

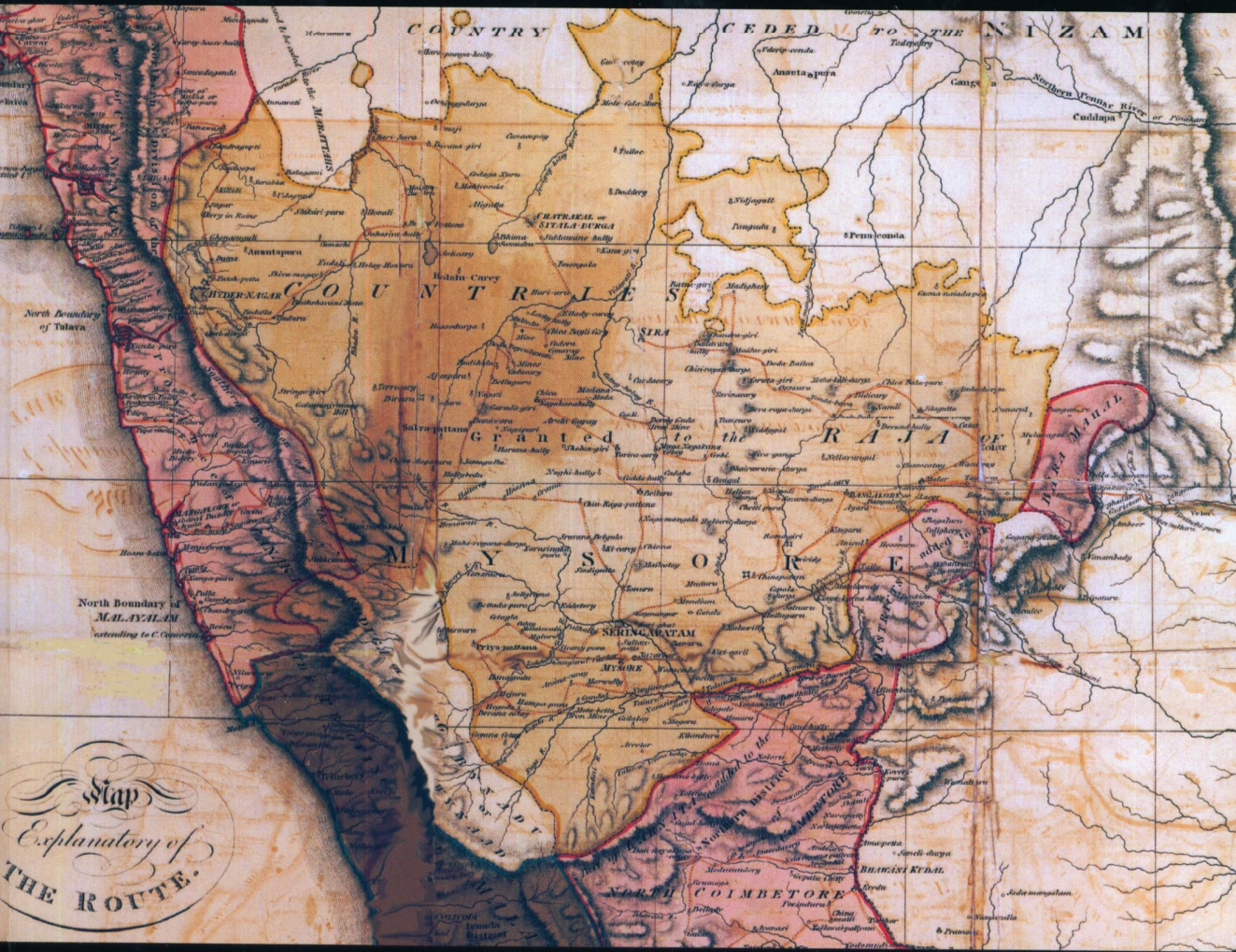


VOL II

Government of Karnataka

A JOURNEY FROM MADRAS THROUGH THE COUNTRIES OF MYSORE, CANARA AND MALABAR

DR. FRANCIS BUCHANAN



KARNATAKA GAZETTEER DEPARTMENT
BENGALURU



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

A JOURNEY FROM MADRAS
THROUGH THE COUNTRIES OF
MYSORE, CANARA, AND MALABAR,
FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING THE
STATE OF

AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE; THE RELIGION,
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS; THE HISTORY NATURAL AND
CIVIL AND ANTIQUITIES,

IN THE DOMINIONS OF

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE,

AND THE COUNTRIES ACQUIRED BY

THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

IN THE LATE AND FORMER WARS, FROM TIPPOO SULTAN,

FRANCIS BUCHANAN

ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP AND NUMEROUS OTHER
ENGRAVINGS

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME - II

S.A. JEELANI, KAS

CHIEF EDITOR

KARNATAKA GAZETTER DEPARTMENT

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A
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THROUGH THE COUNTRIES OF
MYSORE, CANARA, AND MALABAR

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JOURNEY FROM MADRAS
THROUGH THE COUNTRIES OF
MYSORE, CANARA, AND MALABAR,

PERFORMED UNDER THE ORDERS OF
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING THE STATE OF
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CUSTOMS; THE HISTORY NATURAL AND CIVIL, AND ANTIQUITIES,

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THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
IN THE LATE AND FORMER WARS, FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

BY FRANCIS BUCHANAN, M. D.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON;
FELLOW OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA; AND IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE
OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF
ENGLAND
TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES,
BY
THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,
AND MOST HUMBLE SERVANTS.
THE AUTHOR

PAGE 7

MEMOIR OF DR. FRANCIS BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN, FRANCIS, DR., was born at Branziet, in Stirlingshire, on the 15th of February 1762. His father was a Doctor, and his mother, Elizabeth Hamilton, heiress of Burdowie, near Glasgow. As a younger son he took up a profession—that of his father's. After receiving his diploma he took his degree at Edinburgh in 1783. He was next appointed surgeon on board a man-of-war, but ill-health compelled him to retire; on his recovery in 1794, he was appointed Surgeon in the E. I. Company's service, on the Bengal Establishment. His first service on arrival in India was a mission to the Court of Ava, by which he rendered valuable additions to our knowledge of the plants of the Andamans, Pegu, and Ava. He was stationed, on the return of the mission, at Luckipore, near the mouth of the river Bramaputra, where he wrote an admirable description of the fishes of the river. At the recommendation of Dr. Roxburgh, then Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, he was employed by the Board of Trade at Calcutta to proceed to Chittagong and its vicinity, part of the ancient kingdom of Tripura, which opened a wide field for his botanical and zoological enquiries. In 1800 he was appointed by the Governor General of India, the Marquis Wellesley, to travel through and report upon "the dominions of the then reigning Rajah of Mysore, and the country acquired by the Company in the late war from the Sultan, as well as to that part of Malabar which the Company annexed to their own territories in the former war under Marquis Cornwallis." On this journey Buchanan set out on the 23rd of April 1800, completing it on the 6th July 1801. He wrote his valuable report day by day, while travelling, in the form of a journal. The Directors of the E. I. Company on receiving it, were so pleased, as to order its publication. It accordingly made its appearance, in 3 quarto volumes, in 1807, styled "A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar, performed under the orders of the Most Noble the

Marquis Wellesley, for the express purpose of investigating the state of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce; the Religion, Manners, and Customs; the History, Natural and Civil, and Antiquities in the dominions of the Rajah of Mysore, and the Countries acquired by the Honorable East India Company, in the late and former Wars, from Tippoo Sultan." The author, in his preface, apologises for the verbosity of the work in the following manner:—"Soon afterwards, my duty having unexpectedly brought me to England, I was agreeably surprised to find that my journal had obtained a reception so favourable. It is true I wished to have abridged the work before publication, and altered its arrangement; but as the printing had commenced before my arrival, and as my stay in England was likely to be very short, I could not undertake such alterations.

