the bank of the Kaveri near Fraserpet, whither Nanjunda Arasu, the exiled Raja of Periyapatna retired on the capture of his capital as related p. 105, Dodda Virappa of Coorg having given him a residence there and appointed him a guard of 700 Coorgs. There he died, and a temple was erected at the place dedicated to Nanjundesvara.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.
Cultivated ...	11	320	1	320	13	..
Culturable ...	4	480	1	...	5	480
Unculturable ...	...	...	242	333	242	333
Total.....	16	160	245	13	261	173

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 21,713-6-5, of local cesses Ra. 1,816-9-3. The average incidence of land rent per acre of cultivated area is Rs. 2-13-10, of local cesses 3 a. 6 p. Agriculturists form 18.8 per cent of the population.

It is crossed from north to south by the Kodlipet-Mercara road, running through Somvarpet. A part of the south east is crossed by the Fraserpet-Mercara road. From Fraserpet there are district roads along the left bank of the Kaveri, south to Siddapur and north to Hebbale. Another runs from Fraserpet to Somvarpet and has been traced thence to the Bisale ghat.

Nanjarajpatna.—The last resting place of Nanjunda or Nanja Raja, the exiled king of Periyapatna. (See p. 105).

Napoklu.—A village situated in north latitude 12° 19', east longitude 75° 45', near the right bank of the Kaveri, or 15 miles south-west of Mercara. Head quarters of the Padinalknad taluk.

Number of houses 122.

Population.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	567	417	984
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	69	35	104
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						637	452	1,089

It derives all its importance from being the seat of the taluk cutcherry.

Nujikal.—A river in the north of Padinalknad taluk, which drains the Sampaji valley. See p. 7.

Nurokkal betta.—A conspicuous mountain in the south of Mercara taluk, whence a fine view is obtained of the Coorg country proper. See p. 5.

Padinalknad.—A taluk in the west. Area 367.06 square miles. Head-quarters at Napoklu. Contains the following nads, villages and population. Coorgs number 5,906.

No.	Nads.	Villages.	Population.					
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.	
1	Padinalk Nad	...	12	8,211	1,865	...	28	10,104
2	Kadiyet	...	12	6,115	323	...	15	6,453
3	Kuyingeri	...	12	5,547	562	...	24	6,133
4	Benga	...	11	4,233	178	...	23	4,484
5	Tavu	...	9	4,895	297	...	15	5,226*
Total.....			56	28,001	3,225	...	108	32,850

\*One other.

*Principal places, with population.*—Nelabe, 1,356; Bhagamandala, 1,333; Yevakapadi, 1,324; Kolakere, 1,164; Kumbala, 1,128; Napoklu, 1,089.

The entire western side of the taluk is skirted by the highest range of the Western Ghats, including the lofty peak of Tadiyandamol, (5,729 ft.) the highest point in Coorg, with the Perur and Sirangala peaks,

In Brahmagiri, where the Ghat range running north west takes a sharp turn to the east, is Tala Kaveri, the celebrated source of the Kaveri. The river runs across the middle of the taluk in a south east direction. The north of the taluk is bounded in some parts by the Nujikal river, which drains the Sampaji valley.

This taluk contains little arable, but plenty of hilly grass and forest land, with the largest and most productive cardamom jungles. Rice cultivation, owing to the want of suitable land, is so deficient that even the largest farms are not able to produce sufficient rice for their own consumption. The ryots in general have to buy rice for six months in the year, and chiefly rely on the produce of their cardamom and coffee gardens.

Tavu nad, which forms the north western portion of the taluk, contains some of the wildest tracts in Coorg. In its forests, which cover the western declivities of the Ghats, are found the jungle tribes called Kadu Maratis, who live on kumari cultivation; and the Kadavas or Bodavas, whose women dress in Eve's fashion, but who, it is added, with the vanity of Eve's daughters, change the leaves four times a day. The settled population of this nad consists almost entirely of Tulu gaudas, and Kanarese is scarcely understood. The taluk contains many Devara Kadu, or sacred forests, which have for ages remained intact. But these rich tracts are being cautiously invaded by the natives' axe and planted with coffee, the fabled wrath of Palurappa, Iggatappa, Male Tambirappa and Iyappa being attempted to be averted by a payment, of '8 as. to R. 1 per batti of coffee produced, towards the worship of the despoiled deities.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	23	320	...	320	24	...
Culturable	60	480	...	...	60	480
Unculturable	...	...	282	198	282	198
Total.....	84	160	282	518	367	88

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,849—6—3, from local cesses Rs. 4,294—15—10. The average incidence of rent per

acre of cultivated land is Rs. 4—9—2, of local cesses 4a. 6p. Agriculturists form 13·2 per cent of the population.

The Sampaji ghat road passes along the northern boundary of the taluk, and there is a District road connecting Mercara with Tala Kaveri and continued on to Sulya by the Torikana pass, with one from Tala Kaveri along the south bank of the Kaveri to Murnad.