* * * * *

I hope however that the Index will enable the reader to understand the greater part of the Indian terms, and at the same time will, in some measure, supply the want of method, in which I am sorry the work is so deficient." The work is nevertheless a valuable one, and a call for a second edition, published in Madras, proves the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

But before proceeding to England in 1806 with Lord Wellesley, Buchanan was nominated to accompany the Embassy under Capt Knox to Nepal in 1802. While thus engaged, he made large additions to the collection of rare plants, and accumulated materials for his History of Nepal. On his return from this country he was appointed Surgeon to the Governor General. He had not been many months in England when he was again sent out to India to make a statistical survey of the Presidency of Bengal.

"His inquiries were directed to commence in the district of Rungpoor, and to be continued thence westward through each district on the north side of the Ganges, to the western boundary of the Company's territories; thence proceeding to the south, until all the districts on that side of the great river were examined, and afterwards to Dacca, and the other districts towards the eastern frontier, till the whole of the territories then immediately subject to the presidency were surveyed. The inquiries were also to be extended (without quitting the Company's territories) to the adjacent countries, and the petty states with which our Government had no regular intercourse. The subjects of more particular inquiry were as follows: 1. A full topo-

graphical account of each district ; its climate and meteorology ; its history and antiquities. 2. The number and condition of the inhabitants ; their food, habits, diseases, &c. ; education and resources for the indigent. 3. Religion ; the different sects or tribes ; the emoluments and power of their priests and chiefs ; their feeling towards our Government. 4. Natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral ; fisheries, forests, mines, and quarries. 5. Agriculture, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, including the state of the landed property and tenures. 6. The progress made by the natives in the fine arts, the common arts, and manufactures. 7. Commerce.

This prodigious undertaking was continued with persevering industry for upwards of seven years, at a cost of about £30,000, and closed when only a portion of the territories had been surveyed, namely, the districts of Behar and Patna, Shahabad, Bhagulpoor, Dinagepoor, Paraniya, Rungpoor and Assam, containing upwards of sixty thousand square miles, and fifteen millions of people. The materials collected at this great outlay of labour and money were forwarded by the Supreme Government of Bengal to the Home Authorities in 1816, and were deposited in the East-India House, where they were suffered to remain for twenty-two years without being permitted to see the light—either, we presume, because they were deemed of no value, or because they contained matter which it would be dangerous to publish.”

On the retirement of Dr. Roxburgh in 1814, Buchanan succeeded him as Superintendent of the Botanic Garden. But the state of his health compelled him in the following year to return to his native country. On his arrival in England, he presented his large and fine collection of plants, animals, coins, MSS., &c., to the Court of Directors.

On the death of his elder brother, whom he had relieved from pecuniary difficulties by discharging debts to the amount of £15,000, he succeeded to the entire estate, and adopted his mother's name. He then fixed his residence at Leney, contributing largely to various literary and scientific societies, and was elected F. R. S., L & E., F. S. A., L. & E., and M. R. A. S. In 1819 he published his History of Nepaul, and his Genealogy of the Hindoo Gods, and in 1822, his account of the Fishes of the Ganges. He was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Perthshire in 1826, married late in life, and died on the 15th June 1829, in the 67th year of his age.

PREFACE

As a consequence of the tragic death of Tippu- Sultan a chivalrous period in the annals of the Mysore History came to a close. The Princely Mysore State and also the neighbouring parts of Malabar, Tamilnadu and Andhrapradesh which were under the administration of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan passed on to the hands of the British Administration. The glory of Princely Mysore with its capital at Srirangapattana came to an exigent halt as a consequence of the untimely demise of Tippu-Sultan. The Wodeyars of the Mysore dynasty had no proper legal heir, as Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was a minor child of just four years. The British Government experienced a great dilemma of running the Mysore Administration through the prince. Accordingly the Board of Directors of the East India Company decided to appoint Purnaiah the Personal Minister of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan as the Dewan and entrusted him the responsibility of administering of the State personally on behalf of the minor Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III of Mysore. This period (1801-1811) has been recorded as 'Personal Rule of Dewan Purnaiah' in the Modern Mysore History.

Inspite of several administrative decisions adopted in the interest of the Princely Mysore the Board of Directors of the East India Company undertook the task of conducting a detailed survey of the erstwhile Tippu Empire through a competent English expert and prepare a comprehensive report of Mysore State. Accordingly Francis Buchanan, M.D. who was the Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Society of Antiquaries of London; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Calcutta and in the medical service of the East India Company in Bengal was appointed to conduct a detailed survey of the erstwhile Tippu Empire in the year 1800-01. Francis Buchanan having accepted the assignment given by the British Government undertook

the stupendous journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Malabar and Canara, under the orders of Marquis Wellesley the then Governor General of India. The purpose of investigation to be conducted in these areas were divided into native activities such as Agriculture, Arts and commerce; The religion manners and customs; The History of Natural, Civil and Antiquities in the dominions of the Raja of Mysore and the countries acquired by the East India Company in the late and former wars from Tippu Sultan. Buchanan's three volumes of the said journeys were submitted to the Directors of the East India Company, and they undertook the task of publishing these volumes with necessary illustrations, charts and maps and numerous line drawings used to represent various engravings etc. All these have been excellently incorporated in these volumes. The First Edition of these volumes was printed at London and came to be published in the year 1807. We were able to procure these original volumes from the Bangalore Museum Library and technically reprint them through advanced scanning methods.

According to Francis Buchanan this journey was expected to be conducted on the lines of the Governor General's instructions dated 24th Feb. 1800 which says "your enquiries are to extend throughout the dominions of the present Raja of Mysore and the country acquired by the company, in the late war, from the sultan, as well as to the part of Malabar, which the company annexed to their own territories in the former war under Marquis Cornwallis " The first great and essential object of your attention should be, the agriculture of the country; under which head your enquiries should include and tend to ascertain several points with as much accuracy and realistic as local circumstances will admit". The First volume which contain chapters concerning details of journey from Madras to Canjeevaram, Arcot, Vellore Paligonda, Satgudam...Bangalore, Srirangapattana and also a separate chapter on Bangalore and as well as on Bangalore-Doddaballapura; lastly on Doddaballapura to Sira. There is a vivid description of the microscopic details of the native life and culture of the local inhabitants. The Second volume contains chapters concerning journey from Sira to Srirangapattana and journey through the

parts of Carnatic South from the Cauvery; from the Kaveripura ghat to Coimbatore; from Coimbatore to the frontier of Malabar; journey through the South of Malabar; Routes from Vallencodu to Codwully, through Panyani and the Central parts of Malabar and journey through the Northern parts of Malabar. The third volume contains journey through the Southern parts of Canara; journey from Mangalore to Beiduru; journey through the Northern parts of Canara; journey from the entrance into Karnata to Hyder-Nagar through the principalities of Soonda and Ikeri; journey from Hydernagar through the principalities of Ikeri and Chatrakal (Chitradurga); journey from Heriurru (Hiriyuru) to Srirangapattana through the Western and middle parts of Mysore Dominions and lastly journey from Srirngapattana to Madras . Francis Buchanan has given a microscopic perspective of the native life, Religion and Culture, but has laid more emphasis on the Agricultural operations with great details of its tools and implements used then. These journey report cum encyclopaedic description helps the users with authentic as well as comprehensive information of high value.

Under the ongoing scheme of scanning and reprinting of the pre-independence volumes and with a view to preserve the heritage of the Princely Mysore State publication of these Volumes and also in accordance with the resolution adopted at all Secretaries Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government, the department undertook the challenging task of scanning and reprinting of the three volumes of "A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar" by Francis Buchanan published in 1807 which represents the rich heritage the Princely Mysore State.. I personally thank Sri. B.R.Jayachamaraje Urs I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Kannada, Culture and Information Department, for the guidance and pursuance in this endeavour. I also thank the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore for lending these invaluable original volumes printed in 1807 (London) from the Bangalore Museum for the purpose of scanning and publication and the Director of Karnataka State Archives for providing the reprinted versions for replacing the most brittle pages of the original volumes.