**Palupare** or *Pāpāre*, the name of a ruined fort of considerable extent in Hatgatnad in the east of Kiggatnad taluk. It is said to have been built by Kolli Ninga and Benne Krishna of the Beda tribe, but was destroyed by Tippu Sultan's armies.

**Pushpagiri** or Subrahmanya hill, the celebrated mountain (5,626 ft.) in the north west of Coorg. See p. 4.

**Sanivarsante**.—A village situated in N. lat. 21° 44', E. long. 75° 57', 40 miles north of Mercara. Head quarters of the Yelusavirasime taluk.

Number of houses 105. Population 663.

Sanivarsante, meaning Saturday fair, indicates the character of the place. The village is properly called Hemmage, and the inhabitants are mostly weavers. The large weekly market and the presence of the cutcherry, as well as its favourable situation on the main road, give the place its importance.

**Siddesvara betta**.—The name of a hill on the eastern frontier in Yedenalknad taluk, over against Periyapatna. See p. 3.

**Somavarpet** or *Nagarur*.—A small town situated in N. lat. 12° 36' E. long. 75° 55', in Nanjarajpatna taluk, on the main road 26 miles north of Mercara.

Number of houses 228.

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	593	612	1,205
Muhammadans. ... ..	52	52	104
Total.....	645	664	1,309

A market is held here on Monday (Somavara), whence the name. It has been proposed to transfer the taluk head-quarters here.

**Tadianda mol.**—The highest mountain in Coorg (5,729 ft) situated in the south west of Padinalknad taluk. See p. 3.

**Tala Kaveri.**—The source of the river Kaveri, and hence a spot of great sanctity, and a place of pilgrimage visited by large numbers at the Kayeri feast. There is a small temple at the place, which is in an elevated wild tract. See p. 243.

**Virarajendrapet.**—A town situated in N. lat. 12° 12', E. long. 75° 52', on the main road, 20 miles south of Mercara. Head-quarters of the Yedenalknad taluk and of an Assistant Superintendent.

Number of houses, with Kukluru, 652 :—

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus .. ...	1,171	846	2,017
Muhammadans .. ...	570	455	1,025
Jains ... ..	18	12	28
Christians ... ..	162	181	343
Total. ....	1,919	1,494	3,413

This flourishing town was founded by Dodda Vira Rajendra in 1792, in commemoration of the meeting which there took place between himself and General Abercromby advancing with the British forces from Bombay against Seringapatam. The Christian population consists of a Roman Catholic community of Konkans, who escaped from the persecution of Tippu, and to whom the Coorg Raja here granted a settlement. The trade of Virarajendrapet with the western coast in coffee, rice, and cardamoms makes it the most important commercial town in Coorg.

It is prettily situated at the foot of the Maletambiran hill, on the top of which is a large square built temple. Every Wednesday there is a fair, which attracts a great concourse of Coorgs. Next to the public offices, the most conspicuous building is the the Roman Catholic church. It was rebuilt some time ago in Gothic style, with a copper roof, under the direction of Father Guillon, who decorated the interior with paintings and statues of his own execution.

**Municipality.**—The composition of the Board has already been described (p. 385). The *ex officio* members are the Assistant Superin-

tendent, the Assistant Engineer and the Town Subedar. The following are details of municipal receipts and expenditure for 1875—76.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Market fees or octroi ...	1,001	7	11	Refunds ...	1	1	...
Municipal fines ...	56	7	6	Original works ...	1,172	8	...
Sale of, and fines on, stray cattle ...	25	3	...	Repairs to roads, drains, bridges, &c. ...	1,615	8	9
Mohatarfa (tax on professions) ...	1,066	5	2	Office establishment ...	176	8	...
Stamping weights and measures ...	4	3	6	Conservancy ...	399	3	4
Sale of manure ...	146	13	...	Police ...	108	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	30	12	...	Miscellaneous ...	11	...	...
Rs.....	2,331	9	1	Rs.....	3,483	4	1

Yedenalknad.—A taluk stretching across the country immediately south of the Kaveri. Area 201.45 square miles. Head-quarters at Virarajendrapet.

Contains the following nads, villages and population. Coorgs number 5,177 :—

No.	Nad.	Villages.	Population.				
			Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Yedenalk nad	24	10,581	1,645	56	532	12,814
2	Beppu "	10	7,420	267	...	206	7,893
3	Ammati "	18	9,285	848	5	259	10,397
	Total .....	52	27,286	2,760	61	997	31,104

*Principal places, with population.*—Virarajendrapet or Kukkur, 3,413; Ketamalür, 1,510; Ammati, 1,417; Channaiyan kote, 1,229; Kárumád, 1,163; Aramare, 1,073.