In order to enhance the Antiquarian value of these volumes it was decided to use the original artworks and photographs of Home's views of Mysore and Bangalore (1794) and also Hunter's illustrated Art works (1801) I wish to personally thank the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Kendriya Sadan, Bangaluru and Dr. S.V. Venkateshaiah, Regional Director (South) Archaeological Survey of India, National Games-Village, Koramangala, Bangaluru, but for their support this would not have been accomplished. We have also collected some of the rare photographs/line drawings dating more than 150 years from Dr. Aruni, Regional Director, ICHR, Bangaluru. I also acknowledge the Secretary Rajbhavan, Bengaluru for permitting us to use the rare photographs from 'Residency to Rajbhavan' book. Besides these old photographs an attempt has been made to give the glimpses of the places and monuments witnessed by Francis Buchanan during his long journey. I thank the Mahabharata Samshodhana Prathistanam, Girinagar, Bangalore for excellently scanning and cleaning the most brittle pages of these volumes with a software tool called 'Vyasa' with accuracy and clarity.

I earnestly expect that these volumes will serve the Bureaucrats, Professors, Historians and Researchers who conduct research studies on the Princely Mysore State with a mine of information. Though the publication of these volumes is a committed task of the department, I personally thank Sri S.A.Jagannath, Senior Editor and Dr.A.L.Narasimhan former Investigator of this office for carrying out this stupendous work of supervising both the scanning and printing of these volumes. I wish to thank Sri Patil Proprietor and Sri Basavaraj Patil, Manager of Print Park, Mariyappanapalya, Bangalore for neatly printing and providing this volumes in time.

Bangaluru
26-05-2010

S.A. JEELANI, KAS
Chief Editor
Karnataka Gazetteer

INTRODUCTION.

A COPY of the following Work, which was transmitted to the Directors of the East India Company, having been placed in their Library, Mr. Wilkins, who has charge of that valuable Institution, thought that its publication might be useful, and recommended that measure to the patronage of the Court; which, with great liberality, consented to his request, and encouraged the undertaking by a large subscription. Accordingly, in the end of the year 1805 an agreement was made with some respectable booksellers. Soon afterwards, my duty having unexpectedly brought me to England, I was agreeably surprised to find that my Journal had obtained a reception so favourable. It is true, I wished to have abridged the Work before publication, and altered its arrangement; but as the printing had commenced before my arrival, and as my stay in England was likely to be very short, I could not undertake such alterations. I have, therefore, contented myself with revising the manuscript; and the superintendency of the press has been entrusted to Mr. Stephen Jones. I hope, however, that the Index will enable the reader to understand the greater part of the Indian terms, and

at the same time will in some measure supply the want of method, in which I am sorry that the Work is so deficient.

The following Instructions, which I received from the Governor General, before I commenced my Journey, will sufficiently explain the views which that distinguished Nobleman had in employing me.

Copy of the Governor General's Instructions, dated Fort William,
24th February 1800.

“ Your enquiries are to extend throughout the dominions of the present *Rájá* of *Mysore*, and the country acquired by the Company, in the late war, from the *Sultan*, as well as to that part of *Malabar* which the Company annexed to their own territories in the former war under Marquis Cornwallis.”

“ The first great and essential object of your attention should be, the Agriculture of the Country ; under which head, your enquiries should include and tend to ascertain the following points with as much accuracy as local circumstances will admit.”

Esculent Vegetables.