The Kaveri forms the northern boundary, and the Kallu river part of the western. The west is crossed by the Ghat range and on the eastern frontier is the Siddesvara hill, between which and the Ghats extends an irregular chain of hills in a south west direction across the taluk, separating the basin of the Kaveri from that of the Lakshmantirtha, and containing many prominent peaks. This taluk is considered the focus of Coorg life, and most of the leading families reside here. It contains the most fertile paddy fields in Coorg, and also extensive coffee plantations, European and Native. On the Periyambadi ghat are still some fine forests, and in Beppunad a dense Devaru kadu called Kariárbana (blackest jungle) sacred to Beturappa, which the natives through superstitious

dread never enter. In Ammati-nad is what is called the Bamboo district (see page 42), remarkable for the luxuriant growth of its coffee plantations, which but for the devastations of the borer would have been the most productive in Coorg.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not Paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	44	...	1	...	45	...
Culturable	14	480	1	...	15	480
Unculturable	...	...	140	448	140	448
Total.....	58	480	142	448	201	288

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 58,745-14-7, and of local cesses Rs. 4,873—3—11. The average incidence of land rent per acre of cultivated area is Rs. 2—1—4; of local cesses 2 a. 8 p. Agriculturists form 9·1 per cent of the population.

The taluk is crossed from east to west by the trunk road from Húnsúr to Cannanore by the Perimbadi ghat, and from north to south by the road from Mercara to Virarajendrapet continued to meet the above. The new road from Periyapatna through Siddapur also terminates at Virajpet. A cross road from Virajpet goes south to Hudikeri, and one from Murnad is traced through Anandapur to Tittimatti, with one from the latter point to Siddapur to meet the main line thence to Mercara.

Yelusavirashime.—The most northern taluk of Coorg, projecting northwards in a narrow arm into Mysore. Area 90·89 square miles. Head quarters at Sanivarsante.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population. There are no Coorgs in this taluk except a few officials, numbering 20.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.	Population.				
			Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Bilaha	40	4,345	82	8	...	4,435
2	Kodli	55	7,436	95	...	...	7,531
3	Nidata	73	6,720	18	4	121	6,863
	Total.....	168	18,501	195	12	121	18,829



*Principal place, with population.*—Dodda Kodli or Kodlipet, 1,345.

It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati, and is traversed throughout its length by a high ridge, rising occasionally into conspicuous points, as in the Malimbi hill. On the west, Kete-halla separates it from Manjarabad for some distance, and receives the drainage of that side. Some of the hills, as Malimbi and the Uru uduve or village jungles, are densely wooded; other hills are bare and precipitous. The narrow valleys in which rice is cultivated are terraced to a considerable extent to enlarge their area. Only a few well watered fields yield a second crop and this is seldom. The seed is sown broad cast and not generally transplanted. The cultivated lands of this taluk possess none of the characteristic fertility of those in Yedenalknad and Kiggatnad taluks. The soil of the higher grounds consists of a thin stratum of gravelly earth, barren and arid, producing only a few dwarfish shrubs, especially the dwarf date palm and a tall thin grass. The soil cultivated with dry grain is a light friable earth, and the produce, especially tobacco, is similar to that of the Kanive hoblis in Nanjarajpatna, but not so good. Toddy is extensively drawn, and forms the habitual beverage of the people.

Yelusáviras'ime (literally the Seven Thousand country, an ancient designation, probably having reference to its revenue value, as in the case of other districts, see Vol. I, p. 466) has changed hands several times. It formed part of the territory of Balam or Manjarabad until the end of the 17th century, when that principality, which was then ruled by Venkatadri Nayak, being invaded by Chikka Deva Raja of Mysore from the side of Belur, Dodda Virappa, the Raja of Coorg, took the opportunity to seize upon the Yelusavira country. War ensued in consequence between Mysore and Coorg, and at length a compromise was effected, Coorg retaining the territory but paying a portion of its revenue to Mysore. Hence the country was called Itterige S'ime or district paying taxes to two parties. At a later period, Haidar Ali, in furtherance of his designs on Coorg, revived the claim to Yelusavira and invaded it, but without success. When however he had placed Linga Raja on the throne in 1775, he obliged him to give up this and other districts north of Coorg. Yelusavira thus remained attached to Mysore till 1803, when it was ceded by the treaty of that year to the British, together with other frontier districts, in exchange for Harihar, &c., as related Vol. I. p. 297. The following year, however, when Dodda Vira Rajendra was rewarded by the British for

his service in the Mysore war with a grant of Pootoor and neighbouring districts, Yelusavira was at the same time transferred to Coorg, of which it has since remained a part.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ... ..	8	...	...	160	8	160
Culturable ... ..	...	320	...	320	1	...
Unculturable ... ..	...	...	81	410	81	410
Total...	8	320	82	250	90	570

The revenue derived from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 25,233—4—0; the average incidence per acre of cultivated land being Rs. 4—14—10. Agriculturists form 18·3 per cent of the population.

The Manjarabad-Arkalgūd road runs across the north of the taluk through Kodlipet, and from this place the main road to Mercara runs south, past Sanivarsante, through the length of the taluk. A cross road connects Sanivarsante with Hebbale.