“ The different kinds cultivated by the farmers and natives in general, for sale or common use ; the modes of cultivation adopted for each kind, and the implements of husbandry used in them ; the seasons when they are sown and gathered ; the manures used for the soil ; and the means adopted for watering their grounds ; and as the effecting this last point, in a cheap and easy manner, is an essential object to the common farmers in this country (Bengal), it would be eligible to have either models or drawings made of any description of machinery which may not have been seen by you in these parts of India, and which may

appear to you to be likely to effect so beneficial an end. It would also be advisable for you to observe whether the poorer natives make use of any vegetables for food, which you may have seen in this country, but which may not here be in use for human food."

Cattle.

"The different breeds, and the manner in which they are bred and kept; the species used in agriculture; and whether the produce of the country be sufficient, without importation, to answer its demands. And as the improvement of the breed of horses in this country has become an object of particular attention to government, it would be proper for you to ascertain how far the breed made use of, in the parts you may visit, might be eligible to promote this desirable end."

Farms.

"The general extent of them; the nature of the tenures by which they are held; the usual price of labour, and the manner of payment, whether in kind or specie. You will compare the general state of agriculture in *Mysore*, &c. with that of such parts of Bengal as you may be acquainted with; and state your opinion, how far the cultivation of either country may be improved, or extended, by the introduction of the vegetables, cattle, or rural economy of the other."

"The next immediate object of your attention should be, those natural productions of the country, which are made use of in arts, manufactures, or medicine, and particularly those which are objects of external commerce."

INTRODUCTION.

Cotton, Pepper, Sandal-wood, and Cardamoms.

“ Of the cultivation and preparation of these valuable articles you should endeavour to gain the fullest and most accurate accounts, as well as of the nature and extent of the trade carried on in them; the usages which may have obtained concerning them; the causes, if any there may be, which may seem to obstruct improvement in quality, or extension in produce, of either of them; and the means to your judgment most likely to remove these causes.”

Mines, Quarries, Minerals, and Mineral Springs.

“ The mines and quarries, as objects of particular concern, you should make a subject of more minute investigation, in so far as relates to their produce; the mode of working them; the state of the people employed in them, as well in respect to the condition of their service as to their treatment, or the price of their labour. In regard to the Minerals and Mineral Springs, they should be examined with attention, and such of them analyzed as may be esteemed medicinal by the people themselves, or you may judge to be so.”

Manufactures and Manufacturers.

“ The state of the manufactures is a farther object of consequence, especially of those which are exported; you should therefore procure as exact an account of the different kinds, as may be practicable, and of the ability of the country itself to furnish the materials used in them; and you should ascertain what proportion, if any, is necessary to be imported from other countries; from what countries, and under what advantages or

disadvantages, such importation now is or might be made. You should also make it an object of particular attention to ascertain how far the introduction of any of the manufactures of *Mysore* into any other of the Company's possessions, might be productive of advantage, and respectively whether *Mysore* might derive advantage from the importation of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Bengal, or any other parts of the Company's possessions. The situation of the manufacturers should likewise be examined; the mode of providing their goods; the usual rate of their labour; any particular advantages which they may enjoy; their comparative affluence, with those of this country; their domestic usages; the general nature of their sales; and any regulations respecting their markets."

Climate and Seasons of Mysore.

"Of these you should endeavour to obtain an accurate account, as well as of the prevailing winds, and the effects of the air, in its various states of heat and moisture, on the human body; and it will be farther desirable, that you should form from your own observation, and the reports of such other persons as you may judge worthy of attention, an estimate of the salubrity of the country compared with that of the Company's other principal possessions in India."

"Although it may not be in your power, exactly to ascertain the extent of the forests, yet you will make this an object of your enquiry, as well as the kinds of trees of which they may chiefly consist, and report those kinds which you may judge useful for timber or other purposes; you will also state your opinion, with respect to the kinds either of timber or fruit trees which you may conceive it useful to introduce into this country."

INTRODUCTION.

Inhabitants.

“ The condition of the inhabitants in general, in regard to their food, clothing, and habitations, will engage your particular attention: you will also enquire how far their situation, in these respects, may have been affected by the different changes in the government.”

“ The different sects and tribes, of which the body of the people is composed, will merit your observance; you will likewise note whatever may appear to you worthy of remark in their laws, customs, &c.; and state, with as much accuracy as may be in your power, the nature of their common usages in matters of personal traffick at their markets, their weights and measures, the exchange of money, and the currency among the lower orders of people: and such matters in respect to their police, as may seem to you to have an immediate or particular tendency towards the protection, security, and comfort of the lower orders of the people.”

“ You will take every opportunity of forwarding to the Company's Botanical Garden at this Presidency, whatever useful, or rare, and curious plants and seeds you may be enabled to acquire, in the progress of your researches, with such observations on their nature and culture as may be necessary.”

“ You will collect and forward specimens by every proper opportunity to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, of whatever you may deem curious, or interesting, amongst the natural productions of the country, or in the arts and manufactures of the inhabitants; and though the general report of your mission cannot, probably, be completed until after your return to this Presidency, you will from time to time submit to his Lordship any observation, which may occur to you, of

which the immediate communication may appear to be of public utility."

In consequence of the two last paragraphs of these instructions, I transmitted a considerable number of seeds to Dr. Roxburgh, and made a collection of descriptions and drawings of the more unknown plants. These last it was my intention to have published with this Work; but the booksellers declining to incur the necessary expense, I have given them to my friend Dr. James Edward Smith, who, I hope, will publish some part in his *Exotic Botany*. I also collected for the Governor General specimens of the minerals mentioned in this Work, which his Lordship directed me to present to the Company's Library in Leadenhall-street, in which they have been deposited.

Major C. Crawford has had the goodness to prepare the accompanying Map; which will enable the reader to trace my route, and to judge of the opportunities that I had of viewing the country. On a Map of Major Rennell, he laid down a sketch of my route, which I made on the Journey. The very imperfect nature of the materials rendered many errors unavoidable. Some of the most considerable of these I have since corrected from a Map which Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has had the goodness to communicate. I regret exceedingly, that I did not receive it in time to allow me to avail myself of the numerous geographical improvements that it contains.

I am indebted to the Marquis Wellesley for the beautiful Drawings from which the engravings of the *Mysore* Princes have been taken; and I cannot conclude without thankfully mentioning the very liberal and effectual manner in which I was encouraged by every person in the Madras Government, and especially by the nobleman then at its head, now Earl of Powis.

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ERRATA TO VOL. II.

Page.	line.	
106	15,	for <i>Minimos</i> , read <i>Minimoo</i> .
117	15,	for <i>roduces</i> , read <i>produces</i> .
155	4,	for <i>none</i> , read <i>some</i> .
171	22,	for <i>Madura</i> , read <i>Muduru</i> .
191	12,	for <i>Coliagala</i> , read <i>Coleagala</i> .
228.	4,	for <i>Bahwani</i> , read <i>Bhavani</i> .
232	4,	for <i>Frotalaria</i> , read <i>Crotalaria</i> .
342	17,	for <i>Pelon</i> , read <i>Pelou</i> .
347	22,	for <i>Malaya</i> , read <i>Malayála</i> .
352	18,	for <i>In</i> , read <i>An</i> .
355,	&c.	in the Calendar of <i>Malayala</i> , for <i>Tamul</i> months, read <i>Malabar</i> months.
368	6,	for <i>Vir' Pato</i> , read <i>Vir' Patom</i> .
370	22,	for <i>one-twenty-first</i> , read <i>a one-and-twentieth</i> .
408	20, and 25,	for <i>Kiriim</i> , read <i>Kiriim</i> .
436	10,	for <i>Trimbucum</i> , read <i>Irimbucum</i> .
445	13,	for <i>5 Fanams</i> , read <i>50 Fanams</i> .
453	3,	for <i>land</i> , read <i>bond</i> .
491	27,	
493	12, 16, 17, 18, 30.	} for <i>Pariar</i> and <i>Parian</i> , read <i>Parriar</i> and <i>Parrian</i> .
494	5,	
497	last,	